

Advanced Microeconomics, 2025/2026
Master of Science in Economics
Problem Set 1

14/11/2025

Question 1 Consider the strict preference relation $\succ$ as presented in class. Explain whether you agree with the statement that $\succ$ is transitive but NOT complete.

Question 2 Prove the following implication for a rational preference relation: if $x \succ y \succeq z$, then $x \succ z$.

Question 3 Consider the budget set $\mathcal{B}(p, w) = \{x \in X : p \cdot x \leq w\}$, with $p \gg 0$ and $w > 0$. Show that if X is a convex set, then $\mathcal{B}(p, w)$ is also convex.

Question 4 For each of the following sets of inequalities, draw the feasible region that they define in $\mathbb{R}_+^2$ and determine if it is closed, non-empty, bounded and convex.

i) $\{x_2 + 2x_1 \leq 4; x_2 + 4x_1 \leq 6; x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0\}$.

ii) $\{x_2 + 3x_1 < 6; x_1 \geq 0; x_2 \geq 0\}$.

iii) $\{x_2 + 2x_1 = 4; x_2 + 3x_1 = 7\}$.

Question 5 Show that a linear function is both concave and convex, but neither strictly concave nor strictly convex.

Question 6 Consider the following utility function $u(x_1, x_2) = x_1 - x_2$. Show that it represents a rational preference relation $\succsim$ that is locally non-satiated but not monotone.

Question 7 Draw indifference curves relating to the two commodities, Left and Right shoes of the same size, quality and design; and explain how the marginal rate of substitution varies along such indifference curves.

Question 8 Suppose preferences are represented by the Cobb-Douglas utility function $u(x_1, x_2) = Ax_1^\alpha x_2^{1-\alpha}$, for $A > 0$ and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$.

1. Assuming an interior solution, solve for the Walrasian demand functions.
2. Consider the logarithmic transformation $v(x) = \ln u(x)$ of the Cobb-Douglas utility function above and verify that the Walrasian demand functions are identical to those derived in the previous item. Explain.
3. Show that, for every commodity, the Walrasian demand function is homogeneous of degree one in wealth. Which implications?
4. Using the Walrasian demand functions you found before, derive the consumer's indirect utility function.
5. Show that the indirect utility function is strictly increasing in w . Argue that this is indeed a general property of any indirect utility function $v(p, w)$.