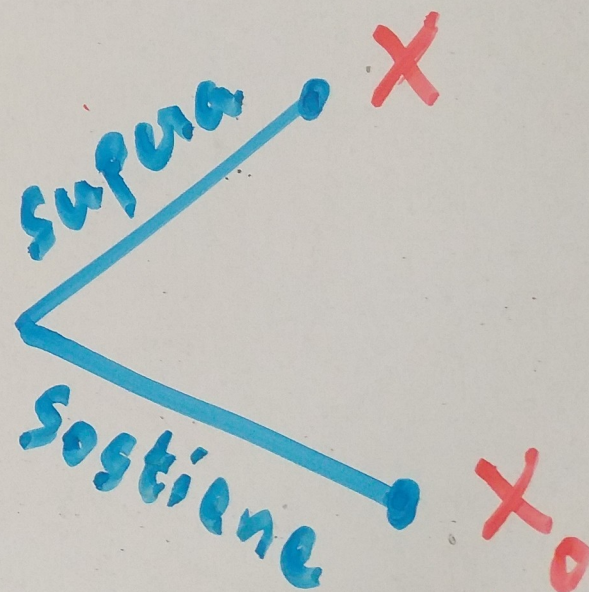
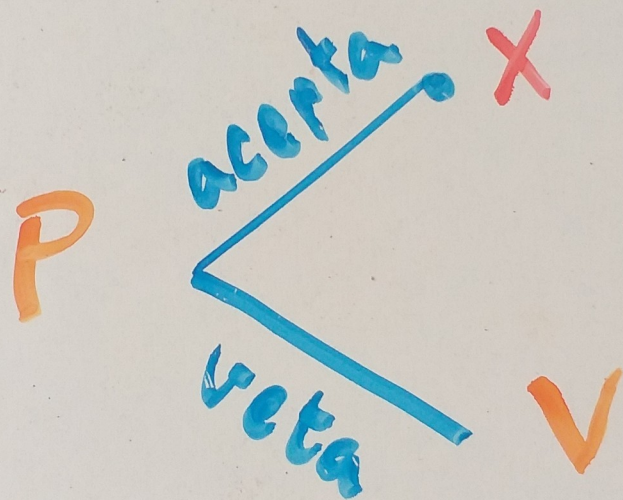
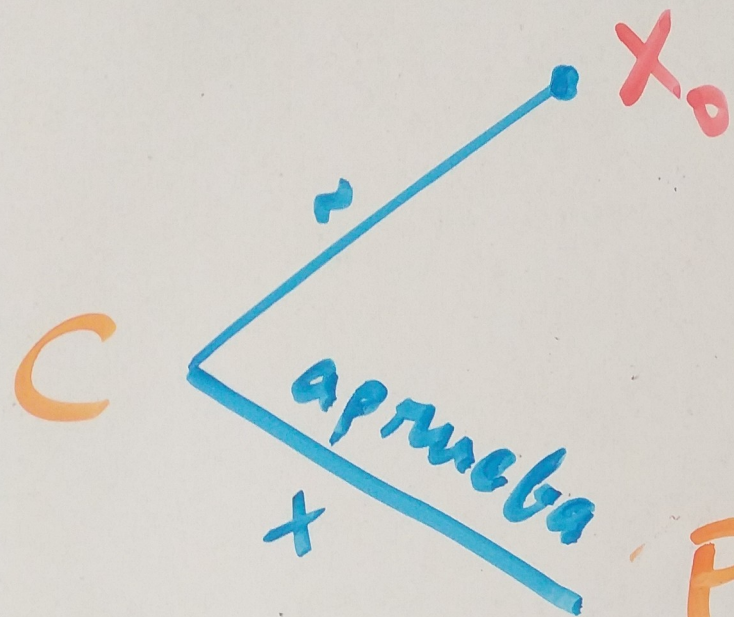


# Hipótesis de influencia asimétrica

- Ceteris paribus, un presidente republicano es más poderoso que uno demócrata
- (En el mundo de la post-2GM)
- Aplicación de R+R a política legislativa

# Identidades en 1D

- P es unitario
- C suele interpretarse
  - como la mediana del pleno
  - o el líder del partido mayoritario
- V tiene dos posibles identidades
  - Importa el que está del mismo la de la mediana que el presidente (disyuntiva es aliarse con P o con C)



DOS TERCIOS

DOS TERCIOS

$V_1$

$V_2$

$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{2}{3}$

# Análisis

- Hay 4 perfiles de preferencia que considerar

$$C < V < P$$

$$C < P < V$$

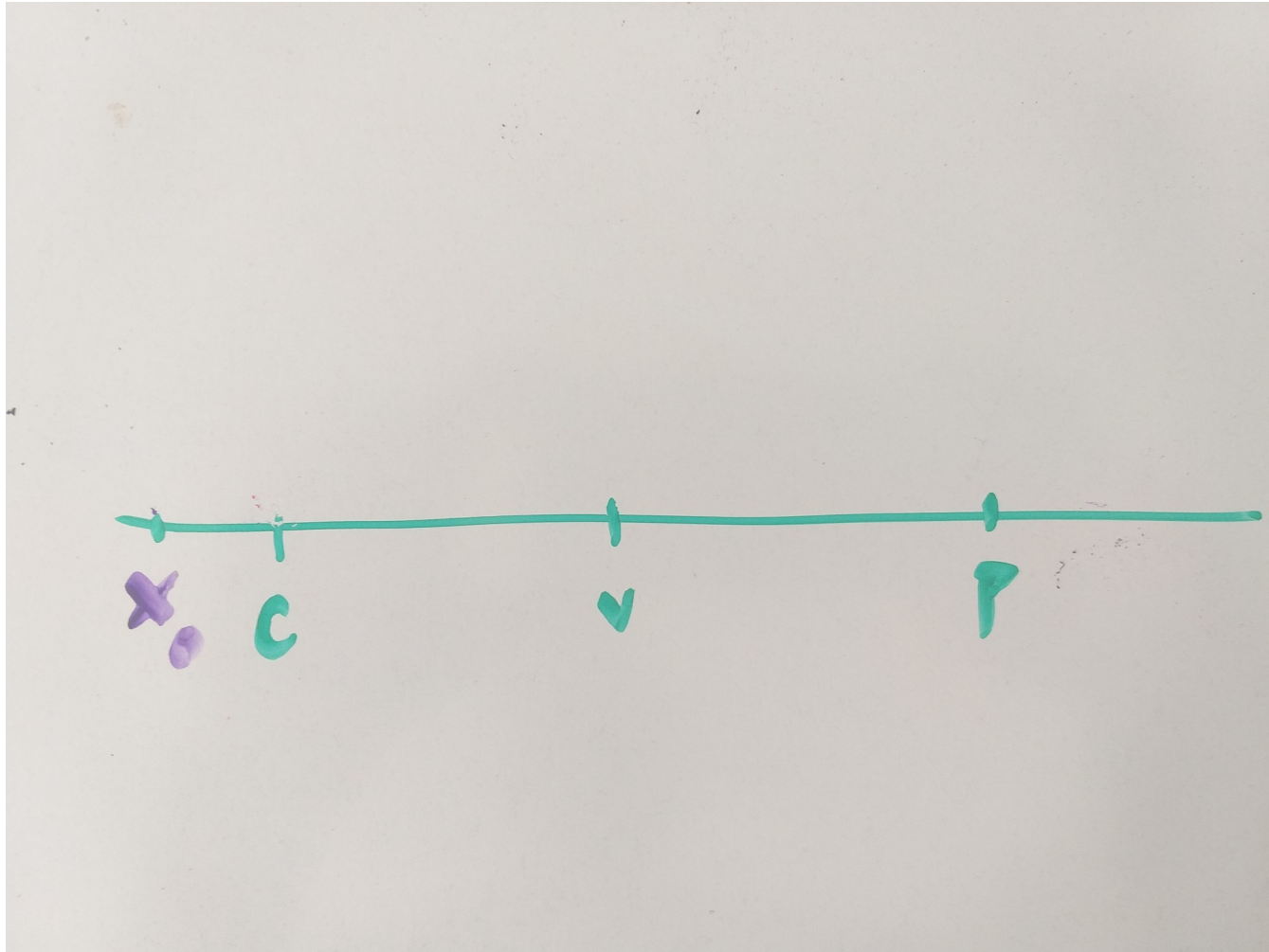
$$P < V < C$$

$$V < P < C$$

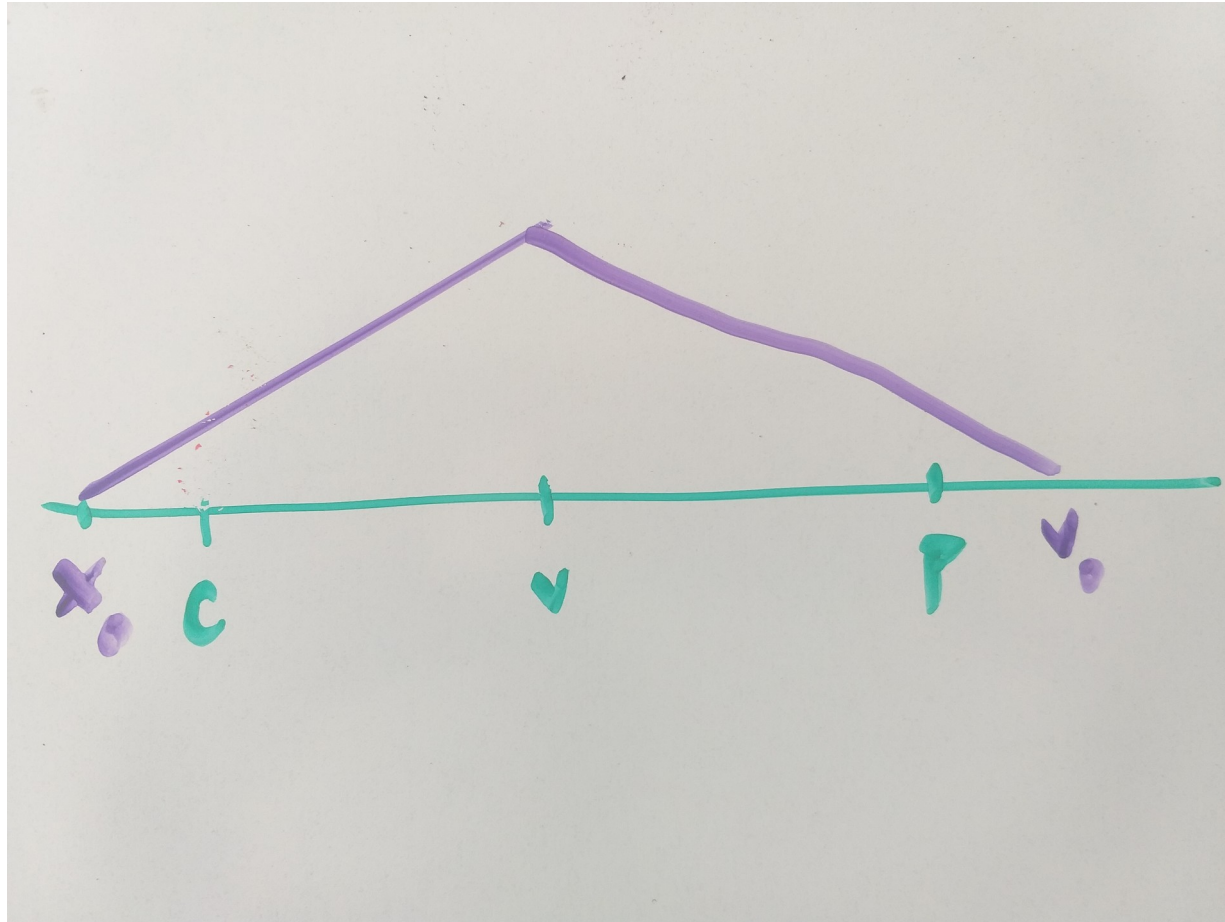
- Generalizar c/u a cualquier  $x_0$



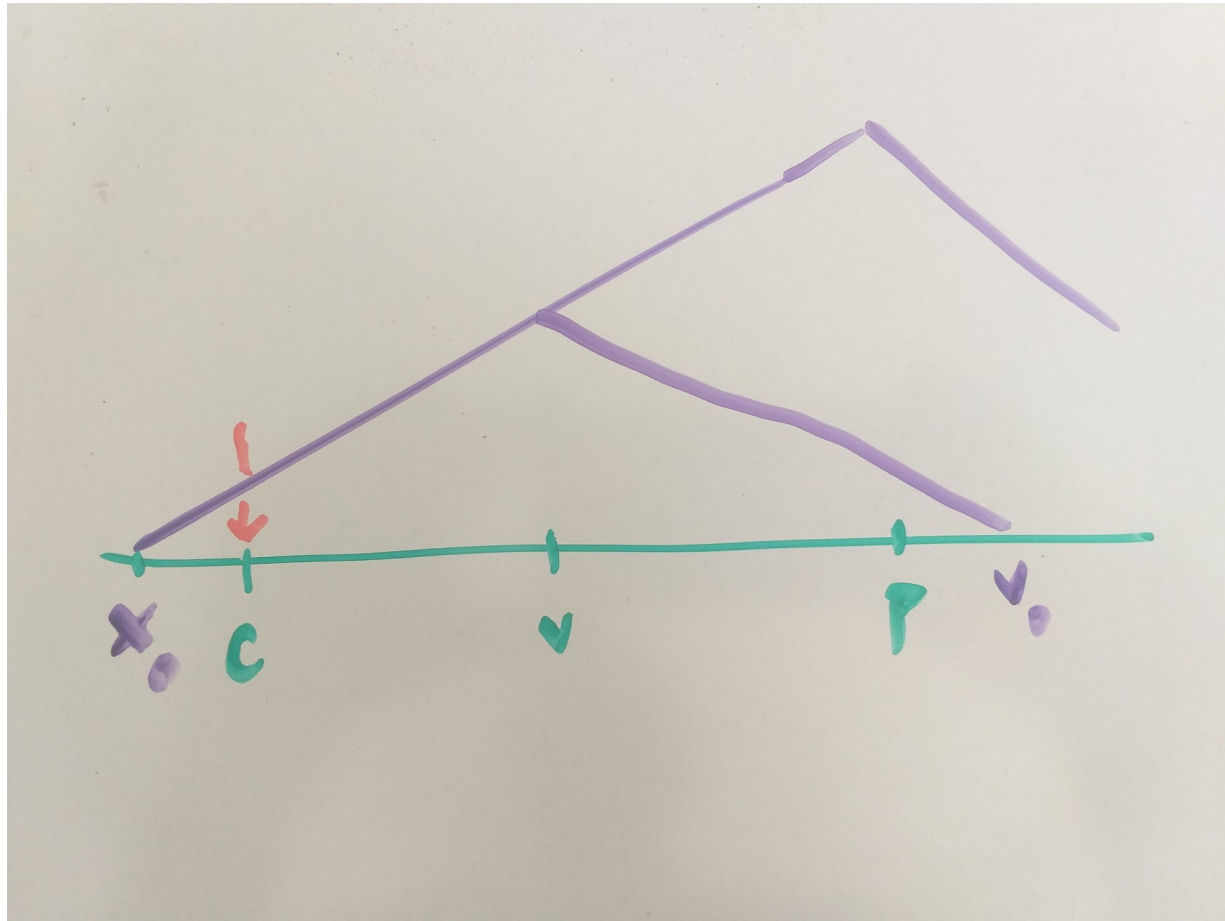
Caso  $C < V < P$



Caso  $C < V < P$

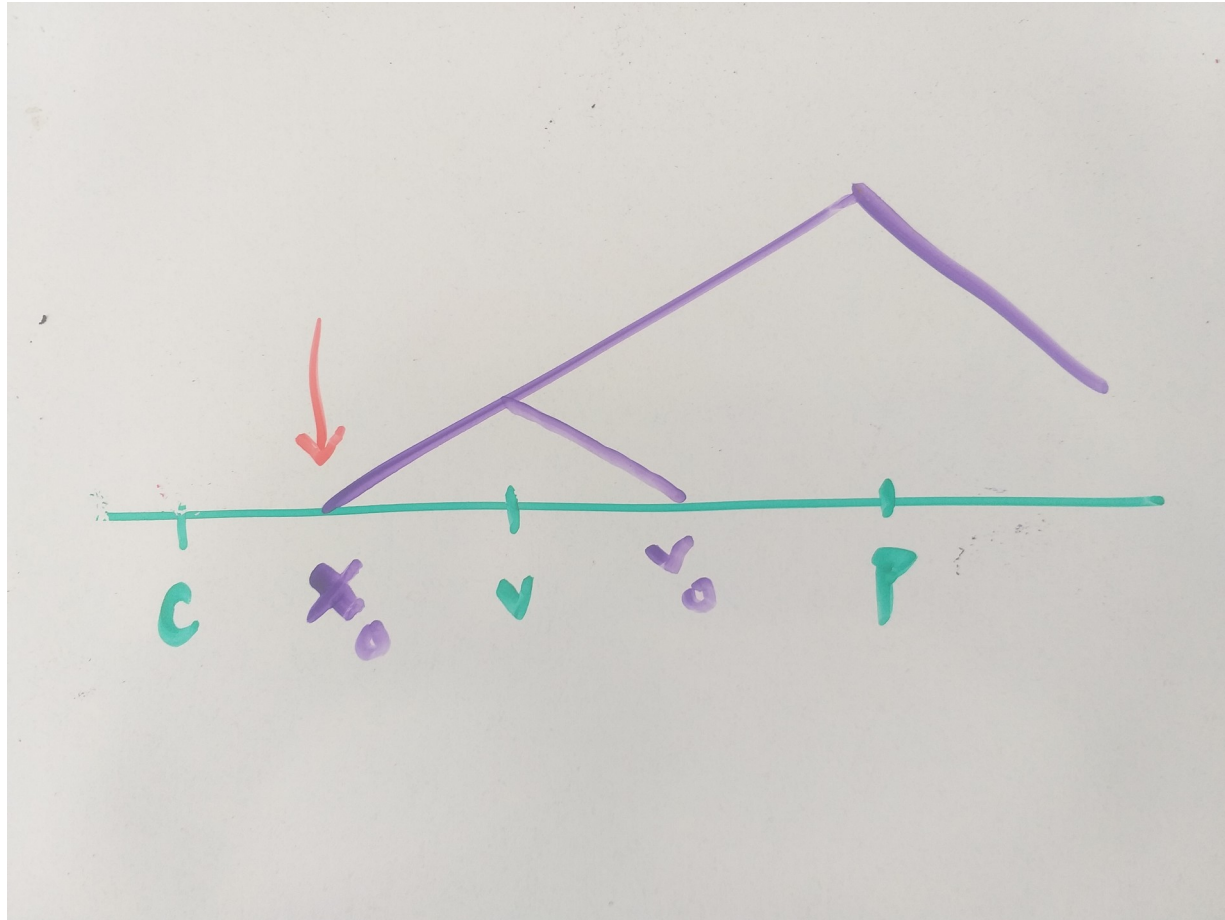


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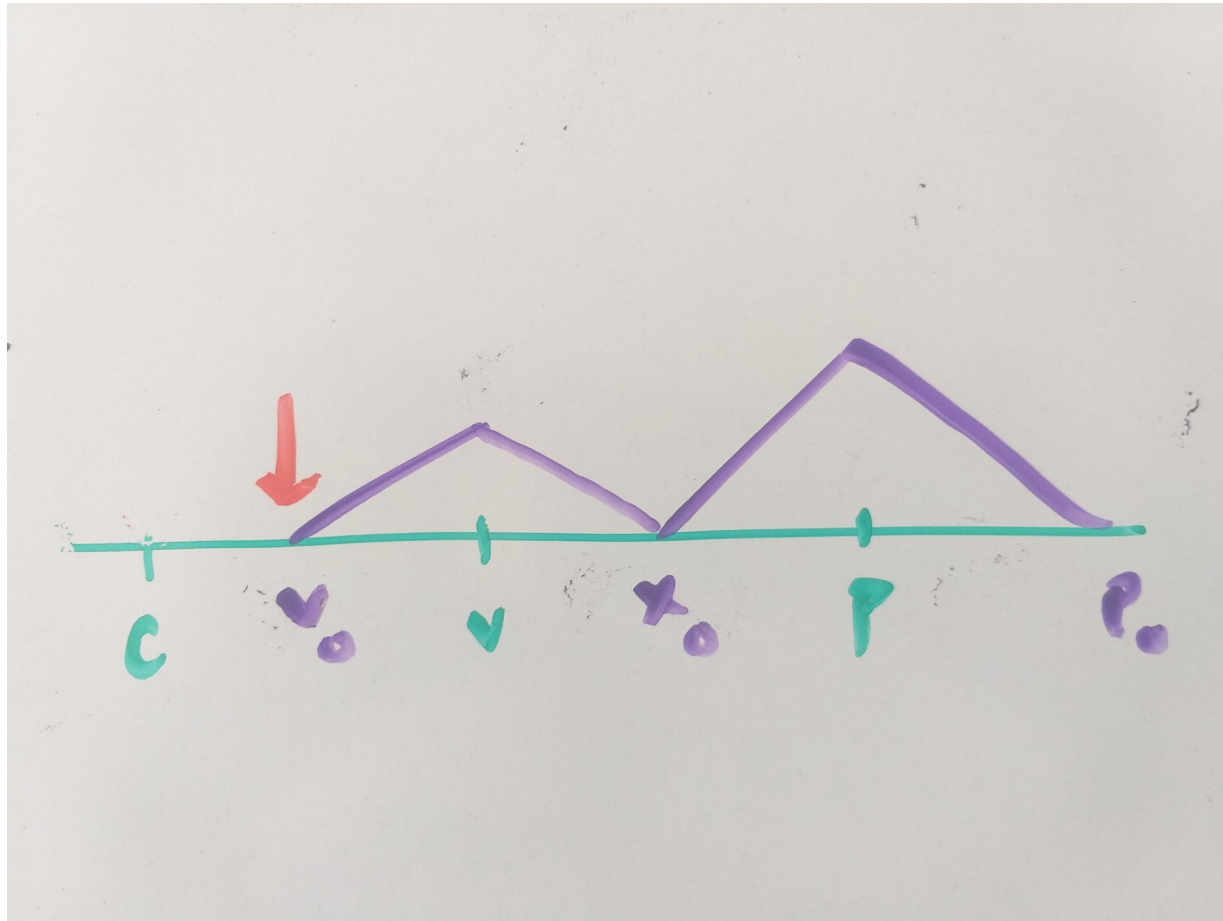




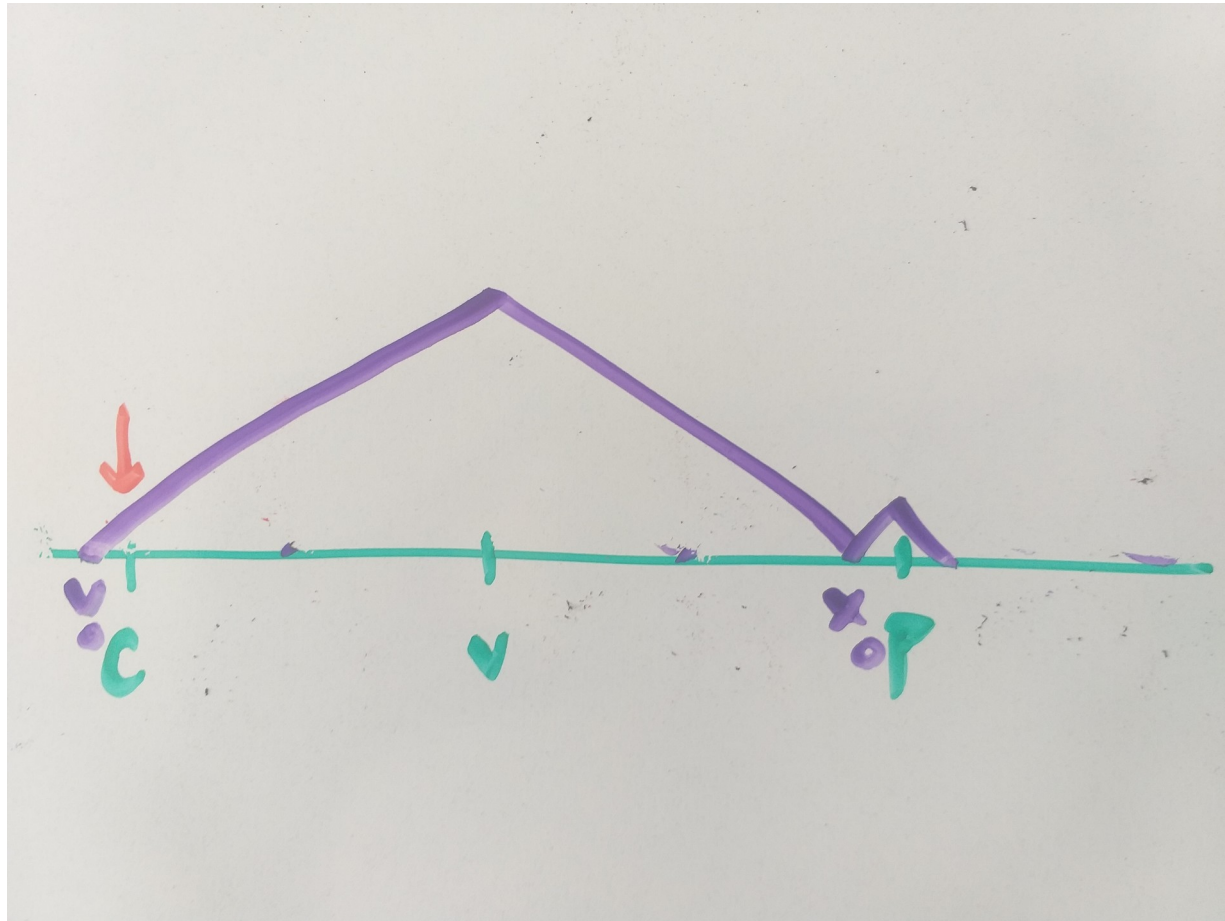
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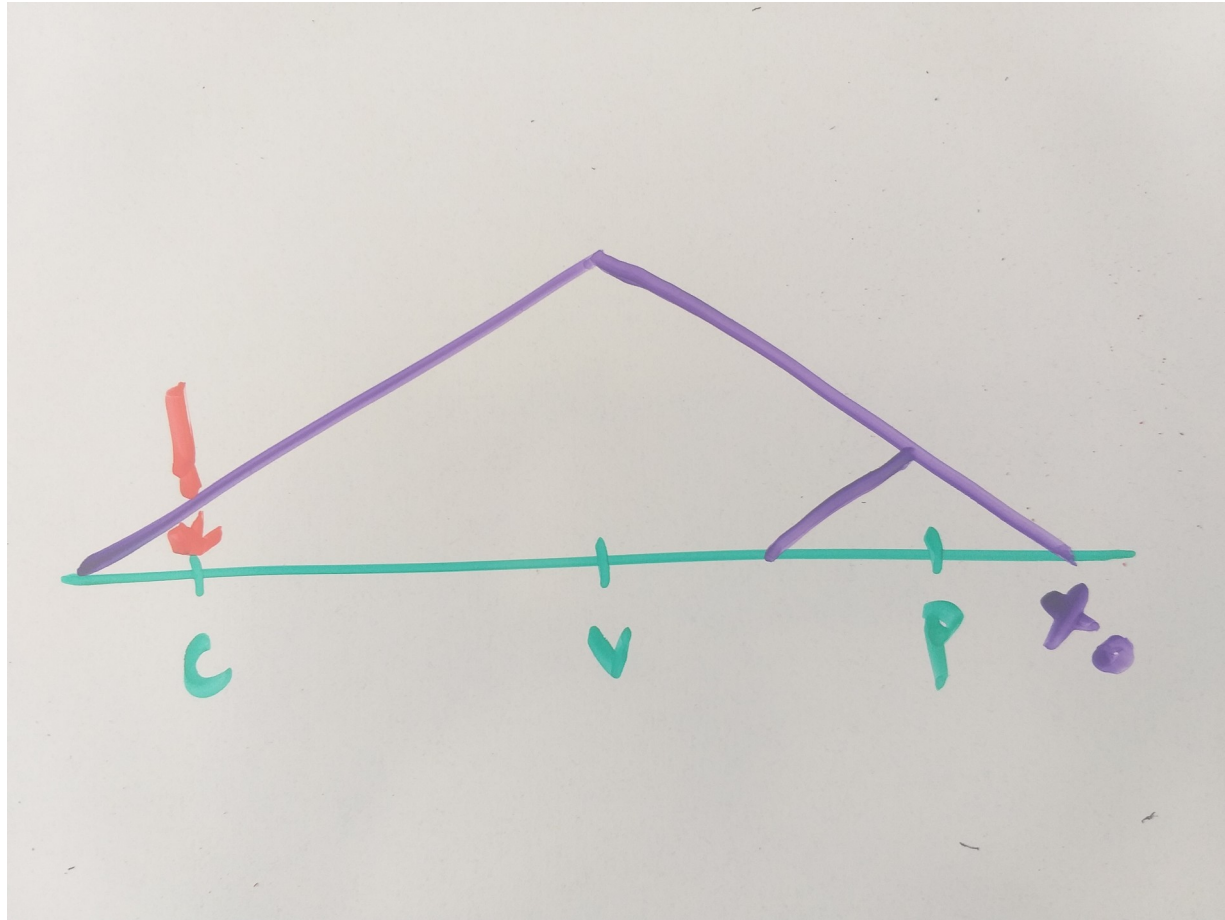
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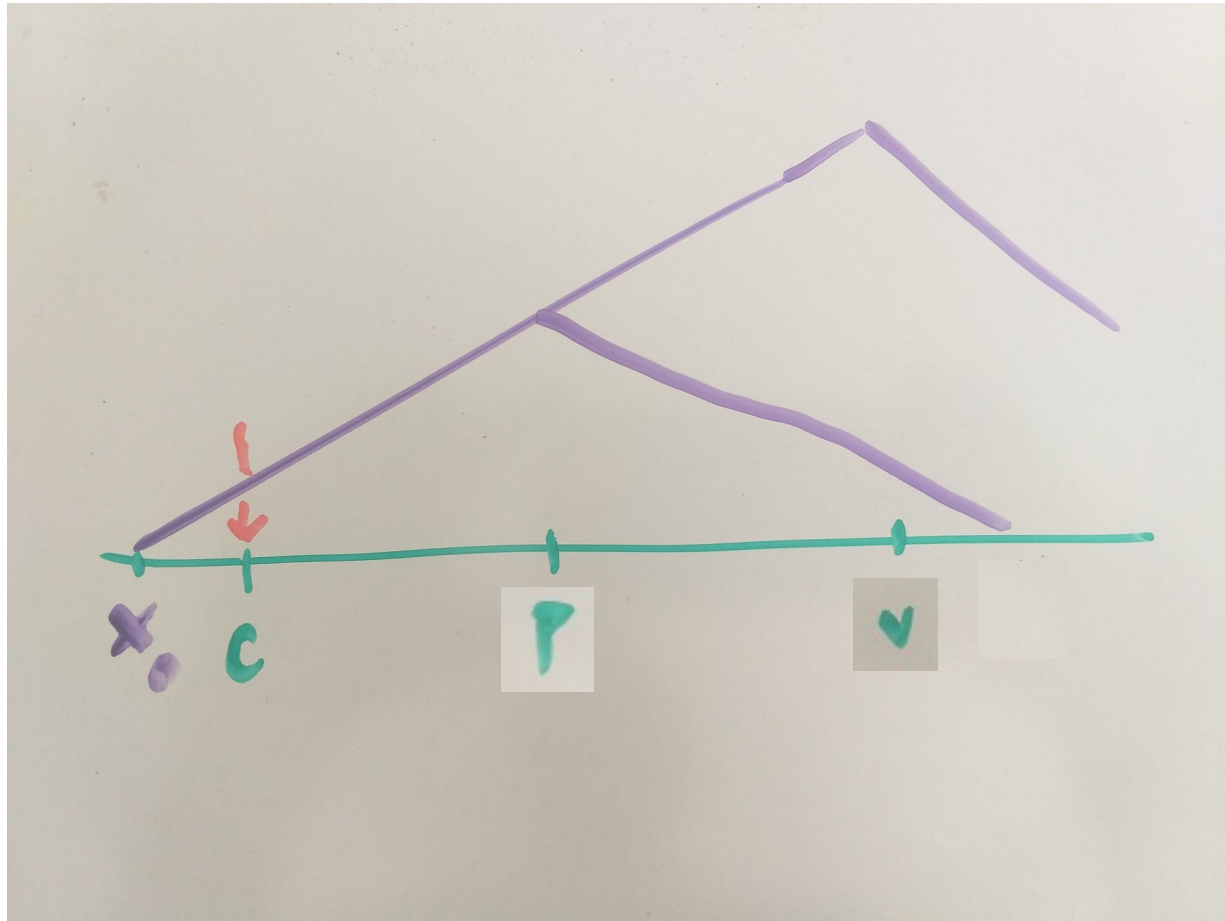
Caso  $C < V < P$



Caso  $C < V < P$

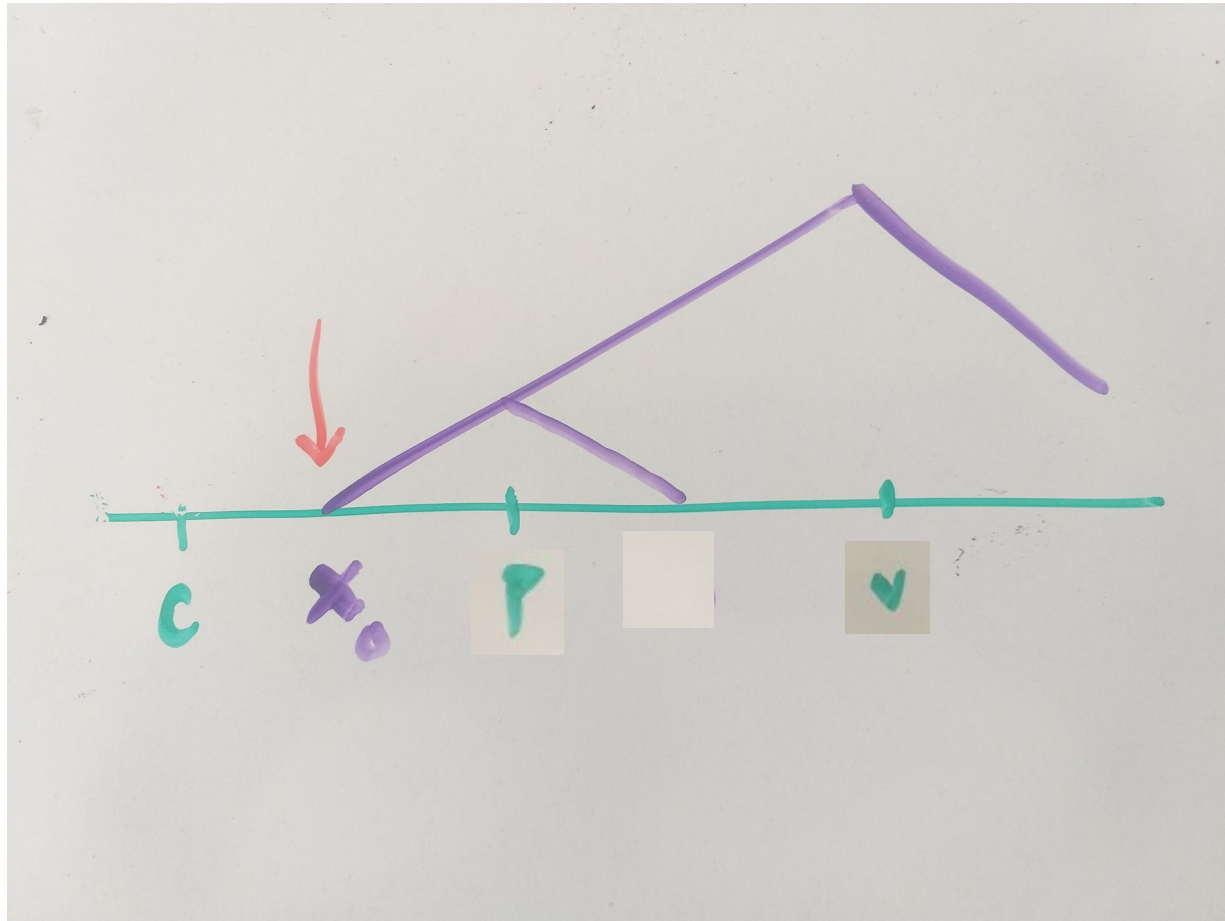


Caso  $C < P < V$





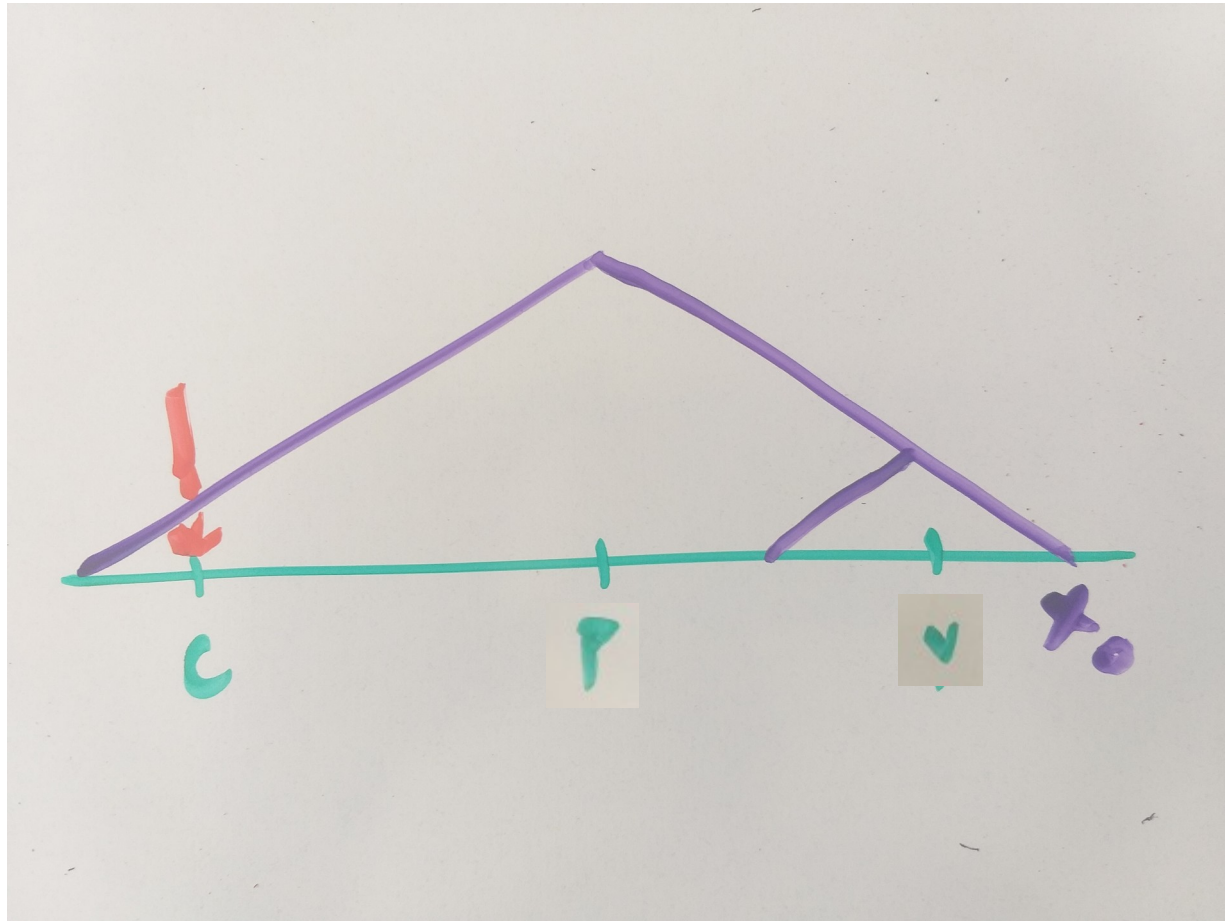
Caso  $C < P < V$



Caso  $C < P < V$



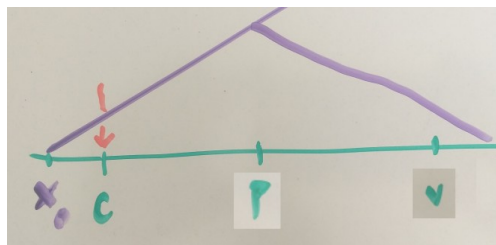
Caso  $C < P < V$



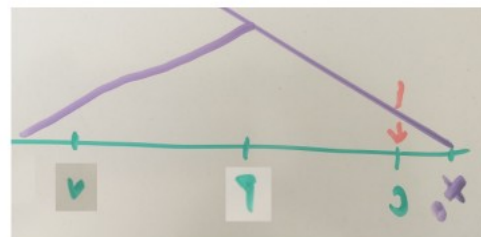
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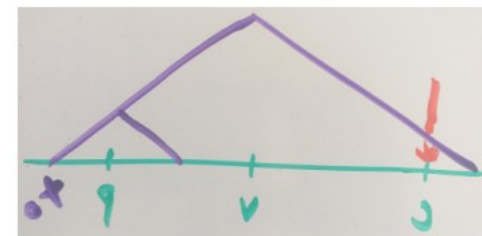
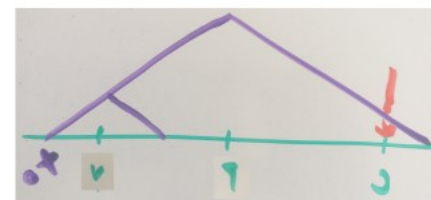
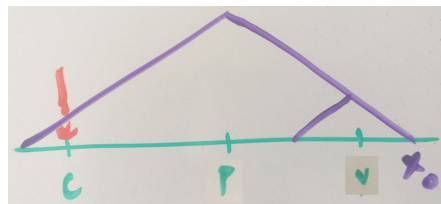
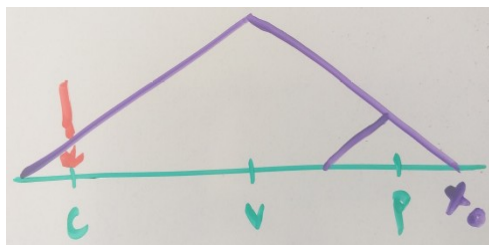
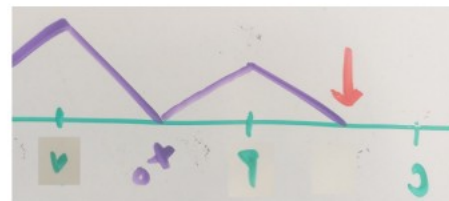
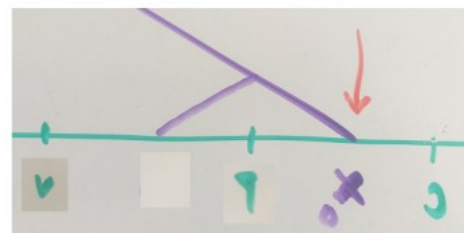
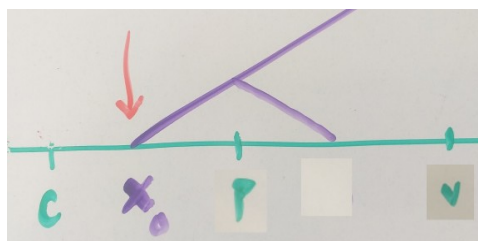
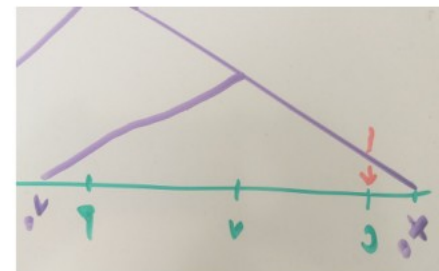
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3

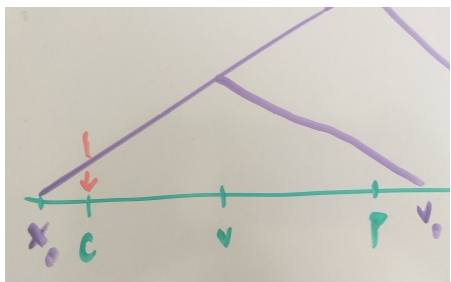


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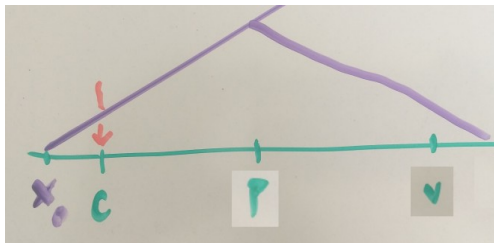




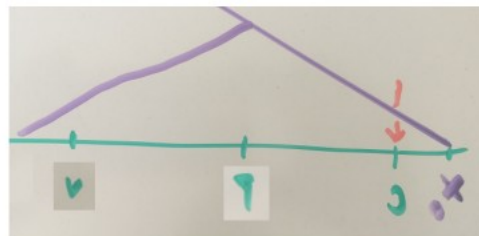
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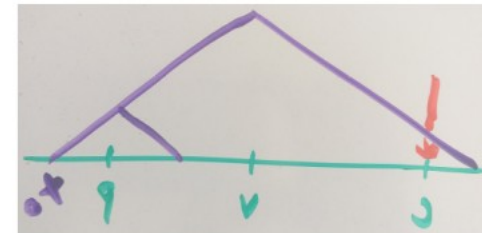
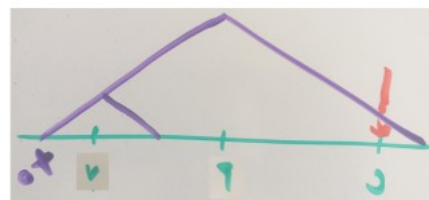
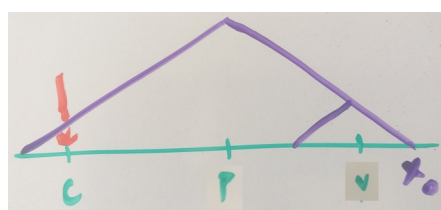
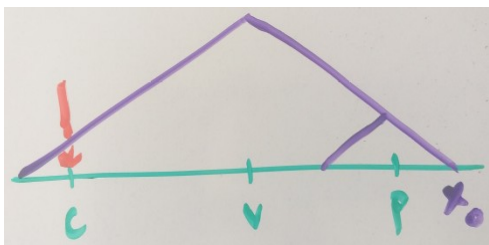
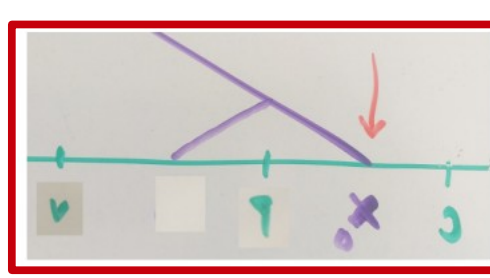
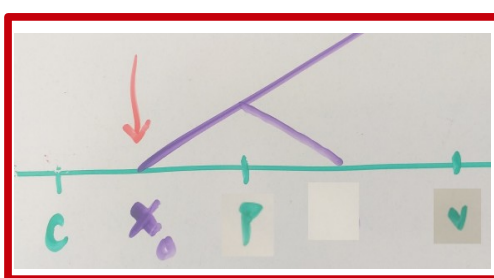
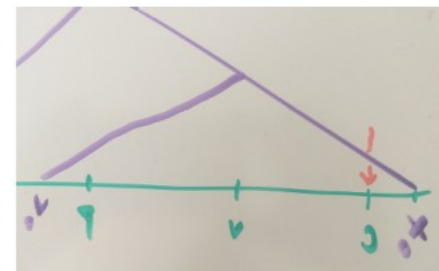
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3



4



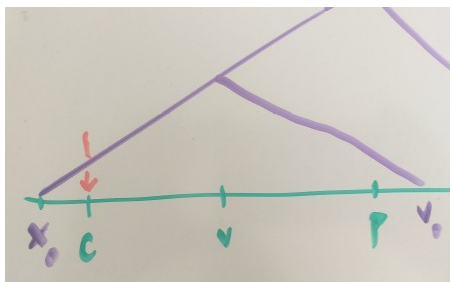
P influye



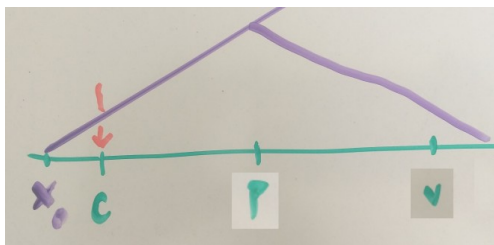
# Fenno Rule

- De jure  $x_0 = \$0$
- Es común que no todas las leyes de apropiación pasen antes del año fiscal  $\rightarrow$  *continuing resolutions*
- CRs suelen ser  $\min(\text{gasto}_{t-1}, \text{House bill})$
- Aplicación:  
$$x_0 = \min(x_{t-1}, C)$$
$$\text{plt } x_0 \leq C$$

1



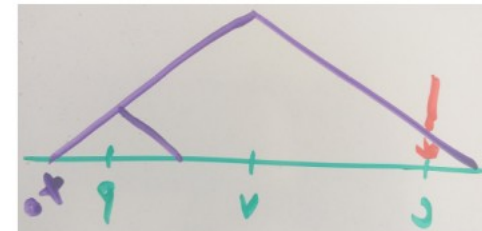
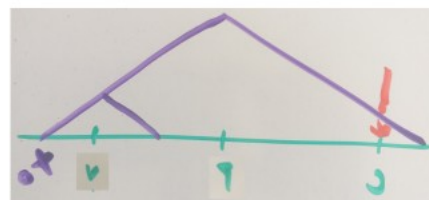
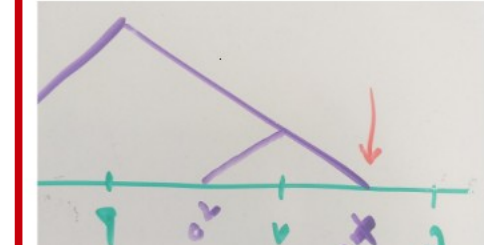
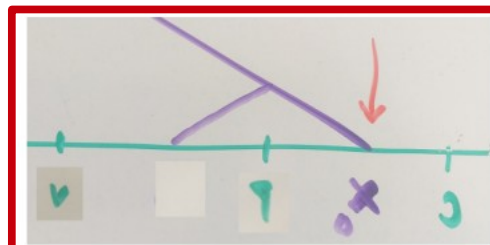
2



3



4



P influye

