


Consumer Theory

- How do consumers make choices about which goods to buy
- How do consumers react to changes in the world around them?

Rational choice model

- standard model that economists use to describe decision making

- Decisions are made based on
 1. Preferences
 - What do people want?

-  2. Budgets
 - What can people afford to buy?
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What is a model?

- A collection of assumptions

- assumptions are combined to make predictions about what will happen in the "real world"
- Predictions are only as good as our assumptions

Problem

- All assumptions are false!
- The accuracy of a model is a function of how "good" the assumptions are

- There is no scientific way to test assumptions

We have to think very deeply about what our assumptions are

Budget constraints

- 2 goods in the economy
tacos and beer
 b : quantity of beer consumed (in glasses)
 t : quantity of tacos

Price of tacos: \$2

price of beer: \$5

Total expenditures:

$$2t + 5b$$

- Suppose you have \$40 in your pocket at the beginning of the night

- Total expenditures must be less than (or equal to) 40

$$2t + 5b \leq 40$$

Example

- Suppose I buy 5 tacos. How much beer can I purchase?

$$2t + 5b = 40$$

$$t = 5$$

$$2 \cdot 5 + 5b = 40$$

$$10 + 5b = 40$$

$$5b = 30$$

$$b = 6$$

We can have at most
6 beers

Note: we will always assume that consumers can purchase fractions of goods

In general

x_1 : quantity of good 1

x_2 : quantity of good 2

P_1 : price of good 1

P_2 : price of good 2

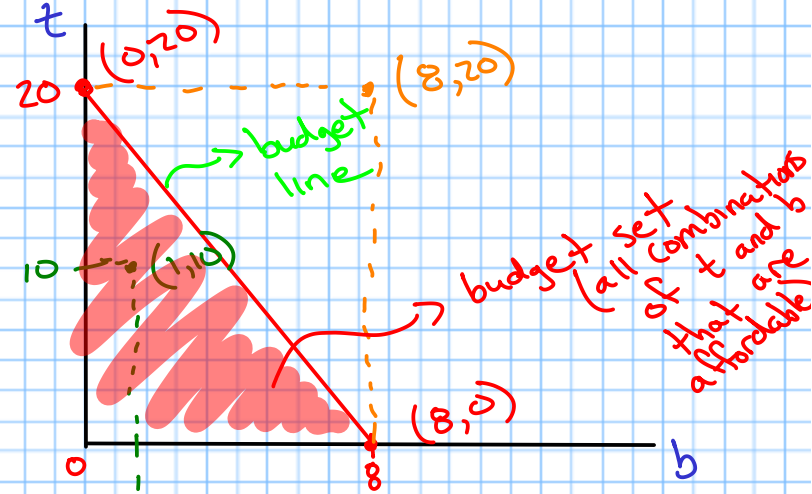
m : income

Define (x_1, x_2) as a consumption bundle

◦ We say that the bundle (x_1, x_2) is affordable if:

$$P_1 x_1 + P_2 x_2 \leq m$$

Example: $5b + 2t \leq 40$



- Suppose we consume only tacos. How many can we buy?
 $b=0 \rightarrow 40 = 2t$
 $t = \frac{40}{2}$
 $t = 20$
- Suppose we consume only beer. How much?
 $t=0 \rightarrow 40 = 5b$
 $\frac{40}{5} = b$
 $8 = b$
- Is $(1, 10)$ affordable?
 $1 \cdot 5 + 10 \cdot 2 = 25 \leq 40$

- Is $(8, 20)$ affordable?
 $8 \cdot 5 + 20 \cdot 2 = 40 + 40 = 80$
 $80 \geq 40$
 $\rightarrow \text{no}$

• Budget line

$$P_1 X_1 + P_2 X_2 = m$$

- total expenditure = income
 \rightarrow bundles on the budget line can be consumed but they require us to spend all of our income