

1 Arguedas Propositions "parameterized"

Proposition 1 : (s_i^*, π_i^*) induces compliance if:

$$\mu \frac{f''(0)}{f'(0)} \leq \beta \cdot f'(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \phi \\ f''(0) &= \gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu \frac{\gamma}{\phi} \leq \beta \phi$$

$$\mu \gamma \leq \beta \phi^2$$

donde

μ : costo monitoreo

γ : valor componente "gravedad" ($f''(0)$) de la multa

β : costo multa por peso recaudado

ϕ^2 : componente lineal ($f'(0)$) de la multa, al cuadrado

Esta condición es igual a la de John.

Proposition 2 : if the optimal policy induces compliance it is characterized by:

$$c'_i(s_i^*) - \lambda_4 + \mu \frac{d\pi_i^*(s_i^*)}{ds_i^*} = 0$$

$$\pi_i^*(s_i^*) = -\frac{c'_i(s_i^*)}{f'(0)}$$

$$c'_i(s_i^*) = -\theta_i + \delta_i s_i^*, \quad \pi_i^*(s_i^*) = \frac{\theta_i - \delta_i s_i^*}{\phi}, \quad \frac{d\pi_i^*(s_i^*)}{ds_i^*} = -\frac{\delta_i}{\phi}$$

$$-\theta_i + \delta_i s_i^* - \lambda_4 - \mu \frac{\delta_i}{\phi} = 0$$

we must find λ_4

$$\delta_i s_i^* = \theta_i + \lambda_4 + \mu \frac{\delta_i}{\phi}$$

or

$$s_i^* = \frac{\theta_i + \lambda_4}{\delta_i} + \frac{\mu}{\phi}$$

Proposition 3 : *if the optimal policy (s_i^*, π_i^*) induces non compliance, it is given by:*

$$(-\theta_i + \delta_i e_i^*) + \beta \times \pi_i^* \times [\phi + \gamma(e_i^* - s_i^*)] + \frac{\mu + \beta \times (\phi(e_i^* - s_i^*) + \frac{\gamma(e_i^* - s_i^*)^2}{2})}{\frac{\phi + \gamma(e_i^* - s_i^*)}{\delta_i + \pi_i^* \gamma}} - \lambda_4 = 0$$

$$(-\theta_i + \delta_i e_i^*) + \pi_i^* \times [\phi + \gamma(e_i^* - s_i^*)] = 0$$

$$[\mu + \beta [\phi + \gamma(e_i^* - s_i^*)]] \frac{\gamma}{\phi + \gamma(e_i^* - s_i^*)} - \beta [\phi + \gamma(e_i^* - s_i^*)] \geq 0$$

$$\left[[\mu + \beta [\phi + \gamma(e_i^* - s_i^*)]] \frac{\gamma}{\phi + \gamma(e_i^* - s_i^*)} - \beta [\phi + \gamma(e_i^* - s_i^*)] \right] \times s_i^* = 0$$

Proposition 4 : *if the optimal policy (s_i^*, π_i^*) induces compliance:*

ϕ must be set as high as possible and γ is irrelevant.

If (s_i^*, π_i^*) induces non compliance the best shape of the penalty function depends on a condition.

Proposition 5 : *the optimal policy induces compliance and it is characterized by:*

$$(-\theta_i + \delta_i s_i^*) - \lambda_4 - \mu \frac{\delta_i}{\phi} = 0$$

or

$$s_i^* = \frac{\theta_i + \lambda_4}{\delta_i} + \frac{\mu}{\phi}$$

and

$$\pi_i^* = \frac{\theta_i - \delta_i s_i^*}{\phi}$$

and

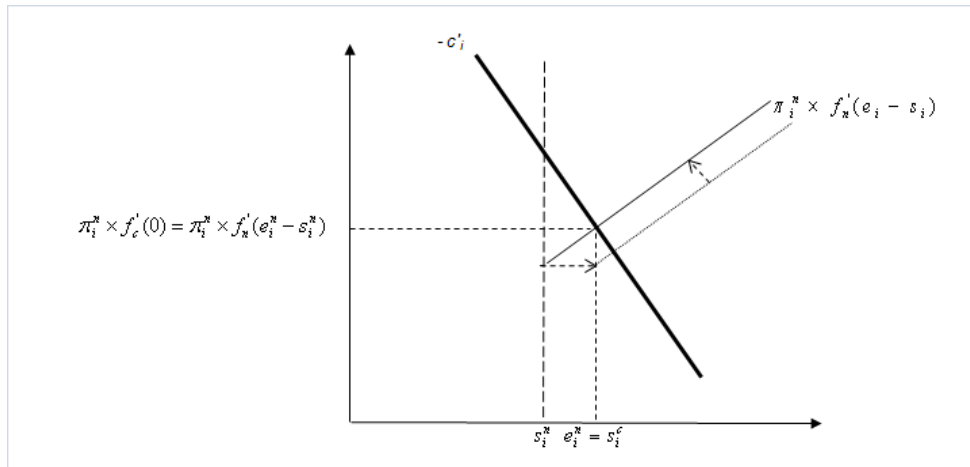
$$f(e_i - s_i) = \phi(e_i - s_i) + \frac{\gamma(e_i - s_i)^2}{2}$$

or

$$f(e_i - s_i) = \phi(e_i - s_i)$$

if $\phi = f(0)$ is set as high as possible according to legislation.

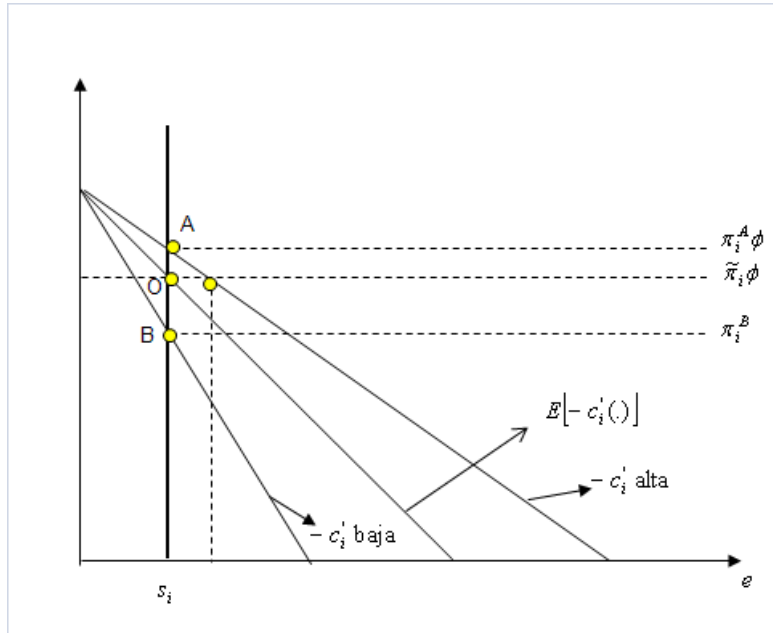
The regulator sets ϕ as high as possible according to the legislation to set π as low as possible according to $\pi = -c'/f'(0)$



Deberes : (tareas)

1. Escribir nuestra Prop. 5 (sin mencionar a Arguedas)
2. Parametrizar el caso óptimo con información completa y llegar a una condición que defina en función de parámetros lo que dice Malik (1992), CA de permisos siempre menores, CM de permisos \leq CM estándares
3. Suponer / modelar la incompletitud de información del regulador de alguna forma y ver si todavía es cierto que es costo efectivo inducir cumplimiento.

$$\text{Cumplimiento} = \tilde{\pi}_i \phi \geq E[-c'_i(s_i)]$$



Si $-c'_i$ es la más alta: la firma viola, emite alto y viola.

Si $-c'_i$ es baja: la firma está cumpliendo pero se está siendo monitoreada con una probabilidad muy alta, $\tilde{\pi}_i \cdot \phi \geq -c'_i \text{ baja}(s_i)$, y puede bajar π .

Tenemos cuatro alternativas de diseño de política:

1.- Asegurarse perfecto cumplimiento con certeza (monitorear con probabilidad π_i^A).

2.- Violaciones esperadas cero, perfecto cumplimiento en términos esperados (monitorear con probabilidad $\tilde{\pi}_i$)

3.- Violaciones esperadas positivas: monitorear con probabilidad $\pi_i \in (\pi_i^B, \tilde{\pi}_i)$

4.- Violaciones positivas seguras: monitorear con probabilidad π_i^B

Intuición: en un contexto de incertidumbre ahorrar costos de sanción con certeza implica fijar π_i^A y posiblemente estar monitoreando más de lo necesario.

2 Concepción 31/3/09

2.1 Una firma, información incompleta, multas dadas

FOC Chávez:

- 1) $s : E \left\{ c'(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} + \pi \beta f'(\cdot) \left[\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} - 1 \right] \right\} + \lambda \left(1 - \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} \right) = 0$
- 2) $\pi : E \left\{ c'(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} + \mu + \beta f \left[\bar{e}(\cdot) - s \right] + \pi \beta f'(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} \right\} - \lambda \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} = 0$
- 3) $\lambda : -\bar{e} + s \leq 0; \lambda \geq 0; (s - \bar{e})\lambda = 0$

The optimal policy (under given penalties) induces expected compliance,
 $\bar{e} = s \implies \lambda \geq 0^1$

- 1') $E \left[c'(\cdot) \right] E \left[\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} \right] + Cov \left(c'(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} \right) + \pi \beta f'(0) \left[\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} - 1 \right] + \lambda \left(1 - \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} \right) = 0$
- 2') $E \left[c'(\cdot) \right] E \left[\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} \right] + Cov \left(c'(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} \right) + \pi \beta f'(0) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} - \lambda \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} = 0$

- Setting $Cov \left(c'(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} \right) = Cov \left(c'(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} \right) = 0$,
- 1'') $E \left[c'(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} \right] + [\pi \beta f'(0) - \lambda] \left(\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} - 1 \right) = 0$
 - 2'') $E \left[c'(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} \right] + [\pi \beta f'(0) - \lambda] \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} + \mu = 0$

$$\frac{E \left[c'(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} \right]}{E \left[c'(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} \right] + \mu} = \frac{\left[\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} - 1 \right]}{\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi}}$$

o si sacamos factor común:

- 1') $[E \left[c'(\cdot) \right] + \pi \beta f'(0) - \lambda] \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} - (\pi \beta f'(0) - \lambda) = 0$
- 2') $[E \left[c'(\cdot) \right] + \pi \beta f'(0) - \lambda] \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} + \mu = 0$

$$\frac{\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s}}{\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi}} = \frac{-\pi \beta f'(0) + \lambda}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial s} = \frac{\pi f''(\bar{e} - s)}{c''(\bar{e}) + \pi f''(\bar{e} - s)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial \pi} = \frac{-f'(\bar{e} - s)}{c''(\bar{e}) + \pi f''(\bar{e} - s)}$$

$$\frac{\pi f''(0)}{f'(0)} = \frac{\pi \beta f'(0) - \lambda}{\mu}$$

$$\mu \pi \frac{f''(0)}{f'(0)} = \pi \beta f'(0) - \lambda$$

¹ $Cov(x, y) = E \left[(x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y) \right] = E \left[xy - \mu_x y - x \mu_y + \mu_x \mu_y \right] = E(xy) - E(x)\mu_y - E(y)\mu_x + \mu_x \mu_y =$

$$E(xy) - \mu_y [E(x) - \mu_x] - E(y)\mu_x = E(xy) - E(x)E(y) = \boxed{E(xy) = E(x)E(y) + Cov(x, y)}$$

$\lambda \geq 0 \implies$

$$\mu\pi \frac{f''(0)}{f'(0)} \leq \pi\beta f'(0)$$

Cuando se puede manipular la multa, nunca te conviene inducir no-cumplimiento (Prop. 5). Cuando las multas están dadas, esto depende de si

$$\mu \frac{f''(0)}{f'(0)} \leq \beta f'(0)$$

2.2 Múltiples firmas, información incompleta, multas dadas.

El problema del regulador es:

$$\min_{\substack{E[c(\cdot)]_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)} \\ (\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_n)}} E \left[\sum_{i=1}^n c_i(e_i, \theta_i) + \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \pi_i + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n \pi_i f(e_i - s_i) \right]$$

s.a

- 1) $e_i = \bar{e}(s_i, \pi_i, \theta_i)$
- 2) $\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{e}(s_i, \pi_i, \theta_i) \leq E$
- 3) $s_i \leq \bar{e} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$

$$L = E \left[\sum_{i=1}^n c_i(\bar{e}, \theta_i) + \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \pi_i + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n \pi_i f(\bar{e} - s_i) \right] + \lambda_1 \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{e} - E \right] + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_2^i (s_i - e_i)$$

Las $n \times 2$ CPO respecto a las variables de elección son:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial s_i} &= E \left\{ c'_i(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial s_i} + \beta \pi_i f'(\cdot) \left(\frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial s_i} - 1 \right) \right\} + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial s_i} + \lambda_2^i \left(1 - \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial s_i} \right) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \pi_i} &= E \left\{ c'_i(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial \pi_i} + \mu + \beta \left[f(\bar{e} - s_i) + \pi_i f'(\bar{e} - s_i) \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial \pi_i} \right] \right\} + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial \pi_i} - \lambda_2^i \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial \pi_i} = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

2.2.1 ¿Bajo qué condiciones es costo-efectivo inducir un nivel esperado de incumplimiento = 0 ($v_i = 0$) $\forall i = 1, \dots, n$?

Si $\bar{e}_i = s_i \implies \lambda_2^i \geq 0, \lambda_1 \geq 0$.

We re-write the FOC:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial s_i} = E \left\{ c'_i(\cdot) \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial s_i} + \beta \pi_i f'(\cdot) \left(\frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial s_i} - 1 \right) \right\} + \underbrace{\lambda_1 \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial s_i} + \lambda_2^i \left(1 - \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial s_i} \right)}_{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2^i) \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial s_i} + \lambda_2^i} = 0$$

$$= \boxed{\left\{ E [c'_i(s_i)] + \beta \pi_i f'(0) + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2^i) \right\} \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial s_i} - \beta \pi_i f'(0) + \lambda_2^i = 0}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \pi_i} = E [c'_i(s_i)] \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial \pi_i} + \mu + \beta \times f(0) + \beta \pi_i f'(0) \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial \pi_i} + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2^i) \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial \pi_i} = 0$$

$$= \boxed{\left\{ E [c'_i(s_i)] + \beta \pi_i f'(0) + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2^i) \right\} \frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial \pi_i} + \mu = 0}$$

Dividiendo:

$$\frac{\frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial s_i}}{\frac{\partial \bar{e}_i}{\partial \pi_i}} = \frac{\beta \pi_i f'(0) - \lambda_2^i}{-\mu}$$

$$\mu \frac{\pi_i f''(0)}{f'(0)} = \pi_i \beta f'(0) - \lambda_2^i$$

Si $\lambda_2^i \geq 0$,

$$\mu \frac{\pi_i f''(0)}{f'(0)} \leq \pi_i \beta f'(0)$$

$$\mu \frac{f''(0)}{f'(0)} \leq \beta f'(0)$$

idem

Si μ y β no difieren entre firmas, la política costo-efectiva induce cumplimiento esperado $\forall i$ ó induce violación positiva esperada (si no se da la condición) $\bar{v}_i > 0 \forall i$. Sólo si se diera que $\mu = \mu_i$ y $\beta = \beta_i$ que difieren entre firmas, el regulador podría inducir violaciones para algunas y no violaciones para otras. μ_i puede diferir porque algunas firmas tienen varios puntos de desagüe y otras no, o algunas firmas están más lejos. β_i puede diferir si algunas firmas litigan más las multas en relación a otras firmas.

2.2.2 1/4/09

Gráfica = estudiar deseabilidad de perfecto cumplimiento con certeza en términos de σ_θ^2 .

Sección 1 (Prop. 5): información completa, n firmas, multas endógenas

Hoja de ruta del paper:

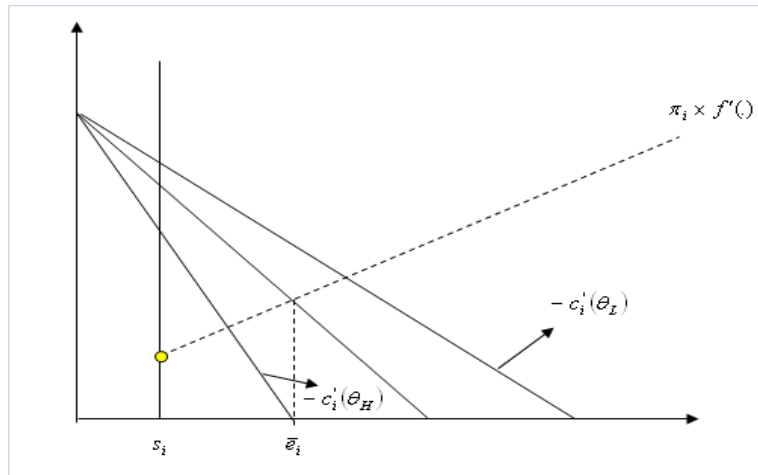
Empezamos con Arguedas + info incompleta + n firmas.

1- Given penalties:

- Prop. 1 de Arguedas es robusto a n firmas (atarlo a John, donde no hay problemas de información).

- Si los costos de monitoreo y sanción difieren entre firmas, puede convenir que algunas violen y otras no.

Chávez opina que todo lo que es una firma lo hagamos para ganar intuición, pero no lo pongamos en el paper.



Para la tarde:

1.- Caracterizar la política óptima cuando ésta induce cumplimiento esperado (prop. 2 Arguedas con $E(-c')$)

2.- Notar que esto no es lo mismo que inducir perfecto cumplimiento *con certeza* y que esto requerirá hacer

$$\pi_i f'(0) = -c'_i(\theta_L)$$

para todo i . \neq a JAE (2007), podemos decir que esa política no va a ser costo-efectiva.

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_j f'(0) &= -c'_j(\theta_L^i) \\ \implies \pi_j &= \frac{-c'_j(\theta_L^i)}{f'(0)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_i f'(0) &= -c'_i(\theta_L^i) \\ \implies \pi_i &= \frac{-c'_i(\theta_L^i)}{f'(0)}\end{aligned}$$

2.3 Arguedas + info incompleta + n firmas

Proposition 6 (2) : *if the optimal policy $(\pi_1^*, \pi_2^*, \dots, \pi_n^*, s_1^*, s_2^*, \dots, s_n^*)$ induces expected compliance, it is characterized by*

$$\begin{aligned}E[c'_i(s_i^*, \theta)] + \mu \frac{d\pi_i^*}{ds_i} + \lambda_1 &= 0 \\ \pi_i^* &= \frac{E[-c'_i(s_i^*, \theta)]}{f'(0)}\end{aligned}$$

Proof. When $\bar{e}_i = s_i$, expected violations are zero and therefore there are only two types of costs; monitoring and abatement ■

$$\bar{e}_i = s_i \text{ implies: } E[-c'_i(s_i^*, \theta)] \leq \pi_i^* f'(0)$$

$$\pi_i^* \geq \frac{E[-c'_i(s_i^*, \theta)]}{f'(0)}$$

But if the regulator can induce $\bar{v}_i = 0$ with $\pi_i^* = \frac{E[-c'_i(s_i^*, \theta)]}{f'(0)}$ it would not be cost-effective to select $\pi_i^* \geq \frac{E[-c'_i(s_i^*, \theta)]}{f'(0)}$.

This would increase monitoring costs and it would not decrease abatement costs. Therefore, $\pi_i^* = \frac{E[-c'_i(s_i^*, \theta)]}{f'(0)}$.

Para hallar s_i^* we begin by re-writing the Lagrangean of the problem when $\bar{e}_i = s_i$ y $\pi_i^* = \frac{E[-c'_i(s_i^*, \theta)]}{f'(0)}$.

$$L = E \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n c_i(s_i, \theta_i) + \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \pi_i^* \right\} + \lambda_1 \left[\sum_{i=1}^n s_i - E \right]$$

and

$$\frac{dL}{ds_i} = E[c'_i(s_i, \theta_i)] + \mu \frac{d\pi_i^*}{ds_i} + \lambda_1 = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

with

$$\frac{d\pi_i^*}{ds_i} = \frac{E [c_i''(s_i^*, \theta_i)]}{f'(0)}$$

IOW: $E \{c_i'(s_i^*, \theta_i)\} + \mu \frac{d\pi_i^*}{ds_i} + \lambda_1 = 0$ idem Arguedas prop. 2

Note that:

$$E \{c_i'(s_i^*, \theta_i)\} + \mu \frac{d\pi_i^*}{ds_i} = E \{c_j'(s_j^*, \theta_j)\} + \mu \frac{d\pi_j^*}{ds_j}$$

Relacionar con Malik (1992) y Chavez et al (1992). Malik no la explicita (con info incompleta y objetivo exógeno de perfecto cumplimiento).

The regulator sets s_i, s_j such that the *sum* of marginal expected abatement costs and marginal monitoring costs are equal between firms.

Note also that this does not imply perfect compliance with certainty. This would require:

$$\pi_i^* = \frac{-c_i'(s_i^*, \theta_L^i)}{f'(0)} \quad \text{and} \quad c_i'(s_i^*, \theta_L^i) + \mu \frac{d\pi_i^*}{ds_i}$$

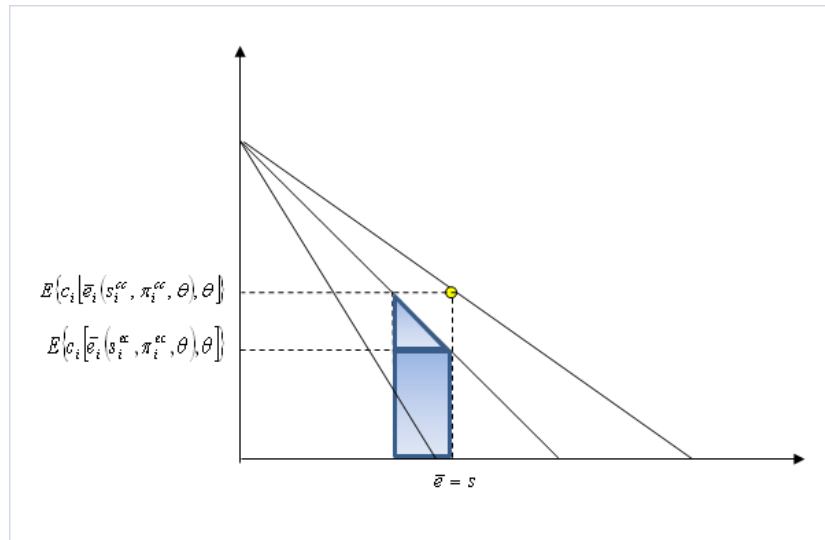
$$\pi_i^* \text{ compliance with certainty} \neq \pi_i^* \text{ expected compliance}$$

Vamos a comparar los costos esperados del programa de inducir perfecto cumplimiento esperado con los costos esperados del programa de inducir perfecto cumplimiento con certeza.

Proposition 7 *Inducir perfecto cumplimiento con certeza no minimiza los costos esperados del programa.*

Proof. π_i^* compliance with certainty $>$ π_i^* expected compliance because of $>$ costos de monitoreo. \Rightarrow nunca te conviene inducir perfect compliance with certainty a menos que introduzcas aversidad al riesgo.

A su vez los costos esperados de abatimiento aumentan, $E \{c_i [\bar{e}_i(s_i^{ec}, \pi_i^{ec}, \theta), \theta]\} < E \{c_i [\bar{e}_i(s_i^{cc}, \pi_i^{cc}, \theta), \theta]\} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$ (i son esperados los costos de cc o son en θ_L ?) ■



Para mañana:

1.- Caracterizar (s_i^*, π_i^*) cuando es óptimo inducir expected violations.

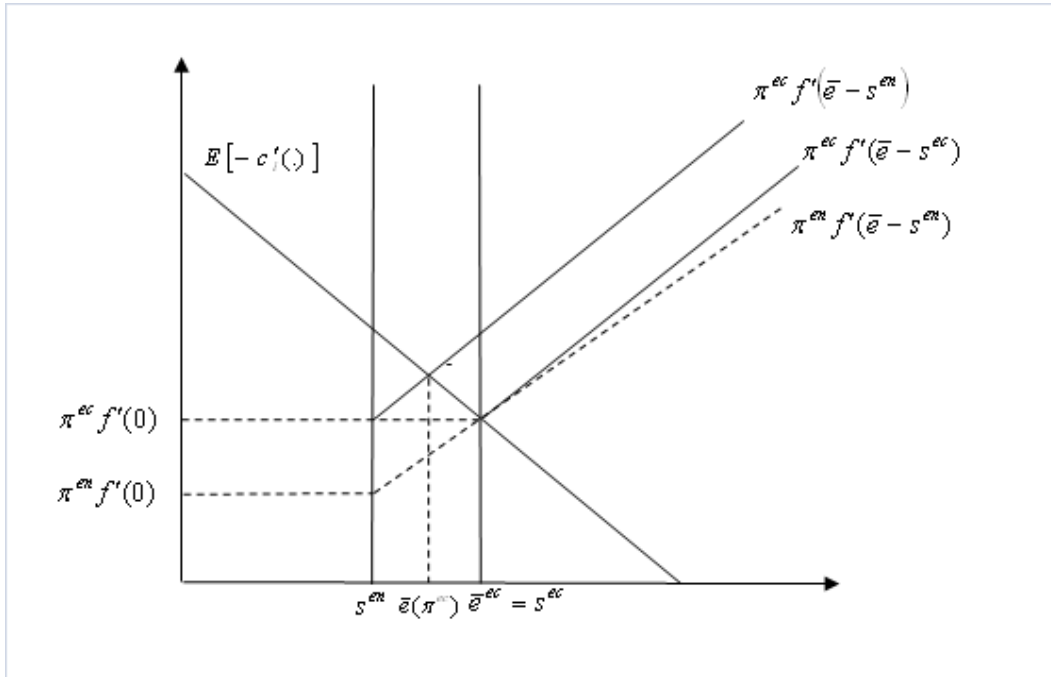
2.- 4 políticas:

- i) inducir cumplimiento esperado con multas lineales.
- ii) inducir cumplimiento esperado con multas convexas.
- iii) inducir no-cumplimiento esperado con multas lineales.
- iv) inducir no-cumplimiento esperado con multas convexas.

¿Cuál es la menos costosa?

2.4 Caracterización de (s_i^*, π_i^*) cuando es óptimo inducir expected violations and penalties are given.

2.4.1 Intuition: one firm.



(s^{ec}, π^{ec}) : política óptima cuando es óptimo inducir expected perfect compliance.

Dado que el objetivo del regulador es $e = \bar{e}^{ec}$, la única que queda if the optimal policy induces non compliance is to reduce s^{ec} to s^{en} . But if the regulator does not change π the firm responds with $\bar{e}^{en}(\pi^{ec}) < \bar{e}^{ec} = s^{ec} =$ objetivo del regulador.

Therefore the regulator must decrease π to π^{en} (according to $\frac{d\bar{e}}{d\pi}$) to maintain $\bar{e} = \bar{e}^{ec} = s^{ec}$

Therefore:

$$\pi^{ec} = \frac{E[-c'(s^{ec})]}{f'(0)} > \pi^{en} = \frac{E[-c'(s^{ec})]}{f'(s^{ec} - s^{en})}$$

2.4.2 n firms:

from the FOC of the regulator's problem, if expected violations > 0 , $\lambda_2^i = 0$ $\forall i = 1, \dots, n$, $\lambda_1 \geq 0$

$$\text{When } \bar{e}_i > s_i \text{ and } \pi_i^* = \frac{E[-c'_i(\bar{e}_i, \theta)]}{f'(\bar{e}_i - s_i)}$$

$$L = E \left[\sum_{i=1}^n c_i(\bar{e}_i, \theta_i) + \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \pi_i^* + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n \pi_i^* f(\bar{e}_i - s_i) \right] + \lambda_1 \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{e}_i - E \right] + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_2^i (\bar{e}_i - s_i) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial s_i} = E [c'_i(\cdot)] \frac{d\bar{e}_i}{ds_i} + \mu \frac{d\pi_i^*}{ds_i} + \beta \left[\frac{d\pi_i^*}{ds_i} f(\bar{e}_i - s_i) + \pi_i^* f'(\bar{e}_i - s_i) \left(\frac{d\bar{e}_i}{ds_i} - 1 \right) \right] + \lambda_1 \frac{d\bar{e}_i}{ds_i} + \lambda_2^i \left(\frac{d\bar{e}_i}{ds_i} - 1 \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial s_i} = \left[E [c'_i(\cdot)] + \beta \pi_i^* f'(\bar{e}_i - s_i) + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2^i \right] \frac{d\bar{e}_i}{ds_i} + \mu \frac{d\pi_i^*}{ds_i} + \beta \left[\frac{d\pi_i^*}{ds_i} f(\bar{e}_i - s_i) - \pi_i^* f'(\bar{e}_i - s_i) \right] - \lambda_2^i = 0$$

De aquí tenemos que caracterizar (s_i^*, π_i^*) cuando es óptimo inducir violaciones esperadas.