

Utility Analysis

T.U, MU

Utility → It refers to want satisfying power of a commodity

Hobson : Utility is the ability of a good to satisfy a want.

Cardinal approach

(numerical way)
figures or nos.

Unit → Utils

Ice cream - 20 utils
chocolate - 10 utils

Marshall → utility
monetary

1 util = 1 Rs

ice cream = Rs 20

chocolate = Rs 10

Total Utility

Total Satisfaction obtained
from the consumption of
all possible units of a
commodity

$$\begin{aligned}
 1^{\text{st}} \text{ ice cream} &= 20 \text{ utils} \\
 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ "} &= \frac{16 \text{ utils}}{3^{\text{rd}}} \\
 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ ice cream} &= 10 \text{ utils.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T.U = 20 + 16 + 10 = 46 \text{ utils.}$$

$$TU_n = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 + \dots + U_n$$

$n = \text{Number of units consumed}$

Marginal Utility

It is an additional utility derived from the consumption of one more unit of given commodity

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1^{st} = 20 \\
 2^{nd} = 16 \\
 3^{rd} = 10 \\
 \hline
 T.U = 36
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 46 \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MU_3 &= TU_3 - TU_2 \\
 &= 46 - 36 \\
 &= 10 \text{ UTILS.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$MU = \frac{\text{change in T.U.}}{\text{change in number of units}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta TU}{\Delta Q}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \text{ Piece Bread} = 15 \text{ UTILS} \\
 2 \quad " \quad " \quad = 25 \text{ UTILS} \\
 \hline
 T.U. \quad \quad \quad 40 \text{ UTILS.}
 \end{array}$$

3 Piece of Bread 30 utils

$$T.V = 70 \text{ utils}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MU_3 &= TU_3 - \underline{TU_2} \\ &= 70 - 40 \\ &= 30 \text{ utils} \end{aligned}$$

$$M.V = +ve$$

$$M.V = -ve$$

$$M.V = \text{zero.}$$

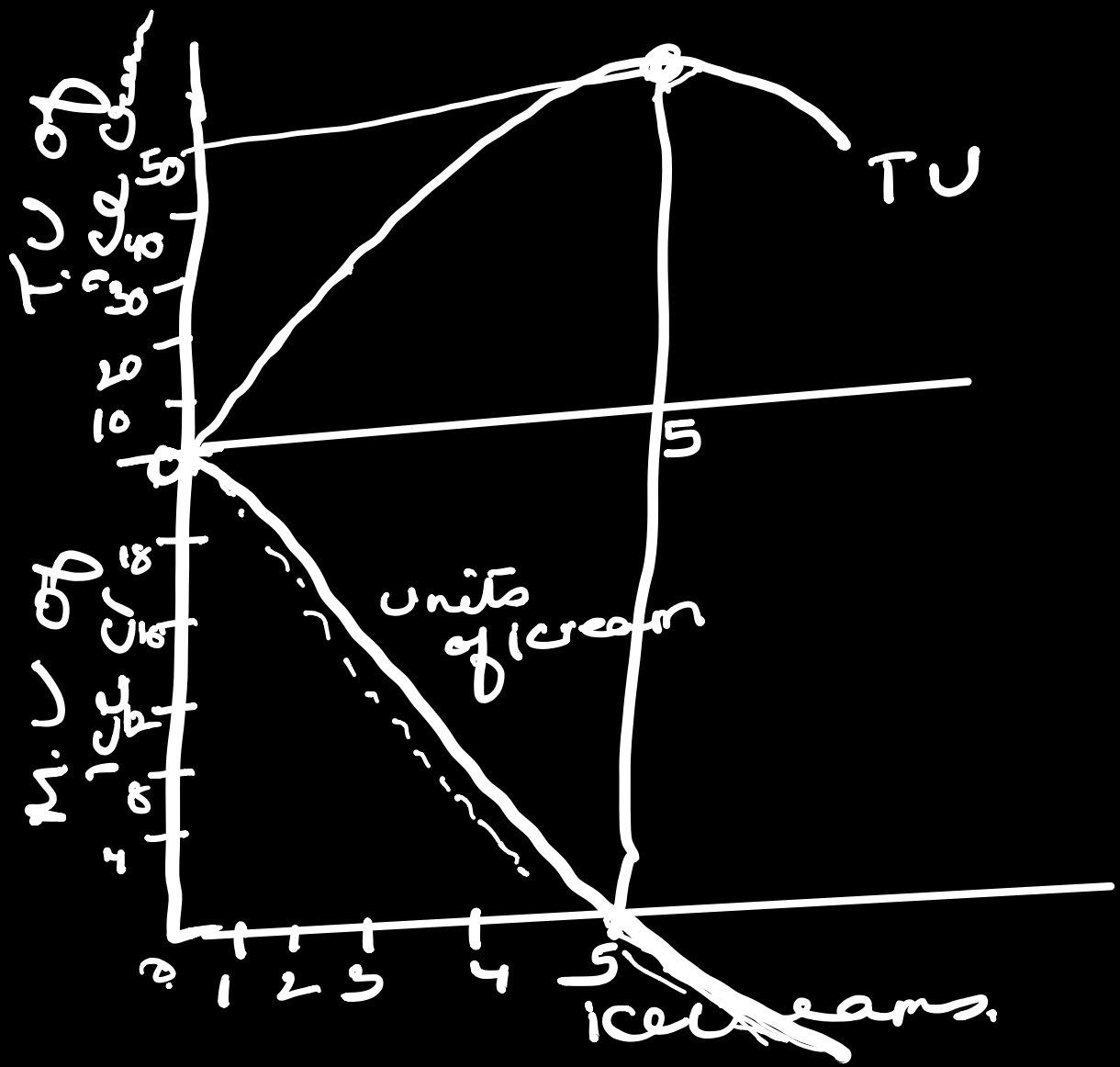
1) 1st Piece of bread gives me 8.
2nd = 6 of U.

2) 3rd ~~7th~~
~~7th~~ 3rd bread - 20
 4th - 20
 MV = zero.

3) Negative TU
5th = 18.

$$MV = 18 - 20 = -2$$

Ice Cream	M.U ΔT	T.U.
1	20	20
2	16	36
3	10	46
4	4	50
5	0	50
6	-6	44



Ordinal approach

Utility of a commodity cannot be measured in absolute qty but it will be possible for a consumer to tell subjectivity which commodities define more or less or eq. satis when compared to another

Hicks. → tool analysing

Indiff curve.

Ordinal Assumptions

- 1) Rationality → rational being
- 2) Ordinal Utility → ordinal
terms
preference
for goods.
- 3) Transitivity & Consistency of
choices

A to B ✓

A to C ✓

- 4) Non Satiation
non satisfied

- 5) Diminishing Marginal Rate
of substitution

X Y Oranges
Rs 5 Rs 10

Rs
20

2

1

20
20
20

4
0

0
2

	Apples
A	1
B	2
C	3
D	4

Oranges	MRS
10	3:1
7	2:1
5	1:1
4	