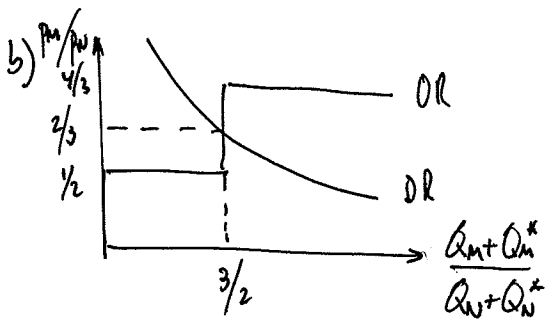


1

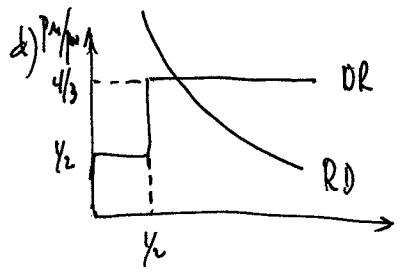
a) p_m/p_n (Esp) = $4/3$
 p_m^*/p_n^* (Fra) = $1/2$



$U = C_m^{1/2} C_n^{1/2} \Rightarrow \frac{p_m}{p_n} = \frac{D_n}{D_m}$

$(p_m/p_n)^I = 2/3$

c) Esp: $\frac{p_n}{p_m} \uparrow$ de $3/4$ a $3/2$: RI \uparrow efecto \oplus
 Fra: $\frac{p_m}{p_n} \uparrow$ de $1/2$ a $2/3$: RI \uparrow efecto \ominus



$(p_m/p_n)^I = 4/3$

Esp: $\frac{p_n}{p_m} \rightarrow$: RI \rightarrow efecto \emptyset
 Fra: $\frac{p_m}{p_n} \uparrow$ de $1/2$ a $4/3$: RI \uparrow efecto \oplus

e) $U = C_m^{3/4} C_n^{1/4} \Rightarrow \frac{p_m}{p_n} = 3 \frac{D_n}{D_m}$

$(\frac{p_m}{p_n})^I = 4/3$ Mismo resultado que (d)

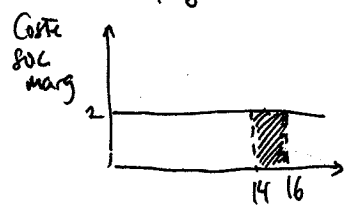
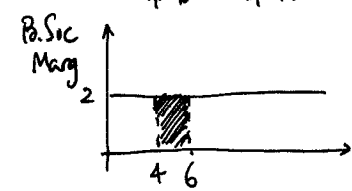
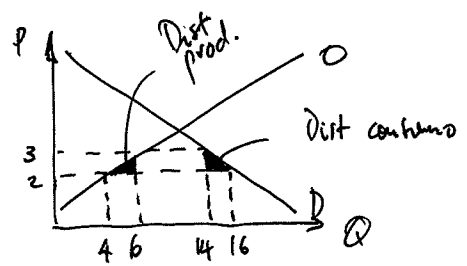
2

a) Pérdidas: 2 triángulos: $-1-1$
 Ganancias sociales: $+2+2$
 Total: $+2$

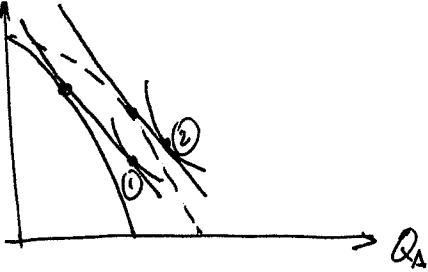
b) Pérdida: 1 triángulo (prod): -1
 Ganancia: 1 rectángulo (D. Soc): $+2$
 Total: $+1$

c) Pérdida: 1 triángulo (consumo): -1
 Ganancia: 1 rectángulo (Cost Soc): $+2$
 Total: $+1$

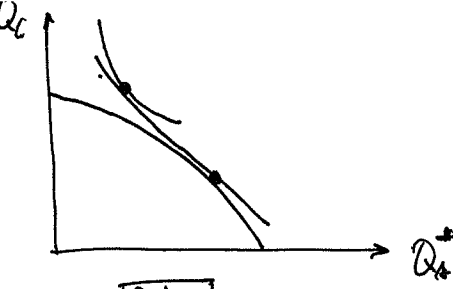
d) First: arancel Second: subvención o impuesto



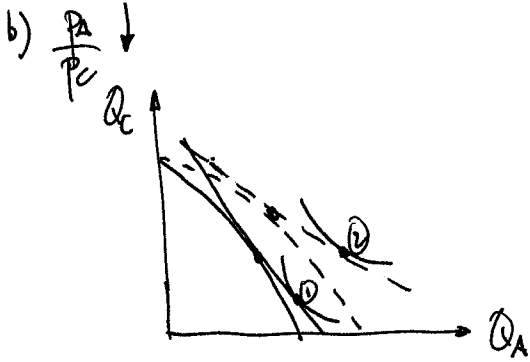
* 1, 1* 1 (idéntico a arancel)



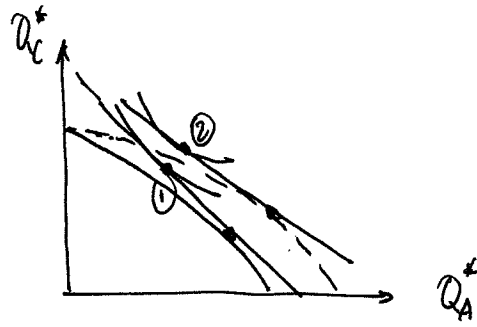
① → ②
España: efecto ⊕
 FPP ↑



RDM efecto 0



ESPAÑA: efecto ⊕
 FPP ↑
 R.I. ↑



RDM: efecto ⊕- **AMBIGUO**
 FPP ↑
 R.I. ↓

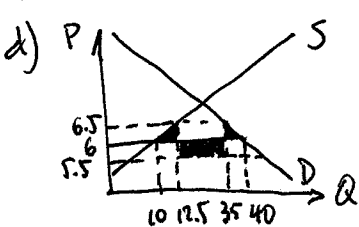
- 7) Caso: a) España: efecto ⊕ porque FPP se desplaza
 b) España: efecto ⊕- ambiguo pq . FPP se desplaza
 . R.I. ↓

d) Si en el caso de alimentos (donde no tiene ventaja comparativa)
 No en el caso de coches (donde tiene v.c.)

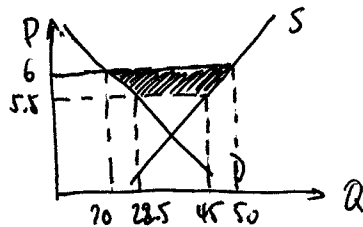
④ a) $P_{UE} = 8$ $D_{UE} = 20$ $S_{UE} = 20$
 $P_{USA} = 4$ $D_{USA} = 30$ $S_{USA} = 30$

b) $DM(P) = SX(P)$ $P = 6$ $DM = SX = 30$

c) $DM(P+t) = SX(P)$ $P_{USA} = 5.5$ $P_{UE} = 6.5$ $DM = SX = 22.5$



$\#UE: -0.625 - 1.25 + 11.25 = +9.375$



$USA = -13.125$

⑤ 1 a) F
 b) V

2 a) V
 b) F
 c) V

3 a) F
 b) V
 c) F
 d) V
 e) F