

A  
Presentation  
on

*UTILITY ANALYSIS*

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# UTILITY

## ► Definition:

In objective terms, utility may be defined as the “amount of satisfaction derived from a commodity or service at a particular time”.

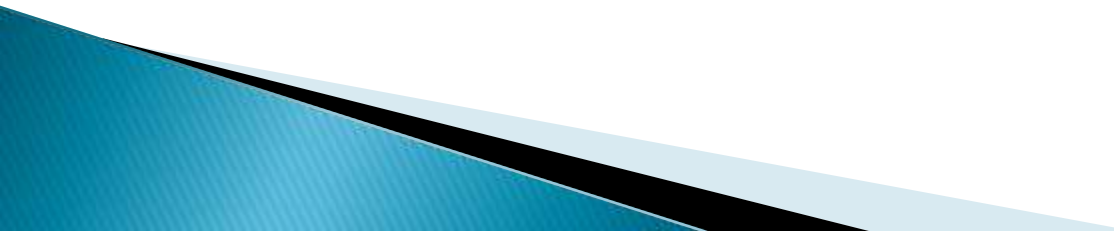
# Meaning of utility

Utility may not be confused with usefulness as it is purely subjective satisfaction derived from the consumption of a commodity.

## Example:

- water has the ability to slake thirst, pen has ability to write.

# *What is utility ?*

- ▶ Utility is the want satisfying power of commodity.
  - ▶ It is a subjective entity and varies from person to person.
  - ▶ It should be noted that utility is a not the some thing as usefulness.
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# UTILITY APPROACH

## ▶ Two Types of Approach

### ➤ Cardinal Approach

- The cardinal utility theory says that utility is **measurable** and by placing a number of alternatives so that the utility can be added.
- The index used to measure utility is called **utils**.

### ➤ Ordinal Approach

- The ordinal utility theory says that utility is **not measurable** but it can be compared.
- Ordinal approach uses the **ranking of alternatives** as first, second, third and so on.

# Cardinal Utility Analysis and Ordinal Utility Analysis

## Utility Analysis

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graph TD; UA[Utility Analysis] --- CUA[Cardinal Utility analysis]; UA --- OUA[Ordinal Utility Analysis];
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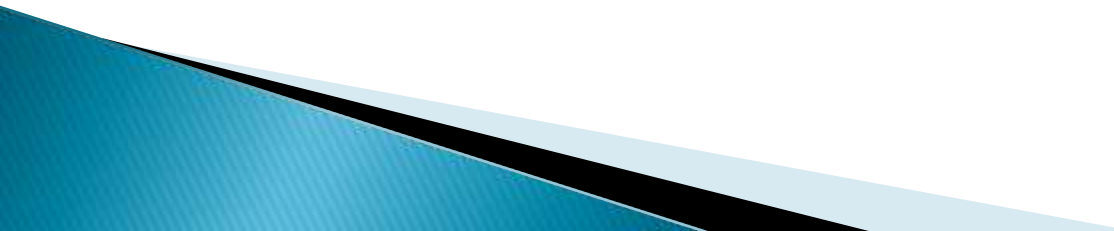
### Cardinal Utility analysis

- Alfred Marshal
- can be measured
- 'Utils'
- Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility
- Law of Equi-marginal Utility

### Ordinal Utility Analysis

- J. R. Hicks & R.G.D. Allen
- Cannot be measured but compared as rank
- Indifference Curve analysis

# *Characteristics of utility*

- ▶ Dependent upon human wants.
  - ▶ Immeasurable.
  - ▶ Utility depend upon use.
  - ▶ Utility is subjective.
  - ▶ Utility depends upon shape.
  - ▶ Utility depends upon on knowledge.
  - ▶ Utility depends upon ownership.
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# Concepts of Utility

- ▶ **Initial Utility**- Satisfaction Derived from very first unit consumed of any object.
- ▶ **Total Utility** – Total Satisfaction derived from the product.
- ▶ **Marginal Utility**- The word Marginal means “Border” or “Edge”.

It is the addition made to the total utility by consuming one more unit of a commodity.

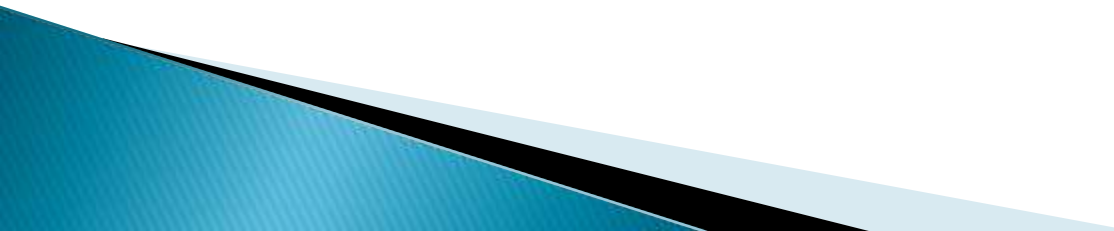




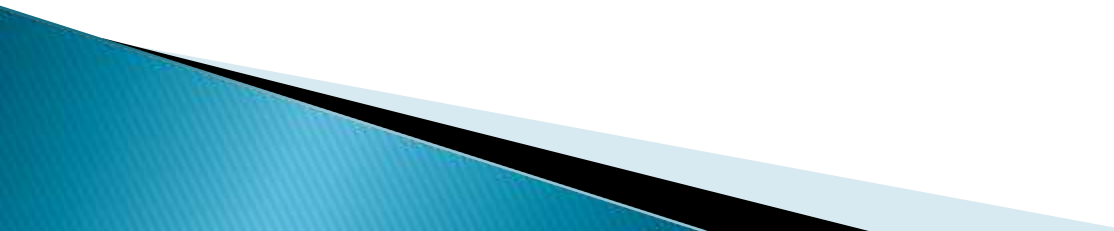
# Utility is of two types:

- ▶ Total Utility
  - ▶ Marginal Utility
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## *TOTAL UTILITY(TU)*

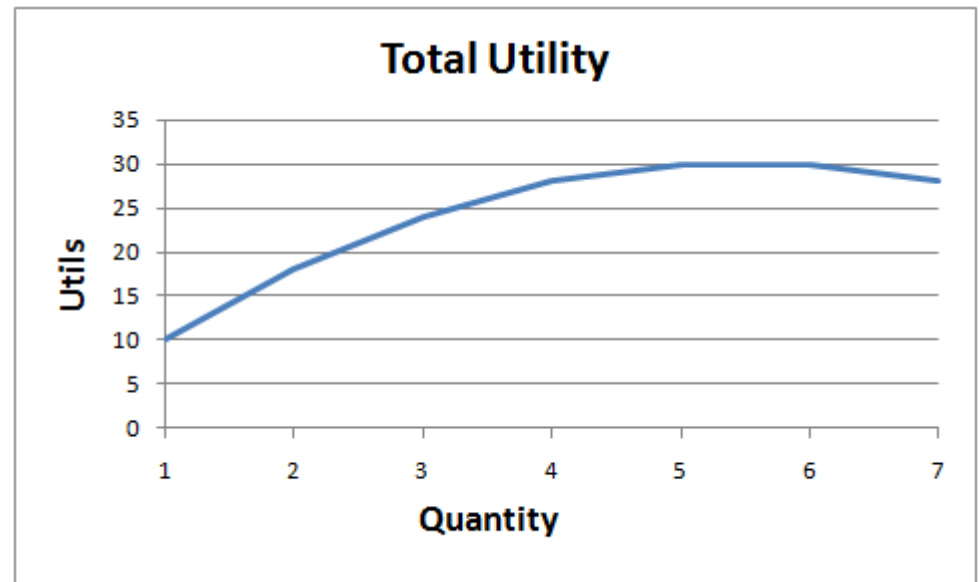
- ▶ The sum total of satisfaction which a consumer receives by consuming the various unity of the commodity.
  - ▶ (The more unit of a commodity he consumes, the greater will be his total utility)
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# *Total Utility*

- ▶ The total satisfaction of wants & needs obtained from the consumption of goods & services
  - ▶ Based on the presumption that the amount of utility generated from the consumption of a good can be explicitly measures
  - ▶ Hypothetical measure is util
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# Curve of Total Utility

Quantity	Total Utility
1	10
2	18
3	24
4	28
5	30
6	30
7	28



# MARGINAL

- ▶ **The term marginal refers to the effects of a small change in consumption.**

'Marginal considerations are considerations which concern a slight increase or reduction of the stock of anything which we possess.'

# *Marginal*

- ▶ Marginal utility can be defined as a measure of relative satisfaction gained or lost from an increase or decrease in the consumption of that good or service.

## Examples:

- ▶ A motor vehicle or A haircut
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# MARGINAL UTILITY (MU)

*The additional to total utility as a result of consuming one more units of the same good or services.*

$$\text{Marginal Utility (MU)} = \frac{\text{Change in Total Utility}}{\text{Change in Total Quantity}}$$

$$\text{MU} = \Delta \text{TU} / \Delta \text{Q}$$

# Curve of Marginal Utility

Quantity	Marginal Utility
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1	10
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2	8
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3	6
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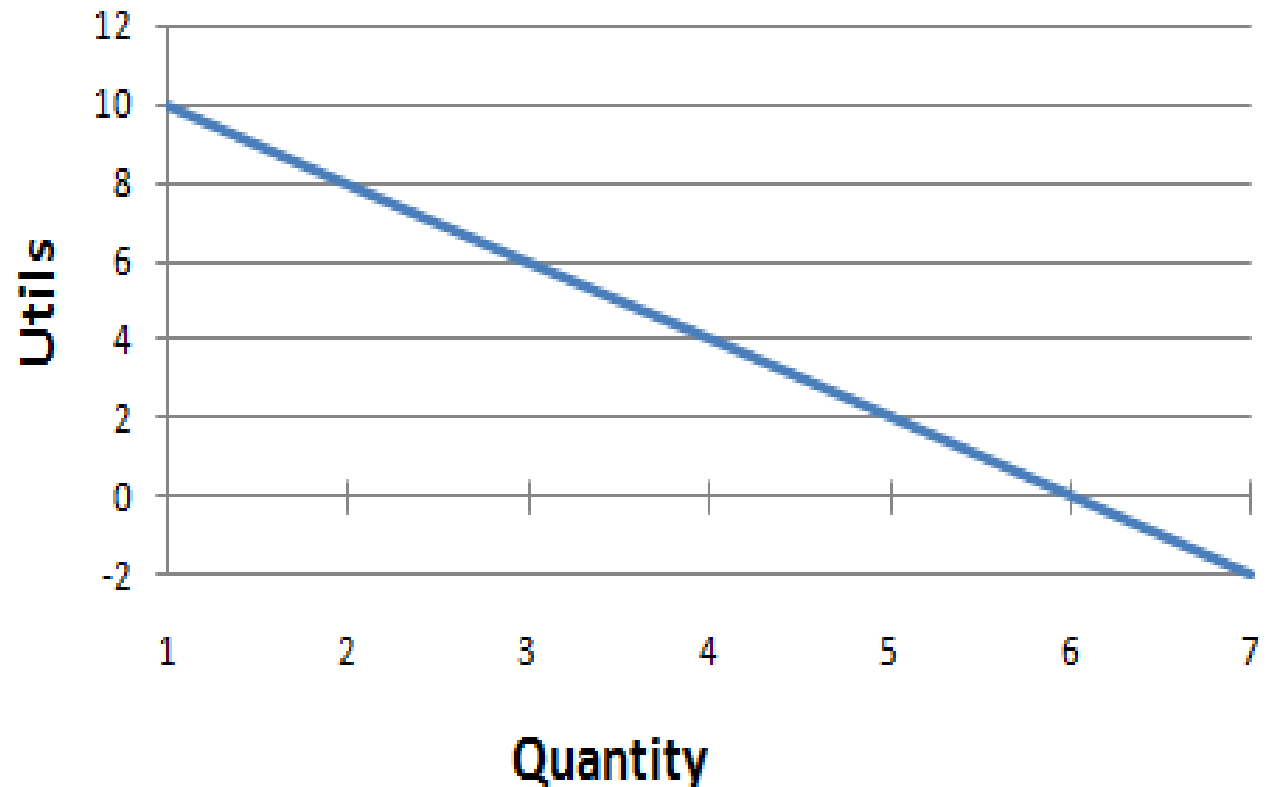
4	4
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5	2
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6	0
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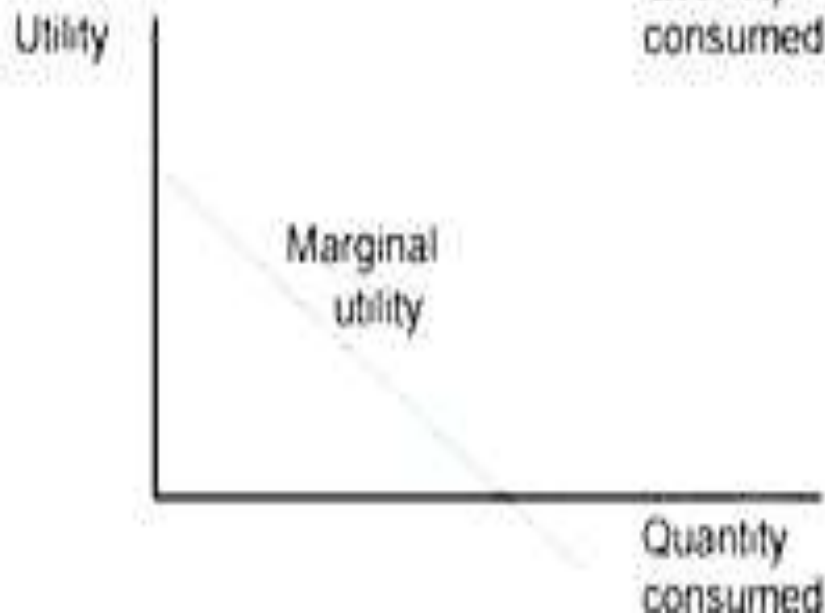
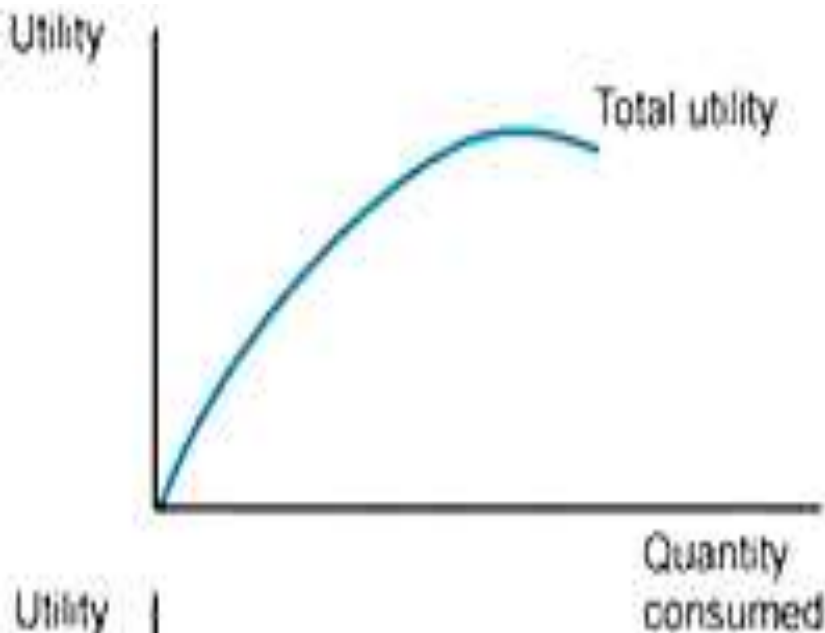
7	-2
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**Marginal Utility**





# Relation between TU & MU



Quantity	TU	MU	Description
0	0	--	
1	8	8	Initial
2	14	6	
3	18	4	Positive
4	20	2	
5	20	0	Zero
6	18	-2	Negative

*Thank you !*