# 微观经济学(Microeconomics)

第四章 消费者理论 (Consumer's Theory)

# §1 基数效用理论(Cardinal Utility)

- 1. 效用与效用函数(Utility and Utility Function)
  - ① 效用(定义、效用与使用价值 Value in Use)
  - ② 效用函数:

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

### 1. 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

- 1. 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 序数效用理论(Oderinal Utility)

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

 $A^{P}B$ ,  $B^{P}A$  or  $A^{I}B$ 

消费者能在任何可能的不同商品或商品组合中自主地作出 比较(例:空姐航空餐服务)

#### ① 不满足性(Nonsatiation)

商品组合A( $x_A$ ,  $y_A$ )与商品组合B( $x_B$ ,  $y_B$ ),  $\exists x_A = x_B$ , 同时  $y_A > y_B$  则  $A^P B$  多 益善? 人心不足蛇吞象?

# ① 传递性(Transitivity)

 $A^{P}B$  and  $B^{P}C$   $\Rightarrow$   $A^{P}C$   $A^{I}B$  and  $B^{I}C$   $\Rightarrow$   $A^{I}C$ 消费者的偏好具有内在的一致性

# ① 传递性的进一步讨论:阿罗不可能定理 (ARROW'S IMPOSSIBILITY THEOREM)

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

(i) A与B之间选择

甲和丙A 对 乙B, A胜出

(ii) B与C之间选择

甲和乙B 对 丙C, B胜出

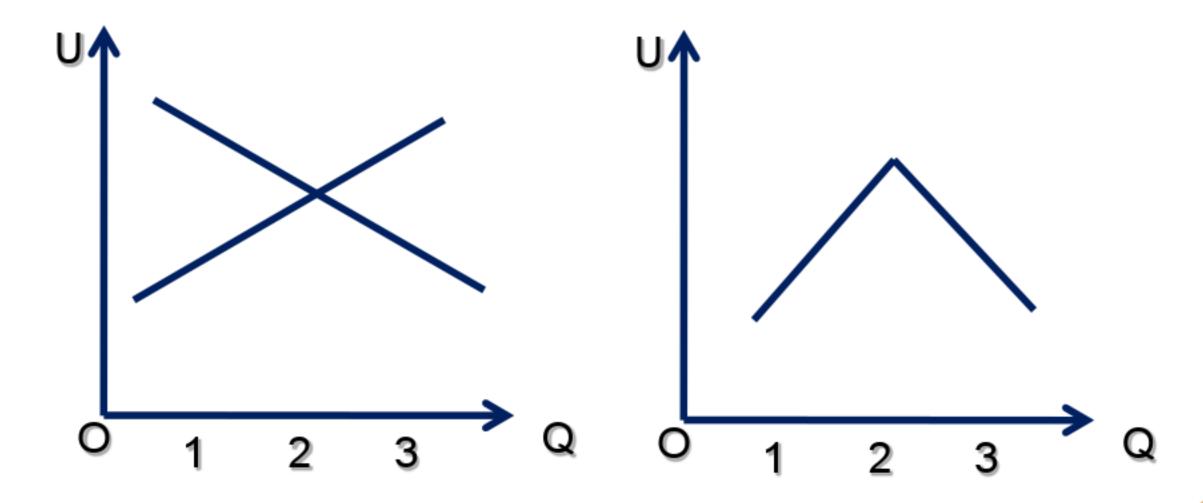
(iii) C与A之间选择

乙和丙C 对 甲A, C胜出

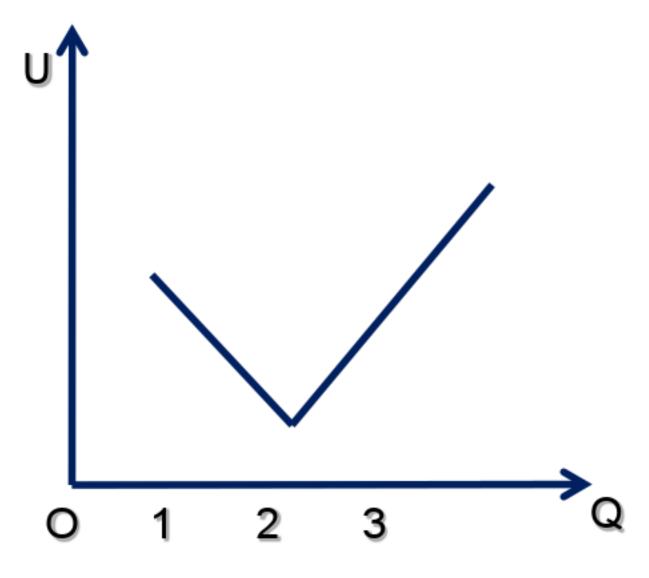
(社会有优先选择A、B、C的一致意见吗?)

#### 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、节日奖金)

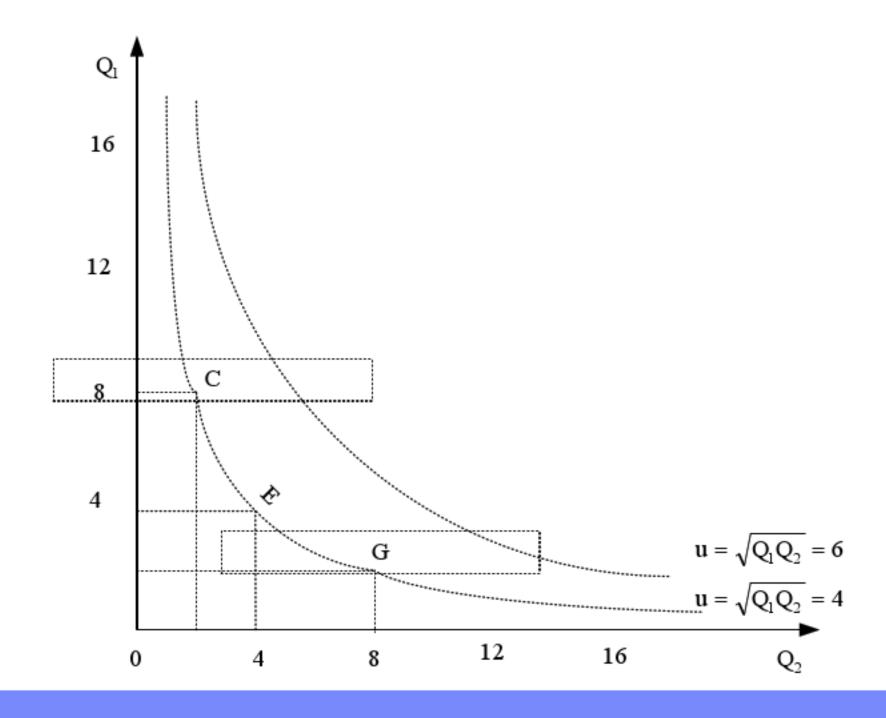
#### 1. 效用函数与商品组合(Bundles)

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{y}})$$

$$\bar{u} = \sqrt{Q_{x}Q_{y}} = 4 \qquad \text{or} \qquad \bar{u} = Q_{x}^{\frac{1}{2}}Q_{y}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$$

	А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	
Q x	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	4	$\frac{16}{3}$	8	16	32	
Qy	32	16	8	16 3	4	3	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	

#### 1. 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)

# 1. 边际替代率(Marginal Rate of Substitution, MRS<sub>x.y</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,y</sub>递减(DiminishignMarginal

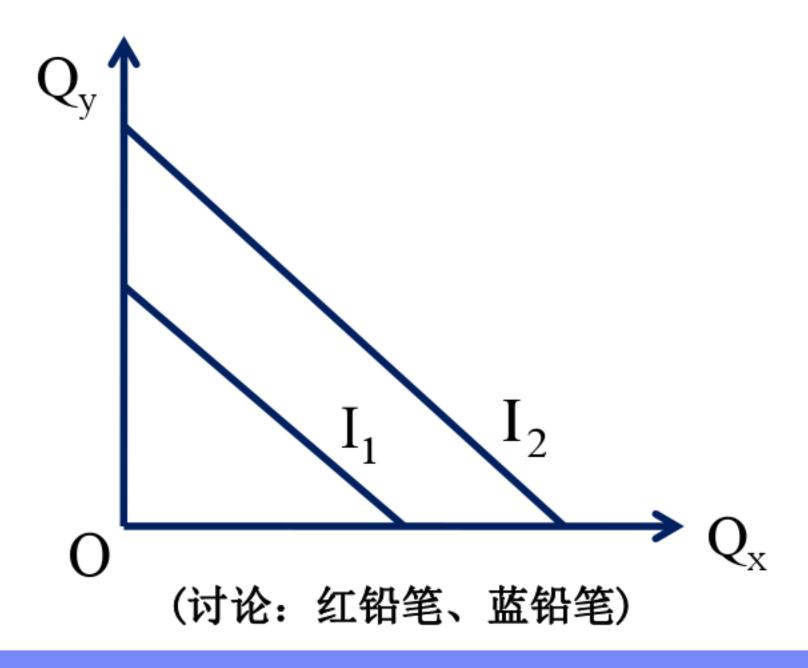
Ratesof Substitutin)

Q<sub>x</sub>增加,Mu<sub>x</sub>下降

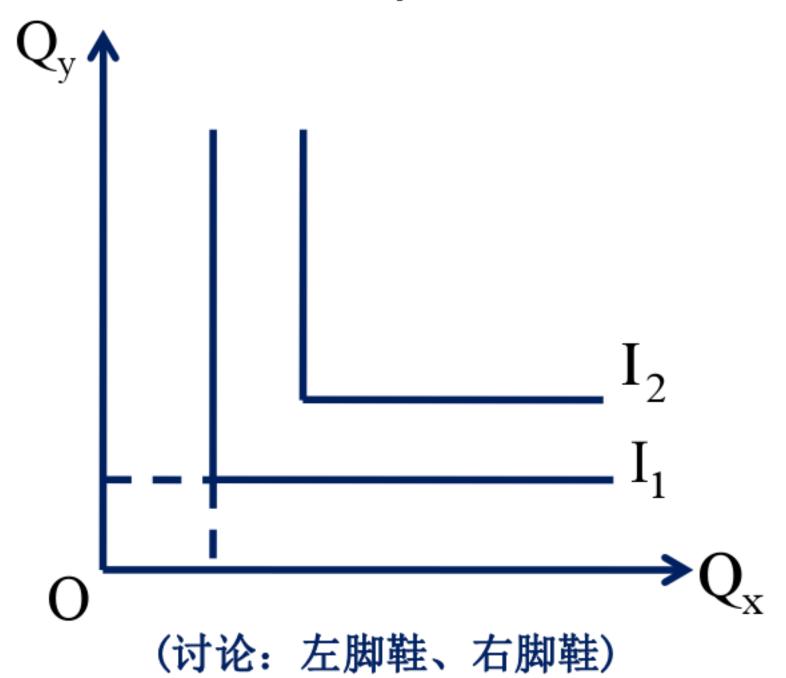
Qy减少,Muy上升

#### 1. 特殊类型的无差异曲线

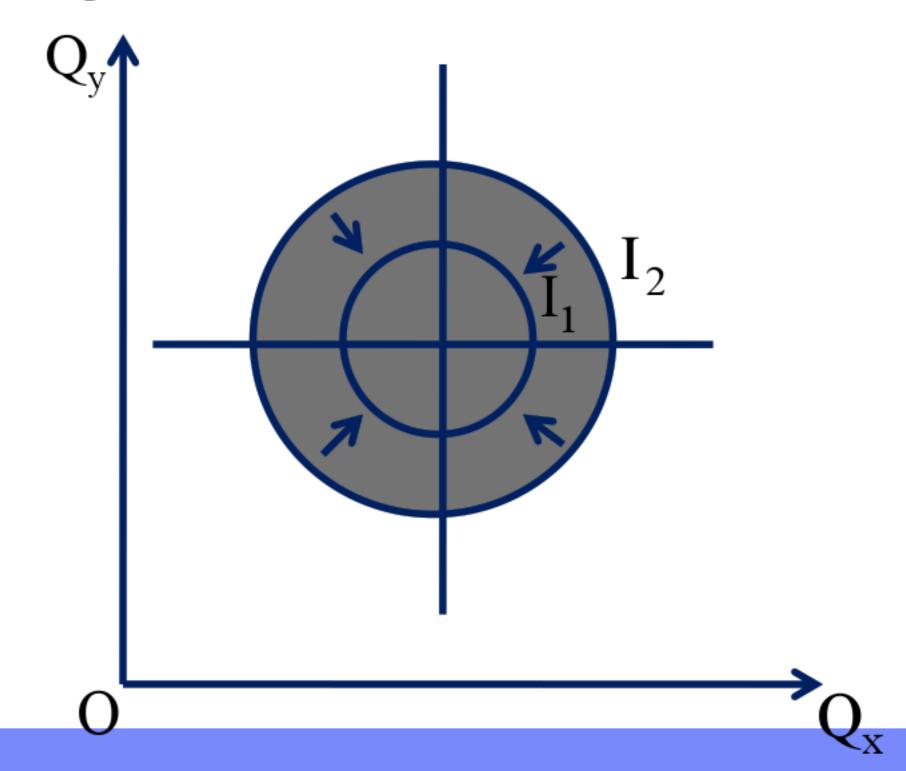
① 完全替代品(Perfect Substitutes)



① 完全互补品(Perfect Complements)



① "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x和y

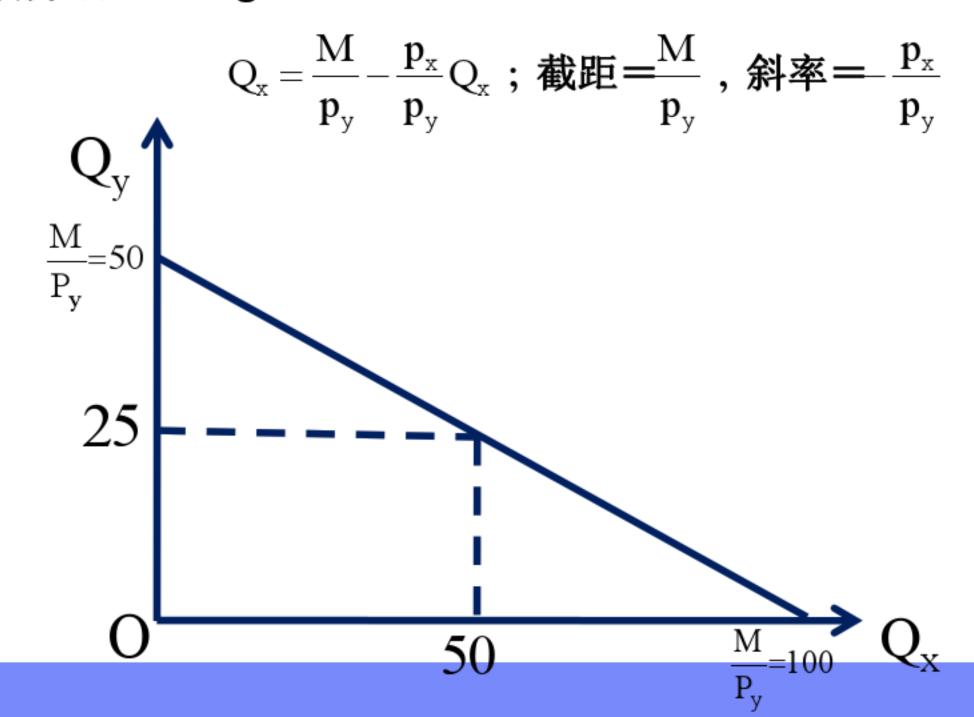
$$M = p_x Q_x + p_y Q_y$$

例: M = 100,  $P_x = 1$ ,  $P_v = 2$ 时的商品组合

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

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

### 1. 预算线(Budget Line)



#### 1. 预算线变动

$$\odot$$
  $\bar{p_y}$ ,  $\bar{p_x}$ ;  $M \uparrow$ 

slope = 
$$\frac{p_x}{p_y}$$
 constant

$$Q_{x} = f(p_{x}, p_{y}, M) \quad M \uparrow \quad \frac{M}{p_{x}} \quad \uparrow \quad \frac{M}{p_{y}} \quad \uparrow$$

$$Q_{y} = f(p_{x}, p_{y}, M) \qquad M \downarrow \frac{M}{p_{x}} \downarrow \frac{M}{p_{y}} \downarrow$$

1. 预算线:食品券案例研究(FoodーStamp)

美国政府给低收入家庭(月收入\$100)食物购买补助(例如每户补贴\$50)

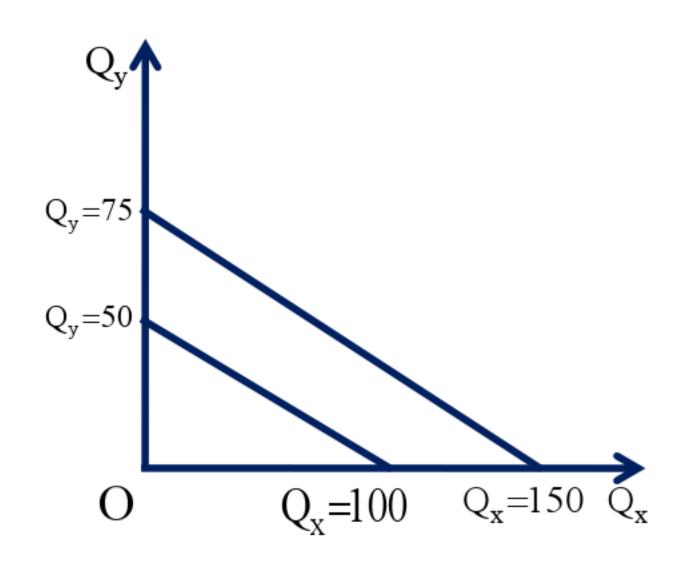
政府有三种可以选择的补助方式:

- ① 每户低收入家庭每月直接发放\$50
- ② 每户低收入家庭每月直接发放面值\$50食物券,食物券 仅限购食物

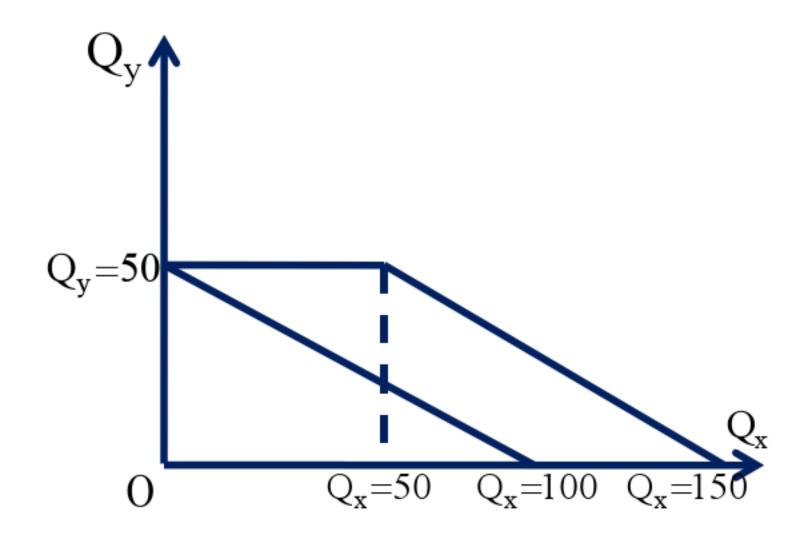
① 每户低收入家庭每月可自愿用\$1购买\$2面值食物券的价格向政府购买食物券,但每月每个家庭最高限额购买面值\$100的食物券

问题:不同的补助方式对预算线的影响?

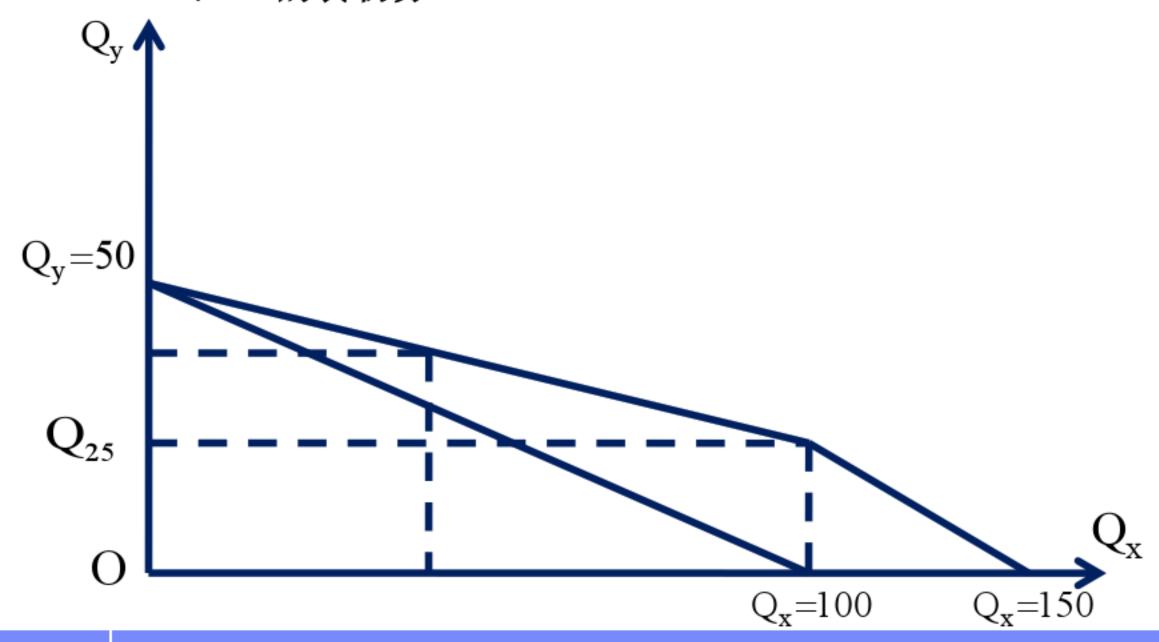
#### ① 直接发放\$50



#### ① 直接发放食物券(面值\$50)



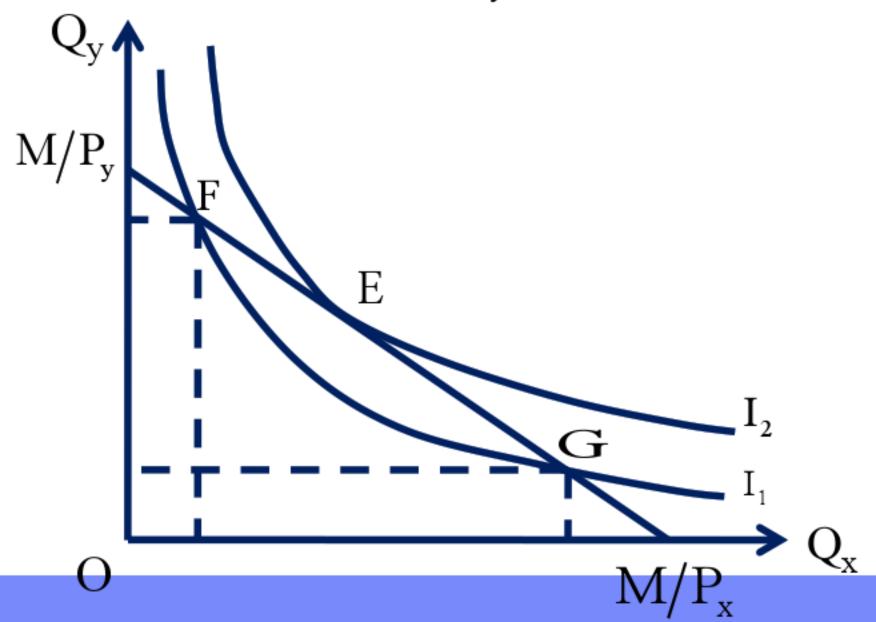
① 每个低收入家庭可自愿花费钱向政府限额购买最多面值 \$100的食物券



# §4 消费者均衡(Consumer's Equilibrium)

#### 1. 收入既定,效用最大化

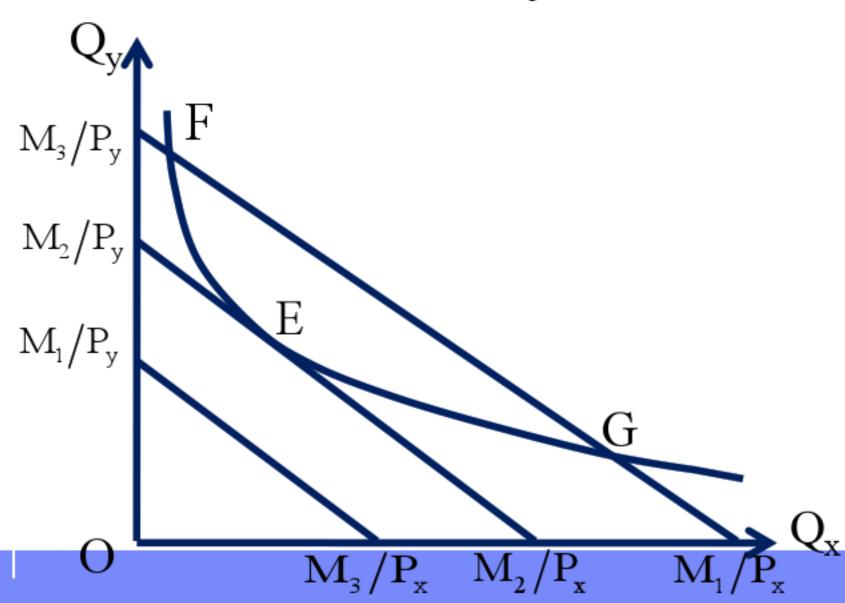
Max 
$$u = u(Q_x, Q_y)$$
 s.t.  $M = p_xQ_x + p_yQ_y$ 



#### 1. 效用既定, 开支最小化

$$Min M = p_x Q_x + p_y Q_y$$

s.t. 
$$\bar{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{y}})$$



#### 1. 均衡条件

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

② 均衡条件分析

$$\frac{Mu_x}{p_x} > \frac{Mu_y}{p_y}$$

 $Q_x$ 太少, $Q_y$ 太多 调整.

G点

$$\frac{Mu_x}{p_x} < \frac{Mu_y}{p_y}$$

 $Q_x$ 太多, $Q_y$ 太少 调整.

E点: 
$$\frac{Mu_x}{p_x} = \frac{Mu_y}{p_y}$$

均衡

③例子:

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

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{x}} = Q_{y} - \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{y}} = Q_{x} - 2\lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 100 - Q_{x} - 2Q_{y} = 0$$

$$Q_{y} - \lambda = Q_{x} - 2\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $Q_x = 2Q_y$ 

代入 
$$M - p_x Q_x - p_y Q_y = 0$$

得到 
$$100-2Q_y-2Q_y=0$$

⇒ 
$$4Q_y = 100$$
,  $P$   $Q_y = 25$ 

代入 
$$100-Q_x-2Q_y=0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Q<sub>x</sub> = 50

④扩展 (C-D型效用函数)

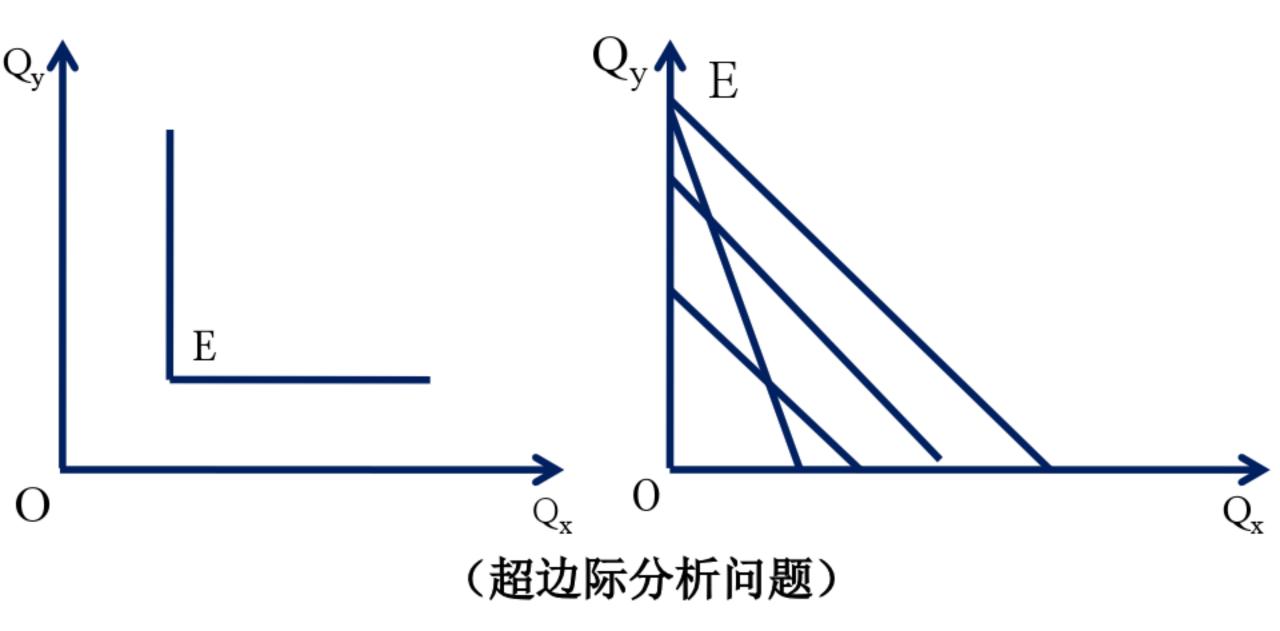
$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{Q}_{x}, \mathbf{Q}_{y}) = \mathbf{Q}_{x}^{\alpha} \mathbf{Q}_{y}^{\beta}$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{y}}$$

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

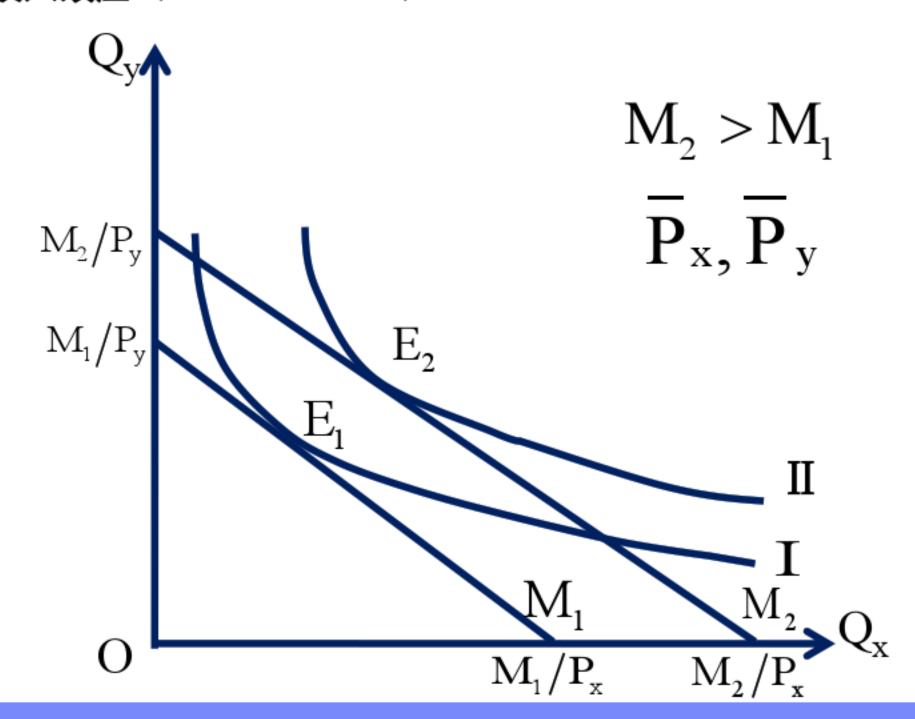
$$Q_y = \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \frac{M}{p_y}$$
  $(\alpha = \beta) Q_y = \frac{M}{2p_y}$ 

## 1. 角点解(Conner Solution)

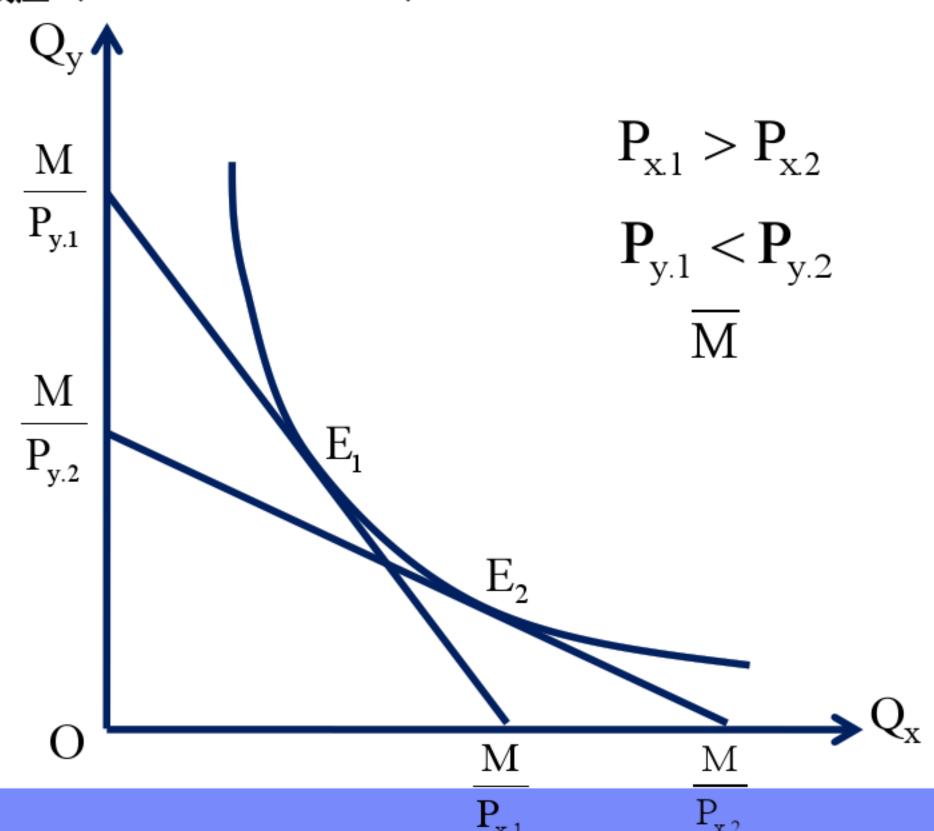


# §5 收入、替代与价格效应

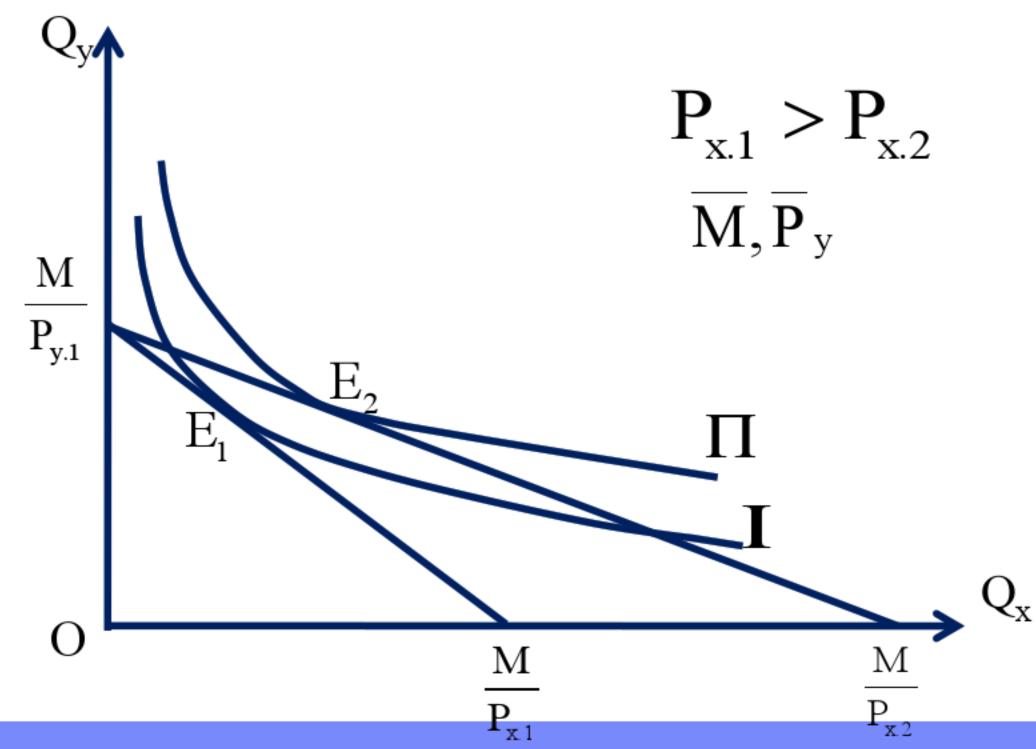
1. 收入效应(Income Effect)



#### 1. 替代效应(Substitution Effect)

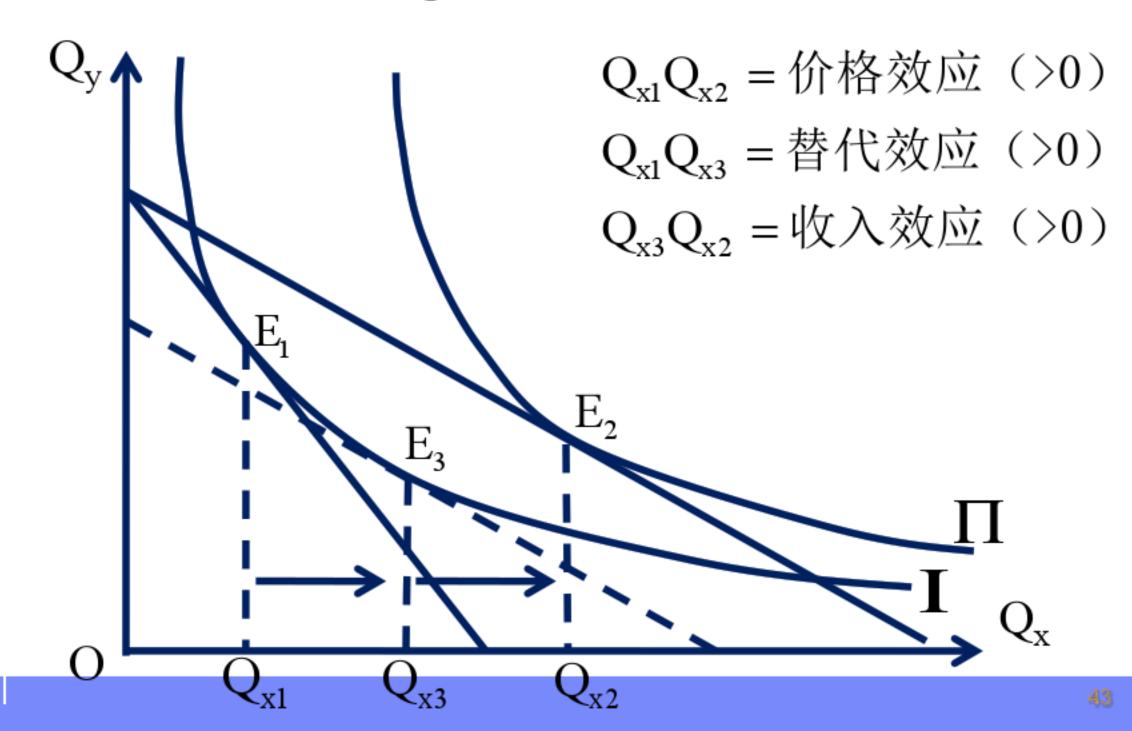


#### 1. 价格效应 (Price Effect)

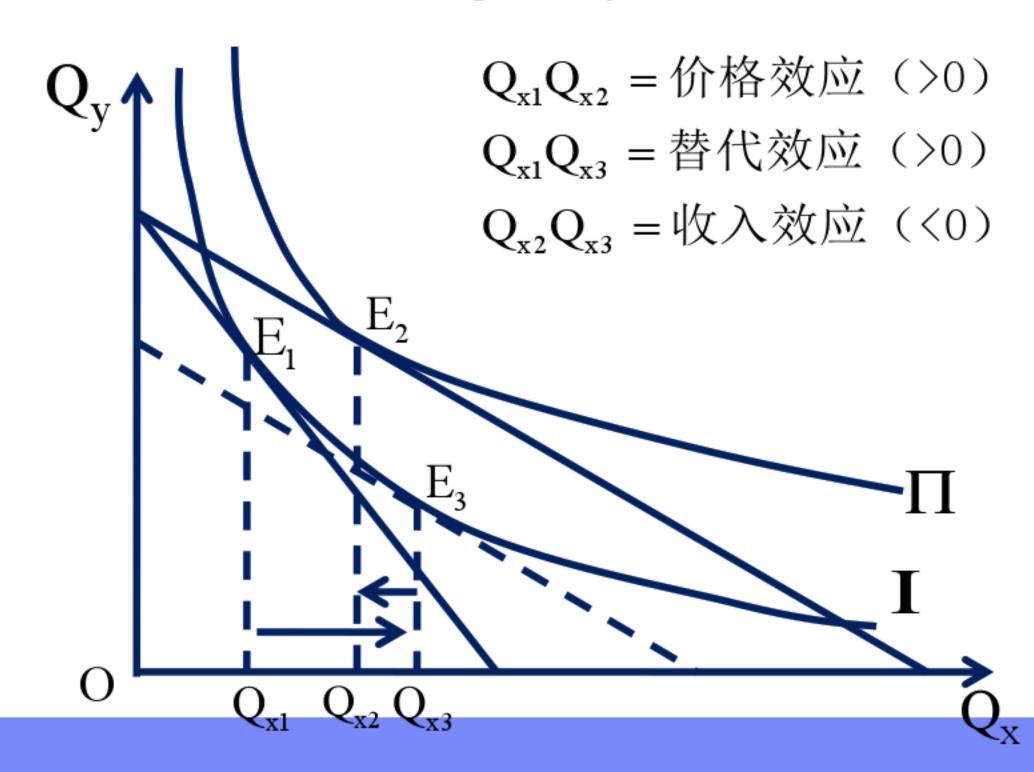


#### 1. 不同商品的效应分析

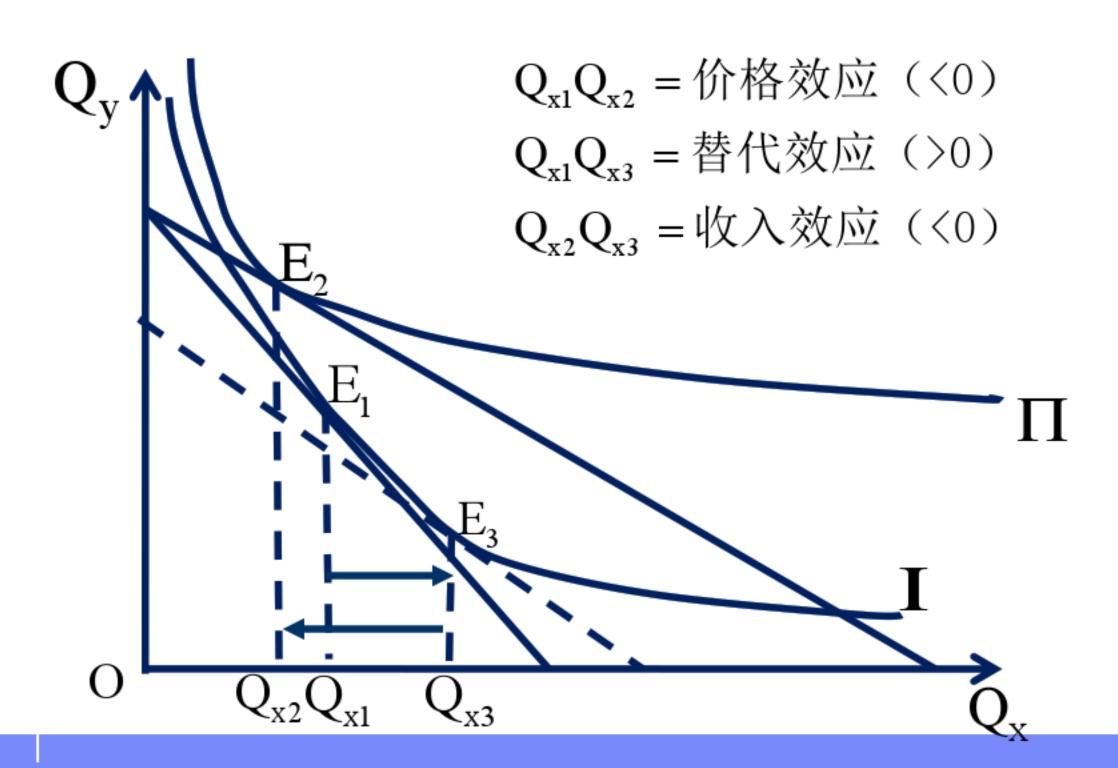
① 正常商品(normal goods)



## ① 低档商品 (inferior goods)



## ① 吉芬商品(Giffin's good)



① 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	<b>(0</b>   SE   <   IE	<0

## §6 消费者均衡:应用研究

1. 税收: 收入税与消费税

效用函数:  $u = u(Q_x, Q_y) = Q_x \cdot Q_y$ 

预算约束:  $M=p_xQ_x+p_yQ_y$ 

假设:  $(M = 100, p_x = 1, p_v = 1)$ 

消费者均衡:  $Q_x = 50, Q_y = 50$ 

消费者效用:  $u = Q_x \cdot Q_y = 2500$ 

① 对单位产品X征税,每单位商品征税1元(t=1)

$$Q_x = 25$$
  $Q_v = 50$   $u = Q_x \cdot Q_v = 1250$   $T = t \cdot Q_x = 25$ 

$$u = Q_x \cdot Q_y = 1250$$
  $T = t.Q_x = 25$ 

② 对收入征税T=25

$$Q_{\rm v} = 37.5$$

$$Q_v = 37.5$$

$$Q_x = 37.5$$
  $Q_v = 37.5$   $u = Q_x \cdot Q_v = 140625$ 

1. 物价指数的计算

拉氏指数、帕氏指数、理想指数

### 1. 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)

# 微观经济学(Microeconomics)

讨论!