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Mathematical Economics

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Winnipeg

ל β_N , γ_N מגדירים Edgeworth מודל π_0 , π_1 , π_2 .
 מינימום פונקציית הערך מוגדר π_0 ו- π_1
 . $\forall t, u^t(x) = \sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2}$, $a^2 = (0,1)$, $a^1 = (1,1)$, $|T| = |L| = 2$ (ל)

$$, \alpha^3 = (0,2), \alpha^2 = (2,0), \alpha^1 = (1,1), |\Gamma| = 3, |\mathcal{L}| = 2 \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

+t $u^+(x) = \sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2}$

$$, \alpha^3 = (3, 2) , \alpha^2 = (0, 1) , \alpha^1 = (2, 4) , |\Gamma| = 3 , |L| = 2 \quad (\text{e})$$

• $\forall t \quad u^t(x) = \sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2}$

$$u^1(x) = x^1 + x^2, \quad u^2(x) = 2x^1 + x^2$$

$$, \alpha^2 = (2, 2) , \alpha^1 = (1, 2) , |T| = |L| = 2 \quad (\rightarrow)$$

$$u^1(x) = \min \{x_1, x_2\}, \quad u^2(x) = \sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2}$$

ר' יונה אמר: אם לא תמצא עיר מוסדרת, בזבז נסיעה ובדבוקה. 2.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \{3x\} & x < 5 \\ \{15+x\} & x \geq 5 \end{cases} \quad F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$G(x) = \begin{cases} [x, x+2] & x < 1 \\ [1, 9] & x = 1 \\ [x+1, 5x+4] & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad G: \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

ବୁଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଁ
କମଳାରୀ

וְיַעֲשֵׂה יְהוָה כִּי־בְּאֶתְנָהָרִים כִּי־בְּאֶתְנָהָרִים
וְיַעֲשֵׂה יְהוָה כִּי־בְּאֶתְנָהָרִים כִּי־בְּאֶתְנָהָרִים

5. הַיְלָה כ' נִמְלֵה מִלְאָרֶב קְרִינְתָּנִים
וְנִירָחָם בְּלִילְתָּנִים כ' ? כ' יְמִינְתָּנִים

$$\therefore F(x) := \sum_{k=1}^n F_k(x) \quad \text{für } F: X \rightarrow Y, \quad y := \sum_{k=1}^n y_k$$

$\delta_{\text{eff}} N \approx 3 - 13$ F $\Leftarrow \delta_{\text{eff}} N \approx 3 - 13$ F_e : $\lambda > 13$

, $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n |f_k(x)| < \infty$ für alle $x \in E$.
 (" ≥ 0 " , non- \vdash) $\quad \overline{F}(x) := \overline{\{F(x)\}}$, also

ג) $\exists x \forall y F \Leftrightarrow \forall y \exists x F$: הסדרה . 8
 (NON "co") $(\text{co } F)(x) := \neg F(x)$ וקטור, סדרה
 $\forall y \exists x F \Leftrightarrow \exists x \forall y F$: הנימוק. ("ינט")
 . $\exists x \forall y F$ סדרה

Paul J. NN rec. 11/12/87, 7, 6-2 11/18/87 rec'd. 11/20/87

בנוסף, ה"מג'ור" ? (היכן כי הרכז

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הנ' י' י' י' י'

ההעדרת הערך $f(x, y)$ מושג באמצעות הנוסחה $f(x, y) = \frac{y}{x}$.

$$g(x) := \max_{y \in Y} f(x, y)$$

$$g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F(x) := \{ y \in Y \mid f(x, y) = g(x)\} \\ (= \arg\max_{y \in Y} f(x, y))$$

$$F : \underline{X} \Rightarrow Y$$

- . וְאַתָּה תִּשְׁלַח F, וְעַתָּה תִּשְׁלַח N F, g (ל)!
- . וְאַתָּה תִּשְׁלַח F, g (ז)
- . וְאַתָּה תִּשְׁלַח F (ט)
- . וְאַתָּה תִּשְׁלַח F, g (י)

$\Leftrightarrow \text{coA} \ni x : \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{R}^n \ni A \text{ on } [\text{Carathéodory}] . 11$

$x - \epsilon \in A \Rightarrow \exists i \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } \sum_{j=1}^i \delta_j < \epsilon / N^n$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^i \delta_j \in \bigcap_{k=1}^N \mathcal{B}_k$

, $F: X \rightarrow Y$, $\sqrt{3} > \sqrt{2}$ $\Rightarrow F$ \in \mathcal{D}'^+ an. 12
 $\vdash \forall x \in X . G(x) \Rightarrow P(x)$

נורמליזציה GOF \leftarrow סטטיסטיקה \rightarrow נורמליזציה G, F (k) סטטיסטיקה

[? ANION ALKYL BIS ETC]

בְּנֵי אֶתְנָה

$\gamma^* \text{N}_\Lambda N \rightarrow \Xi \Xi$

• በዚህን የትምህር ንብረት ስምምነት የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል (፩) . 13
 የሚሸፍ የዚህን የትምህር ንብረት ስምምነት የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል
 . የሚሸፍ የዚህን የትምህር ንብረት ስምምነት የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል
 . የሚሸፍ የዚህን የትምህር ንብረት ስምምነት የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል (፪)
 እንደዚህ የትምህር ንብረት ስምምነት የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል (፫)
 • የሚሸፍ የዚህን የትምህር ንብረት ስምምነት የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል

13) \exists $x \in X$, $y \in Y$ such that $f(x, y) = \max_{x \in X} \min_{y \in Y} f(x, y)$

לעתה נסמן $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ כפונקציית n משתנים. מושג זה מוגדר באופן הבא: אם x^1, \dots, x^n הם n נקודות במרחב אוקלידי \mathbb{R}^n , אז $f(x^1, \dots, x^n)$ מוגדרת כערך של הפונקציה f בנקודה (x^1, \dots, x^n) .

$$f^i(\bar{x}^1, \dots, \bar{x}^n) \geq f^i(\bar{x}^1, \dots, \bar{x}^{i-1}, x^i, \bar{x}^{i+1}, \dots, \bar{x}^n)$$

9. $\sqrt{16x^2 - 8x + 1} = \sqrt{4(4x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{4})} = 2\sqrt{4(x - \frac{1}{2})^2}$

הנְּפָלָה, ס' הַנִּזְבֵּחַ

$\text{int } C \neq \emptyset$, $\forall x \in C : \exists r > 0$ such that $B(x, r) \subseteq C$.

$$\therefore p \cdot a \leq p \cdot x \quad \forall x \in C \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 0 \neq p \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad p' \geq 0$$

$\text{int } C = \text{int } \overline{C}$ $\text{pwgN} \rightarrow \text{N} \rightarrow \text{Bpp} \rightarrow \text{sol} \rightarrow \text{co}.$ 17

18 . 12/13 . 18/19/20 R^n > C : ගුණාධ්‍ය තුළුවෙන් පෙන්වනු ලබයි

$$\cdot p \cdot a < \inf_{x \in C} p \cdot x \quad \Leftrightarrow \exists p \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \ L(p) \subset \text{int } C \setminus \{a\}$$

רְמָאָה וְעַדְיָה בְּגִיאָה כְּבָשָׂר וְבָשָׂר בְּגִיאָה

P'g'n t o/a/g whn

$$u^t(x^{t,k}) = u^t(x^{t,l}) \quad \forall k, l = 1, \dots, n \quad \forall t$$

$x^{t,k} \neq x^{t,l} \Rightarrow f_{N^2/2}(x^{t,k})$

ב-1988 נפתחה הספרייה הפתוחה במרכזן.

$$, \quad u^{\pm}(x) = \sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2} \quad , \quad a^2 = (0, 1), \quad a^1 = (1, 0) \quad , \quad |T| = |L| = 2$$

$$\therefore E_2 \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow BG_2$$

$$\cdot ((0,1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N) \quad a^2 = (1,1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \quad \text{for } z_1$$

\exists $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\beta \in N(A)$ if and only if $\beta \in \text{range}(A)$.

; A මා තැන්වා ගැනීමෙහි (ඇතුළු මැයි 2018) සැවැනු යුතු නොවේ

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• 70% 72/N co A (L)

$$co A = \cap \{ c | c > A, \quad c \text{ minip} \} \quad (\approx)$$

$$coA = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i x_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha_i \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i = 1, x_i \in A \right\} \quad (2)$$

Separation Theorems

Sergiu Hart

October 31, 2005

1 Theorems

Theorem 1 *Let $C \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a convex closed set. Then $a \notin C$ if and only if there exists $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $p \cdot a < \inf p \cdot C$.*

Theorem 2 *Let $C \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a convex closed set. Then $a \notin \text{int } C$ if and only if there exists $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $p \neq 0$, such that $p \cdot a \leq \inf p \cdot C$.*

Theorem 3 *Let $C \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a convex set. Then $a \notin \text{int } C$ if and only if there exists $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $p \neq 0$, such that $p \cdot a \leq \inf p \cdot C$.*

Theorem 4 *Let $C, D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be convex sets. If $C \cap D = \emptyset$ then there exists $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $p \neq 0$, such that $\sup p \cdot D \leq \inf p \cdot C$.*

Theorem 5 *Let $C, D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be convex closed sets, and at least one of them is bounded. Then $C \cap D = \emptyset$ if and only if there exists $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $p \neq 0$, such that $\sup p \cdot D < \inf p \cdot C$.*

Theorem 6 *Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then $b \in \text{cone}\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}$ if and only if for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, if all inequalities $a_i \cdot x \geq 0$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ hold, then also $b \cdot x \geq 0$ holds.*

