Problem Set #1

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Econ 711: Microeconomics I
Fall 2020

September 13, 2020

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Question 1

Let $Y \subset R^k$, where, for $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in Y \Rightarrow y_1, y_2 \leq 0$.

(a) **If p_3 falls and p_1 and p_2 stay the same, can the firm's output (y_3) go up?**

No. By the Weak Axiom of Profit Maximization (WAPM), if $p, p' \in \mathbb{R}^k$, $y \in Y^*(p)$, and $Y^*(p')$, then $(p' - p) \cdot (y' - y) \geq 0$. thus, in our situation, where $p' - p = (0, 0, \Delta p_3)$, $\Delta p_3 < 0$ we can derive:

$$(p' - p) \cdot (y' - y) \geq 0$$
$$(0, 0, \Delta p_3) \cdot (\Delta y_1, \Delta y_2, \Delta y_3) \geq 0$$
$$0 + 0 + \Delta p_3 \Delta y_3 \geq 0$$
$$\Delta p_3 \Delta y_3 \geq 0$$

Where $\Delta p_3 < 0$ by construction.

$\therefore \Delta y_3 > 0$ would violate the WAPM and cannot occur ∎

(b) **If p_1 rises and p_2 and p_3 stay the same, can the firm's output (y_3) go up?**

Yes. Let $Y = \{y_1, y_2\} = \{(-1, -3, 4), (-3, -1, 3)\}$ and $p = (1, 3, 2)$. Then,

$$y(p) = \underset{y \in Y}{\mathrm{argmax}} \ \{p \cdot y_1, p \cdot y_2\} = \underset{y \in Y}{\mathrm{argmax}} \ \{-2, 0\}$$

So $y(p) = y_2$. Suppose only p_1 rises such that $p' = (3, 3, 2)$. Then,

$$y(p') = \underset{y \in Y}{\mathrm{argmax}} \ \{p' \cdot y_1, p' \cdot y_2\} = \underset{y \in Y}{\mathrm{argmax}} \ \{-4, -6\}$$

Thus, $y(p') = y_1$, where y_1 has a greater output.

(c) **If p_1 and p_2 both increase and p_3 stays the same, can the firm's output (y_3) go up? What if p_1 and p_2 both increase by 10%?**

It is possible for both p_1 and p_2 to increase while y_3 also increases. Let $Y = \{y, y'\} = \{(-1, -4, 5), (-10, -1, 10)\}$ and suppose that $p = (1, 1, 1)$ and $p' = (2, 5, 1)$. Then:

$$p \cdot y = -1 - 4 + 5 = 0$$
$$p \cdot y' = -10 - 1 + 10 = -1$$
$$p' \cdot y = -2 - 20 + 5 = -17$$
$$p' \cdot y' = -20 - 5 + 10 = -15$$

Thus, $y(p) = y$ and $y(p') = y'$, where $y_3 < y'_3$.

It is not possible, however, for output to increase if input prices each increase by 10%. This is because $Y^*(p)$ is homogenous of degree zero (i.e. $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, Y^*(\lambda p) = Y^*(p)$). Thus, for each p, y is determined by the *relative* prices of inputs and outputs. If all but one price increase by a fixed scalar λ, then $Y*(p)$ maps the new price vector to the same y as a price vector with only the remaining price scaled by $\frac{1}{\lambda}$. Thus, if $p' = (1.1p_1, 1.1p_2, p_3)$, then $y(p') = y(p'')$, where $p'' = (p_1, p_2, \frac{1}{1.1}p_3)$. Thus,

$$(p' - p) \cdot (y' - y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (p - p'') \cdot (y' - y) \geq 0$$
$$(0, 0, \Delta p_3) \cdot (\Delta y_1, \Delta y_2, \Delta y_3) \geq 0$$
$$0 + 0 + \Delta p_3 \Delta y_3 \geq 0$$
$$\Delta p_3 \Delta y_3 \geq 0$$

Where $\Delta p_3 = (1 - 1.1)p_3 < 0$. Thus, in order to satisfy the WAPM, the firm must decrease its output.

$\therefore$ it is not possible for y_3 to increase while p_1 and p_2 to both increase by 10% ∎

Question 2

For data sets 1 and 2, determine whether the observations are consistent with a profit-maximizing firm. If not, explain why. If so, draw or describe, (a) the smallest production set that can rationalize the data, (b) the smallest *convex* production set with *free disposal and the shutdown property* that can rationalize the data, and (c) the *largest* production set that can rationalize the data.

Dataset 1

This data set is **not** rationalizable, because the second observation is not consistent with a profit-maximizing firm. We observe that, for the firm's output set

Y, $\{(-20, 40), (-50, 60), (-70, 90)\} \subseteq Y$. We also observe $y(5, 5) = (-50, 60)$, even though:

$$(5, 5) \cdot (-50, 60) = 50$$
$$(5, 5) \cdot (-20, 40) = 100$$

Thus, $\exists y, y' \in Y^I$ s.t. $y(p) \cdot p < y'(p) \cdot p$.

Dataset 2

This data set **is** rationalizable.

(a) The observed production set is the smallest that can rationalize the data. The table below plots the firm's profit for each combination of observed prices and production plans, with the maximum profit in each row (i.e. for each set of prices) bold-faced to highlight which production plan is optimal according to our model.

	$(-20, 40)$	$(-50, 60)$	$(-70, 90)$
$(7, 4)$	**20**	0	-130
$(5, 5)$	100	**150**	100
$(4, 8)$	240	400	**440**

As you can see, the firm chose the profit-maximizing production plan for each set of prices.

(b) In order for the production set to have the shutdown property, it must include the zero vector. In order for it to be convex, it must include each point that lies along the straight line between each of the oberved points and the zero vector. In order for the set to satisfy free disposal, it must also contain every point that is smaller than the set of points that satisfy convexity and the shutdown property. The visual representation of the set is provided below.
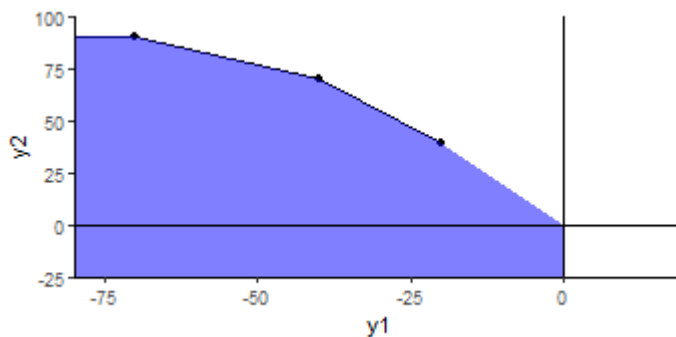
(c) The largest production set that would rationalize the data is the set that contains all of the observed points, each convex combination of the observed points, the points that would be included if the lines that connected each of the endpoints to their next-closest point in the observed set continued into infinity. The visual representation of the set is provided below.