

AE 503

PRICES AND EQUILIBRIUM

Professor Ian Sheldon

- Suppose consumer A has endowments of fruit and fish:

$$\text{fruit} = \omega^1_A, \text{fish} = \omega^2_A$$

Their prices are:

$$\text{fruit} = p^1, \text{fish} = p^2$$

- Consumer A's *wealth* I_A , given endowment and prices is:

$$I_A = p^1 \omega^1_A + p^2 \omega^2_A$$

↓
Value of good 1 endowment

↑ ↑
Wealth Value of good 2 endowment

- Consumer A can now buy and sell goods 1 and 2 at prices p^1 and p^2 , so the expression for wealth I_A can be thought of as a *budget line*.

- Think of *consumption* of goods 1 and 2 as opposed to endowments:

$$I_A = p^1 x_A^1 + p^2 x_A^2$$

where x_A^1 and x_A^2 are consumption of goods 1 and 2 respectively

Re-arranging I_A :

$$p^2 x_A^2 = I_A - p^1 x_A^1$$

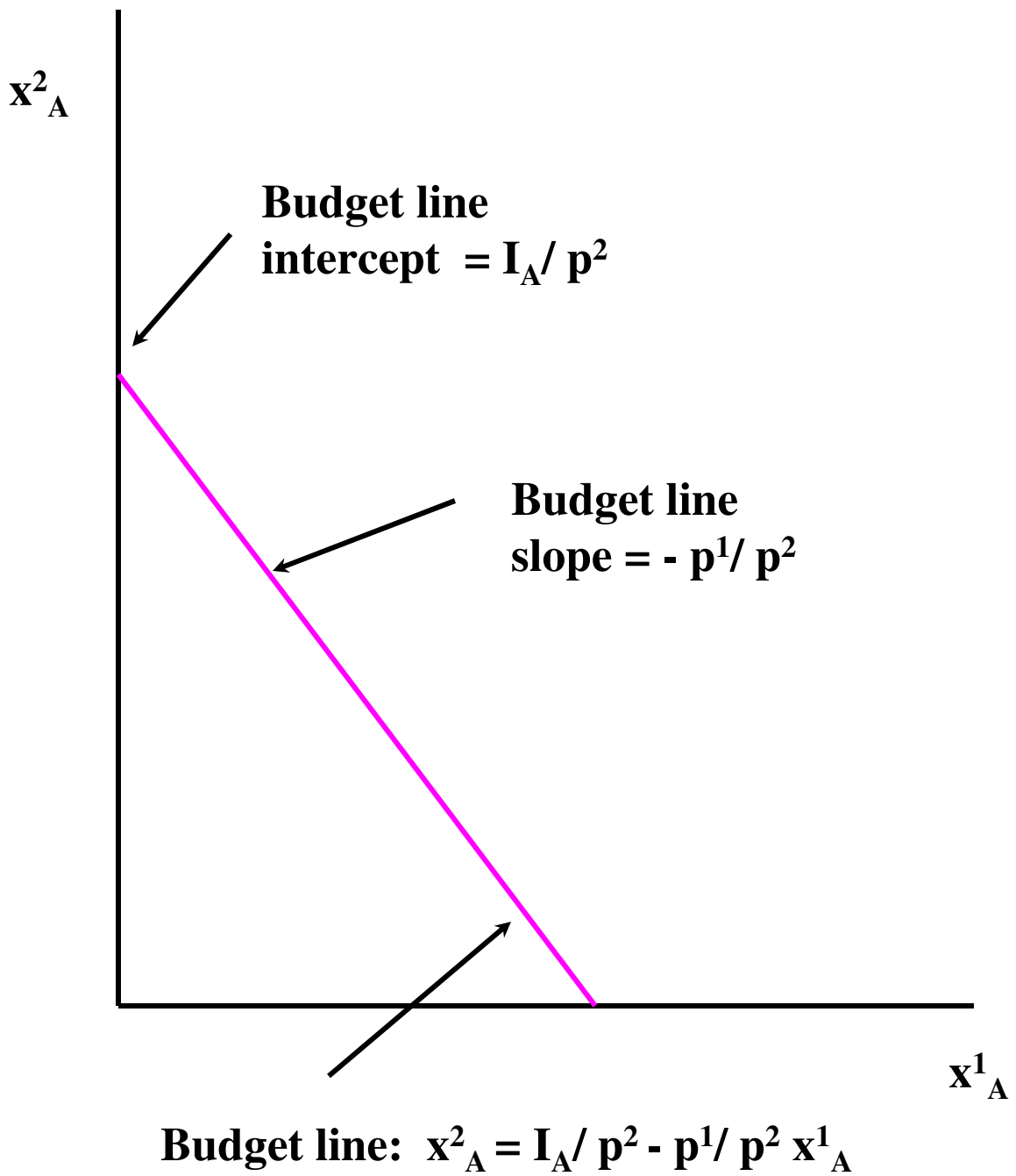
$$x_A^2 = \frac{I_A}{p^2} - \frac{p^1}{p^2} x_A^1$$

where I_A / p^2 = the *intercept* of the budget line

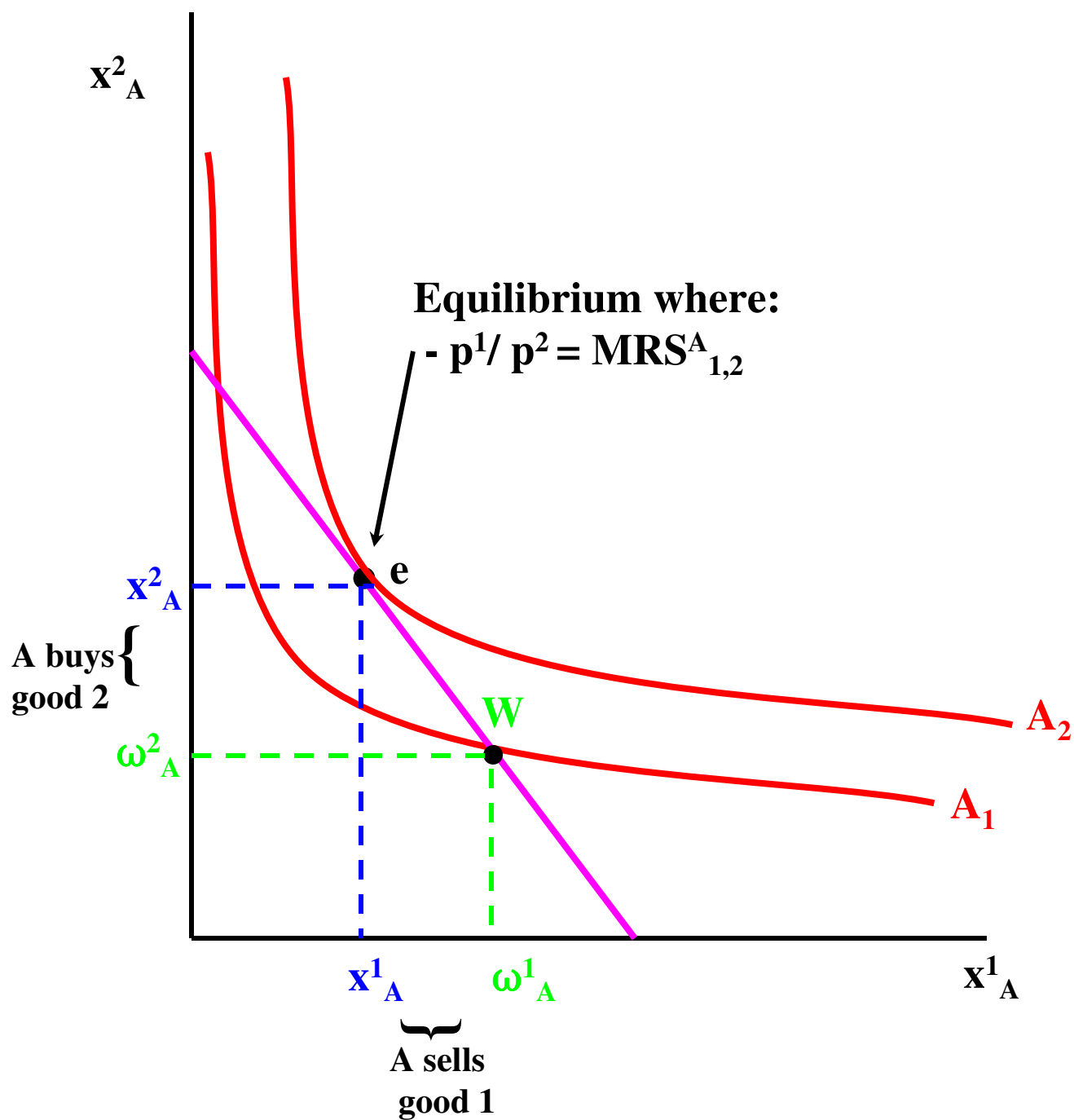
and p^1 / p^2 = the *slope* of the budget line

(See next figure)

BUDGET LINE



EQUILIBRIUM AND BUDGET LINE



CHANGE IN PRICES AND EQUILIBRIUM

