

Microeconomics I, 2024/2025
Master of Science in Economics
Problem Set 2

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Question 1 Show the following:

- If \succsim is strongly monotone, then it is monotone.
- If \succsim is monotone, then it is locally non-satiated.

Question 2 Consider the following utility function $u(x_1, x_2) = x_1 - x_2$. Show that it represents a rational preference relation \succsim that is locally non-satiated but not monotone.

Question 3 Which of the following v functions represents the same preferences of the corresponding u ?

1. $v = 2u - 13$;
2. $v = \frac{1}{u^2}$;
3. $v = \ln(u)$;
4. $v = -e^{-u}$;

A monotonic transformation of a utility function does not affect the preference order of a consumer, because it does not change the marginal rate of substitution. Discuss.

Question 4 Suppose preferences are represented by the Cobb-Douglas utility function $u(x_1, x_2) = Ax_1^\alpha x_2^{1-\alpha}$, for $A > 0$ and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$.

1. Assuming an interior solution, solve for the Walrasian demand functions.
2. Consider the logarithmic transformation $v(x) = \ln u(x)$ of the Cobb-Douglas utility function above and verify that the Walrasian demand functions are identical to those derived in the previous item. Explain.

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3. Show that, for every commodity, the Walrasian demand function is homogeneous of degree one in wealth.
4. Using the Walrasian demand functions you found before, derive the consumer's indirect utility function.
5. Show that the indirect utility function is strictly increasing in w . Argue that this is indeed a general property of any indirect utility function $v(p, w)$.

Question 5 Show that if $x(p, w)$ is homogeneous of degree one in w , i.e., $x(p, \alpha w) = \alpha x(p, w)$ for all $\alpha > 0$, and satisfies Walras law then, for every commodity l , the demand elasticity relative to wealth is equal to one, i.e., $\epsilon_{lw}(p, w) = 1$. What can you say about the wealth effects and the form of the Engel curves in this case?

Question 6 Let $(-\infty, +\infty) \cup \mathbb{R}_+$ denote the consumption set, and assume preferences are represented by the utility function $u(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + \phi(x_2)$ with $\phi(\cdot)$ increasing and strictly convex.

1. Compute the Walrasian demand function for each commodity.
2. Show that the Walrasian demand function for commodity 2 is independent of wealth. What does this imply about the wealth effect of the demand of good 1?
3. Compute the indirect utility function for this problem, and show that it is indeed homogeneous of degree zero in prices and wealth. How can explain your finding?