Econ 20110 Notes

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Contents

1 Production Theory

Weeks 1 and 2
In economics, we are concerned about constrained optimization, where we see that we want to optimize a parameter given some constraints. In Econ 20010, we were mainly concerned about the two good case, $x_1.x_2$, but now we are concerned about vectors, which are general collections of objects. In this case, we can be concerned

about vectors, denoted by **bold** letters, like $\mathbf{x}$, essentially are any amount of goods that we are interested in. These problems present themselves in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\mathbf{x}} \quad & U(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t} \quad & \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{x} \leq m \end{aligned}$$

We can see that generally speaking, we have an objective function (the utility function), and choice vectors ($\mathbf{x}$). But we can also introduce the notion of paramter vectors, denoted as θ. In [ump], these were prices and the budget and in the [emp], these where denoted as prices and utility. Now when we solve these equations, we see that we were able to derive a solution function, usually the Marshallian or the Hicksian demand functions. But we can generalize these kind of functions to that of solution functions, which are functions that . One thing we can note is that whenever we solve an optimization problem, we are not only solving for the solution function, we are solving for whole class of functions that allow us to see behavior as parameters change etc. Hence, we can find the following:

- **Solution Function**: Optimal solution as a function of θ. Ex. Marshallian and Hicksian
- **Value Function**: What is the optimized value as a function of θ. Ex. Indirect Utility function, Expenditure Function
- **Envelope Theroem**: We can use this to link the value function to the solution function

1.1 Kuhn Tucker Theroem

Up to this point, we have assumed that everything is nice within optimization problems, where in the first order condtions, we can see that for $i \in I$ where I is an indexing set

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_i} - \lambda p_i = 0$$

but from now on, we cannot assume that as that is not representive of the real world. Instead, we have to consider first order conditions such that

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_i} - \lambda p_i \leq 0 \quad x_i \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = m - \sum_{i=1} p_i x_i \geq 0 \quad \lambda \geq 0$$

where we introduce complementary slackness into each condition. Before we discuss what this means, we can introduce the idea of *interior solutions*. When we do this, consider an interval $[a, b]$. Let $c \in [a, b]$. If $f'(c) = 0$, then it is a optimzer, but we can also consider the endpoints, a, b. If the endpoints contain the maximum/minimum value, we can see that there are actually the minimizer and maximumizer values themselves, but the values of the first order conditions can be positive or negative. Hence, we introduce complemntary slackness. We can consider $x_i \in [0, \infty)$ as denoted by the restriction. If $x_1 \in (0, \infty)$ then the first order condition must be strict equality. If $x_1 = 0$, then we know that the first order condition can include the case where the deriative may be negative. Note that these statements are if and only if statements.

From here, we can make educated guesses about what we think the intial conditions are. These can be any combination of $x_i > 0$, $x = 0$, $\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{x} < m$ or $\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{x} = m$ [1]. However, we can see that we already know that $\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{x} = m$ as any consumer will derive more utility from increased consumption, so the consumer must spend all of their income.

However, what each x_i should be is dependent on the mathematical and economic intuition. Consider the utility function

$$U(x_1, x_2) = \ln(x_1) + \ln(x_2)$$

we can see that

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} = \frac{1}{x}$$

which is ∞

1.2 Production Technology

People on the demand side are refered to consumers and those who are on the supply-side are firms. **Firms are the organizer of production**, where these firms thake in inputs into outputs. If we wanted to be specific, we can see that firms are tasked with the question of given a set of inputs, what is the ideal output. Such choices are constrained by the production technology available to the firms.

Mathematically spaking, we can see that input choices are members of the set $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m_+$ and similarly, output choices are members of the set $Y \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n_+$. Thus, when we take the cartesian product of these two sets, we get the **production possibility set**, or mathematiclly speaking $F \subseteq X \times Y$. So essentially, it is a tuple of values (for the sake of arguement, say $(x_1, x_2, \ldots x_m, y_1, y_2, \ldots y_m)$). So given a set of inputs

[1] Vector dot products mean that we really are doing $p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 + \ldots p_n x_n$

$(x_1, x_2 \ldots, x_m$, we can see that it produces $y_1, y_2, \ldots d_n)$. However, there are restrictions on the proudction possibilities. A machine can only make certain amount of outputs for a set of given inputs only for a certian time interval. So for example:

$$F = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+ \quad | \quad y \leq 0.5x\}$$

But most times, economicsts are interested in the outputs given a set of labor and capital. These will be reflected in restriction type of the production possiblities set. An example of this is k, which is a fixed cost. Intuitvely, we can see that it would take k hours to start a process.

However, this comes with a key assumption. This assumption is that y has an upper bound. This upper bound is the output given maximum efficieny. However, consider the case where there are no efficient methods. in that case, there are so inputs that go to waste. If we can dispose of these inputs costly, that is considered free disposal. This is, however, unrealistic, as in some cases these byproducts are harmful to dispose of.

1.3 Production Functions

For simplicities sake, we are only considering idea where given many input, we are only getting a singular output. Assuming maximum efficiency, we can define a production function as $f : \mathbb{R}^m_+ \to \mathbb{R}_+$ be defined by

$$f(x_1, x_2, \ldots x_m) := \sup\{y \in \mathbb{R}_+ \quad | \quad (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m, y) \in F\}$$

And for the sake of simplicity, assume that the production function is continous, strictly increasing, and strictly quasiconcave on $\mathbb{R}^m_+$ and $f(\mathbf{0}) = 0$. This makes make things easier.

1.4 Some math termialogy

For any two vectors $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we write thet

- $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{y}$ if $x_i \geq y_i$ for all $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$
- $\mathbf{x} >> \mathbf{y}$ if $x_i > y_i$ for all $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$.
- $\mathbf{x} > \mathbf{y}$ if $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{y}$ and $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{y}$

A function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is strictly increasing if $f(\mathbf{x}) > f(\mathbf{x})$.

1.5 Analyzing the key assumption of production functions

The assumption that roduction function is continous, strictly increasing, and strictly quasiconcave on $\mathbb{R}^m_+$ and $f(\mathbf{0}) = 0$ has the implications that

- Contunitity means that small changes in input lead to small changes in output
- Strict Contunitity means that small changes in input will cause changes in output.
- Strict quasiconcavity means that averaging production plans yields higher output, sort of like the utility curves of last quarter.

1.6 Comparitive statics

Often times, we are interested in what small changes in input entails. Liek always, assume ceterbis paribus conditions. Assume that f is differentiable, which means that we can now get the marginal product of input i, as

$$MP_i(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i}$$

which is similar to marginal utility. Note that this value is dependent on the input vector. Similarly, we can see that the marginal rate of technical substitution between inputs i and j

$$MRTS_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{MP_i(\mathbf{x})}{MP_j(\mathbf{text})}$$

We can also have isoquants, which are the set of all inputs that output the same thing. Note thate absolute value of the slope is given by the MRTS. There is a proof of this on his notes. The quasiconcavity assumption iplies that isoquants bend towards the origin, which means that MRTS is diminishing.

1.7 Returning to scale

We also can look at how output changes as we vary all inputs while holding the input proportions (ratios) constant. We can say that

- **Constant Return to Scale**: If $f(tx) = tf(x)$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and all $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$. AKA, Homogeneous of degree one.
- **Increasing return to scale**: $f(tx) > tf(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^m_+$ and all $t > 1$

- **Decreasing return to scale**: $f(tx) < tf(x)$ for same conditions as increasing to scale

2 Competitive Equilbirum

Weeks 3,4,5

3 Imperfect Equilbrium

Week 6

4 Intro to Game Theory

Week 7, 8

5 Imperfect Information

Week 9