# 中微习题讲义1

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2025年3月12日

如有疑问请以老师课件为准

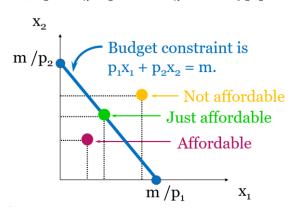
## 1. 预算约束 Budget Constraint

- 1.1 Basic Concept
- a. Consumption choice set 消费选择集: 是消费者可得的所有商品组合的集合
- b. Budget set 预算集: 是消费者可负担的所有商品组合的集合。

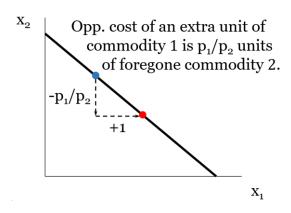
$$B(p_1, ..., p_n, m) = \{ (x_1, ..., x_n) | x_1 \ge 0, ..., x_n \ge 0 \text{ and } p_1 x_1 + ... + p_n x_n \le m \}$$

c. Budget constraint 预算约束线: 是消费者恰好可负担的所有商品组合的集合。

$$B(p_1, ..., p_n, m) = \{ (x_1, ..., x_n) | x_1 \ge 0, ..., x_n \ge 0 \text{ and } p_1 x_1 + ... + p_n x_n = m \}$$



d. Opportunity cost 机会成本: 是为了获得一单位其他商品必须放弃的部分



opportunity cost equal to the abs of the slope

1.2 How the Budget Line Changes?

- a. 收入增加(减少): 预算约束线向外(向内) 平移
- b. 商品价格增加(降低): 预算约束线(以另一商品为圆心)向内(向外)旋转
- c. 两种商品的价格同时上升或下降 t 倍:相当于直接从消费者的收入减少或增加,仍然是整条线在平移。Eg: Uniform Ad Valorem Sales Taxes
- d. 其他特殊情形: Food Stamp, curved constraint (prices are not constants)

Higher income gives more choice How do the budget set and budget constraint change as p<sub>1</sub> decreases from p<sub>1</sub>' to p<sub>1</sub>"?  $X_2$ New affordable consumption choices  $m/p_2$ Original and New affordable choices new budget **Budget** constraint constraints are pivots; slope flattens parallel (same from  $-p_1'/p_2$  to slope).  $-p_1"/p_2$ X<sub>1</sub>  $m/p_1$ Uniform Ad Valorem Sales Taxes The Food Stamp Program G F + G = 100; before stamps.  $p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 = m$ m  $p_2$ 100 Budget set after 40 food  $p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 = m/(1+t)$ m stamps are issued  $\overline{(1+t)}$ p<sub>2</sub> The family's budget set is enlarged. X<sub>1</sub>

1.3 Numeraire 计价物: 使用不同的计价物不影响预算约束的形状。

 $\overline{(1+t)p_1}$   $p_1$ 

$$p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 = m$$
$$\frac{p_1}{p_2} x_1 + x_2 = \frac{m}{p_2}$$

40

F

140

100

### 2. 偏好 Preferences

- 2.1 偏好关系是在两个商品组合间进行比较的一种次序(Ordinal)关系。
- a. 比较偏好关系

strict preference 严格偏好 x > y: x 严格偏好于 y;

indifference 无差异 *x~y*: x 与 y 无差异;

weak preference 弱偏好  $x \ge y$ : x 至少比 y 好,或者说 x 不会比 y 差;  $x \ge y$  or  $x \sim y$  Note: 偏好关系仅有这三个符号,没有反过来写的,不要自己创造符号。

- b. 偏好的互推关系:
  - $x \gtrsim y$  and  $y \gtrsim x$  imply  $x \sim y$ .
  - $x \gtrsim y$  and (not  $y \gtrsim x$ ) imply x > y
- c. 偏好理性 (rational) 的假设

Completeness 完备性: 任何两个消费束都是可以被比较的:

either 
$$x \gtrsim y$$
 or  $y \gtrsim x$ 

Reflexivity 自反性: 一个消费束总是不比自己差:

$$x \gtrsim x$$

Transitivity 传递性: 如果认为消费束 X 至少和 Y 一样好,Y 至少和 Z 一样好,那么就认为消费束 X 至少和 Z 一样好。

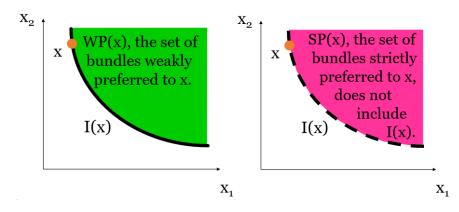
$$x \gtrsim y$$
 and  $y \gtrsim z \implies x \gtrsim z$ .

- 2.2 无差异曲线 Indifference Curves
  - a. 基本性质

同一条无差异曲线上受偏好程度相同

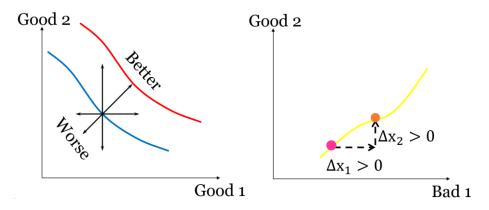
无差异曲线不相交

- b. x 的弱偏好集 (weakly preferred set): 所有弱偏好于 x 的商品组合的集合。
- c. x 的严格偏好集(strictly preferred set)不包含经过 x 的无差异曲线。



d. Good or Bad: 如果一件商品越多我们越喜欢,我们称之为好的商品(good),如果一件商品越多我们反而越厌恶,称之为厌恶品(bad)

当两种商品都是好商品时,无差异曲线斜率为负;且离原点越远受偏好程度越高。如果一件商品是 good,一件商品是 bad,那么无差异曲线的斜率为正



## 2.3 无差异曲线的特例

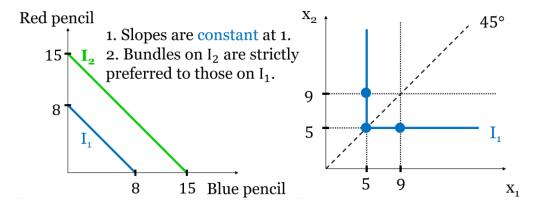
a. 完全替代品(perfect substitutes)

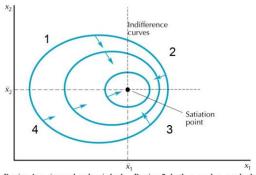
我们只关心两种商品的总数,且愿意按照固定比率来互相替代他们。

- ——无差异曲线是一条斜率固定的直线。
- b. 完全互补品 (perfect complements): 始终以一个固定的比例被消费 我们只关心两种商品能成多少对 (pairs),即我们始终以固定比例来一起消费两种商品。
  - ——无差异曲线呈现 L 形。
- c. 餍足点(satiation point)(课上未提及)

特点:对于消费者来说存在一个最好的消费束,越靠近这个消费束效用越高。

——我们可以这样理解:围绕着这个餍足点,我们可以把整个平面分成四部分:左下是两种商品都太少,右上是两种商品都太多。"太少"我们会视其为好的商品(good),"太多"我们会视其为坏的商品(bad),因此这两块区域的无差异曲线的斜率都应该是负的。同理左上和右下。



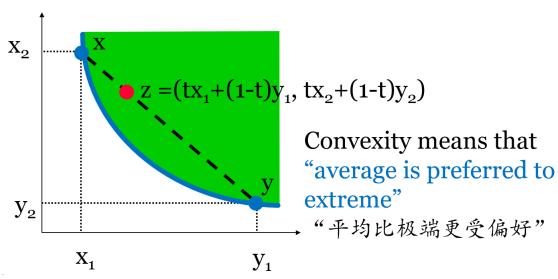


Region 1:  $x_1$  is good and  $x_2$  is bad; Region 2: both  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are bads; Region 3:  $x_1$  is bad and  $x_2$  is good; Region 4: both  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are goods.

### 2.4 Well-Behaved Preferences

- a. Strictly monotonic: 每一种商品都是数量越多越受偏好。
- b. Strictly convex: 同一条无差异曲线上的平均消费束总是(严格)偏好于端点消费束。

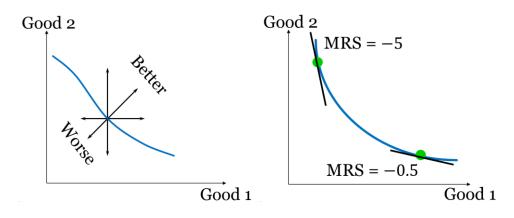
If  $x \sim y$  and z = t\*x + (1-t)\*y, then  $z \gtrsim x$  and  $z \gtrsim y$  ( $\forall 0 < t < 1$ )



## 2.5 MRS: marginal rate-of-substitution 边际替代率

边际替代率是消费者恰好愿意用一种商品去替代另一种商品的比率。

- a. 单调性偏好意味着MRS为负。
- b. 凸偏好性意味着同一 条无差异曲线上的|MRS|随x<sub>1</sub>的增加而减小。



## 3 效用 Utility

- 3.1 Utility Function 效用函数是对每一个商品组合进行赋值、使我们能够按照数值对商品组合进行比较和排序的函数。
  - a. 效用函数是一个用于比较的次序概念,其数值本身没有意义。 U(x)=6>U(y)=2,只说明 x 比 y 好,不能说明 x 是 y 的三倍好
  - b. 代表同一个偏好关系的效用函数并不是唯一的。
  - c. 严格单增变换(单调正变换)后的效用函数仍代表相同的偏好关系。

Eg: 
$$+C$$
,  $\times C$ ,  $Log(u)$ ,  $u^a(a > 0)$ 

- d. 只有具备完备性、自反性、传递性的偏好关系才能被效用函数所刻画。
- e. 若 x 严格偏好于 y , 则非常接近 x 的商品组合也严格偏好于 y
- f. 同一条无差异曲线上的所有商品组合具有同样的效用值

## 3.2 Example for utility function

- a. 完全替代:  $U(x_1,x_2)=ax_1+bx_2$ , 可变化为  $W(x_1,x_2)=(ax_1+bx_2)^2$
- b. 完全互补:  $U(x_1,x_2) = \min\{ax_1,bx_2\}$
- c. Cobb-Douglas utility function:  $U(x_1, x_2) = x_1^a x_2^b$  凸向原点、无限逼近坐标轴的曲线
- d. quasi-linear (拟线性):  $U(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1) + x_2$  拟线性效用函数对应的无差异曲线互为(垂直)平移的关系。

### 3.3 Marginal utility 边际效用

$$MU_{i} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_{i}}$$

a. 边际替代率  $MRS = -\frac{MU_1}{MU_2}$ 

对于一条无差异曲线来说, $U(x_1,x_2) \equiv constant$ 。全微分可得,

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_1}dx_1 + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_2}dx_2 = 0$$

整理可得,

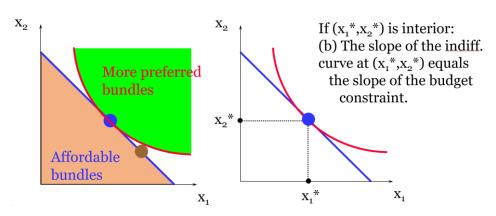
$$\frac{dx_2}{dx_1} = -\frac{\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_1}}{\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_2}} = MRS$$

- b. 对拟线性函数, $U(x_1,x_2) = f(x_1) + x_2$ , $MRS = -f'(x_1)$ ,与 $x_2$ 无关
- c. 单增变换不改变任一商品组合处的 MRS

$$MRS = -\frac{\partial V/\partial x_1}{\partial V/\partial x_2} = -\frac{f'(U) \times \partial U/\partial x_1}{f'(U) \times \partial U/\partial x_2} = -\frac{\partial U/\partial x_1}{\partial U/\partial x_2}$$

### 4 消费选择 Choice

4.1 Optimal Choice: the most preferred affordable bundle.



Interior solution (内点解), 无差异曲线与预算约束线相切, 边际替代率等于斜率

$$-\frac{p_1}{p_2} = MRS = -\frac{MU_1}{MU_2}$$

#### 4.2 Compute?

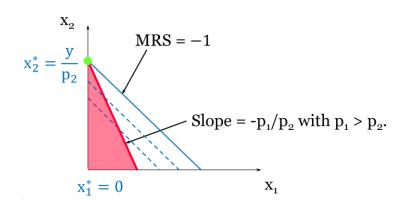
Cobb-Douglas preferences: 
$$U(x_1, x_2) = x_1^a x_2^b$$
, then  $(x_1, x_2) = \left(\frac{am}{(a+b)p_1}, \frac{bm}{(a+b)p_2}\right)$ .

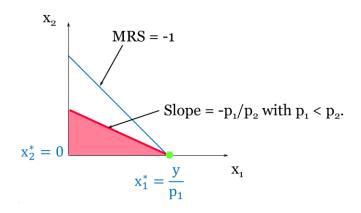
The consumer always spends  $\frac{a}{a+b}$  of her income on  $x_1$ , and  $\frac{b}{a+b}$  of her income on  $x_2$ 

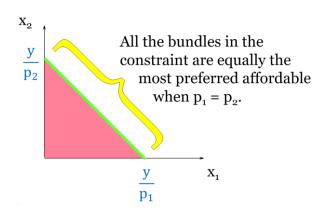
$$p_1 x_1^* = p_1 \times \frac{am}{(a+b)p_1} = \frac{a}{a+b} m \text{ and } p_2 x_2^* = p_2 \times \frac{bm}{(a+b)p_2} = \frac{b}{a+b} m$$

4.3 Corner solution (角点解) 其中一种商品的消费为 0;

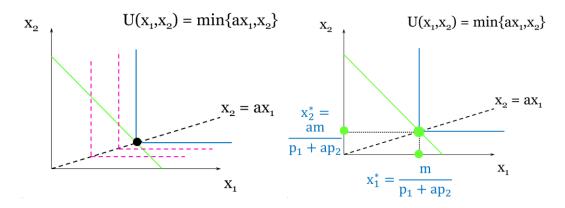
如:完全替代  $U(x_1,x_2) = x_1 + x_2$ 







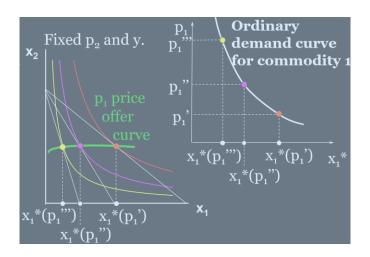
4.4 'Kinky' Solutions: 互补品



## 5 需求 Demand

Ordinary Demand 个体需求函数/普通需求函数/瓦尔拉斯需求函数  $(x_1^*(p_1,p_2,y),x_2^*(p_1,p_2,y))$  as functions of prices and income

5.1 *p*<sub>1</sub>-价格提供曲线: 其它条件不变时,最优商品组合随某一价格变化而变化的轨迹线 普通需求曲线: 其它条件不变时,描述某种商品的需求数量和自身价格关系的曲线。



## 5.2 Example

## a. C-D utility function

$$x_{1}^{*}(p_{1}, p_{2}, y) = \frac{a}{a+b} \times \frac{y}{p_{1}} \text{ and } x_{2}^{*}(p_{1}, p_{2}, y) = \frac{b}{a+b} \times \frac{y}{p_{2}}$$
Fixed  $p_{2}$  and  $y$ .

$$x_{2}$$
Fixed  $p_{2}$  and  $y$ .

$$x_{2}$$

$$x_{1}^{*} = \frac{ay}{(a+b)p_{1}}$$

$$x_{1}^{*}$$

b.完全互补  $U(x_1, x_2) = \min\{x_1, x_2\}.$ 

$$x_1^*(p_1,p_2,y) = x_2^*(p_1,p_2,y) = \frac{y}{p_1 + p_2}$$
Fixed  $p_2$  and  $y$ .
$$x_2$$

$$y/p_2$$

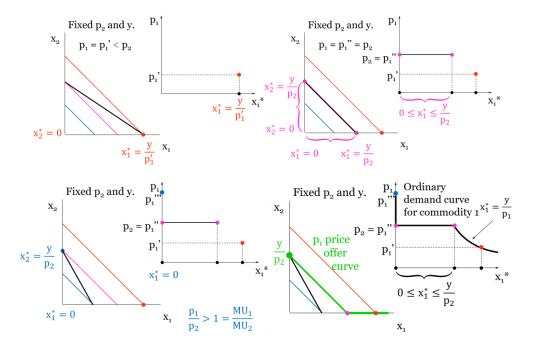
$$x_2^* = \frac{y}{p_1 + p_2}$$

$$x_1^* = \frac{y}{p_1 + p_2}$$

$$x_1^* = \frac{y}{p_1 + p_2}$$

$$x_1$$
Ordinary demand curve for commodity 1 is 
$$x_1^* = \frac{y}{p_1 + p_2}$$

c.完全替代  $U(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2$ .



### 5.3 Inverse demand function

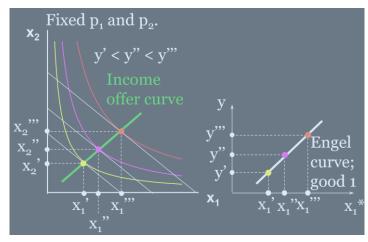
For C-D, ordinary demand function:  $x_1^* = \frac{ay}{(a+b)p_1}$ 

Inverse demand function:  $p_1 = \frac{ay}{(a+b)x_1^*}$ 

For perfect-complements, ordinary demand function:  $x_1^* = \frac{y}{p_1 + p_2}$ 

Inverse demand function:  $p_1 = \frac{y}{x_1^*} - p_2$ 

5.4 收入提供曲线: 其它条件不变的情况下,最优商品组合随收入变化而变化的轨迹线。 恩格尔曲线: 描述某种商品的需求数量与收入关系的曲线。



For C-D case:

Ordinary demand equations are  $x_1^* = \frac{ay}{(a+b)p_1}$ ;  $x_2^* = \frac{by}{(a+b)p_2}$ .

Engel curve  $y = \frac{(a+b)p_1}{a}x_1^*$  for good 1 and  $y = \frac{(a+b)p_2}{b}x_2^*$  for good 2

For perfectly-complementary case.

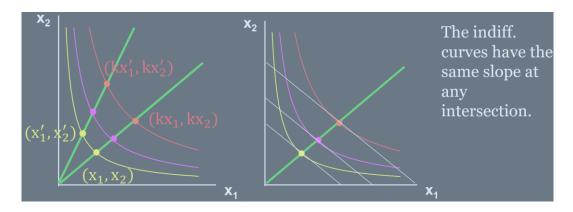
Ordinary demand equations are  $x_1^* = x_2^* = \frac{y}{p_1 + p_2}$ .

Engel curve  $y = (p_1 + p_2)x_1^*$  for good 1 and  $y = (p_1 + p_2)x_2^*$  for good 2

5.5 消费者的偏好满足位似性时, 恩格尔曲线是一条直线。

homothetic if and only if  $(x_1, x_2) \prec (y_1 y_2) \Leftrightarrow (kx_1, kx_2) \prec (ky, ky_2)$ 

若偏好具有位似性,则经过原点的任意一条射线上的所有点具有相同的 MRS。



Proof for C-D utility are homothetic:  $U = x_1^a x_2^b$ 

Proof 1: Suppose 
$$(x_1, x_2) \prec (y_1, y_2)$$
. Then

$$\begin{split} &U(x_1,x_2)=x_1^ax_2^b < U(y_1,y_2)=y_1^ay_2^b, \forall t>0\\ &U(tx_1,tx_2)=(tx_1)^a(tx_2)^b=t^{a+b}x_1^ax_2^b\\ &U(ty_1,ty_2)=(ty_1)^a(ty_2)^b=t^{a+b}y_1^ay_2^b\\ &U(tx_1,tx_2)< U(ty_1,ty_2) \end{split}$$

Proof 2: MRS = 
$$-\frac{MU_1}{MU_2} = -\frac{ax_1^{a-1}x_2^b}{bx_1^ax_2^{b-1}} = -\frac{ax_2}{bx_1}$$
, MRS' =  $-\frac{a(tx_2)}{b(tx_1)} = -\frac{ax_2}{bx_1}$ 

Proof for quasilinear preferences are not homothetic,  $U(x_1, x_2) = ln(x_1) + x_2$ 

$$MRS = -\frac{MU_1}{MU_2} = -\frac{\frac{1}{x_1}}{1} = -\frac{1}{x_1}$$

MRS is 
$$-\frac{1}{x_1}$$
 at  $(x_1, x_2)$  while MRS is  $-\frac{1}{tx_1}$  at  $(tx_1, tx_2)$ 

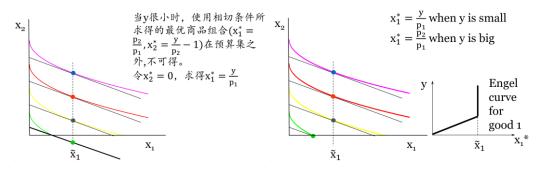
Optimal consumption choice for  $U(x_1, x_2) = \ln(x_1) + x_2$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MRS} &= -\frac{1}{x_1} = -\frac{p_1}{p_2} \ and \ p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 = y \\ x_1^* &= \frac{p_2}{p_1} \ and \ p_1 \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right) + p_2 x_2 = y \\ \Rightarrow x_2^* &= \frac{y - p_2}{p_2} = \frac{y}{p_2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$When \ \frac{y}{p_2} > 1 \ \ (y > p_2) \ \ , \ x_1^* &= \frac{p_2}{p_1} \ and \ x_2^* = \frac{y - p_2}{p_2} = \frac{y}{p_2} - 1 > 0$$

When 
$$\frac{y}{p_2} < 1$$
  $(y < p_2)$ ,  $x_1^* = \frac{p_2}{p_1}$  and  $x_2^* = \frac{y - p_2}{p_2} = \frac{y}{p_2} - 1 < 0$ 

So, 
$$\mathbf{x}_2^* = \mathbf{0}$$
 (corner solution),  $\mathbf{x}_1^* = \frac{\mathbf{y}}{\mathbf{p}_1}$ 



### 5.6 正常品和低档品、吉芬商品

正常品:其它条件不变的情况下,需求数量随收入的上升而上升。恩格尔曲线斜率为正低档品:其它条件不变的情况下,需求数量随收入的上升而下降。恩格尔曲线斜率为负吉芬商品(Giffen Goods):其它条件不变的情况下,需求数量随自身价格的上升而上升

#### 5.7 Cross-Price Effects

互补品: 
$$x_1^* = \frac{y}{p_1 + p_2}$$
,  $\frac{\partial x_1^*}{\partial p_2} = -\frac{y}{(p_1 + p_2)^2} < 0$   
C-D:  $x_2^* = \frac{by}{(a+b)p_2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial x_2^*}{\partial p_1} = 0$ 

#### 6 显示偏好 Revealed Preference

#### 6.1 Basic Concept

Recall: strictly convex and monotonic ⇒ the most preferred affordable bundle is unique

a. Direct Preference Revelation 直接显示偏好

 $X \succ_D Y: y$  可得的时候, 若消费者选择了 $x^*$ , 我们则定义:  $x^*$ 直接显示偏好于 y

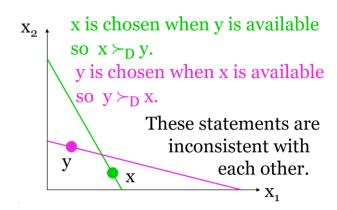
b. Indirect Preference Revelation 间接显示偏好

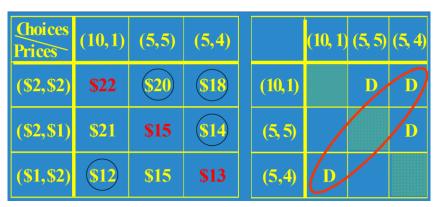
(传递性) 
$$x \succ_D y$$
 and  $y \succ_D z \implies x \succ_I z$ 

#### 6.2 Two Axioms of Revealed Preference

a. The Weak Axiom of Revealed Preference (WARP)

弱显示偏好公理: 若x 直显于y,则y 不能直显于x:  $x \succ_D y \Rightarrow not (y \succ_D x)$ . 若消费者的选择不满足弱显示偏好公理,则无法进行显示偏好分析 判断是否违背弱显示偏好公理?





## b. The Strong Axiom of Revealed Preference (SARP)

强显示偏好公理: 若 x 直接或间接显示偏好于 y, 则 y 不能直接或间接显示偏好于 x

$$x \succ_D y \text{ or } x \succ_I y \implies not (y \succ_D x \text{ or } y \succ_I x)$$

判断是否违背强显示偏好公理?

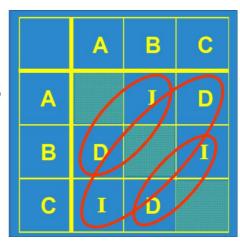
<b>Choices Prices</b>	A	В	С		A	В	С
Α	\$46	\$47	\$46	A			D
В	\$39	\$41	\$46	В	D		
С	\$24	<b>\$22</b>	\$23	С		D	

The data do not violate the WARP.

# We have that

$$A \succ_D C$$
,  $B \succ_D A$  and  $C \succ_D B$   
so,

$$A \succ_I B, B \succ_I C \text{ and } C \succ_I A.$$



- c. 显示偏好分析的一个应用: 从数量指数和价格指数中推断消费者整体福利的变化
  - a) 数量指数 Quantity Index
    - i. 拉氏数量指数: Laspeyres quantity index 以基期价格为权重

$$L_q = \frac{p_1^b x_1^t + p_2^b x_2^t}{p_1^b x_1^b + p_2^b x_2^b}$$

$$L_q = \frac{p_1^b x_1^t + p_2^b x_2^t}{p_1^b x_1^b + p_2^b x_2^b} < 1 \Longrightarrow p_1^b x_1^t + p_2^b x_2^t < p_1^b x_1^b + p_2^b x_2^b$$

当期的组合在基期可被负担,但没有被选择,基期的组合直显于当期的组合。基期的福利水平更高。

ii. 帕氏数量指数: Paasche quantity index 以当期价格为权重

$$\begin{split} P_q &= \frac{p_1^t x_1^t + p_2^t x_2^t}{p_1^t x_1^b + p_2^t x_2^b} \\ P_q &= \frac{p_1^t x_1^t + p_2^t x_2^t}{p_1^t x_1^b + p_2^t x_2^b} > 1 \implies p_1^t x_1^t + p_2^t x_2^t > p_1^t x_1^b + p_2^t x_2^b \end{split}$$

基期的组合在当期可被负担,但没有被选择,当期的组合直显于基期的组合。当期的福利水平更高。

- b) 价格指数 Price Index
  - i. 拉氏价格指数: Laspeyres price index 以基期价格为权重

$$L_p = \frac{p_1^t x_1^b + p_2^t x_2^b}{p_1^b x_1^b + p_2^b x_2^b}$$

ii. 帕氏价格指数: Paasche price index 以当期价格为权重

$$P_p = \frac{p_1^t x_1^t + p_2^t x_2^t}{p_1^b x_1^t + p_2^b x_2^t}$$

iii. Expenditure ratio

$$M = \frac{p_1^t x_1^t + p_2^t x_2^t}{p_1^b x_1^b + p_2^b x_2^b}$$

If 
$$L_p = \frac{p_1^t x_1^b + p_2^t x_2^b}{p_1^b x_1^b + p_2^b x_2^b} < \frac{p_1^t x_1^t + p_2^t x_2^t}{p_1^b x_1^b + p_2^b x_2^b} = M$$
, then  $p_1^t x_1^b + p_2^t x_2^b < p_1^t x_1^t + p_2^t x_2^t$ ,

consumers overall are better off in the current period.

If 
$$P_p = \frac{p_1^t x_1^t + p_2^t x_2^t}{p_1^b x_1^t + p_2^b x_2^t} > \frac{p_1^t x_1^t + p_2^t x_2^t}{p_1^b x_1^b + p_2^b x_2^b} = M$$
, then  $p_1^b x_1^t + p_2^b x_2^t < p_1^b x_1^b + p_2^b x_2^b$ ,

consumers overall are better off in the base period.

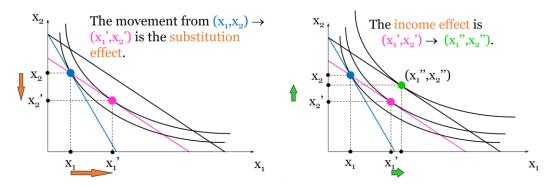
## 7 斯勒茨基分解 Slutsky Decomposition

## 7.1 Effects of a Price Change

- a. Substitution effect 替代效应: 由相对价格的变化而造成的需求变化
- b. Income effect 收入效应:由实际购买力的变化而造成的需求变化

Slutsky: 价格变化造成的需求变化可以分解为替代效应和收入效应。

Pure Substitution Effect: 令相对价格变化、同时调整收入使实际购买力保持不变,此时的需求变化完全由替代效应导致。



注: 替代效应和价格变化一定是反向的。否则就违背了弱显示偏好公理。

## 7.2 Slutsky's Effects for Goods

a. 若一种商品是正常品,则价格变化造成的替代效应和收入效应方向相同。价格的上升 (下降)一定会造成净需求的下降(上升)。

需求法则: 若需求随收入上升而上升,则需求一定随价格上升而下降。(正常品一定是普通商品)

- b. 若一种商品是低档品,则收入效应与价格变化的方向相同。
- c. 若一种商品是低档品,且其收入效应的大小超过了替代效应,则价格与需求的变化方向相同。这种低档品被称为吉芬商品。

#### 7.3 Slutsky equation (rate of change version)

Slutsky Identity: 
$$\Delta x_1 = \Delta x_1^s + \Delta x_1^n$$

$$\Delta x_1^s = x_1(p_1', p_2, m') - x_1(p_1, p_2, m)$$

$$\Delta x_1^n = x_1(p_1', p_2, m) - x_1(p_1', p_2, m')$$

Divide both sides by  $\Delta p_1$ :

$$\frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta p_1} = \frac{\Delta x_1^s}{\Delta p_1} + \frac{\Delta x_1^n}{\Delta p_1}$$

We have already known that

$$\frac{\Delta x_1^s}{\Delta p_1} < 0$$

We want to determine whether

$$\frac{\Delta x_1^n}{\Delta p_1} > 0 \text{ or } \frac{\Delta x_1^n}{\Delta p_1} < 0$$

$$\Delta x_1^n = x_1(p_1', p_2, m) - x_1(p_1', p_2, m') = x_1(p_1', p_2, m' + (m - m')) - x_1(p_1', p_2, m')$$

Remember that

$$f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \approx f^{\prime}(x) \Delta x$$

We can get

$$\Delta x_1^n = \frac{\Delta x_1(p_1', p_2, m)}{\Delta m}(m - m') = \frac{\Delta x_1(p_1', p_2, m)}{\Delta m}(p_1 - p_1')x_1 = \frac{\Delta x_1(p_1', p_2, m)}{\Delta m}(-\Delta p_1 x_1)$$

So,

$$\frac{\Delta x_1^n}{\Delta p_1} = \frac{\frac{\Delta x_1(p_1, p_2, m)}{\Delta m}(-\Delta p_1 x_1)}{\Delta p_1} = -\frac{\Delta x_1(p_1, p_2, m)}{\Delta m} x_1$$

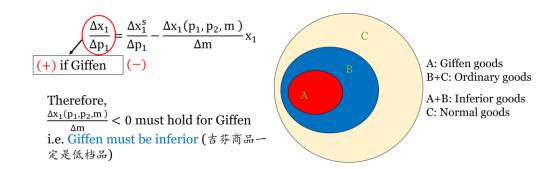
So,

$$\frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta p_1} = \frac{\Delta x_1^s}{\Delta p_1} + \frac{\Delta x_1^n}{\Delta p_1} = \frac{\Delta x_1^s}{\Delta p_1} - \frac{\Delta x_1(p_1, p_2, m)}{\Delta m} x_1$$

$$\frac{\Delta x_{1}}{\Delta p_{1}} = \frac{\Delta x_{1}^{s}}{\Delta p_{1}} - \frac{\Delta x_{1}(p_{1}, p_{2}, m)}{\Delta m} x_{1} \quad \frac{\Delta x_{1}}{\Delta p_{1}} = \frac{\Delta x_{1}^{s}}{\Delta p_{1}} - \frac{\Delta x_{1}(p_{1}, p_{2}, m)}{\Delta m} x_{1}$$
(-) (+) if normal (-) (-) if inferior

Therefore,

Therefore,  $\frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta p_1}$  < 0 for normal goods  $\frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta p_1}$  could be positive or negative.



# 7.4 Some Special Examples

- a. 完全互补品的 total effects 即为 income effects (即替代效应=0)
- b. 完全替代品的 total effects 即为 pure substitution effects(即收入效应=0)
- c. 拟线性偏好的 total effects 即为 pure substitution effects (即收入效应=0) (未提及)

Recall: MRS 与 $x_2$ 无关,收入变动不会引起 $x_1$ 的变动。 $U(x_1,x_2) = f(x_1) + x_2$