Figure (top): Indifference curve diagram with axes x_2 (vertical) and x_1 (horizontal). The vertical intercept is labeled y/p_2. The tangency point is at (x_1^*, x_2^*) with dashed lines. The indifference curve is labeled $u \equiv v(\mathbf{p}, y) \equiv v(\mathbf{p}, e(\mathbf{p}, u))$. The horizontal intercept is labeled $\dfrac{y}{p_1} = \dfrac{e(\mathbf{p}, v(\mathbf{p}, y))}{p_1}$.

Figure (bottom): Diagram with axes p_1 (vertical) and x_1 (horizontal). Price p_1 is marked with dashed lines meeting at the curves. The curves are labeled $x_1(\mathbf{p}, y) \equiv x_1^h(\mathbf{p}, v(\mathbf{p}, y))$ and $x_1^h(\mathbf{p}, u) \equiv x_1(\mathbf{p}, e(\mathbf{p}, u))$. The horizontal axis point is labeled $x_1^* = x_1^h(\mathbf{p}, u) = x_1^h(\mathbf{p}, v(\mathbf{p}, y)) \equiv x_1(\mathbf{p}, y)$.