



Why does the price stop there?

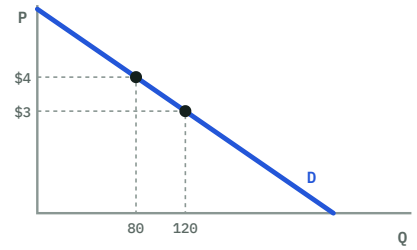
One market, two curves, one price: ice cream cones on a busy beach.

1

Demand

the buyers

- **Demand curve** → how much buyers want at each price. Slopes **down**.
- **Law of demand** → price ↑ ⇒ quantity demanded ↓
- Beach: **Demand** = $240 - 40P$ → at \$3, 120 cones/hour
- **demand** = the whole curve · **quantity demanded** = one point

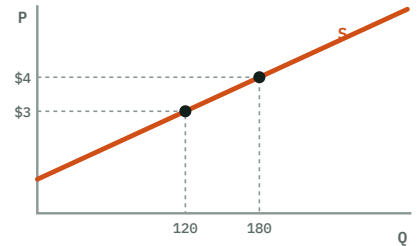


2

Supply

the sellers

- **Supply curve** → how much sellers offer at each price. Slopes **up**.
- **Law of supply** → price ↑ ⇒ quantity supplied ↑
- Beach: **Supply** = $60(P - 1)$ → nothing at \$1, +60 per extra \$1
- **supply** = the whole curve · **quantity supplied** = one point

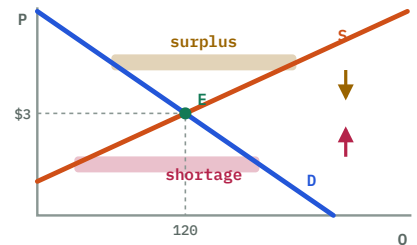


3

Equilibrium

where they meet

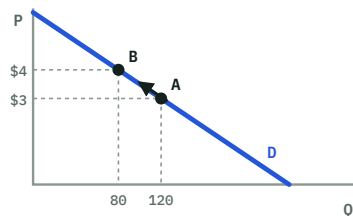
- **Quantity demanded = quantity supplied** → **\$3** and **120** cones/hour
- Price too high → **SURPLUS** unsold cones → price falls ↓
- Price too low → **SHORTAGE** queues → price rises ↑
- Nobody decides it: the **invisible hand** (Adam Smith)
- $240 - 40P = 60P - 60$ → $300 = 100P$ → $P = 3$ →
 $Q = 240 - 120 = 120$



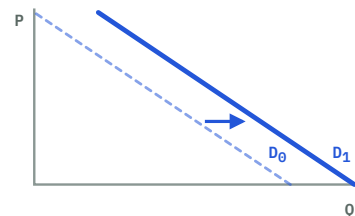
4

Move or shift?

the key question



The good's own price changes
→ move **along** the curve
→ change in **quantity demanded**



Anything else changes
→ the **whole curve** shifts
→ change in **demand**

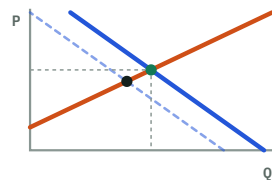
DEMAND SHIFTERS weather · tastes · income · price of related goods (popsicles) · number of buyers

SUPPLY SHIFTERS input costs (cream) · technology · number of shops

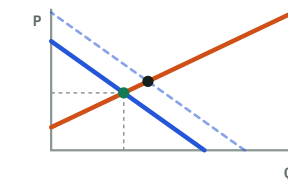
5

After a shift

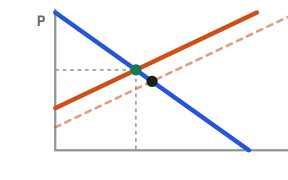
four cases



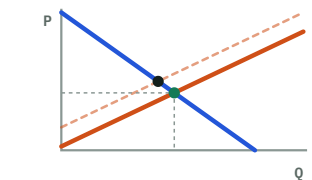
Demand ↑ heatwave
 $P \uparrow Q \uparrow \cdot \$3.50, 150$



Demand ↓ rainy day
 $P \downarrow Q \downarrow \cdot \$2.50, 90$



Supply ↓ cream costs more
 $P \uparrow Q \downarrow \cdot \$3.50, 100$



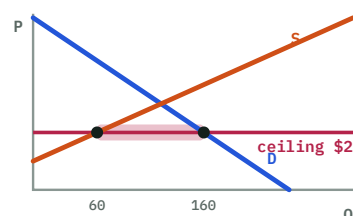
Supply ↑ faster machine
 $P \downarrow Q \uparrow \cdot \$2.50, 140$

More cones sold ≠ supply shifted. In the heatwave only demand moves; the shops move **along** the same supply curve (120 → 150).

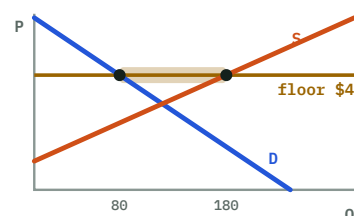
6

Price controls

rules on the price



Price ceiling = legal maximum below \$3 →
SHORTAGE
at \$2: want 160, offered 60 → 100 short



Price floor = legal minimum above \$3 →
SURPLUS
at \$4: want 80, offered 180 → 100 unsold