

Economics II

Consumer behavior and demand shaping

Part II. Demand



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

The training program for operational competitiveness

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Introduction

1 DEMAND

1.1 Individual Demand

1.2 Effect of Changes in Consumer Income on Demand

1.3 Effect of Changes in Prices on Demanded Quantity

1.4 Effect of Changes in Other Prices on Demand

1.5 Relations between elasticities

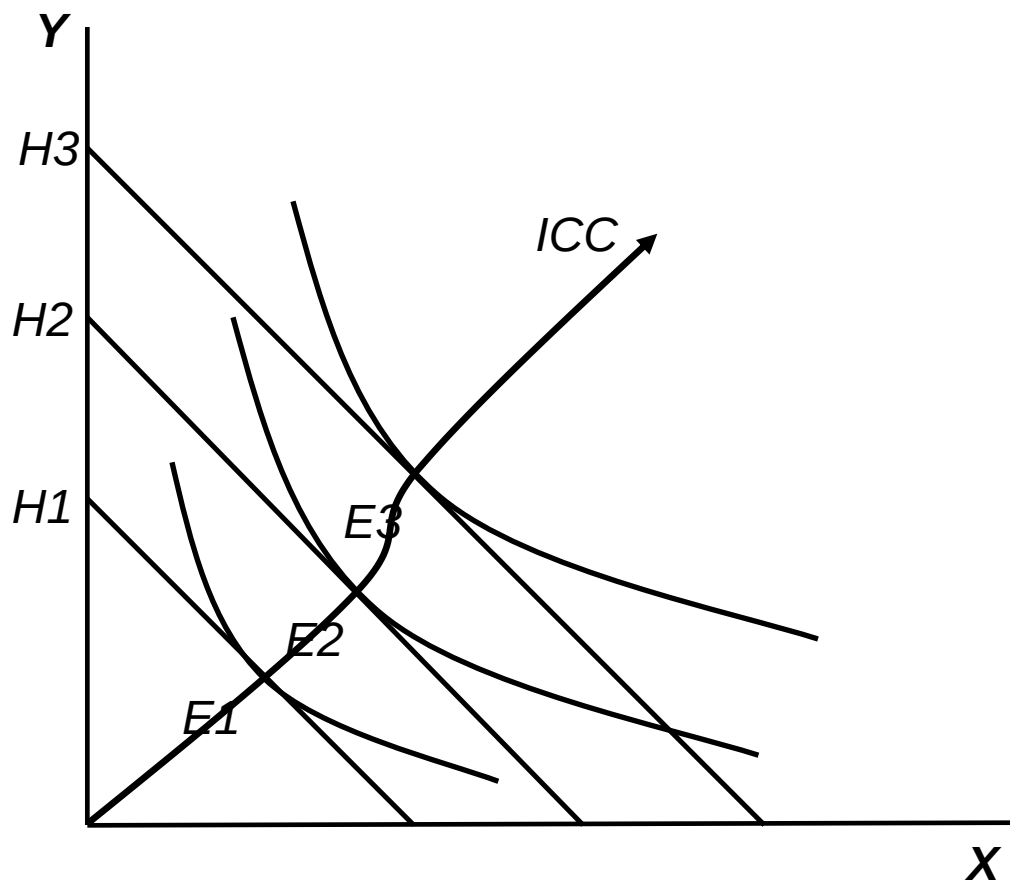
1.6 Market demand

2 CONSUMER CHOICE UNDER THE RISK

Individual demand

- **Individual demand** (demand of one consumer):
 - Price of this farm,
 - Other goods prices,
 - Consumers income.

Income consumer curve *ICC*

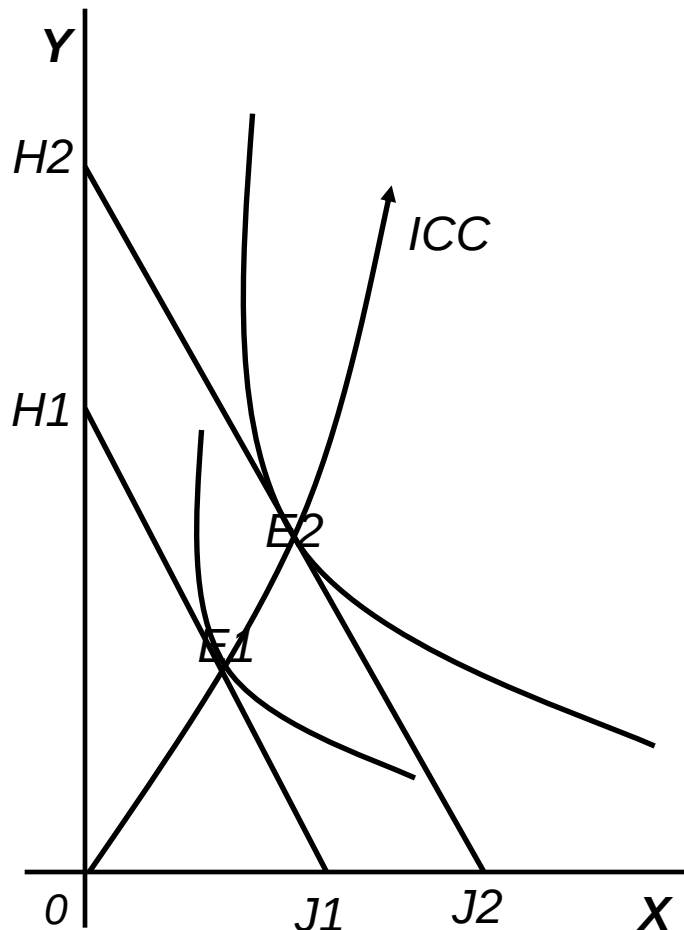


Income consumer curve (ICC)

- *Combinations of two goods, in which the consumer maximizes benefits of different income levels*
- For *normal goods*
- For *inferior farm*

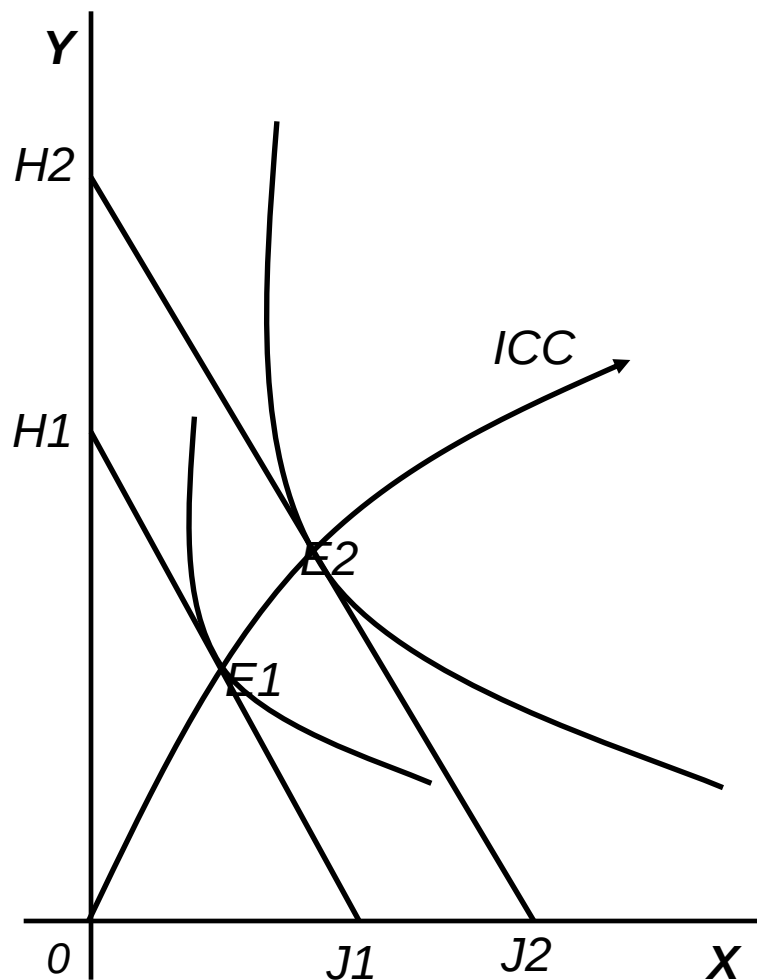
The ICC for the various goods

(a) x is necessary farm



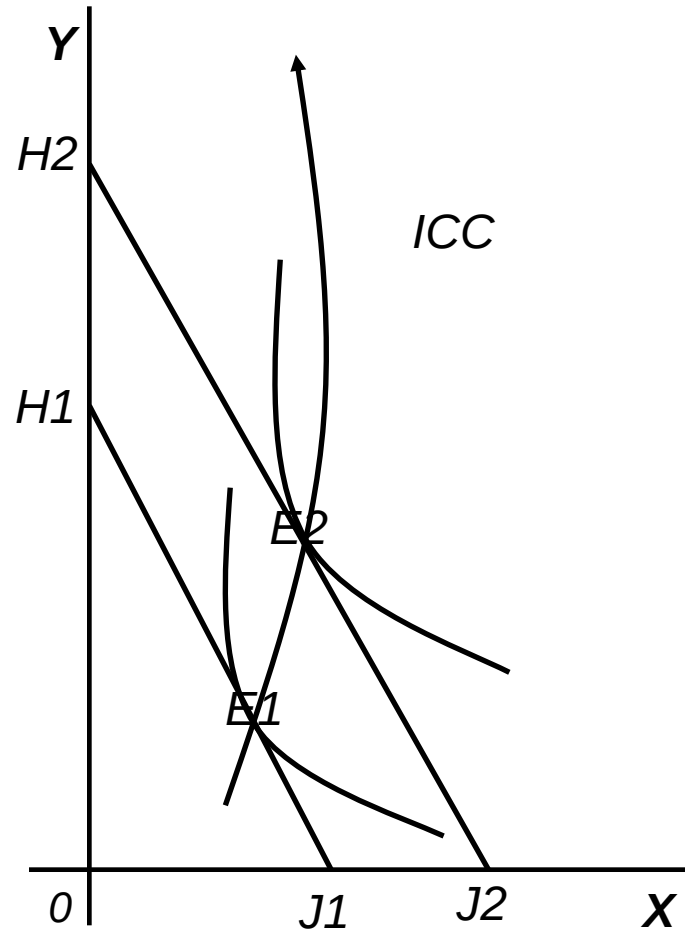
The ICC for the various goods

(b) x is a luxurious farm

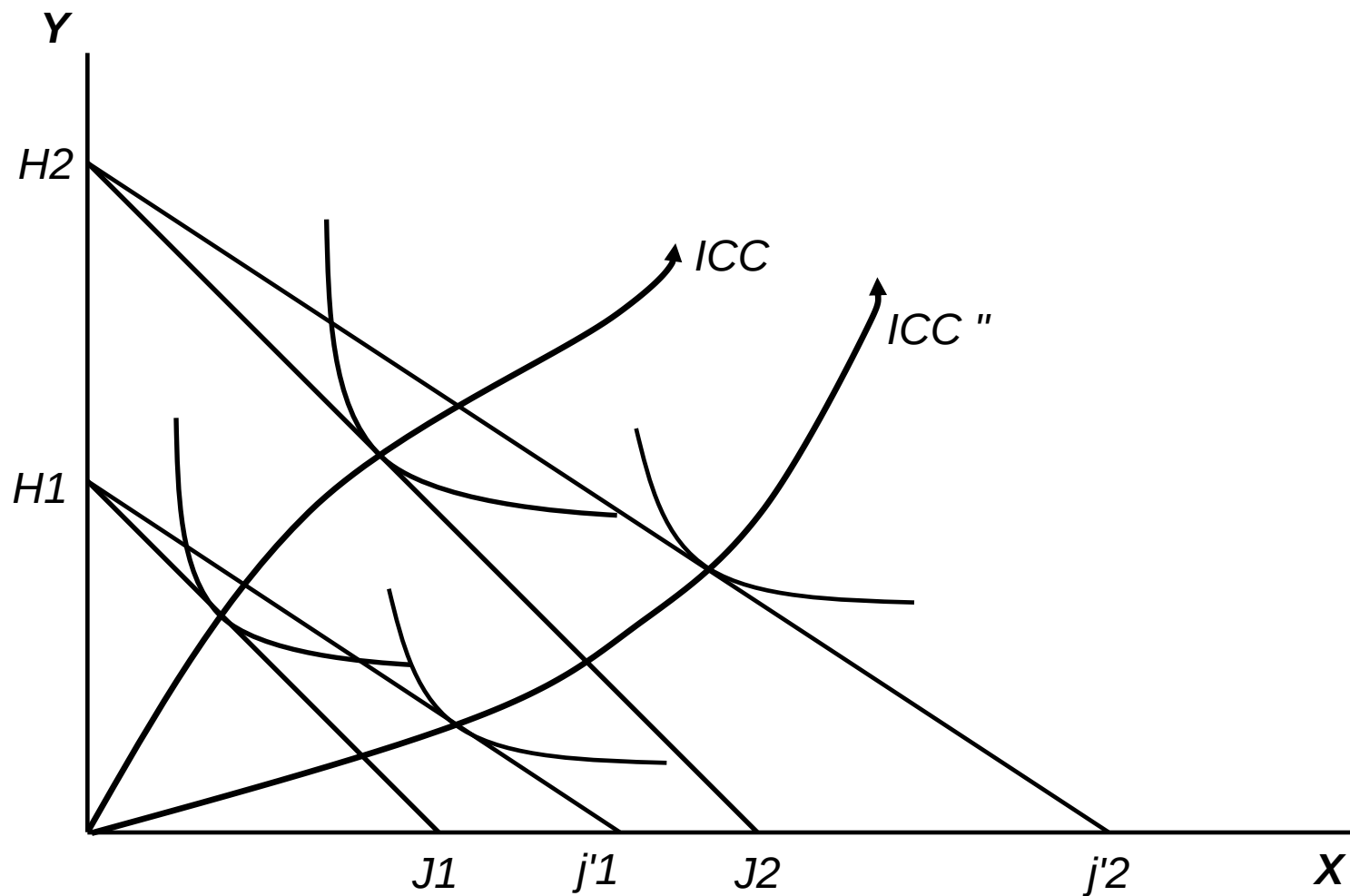


The ICC for the various goods

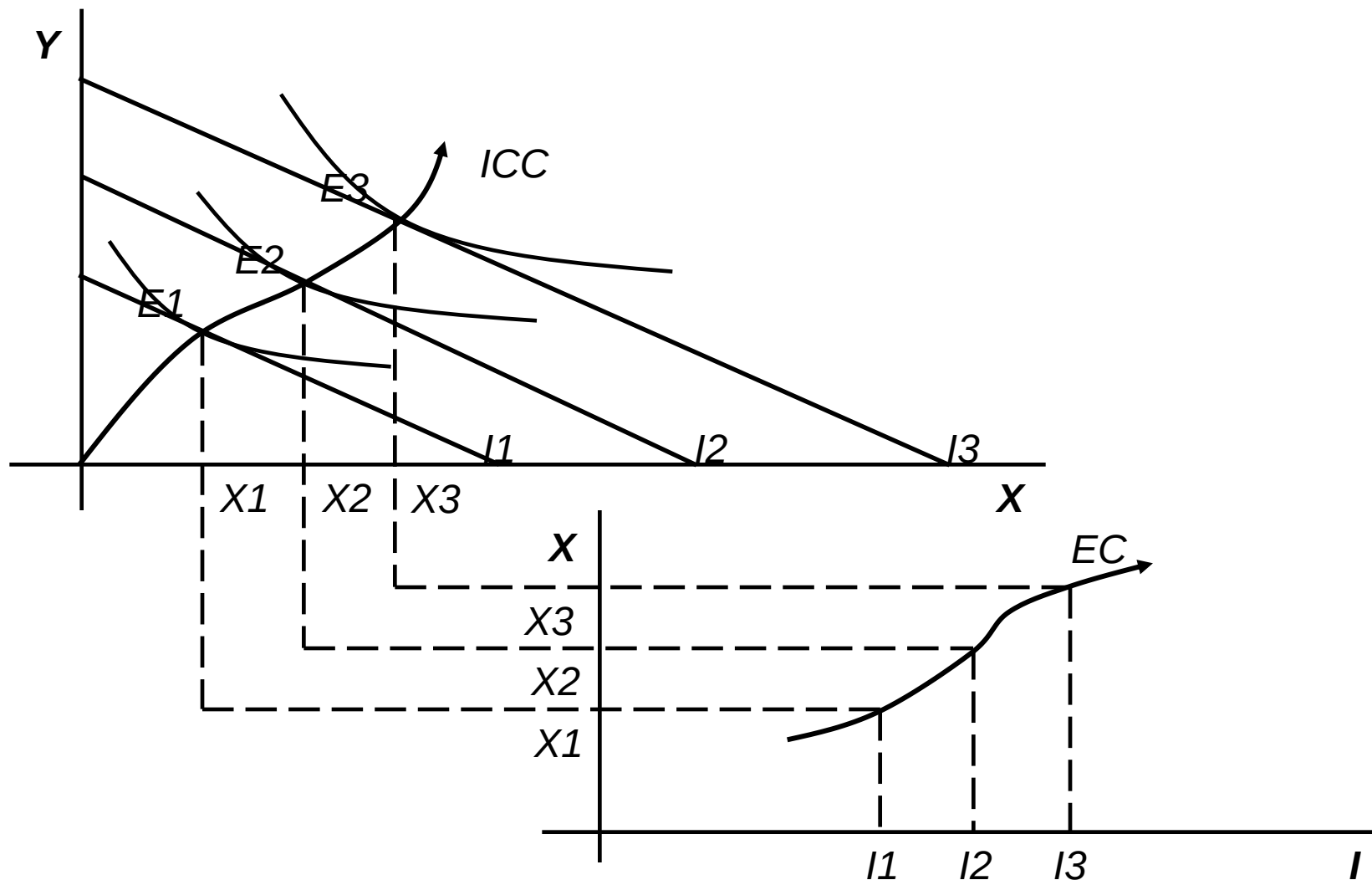
(c) x is inferior farm



Influence of declining prices X



Engels' curve

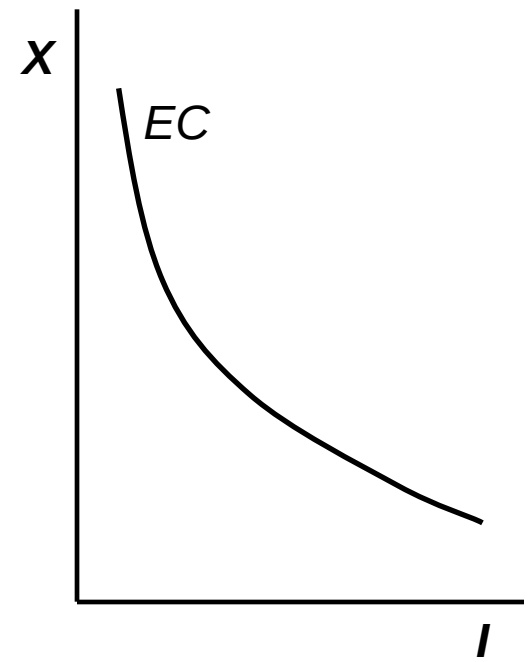
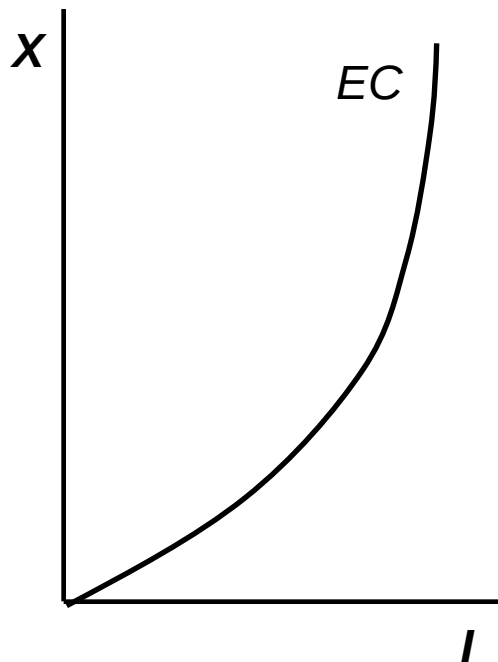
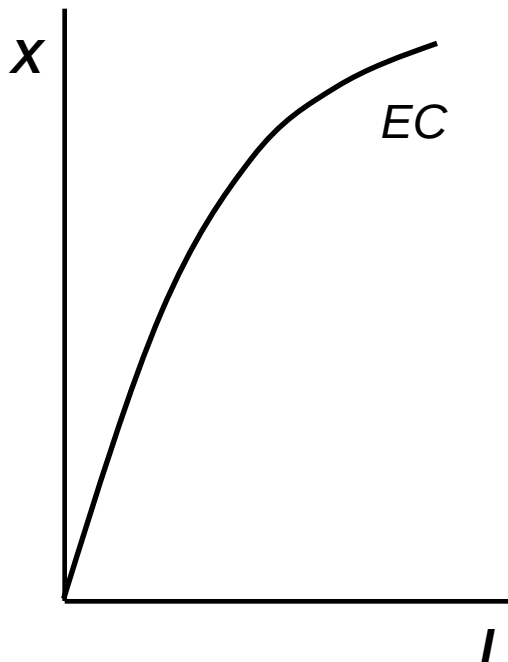


Engels' curve for different goods

(a) Necessary farm

(b) Luxury farm

(c) inferior farm

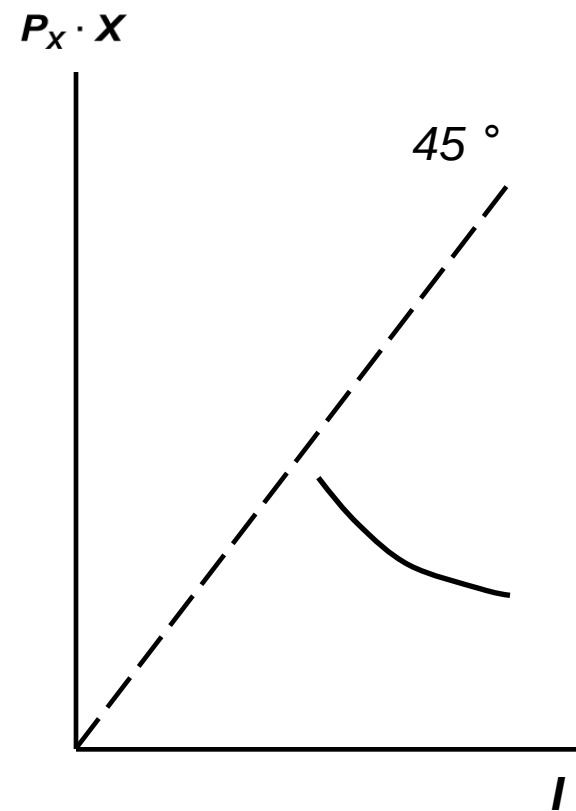
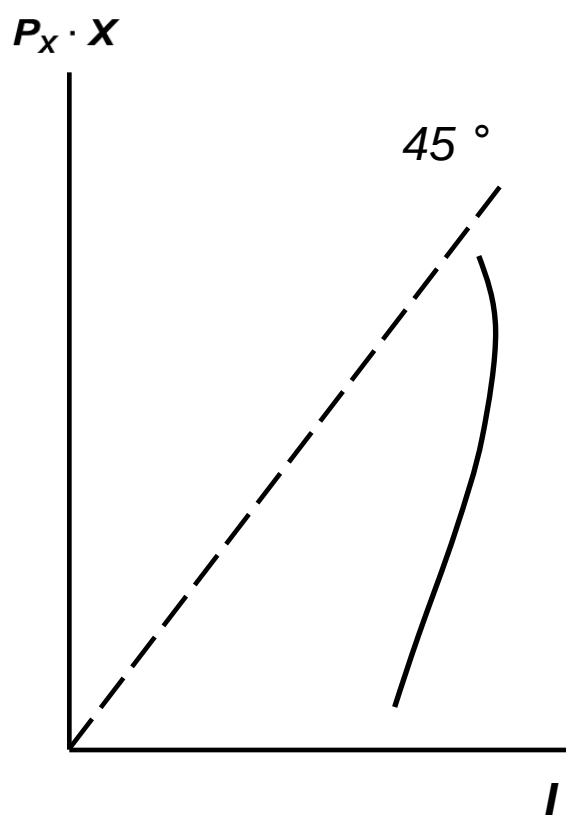
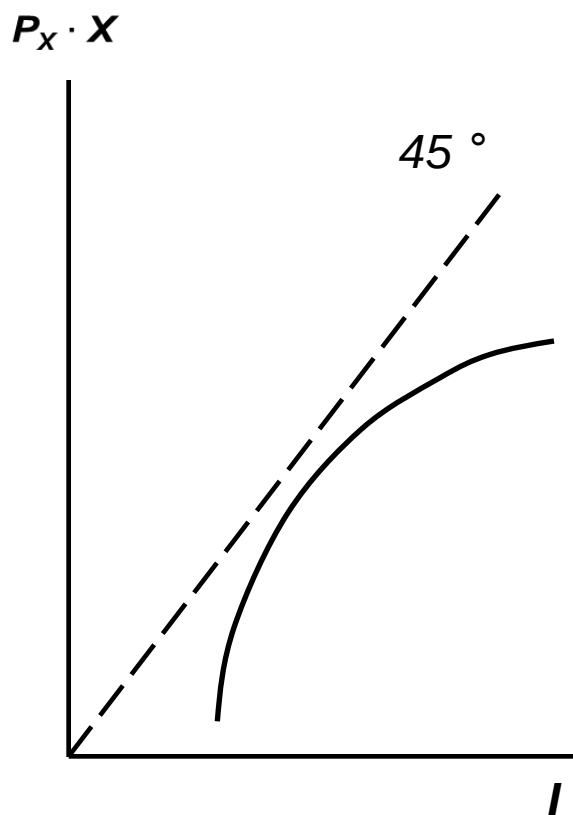


Engels' spending curve

(a) Necessary farm

(b) Luxury farm

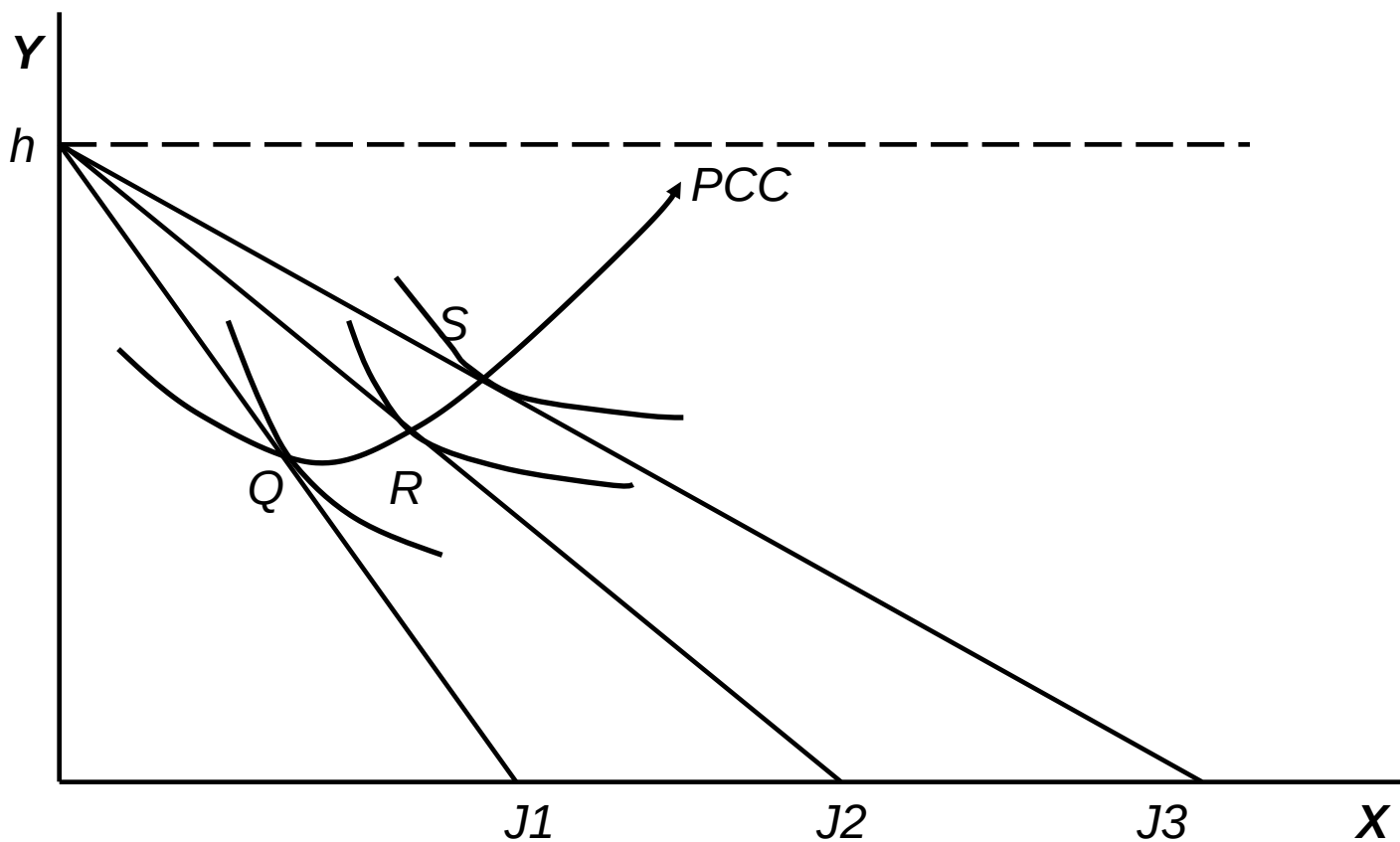
(c) inferior farm



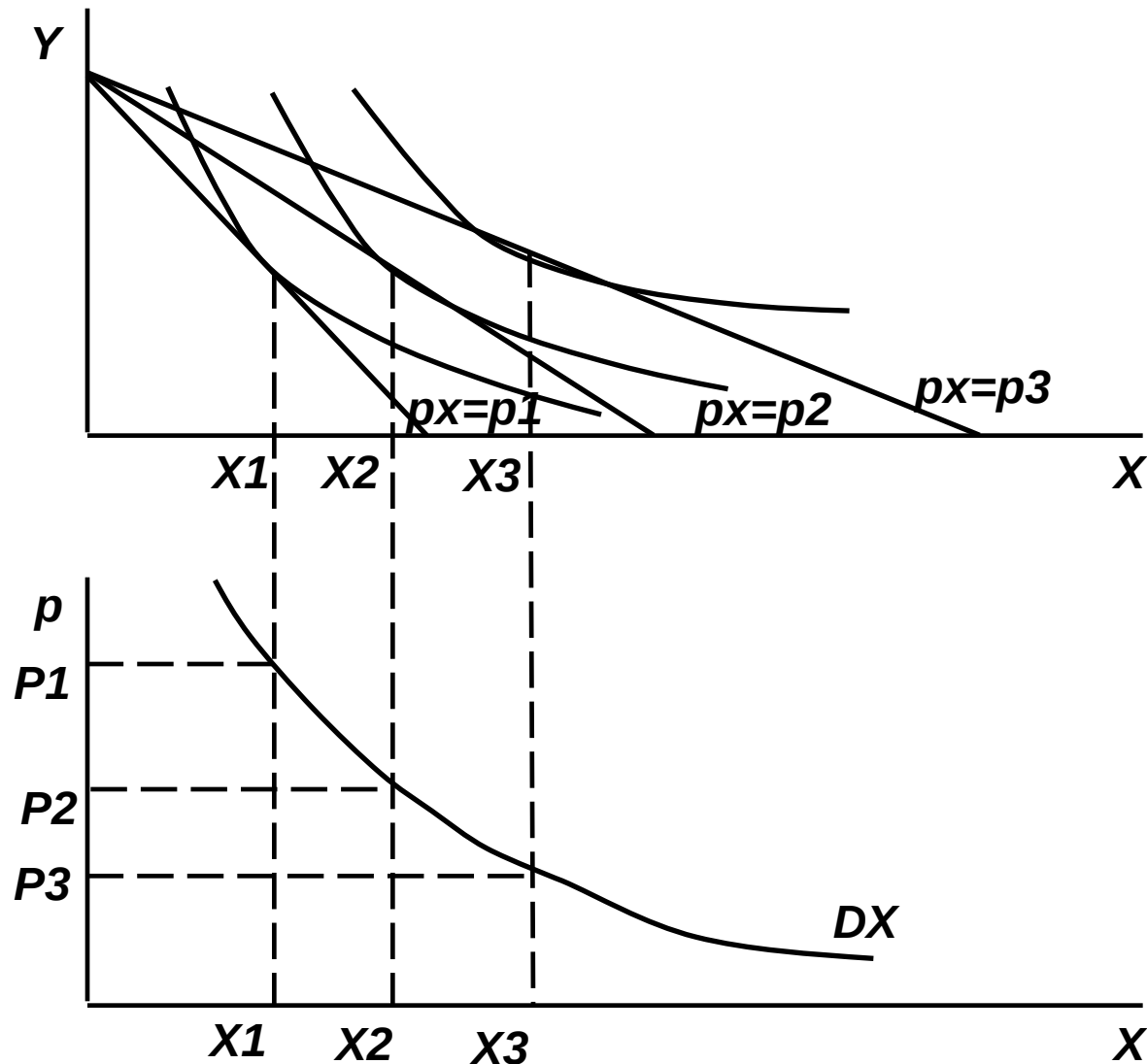
Changes in the price impact on optimum and PCC

- **Price consumption curve (PCC)**

Changes in the price



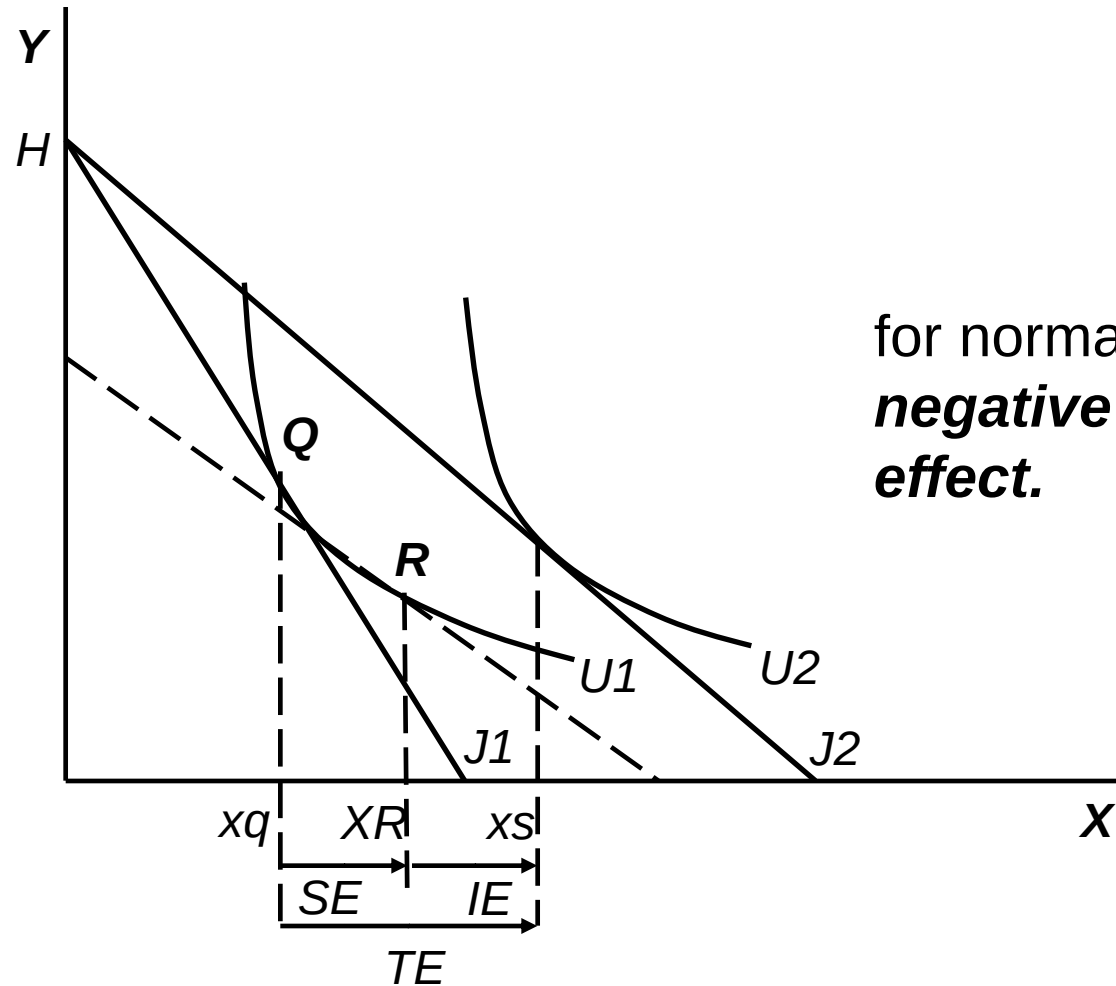
Derivation of demand curve PCC



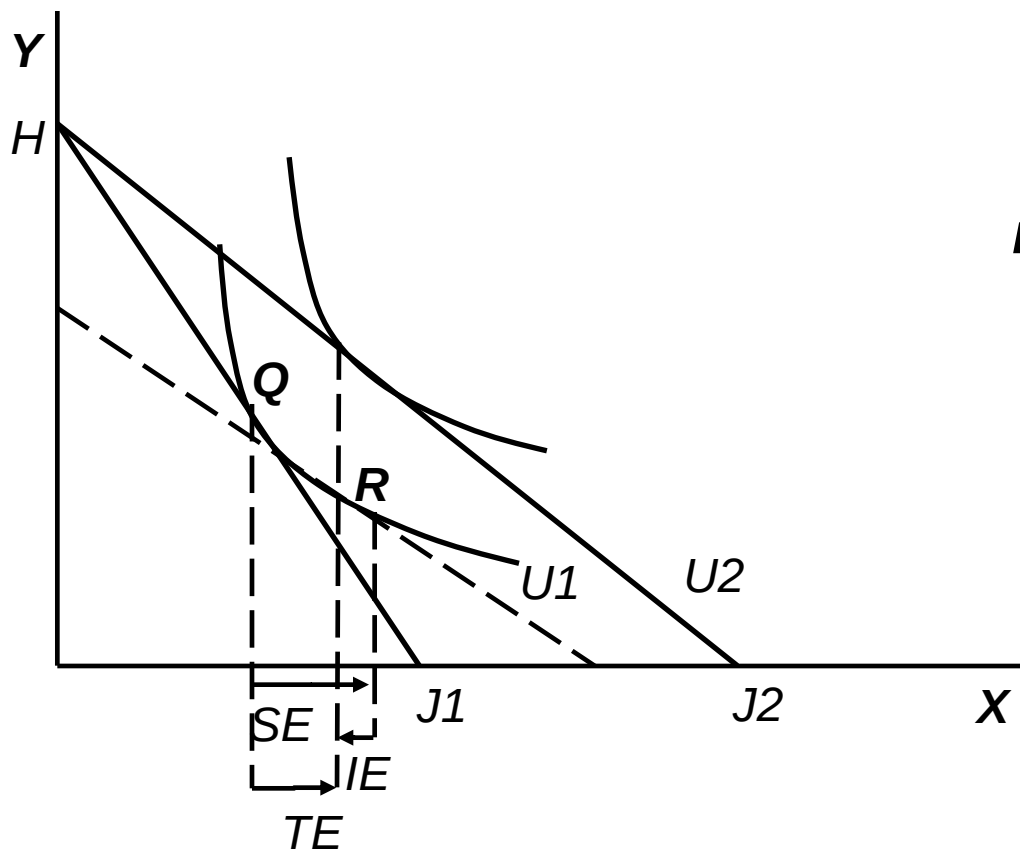
Substitution and income effect

- **Substitution effect**
- **Income effect**

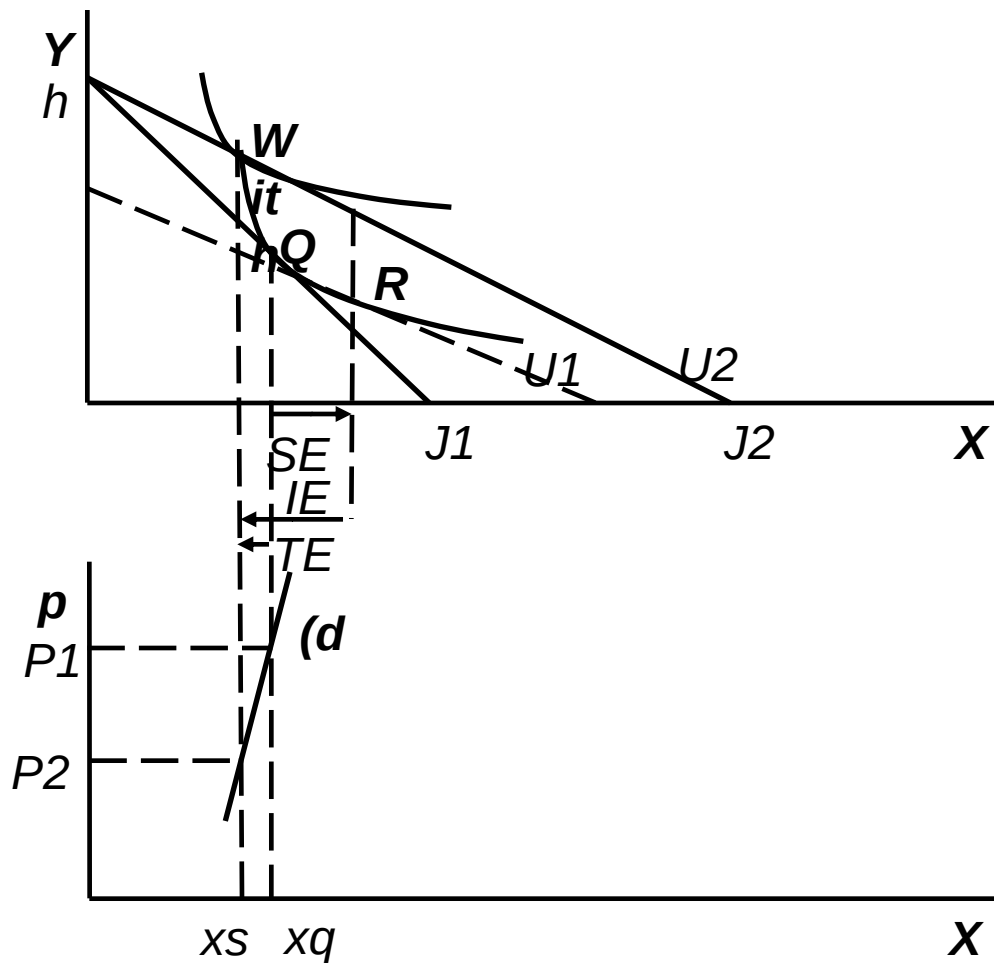
Substitution and income effect



Substitution and income effect



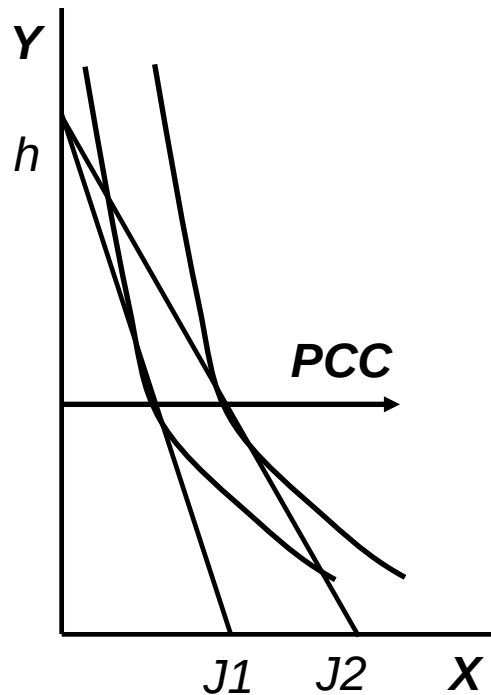
Substitution and income effect giffens' paradox



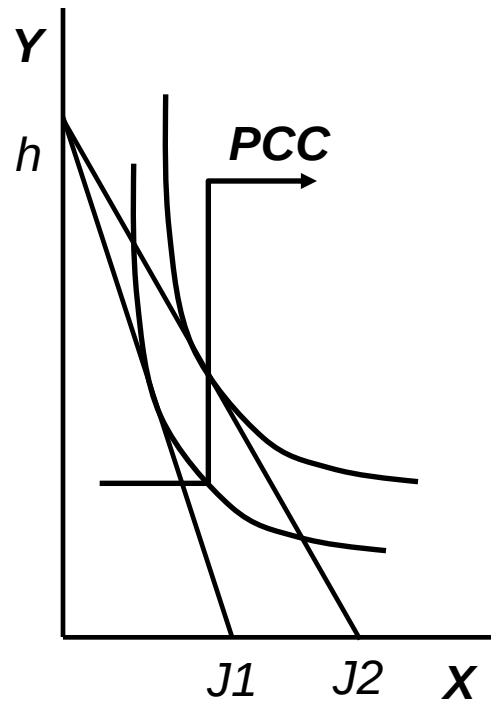
PPC and demand elasticity for farm

X

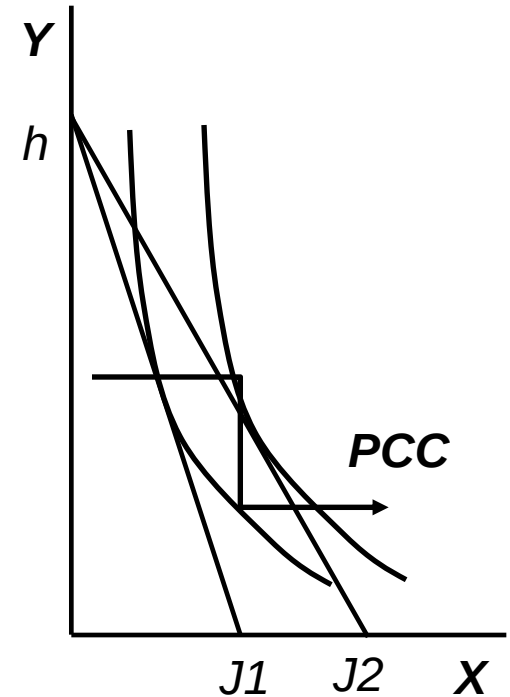
(a) unit



(b) inelastic



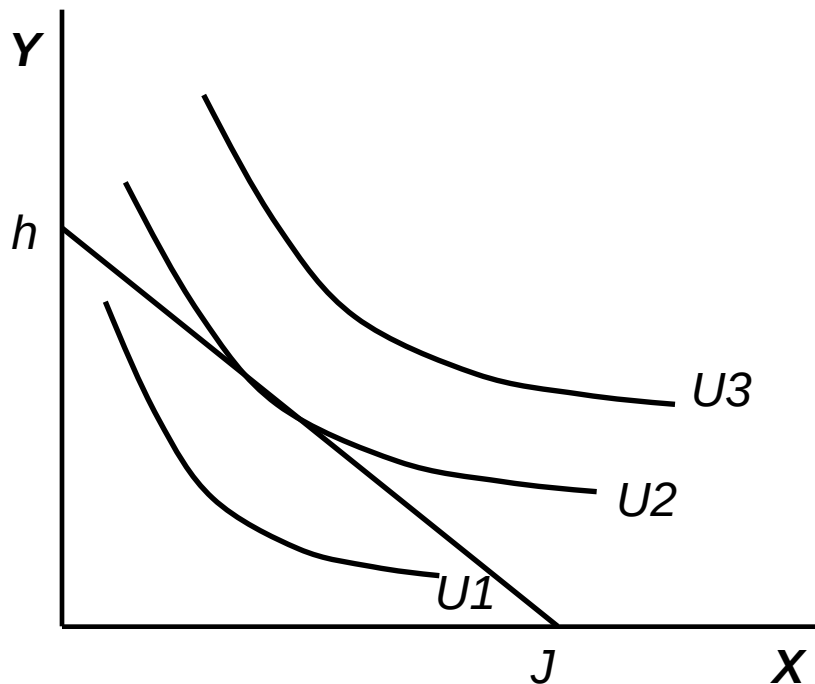
(c) elastic



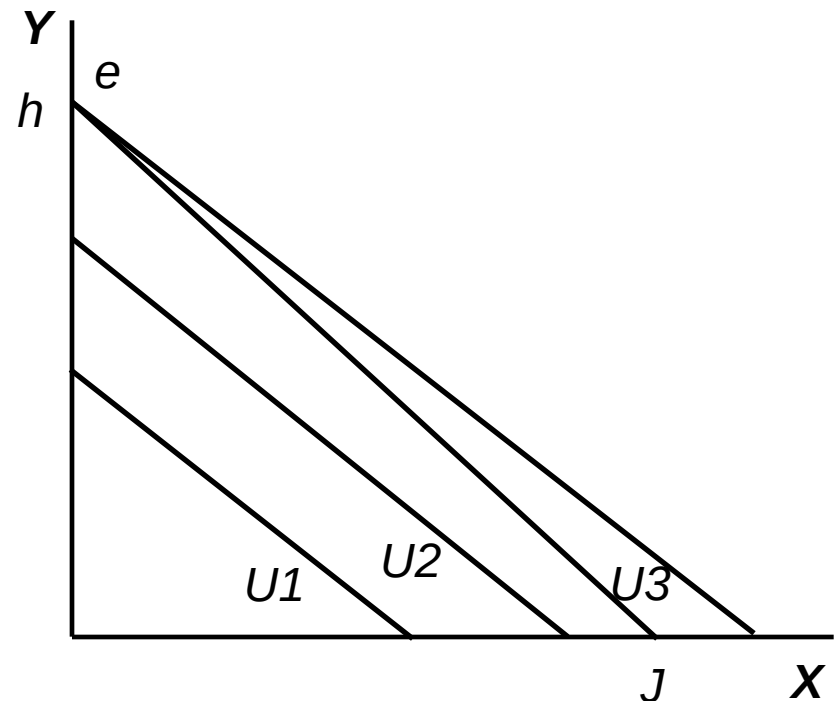
- **Cross-substitution effect**
- **Cross-pension effect**

Goods X and Y are substitutes

(a) ordinary substitutes

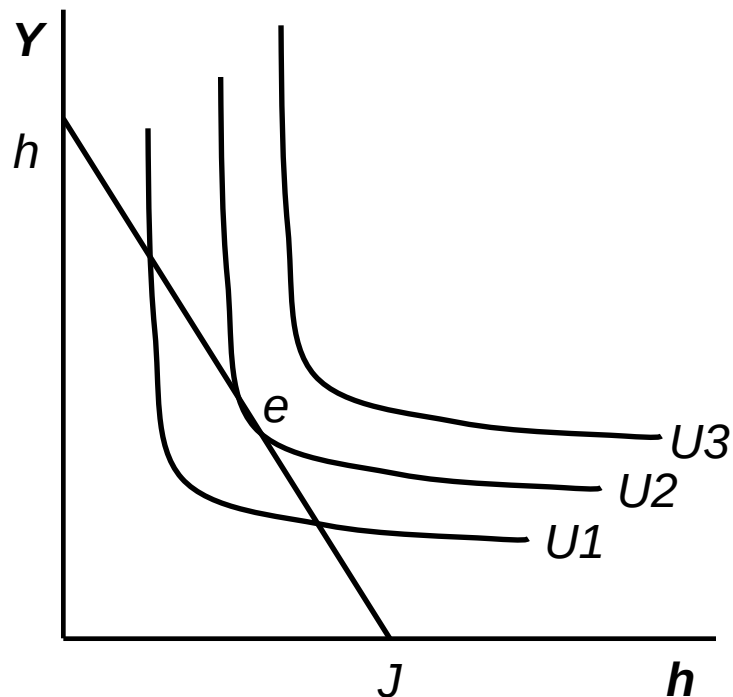


(b) perfect substitutes

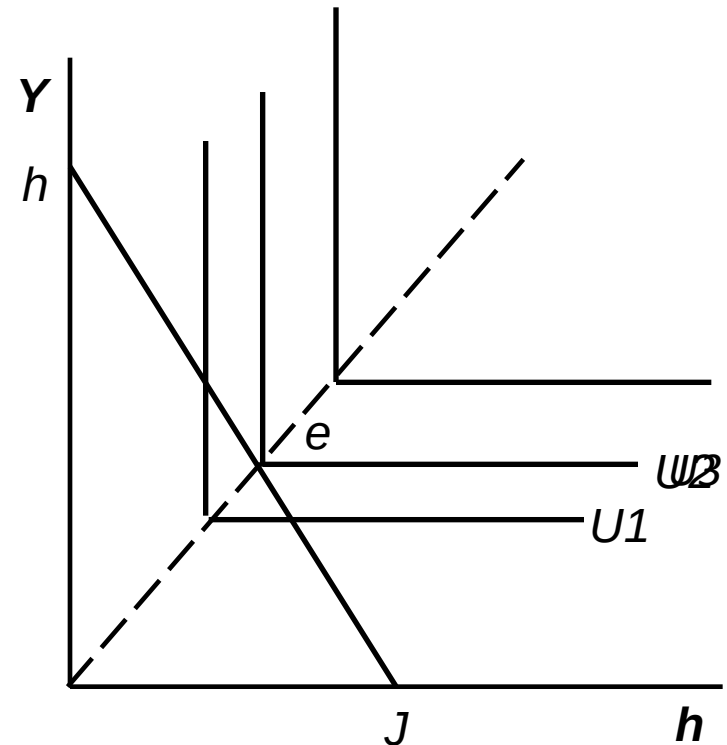


Goods X and Y are komplements

(a) normal komplements



(b) perfect komplements



Consumer decision-making in risk terms and conditions

- The risk
- *Objective probabilities*
- *Subjective probability*

Relationship to the risk

- A person has a **strong aversion** to the risk

concave utility functions

- opposite approach to risk is a **risk searching**

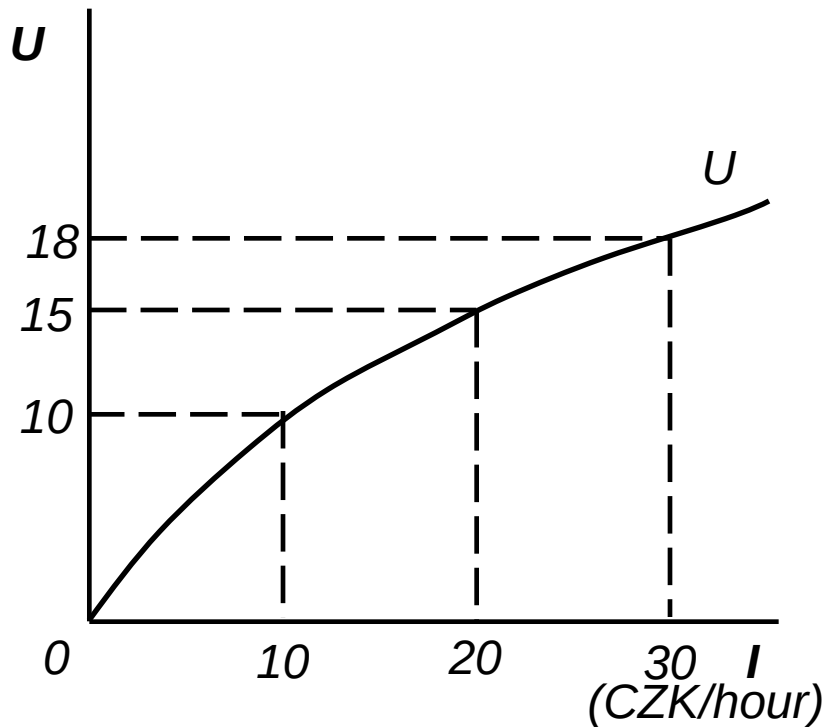
convex utility functions

- **Neutral risk** relationship

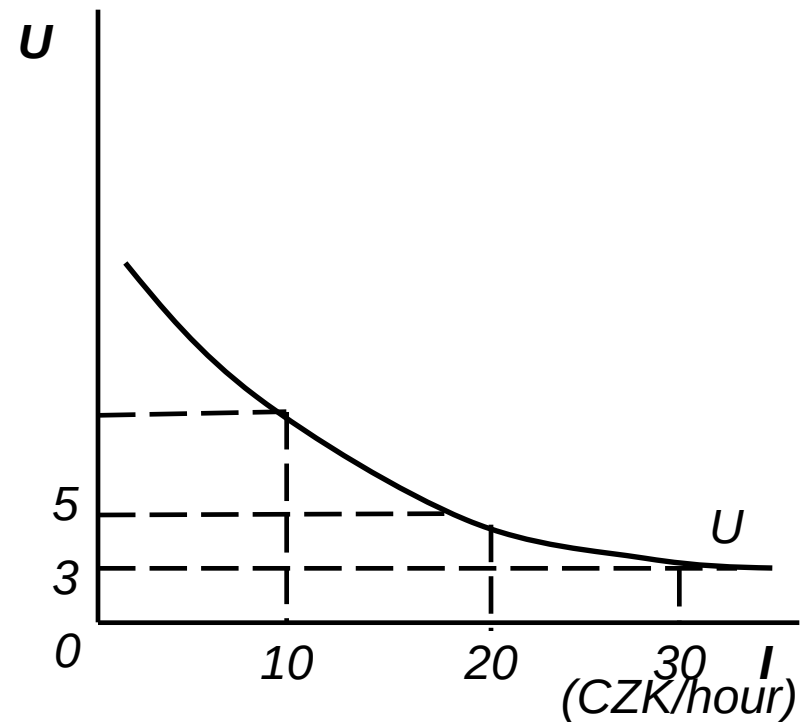
linear utility functions

Aversion to risk

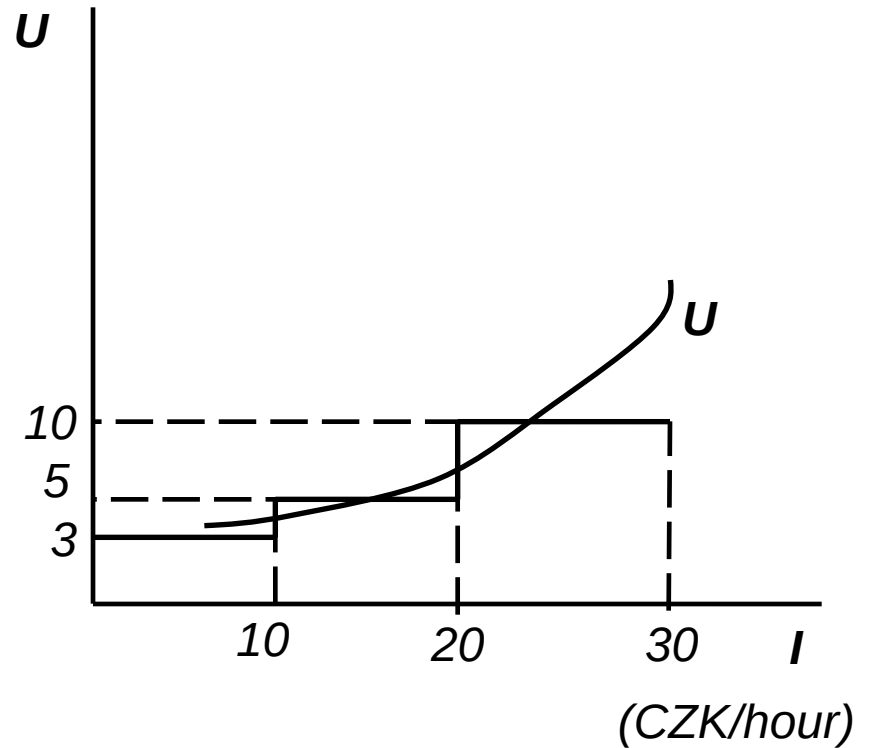
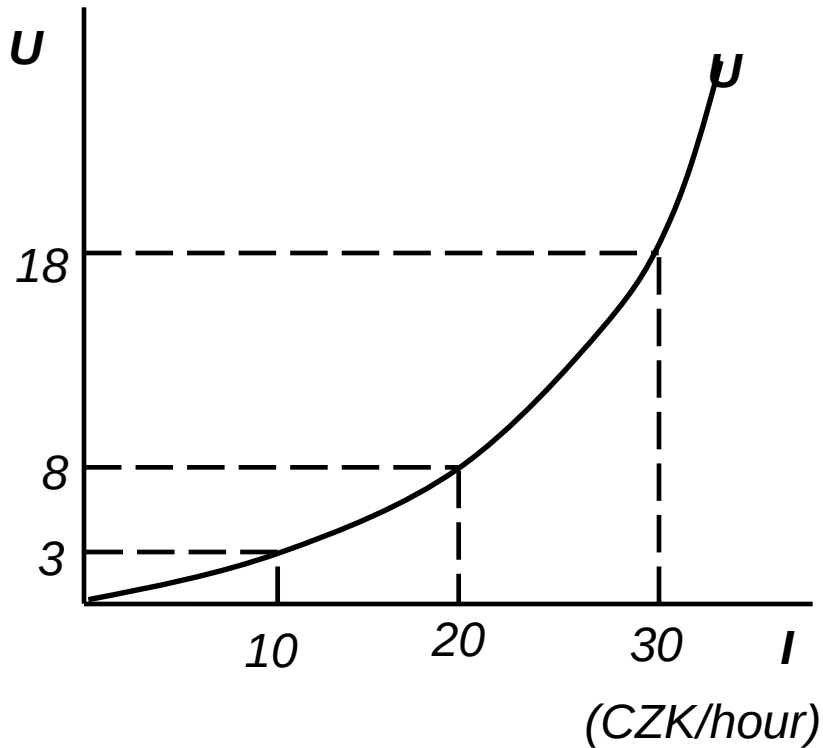
(a) total utility



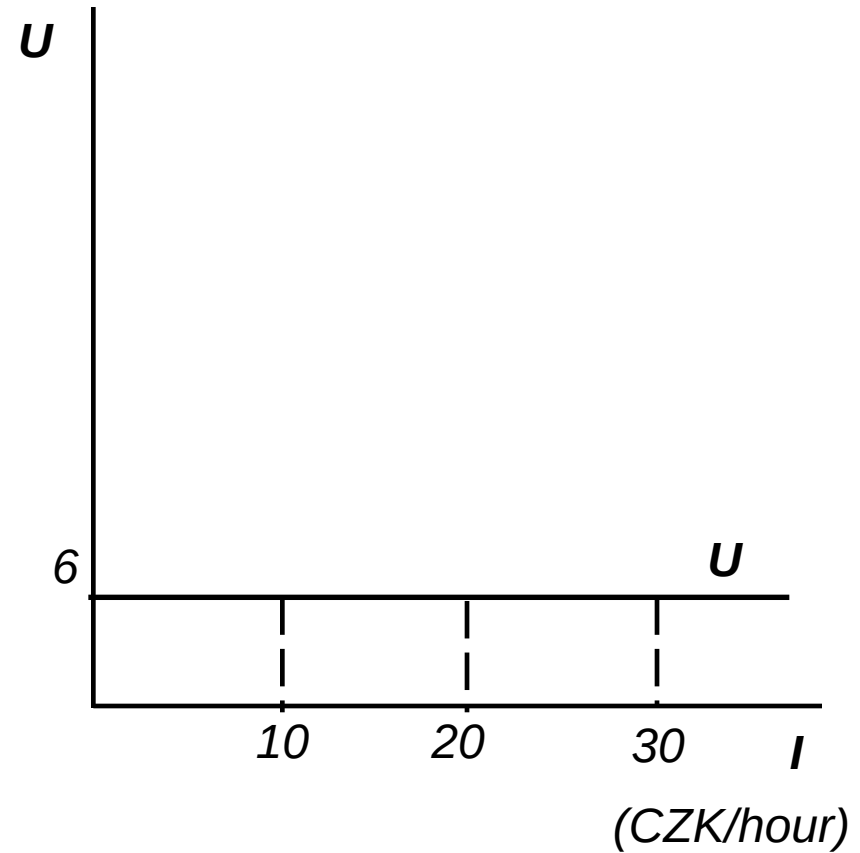
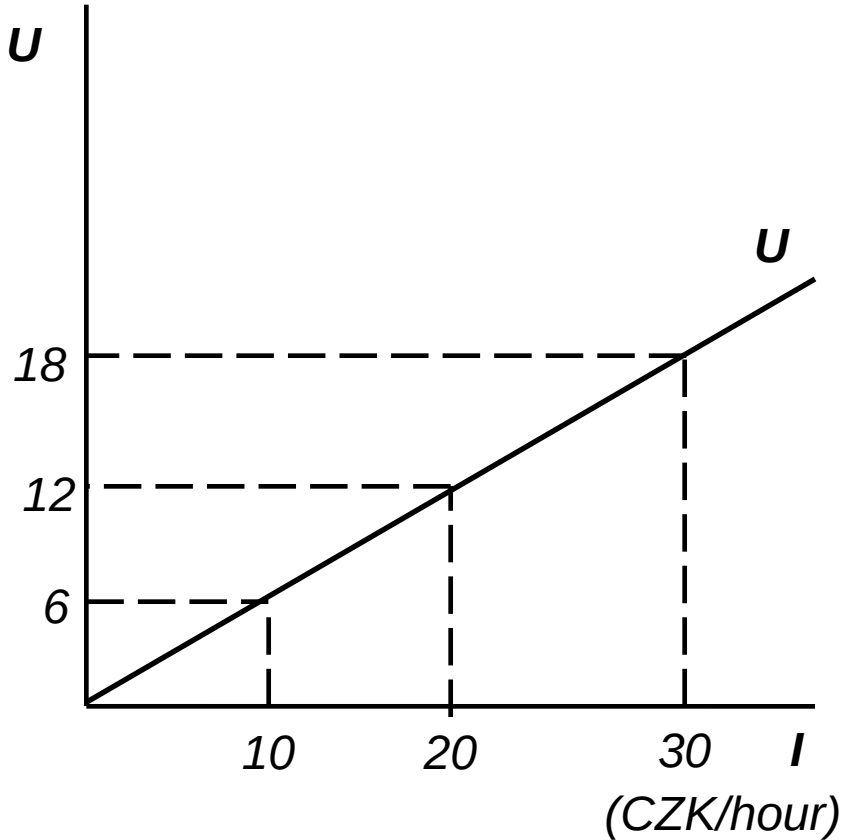
(b) marginal utility



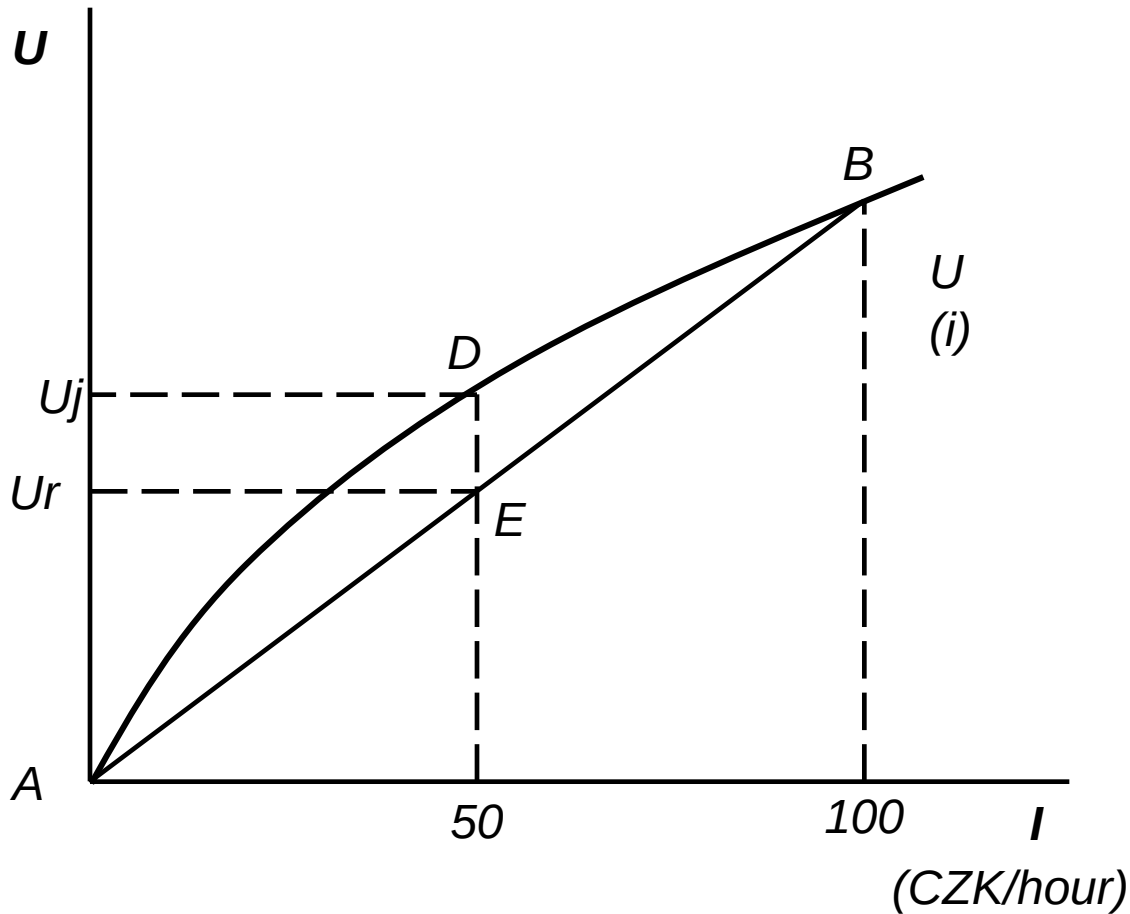
Risk searching



Indifferent to risk

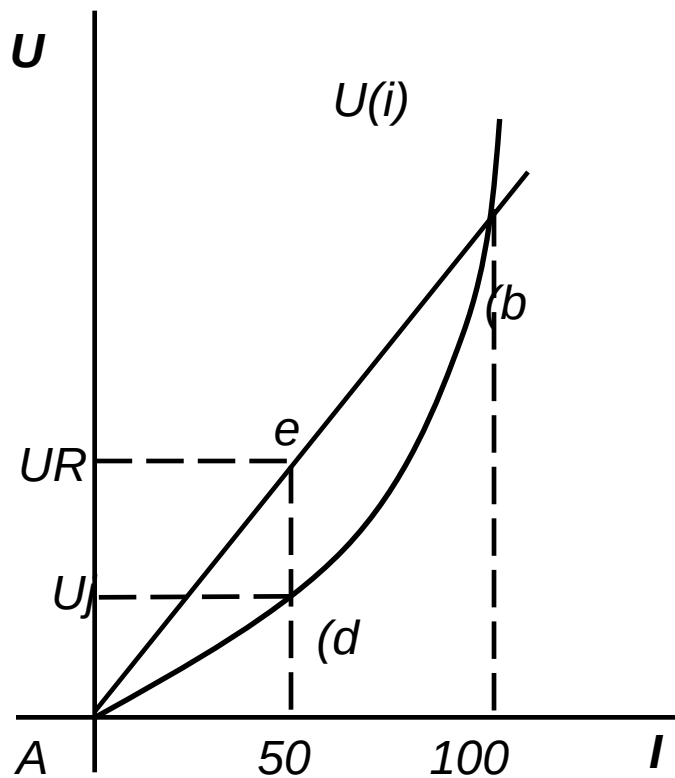


Aversion to risk and fair bet

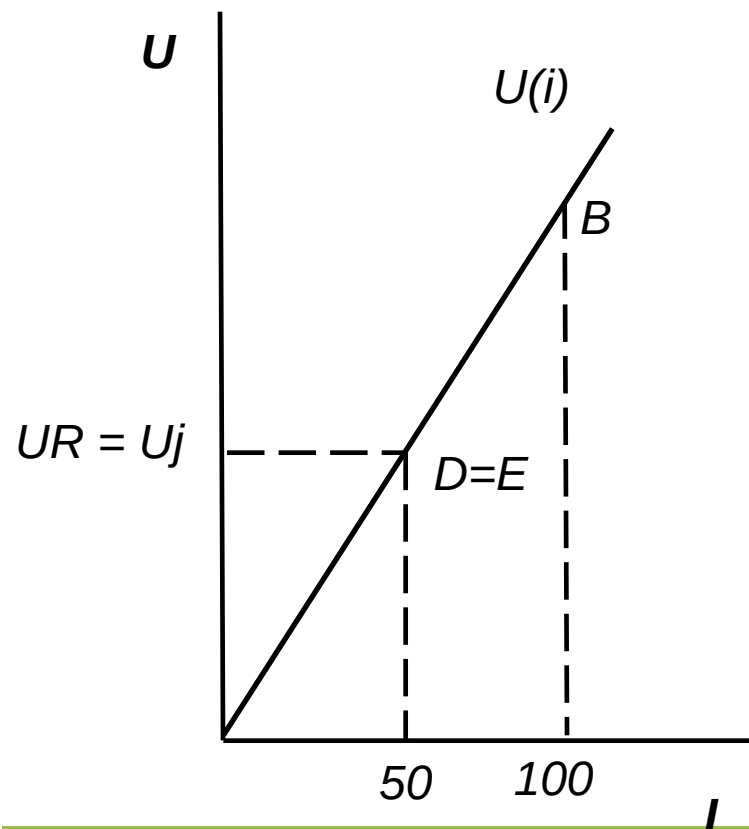


Fair bet, search and risk neutral relationship with risk

(a) search risks

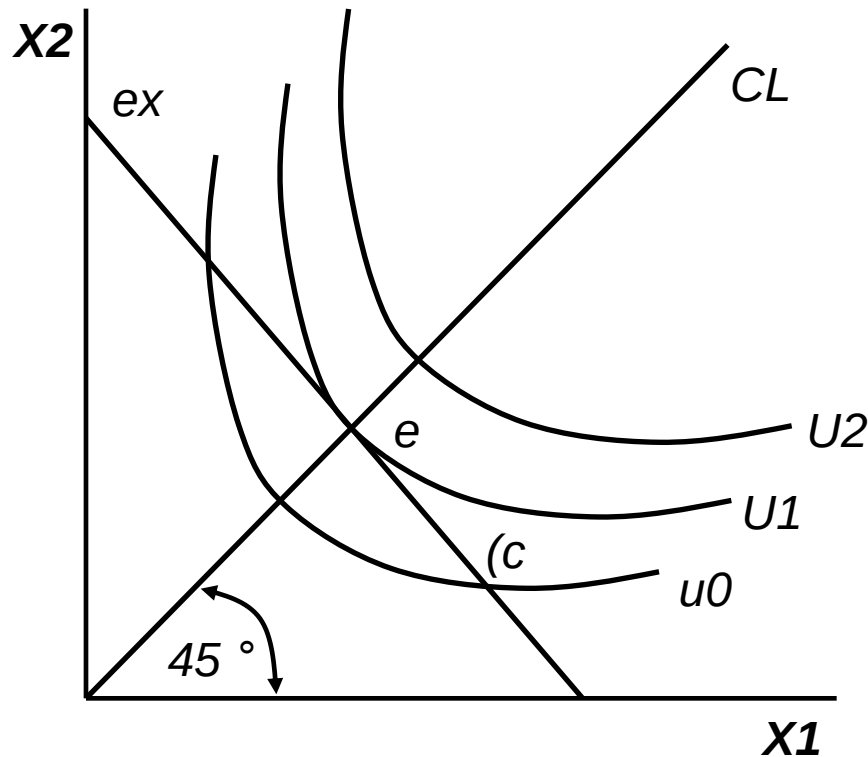


(b) relationship to the risk neutral



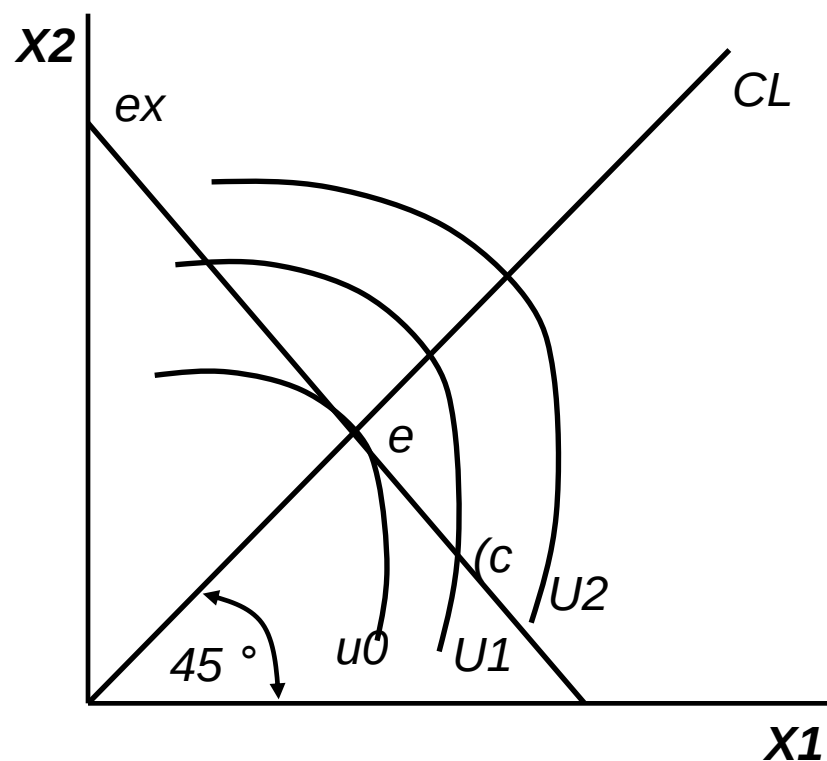
Risk aversion

(a) to the risk aversion



Risk searching

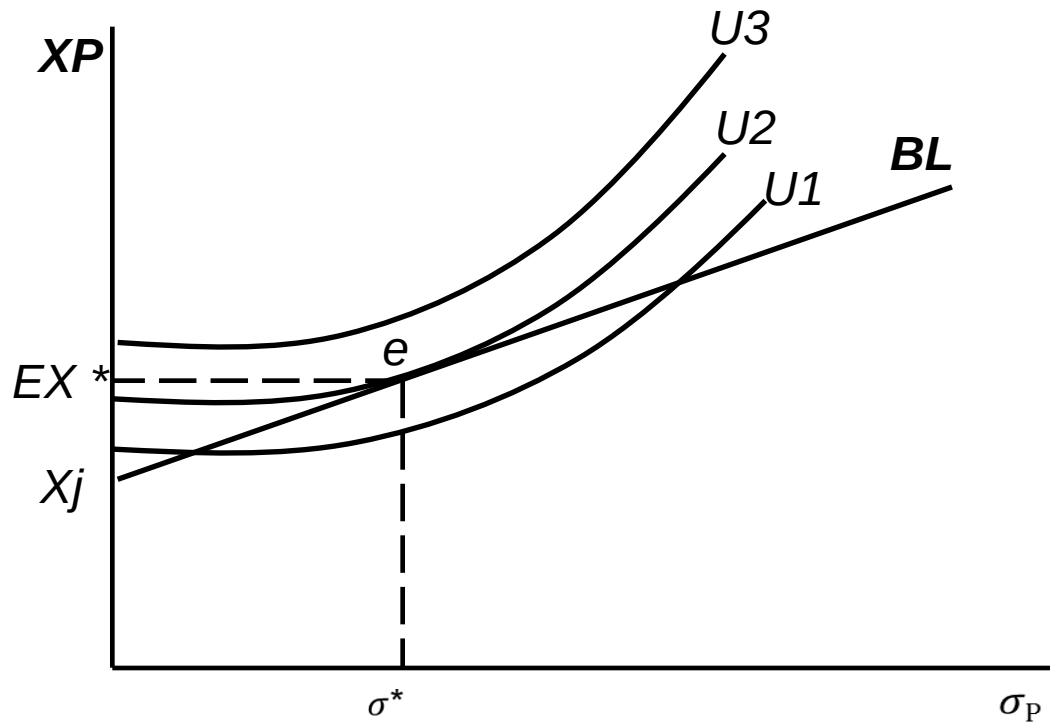
(b) searching for risk



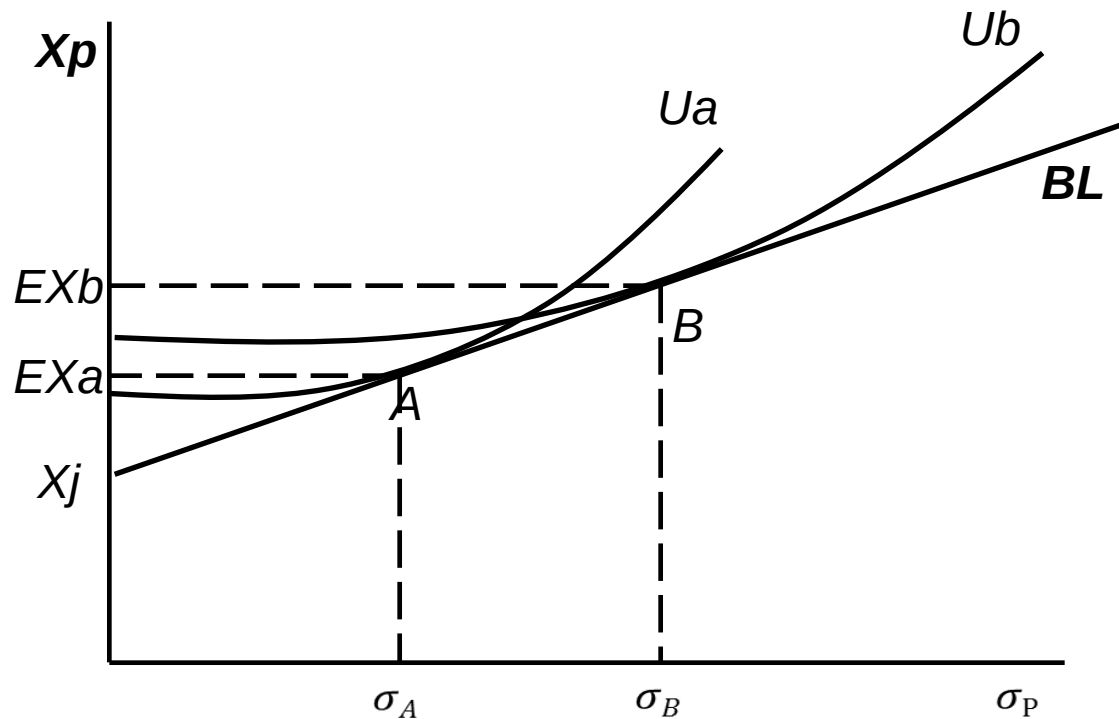
Insurance

- *People with negative relationship to the risk they are willing to give up certain parts of their income in order to avoid the risk. Such a possibility provides them with insurance.*
- **Fair insurance policy**

The choice between risk and yield



Two people with a different approach to risk



Thank you for your attention



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