

1. In the Arrow-Debreu model, let  $u : \mathbb{R}_+^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  be the utility function of a trader with initial endowment  $\mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$ . Assume  $u(\cdot)$  is continuous and strictly concave. Let  $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_n) \in \Delta_n$  be the fixed prices. Prove the following properties:

- a) Show that this trader has at least one restrictively optimal bundle  $\mathbf{x} \in [0, 1.1]^n$  with respect to  $\mathbf{p}$ , and it is *unique*.
- b) Show that if  $\mathbf{x} \in [0, 1.1]^n$  is the restrictively optimal bundle with respect to  $\mathbf{p}$  and satisfies

$$x_j < 1.1, \quad \text{for all } j \in [n],$$

then  $\mathbf{x}$  is also a (globally) optimal bundle for this trader.

2. In the Arrow-Debreu model, let  $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_n) \in \Delta_n$  be a price vector with  $p_j > 0$  for all  $j \in [n]$ ; and let  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$  be  $k$  bundles of goods such that  $\mathbf{x}_i$  is optimal for trader  $i$ ,  $i \in [k]$ . Also assume that the total supply of each good in the market is exactly 1 and all the utility functions are continuous, strictly concave and non-satiated. Show that if

$$\sum_{i \in [k]} x_{i,j} \leq 1, \quad \text{for all good } j \in [n],$$

then we must have  $\sum_{i \in [k]} x_{i,j} = 1$  for all good  $j \in [n]$ . (Hint: Use the last exercise from Set 6/7.)

3. (Optional) Given a linear Fisher market in which all parameters (budgets  $b_i$  and slopes  $u_{i,j}$ ,  $i \in [k]$  and  $j \in [n]$ ) are rational numbers, show that if there exists a market equilibrium, then there exists a rational market equilibrium. (Hint: Guess the support of  $\mathbf{x}_i$  for each buyer  $i \in [k]$ , and then use it to formulate a linear program on  $x_{i,j}$  and  $p_j$ ,  $i \in [k]$  and  $j \in [n]$ . It is worth pointing out that the same idea also works for Fisher markets with piecewise-linear utility functions:

$$u_i(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{j \in [n]} u_{i,j}(x_j),$$

where each  $u_{i,j} : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  is now a piecewise-linear and concave function.)