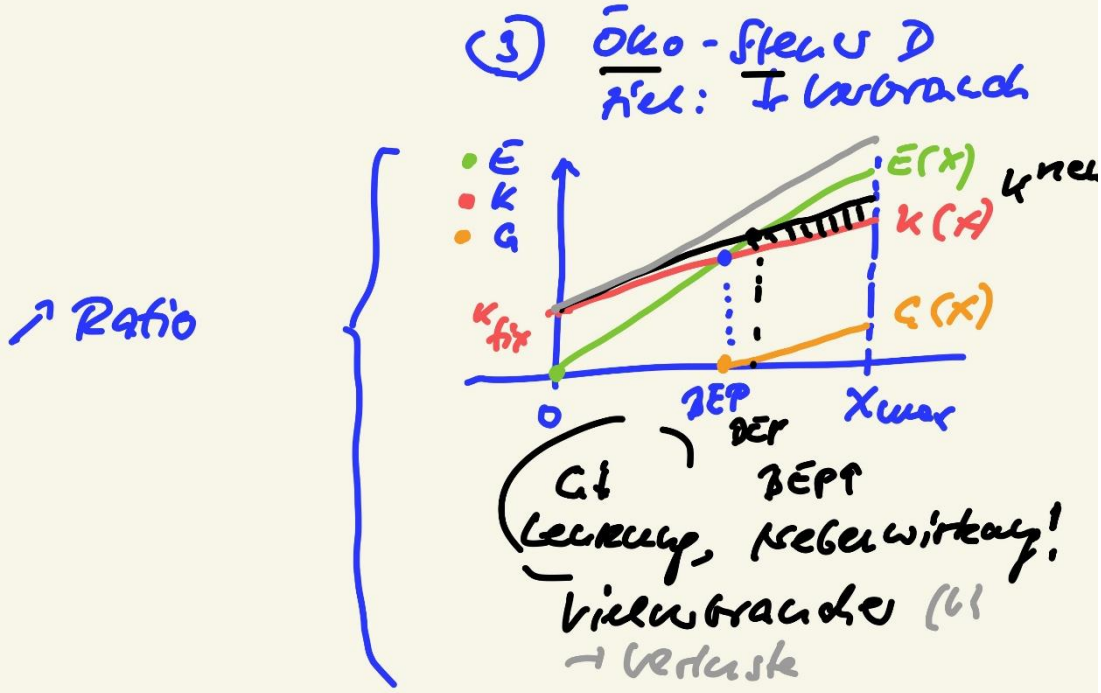
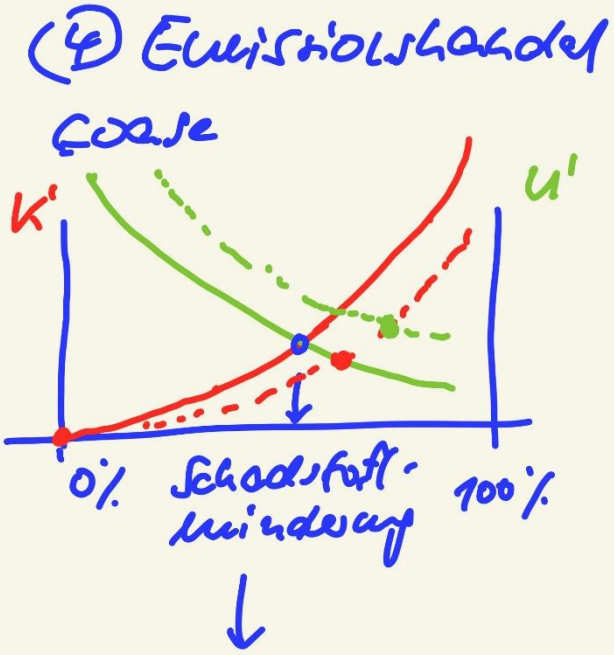
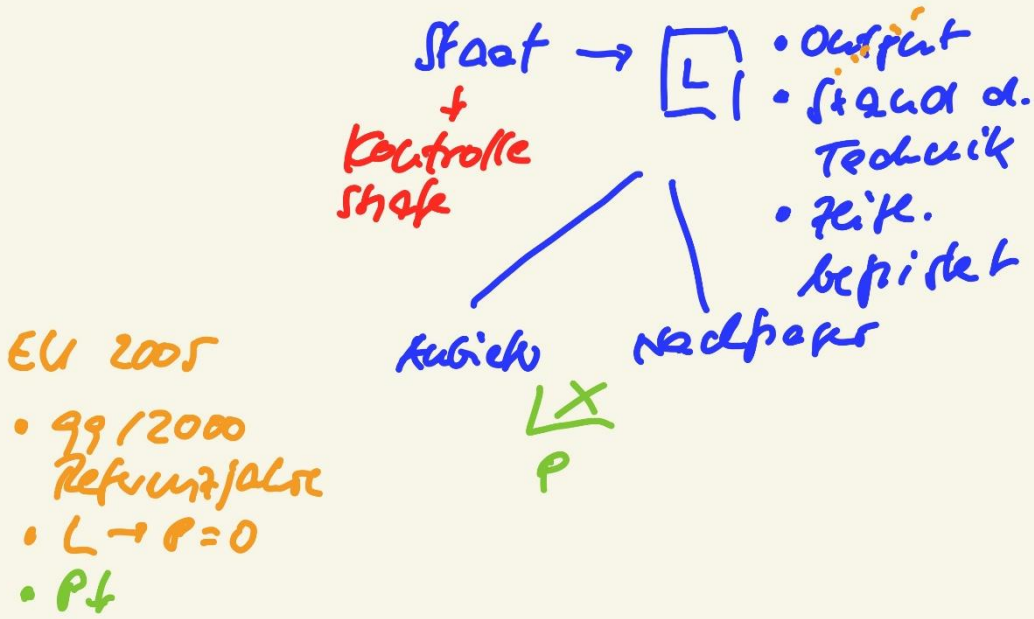
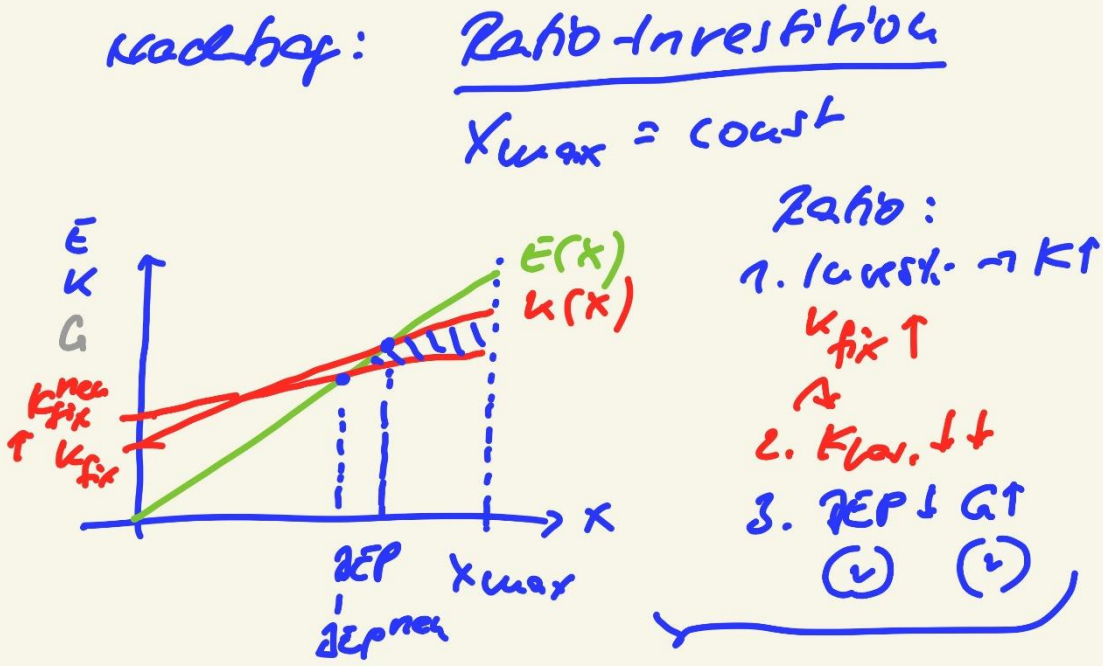
↗ Ratio


(3) Öko-Steuer
E
K
G
E(x)
K(x)
C(x)
K fix
0
Xmax


(4) Emissionshandel
Kosten
K'
U'
0%
100%


Staat
+
Kontrolle
Staat
L
• Output
• Stand d. Technik
• Fix. beschränkt
Angebot
Nachfrage
LX
P
EU 2005
• 99/2000 Referenzjahr
• L → P=0
• Pt


Nachfr.: Ratio-Investition
Xmax = const
E
K
G
E(x)
K(x)
Kfix neu
Kfix
x
ZEP
ZEP neu
Xmax
Ratio:
1. Investk. → Kf
Kfix ↑
2. Kvar. ↓↑
3. ZEP ↓ GT ↑
(↓) (↓)
|Δ Kfix| < |Δ Kvar.|

Analyse d. Haushalt AM 3

Ziel: U_{max} [€]

X_N ?

Restriktionen

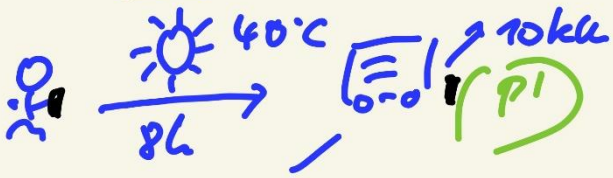
P_{Gut} ← Prob. Güter

Y ← Einsparen W

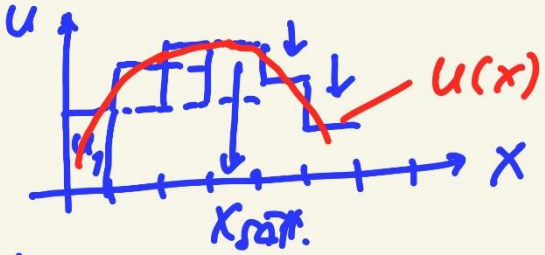
↓ (Alternative)

optimale E-Plan: Kombiniere Güter so → gf. P_i und Y → für Σ → U_{max} (HH-optimum)

(1) Haushalt mit 1 Gut



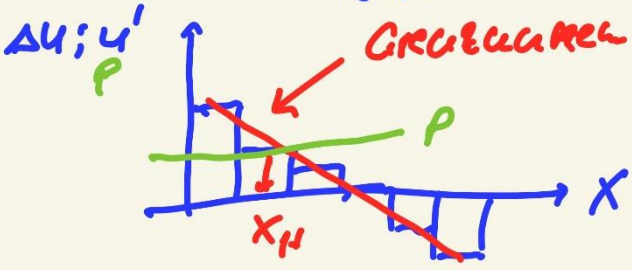
1. Gossen
↓
1. Gossensche Gesetz Sättigung



$U' = \Delta U$ bei $\Delta X_t = 1$

$K' = \Delta K$ bei $\Delta X_p = 1$

$E' = \Delta E$ bei $\Delta X_V = 1$



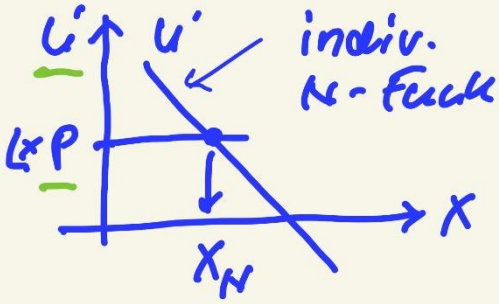
$\Delta U > P$ → kauf

$\Delta U = P$ → kauf

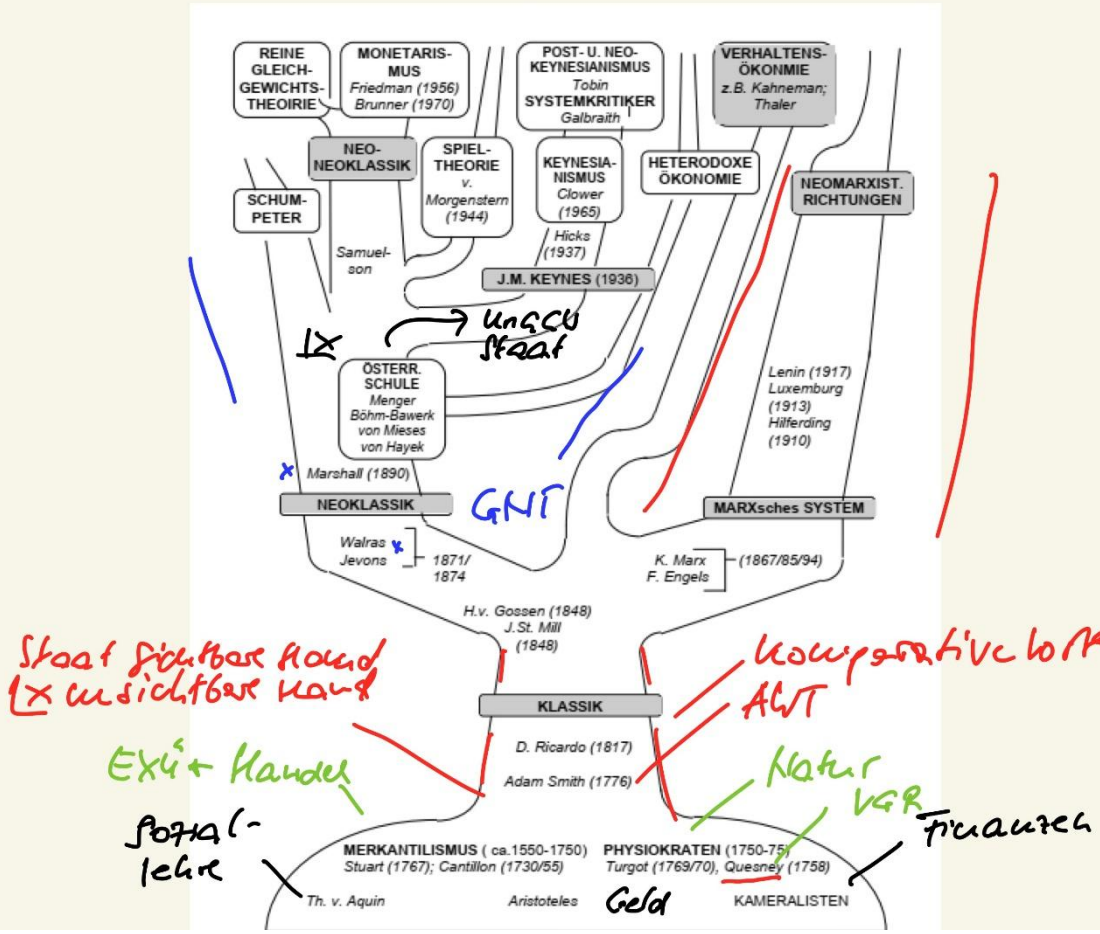
$\Delta U < P$ → kein kauf

$x_N \Leftrightarrow U' = p$ HH-Optimum

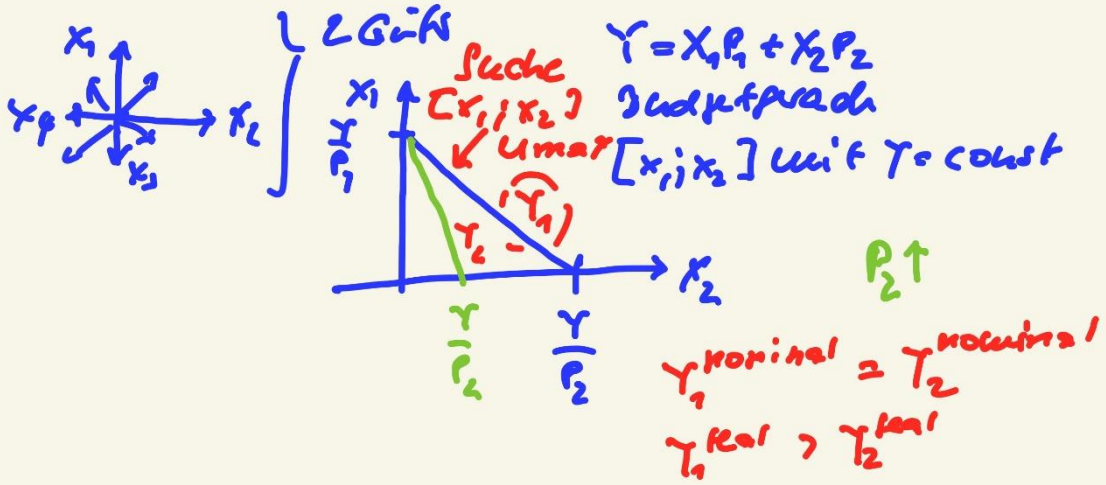
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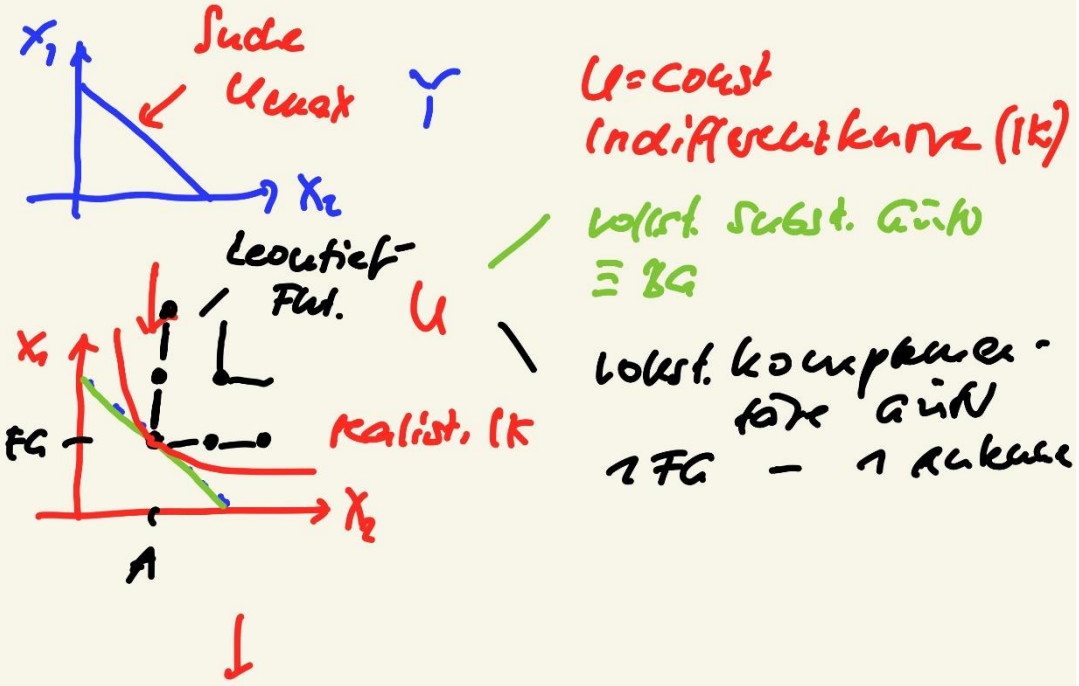


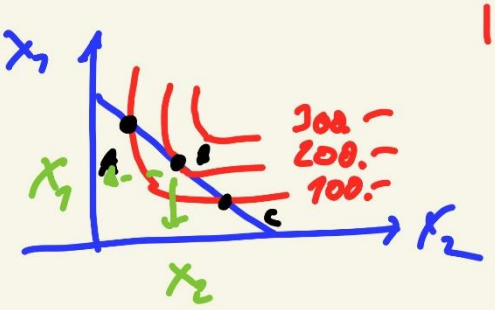
↳ 2. GG ↗ Substitutionseffekte



② Nachfrage nach 2 unter guter Güter







IK: $\Delta U = const$

A B C

$Y(A) = Y(B) = Y(C)$

$U(A) < U(B) > U(C)$

$[x_1; x_2]$ - HH-optimum