

## Lecture 9: February 5, 2018

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## 9.1 Competitive Equilibrium

In-Class Numbering : 2.0

- The goal is to determine prices faced by consumers endogenously (i.e from inside the model)
- Key assumptions about markets prices are :
  - All consumers face same price
  - Consumers are price-takers
- We require that equilibrium prices are consistent with the aggregated choices of all consumers in the economy.
- For simplicity, we study two-consumer (exchange) economies, so we have two consumers  $A$  and  $B$
- Consumer  $J = A, B$  has endowment  $\omega^J = (\omega_1^J, \omega_2^J)$  and preferences  $\succeq^J$  over consumption bundles  $(x_1^J, x_2^J)$  represented by utility function  $u^J(x_1^J, x_2^J)$
- Goods have prices  $(p_1, p_2)$
- We can represent two-consumer economies in a Edgeworth box

