

TD 1

Exercice 1

TMS a) $U(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & \text{Max } U(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad & L(q) = u(q) + \lambda(R - pq) \\ & = x_1 x_2 + \lambda(R - p_1 x_1 - p_2 x_2) \\ \textcircled{3} \quad & \text{CPO : } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dL(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{dx_1} = 0 \\ \frac{dL(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{dx_2} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_2 - \lambda p_1 = 0 \\ x_1 - \lambda p_2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_2 = \lambda p_1 \\ x_1 = \lambda p_2 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \quad & R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{x_2}{x_1} &= \frac{p_1}{p_2} \Rightarrow x_2 = x_1 \frac{p_1}{p_2} \\ & \Leftrightarrow R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_1 \frac{p_1}{p_2} \\ & x_1^* = \frac{R}{2p_1} \quad x_2^* = \frac{R}{2p_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & \text{Max } U(x_1, x_2) = x_1^\alpha x_2^{1-\alpha} \\ \textcircled{2} \quad & L(x) = u(x) + \lambda(R - px) \\ & = x_1^\alpha x_2^{1-\alpha} + \lambda(R - (p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2)) \\ \textcircled{3} \quad & \text{CPO : } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dL(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{dx_1} = 0 \\ \frac{dL(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{dx_2} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha x_1^{\alpha-1} x_2^{1-\alpha} = \lambda p_1 \\ (1-\alpha) x_2^{-\alpha} x_1^\alpha = \lambda p_2 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha x_1^{\alpha-1} x_2^{1-\alpha}}{(1-\alpha) x_2^{-\alpha} x_1^\alpha} &= \frac{p_1}{p_2} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} x_1^{1-\alpha} x_2 = \frac{p_1}{p_2} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \frac{x_2}{x_1} &= \frac{p_1}{p_2} \Rightarrow \text{isole } x_2 \quad x_2 = \frac{p_1(1-\alpha)}{p_2 \alpha} x_1 \end{aligned}$$

remplace dans R

$$\begin{aligned} R &= p_1 x_1 + p_2 \left(\frac{p_1(1-\alpha)}{p_2 \alpha} x_1 \right) \\ &= p_1 x_1 \left(1 + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \right) = p_1 x_1 \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad R = \frac{p_1 x_1}{\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1^* = \frac{R \alpha}{p_1} \quad x_2^* = \frac{R(1-\alpha)}{p_2}$$

(x_1 appelle m^e utilité que x_2)
de va choisir le - chan

substitut parfait c) $U(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2$

$$L(x) = u(x) + \lambda(R - px)$$

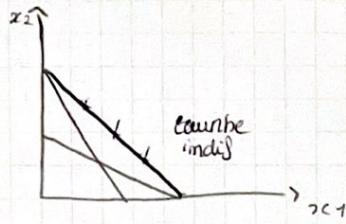
CPO $\frac{dL}{dx_1} = 1 - \lambda p_1 = 0 \quad 1 = \lambda p_1 \quad \textcircled{1}$

$$\frac{dL}{dx_2} = 1 - \lambda p_2 = 0 \quad 1 = \lambda p_2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{dL}{d\lambda} = R - p_1 x_1 - p_2 x_2 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & \text{Max } U(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad & \text{sc } R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{p_1 x_1}{p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2} = \frac{p_1}{p_1 + p_2} \rightarrow 1 = \frac{p_1}{p_2}$$



$$U = x_1 + x_2 = \bar{U}$$

$$x_2 = \bar{U} - x_1$$

$$p_1 > p_2 \quad x_1^* = 0$$

$$p_1 < p_2 \quad x_2^* = 0$$

$$p_1 = p_2 \quad R = p_1 x_1$$

$$R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$$

$$R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$$

$$R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{R}{p_1}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{R}{p_2}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{R}{p_1}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{R}{p_2}$$

compt parfait

$$p_1 > p_2 \quad R = p_2 x_2$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_1^* = 0$$

$$x_2 = \frac{R}{p_2}$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$$

$$R = x_1 (p_1 + p_2)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{R}{p_1 + p_2}$$

$$R = x_2 (p_1 + p_2)$$

$$x_2 = \frac{R}{p_1 + p_2}$$

$$e) U(x_1, x_2) = (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{1/p}$$

$$U(x_1, x_2) = (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{1/p}$$

$$\text{sc } R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$$

$$\frac{dL}{dx_2} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{p} (p x_2^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_2} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{p} (p x_1^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = \frac{1}{p} p_1 \quad (2)$$

$$x_1 = \left(\frac{p_1}{p_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} x_2 \quad x_1 = p_2^{\frac{1}{p-1}} p_1^{\frac{1}{p-1}} x_2$$

$$L = (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} + 1(R - p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2)$$

$$\frac{dL}{dx_1} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{p} (p x_1^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_1} \quad (3)$$

$$(U(x))^{\frac{1}{p}} = d_{x_1} \quad (4)$$

$$d_{x_1} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_2^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_2} \quad (5)$$

$$(U(x))^{\frac{1}{p}} = d_{x_2} \quad (6)$$

$$d_{x_1} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_1^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_1} \quad (7)$$

$$d_{x_2} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_2^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_2} \quad (8)$$

$$d_{x_1} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_1^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_1} \quad (9)$$

$$d_{x_2} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_2^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_2} \quad (10)$$

$$d_{x_1} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_1^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_1} \quad (11)$$

$$d_{x_2} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_2^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_2} \quad (12)$$

$$d_{x_1} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_1^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_1} \quad (13)$$

$$d_{x_2} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_2^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_2} \quad (14)$$

$$d_{x_1} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_1^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_1} \quad (15)$$

$$d_{x_2} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_2^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_2} \quad (16)$$

$$d_{x_1} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_1^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_1} \quad (17)$$

$$d_{x_2} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_2^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_2} \quad (18)$$

$$d_{x_1} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_1^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_1} \quad (19)$$

$$d_{x_2} = \frac{1}{p} (p x_2^{p-1}) (x_1^p + x_2^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = d_{x_2} \quad (20)$$

$$f) U(x_1, x_2) = (1+x_1)(1+x_2)$$

$$\text{Max } (1+x_1)(1+x_2)$$

$$L(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = (1+x_1)(1+x_2) + \lambda (R - p_1 x_1 - p_2 x_2)$$

$$R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$$

$$\text{CPO: } \frac{dL}{dx_1} = 0, \quad \frac{dL}{dx_2} = 0, \quad \frac{dL}{d\lambda} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + p_2 x_2 &= \frac{1}{2} p_1 \\ 1 + x_1 &= \frac{1}{2} p_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{p_1}{p_2} (1 + x_1) - 1$$

Dans l'U (B) $R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 = p_1 x_1 + p_2 \left[\frac{p_1}{p_2} (1 + x_1) - 1 \right]$

$$= p_1 x_1 + p_1 + p_1 x_1 - p_2$$

$$R + p_2 - p_1 = 2p_1 x_1$$

$$x_1^* = \frac{R + p_2 - p_1}{2p_1}$$

$$x_2^* = \frac{R + p_1 - p_2}{2p_2}$$

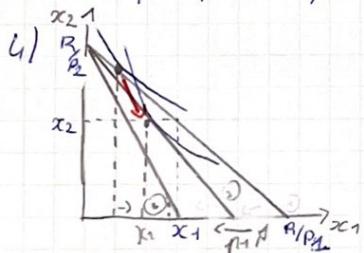
OK

- 3) 2 biens : x_1, x_2 $R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$ $\exists R'$ telle que $R' > R$
 Nv panier à l'éq $R' = p_1 x_1' + p_2 x_2'$

$$R' > R \quad p_1 x_1' + p_2 x_2' > p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$$

$$p_1(x_1' - x_1) + p_2(x_2' - x_2) > 0 \rightarrow \text{la diff}$$

sachant que $p_1 > 0$ $p_2 > 0$ donc on a $x_1' - x_1 > 0$ $x_2' - x_2 > 0$



(B) : $R = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$
 $x_2 = \frac{R}{p_2} - \frac{p_1}{p_2} x_1 \rightarrow \text{f° affine}$ CD :-

Bien GIFFEN : $p_1 \nparallel x_1 \nparallel$

- 5) ① indépendants $x_1^* = \frac{R}{2p_1}$ ② indépendants ③ parf substituables

- ④ parf complémentaires ⑤ comp si $p > 1$ substit si $p < 1$ ⑥ substituables