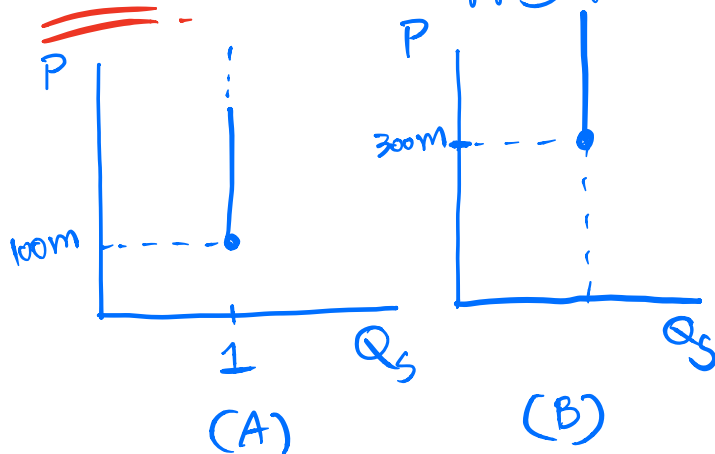
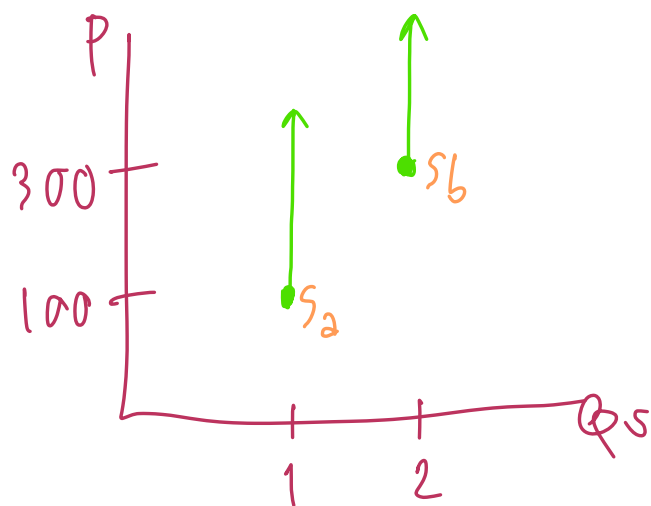


① H.W. - market Supply for kidneys.



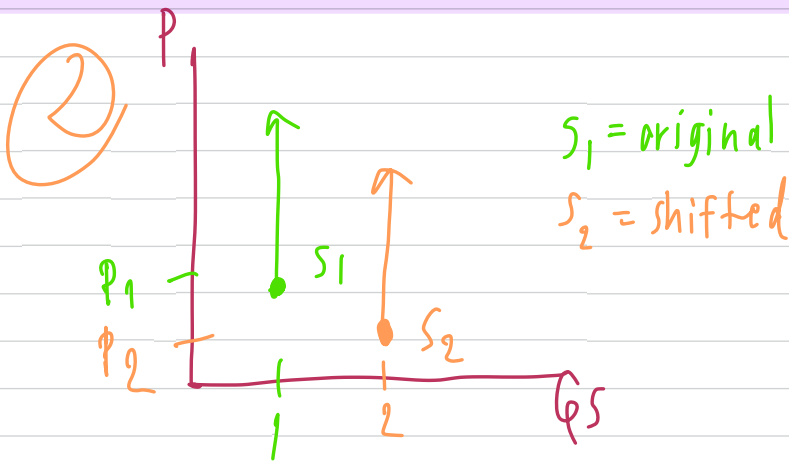
② H.W. How D+S increase in Extreme cases.



①

The graph depicts market supply for kidneys. There are 2 quantities supply from Mr. A & B at different starting point. At S_2 , it means there is 1 quantity supply from Mr. A at price starting from 100 million. And at S_6 , it means

there is another quantity supply from Mr. B at different starting point, 300 millions. So, there are 2 quantities supply for this market at 2 starting points, 100 and 300 million respectively.

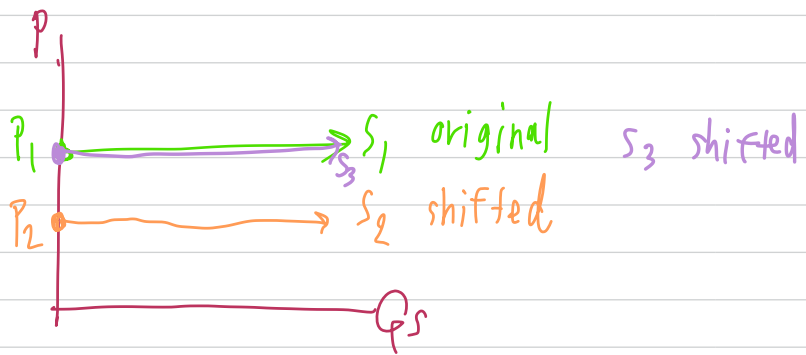


This graph shows that there is supply S_1 at price of P_1 or more. It means sellers are willing to sell at price P_1 or more. After the supply increased, the graph shifted to S_2 at price starting at P_2 .

At p_2 , it means sellers are willing to sell ∞ quantities supply at price starting at p_2 , lower than p_1 .

The reason that makes the starting price of p_2 lower than p_1 is that as the supply increases, it can imply that sellers can access to more goods.

So, they can lower the price because the goods are not rare as before like S_1 situation.



This graph represents the relationship of price and quantity supplied for a particular goods. At S_1 , there are ∞ quantity supplied

at price P_1 . It means sellers are willing to sell ∞ quantity supplied at price of P_1 .

As the supply increased, the graph shifted to S_2 . This mean sellers are willing to sell ∞ quantity supplied at price P_2 . The reason the price can be lower than S_1 is when the quantity supplied or volume increases, the cost of production is lower. So the sellers can sell more goods and can still profitable due to the slump in production cost. And another possible way for me is when the supply increases, the graph isn't change like graph S_3 shown. Even if the production cost can be lower because of the rise in

quantity supplied, sellers do not have to change the price. So, they can be more profitable than s_2 situation. As the graph is ∞ quantity supplied, it can be understood that no matter how much the quantity supplied increases, sellers can always sell at price P_1 .



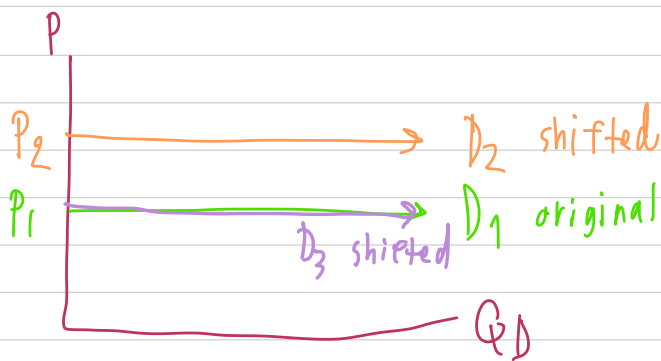
The graph shows the correlation of price and quantity demanded of a particular goods.

At D_1 , it means there is 1 quantity demanded at price P_1 or lower. It can be understood as buyers are willing to buy 1 quantity demanded

at price starting from 0 to d_1 . Then the demand increases, the graph shift from d_1 to d_2 showing that there are 2 quantity demanded.

the price at p_2 is higher than p_1 because as the demands increase, it means this particular goods is wanted in the market.

So, even if the price is higher, buyers is still willing to buy if it is not beyond their potential or higher than price p_2 .



This figure portrays the bond between price

and quantity demanded of a particular goods. At D_1 , it implies that there is ∞ quantity demanded at price p_1 . It means buyers want to buy ∞ unit of goods at price p_1 . As the demand increases, the graph shifted to D_2 . At this point, it can be understood that at price p_2 , buyers are still wanting to buy this goods. The price can be higher because this particular good is a hit in the market as the demand increases. No matter sellers rocket the price, consumers still want to buy. And at D_2 it is more lucrative for sellers. Another possible way if the demand increase is the graph doesn't shift as the D_3 shown.

The cause that the graph doesn't have to shift is at original graph or at D_1 , it is suitable for ∞ quantity demanded. So when the demand increases, the quantity demanded is still ∞ . And nothing have to change. But I think at D_3 it is not that lucrative for sellers. They can increase the price as situation D_2 because the increase of demand is their opportunity to sell. They can increase the price and many buyers still want to buy because this particular goods is a hit in the market.