

NOTIZEN ZU DEN STATISTISCHEN METHODEN II *

Contents

1	Grundlagen	1
2	Schätztheorie	2
3	Testtheorie	2
4	Lineare Modelle	2

1 Grundlagen

Die Preiserhöhung eines Gutes hat zwei Effekte: Einen Einkommenseffekt und einen Substitutionseffekt.

$$\begin{aligned}\pi(p) &= D(p) \times p - D(p) \times c \\ \pi(p) &= 56p - 2p^2 - 224 + 8p \\ \text{Notw. Bed. } \pi'(p) &= 56 - 4p + 8 \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\ &\iff 16 = p\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

Yes, a convex preference relation implies that the corresponding utility function is quasi-concave. Here's why:

1. ****Convex Preference Relation**** A preference relation is convex if, for any two bundles x and y , and any $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, the following holds:

$$x \succeq y \quad \text{and} \quad y \succeq x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y \succeq y.$$

This means that the consumer weakly prefers a convex combination of x and y to either x or y .

2. ****Quasi-Concave Utility Function**** A utility function $u(x)$ is quasi-concave if, for any two bundles x and y , and any $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, the following holds:

$$u(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \geq \min(u(x), u(y)).$$

*Allgemeines, **Beispiele**, **Nice to know**

This means that the utility of the convex combination of x and y is at least as large as the smaller of the utilities of x and y .

—
3. ****Connection Between Convex Preferences and Quasi-Concave Utility**** - If preferences are convex, then for any two bundles x and y with $u(x) \geq u(y)$, the convex combination $\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y$ is weakly preferred to y . This implies:

$$u(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \geq u(y).$$

- Since $u(x) \geq u(y)$, this satisfies the definition of quasi-concavity:

$$u(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \geq \min(u(x), u(y)).$$

2 Schätztheorie

Yes, a convex preference relation implies that the corresponding utility function is quasi-concave. Here's why: A preference relation is convex if, for any two bundles Yes, a convex preference relation implies that the corresponding utility function is quasi-concave. Here's why: A preference relation is convex if, for any two bundles

3 Testtheorie

4 Lineare Modelle