Devan Surveille

Hicroic commie I

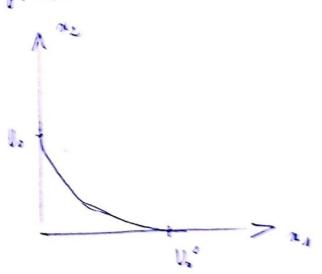
1) La courte d'indéférence apourée ou missai d'utilité Up est.

$$V(x_1,x_2) = V_0 \iff x_1^{1/2} + x_2 = V_0$$

 $x_2 = V_0 - x_1^{1/2}$ once $x_1 \le V_0^2$

$$\begin{cases} (v) = v_0 \implies v_1 = v_2^2 \implies \mathcal{E} \mathcal{I} \text{ where } \int and \, dv = v_1 \, dv = v_2^2$$

$$\begin{cases} (v_1) = v_0 \implies v_1 = v_2^2 \implies \mathcal{E} \mathcal{I} \text{ where } \int and \, dv = v_2^2 \, dv =$$



(5)
$$\begin{cases} \text{Now } U(x_1 | x_2) = x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 y_0, & x_2 y_0 \\ p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 \leq R \end{cases}$$

Les C.P.O:

$$\begin{cases}
THS = \frac{P_1}{P_2} \\
P_1 n_1 + P_2 n_2 = R
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} n_1^{-1/2} = \frac{P_1}{P_2} \\
P_1 n_1 + P_2 n_2 = R
\end{cases}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} \widetilde{\varkappa}_{1} = \frac{\rho_{1}^{2}}{4\rho_{1}^{2}} \\ \widetilde{\varkappa}_{2} = \frac{1}{\rho_{2}} \left(R - \frac{\rho_{2}^{2}}{4\rho_{1}} \right) \end{cases}$$

(a) Si R > 1 =>
$$\left(x_1^2 = 1; x_2^2 = R_{-1}^{-1}\right)$$

Si R < 1 => Solution en worm $\left(\frac{R}{1}, 0\right)$ ou $\left(0, \frac{R}{2}\right)$

$$V(R_10) = R^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 et $V(0, \frac{R_2}{2}) = \frac{R}{2}$

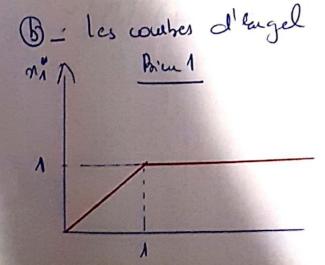
$$U(0,\frac{R}{2}) \rightarrow U(R,0)$$

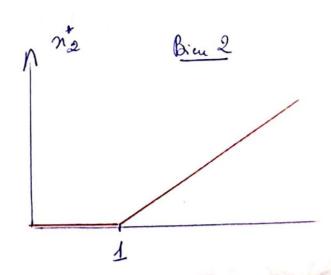
$$\frac{R}{a} \rightarrow \frac{R''^2}{R''^2} \rightarrow \frac{R}{R''^2} \rightarrow \frac{R}$$

OR Nous sommes dans le ces R(1 => (Rio) est la solution

les demandes en boien 1 et Brien 2:

$$n_2^* = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{Si} & \text{R} < 1 \\ R - 1 & \text{Si} & \text{R} > 1 \end{cases}$$





Les deux Breus sont Normaux: Breu 1: Breu prioritain (concave). Bru 2: Bra d Luce (comuse) C La court de consormation-Revenu Compute deux pailies: comes pand ou sayment of 0/2/1 $\int_{a_{2}}^{a_{1}} x_{1}^{*} = R$ $\int_{a_{2}}^{a_{2}} x_{2}^{*} = 0$ $\int n_1^* = 1$ $\int n_2^* = \frac{R-1}{2}$ Crospend = la deux dioits $\begin{cases} u_1 = 1 \\ n_2 > 0 \end{cases}$ Course de assommation Revenu

$$R=1$$

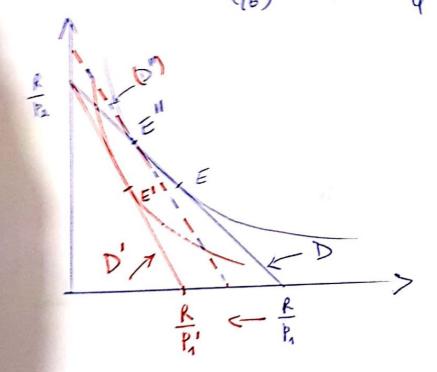
$$(E) = \begin{cases} x_1^* = \frac{1}{4} \\ x_2^* = \frac{1}{4} \left(4 - \frac{1^2}{4x^1} \right) = \frac{15}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$E' = Equilibrium P'' = 2$$
 $P_1 = 2$
 $P_2 = P_2' = 1$
 $P_3 = P_4 = 1$
 $P_4 = 1$

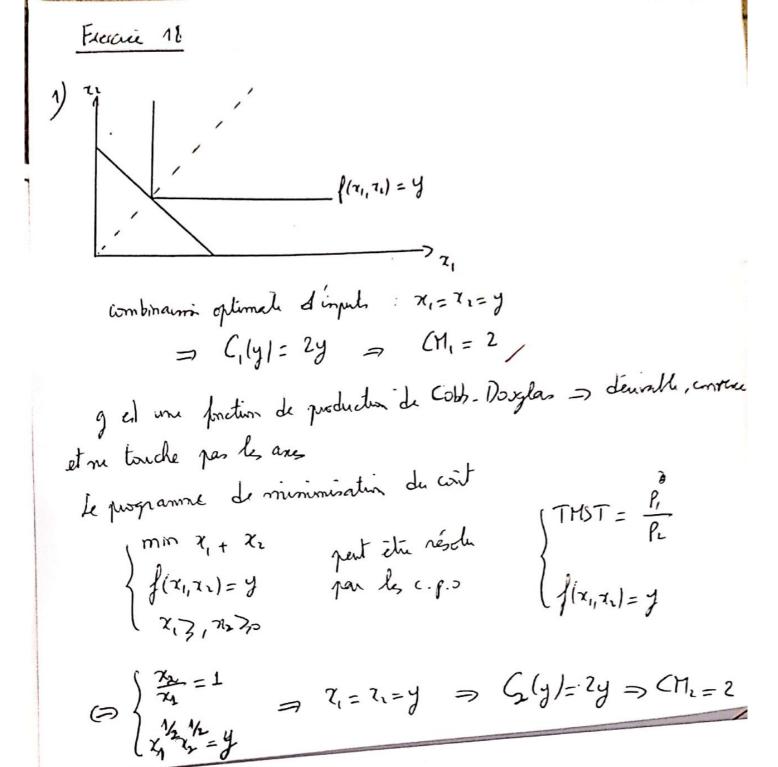
$$(E') = \begin{cases} x_1' = \frac{1}{18} \\ x_2' = \frac{31}{8} \end{cases}$$

L'effet Globalla
$$\begin{cases} \Delta x_1 = x_1' - x_2 = -\frac{3}{16} \\ \Delta x_2 = x_2' - x_2 = \frac{1}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$=> \begin{cases} x_1'' = 76 \\ x_2'' = 4 \end{cases}$$



	Effet de substitution	Effet de Revinu
Pru1	71"-71 3 16	$n_1 - n_1'' = 0$
Biaz	ガーカ=年	$n_2' - n_2'' = -\frac{1}{8}$



Arec of V les prix des imputs, le fineme desirt tiss
la combinaison $n_1 = x_2 = y$, Si le Prix de fecteu 2 augmente
oh n, la fineme supporture un coût supp $\Delta C_1 = n \cdot n_2 = n \cdot y$ $\Longrightarrow \Delta C H_1 = n$

Avec g si le prix de faction 2 augmente, la fine a la possibile de substitue le Bien 1 cm Brin 2. Elle a 1 je la possibile d'utiliser la 1 en Solato ny = 1/2 = y mais ce m'est certainement pas la solutione combinaison aptimale.

Avec 9
$$\begin{cases} \frac{2L_0}{n_1} = \frac{1}{1+x} \\ \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$
 $\begin{cases} n_1 = y(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ n_2 = y(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$

$$C_{2}(y) = 2(1+n)^{1/2}y$$

$$CH_{2} = 2(1+n)^{1/2} = 3CH_{2} = 2(1+n)^{1/2} =$$

factor
$$2 = pix = p_1 = 3$$

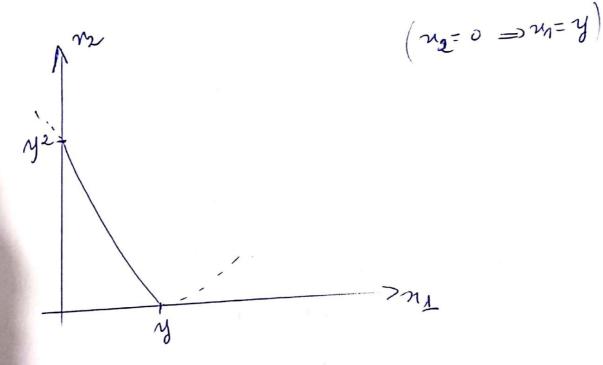
factor $2 = pix = p_2 = 1$

$$y = n_1 + \sqrt{n_2}$$

$$\sqrt{n_2} = y - n_1 \leq y$$

$$n_2 = (y - n_1)^2$$

= de moissante, convere et touche les ares en m= 0 n= y²



@ Programe de minimisat de with

Rq. On dot fair cultetten par que l'isoquante touche les aves.

Deux cas possibles.

Sat la solution est intéreure c'ad myo 1 2270 =7 elle verifille (\$00 Soit la 11 est en coin

jei cas:

c'est Bien un solution intérien et y 73

De le cas innecté y 63 => crest soit A soit B

due A est meillem et compand à la combinaison optimale

donc les demandes:
$$u_1 = \begin{cases} y - \frac{3}{2} & \text{s: } y \neq \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & \text{s: } y \leq \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{cases} \frac{9}{4} & \text{s: } y \neq \frac{3}{2} \\ y^2 & \text{s: } y \leq \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$C(y) = 6 \text{ for de contracte}$$

$$C(y) = 3 x_1 + x_2$$

$$= \begin{cases} 3 y - \frac{9}{4} & \text{si } y \neq \frac{3}{2} \\ y^2 & \text{si } y \neq \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

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prifat: Pa=Pe=1

1) les fet de coût moyen et marginal à LT:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial b}{\partial n_1} = \frac{P_1}{P_2} = 1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial n_2} = \frac{P_2}{P_2} = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} n_2 (n_1, n_2)^{-1/2} \\ \frac{1}{2} n_2 (n_1, n_2)^{-1/2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{n_2}{n_1} = 1 \implies n_2 = n_1 \quad (1) \\ \sqrt{n_1 \cdot n_2} = 1 \implies n_2 = n_1 \quad (2) \end{cases}$$
 on my place (1) do (2)

$$\begin{cases}
 \sqrt{n_1^2} & -1 = y = y = y - 1 \\
 n_1 = y + 1
 \end{cases}$$
et pungu $[n_1 - n_2 = y + 1]$

$$C(y) = \begin{cases} 2(y+1) & \text{sin } y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sin } y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$CH(y) = \frac{2y+2}{y} = 2 + \frac{2}{y} \quad y > 0$$

$$Cm(y) = \frac{3C(y)}{3y} = \frac{3(2y+2)}{3y} = 2 \quad y > 0$$

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$$CH^{cr}(y) = \frac{C^{cr}}{y} = \frac{y^2}{2} + y + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{y}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2y}$$

$$C_{m}^{cT}(y) = \frac{\partial C^{cT}}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{2} + 1 = y + 1$$

Si elle actite effectivement cotte quet me le CT

$$\Rightarrow \pi 2 \sqrt{n_1} = y + 1$$

$$\sqrt{n_2} = y + 1$$

$$\sqrt{x_1} = \frac{y+1}{2}$$

$$x_1 = (y+1)^2$$

$$\implies CT = (y+1)^{2} + 4 = \frac{y^{2} + 2y + 1^{2}}{4} + 4$$

$$CT = \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{16}{4}$$

$$CT = \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{17}{4}$$

$$CH(y) = \frac{CT(y)}{y} = \frac{y^{2}}{4} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{17}{4} = \frac{y}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{17}{4}$$

Si elle product $y = 4 \implies CH^{CT}(y = 4) = \frac{11}{16}$, ober y = 1 and y = 4 is y = 4 and y = 4

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