

Module 7: Welfare & Efficiency

positive analysis := what is happening ; objective

normative analysis := what SHOULD happen ; subjective

efficiency criterion := favor the outcome that yields the most economic surplus

more economic surplus => more efficient

↳ total benefit - total cost

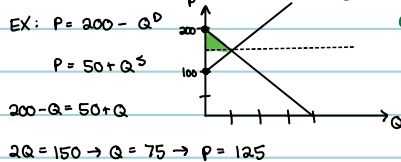
most efficient outcome yields most economic surplus

pareto efficient := outcome s.t. no one can be made better off w/o someone being made worse off

pareto improvement := a change that makes at least one person better off w/o making anyone worse off

} pareto efficiency => there exist NO pareto improvement

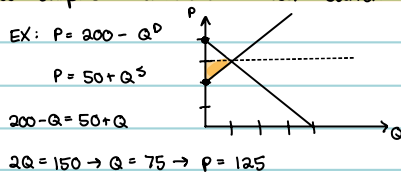
Consumer surplus := willingness to pay - current market price = $MB - P$



$$CS = \frac{1}{2} (\text{reservation price} - \text{eq. price}) (\text{eq. quantity})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (200 - 150)(75) = \frac{1}{2} (50)(75) = \$1875$$

producer surplus := difference between current market price & marginal cost of production = $P - MC$



$$PS = \frac{1}{2} (\text{eq. price} - \text{reservation price}) (\text{eq. quantity})$$

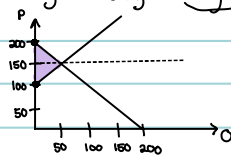
$$= \frac{1}{2} (150 - 100)(75) = \$1875$$

↳ lowest price a firm is willing to sell for

voluntary exchange := buyers & sellers exchange money for goods only if they both want to

economic surplus = $CS + PS$

$$= MB - P + P - MC = MB - MC$$



only if they both experience gains from trade

The rational rule for markets: $MB = MC$

efficient production := producing given Q at lowest possible cost... requires allocating production to lowest MC firm

efficient allocation := allocating given Q to maximize marginal benefit

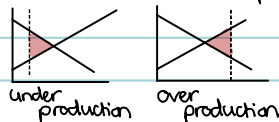
efficient quantity := amt of Q that produces the largest economic surplus

Market Failure & Deadweight Loss (DWL)

↳ forces of supply & demand → inefficiency

→ through mkt power, externalities, information problems, irrationality, or gov regulations

DWL := how far economic surplus falls below surplus at efficient outcome



Critiques: equity, ability to pay, means to an end