## **Problem Set 2**

It's OK to work together on problem sets.

1. Consider the comparative statics of a single commodity market in competitive equilibrium, subject to exogenous variation in a parameter  $\alpha$ . Demand is characterized as D(p,  $\alpha$ ), supply as S(p,  $\alpha$ ). Excess demand is  $z(p, \alpha)$ . The market equilibrium condition is

 $z(p,\alpha) = D(p,\alpha) - S(p,\alpha) = 0$ . Comparative statics of equilibrium is then

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial p} \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} = -\left(\frac{1}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial p}}\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} = -\frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial p}} = -\frac{D_{\alpha} - S_{\alpha}}{D_{p} - S_{p}}$$

The denominators of the two expressions on the right hand sides are known as the Jacobian of the system.

Then suppose that  $\alpha$  represents an upward shift in demand, S is unaffected by the change in  $\alpha$ , and that D and S have the usual slopes with respect to p. Find an expression for  $\frac{dp}{d\alpha}$ . Can you determine the sign of  $\frac{dp}{d\alpha}$ ?

2. Who really pays the Social Security payroll tax ?

Let  $\alpha$  = Social Security payroll tax (to keep it simple, we'll treat it as a set value per hour worked), w<sup>o</sup> = wage rate received by labor, w<sup>o</sup> +  $\alpha$  = wage (gross of tax) paid by employer

$$D(w, \alpha) = D(w + \alpha, 0), S(w, \alpha) = S(w, 0)$$

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Find conditions so that the tax  $\alpha$  levied on employers is shifted to labor, that

is so that 
$$\frac{\mathrm{dw}^{\circ}}{\mathrm{d\alpha}} \approx -1$$
.

3. Mas Colell, Whinston and Green, problem 10.C.4.

**4.** MasColell, Whinston and Green, problem 10.C.5, using the implicit function theorem as the problem suggests. As stated it's a bit obscure, but let's do some homework. The equilibrium condition is

$$Z(p,t) = \sum_{i} \phi_{i}^{i-1}(p+t) - \sum_{j} c'_{j}(p) = 0$$

Stating the equilibrium condition in this way and applying the implicit function theorem should give the answer. Do <u>not</u> use the technique of MasColell's Example 10.C.1.