

# Indhold

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# 1 | Opgave 1

Prove the following:

**Proposition:** If  $\succsim$  is rational then:

1.  $\succ$  is both irreflexive and transitive

For the irreflexive part completeness is used, which is given by

$$\forall x, y \in X \Rightarrow x \succsim y \quad \text{or} \quad x \precsim y$$

In this given case we have two  $x$  which gives

$$\forall x \in X \Rightarrow x \succsim x$$

which is the reflexive property, since it applies  $\forall x$  and it can not be both  $\succ$  and  $\succsim$  it must be a contradiction and therefore it is seen that  $x \succ x$  never holds.

Next, we prove transitivity

If it is rational we know that by transitivity we have:  $\forall x, y, z \in X$  : if  $x \succsim y$  and  $y \succsim z$  then  $x \succsim z$ . It is possible to only operate with  $\succ$ , and then we have  $x \succ y$  and  $y \succ z$  so that  $x \succ z$ , which means that  $\succ$  is transitive.

2.  $\sim$  is reflexive ( $x \sim x \forall x \in X$ ), transitive and symmetric (if  $x \sim y$  then  $y \sim x$ ).

Reflective: By completeness we have, from the exercise above, that  $x \succsim x \forall x \in X$  this implies by definition of indifference that  $x \sim x$

Transitive: Suppose  $x \sim y$  and  $y \sim z$  we know that by transitivity we have:  $\forall x, y, z \in X$  : if  $x \succsim y$  and  $y \succsim z$  then  $x \succsim z$ . we also, by definition of indifference, have the inequalities  $x \precsim y$  and  $y \precsim z$  then  $x \precsim z$ . Since  $x \succsim z$  and  $x \precsim z$ , it is therefore known that  $x \sim z$ , which means that  $\sim$  is transitive.

Symmetric: By completeness we again have, that  $x \succsim y$  or  $y \succsim x \forall x, y \in X$ , so when only operating with  $\sim$  this implies by definition of indifference that  $x \sim y$  and  $y \sim x$

3. If  $x \succ y \succeq z$ , then  $x \succ z$

Since  $\succeq$  is rational,  $x \succsim z$ . If we assume  $z \succ x$ . Then since  $y \succsim z$ , then by transitivity,  $y \succsim x$ . But we also have that  $x \succ y$ , which is a contradiction. Therefore  $x \succ z$ .

## 2 | Opgave 2

Consider the lexicographic preference relation  $\succsim$  over  $\mathbb{R}^2$  defined by  $(x_1, x_2) \succsim (y_1, y_2)$  if  $x_1 > y_1$  or  $x_1 = y_1$  and  $x_2 \geq y_2$

**Proposition:** If  $\succsim$  is rational then:

1. **Show that  $\succsim$  is transitive.**

To show  $X \succsim Y \succsim Z \implies X \succsim Z$  let first  $Y \succsim Z$  be fulfilled, then

$y_1 > z_1$  or  $y_1 = z_1$  and  $y_2 \geq z_2$ . Since  $x_1 > y_1$  or  $x_1 = y_1$  and  $x_2 \geq y_2$  is fulfilled, then  $x_1 > y_1 \geq z_1$  or  $x_1 = y_1 \geq z_1$  and  $x_2 \geq y_2 \geq z_2$  implying that  $X \succsim Z$

2. **Show that  $\succsim$  is not continuous**

Let  $(x_1^n, x_2^n) = (1 - \frac{1}{n}, 1)$  and  $(y_1, y_2) = (1, 0)$  then it is clear that  $X \succ Y$ , but taking the limit

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X = (1, 0) = Y$$

Thus  $X \succ Y$  but  $n \rightarrow \infty \implies X \sim Y$

## 3 | Opgave 3

Suppose that in a two-commodity world, the consumer's utility function takes the form:

$$U(x) = [\alpha_1 x_1^\rho + \alpha_2 x_2^\rho]^{1/\rho}$$

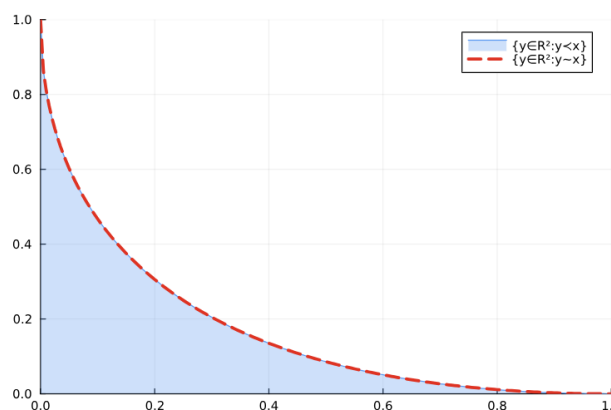
This utility function is known as the constant elasticity of substitution (or CES) utility function.

### 3.0.1 Show that when $\rho = 1$ indifference curves become linear.

When  $\rho = 1$  then  $U(x) = [\alpha_1 x_1^1 + \alpha_2 x_2^1]^{1/1} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2$ . Solves  $x_2$  we get:  $x_2 = -\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} x_1$  and thus  $U(x)$  become linear.

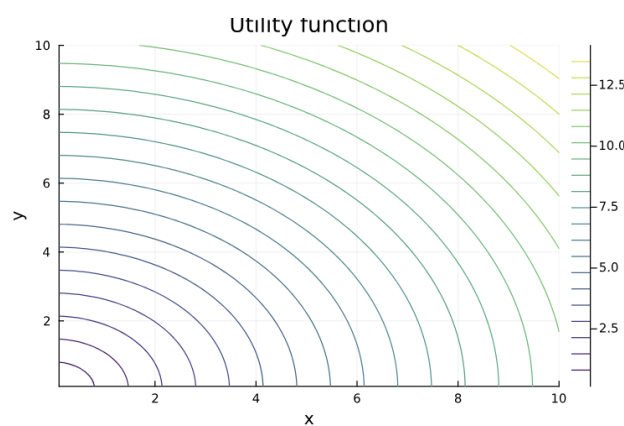
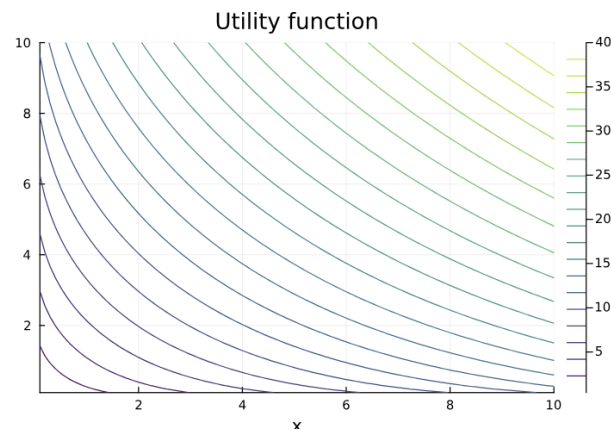
### 3.0.2 Show that as $\rho \rightarrow 0$ this utility function comes to represent the same preferences as the Cobb-Douglas utility function $U(x) = x_1^{\alpha_1} x_2^{\alpha_2}$

### 3.0.3 Plot the lower contour set for $U(x) = 1$ for $\rho = \frac{1}{2}$ when $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1$



**3.0.4 Plot indifference curves for  $\rho = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\rho = 2$  when  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1$**

**3.0.5 What happens to the shape of the indifference curves as  $\rho \rightarrow -\infty$ ? you can use plot for this**



Kode (står i kommentar i overleaf

```
plot!(X,y,line = :dash, color = :red, linewidth = 3, label="yR2:y x")
```

5)

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Figur 3.1: opgave V