

HW#4 From Problem and Applications of Mankiw book, Chapter 4 The Market Forces of Supply and Demand

3. Consider the market for minivans. For each of the events listed here, identify which of the determinants of demand or supply are affected. Also indicate whether demand or supply increases or decreases. Then draw a diagram to show the effect on the price and quantity of minivans.

~~a. People decide to have more children.~~

b. A strike by steelworkers raises steel prices.

~~c. Engineers develop new automated machinery for the production of minivans.~~

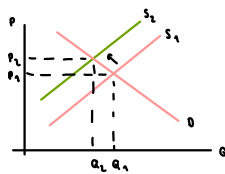
~~d. The price of sports utility vehicles rises.~~

e. A stock market crash lowers people's wealth.

how quantity change + state equilibrium condition

#1 Answer only part (b) and (e). Follow the instruction of the question and, in addition, and describe the market mechanism that causes the change in the market equilibrium.

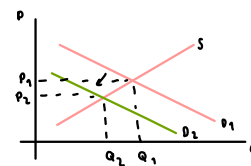
b) - the determinant that got effected : price + quality + availability of input
- the supply curve will decrease since the price of the steel is getting higher



- excess demand
- quantity demanded decrease but
the price increase

e) - the determinant that got effected : income

- the demand curve will decrease because people with less income will demand less of normal goods



- excess supply
- the quantity demanded decrease
and the price is also decrease

excess D or S

11. Suppose that the price of basketball tickets at your college is determined by market forces. Currently, the demand and supply schedules are as follows:

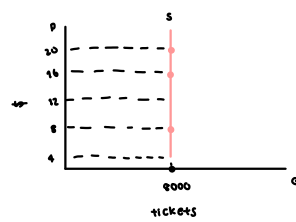
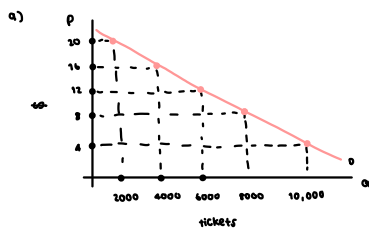
Price	Quantity Demanded	Quantity Supplied
\$4	10,000 tickets	8,000 tickets
8	8,000	8,000
12	6,000	8,000
16	4,000	8,000
20	2,000	8,000

- Draw the demand and supply curves. What is unusual about this supply curve? Why might this be true?
- What are the equilibrium price and quantity of tickets?
- Your college plans to increase total enrollment next year by 5,000 students. The additional students will have the following demand schedule:

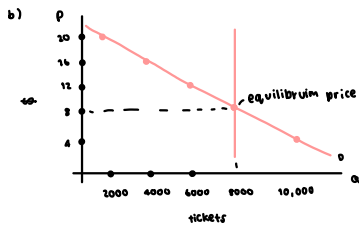
Price	Quantity Demanded
\$4	4,000 tickets
8	3,000
12	2,000
16	1,000
20	0

Now add the old demand schedule and the demand schedule for the new students to calculate the new demand schedule for the entire college. What will be the new equilibrium price and quantity?

#2



- the supply curve is unusual because the curve is inelastic
 - this could be true since the number of tickets is prepared in a certain amount per each price



c)

price (\$)	quantity demand (new + old)
4	14 000
8	11 000
12	9 000
16	6 000
20	2 000

