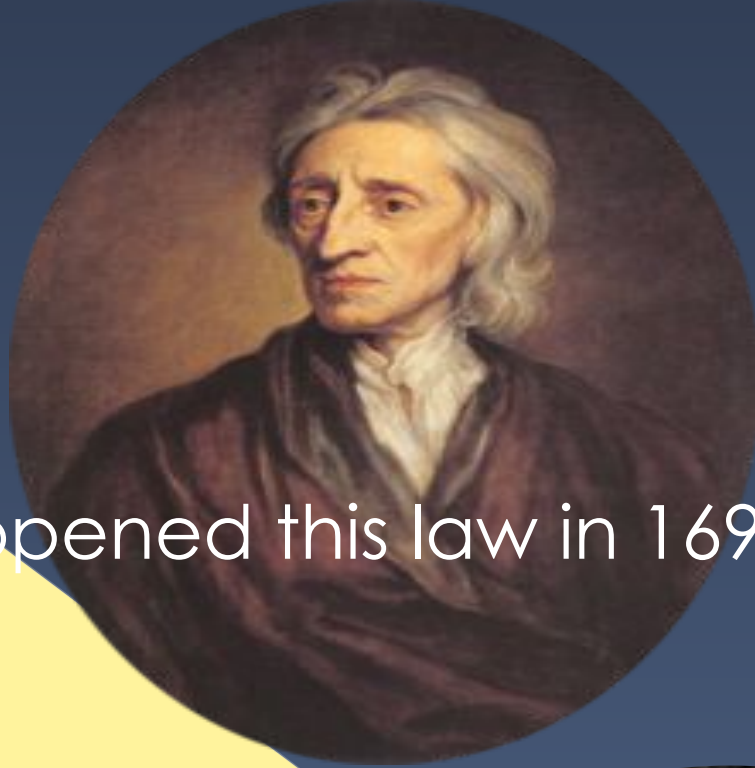


Supply and demand

Apaev Hizar

History

- John Locke's opened this law in 1691
- The phrase "supply and demand" was first used by James Denham-Steuart



supply and demand is an economic model of price determination in a market.

The four basic laws of supply and demand are:

- If demand increases and supply remains unchanged, a shortage occurs, leading to a higher equilibrium price.
- If demand decreases and supply remains unchanged, a surplus occurs, leading to a lower equilibrium price.
- If demand remains unchanged and supply increases, a surplus occurs, leading to a lower equilibrium price.
- If demand remains unchanged and supply decreases, a shortage occurs, leading to a higher equilibrium price.

SUPPLY SCHEDULE

A supply schedule is a table that shows the relationship between the price of a good and the quantity

The determinants of supply follow:

1. Production costs, how much a good costs to be produced
2. The technology used in production, and/or technological advances
3. A good's own price
4. Firms' expectations about future prices
5. Number of suppliers

DEMAND SCHEDULE

A demand schedule, depicted graphically as the demand curve, represents the amount of some good that buyers are willing and able to purchase at various prices

The determinants of demand follow:

1. Income
2. Tastes and preferences
3. Prices of related goods and services
4. Consumers' expectations about future prices and incomes that can be checked
5. Number of potential consumers

Equilibrium

Equilibrium is defined to be the price-quantity pair where the quantity demanded is equal to the quantity supplied, represented by the intersection of the demand and supply curves.

Other markets

- In both classical and Keynesian economics, the money market is analyzed as a supply-and-demand system with interest rates being the price.
- The money supply may be a vertical supply curve.
- The money supply curve is a horizontal line.

Macroeconomic uses of demand and supply

Used to:

- relate money supply and money demand to interest rates.
- relate labor supply and labor demand to wage rates.

