

**Gabarito: 1ª Lista de Exercícios de Microeconomia I (PECO – 5037) – Prof. Henrique Hott**

**Questão 1**

Ver notas de Aula 1.

**Questão 2**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad TMGS &= \frac{UMg_1}{UMg_2} = \frac{x_2}{x_1} \\ \text{(b)} \quad TMGS &= \frac{UMg_1}{UMg_2} = \frac{2x_1x_2^2}{2x_1^2x_2} \\ \text{(c)} \quad TMGS &= \frac{UMg_1}{UMg_2} = \frac{1/x_1}{1/x_2} \end{aligned}$$

**Questão 3**

- (a) Basta conferir que  $x(\alpha p, \alpha w) = x(p, w)$  e  $px = w$ .  
(b) Basta conferir que  $x(\alpha p, \alpha w) = x(p, w)$  e  $px = w$ , o que só ocorre se  $\beta = 1$ .

**Questão 4**

Basta conferir que  $x(\alpha p, \alpha w) = x(p, w)$  e  $px = w$ .

**Questão 5**

- I. Cobb Douglas

Feito nas Aulas 2 e 3.

- II. CES

(a)  $u(tx_1, tx_2) = tu(x_1, x_2)$

(b)  $x_1^*(p, w) = w \frac{p_1^{\frac{1}{\rho-1}}}{\left[p_1^{\frac{\rho}{\rho-1}} + p_2^{\frac{\rho}{\rho-1}}\right]^{\frac{1}{\rho}}}$  e  $x_2^*(p, w) = w \frac{p_2^{\frac{1}{\rho-1}}}{\left[p_1^{\frac{\rho}{\rho-1}} + p_2^{\frac{\rho}{\rho-1}}\right]^{\frac{1}{\rho}}}$ . Verificar as propriedades.

(c)  $v(p, w) = w \left[ p_1^{\frac{\rho}{\rho-1}} + p_2^{\frac{\rho}{\rho-1}} \right]^{\frac{1-\rho}{\rho}}$ . Verificar as propriedades.

- (d) Aplique a identidade de Roy.

(e)  $h_1(p, u) = \bar{u} \frac{p_1^{\frac{1}{\rho-1}}}{\left[p_1^{\frac{\rho}{\rho-1}} + p_2^{\frac{\rho}{\rho-1}}\right]^{\frac{1}{\rho}}}$  e  $h_2(p, u) = \bar{u} \frac{p_2^{\frac{1}{\rho-1}}}{\left[p_1^{\frac{\rho}{\rho-1}} + p_2^{\frac{\rho}{\rho-1}}\right]^{\frac{1}{\rho}}}$ . Verificar as propriedades.

(f)  $e(p, u) = u \left[ p_1^{\frac{\rho}{\rho-1}} + p_2^{\frac{\rho}{\rho-1}} \right]^{\frac{\rho-1}{\rho}}$ . Verificar as propriedades.

- (g) Aplique o lema de Shepard.

(h) Use que  $ET = \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial p_1}$ ,  $ER = -x_1 \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial w}$  e  $ES = \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial p_1}$ .

**Questão 6**

O consumidor gasta  $p_x x_0$  para sobreviver. Com a renda restante maximiza a utilidade consumindo  $x$  e  $y$  como em uma Cobb-Douglas. Assim:

$$(x - x_0) = \frac{\alpha(w - p_x x_0)}{p_x} \quad \text{e} \quad y = \frac{\beta(w - p_x x_0)}{p_y}$$

**Questão 7**

$$(a) \quad x_1(p, w) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} \frac{w}{p_1} \text{ e } x_2(p, w) = \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta} \frac{w}{p_2}$$

$$(b) \quad e(p, u) = e^{\frac{u-K}{\alpha+\beta}} p_1^{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}} p_2^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta}}, \quad h_1(p, u) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} e^{\frac{u-K}{\alpha+\beta}} \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta}} \text{ e } h_2(p, u) = \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta} e^{\frac{u-K}{\alpha+\beta}} \left(\frac{p_1}{p_2}\right)^{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}}$$

**Questão 8**

$$(a) \quad x_1^*(p, w) = \frac{wp_2}{p_1(p_1+p_2)}, \quad x_2^*(p, w) = \frac{wp_1}{p_2(p_1+p_2)}, \quad v(p, w) = \left[ \frac{wp_2}{p_1(p_1+p_2)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left[ \frac{wp_1}{p_2(p_1+p_2)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$e(p, u) = u^2 \frac{p_1 p_2}{p_1 + p_2}, \quad h_1(p, u) = u^2 \frac{p_2^2}{(p_1 + p_2)^2} \text{ e } h_2(p, u) = u^2 \frac{p_1^2}{(p_1 + p_2)^2}.$$

$$(b) \quad ET = -\frac{10}{3}, \quad ES = -\frac{25}{9} \text{ e } ER = -\frac{5}{9}.$$

**Questão 9**

Ver notas Aula 3.

**Questão 10**

$$L_1 > L_2 \Rightarrow u(100) > \frac{u(0) + u(200)}{2}$$

$$L_1 > L_2 \Rightarrow 4u(0) + u(200) > 5u(100)$$

Unindo os resultados,  $u(0) > u(200)$ . Contradição.

**Questão 11**

$$(a) \quad r_A(5) = \frac{1}{10} \text{ e } r_r(5) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(b) \quad c = 9 \text{ e } \pi = \frac{\sqrt{10}-3}{2}.$$

$$(c) \quad c = 25 \text{ e } \pi = \frac{\sqrt{26}-5}{2}.$$

**Questão 12**

(a) Fracamente avesso pois há regiões lineares, mas é avesso ao risco pois pegando dois pontos, um com  $w < 5/2$  e outro com  $w > 5/2$ , é melhor o valor médio do que a loteria.

(b)  $\mathbb{E}(u(x)) = 7$  e  $\mathbb{E}(u(y)) = 7,33$ . Prefere  $y$ .

(c)  $\mathbb{E}(x) = \mathbb{E}(y) = 5$ ,  $V(x) = 32/3$  e  $V(y) = 38/3$ . Averso prefere  $x$ .

(d) Averso ao risco prefere  $y$  e avesso a variância prefere  $x$ .

**Questão 13**

Demonstrar o resultado.

**Questão 14**

$$(a) \quad l^*(v, w, q) = q \left[ \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \frac{v}{w} \right]^\alpha$$

$$k^*(v, w, q) = q \left[ \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \frac{w}{v} \right]^{1-\alpha}$$

$$c(v, w, q) = qv^\alpha w^{1-\alpha} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha} + \left( \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \right)^\alpha \right]$$

$$q = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se } p < CMg \\ \in \mathbb{R}, & \text{se } p = CMg \\ \infty, & \text{se } p > CMg \end{cases}$$

$$\pi = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se } p \leq CMg \\ \infty, & \text{se } p > CMg \end{cases}.$$

$$(b) \quad l(q) = k(q) = q$$

$$c(v, w, q) = q(v + w)$$

$$q = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se } p < v + w \\ \in \mathbb{R}, & \text{se } p = v + w \\ \infty, & \text{se } p > v + w \end{cases}$$

$$\pi = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se } p \leq v + w \\ \infty, & \text{se } p > v + w \end{cases}$$

$$(c) \quad l^*(v, w, q) = \frac{qv^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}{\left( w^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} + v^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$$

$$k^*(v, w, q) = \frac{qw^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}{\left( w^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} + v^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$$

$$c(v, w, q) = q \frac{\left[ v w^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} + w v^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \right]}{\left( w^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} + v^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$$

$$q = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se } p < CMg \\ \in \mathbb{R}, & \text{se } p = CMg \\ \infty, & \text{se } p > CMg \end{cases}$$

$$\pi = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se } p \leq CMg \\ \infty, & \text{se } p > CMg \end{cases}$$

#### Questão 15

$$(a) \quad q = \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2, & \text{se } w_1 + w_2 < w_3 + w_4 \\ x_3 = x_4, & \text{se } w_1 + w_2 > w_3 + w_4 \\ x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4, & \text{se } w_1 + w_2 = w_3 + w_4 \end{cases}$$

$$(b) \quad c(q, w) = q\{w_1 + w_2, w_3 + w_4\}$$

$$(c) \quad \text{Constante.}$$