Chapter Four

Utility

Preferences - A Reminder

- **x** $\succ$ **y: x** is preferred strictly to **y**.
- **x** $\sim$ **y: x** and **y** are equally preferred.
- **x** $\succsim$ **y: x** is preferred at least as much as is **y**.

Preferences - A Reminder

- **Completeness**: For any two bundles **x** and **y** it is always possible to state either that

$$\mathbf{x} \succsim \mathbf{y}$$

or that

$$\mathbf{y} \succsim \mathbf{x}.$$

- Or both

Preferences - A Reminder

- **Reflexivity**: Any bundle **x** is always at least as preferred as itself; *i.e.*

$$\mathbf{x} \succsim \mathbf{x}.$$

Preferences - A Reminder

- **Transitivity**: If
  x is at least as preferred as **y**, and
  y is at least as preferred as **z**, then
  x is at least as preferred as **z**; *i.e.*

$$\mathbf{x} \succsim \mathbf{y} \text{ and } \mathbf{y} \succsim \mathbf{z} \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} \succsim \mathbf{z}.$$

Utility Functions

- A preference relation that is complete, reflexive, transitive and continuous can be represented by a **continuous** utility function.
- Intuition: all bundles can be ranked.
- Continuity means that small changes to a consumption bundle cause only small changes to the preference level.

Utility Functions

- A utility function U(**x**) represents a preference relation $\succsim$ if and only if:

$$\mathbf{x}' \succ \mathbf{x}'' \Longleftrightarrow U(\mathbf{x}') > U(\mathbf{x}'')$$

$$\mathbf{x}' \prec \mathbf{x}'' \Longleftrightarrow U(\mathbf{x}') < U(\mathbf{x}'')$$

$$\mathbf{x}' \sim \mathbf{x}'' \Longleftrightarrow U(\mathbf{x}') = U(\mathbf{x}'').$$

Utility Functions

- Utility is an ordinal (i.e. ordering) concept.
- Again what did that mean?
- *E.g*. if U(x) = 6 and U(y) = 2 then bundle **x** is strictly preferred to bundle **y**.
- But **x** is not preferred three times as much as is **y**!

Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves

- Consider the bundles (4,1), (2,3) and (2,2).
- Suppose (2,3) $\succ$ (4,1) ~ (2,2).
- Assign to these bundles any numbers that preserve the preference ordering;
  e.g. U(2,3) = 6 > U(4,1) = U(2,2) = 4.
- Call these numbers utility levels.

Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves

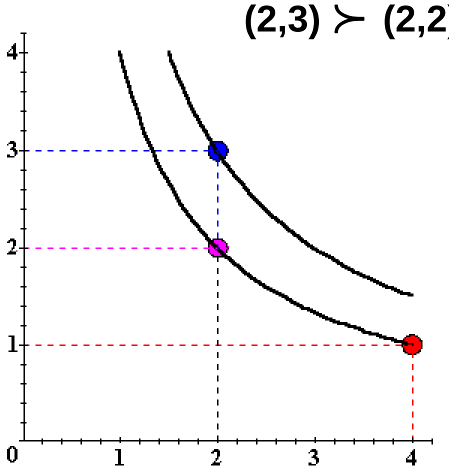
- An indifference curve contains equally preferred bundles.
- Equal preference $\Rightarrow$ same utility level.
- Therefore, all bundles in an indifference curve have the same utility level.

Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves

- So the bundles (4,1) and (2,2) are in the indiff. curve with utility level U ≡ 4
- But the bundle (2,3) is in the indiff. curve with utility level U ≡ 6.
- On an indifference curve diagram, this preference information looks as follows:

Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves

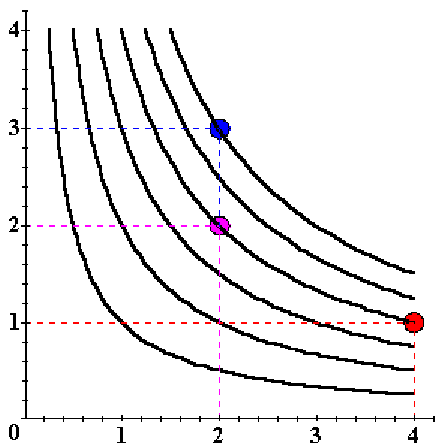
(2,3) ≻ (2,2) ~ (4,1)



Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves

- Comparing more bundles will create a larger collection of all indifference curves and a better description of the consumer's preferences.
- Technically U(**x**) = constant gives different combinations of **x** and creates an indifference curve.
- So it is just a level set, that indicates different levels of utility.
- Varying the constant, we end up with infinitely many indifference curves as in the next slide.

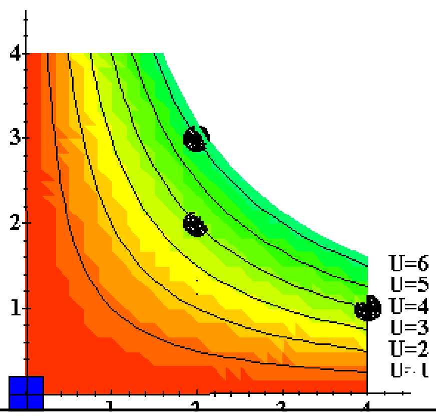
Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves



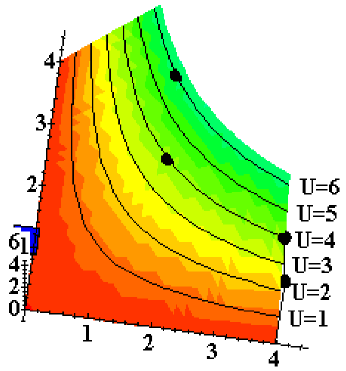
Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves

- Comparing all possible consumption bundles gives the complete collection of the consumer's indifference curves, each with its assigned utility level.
- This complete collection of indifference curves completely represents the consumer's preferences.
- We can think of **infinitely** many indifference curves as the next picture shows

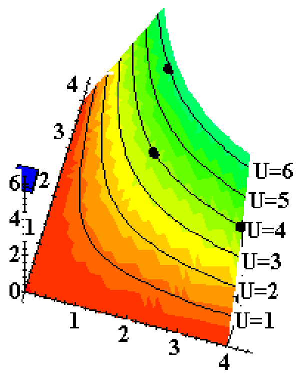
Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves



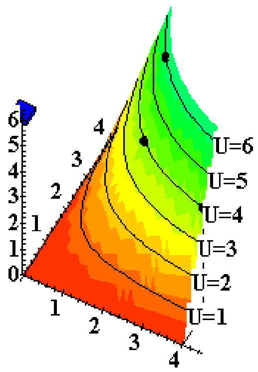
Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves



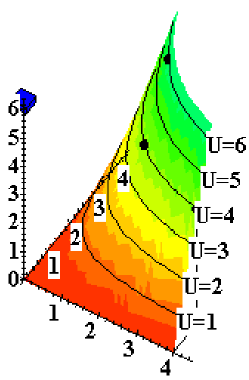
Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves



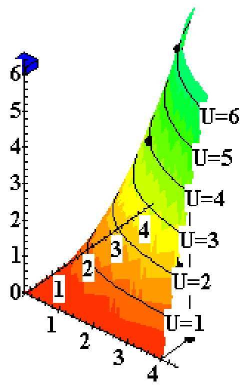
Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves



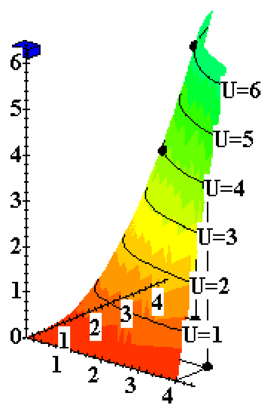
Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves



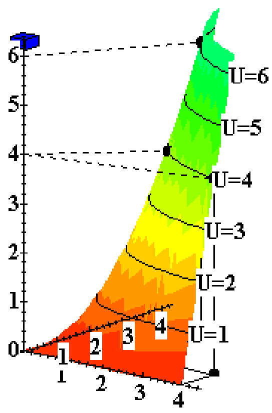
Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves



Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves



Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves



Utility Functions & Indiff. Curves

- The collection of all indifference curves for a given preference relation is an **indifference map**.
- Which we get by just varying the constant as u(**x**) = constant.
- And finding all different combinations of the goods resulting that yields the constant

Utility Functions

- There is no unique utility function representation of a preference relation, recall it is **ordinal**!
- Suppose $U(x_1,x_2) = x_1x_2$ represents a preference relation.
- Again consider the bundles (4,1), (2,3) and (2,2).

Utility Functions

- $U(x_1,x_2) = x_1x_2$, so
- $U(2,3) = 6 > U(4,1) = U(2,2) = 4$;
- that is, $(2,3) \succ (4,1) \sim (2,2)$.

Utility Functions

- $U(x_1,x_2) = x_1x_2 \Rightarrow (2,3) \succ (4,1) \sim (2,2)$.
- Define $V = U^2$. (positive monotonic transformation)
- Then $V(x_1,x_2) = x_1^2x_2^2$ and
  $V(2,3) = 36 > V(4,1) = V(2,2) = 16$
  so again $(2,3) \succ (4,1) \sim (2,2)$.
- V preserves the same order as U and so represents the same preferences.

Utility Functions

- $U(x_1,x_2) = x_1x_2 \Rightarrow (2,3) \succ (4,1) \sim (2,2)$.
- Define $W = 2U + 10$.
- Then $W(x_1,x_2) = 2x_1x_2+10$ so
  $W(2,3) = 22 > W(4,1) = W(2,2) = 18$.
  Again,
  $(2,3) \succ (4,1) \sim (2,2)$.
- W preserves the same order as U and V and so represents the same preferences.

Utility Functions

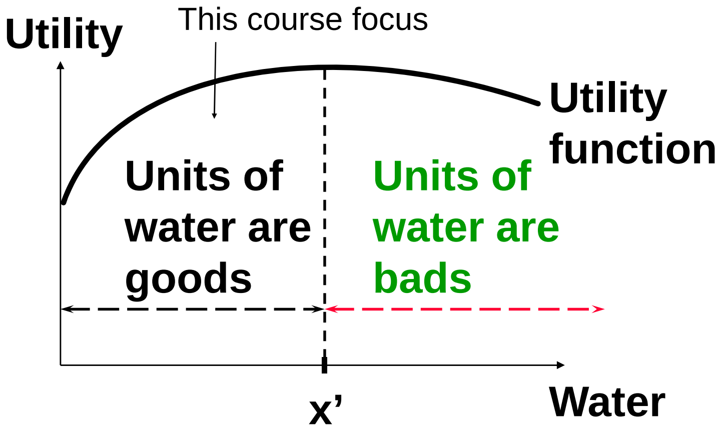
- If
  - U is a utility function that represents a preference relation $\succsim$ and
  - *f* is a **strictly increasing function**,

- then V = *f*(U) is also a utility function representing $\succsim$

Goods, Bads and Neutrals

- A good is a commodity unit which increases utility (gives a more preferred bundle).
- A bad is a commodity unit which decreases utility (gives a less preferred bundle).
- A neutral is a commodity unit which does not change utility (gives an equally preferred bundle).

Goods, Bads and Neutrals



Around x' units, a little extra water is a neutral.

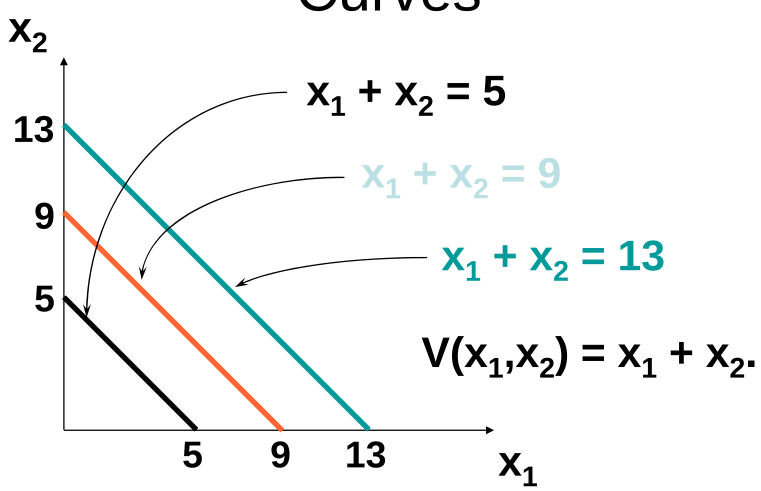
Some Other Utility Functions and Their Indifference Curves

- Instead of $U(x_1,x_2) = x_1x_2$ consider

$$V(x_1,x_2) = x_1 + x_2.$$

What do the indifference curves for this "perfect substitution" utility function look like? Say $V(x_1,x_2)$ = constant then solving for x_2. yields x_2 = constant - x_1, which is a straight line with slope 1.

Perfect Substitution Indifference Curves



All are linear and parallel.

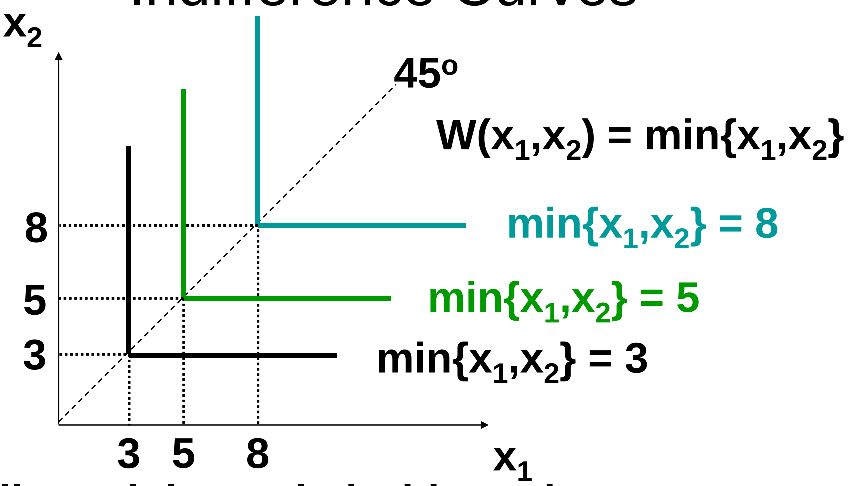
Some Other Utility Functions and Their Indifference Curves

- Instead of $U(x_1,x_2) = x_1x_2$ or $V(x_1,x_2) = x_1 + x_2$, consider

$$W(x_1,x_2) = \min\{x_1,x_2\}.$$

What do the indifference curves for this "perfect complementarity" utility function look like?

Perfect Complementarity Indifference Curves



All are right-angled with vertices on a ray from the origin.

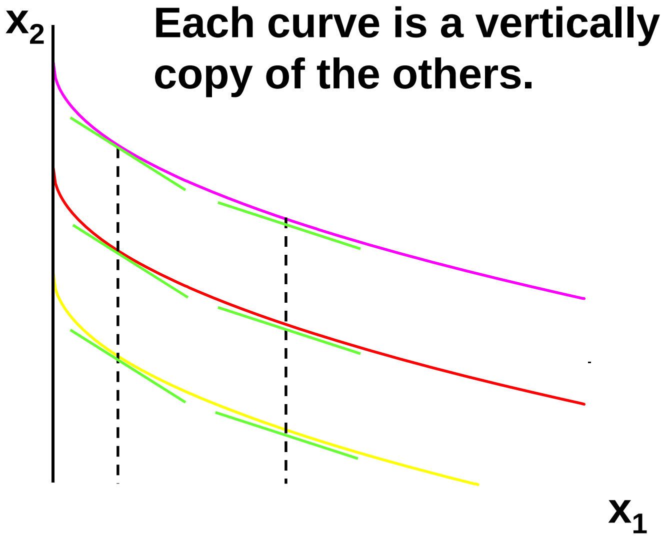
Some Other Utility Functions and Their Indifference Curves

- A utility function of the form

  $$U(x_1,x_2) = f(x_1) + x_2$$

  is linear in just x_2 and is called **quasi-linear**.
- *E.g.* $U(x_1,x_2) = 2x_1^{1/2} + x_2$.

Quasi-linear Indifference Curves



Some Other Utility Functions and Their Indifference Curves

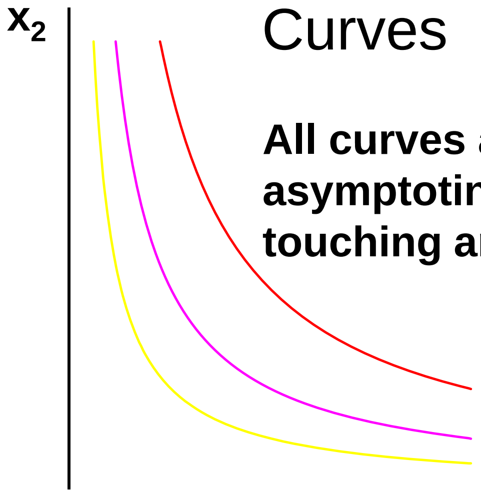
- Any utility function of the form

$$U(x_1,x_2) = x_1^a x_2^b$$

with a > 0 and b > 0 is called a **Cobb-Douglas** utility function.

- *E.g.* $U(x_1,x_2) = x_1^{1/2} x_2^{1/2}$ (a = b = 1/2)
  $V(x_1,x_2) = x_1 x_2^3$ (a = 1, b = 3)

Cobb-Douglas Indifference Curves



All curves are hyperbolic, asymptoting to, but never touching any axis.

Typical Utility functions in this course

- We ususally work with strictly concave functions in this course. Intuition (show on the board!)
- Cobb-Douglas with restrictions on the parameter, (show on the board)!
- What does this mean for the quasi-linear case $U(x_1,x_2) = f(x_1) + x_2$,which we also will use a lot

Marginal Utilities

- Marginal means “incremental”.
- The marginal utility of commodity i is the rate-of-change of total utility as the quantity of commodity i consumed changes; *i.e.*

$$MU_i = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_i}$$

Marginal Utilities

- *E.g.* if $U(x_1,x_2) = x_1^{1/2}\, x_2^2$ then:

$$MU_1 = \frac{\partial\ U}{\partial\ x_1} = \frac{1}{2}\, x_1^{-1/2} x_2^2$$

Marginal Utilities

- *E.g.* if $U(x_1,x_2) = x_1^{1/2} x_2^2$ then

$$MU_2 = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_2} = 2x_1^{1/2} x_2$$

Marginal Utilities and Marginal Rates-of-Substitution

- The equation for an indifference curve in the two goods case was $U(x_1,x_2) \equiv k$, a constant.
- Recall the slope of the indifference curve was MRS from last lecture.
- That was a slight change of the mix but still being on the same indifference curve
- Totally differentiating this identity gives forcing being on the same indifference curve

$$dU = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_2} dx_2 = 0$$

Marginal Utilities and Marginal Rates-of-Substitution

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_2} dx_2 = 0$$

rearranged is

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_2} dx_2 = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_1} dx_1$$

Marginal Utilities and Marginal Rates-of-Substitution

And $$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_2} dx_2 = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_1} dx_1$$

rearranged is

$$\frac{d\,x_2}{d\,x_1} = -\frac{\partial U / \partial x_1}{\partial U / \partial x_2}.$$

This is the MRS. Note the negative sign. Why? Intuition?

Marg. Utilities & Marg. Rates-of-Substitution; An example

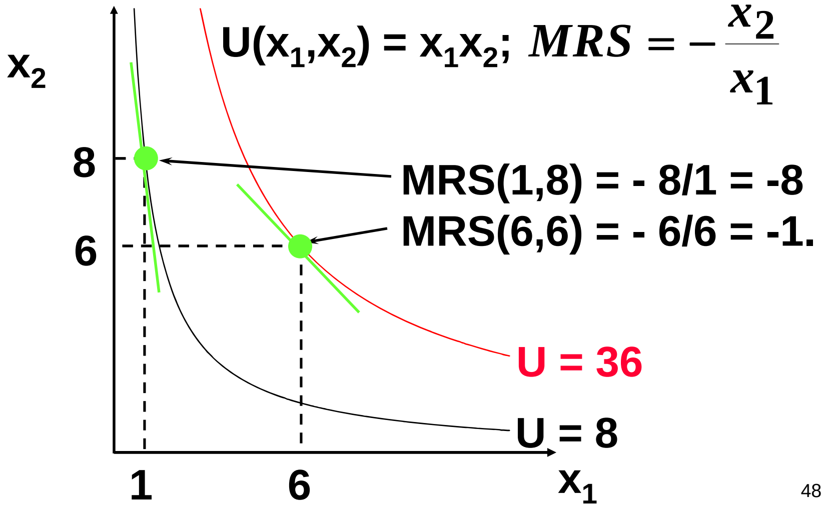
- Suppose $U(x_1,x_2) = x_1x_2$. Then

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_1} = (1)(x_2) = x_2$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_2} = (x_1)(1) = x_1$$

so $$MRS = \frac{dx_2}{dx_1} = -\frac{\partial U/\partial x_1}{\partial U/\partial x_2} = -\frac{x_2}{x_1}.$$

Marg. Utilities & Marg. Rates-of-Substitution; An example



Marg. Rates-of-Substitution for Quasi-linear Utility Functions

- A quasi-linear utility function is of the form $U(x_1,x_2) = f(x_1) + x_2$.

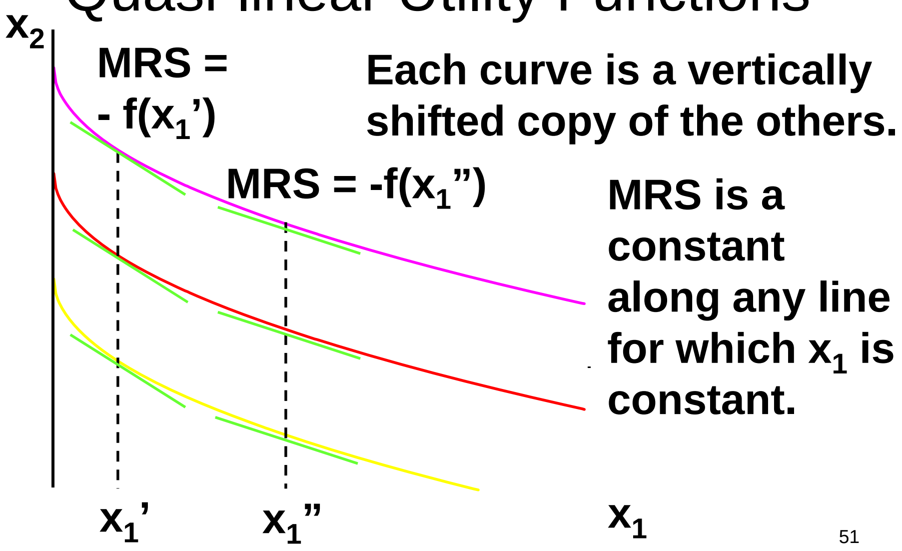
$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_1} = f'(x_1) \qquad \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_2} = 1$$

so $$MRS = \frac{dx_2}{dx_1} = -\frac{\partial U/\partial x_1}{\partial U/\partial x_2} = -f'(x_1).$$

Marg. Rates-of-Substitution for Quasi-linear Utility Functions

- MRS = $- f'(x_1)$ does not depend upon x_2 so the slope of indifference curves for a quasi-linear utility function is constant along any line for which x_1 is constant.
- What does that make the indifference map for a quasi-linear utility function look like?

Marg. Rates-of-Substitution for Quasi-linear Utility Functions



Monotonic Transformations & Marginal Rates-of-Substitution

- Recall, applying a monotonic transformation to a utility function representing a preference relation simply creates another utility function representing the same preference relation.
- What happens to marginal rates-of-substitution when a monotonic transformation is applied?

Monotonic Transformations & Marginal Rates-of-Substitution

- For $U(x_1,x_2) = x_1x_2$ the MRS = $- x_2/x_1$.
- Create $V = U^2$; *i.e.* $V(x_1,x_2) = x_1^2x_2^2$. What is the MRS for V?

$$MRS = -\frac{\partial V / \partial x_1}{\partial V / \partial x_2} = -\frac{2x_1x_2^2}{2x_1^2x_2} = -\frac{x_2}{x_1}$$

which is the same as the MRS for U.

Monotonic Transformations & Marginal Rates-of-Substitution

- More generally, if V = f(U) where f is a strictly increasing function, then

$$MRS = -\frac{\partial V / \partial x_1}{\partial V / \partial x_2} = -\frac{f'(U) \times \partial U / \partial x_1}{f'(U) \times \partial U / \partial x_2}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial U/\partial x_1}{\partial U/\partial x_2}.$$

So MRS is unchanged by a positive monotonic transformation. Thus, we conclude that MU are changed by monotonic transformations, but MRS not.