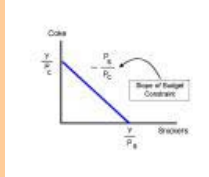


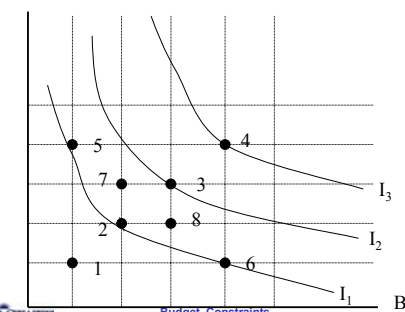
## Budget Constraints



## More on the Theory of Choice

- We have talked about indifference curves to represent a consumer's preferences.
- That is not all of the story. Budget realities play a role.

## A Apples and Bananas



## Marginal Rate of Substitution

$$U = AB$$

- In this example, the following points lie on a single indifference curve:

Apples	16	8	5.33	4	3.2	2.67
Bananas	1	2	3	4	5	6

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## Marginal Rate of Substitution

- How many apples is our consumer willing to substitute for an additional banana?

Apples	16	→ 8	5.33	4	3.2	2.67
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<b>MRS</b>		<b>8.00</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>.053</b>

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Budget Constraints

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Budget Constraints

## Declining MRS

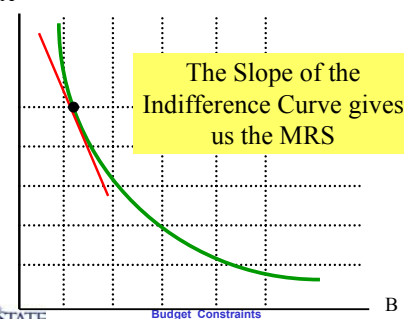
- MRS is declining. With more bananas, the number of apples you will give up to get another banana declines

Apples	16	8	5.33	4	3.2	2.67
Bananas	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>MRS</b>		<b>8.00</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>.053</b>

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Budget Constraints

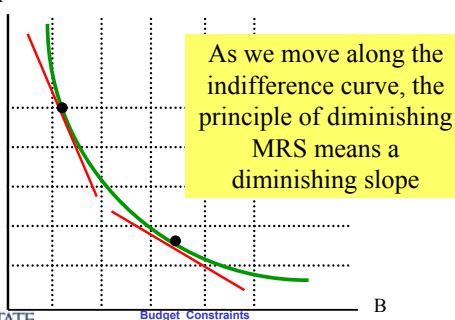
## MRS and Indifference Curves



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Budget Constraints

## MRS and Indifference Curves

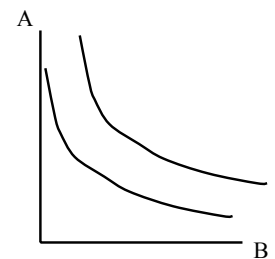


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Budget Constraints

## The Budget Constraint

- Indifference curves, such as shown on the right, tell us about preferences

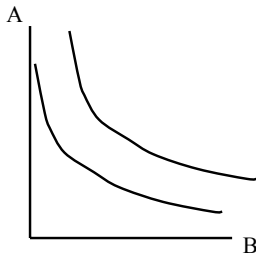


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Budget Constraints

## The Budget Constraint

- Indifference curves, such as shown on the right, tell us about preferences
- There is another part of the story, the budget constraint



## The Budget Constraint

- Suppose apples sell for  $p_A$ ; bananas for  $p_B$

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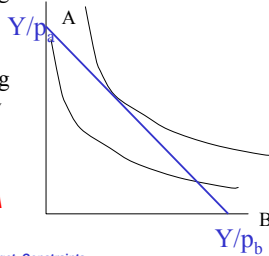
$$p_B B = Y - p_A A$$

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$$B = (1/p_B)Y - (p_A/p_B)A$$

## Graphing The Budget Constraint

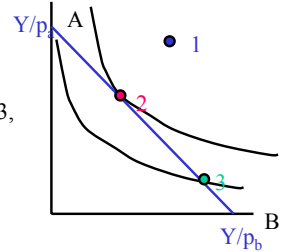
- If we spend everything on bananas, we can buy  $Y/p_B$  bananas.
- If we spend everything on apples, we can buy  $Y/p_A$  apples



$$B = (1/p_B)Y - (p_A/p_B)A$$

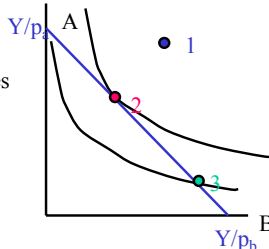
## Constrained Maximization

- Look at three possible choices: 1, 2, and 3
- 1 is the best, but we cannot afford it
- We can afford 2 and 3, but 2 lies on a higher indifference curve



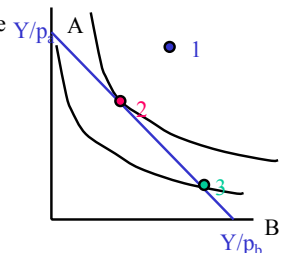
## Constrained Maximization

- In fact, given the budget, 2 is the best we can do.
- This choice maximizes utility *subject to the budget constraint*



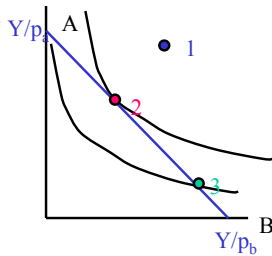
## The Budget Constraint

- At the utility-maximizing point, the budget line is just **tangent** to the indifference curve.



## The Budget Constraint

- At the utility-maximizing point, the budget line is just **tangent** to the indifference curve.
- It just touches the curve.



## MRS and MRT

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$$MRT = \frac{p_a}{p_b}$$

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$$MRT = 50\text{¢}/10\text{¢} = 5$$
- Suppose  $MRS = 4$ . That is, I would be willing to take four bananas for one apple.

## MRS and MRT

- Sell an apple, buy five bananas and be better off
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$$MRS = MRT$$
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- Suppose  $MRS = 6$ . That is, I would be willing to take six bananas for one apple.

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- Another way of putting that is that I would be willing to give up six bananas for one apple.

## MRS and MRT

- Suppose  $MRS = 6$ . That is, I would be willing to take six bananas for one apple.
- Another way of putting that is that I would be willing to give **Sell five bananas, get another apple and be better off**

End

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