

# Microeconomics: Problem Set 1

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This homework is due on 1st, April at 18:00 hrs. Please, write your answers clearly.

## 1 MATH-REVIEW

1. (Convex sets) The non-negative orthant is a very important set in microeconomic theory. For example, prices are not allowed to be negative. Show that the non-negative orthant is a convex set. Just recall that the non-negative orthant includes zero. (Hint: Show that any line segment joining any two points in  $\mathbb{R}_+^n = \{\mathbf{x} : x_i \geq 0, \forall i = 1, \dots, n\}$  is contained in  $\mathbb{R}_+^n$ .)
2. (Open Sets) Show that intersection of any finite number of open sets is an open set.
3. (Closed sets) Show that the intersection of closed sets is a closed set.
4. (Concavity and convexity, You must read JR's appendix in order to solve this question) Show that the function  $f$  is convex if and only if the function  $-f$  is concave (Do not assume that the function  $f$  is differentiable).

## 2 PREFERENCES

1. (Consumption set properties) In general, the consumption set is defined in the non-negative orthant. Let  $X = \mathbb{R}_+^2$ . Verify that  $X$  satisfies all five properties required of a consumption set in Assumption 1.1 of R&J Book.
2. (Preference Axioms) Show that  $\forall \mathbf{x}^1, \mathbf{x}^2, \mathbf{x}^3 \in X$ :

- a)  $\mathbf{x}^1 \succ \mathbf{x}^2 \succ \mathbf{x}^3 \implies \mathbf{x}^1 \succ \mathbf{x}^3$ .
- b)  $\mathbf{x}^1 \sim \mathbf{x}^2 \succ \mathbf{x}^3 \implies \mathbf{x}^1 \succ \mathbf{x}^3$ .
3. (Preference's Sets) Plot the "at least as good set" set for the following utility functions:
- a)  $u(x_1, x_2) = \min \left\{ x_1, x_2, \frac{x_1+x_2}{3} \right\}$
- b)  $u(x_1, x_2) = \min \{x_1, x_2\} + \max \{x_1, x_2\}$ .
- c)  $u(x_1, x_2) = \ln x_1 - \ln x_2, \quad x_1, x_2 \neq 0$ .
4. (Utility and Preferences): Check that the following preferences relation  $\forall \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}' \in X \subseteq \mathbb{R}_+^2 : \mathbf{x} \succcurlyeq \mathbf{x}' \iff x_1 \geq x'_1 - 1$  satisfy: (i) completeness, (ii) reflexivity<sup>1</sup>, (iii) transitivity, (iv) monotonicity and (v) weak convexity. Also derive the different classes of sets and explain what kind of preferences they represent (Hint: good 2 is neutral).

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<sup>1</sup> $\succcurlyeq$  is reflexive if  $\mathbf{x} \succcurlyeq \mathbf{x}$