

Teorie produktů

$X = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_i \geq 0, i=1, \dots, n\}$  konvexní množina

$p_i, q_i > 0$  - cena  $i$ -lé komodity,  $I$  - budget  $> 0$

$\rightarrow$  je také konvexní

(A1)  $\langle$  je silně uspořádaná  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{je je asymetrická: } x \succ y \Rightarrow y \not\succ x \text{ (} \forall x, y \text{)} \\ \text{a nej. transitivity: } x \succ y \text{ a } y \succ z \Rightarrow x \succ z \end{array} \right.$

(A2)  $[x \succ y, x \succ z] \Rightarrow x \succ z \quad \forall x, y, z \in X$

(A3)  $\langle$  je spojité a stabilní konvexní  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{spojité: } p_y = \inf \{x \mid x \succ y\}, x \succ y \text{ a } p_y = \inf \{x \mid x \succ y\} \text{ jsou stejné} \\ \text{stabilní: } (x \succ y, x \in (0,1)) \Rightarrow x \prec \alpha x + (1-\alpha)y \end{array} \right.$

$\Rightarrow$  má  $\&$  le. spojité a stabilní konvexní konvexní množinu

$M(p, I) := \{x \in X : p^T x \leq I\} \xrightarrow{p_i > 0, I > 0} M(p, I)$  je konvexní, uzavřená, omezená,   
 a má vnitřní bod,  $p$  je vektor a číslo  $I$  uzavřená, konvexní

dle (A3)  $\Rightarrow \exists ! \varphi(p, I)$  nej. bod množiny  $M(p, I)$  a  $M(p, I)$    
 je produktová funkce

max  $u(x)$    
 $x \in M(p, I) \rightarrow \varphi(p, I) \quad (*)$

"nejlepší"

min  $q^T x$    
 s.t.  $x \succ a$    
 $x \in X \text{ a } p^T x \leq q^T a \rightarrow \sigma(q, a) \quad (**)$

Platí:  $\sigma(q, a) \leq a$  a je  $\varphi(p, I) = \sigma(p, I)$ ;  $J(q, a) = q^T \sigma(q, a) \geq 0 \quad a \neq 0$

$\frac{\partial J}{\partial q_j} = \sigma_j$ ,  $\sigma(p, \varphi(p, I)) = \varphi(p, I)$ ,  $J(p, \varphi(p, I)) = I$

$\varphi(q, J(q, a)) = \sigma(q, a)$ ,  $\Delta \sigma^T \Delta q \leq 0$ ,  $\Delta \sigma = \sigma(q + \Delta q, a) - \sigma(q, a)$

(\*)  $\varphi(p, I) = I$  max  $u(x)$    
 $p^T x = I$    
 $x \geq 0$

(\*\*)  $\sigma(q, a)$  je min  $q^T x$    
 s.t.  $u(x) = u(a)$    
 $x \geq 0$

Príklad 1: Riešte max  $u(x)$ , s.t.  $p^T x = I$ ,  $x \geq 0$ , pomocou Lagrangeovej metódy.

$$L(x, \lambda) = u(x) + \lambda \cdot (I - p^T x)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} - \lambda p_i = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = I - p^T x = 0$$

$$(\hat{x}_1, \dots, \hat{x}_n, \hat{\lambda}) = (\varphi_1(p, I), \dots, \varphi_n(p, I), \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}(p_i))$$

Dá sa namiesto  $f(I) \equiv u(\varphi(p, I))$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}(\varphi(p, I)) = \hat{\lambda} p_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dI} f(I) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}(\varphi(p, I)) \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_i(p, I)}{\partial I} \\ &= \hat{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_i(p, I)}{\partial I} \end{aligned}$$

Dá sa:  $p^T \varphi(p, I) = I \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \varphi_i(p, I) = I$  / deriv. dle I

$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \frac{\partial \varphi_i(p, I)}{\partial I} = 1$$

⇐ udáva, že u ktorého je optimálne hodnoty  $u(\varphi(p, I))$  sa menia dvojnásobne  
 ⇐  $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{d}{dI} f(I) > 0$  je pozitívne

↓ s nárastom I sa zvyšuje aj hodnoty  $u$

analogicky pre (\*\*).

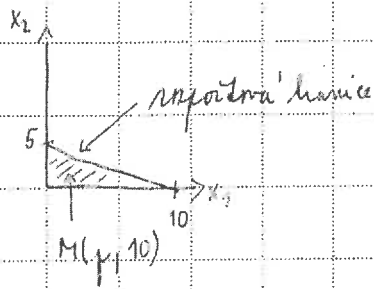
Prilad 2: Cobb-Douglas

$x_1^\alpha x_2^\beta, \alpha \in (0, 1), \beta \in (0, 1)$

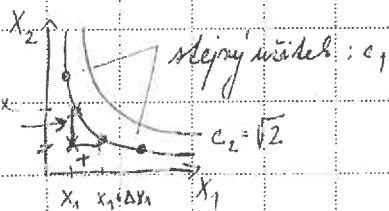
$\max \sqrt{x_1, x_2}$

s.t.  $x_1 + 2x_2 = 10$

$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0$



indiferenčni krivky  $\sqrt{x_1, x_2} = c_1 \Rightarrow$  mapa

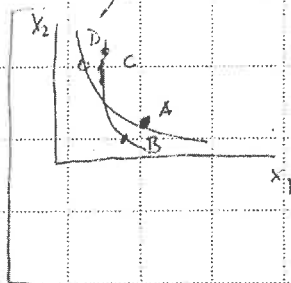


$x_1 x_2 = c_1^2$   
 $x_2 = \frac{c_1^2}{x_1}$

$c_1 = 1$

\* kadij parcel  $(x_1, x_2)$  loži na najbližji IC

\* kadij reprodukuje (RAX)



$A \succ B$   
 $B \sim C$   
 $C \succ D$   
 $D \sim A$

$\Rightarrow A \succ D$  or  $A \sim D$   
X

marginalni učinek  $MU_1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u}{x_1}$  (nikoli/obeta ne najjimi/mišeni spata)   
  $MU_2 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x_1}{x_2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u}{x_2}$    
  $\leftarrow$  vsilna  $x_1$  [otj  $x_1 \uparrow$  ? jak se  $y_1$  'U]

pmen, kdaj  $x_2$  nekako  $x_1$    
  $\leftarrow$  brez smisla

marginalni mera substitucije

$MRS_{x_1, x_2} = \frac{MU_{x_1}}{MU_{x_2}} = \frac{x_2}{x_1}$

$dU = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} dy$   
 $0 = \text{rad. bil.} = c$   
 $\left( \frac{dU}{dx} = MU_x + MU_y \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$

mera, pri moji spremembi porabe prihod 1 jedrnke  $x_1$  najmanj  $MRS_{x_1, x_2}$  jedrnke  $x_2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{MU_x}{MU_y} = - \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$MRS_{y_1, y_2} = 2$  da 2 jedrnke  $y_1$  za 1 jedrnko  $y_2$

$u(x_1, y_1) = u(x_2, y_2) \leftarrow$  prava na ind. k.

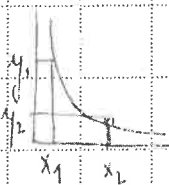
$x_1 y_1 - x_2 y_2 = 0$

$x_1 y_1 - x_2 y_2 + x_1 y_2 - x_1 y_1 = 0$

$x_1 [y_1 - y_2] + y_2 [x_1 - x_2] = 0$  /  $x_1 - x_2$

$0 \cdot x_1 + y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = - \frac{y_2}{x_1}$

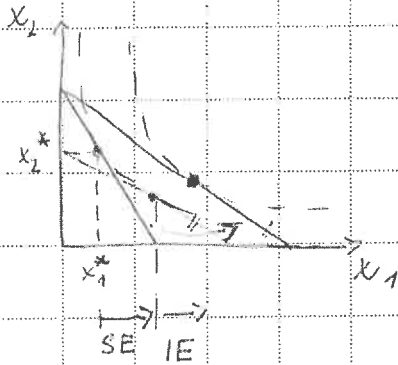
marginalni MRS  $\leftarrow$  0. M - [prava korek]   
  $\leftarrow$  konstantna, da bi se spremenila, se mora spremeniti  $x_1$    
  $\leftarrow$  mero



Substituční efekty - Dekompozice

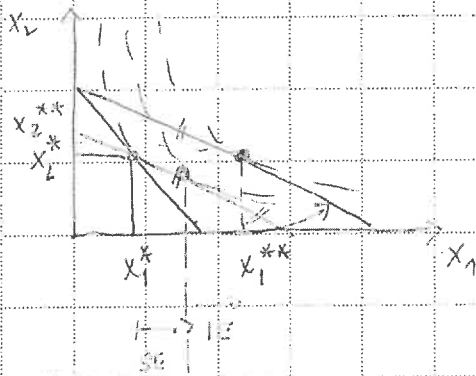
HICKS : SE = změna poptávky při konstantním vlivu

IE = zbytková změna poptávky [s oledem na úroveň I]



SLUTSKY : SE = změna poptávky při konstantním příjmu

IE = zbytková změna poptávky [s oledem na úroveň I]



Účelová funkce:  $\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial p_j}(p, I) = - \varphi_j(p, I) \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial I}(p, I) + \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial I_j}(p, \varphi(p, I))$  [Lamé]

↓  
"dílnostný" efekt

↓  
"substituční" efekt

$i, j = 1, \dots, n$

2. jak se mění poptávka po jednotlivých komponentách,  $p_i$  vs  $p_i \rightarrow p_i + \Delta p_i > 0$

Příklad: [Hicksův substituční efekt]  $\rightarrow$  drův' konstantní úžitek  
 sed. drův' konstant' kupní síla

max  $\sqrt{x_1, x_2}$

s. t.  $x_1 + 2x_2 = 10, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

$L(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = \sqrt{x_1 x_2} + \lambda(10 - x_1 - 2x_2)$

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}} + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}}$

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x_1}{x_2}} - \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{x_1}{x_2}}$

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 10 - x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 10 - 2x_2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x_2}{x_1} = \frac{x_1}{4x_2}$

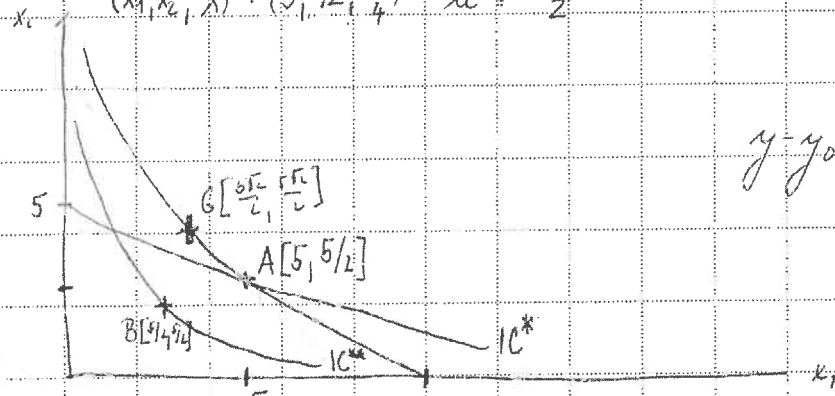
$\frac{x_2}{10 - 2x_2} = \frac{10 - 2x_2}{4x_2}$

$4x_2^2 - 100 - 10x_2 + 4x_2^2$

$-40x_2 + 100 = 0$

$x_2 = \frac{5}{2}, x_1 = 5$

$(x_1^*, x_2^*, \lambda^*) = (5, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}) \quad u^* = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$



$y - y_0 = f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)$

dejde le rdišeni  $x_1, x_2, p_1 = 1 \rightarrow p_1^* = 2 \rightarrow 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 10$

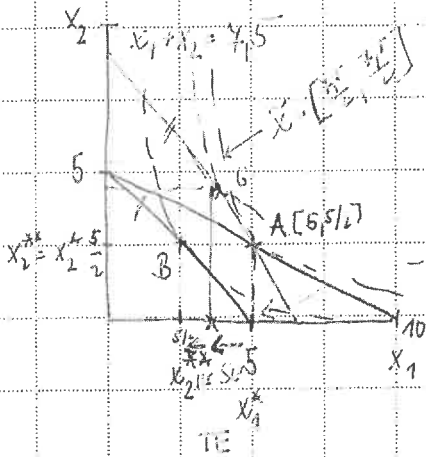
A  $\rightarrow$  B je substituční efekt

B  $\rightarrow$  A je dílnostný efekt

identifikace bodu B: úžitky bodu A  $y = \frac{(5\sqrt{2})^2}{x_1}$ , A je na  $IC^*$  komplementární A  $2x_1 + 2x_2 = 10$

B  $(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

P6 [Gluckeho roľľad]



drúine konstanta' bynie' mlie

$$TE_1 = x_1(p_{11}, I) - x_1(p_{11}, I) = \frac{5}{2} - 5 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$SE_1 = x_1(p_{11}, I) - x_1(p_{11}, I) = \frac{5}{2} - 5 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$IE_1 = x_1(p_{11}, I) - x_1(p_{11}, I) = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

analogy' pre x2\* -> x2\*\* p1' p1 -> p1'

$$TE_2 = x_2(p_{11}, I) - x_2(p_{11}, I) = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

$$SE_2 = x_2(p_{11}, I) - x_2(p_{11}, I) = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

$$IE_2 = x_2(p_{11}, I) - x_2(p_{11}, I) = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

P6: Gluckeho roľľad SL: (I) max  $\sqrt{x_1 x_2}$

n.1.  $p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 = I$   
 $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}} - \lambda p_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x_1}{x_2}} - \lambda p_2 = 0$$

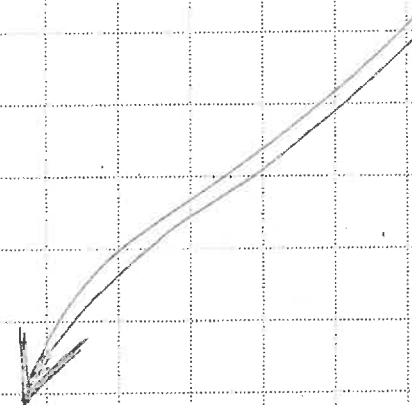
$$\frac{1}{p_1} \sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}} = \frac{1}{p_2} \sqrt{\frac{x_1}{x_2}}$$

$$\frac{x_2}{x_1} = \frac{p_1^2}{p_2^2} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{p_1^2}{p_2^2} x_1$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = I - p_1 x_1 - p_2 x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow I - p_1 x_1 - p_2 \frac{p_1^2}{p_2^2} x_1 = 0$$

$$I - 2 p_1 x_1 \Rightarrow x_1(p_1, p_2, I) = \frac{I}{2 p_1}$$

$$x_2(p_1, p_2, I) = \frac{I}{2 p_2}$$



$\sqrt{x_1 x_2} = 1$ :  $TE = -\frac{I}{2 p_1^2}$   $IE = -\frac{I}{(2 p_1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2 p_2^2} = -\frac{I}{4 p_1^2}$   $SE = TE \cdot IE = -\frac{I}{4 p_1^2}$

$TE = SE + IE$