

## Market Equilibrium Price ( ) Notes

- Assuming competition exists in the marketplace, price are determined in a \_\_\_\_\_ through the interaction of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- This means that without government intervention, the " \_\_\_\_\_ " of the marketplace coordinates the quantities that consumers are willing and able to purchase ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) and that producers are willing and able to provide for sale ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) at various prices at a particular point in time.
- When the market matches up the two sides ( \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ ) of the market, a \_\_\_\_\_ is determined. This market price is the price at which all that is \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.
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### Equilibrium in the Marketplace

- The  $P_e$  (price equilibrium) = \_\_\_\_\_
- The  $Q_e$  (quantity equilibrium) = \_\_\_\_\_
- At market price, what is the relationship of  $Q_S$  \_\_\_\_\_  $Q_D$
- Because of this relationship, the market is said to be in \_\_\_\_\_ at the market price. Therefore, the market price is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ price ( $P_e$ ) and the quantity at the market price is called the \_\_\_\_\_ quantity or the  $Q_e$ . The market price and quantity price ( $P_e$  and  $Q_e$ ) are found at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the supply and demand curves.

## Disequilibrium in the Marketplace

- If the seller or sellers decide to raise the price of the good above the market price ( $P_e$ ) from \$2 to \$3, then

\_\_\_\_\_ P above  $P_e$   
\_\_\_\_\_ QD \_\_\_\_\_ QS  
\_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_ D  
QD \_\_\_\_\_ QS

Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_

- If a seller or sellers decide to lower the price of the good below the market price ( $P_e$ ) from \$2 to \$1, then

P \_\_\_\_\_  $P_e$   
\_\_\_\_\_ QD \_\_\_\_\_ QS  
\_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_ D  
At the new lower price  
QD \_\_\_\_\_ QS

Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_.

## How the market price is changed

- If a seller raises or lowers his/her price above or below the market equilibrium price ( $P_e$ ), the result will be a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. This is because the change in price simply causes a movement along the demand or supply curves. This movement changes only the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_, thus changing QD and QS to no longer be in balance.
- For the market price to change, there must be a new intersection of supply and demand; thus, the market price changes only if there has been a change in \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ resulting from a change in \_\_\_\_\_. Such changes will cause \_\_\_\_\_ in the supply and demand curves, resulting in a new intersection therefore a new \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Effects of changes of supply and demand on market price

Increase in demand \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_ Pe \_\_\_\_\_ Qe

Decrease in demand \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_ Pe \_\_\_\_\_ Qe

Increase in supply \_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_ Pe \_\_\_\_\_ Qe

Decrease in supply \_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_ Pe \_\_\_\_\_ Qe

## Government Interventions:

- People/businesses complain to the government:
  - Prices are too high
  - Prices are too low
- The government helps out
  - By lowering prices
  - By raising prices

### Government interventions in the market place

- Sometimes the government intervenes in the operation of the \_\_\_\_\_ because demands have been made on the government to do something about market prices that are "\_\_\_\_\_ " or "\_\_\_\_\_ ". The government takes action in these instances to place legal barriers on the market that will not allow the \_\_\_\_\_ to fall below a certain price or to \_\_\_\_\_ above a certain price. These legal barriers are identified and defined below:

#### Price Floor/Ceiling

\_\_\_\_\_ - a legal minimum price below the which price of a good is not allowed to fall (i.e., \_\_\_\_\_ ) (creates surpluses)

\_\_\_\_\_ - a legal maximum price above which the price of a good is not allowed to rise (i.e., \_\_\_\_\_ ) (creates shortage)

- To be effective, a minimum price must be place \_\_\_\_\_ the equilibrium price. Such a price will create a \_\_\_\_\_.
- To be effective, a maximum price must be place \_\_\_\_\_ the equilibrium price. Such a price will create a \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 4 things to remember

- Subsidy always leads to a increase in supply
- Increased technology always leads to increased supply
- Increase in price leads to increase in QS- law of supply
- Decrease in price leads to increase in QD- law of demand

