These slides are by courtesy of Prof. 李稻葵 and Prof. 郑捷.

Chapter Six

Demand
需求

This Chapter Analyzes Some Comparative Statics

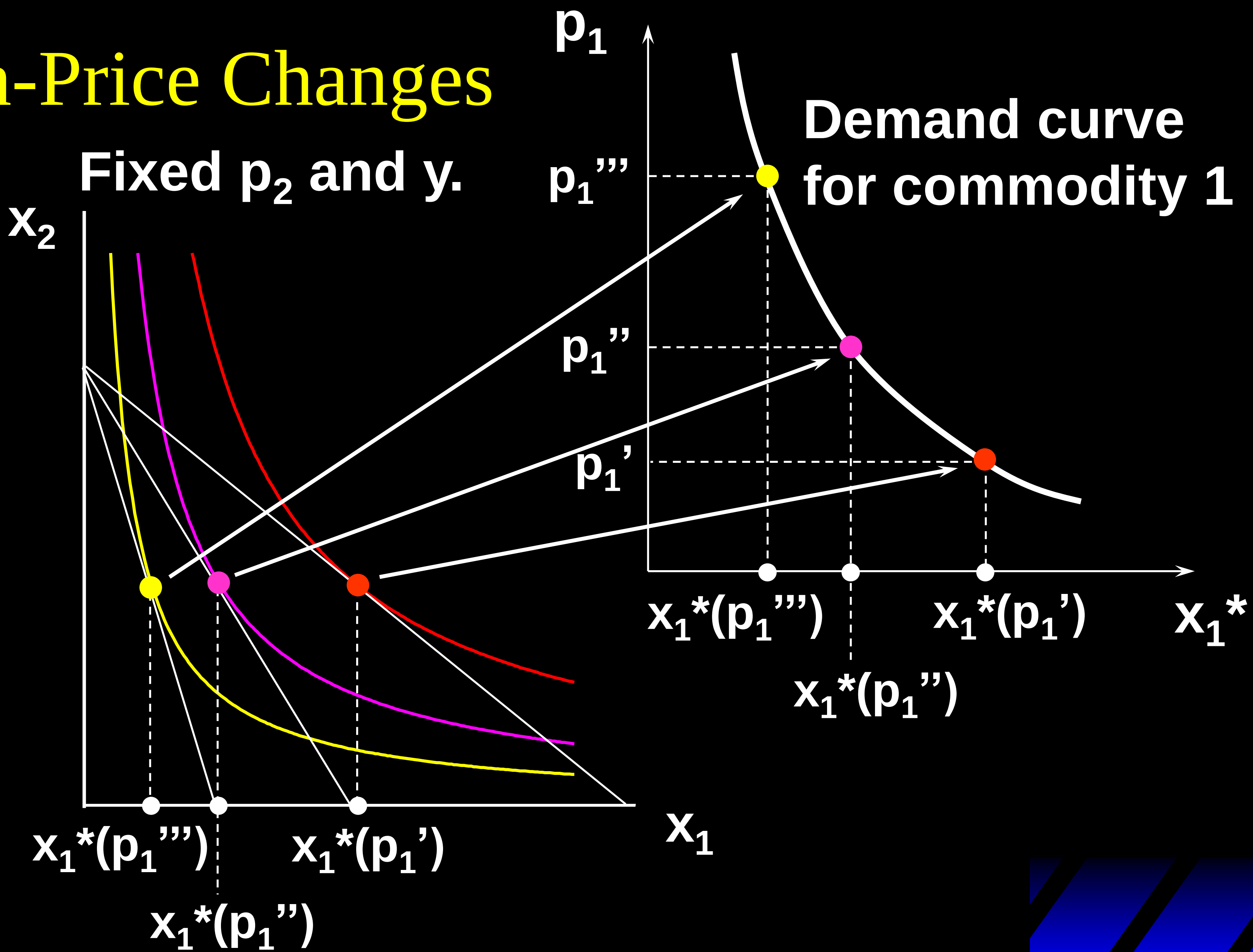
- **When p_1, p_2, or y changes, how will $x_1^*(p_1,p_2,y)$ and $x_2^*(p_1,p_2,y)$ change?**

y stands for income, exactly the same thing as m in the last chapter

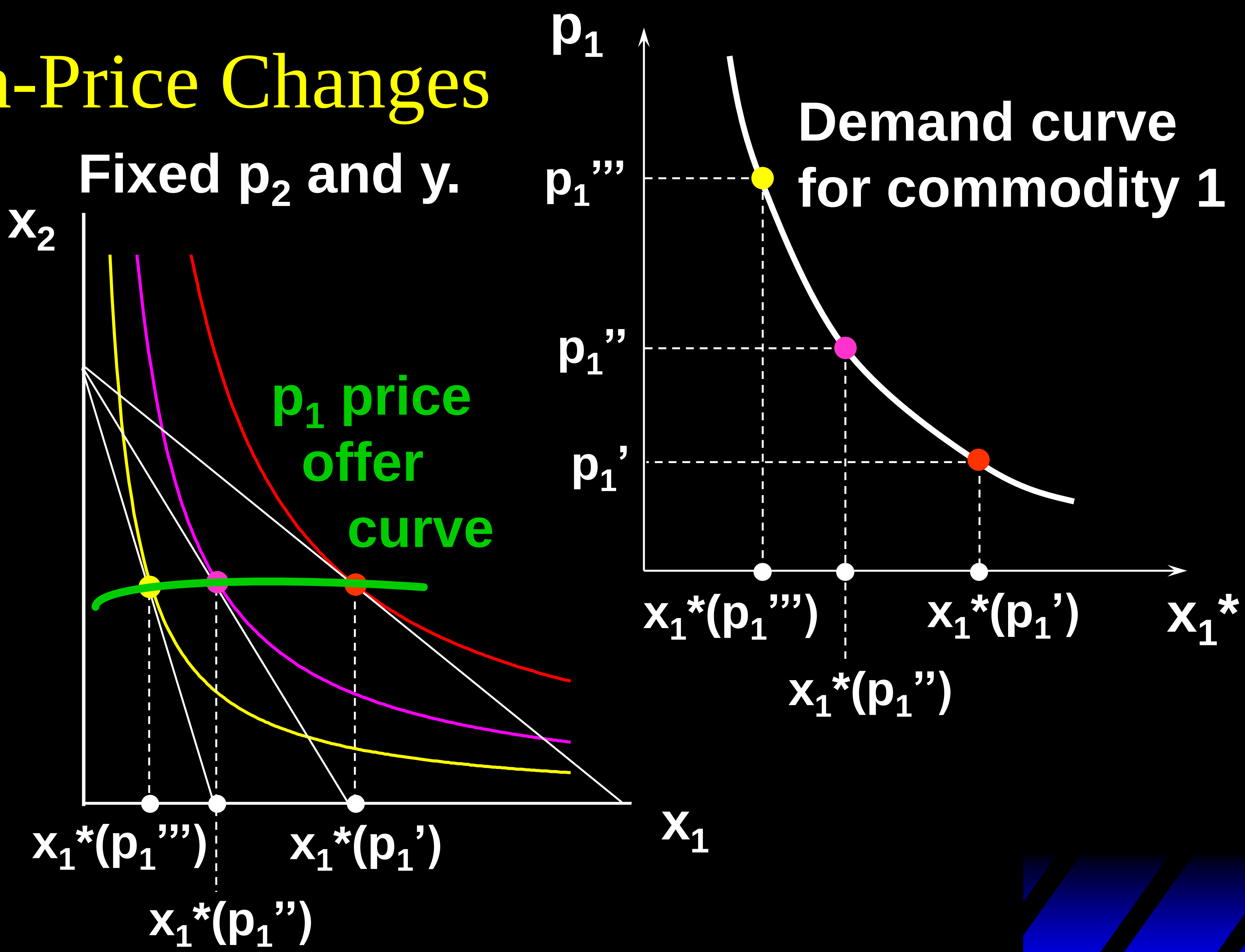
Own-Price Changes

- How does $x_1^*(p_1,p_2,y)$ change as p_1 changes, holding p_2 and y constant?
- Suppose p_1 increases from p_1’ to p_1’’ and then to p_1’’’.

Own-Price Changes



Own-Price Changes



Own-Price Changes

- The curve containing all the utility-maximizing bundles traced out as p_1 changes, with p_2 and y constant, is the p_1- price offer curve.
- The plot of the x_1-coordinate of the p_1- price offer curve against p_1 is the demand curve for commodity 1.

The Case of Cobb-Douglas Utility Function

- Take

$$U(x_1, x_2) = x_1^a x_2^b.$$

Then the demand functions for commodities 1 and 2 are

Own-Price Changes

$$x_1^*(p_1,p_2,y) = \frac{a}{a+b} \times \frac{y}{p_1}$$

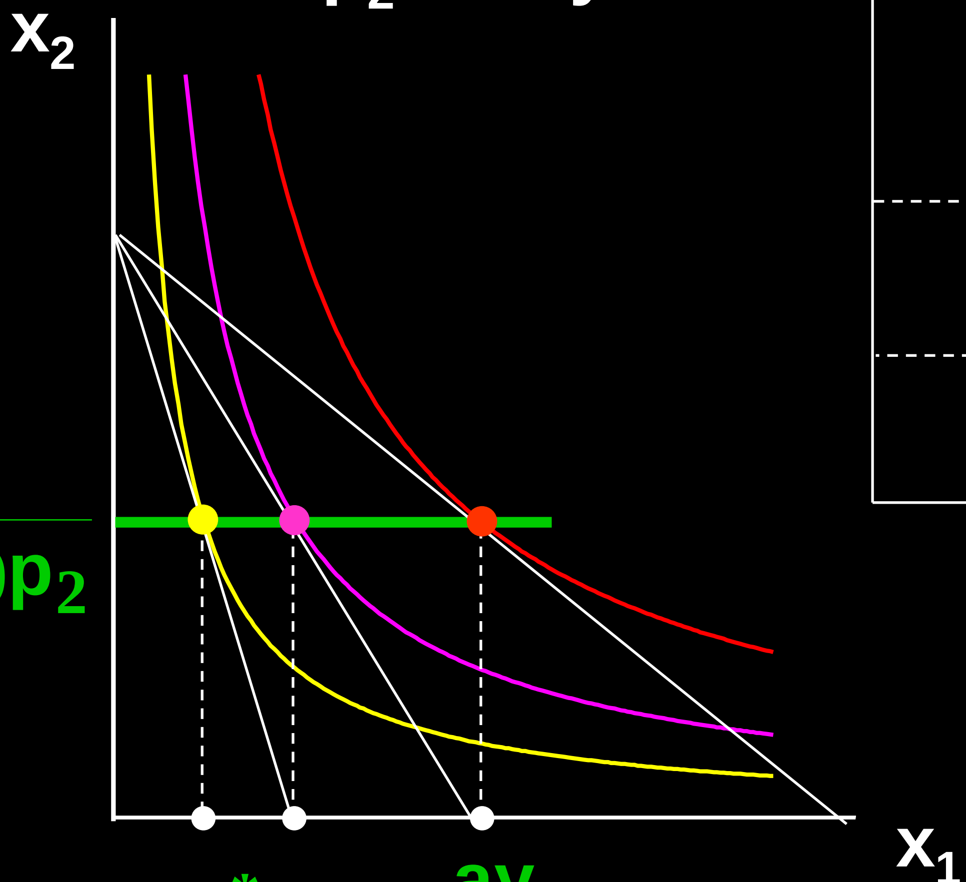
and

$$x_2^*(p_1,p_2,y) = \frac{b}{a+b} \times \frac{y}{p_2}.$$

Notice that x_2* does not vary with p_1 so the p_1 price offer curve is flat and the demand curve for commodity 1 is a hyperbola.

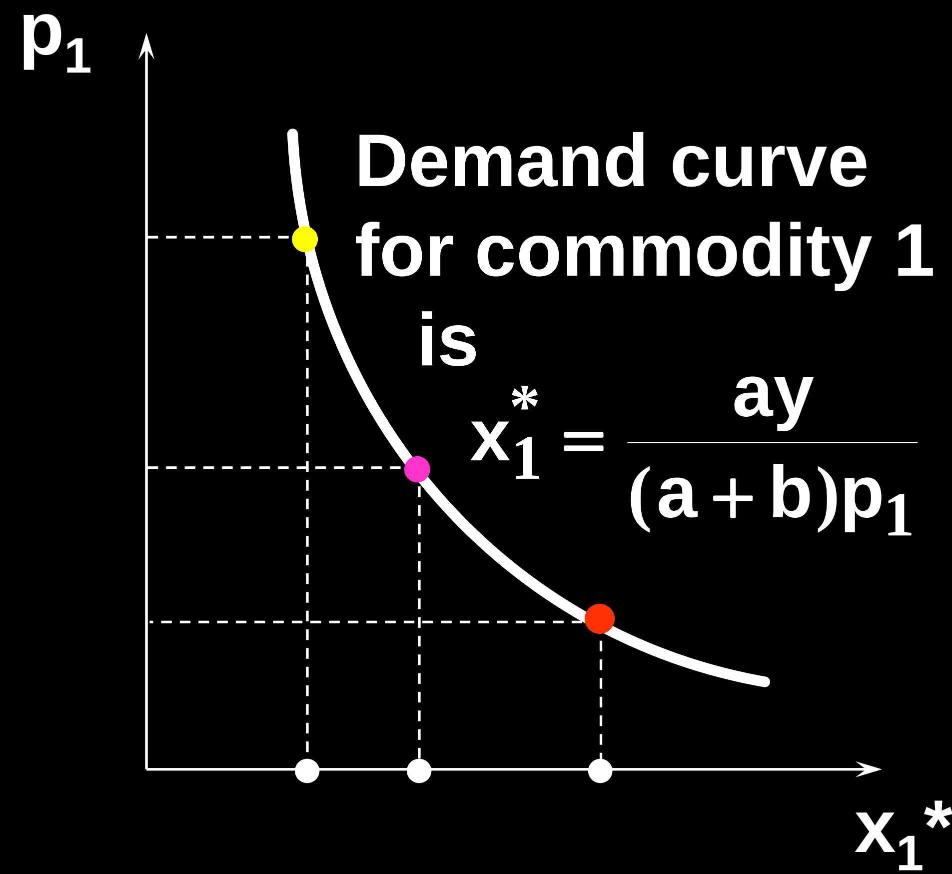
Own-Price Changes

Fixed p_2 and y.



$$x_2^* = \frac{by}{(a+b)p_2}$$

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



Demand curve for commodity 1 is

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

The Case of Perfect-Complements Utility Function

- What does a p_1 price-offer curve look like for a perfect-complements utility function?

$$U(x_1,x_2) = \min\{x_1,x_2\}.$$

Then the demand functions for commodities 1 and 2 are

The Case of Perfect-Complements Utility Function

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

Own-Price Changes

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

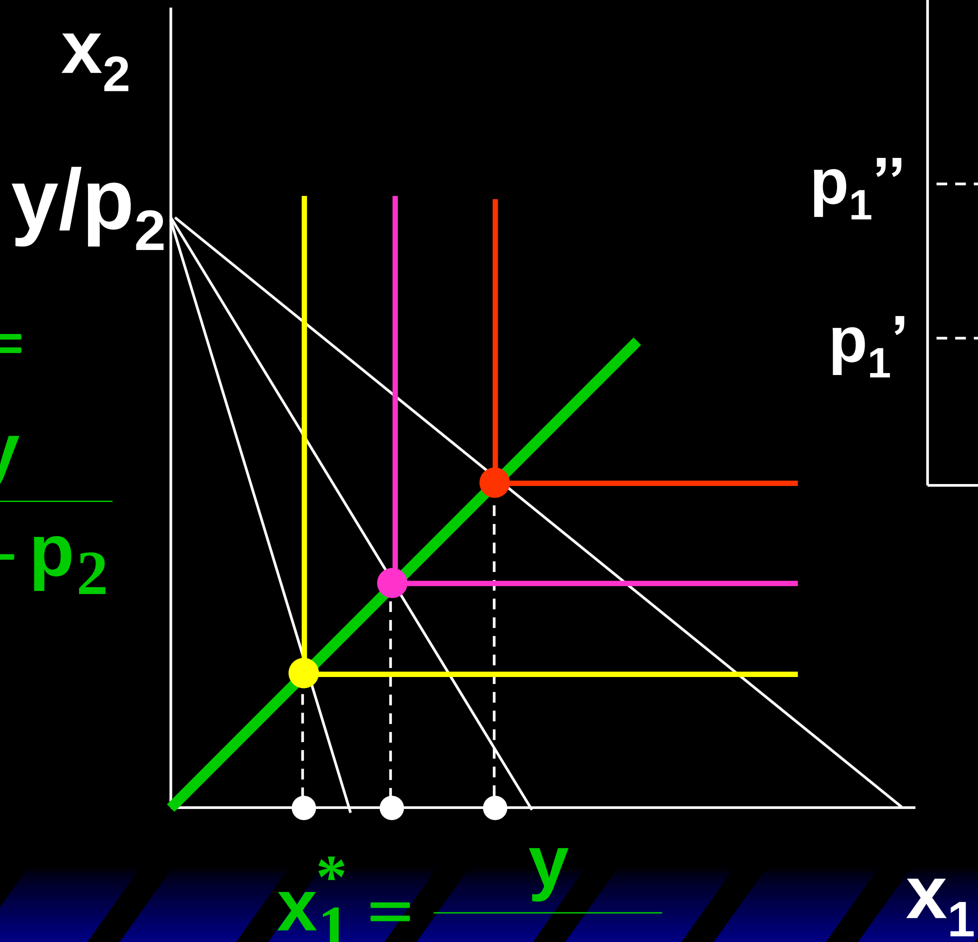
With p_2 and y fixed, higher p_1 causes smaller x_1^* and x_2^*.

As $p_1 \to 0, \quad x_1^* = x_2^* \to \dfrac{y}{p_2}.$

As $p_1 \to \infty, \quad x_1^* = x_2^* \to 0.$

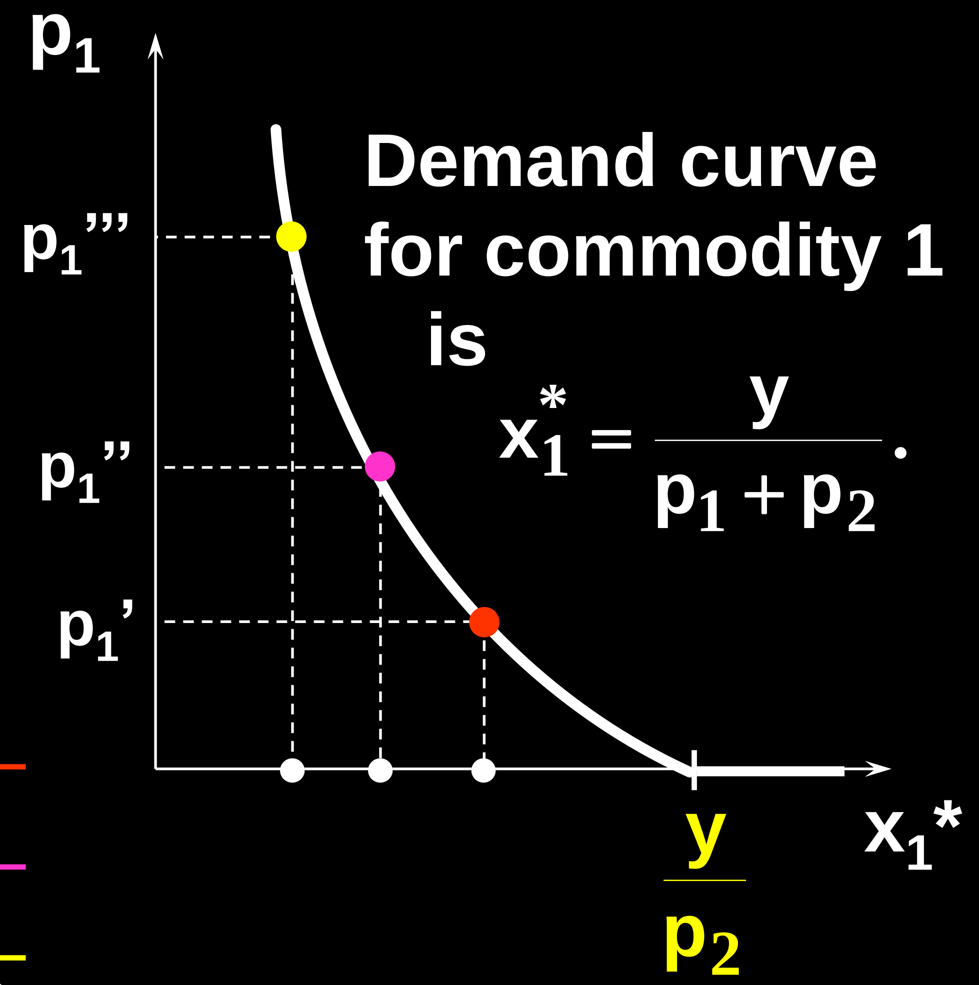
Own-Price Changes

Fixed p_2 and y.



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

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



Demand curve for commodity 1 is

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

The Case of Perfect-Substitutes Utility Function

$$U(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2.$$

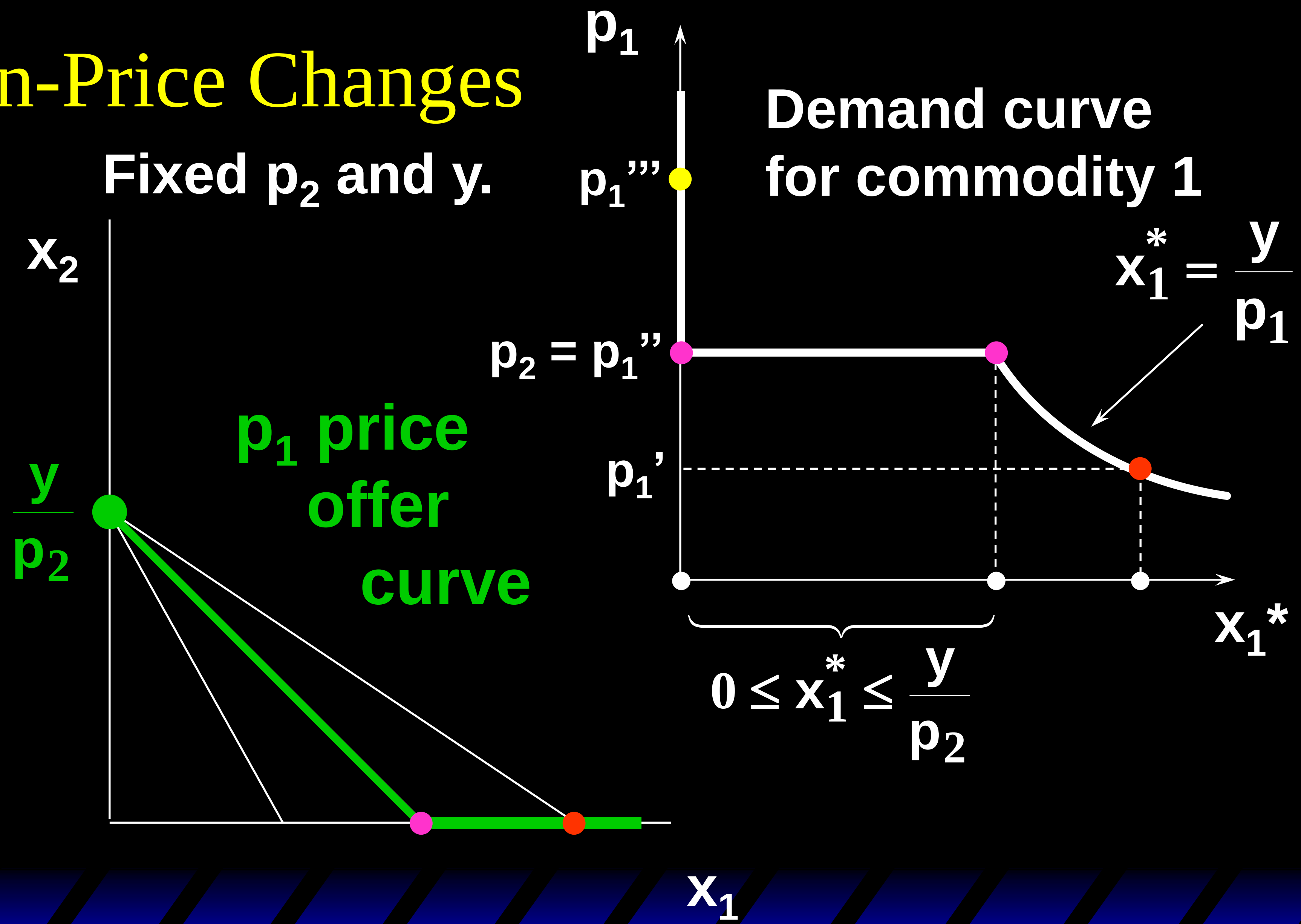
Then the demand functions for commodities 1 and 2 are

$$x_1^*(p_1,p_2,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{if } p_1 > p_2 \\ y/p_1 & , \text{if } p_1 < p_2 \end{cases}$$

and

$$x_2^*(p_1,p_2,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{if } p_1 < p_2 \\ y/p_2 & , \text{if } p_1 > p_2. \end{cases}$$

Own-Price Changes



Own-Price Changes

- Usually we ask "Given the price for commodity 1 what is the quantity demanded of commodity 1?"
- But we could also ask the **inverse** question "At what price for commodity 1 would a given quantity of commodity 1 be demanded?"

Own-Price Changes

- **Taking quantity demanded as given and then asking what must be price describes the inverse demand function of a commodity.**

Inverse Demand Function

A Cobb-Douglas example:

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

is the demand function and

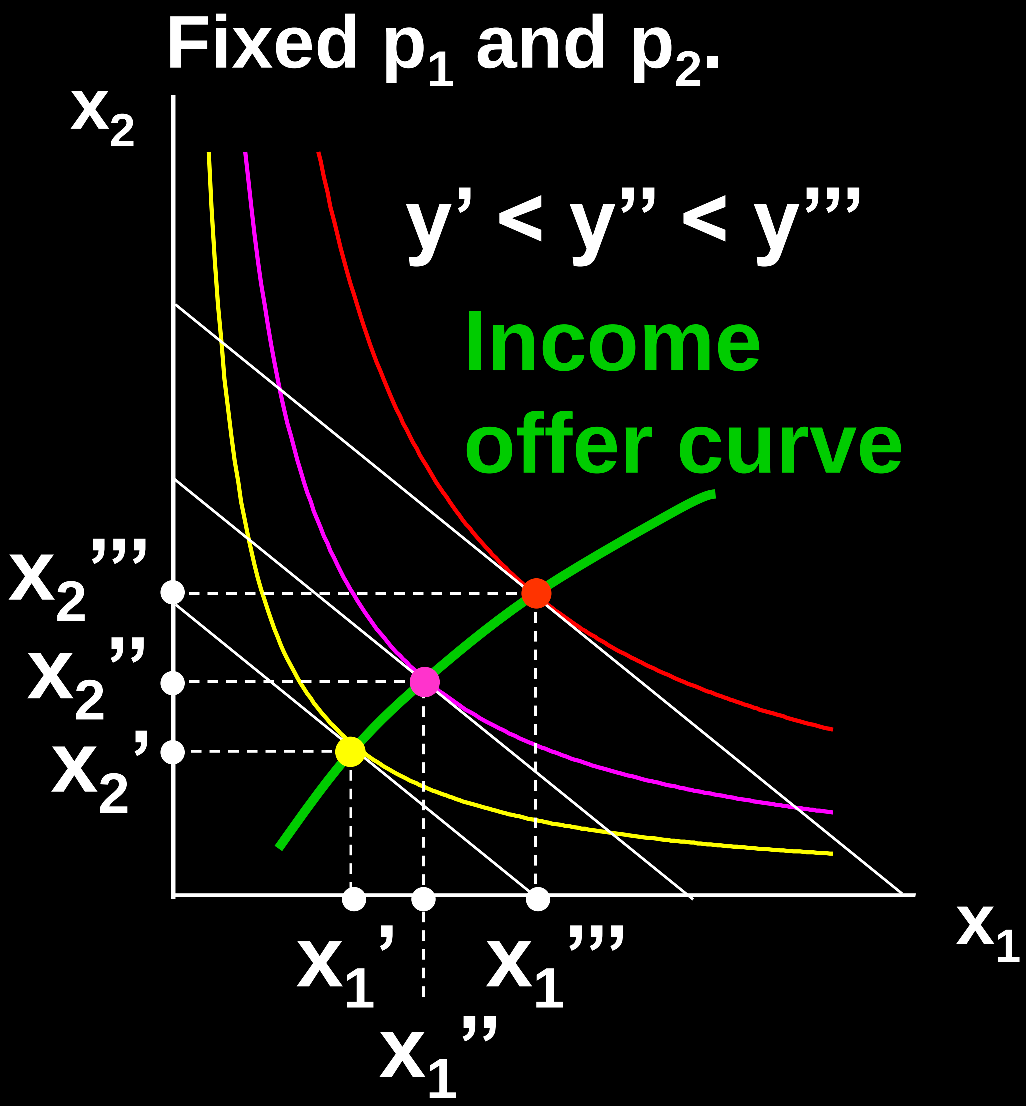
$$p_1 = \frac{ay}{(a+b)x_1^*}$$

is the inverse demand function.

Income Changes

- How does the value of $x_1^*(p_1,p_2,y)$ change as y changes, holding both p_1 and p_2 constant?

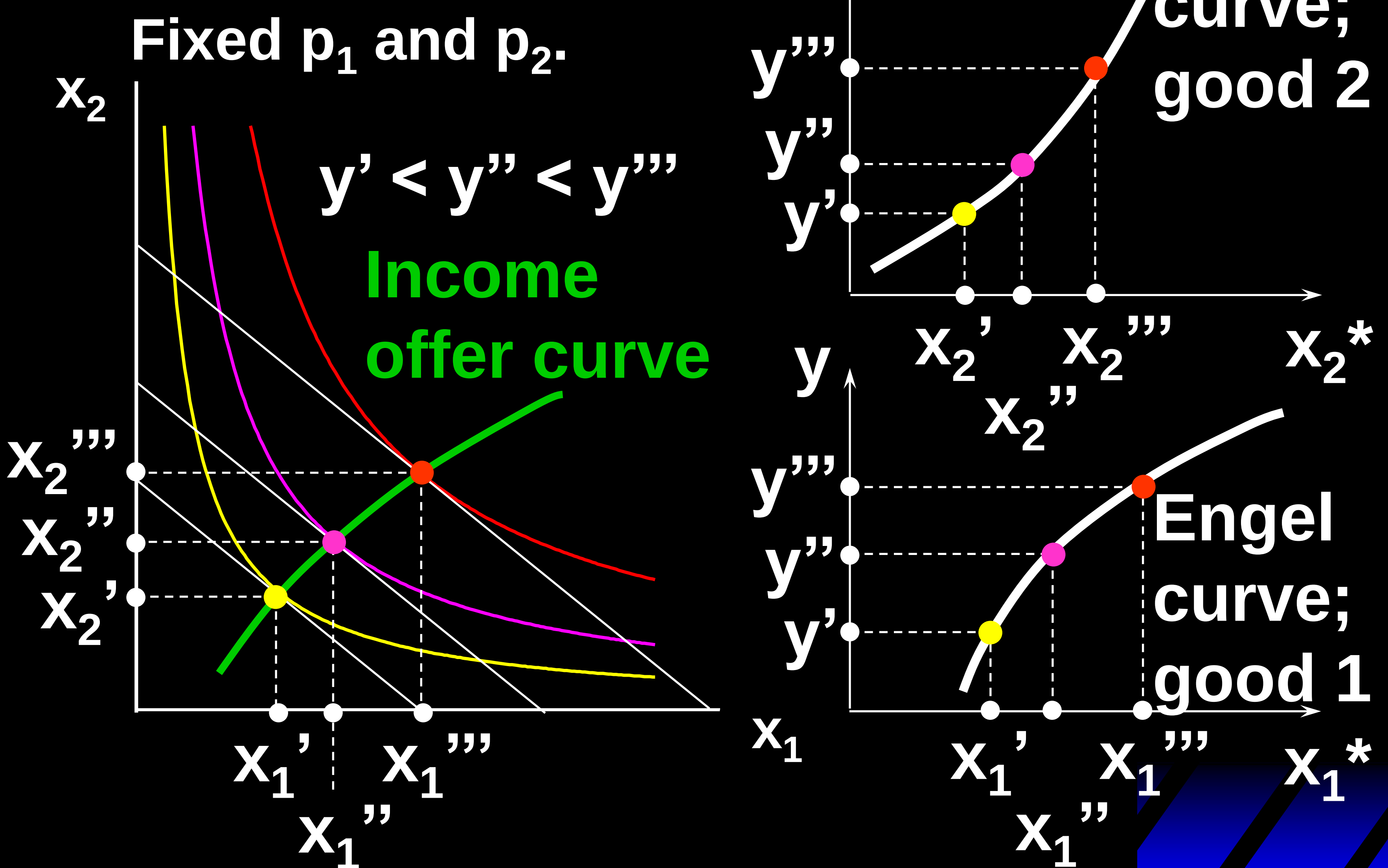
Income Changes



The Engel Curve

- A plot of quantity demanded against income is called an **Engel curve**.

Income Changes



Income Changes and Cobb-Douglas Preferences

- An example of computing the equations of Engel curves; the Cobb-Douglas case.

$$U(x_1, x_2) = x_1^a x_2^b.$$

- The demand equations are

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

Income Changes and Cobb-Douglas Preferences

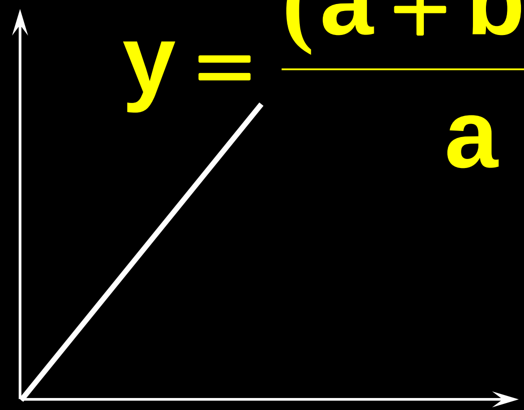
$$x_1^* = \frac{ay}{(a+b)p_1}; \quad x_2^* = \frac{by}{(a+b)p_2}.$$

Rearranged to isolate y, these are:

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

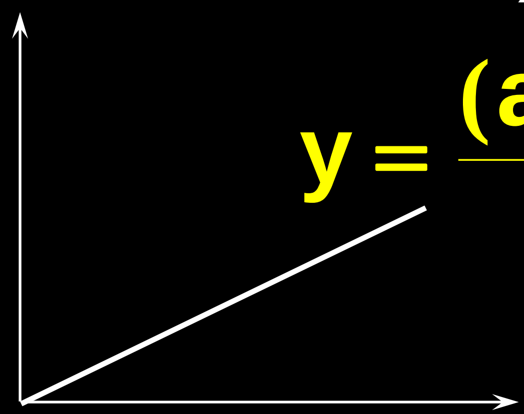
$$y = \frac{(a+b)p_2}{b} x_2^*$$ **Engel curve for good 2**

Income Changes and Cobb-Douglas Preferences



$$y = \frac{(a+b)p_1}{a} x_1^*$$

Engel curve for good 1



$$y = \frac{(a+b)p_2}{b} x_2^*$$

Engel curve for good 2

Income Changes and Perfectly-Complementary Preferences

$$U(x_1, x_2) = \min\{x_1, x_2\}.$$

- The demand equations are

$$x_1^* = x_2^* = \frac{y}{p_1 + p_2}.$$

Income Changes and Perfectly-Complementary Preferences

$$x_1^* = x_2^* = \frac{y}{p_1 + p_2}.$$

Rearranged to isolate y, these are:

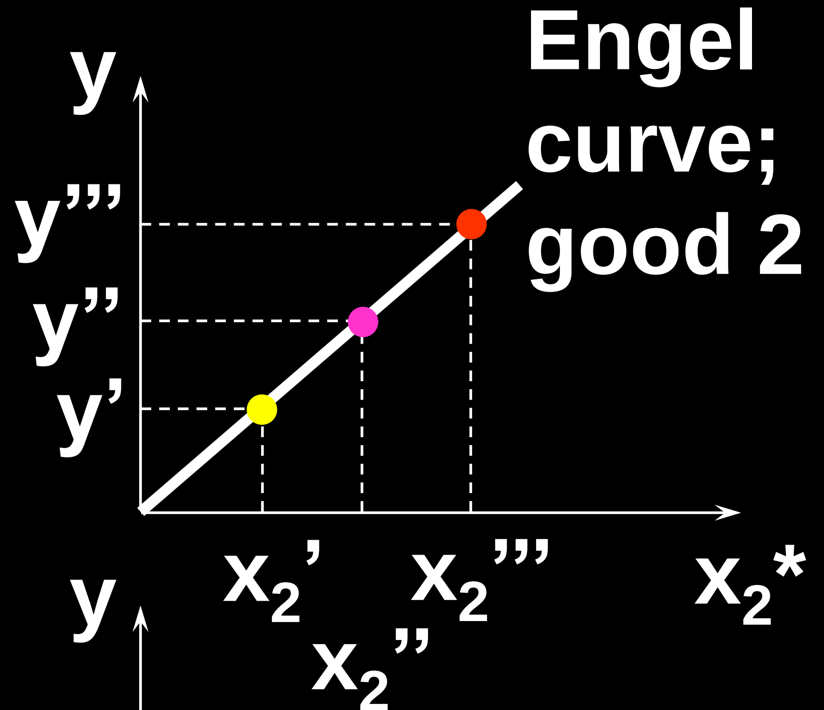
$y = (p_1 + p_2)x_1^*$ **Engel curve for good 1**

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

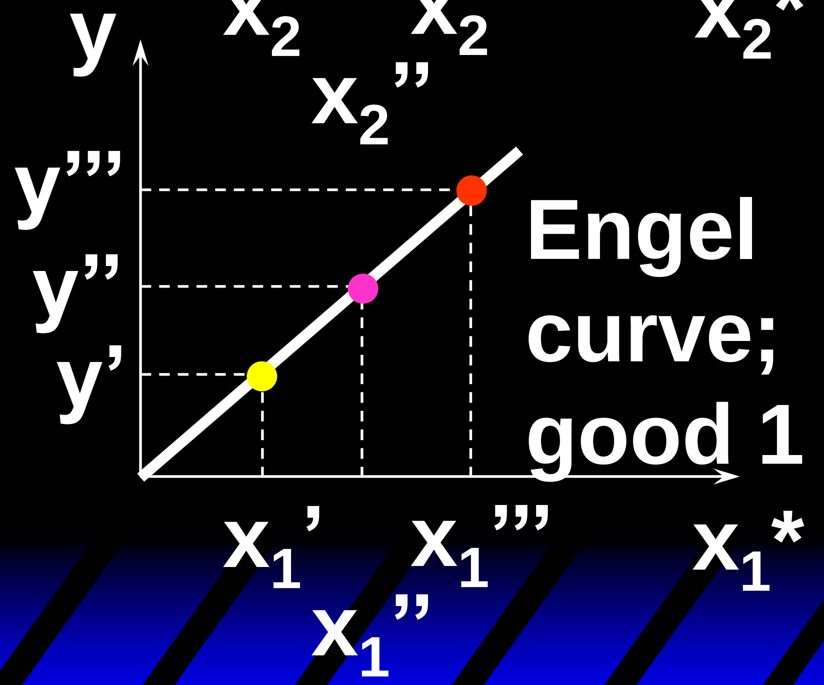
Income Changes

Fixed p_1 and p_2.

$$y = (p_1 + p_2)x_2^*$$



$$y = (p_1 + p_2)x_1^*$$



Income Changes and Perfectly-Substitutable Preferences

- **Another example of computing the equations of Engel curves; the perfectly-substitution case.**

$$U(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2.$$

- **The demand equations are**

Income Changes and Perfectly-Substitutable Preferences

$$x_1^*(p_1,p_2,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{if } p_1 > p_2 \\ y/p_1 & , \text{if } p_1 < p_2 \end{cases}$$

$$x_2^*(p_1,p_2,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{if } p_1 < p_2 \\ y/p_2 & , \text{if } p_1 > p_2. \end{cases}$$

Income Changes and Perfectly-Substitutable Preferences

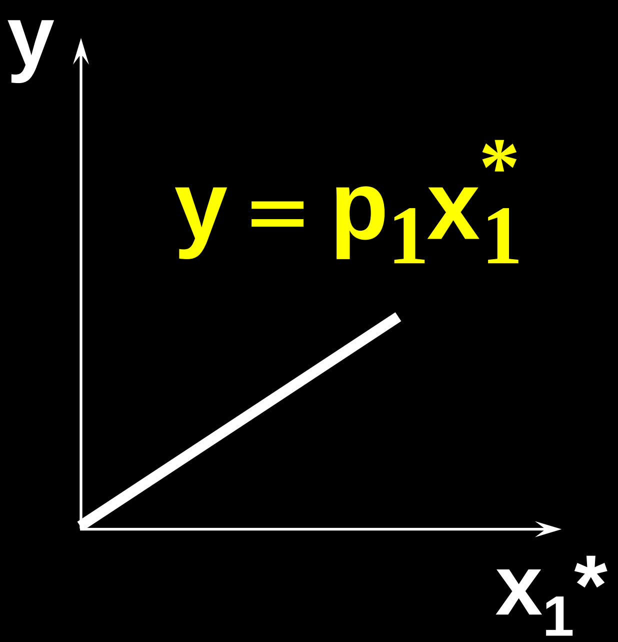
$$x_1^*(p_1,p_2,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{, if } p_1 > p_2 \\ y/p_1 & \text{, if } p_1 < p_2 \end{cases}$$

$$x_2^*(p_1,p_2,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{, if } p_1 < p_2 \\ y/p_2 & \text{, if } p_1 > p_2. \end{cases}$$

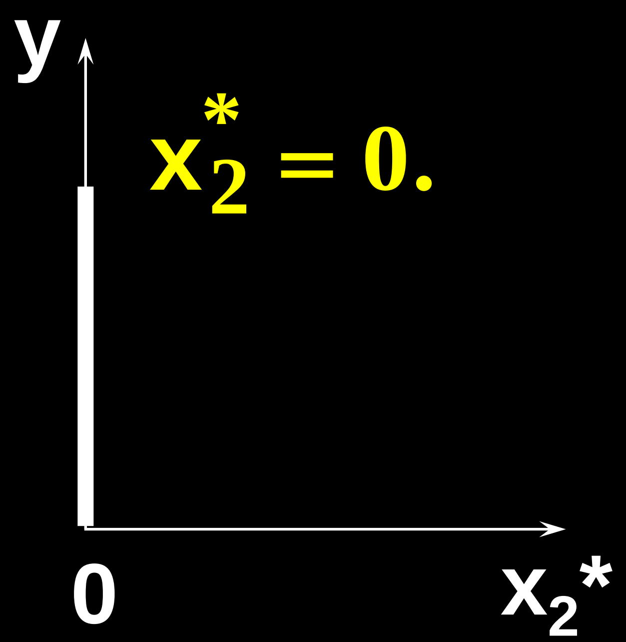
Suppose $p_1 < p_2$. Then $x_1^* = \dfrac{y}{p_1}$ and $x_2^* = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $y = p_1 x_1^*$ and $x_2^* = 0.$

Income Changes and Perfectly-Substitutable Preferences



Engel curve for good 1



Engel curve for good 2

Income Changes

- In the three examples above the Engel curves have been straight lines.
- But it is not true in general.

- Engel curves are straight lines if the consumer's preferences are **homothetic**.

Homotheticity

- A consumer's preferences are **homothetic** if and only if

$$(x_1,x_2) \succ (y_1,y_2) \Leftrightarrow (kx_1,kx_2) \succ (ky_1,ky_2)$$

for every k > 0.

- That is, the consumer's MRS is the same anywhere on a straight line drawn from the origin.

Income Effects -- A Nonhomothetic Example

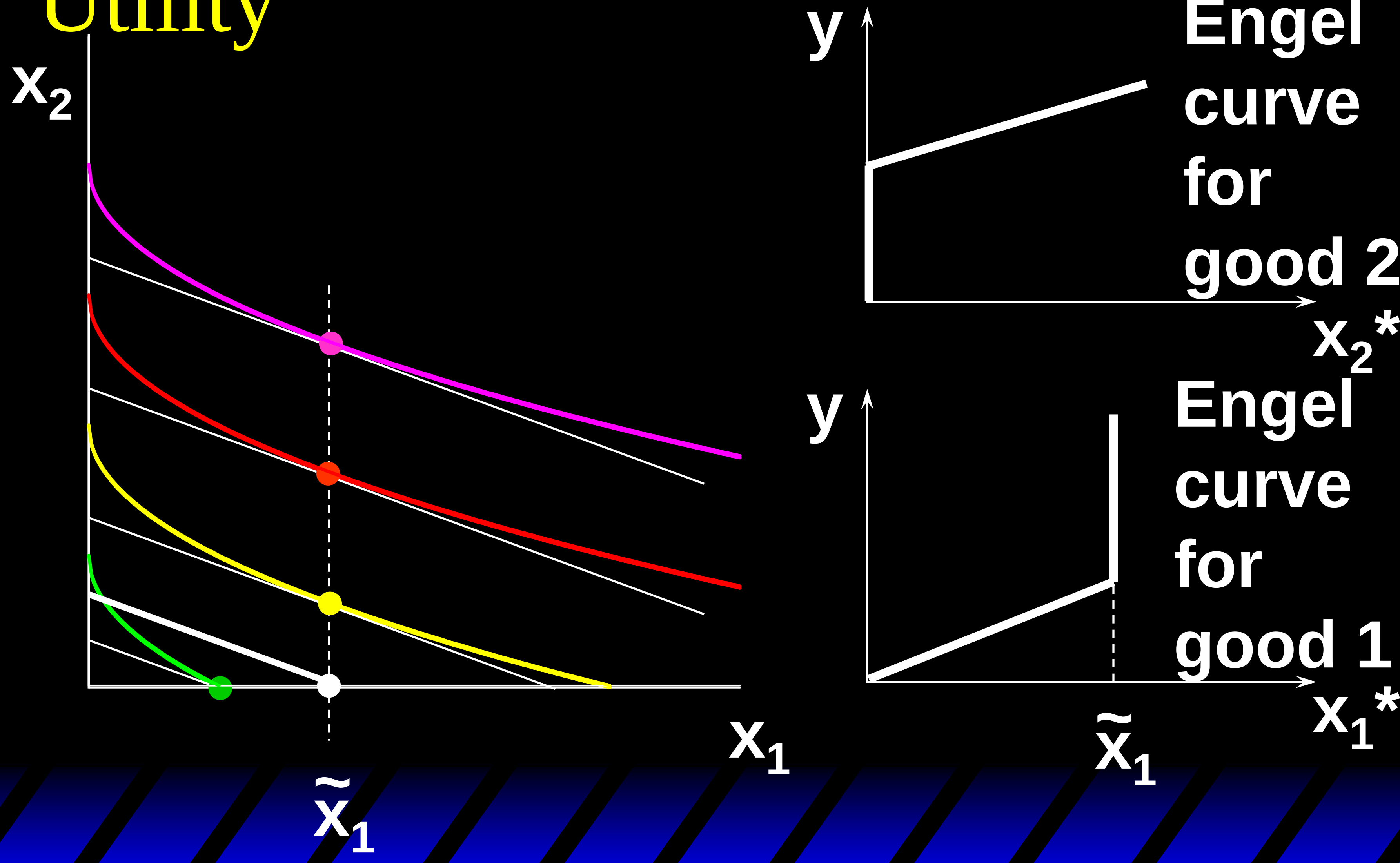
- **Quasilinear preferences are not homothetic.**

$$U(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1) + x_2.$$

- **For example,**

$$U(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{x_1} + x_2.$$

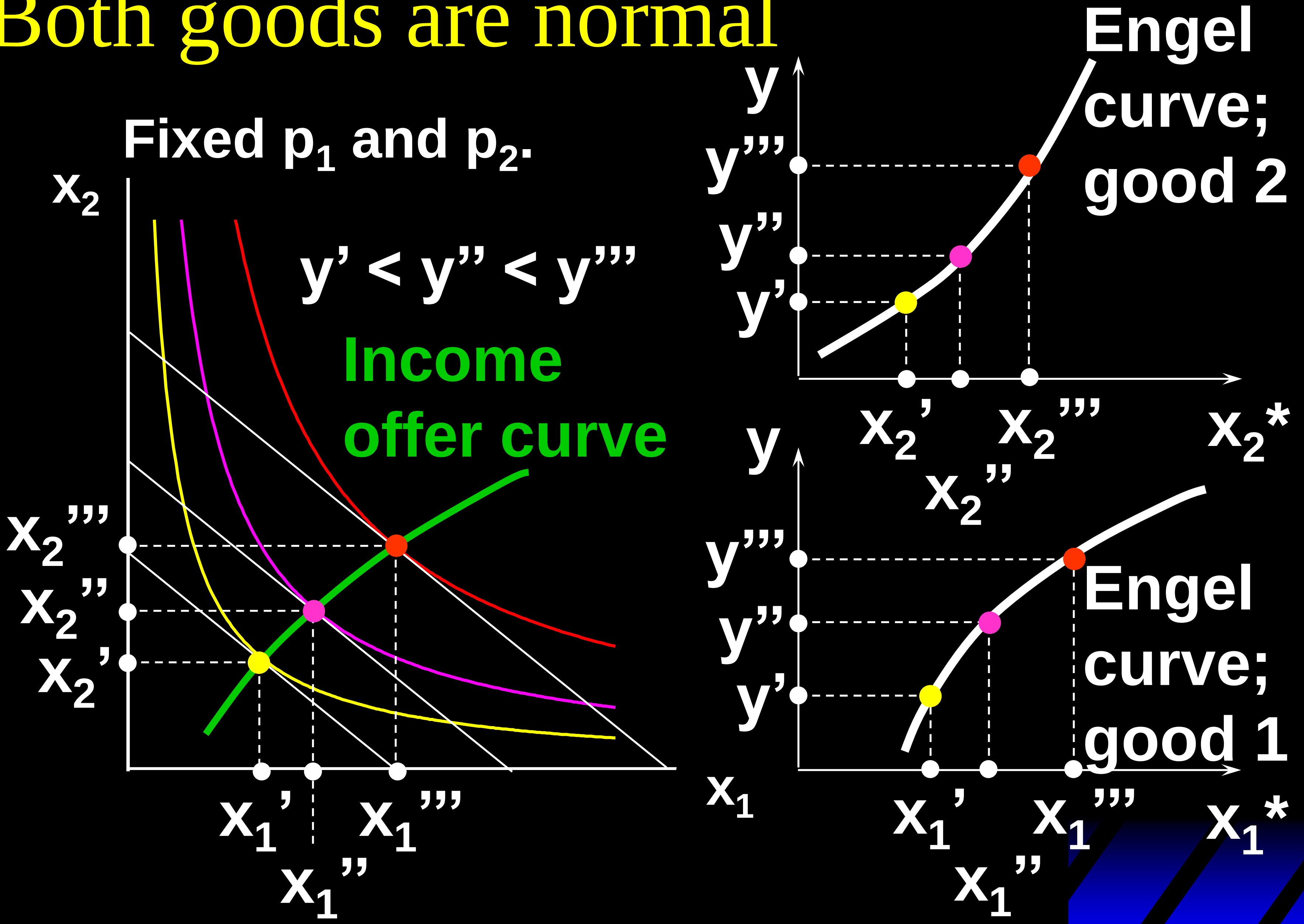
Income Changes; Quasilinear Utility



Income Effects

- A good for which quantity demanded rises with income is called **normal**.
- Therefore a normal good’s Engel curve is positively sloped.

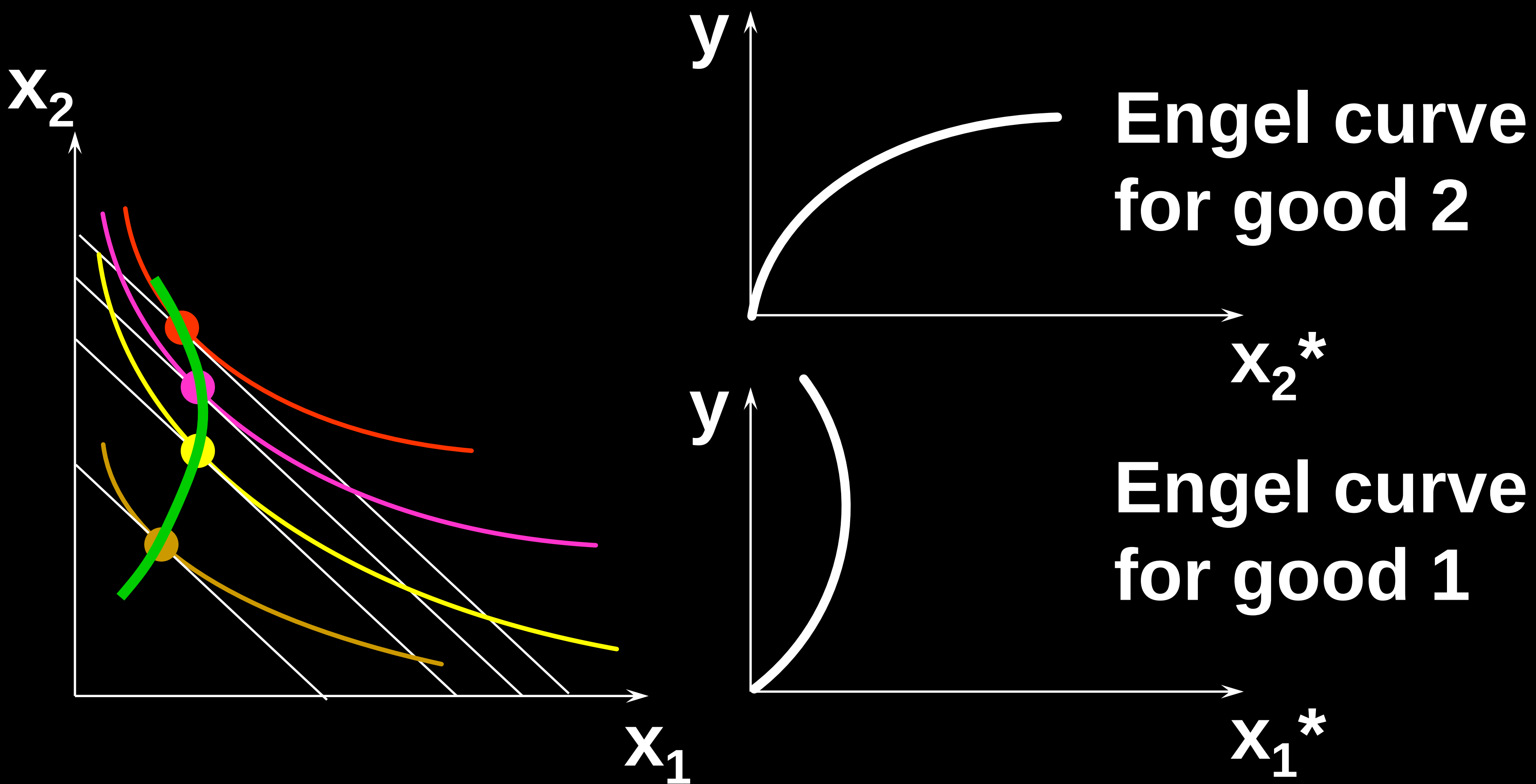
Both goods are normal



Income Effects

- A good for which quantity demanded falls as income increases is called **inferior**.
- Therefore an income inferior good’s Engel curve is negatively sloped.

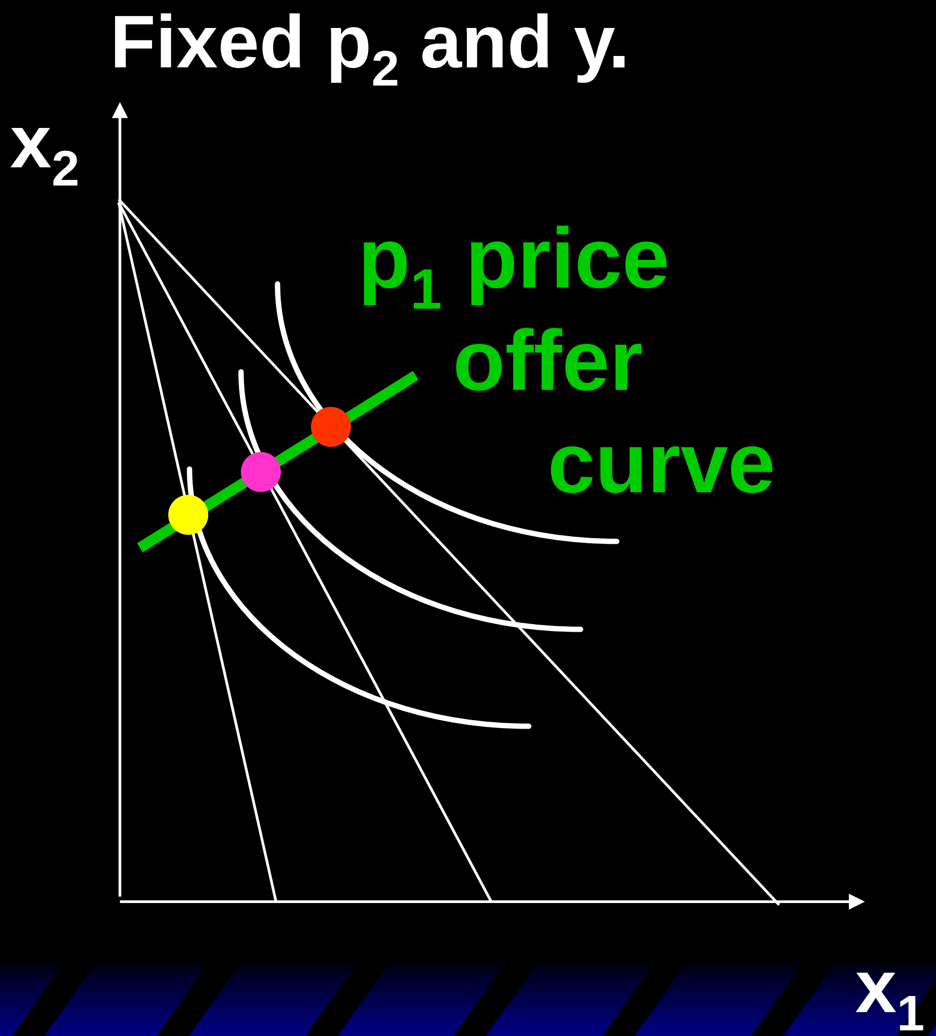
Income Changes; Good 2 Is Normal, Good 1 Becomes Income Inferior

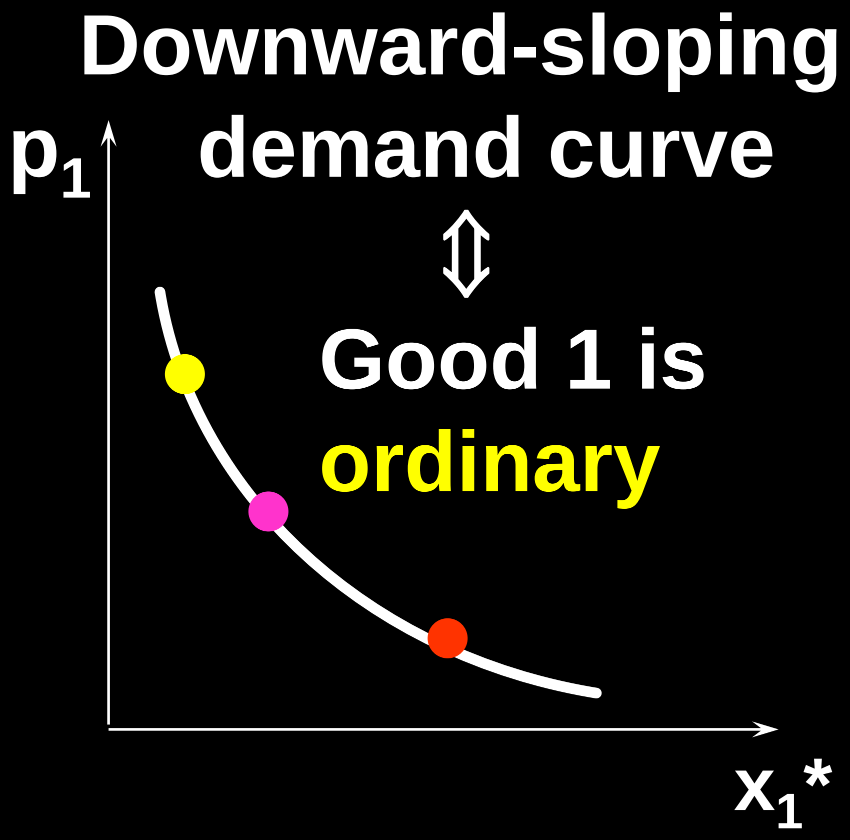


Ordinary Goods

- A good is called **ordinary** if the quantity demanded of it always increases as its own price decreases.

Ordinary Goods



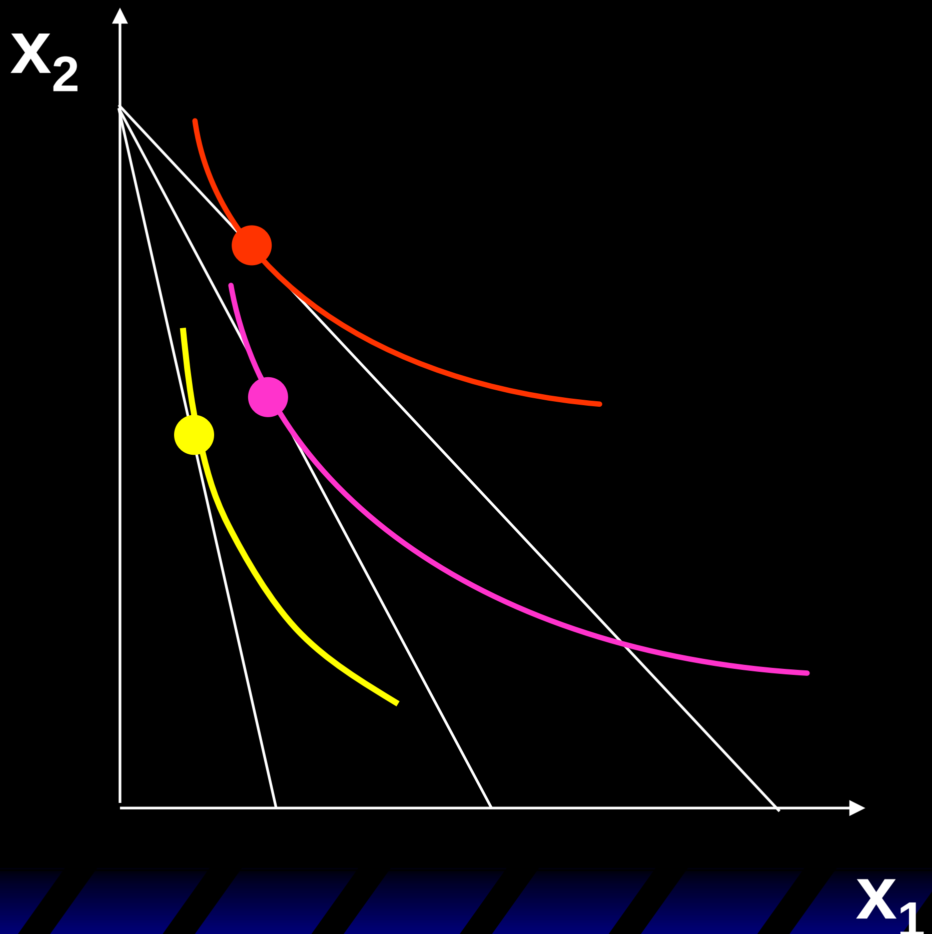


Giffen Goods

- If the quantity demanded of a good rises as its own-price increases then the good is called **Giffen**.

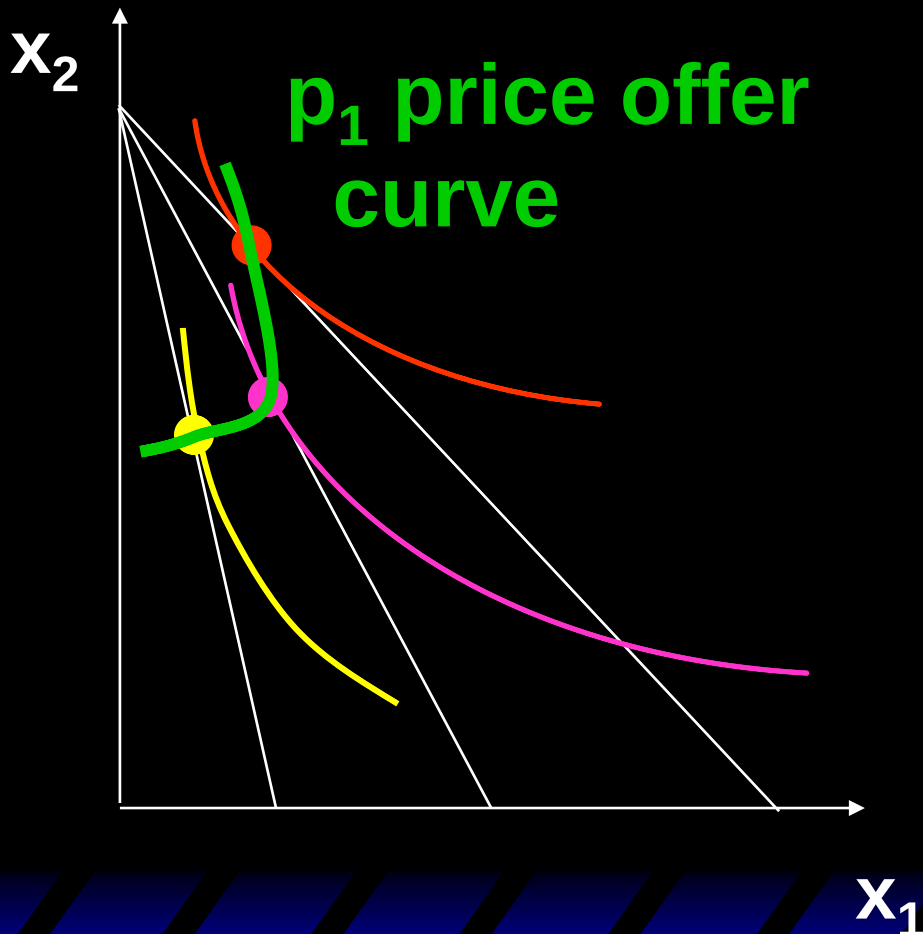
Giffen Goods

Fixed p_2 and y.



Giffen Goods

Fixed p_2 and y.



Demand curve has a positively sloped part

⇕

Good 1 is Giffen

Cross-Price Effects

- If an increase in p_2
  - **increases** demand for commodity 1 then commodity 1 is a **gross substitute** for commodity 2.
  - **reduces** demand for commodity 1 then commodity 1 is a **gross complement** for commodity 2.

Cross-Price Effects

A perfect-complements example:

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

so

$$\frac{\partial x_1^*}{\partial p_2} = -\frac{y}{(p_1 + p_2)^2} < 0.$$

Therefore commodity 2 is a gross complement for commodity 1.

Cross-Price Effects

A Cobb- Douglas example:

$$x_2^* = \frac{by}{(a+b)p_2}$$

so

$$\frac{\partial x_2^*}{\partial p_1} = 0.$$

Therefore commodity 1 is neither a gross complement nor a gross substitute for commodity 2.

Summary

1. Own Price Effect
    1. Price Offer curve;
    2. Demand curve;
    3. Inverse demand function;
    4. Ordinary goods vs. Giffen Goods.
2. Income Effect
    1. Income offer curve;
    2. Engle curve;
    3. Normal goods vs. income inferior goods;
    4. Homothetic preferences.
3. Cross Price Effect
    1. Gross substitutes;
    2. Gross complements.