## 微观经济学

#### **MICROECONOMICS**

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二○一九年

# 第四章 消费者理论 Consumer's Theory

- §1 基数效用 (Cardinal Utility)
- 1、效用与效用函数(Utility and Utility Function)
  - ① 效用(效用与使用价值 Value in Use)
  - ② 效用函数:

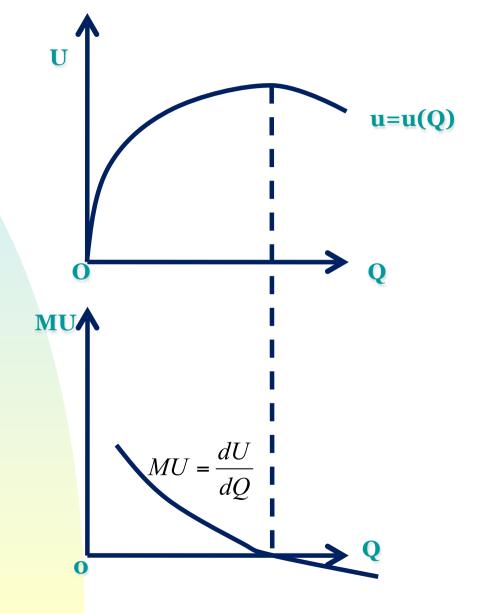
$$u = u(Q_x, Q_y, Q_z)$$

$$or \quad u = u(Q)$$

#### 2、总效用与边际效用

#### (Total Utility and Marginal Utility)

Q	TU	MU		
1	10	10		
2	19	9		
3	26	7		
4	30	4		
5	31	1		
6	31	0		
7	28	-3		



#### 3、边际效用递减规律

#### (Decreasing Marginal Utility or Gossen's Law)

- ① 边际效用递减规律: 定义
- ② 边际效用递减规律: 条件
- ③ 边际效用递减规律: 反例(喝茶?上瘾品?)
- ④ 边际效用递减规律: 扩展解释(监禁?)

#### §2 序数效用 (Ordinal Utility)

- 1、消费者偏好(Consumer's Preference)
  - ① 完全性(Completeness)

 $A^{P}B$  ,  $B^{P}A$  or  $A^{I}B$  消费者能在任何不同商品或商品组合中自主地进行比较并显示其偏好(例:空姐航空餐服务)

#### ② 不满足性 (Nonsatiation)

商品组合 
$$A(x_A, y_A)$$
 与商品组合  $B(x_B, y_B)$  , 若  $x_A = x_B$  , 同时  $y_A > y_B$  则  $A^P B$ 

消费者偏好呈现多多益善(人心不足蛇吞象?)

#### ③ 传递性(Transitivity)

$$A^{P}B$$
 and  $B^{P}C$   $\Rightarrow$   $A^{P}C$   
 $A^{I}B$  and  $B^{I}C$   $\Rightarrow$   $A^{I}C$ 

消费者偏好具有内在的一致性

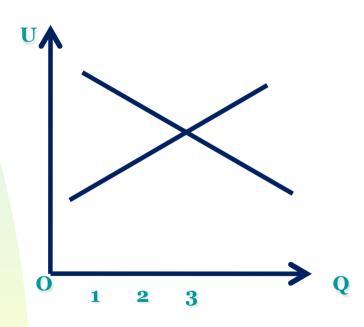
④ 社会群体偏好传递性的讨论: 阿罗不可能定理 (ARROW'S IMPOSSIBILITY THEOREM)

商品 群体	A	В	C
甲	1st	2nd	3rd
乙	3rd	1st	2nd
丙	2nd	3rd	1st

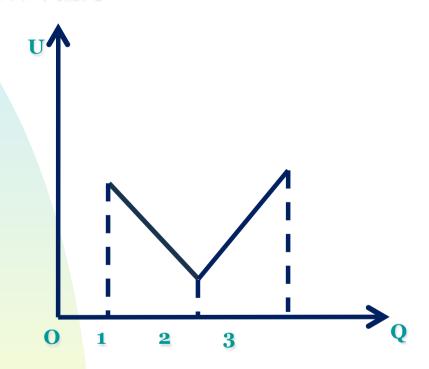
- (i) A与B之间选择甲和丙选A 对 乙选B, A胜出
- (ii) B与C之间选择甲和乙选B 对 丙选C, B胜出

## ⑤单峰偏好与双峰偏好

i)单峰偏好



## ii) 双峰偏好



(例: 公校与私校的选择、发奖金)

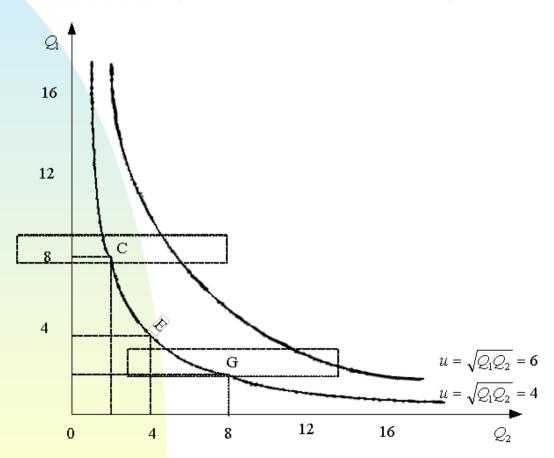
#### 2、效用函数与商品组合(Bundles)

$$u = u(Q_x, Q_y)$$

$$\bar{u} = \sqrt{Q_x Q_y} = 4 \qquad \text{or} \qquad \bar{u} = Q_x^{\frac{1}{2}} Q_y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$$

	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	
$Q_x$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	4	$\frac{16}{3}$	8	16	32	
$Q_y$	32	16	8	$\frac{16}{3}$	4	3	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	

## 3、无差异曲线(Indifference Curve)



#### 无差异曲线的性质:

- (i) 无差异曲线斜率为负, 凸向原点
- (ii) 无差异曲线离原点愈远,效用愈大
- (iii) 无差异曲线图中两条或以上无差异 曲线不能相交 (经济含义解释)

#### 4、边际替代率

## (Marginal Rate of Substitution, MRS<sub>x,v</sub>)

- ①  $MRS_{x,y} = \Delta Q_y / \Delta Q_x$  (定义为曲线的负斜率)
- ②  $MRS_{x.y} = dQ_y / dQ_x = \frac{Mu_x}{Mu_y}$

证明: 
$$u = u(Q_x, Q_y)$$

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial Q_x} dQ_x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial Q_y} dQ_y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dQ_y}{dQ_x} = \frac{\partial u / \partial Q_x}{\partial u / \partial Q_y} = \frac{Mu_x}{Mu_y}$$

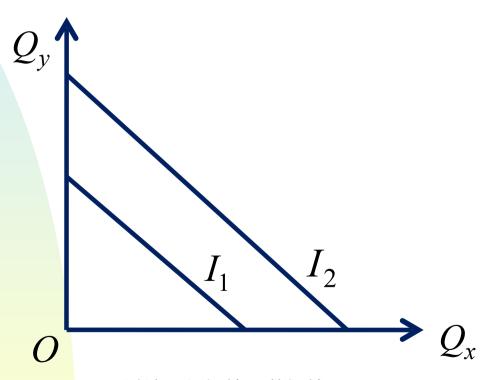
③ MRS<sub>x,v</sub>递减

(Diminishing Marginal Rates of Substitution)

$$Q_x$$
 增加,  $M u_x$   $Q_y$  减少,  $M u_y$ 

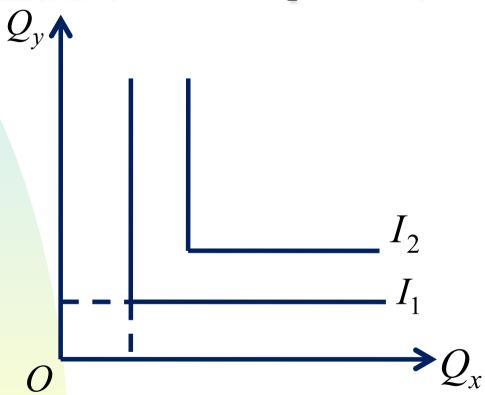
## 5、特殊类型的无差异曲线

① 完全替代品(Perfect Substitutes)



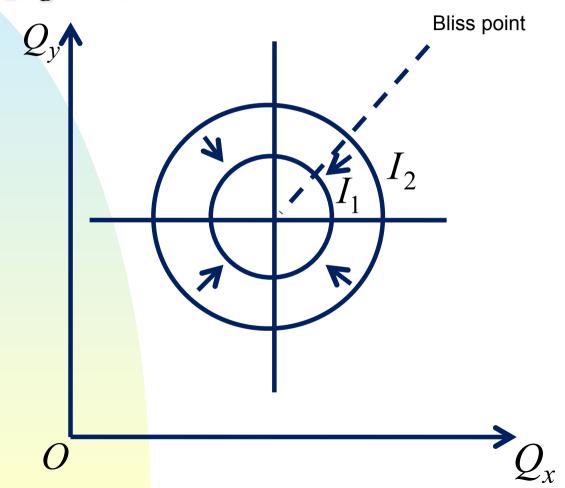
(讨论: 红铅笔、蓝铅笔)

## ② 完全互补品(Perfect Complements)



(讨论:左脚鞋、右脚鞋)

## 3 "good" and "bad"



## § 3 预算约束 (Budget Constraint)

#### 1、预算方程

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i x_i$$

两种商品 和  $\chi$  y

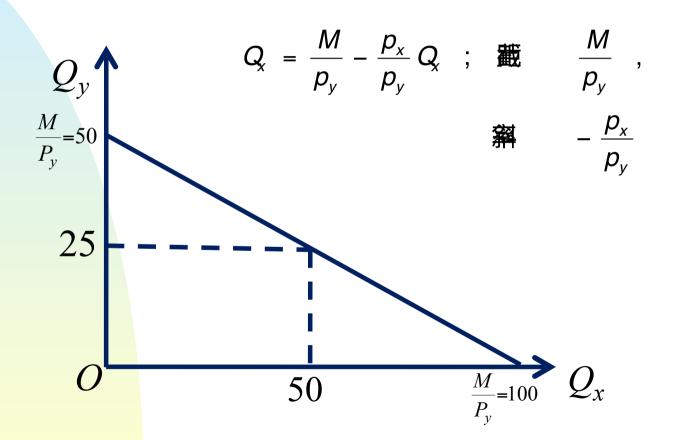
$$M = p_x Q_x + p_y Q_y$$

 $M = 100, P_x = 1, P_v = 2$  时的商品组合

 $Q_x$  100.......75.......50.......25......0

 $Q_v = 0.......12.5.......25......37.5......50$ 

## 2、预算线(Budget Line)



## 3、预算线变动

#### 双重约束问题

③ 
$$p_y$$
,  $p_x$ ;  $M$  ↑  $p_y$ 

$$Q_x = f(p_x, p_y, M) M ↑ \frac{M}{p_x} ↑ \frac{M}{p_y} ↑$$

$$Q_y = f(p_x, p_y, M) M ↓ \frac{M}{p_x} ↓ \frac{M}{p_y} ↓$$

## 4、预算线: 食品券案例研究(Food-Stamp)

美国政府给低收入家庭(月收入**\$100**)食品购买补助,每户家庭每个月补贴**\$50** 

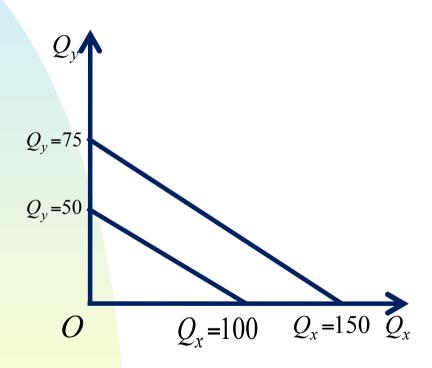
政府有三种可以选择的补助方式:

- ① 给每户低收入家庭每月直接发放\$50货币补助
- ② 给每户低收入家庭每月直接发放面值\$50食品券, 食品券的用途仅限购买食物

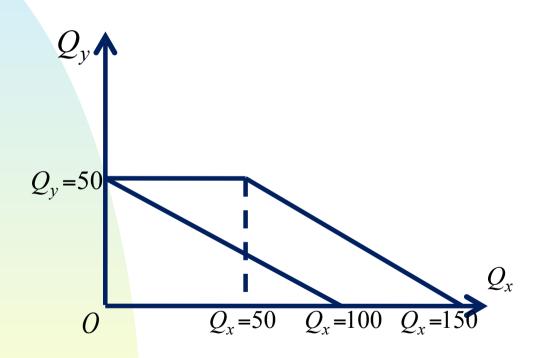
③ 让每户低收入家庭每月自愿去政府部门购买食品券,用\$1可以购买面值\$2的食品券,但每个家庭每月最高限额购买面值\$100的食品券

问题:不同的补助方式对预算线的影响?

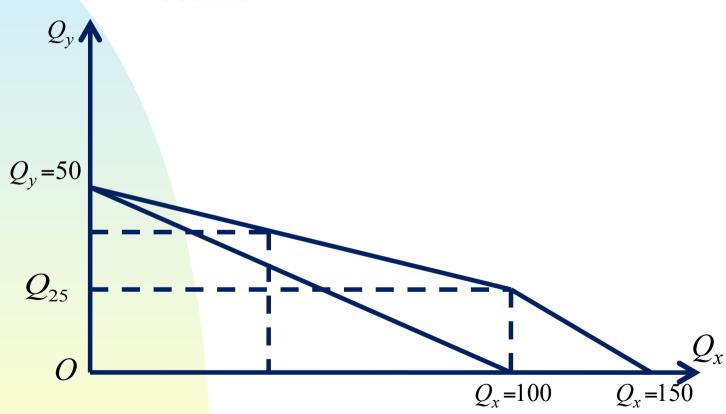
## ① 直接发放\$50



## ② 直接发放食品券(面值\$50)

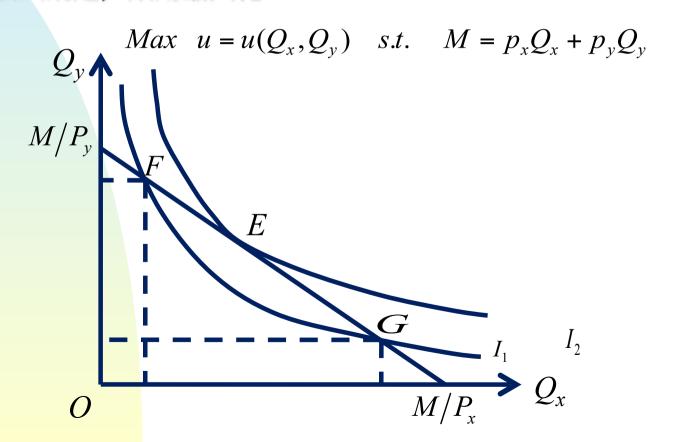


③ 每个低收入家庭可自愿向政府限额购买最多面值 \$100的食品券



## §4 消费者均衡 (Consumer's Equilibrium)

#### 1、收入既定,效用最大化



#### 2、效用既定, 开支最小化

效用既定,开支最小化
$$Min\ M=p_xQ_x+p_yQ_y$$
 $s.t.\ \bar{u}=u(Q_x,Q_y)$  $Q_y$  $M_3/P_y$  $F$  $M_2/P_y$  $M_1/P_y$  $E$ 

 $M_3/P_x$   $M_2/P_x$ 

#### 3、均衡条件

1 Max 
$$u = u(Q_x, Q_y)$$
  
s.t  $M = p_x Q_x + p_y Q_y$   
 $L = u(Q_x, Q_y) + \lambda (M - p_x Q_x - p_y Q_y)$   
 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial Q_x} - \lambda p_x = 0$   
 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial Q_y} - \lambda p_y = 0$ 

 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = M - p_x Q_x - p_y Q_y = 0$ 

$$\lambda = \frac{\partial u}{\partial Q_x} \frac{1}{p_x} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial Q_x} = Mu_x \qquad \lambda = \frac{Mu_x}{p_x}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\partial u}{\partial Q_y} \frac{1}{p_y} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial Q_y} = Mu_y \qquad \lambda = \frac{Mu_y}{p_y}$$

$$\frac{Mu_x}{n} = \frac{Mu_y}{n} \quad (\text{经济含义})$$

or 
$$\frac{Mu_x}{Mu_y} = \frac{p_x}{p_y}$$
 (无差异曲线与预算线相切点)

#### ② 均衡条件分析

F点

#### ③ 例子

Max 
$$u = u(Q_x, Q_y) = Q_x \cdot Q_y$$
  
s.t  $M = p_x Q_x + p_y Q_y$   
 $M = 100$ ,  $p_x = 1$ ,  $p_y = 2$   
 $L = Q_x \cdot Q_y + \lambda(100 - Q_x - 2Q_y)$ 

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_x} = Q_y - \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_v} = Q_x - 2\lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 100 - Q_x - 2Q_y = 0$$

$$Q_y - \lambda = Q_x - 2\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_x = 2Q_y$$

$$\mathcal{H} - p_x Q_x - p_y Q_y = 0$$

**翻** 
$$100-2Q_y-2Q_y=0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 Q_v = 100 \; \square \qquad Q_v = 25$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \frac{1}{100} = Q_x - 2Q_y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_x = 50$$

④ 扩展: C-D型效用函数

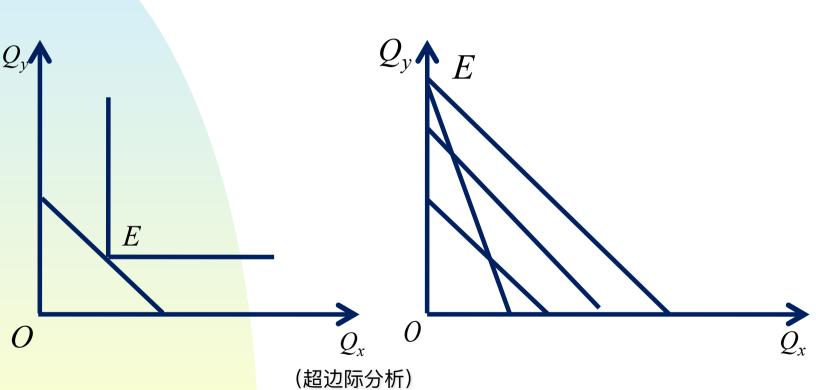
$$u = u(Q_x, Q_y) = Q_x^{\alpha} Q_y^{\beta}$$

$$M = p_x Q_x + p_y Q_y$$

$$Q_x = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \frac{M}{p_x} \quad (\alpha = \beta \quad Q_x = \frac{M}{2p_x})$$

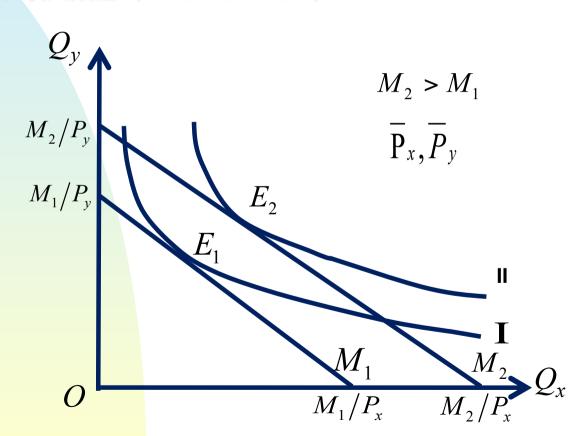
$$Q_y = \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \frac{M}{p_y} \quad (\alpha = \beta \quad Q_y = \frac{M}{2p_y})$$

## 4、固定组合和角点解(Conner Solution)

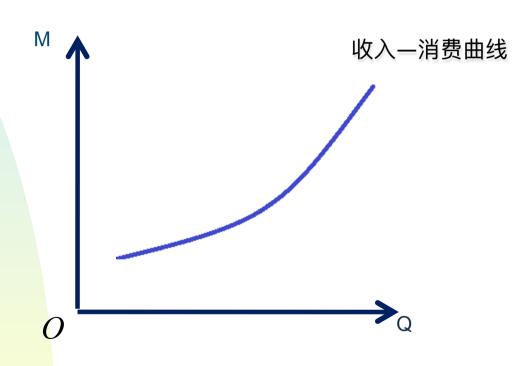


#### § 5 收入、替代与价格效应

#### 1、收入效应(Income Effect)

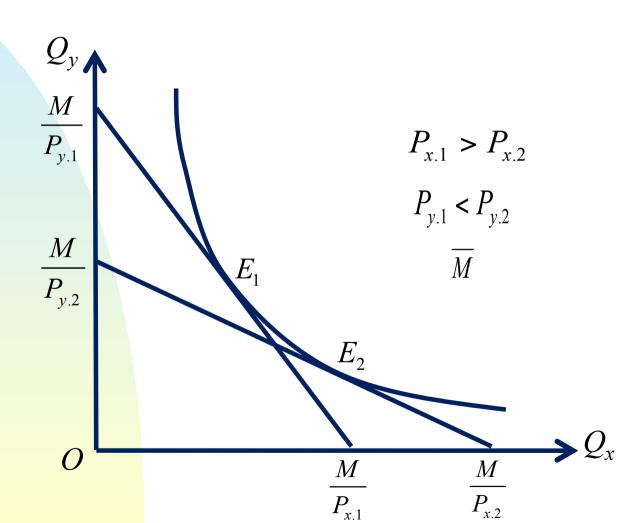


#### 收入-消费曲线与恩格尔系数

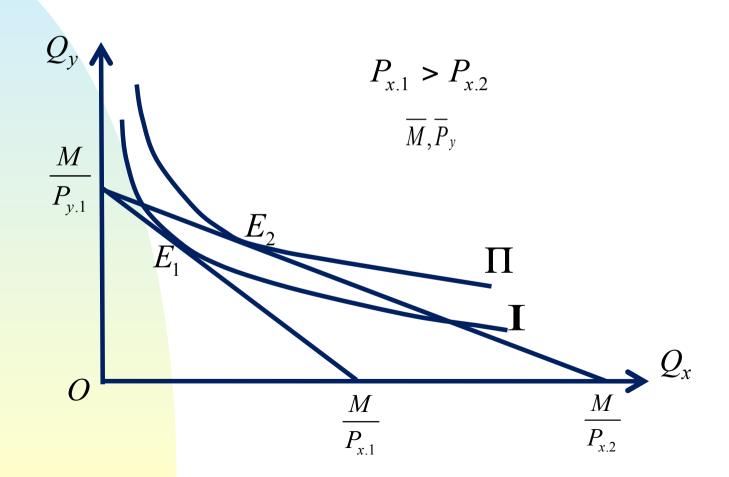


需求的收入弹性与恩格尔系数

## 2、替代效应(Substitution Effect)

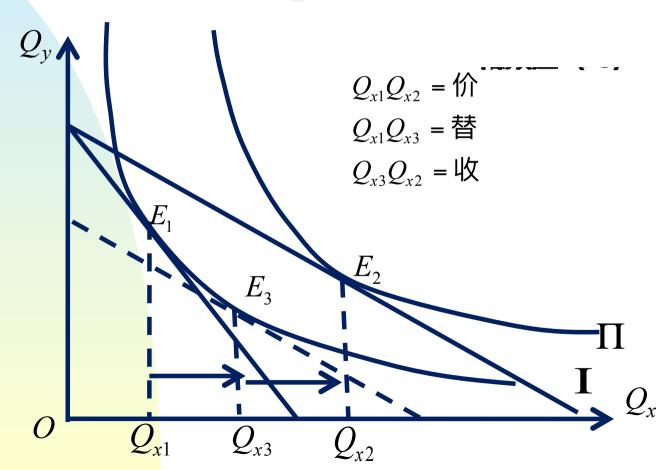


# 3、价格效应 (Price Effect)



#### 4、不同商品的价格效应分析

① 正常商品(normal goods)



## ② 低档商品 (inferior goods)

$$Q_{x1}Q_{x2} = \text{价}$$

$$Q_{x1}Q_{x3} = \text{替}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$Q_{y}$$

$$Q_{x1}Q_{x2}Q_{x3}$$

$$\vdots$$

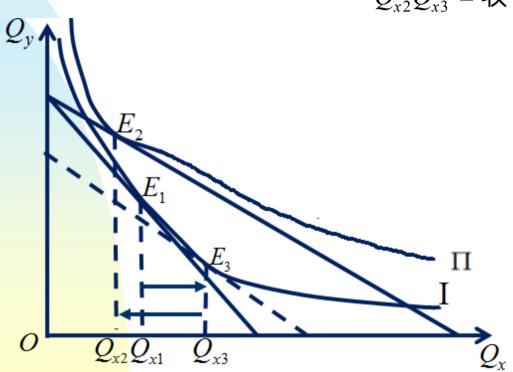
$$Q_{x1}Q_{x2}Q_{x3}$$

③ 吉芬商品 (GIffen's goods)

 $Q_{x1}Q_{x2} = \Re$ 

 $Q_{x1}Q_{x3}$  = 替

 $Q_{x2}Q_{x3} =$ 收

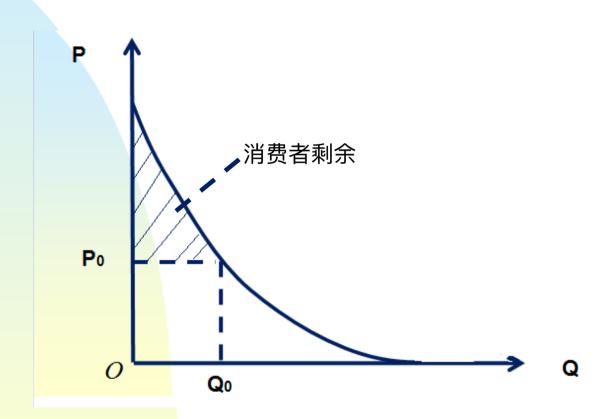


④ 小结 价格效应=替代效应+收入效应

商品类别	替代效应	收入效应	替代效应+收入 效应	价格效应
正常产品	>0	>0	>0	>0
低档商品	>0	<0	>0  SE > IE	>0
吉芬商品	>0	<0	<0  SE < IE	<0

<mark>(利息</mark>率的替代效应与收入效应)

#### 5.需求曲线与消费者剩余



#### 7、消费者的跨时期选择(Intertemporal Choice)

- ① 预算线(无资本市场、无借贷)
- ② 预算线变动(有资本市场、有借贷)
- ③ 预算线变动(收入变动)
- ④ 预算线变动(利率变动、利息征税)

(参见中级微观经济学)

# 讨 论!