Directions: Some general equilibrium with production questions for you to answer.

1. Consider the following Robinson Crusoe economy. Robinson the consumer is endowed with zero units of coconuts, \( x \), and 24 hours of time, \( h \), so that \( e = (0, 24) \). His preferences are defined over \( \mathbb{R}^2_+ \) and represented by \( u(x, h) = xh \). Robinson the producer uses the consumer’s labor services, \( l \), to produce coconuts, \( y \), according to the production function \( y = pl \). The producer sells the coconuts to the consumer. All profits from the production and sale of coconuts are distributed to the consumer. Find the Walrasian equilibrium prices and allocation of this economy.

2. In the Robinson Crusoe economy described in Exercise 1, suppose that Robinson does not think about a market, but simply chooses to enjoy \( h \) hours of leisure and spend \( 24 - h \) hours collecting coconuts. What is his optimal choice of \( h \)? How many coconuts does he get? Compare your answer to the answer to Exercise 1.

3. Consider the following economy. There are two firms, firm 1 and firm 2. Firm 1 produces commodity 1 out of labor, \( l \), according to the production function \( y_1 = \sqrt{l} \). Firm 2 produces commodity 2 out of \( l \) according to the production function \( y_2 = l \). There are two agents, A and B, with identical utility function \( u(x_1, x_2, h) = x_1x_2 \), where, \( x_k, k = 1, 2 \), denotes commodity \( k \), and \( h \) denotes the leisure time. Each consumer is endowed with 6 units of time. There is no initial endowment of any of the two commodities. Finally, both consumers own half of each firm. Compute the Walrasian equilibrium prices and allocation.