

## Apples and Bananas aren't Everything

- What happens if there are more than two goods?


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 Everything- What happens if there are more than two goods?
- Suppose we are making the choice among
- Apples
- Bananas
- Oranges
- Grapefruit

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## Extending the Model

- We could write $\mathrm{U}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{G})$

$$
p_{a} A+p_{b} B+p_{o} O+p_{G} G=Y
$$

- This is madness. The graphs get too complicated, even worse when we think about extending to many different goods


## The Composite Good

- Let X be the amount we spend on all other goods.


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- Our Utility function is now $\mathrm{U}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{A})$
- Our budget constraint is now

$$
X+p_{d} A=Y
$$

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## An Application

- A Consumer has income of $\$ 100$ a week. Peaches cost $\$ 1$ each. Show graphically, how many peaches she will purchase.


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- She is now offered a chance to purchase peaches, from another vendor. The first 20 cost $50 \phi$ each and others cost $\$ 1.50$ each. Should she switch?
- It is an all or nothing deal.


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- If the consumer purchases 40 peaches, the MRS is still 1 .

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## A Twist on the Peach Problem

- Suppose she had been offered another deal. The first twenty would cost $\$ 1.50$ and the rest $50 \phi$. Should she take that deal?






