### OUTLINE — September 11, 2017

- Model of Supply and Demand, continued
  - Supply
  - Equilibrium
  - Change of Equilibrium
  - Adjustment Process
- The Price Mechanism

Fill in the empty seats
Laptops closed; Cell phones silenced & put away

Announcements sent by e-mail
Extra handouts: in racks outside 532 Evans

### Supply

- For a particular product, what quantity will be offered for sale at each of many prices?
  - Individual firm supply
  - Market supply

Supply Equilibrium Change of Equilibrium Price Mechanism

### Again, need more information

- Define market precisely
  - product characteristics
  - · time period
- Make assumptions explicit
  - · When I ask about response to change in price, assume
  - 1.
  - 3.
  - 4
- "Ceteris Paribus" = "holding all else constant"

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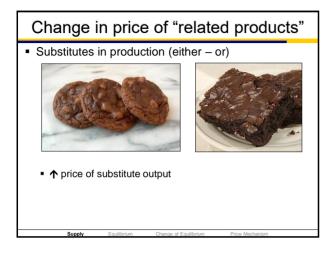
	Sup	ply Curve	Э	
		1 7		
Sun	plv Equilibrium	Change of Equilibrium	Price Mechanism	

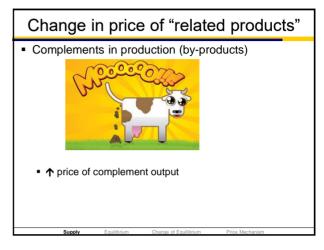
## p and q<sub>S</sub> are <u>Directly Related</u> ■ Terminology important! ✓ <u>Supply</u> ✓ <u>Quantity Supplied</u>

## Change in Input Costs ■ ↑ cost of input Supply Equilibrium Change of Equilibrium Price Mechanism

# What Shifts Supply? ■ Δ p → MOVE ALONG curve ■ Δ anything else → SHIFT OF curve ■ What shifts Supply? Recall our assumptions! ■ If any of these things change, supply shifts 1. 2. 3. 4.

Change in Technology				
<ul><li>better tech</li></ul>	nology			
ı				
Supply	Equilibrium	Change of Equilibrium	Price Mechanism	

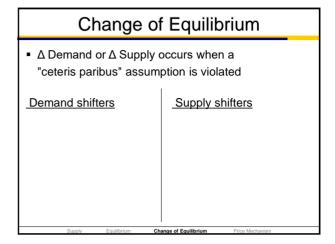


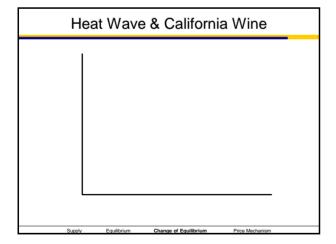


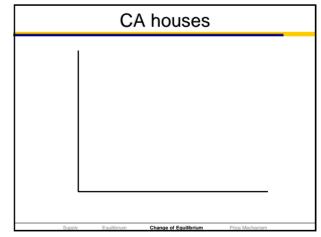
Change in # of Sellers			
■ ↑ # of sellers			
Equilibrium	Change of Equilibrium	Price Mechanism	
	ers	ers	ers

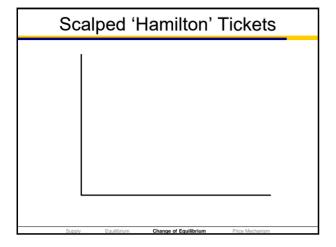
Market Equilibrium			
<ul> <li>When price is at its equilibrium, quantity demanded equals quantity supplied</li> </ul>			
• When $p = p^*$ , $q_D = q_S$	(p* stands for "equilibrium price")		

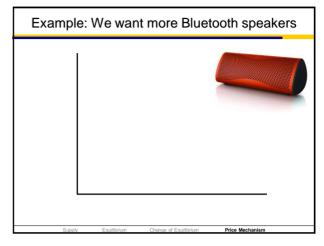
Adjustment Process			
■ If p < p*		■ If p > p	D*
Supply	Equilibrium	Change of Equilibrium	Price Mechanism



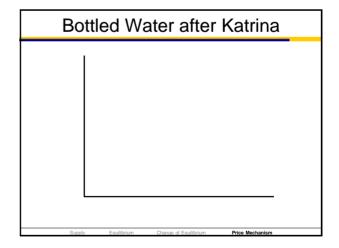








## Price Mechanism Positive economic analysis Determines What is produced "Consumer Sovereignty" For whom



Fairness of distribution (equity)	
Normative economic analysis	
Price-gouging"	

### Bottled H<sub>2</sub>0: Utility or Ability to Pay?

- Utility
  - A measure of satisfaction we derive from consuming a good
- If I'm willing to pay \$20 and you're willing to pay \$1, do I necessarily derive more utility?

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### Who gets bottles of water?

- Price rationing
- Non-price rationing

One of Facilities Principles