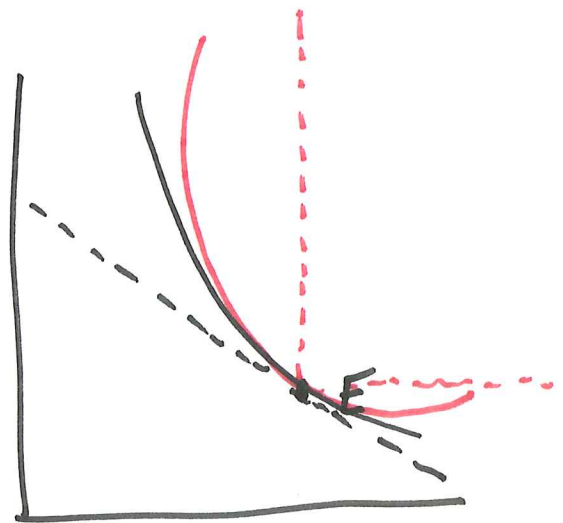
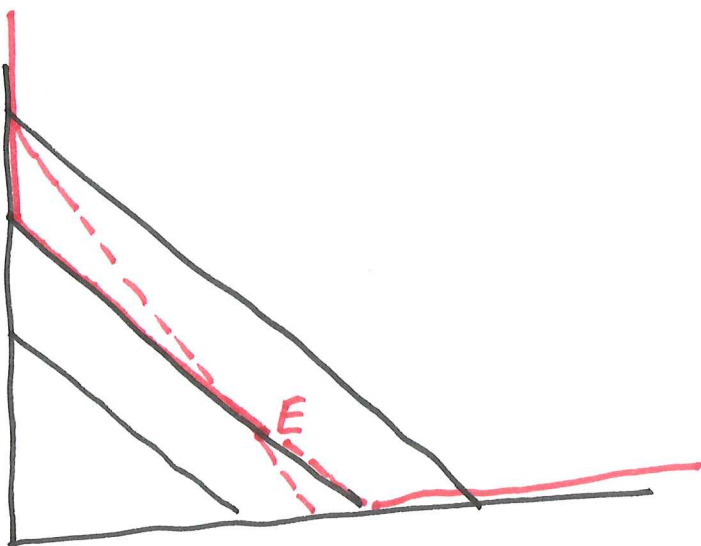
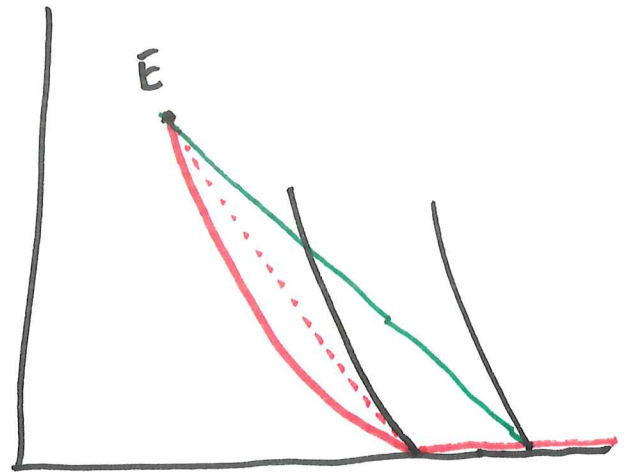
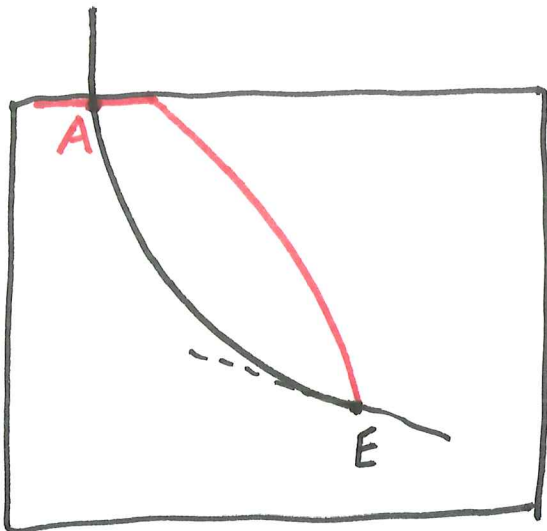
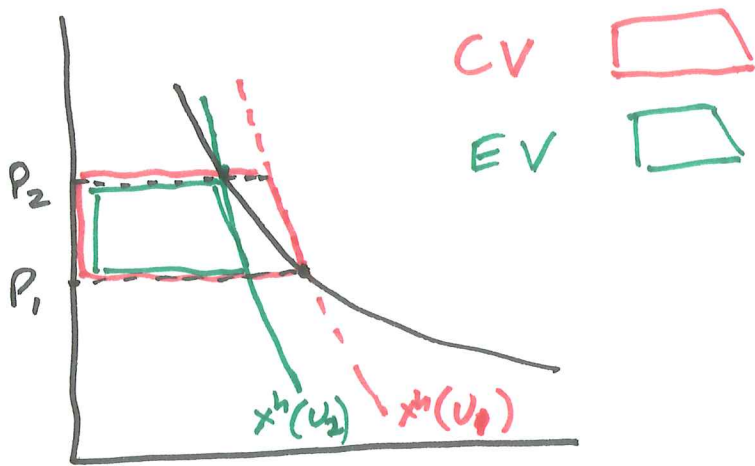
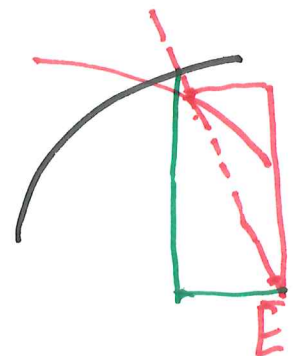
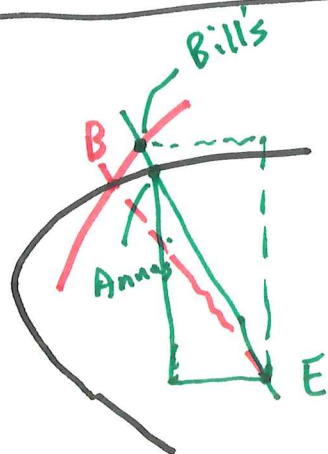
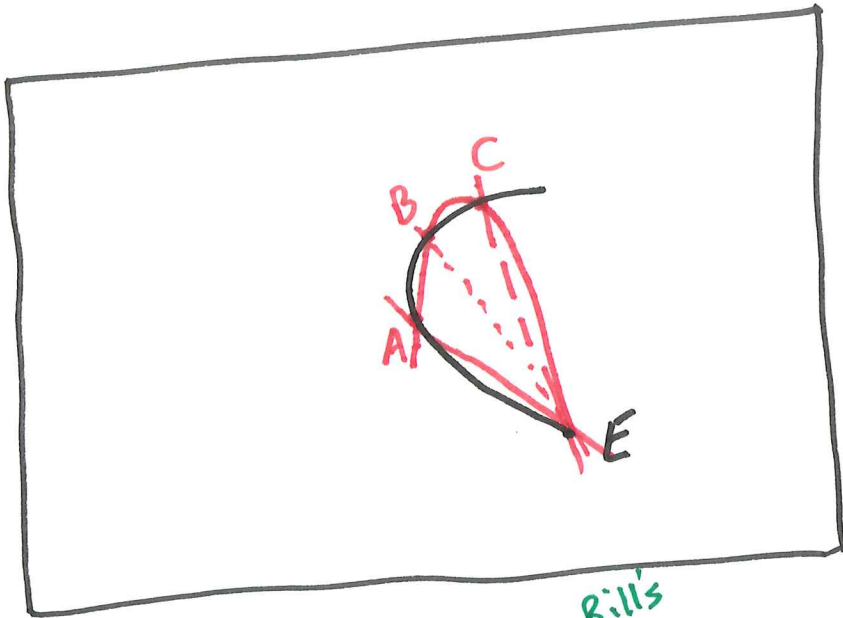
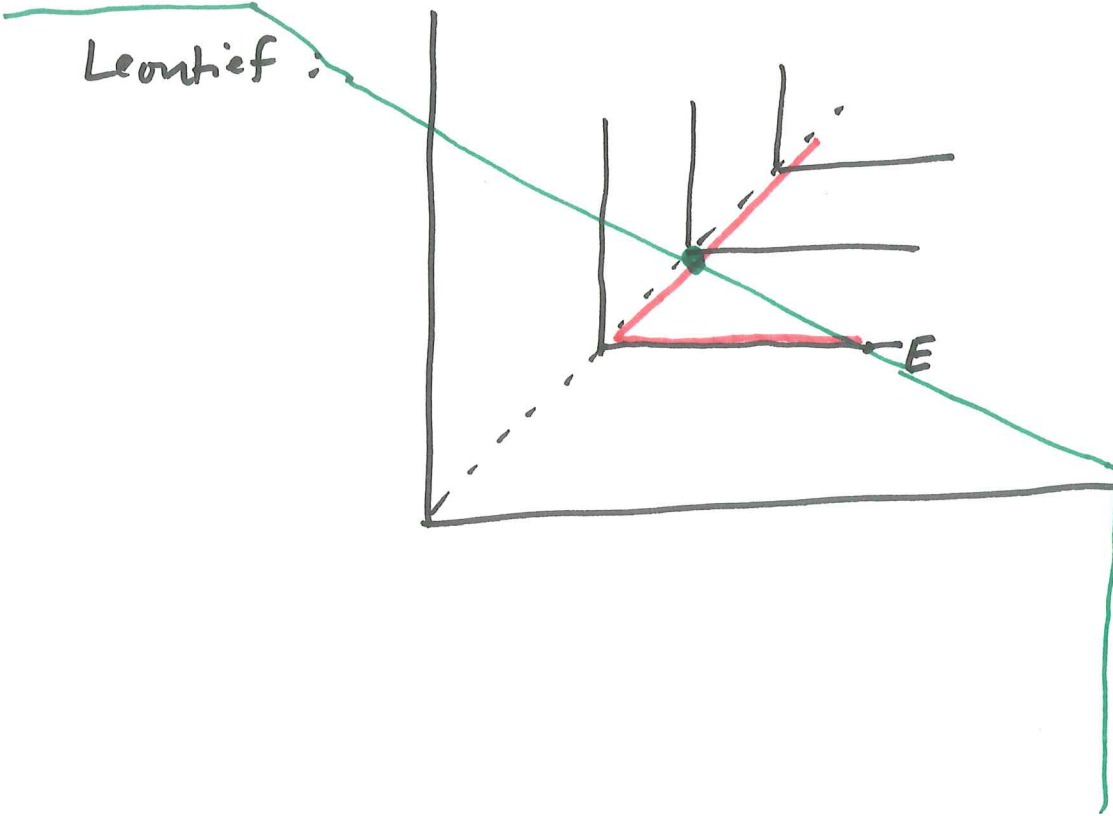


EV, CV under x^h

10/22 p1

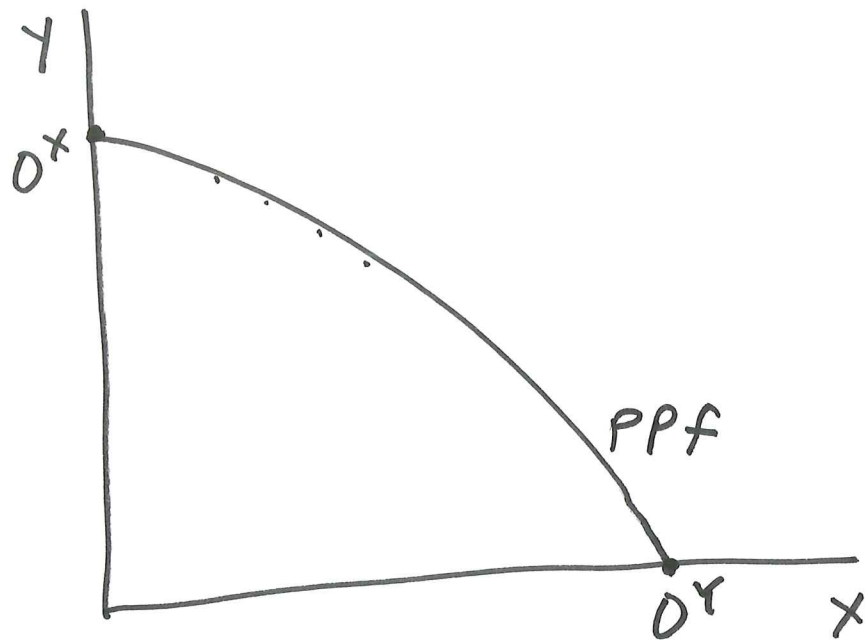
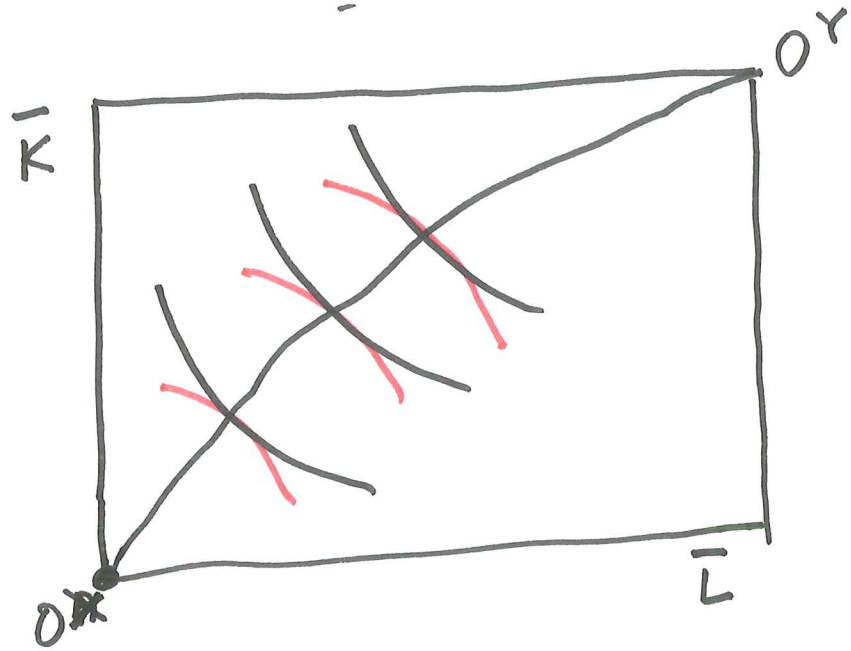


Leontief :



$$MRTS^X = MRTS^Y$$

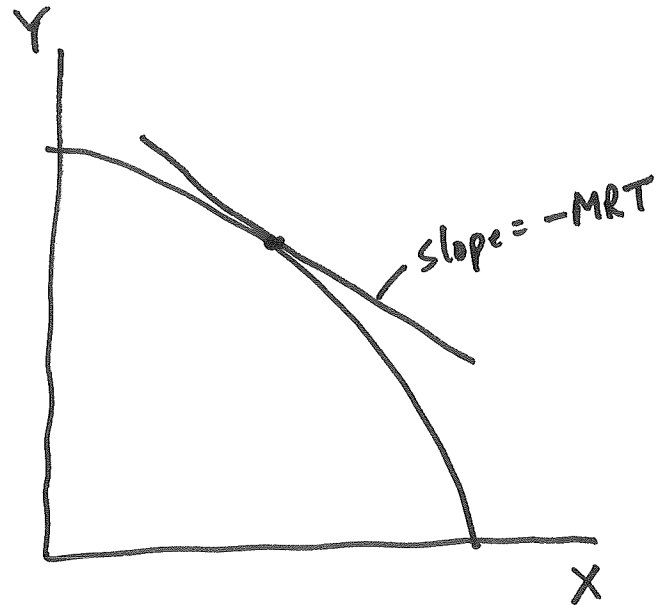
10/22 p3



Product Mix

$$\frac{U_x^B}{U_y^B} = \frac{Y_K}{X_K} \left. \vphantom{\frac{U_x^B}{U_y^B}} \right\}$$

↑
MRT

Along PPF :

$$K^x + K^y = \bar{K}$$

$$dK^x + dK^y = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{X_K} + \frac{dy}{Y_K} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{Y_K}{X_K}$$

$$X_K = \frac{\partial X}{\partial K^x} \Rightarrow dK^x = \frac{dx}{X_K}$$

$$Y_K \Rightarrow dK^y = \frac{dy}{Y_K}$$

$$C^x = rK^x + wL^x$$

$$MC^x = r \frac{\partial K^x}{\partial X} + w \frac{\partial L^x}{\partial X}$$

$$= \frac{r}{X_K} + \frac{w}{X_L} =$$

$$= \frac{rX_L + wX_K}{X_K X_L}$$

$$= \frac{r + w \frac{X_K}{X_L}}{X_K}$$

$$MC^Y = \frac{r + w \frac{Y_K}{Y_L}}{Y_K}$$

$$\frac{MC^X}{MC^Y} = \frac{r + w \frac{X_K}{X_L}}{X_K} \bigg/ \frac{r + w \frac{Y_K}{Y_L}}{Y_K}$$

on the PPF : $\frac{MC^X}{MC^Y} = \frac{Y_K}{X_K}$

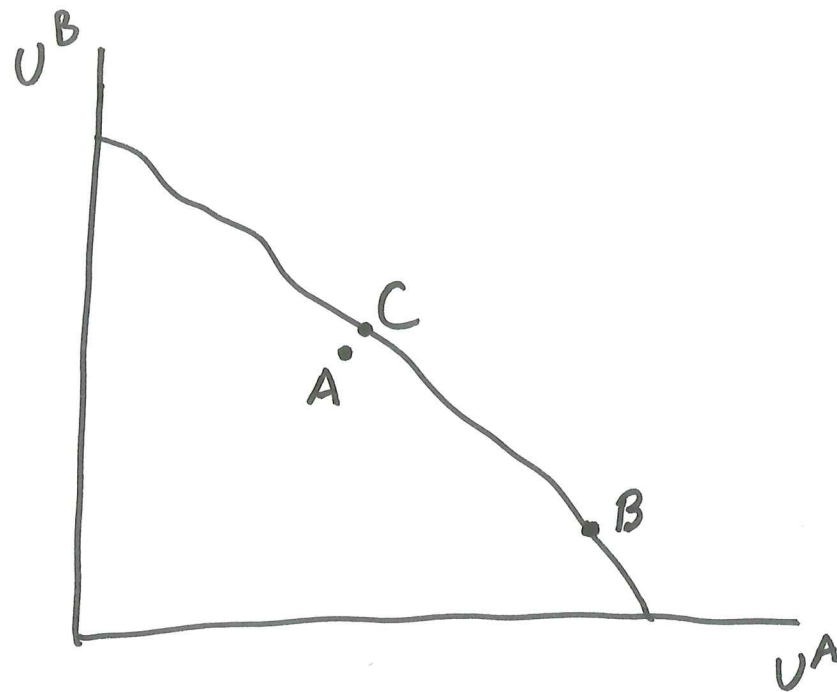
In perfect competition :

$$\frac{MU^X}{MU^Y} = \frac{P^X}{P^Y} = \frac{MC^X}{MC^Y}$$

First Optimality Theorem of Welfare Econ :

Every competitive equilibrium is
Pareto efficient

Second Optimality Theorem of Welfare Econ : Every Pareto efficient outcome can be generated as a Competitive Eqⁿ. by suitable lumpsum taxes + transfers



Theory of Second-Best.

When all conditions for competitive eq^m are not satisfied, it is no longer the case that satisfying one more condition is welfare improving.

Robinson Crusoe economy

