Title1

Título1

Nombre Apellido, *Institución Educativa*

Abstract

Abstract text in English

Resumen

Abstract text in Spanish

Keywords— one, two, three

Palabras clave— uno, dos, tres

1. Introduction

Introduction text. An example on how to cite:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.[1] Pellentesque tincidunt sit amet magna a ultricies. Praesent ultrices dictum velit, ut luctus sem fermentum a.[2] Aenean sed ex fringilla nulla mattis cursus. Sed efficitur ligula condimentum purus vestibulum placerat.[3]

2. Body

Body text. The name of this section may be changed, and additional sections may be created.
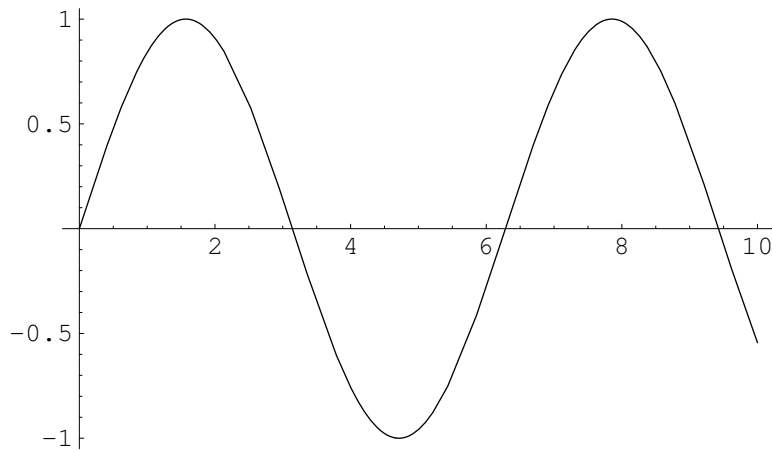
.eps image:

Figure 1: eps image

An image made with pgfplots:

1. Jorge Fernández Ruiz, *Juegos cooperativos en Economía* (Ciudad de México: El Colegio de México, Centro de Estudios Económicos, 2014)

2. Arturo Antón Sarabia, «Business cycles in developed and developing countries,» in *Contemporary Topics in Macroeconomics*, ed. Julio César Leal Ordóñez and Stephen McKnight (Ciudad de México: El Colegio de México, Centro de Estudios Económicos, 2014), 43–72

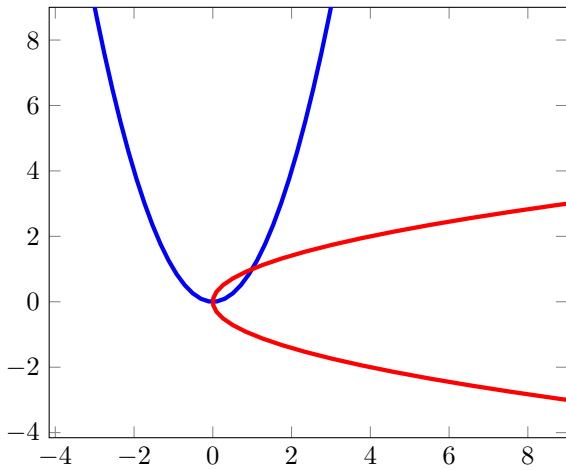3. Fernández Ruiz, *Juegos cooperativos en Economía*
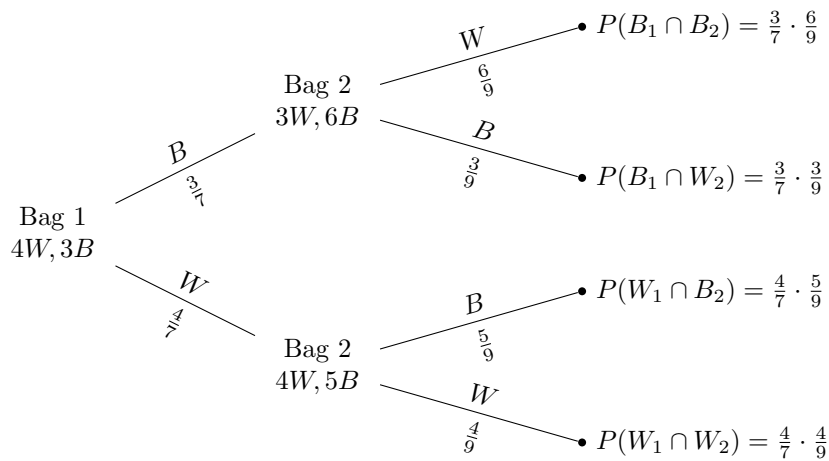
Figure 2: pgfplots image

Example of a TikZ image:

Figure 3: TikZ image

Use the method most suited for your needs.

You may also reference images and tables. For example, Figure 1is a .eps image

A regression table

Maths example

	(1)
	price
mpg	-238.9***
	(-4.50)
_cons	11253.1***
	(9.61)
N	74

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table 1: Table imported from Stata

Slustky's substitution matrix is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\delta^2 e(p.u)}{\delta p_1^2} & \dfrac{\delta^2 e(p.u)}{\delta p_2 \delta p_1} \\ \dfrac{\delta^2 e(p.u)}{\delta p_1 \delta p_2} & \dfrac{\delta^2 e(p.u)}{\delta p_2^2} \end{bmatrix} \tag{1}$$

By the Shepard Theorem we know that

$$\frac{\delta e(\vec{p}, u)}{\delta p_i} = x_i^h(\vec{p}, u) \tag{2}$$

Donde $x_i^h(\vec{p}, u))$ es la demanda Hicksiana,

Ahora, por (2), podemos escribir (1) como:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\delta x_1^h(\vec{p}, u)}{\delta p_1} & \dfrac{\delta x_1^h(\vec{p}, u)}{\delta p_2} \\ \dfrac{\delta x_2^h(\vec{p}, u)}{\delta p_1} & \dfrac{\delta x_2^h(\vec{p}, u)}{\delta p_2} \end{bmatrix} \tag{3}$$

Hicks' Third Law states:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\delta x_i^h(\vec{p}, u)}{\delta p_j} p_j = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

Therefore,

4

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
\dfrac{\delta x_1^h(\vec{p}, u)}{\delta p_1} & \dfrac{\delta x_1^h(\vec{p}, u)}{\delta p_2} \\[2ex]
\dfrac{\delta x_2^h(\vec{p}, u)}{\delta p_1} & \dfrac{\delta x_2^h(\vec{p}, u)}{\delta p_2}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
p_1 \\[1ex]
p_2
\end{bmatrix}
=
\begin{bmatrix}
0 \\[1ex]
0
\end{bmatrix}
$$

3. Conclusions

Conclusions text.

References

Antón Sarabia, Arturo. «Business cycles in developed and developing countries.» In *Contemporary Topics in Macroeconomics*, edited by Julio César Leal Ordóñez and Stephen McKnight, 43–72. Ciudad de México: El Colegio de México, Centro de Estudios Económicos, 2014.

Fernández Ruiz, Jorge. *Juegos cooperativos en Economía*. Ciudad de México: El Colegio de México, Centro de Estudios Económicos, 2014.