Economics 101A
(Lecture 7, Revised)

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Outline

1. Utility Maximization –Tricky cases II
2. Indirect Utility Function
3. Comparative Statics (introduction)

1 Utility maximization – tricky cases II

1. Non-convex preferences. Example:

- Second order conditions:

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -p_1 & -p_2 \\ -p_1 & u''_{x_1,x_1} & u''_{x_1,x_2} \\ -p_2 & u''_{x_2,x_1} & u''_{x_2,x_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |H| &= p_1\left(-p_1 u''_{x_2,x_2} + p_2 u''_{x_2,x_1}\right) \\ &\quad -p_2\left(-p_1 u''_{x_1,x_2} + p_2 u''_{x_1,x_1}\right) \\ &= -p_1^2 u''_{x_2,x_2} + 2p_1 p_2 u''_{x_1,x_2} - p_2^2 u''_{x_1,x_1} \end{aligned}$$

2. Solution does not satisfy $x_1^* > 0$ or $x_2^* > 0$. Example:

$$\max x_1 * (x_2 + 5)$$
$$s.t.\ p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 = M$$

- In this case consider corner conditions: what happens for $x_1^* = 0$? And $x_2^* = 0$?

3. Multiplicity of solutions. Example:

- Convex preferences that are not strictly convex

4. Example with CES utility function.

$$\max_{x_1,x_2} \left(\alpha x_1^\rho + \beta x_2^\rho\right)^{1/\rho}$$
$$s.t.\ p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 - M = 0$$

- With $\rho > 1$ the interior solution is a minimum!

- Draw indifference curves for $\rho = 1$ (boundary case) and $\rho = 2$

- Can also check using second order conditions

2 Indirect utility function

- Nicholson, Ch. 4, pp. 103–105

- Define the indirect utility $v(\mathbf{p}, M) \equiv u(\mathbf{x}^*(\mathbf{p}, M))$, with $\mathbf{p}$ vector of prices and $\mathbf{x}^*$ vector of optimal solutions.

- $v(\mathbf{p}, M)$ is the utility at the optimimum for prices $\mathbf{p}$ and income M

- Some comparative statics: $\partial v(\mathbf{p}, M)/\partial M =$?

- Hint: Use Envelope Theorem on Lagrangean function

- What is the sign of λ?

- $\lambda = u'_{x_i}/p > 0$

- $\partial v(\mathbf{p}, M)/\partial p_i =$?

- Properties:

  - Indirect utility is always increasing in income M

  - Indirect utility is always decreasing in the price p_i

3 Comparative Statics (introduction)

- Nicholson, Ch. 5, 116–128.

- Utility maximization yields $x_i^* = x_i^*(p_1, p_2, M)$

- Quantity consumed as a function of income and price

- What happens to quantity consumed x_i^* as prices or income varies?

- Simple case: Equal increase in prices and income.

- $M' = tM$, $p_1' = tp_1$, $p_2' = tp_2$.

- Compare $x^*(tM, tp_1, tp_2)$ and $x^*(M, p_1, p_2)$.

- What happens?

- Write budget line: $tp_1x_1 + tp_2x_2 = tM$

- Demand is homogeneous of degree 0 in $\mathbf{p}$ and M:

  $x^*(tM, tp_1, tp_2) = t^0 x^*(M, p_1, p_2) = x^*(M, p_1, p_2)$.

- Consider Cobb-Douglas Case:

$$x_1^* = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} M/p_1, x_2^* = \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} M/p_2$$

- What is $\partial x^* / \partial M$?

- What is $\partial x^* / \partial p_x$?

- What is $\partial x^* / \partial p_y$?

- General results?