

## Optimal bundle and minimum cost demonstration

Suppose that the preference relation  $\succeq$  is locally non-satiated. Let  $x^*$  be a feasible allocation and  $p$  a price vector. Prove that the following two conditions are equivalent:

(a) If  $y \succeq x^*$  then  $p \cdot y \geq p \cdot x^*$ .

(b)  $x^*$  is a solution to the problem

$$\min p \cdot x \quad \text{s.t.} \quad x \succeq x^*.$$

## Solution

### Intuition:

Condition (a): This condition states that if an allocation  $y$  is at least as good as  $x^*$  in terms of preferences, then the cost of  $y$  (at prices  $p$ ) must be at least as high as the cost of  $x^*$ . This implies that  $x^*$  is cost-effective or minimized given the prices  $p$  and the preferences.

Condition (b): This condition states that  $x^*$  is the allocation that minimizes the cost (at prices  $p$ ) among all allocations that are at least as good as  $x^*$  in terms of preferences. This means  $x^*$  is not only feasible and preferred but also the cheapest option among those preferred.

Both conditions essentially ensure that  $x^*$  is a preferred and cost-minimized allocation, making it an optimal choice given the prices and preferences.

Let's see that (a) implies (b). To do this, observe that if  $x^*$  is not a solution to the problem

$$\min p \cdot x \quad \text{s.t.} \quad x \succeq x^*,$$

then we can find an allocation  $y \succeq x^*$  such that  $p \cdot y < p \cdot x^*$ . But this contradicts (a). Therefore, (a) implies (b).

Now, let's see that (b) implies (a). Let  $y \succeq x^*$ . Since  $x^*$  is a solution to the problem

$$\min p \cdot x \quad \text{s.t.} \quad x \succeq x^*,$$

then  $p \cdot x^* \leq p \cdot y$ .

**In conclusion, we have demonstrated that conditions (a) and (b) are equivalent. Condition (a) ensures that any allocation  $y$  that is at least as good as  $x^*$  must have a cost at least as high as  $x^*$ . Conversely, condition (b) confirms that  $x^*$  is the minimum cost allocation among all allocations that are at least as good as  $x^*$ . Together, these conditions guarantee that  $x^*$  is an optimal allocation, balancing both preference satisfaction and cost efficiency.**