

Ordinal Utility Theory

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Introduction

According to ordinal school, a consumer is able to rank different combinations of the commodities in order of preference or indifference

An indifference curve is the locus of points which show the different combinations of two commodities a consumer is indifferent about



Indifference Curve

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 Phigher Indifference curves are downward sloping
 Higher Indifference curve represents higher utility

3-Indifference curves are convex to the origin

4-Indifference curves can never intersect







Budget Constraint

The consumer faces two constraints1-Income is limited
2-He has to pay prices for the commodities

Given the budget constraint, the consumer would be in equilibrium where the budget line is tangent to the highest possible IC



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Two important applications of indifference curves are frequently used to consider the effects of

- (*a*) a change in money income and
- (b) a change in the price of one of the two goods



The Paradox of Value

More than two centuries ago, in *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith posed the paradox of value:

"Nothing is more useful than water; but it will scarce purchase anything. A diamond, on the contrary, has scarce any value in use; but a very great quantity of other goods may frequently be had in exchange for it"



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Identify the reason of low price of water and very high price of diamond in line with demand and utility

Diamond-Water Paradox of Value



Water is more useful and is necessary for human life, yet diamonds are valued more highly.



Happy Learning

