## UNIT 6 ELASTICITY

## STUDY OBJECTIVES

- Define elasticity
- Discuss price elasticity of demand
- Indicate the relationship between elasticity and total revenue
- Discuss factors that may influence price elasticity of demand
- Discuss income elasticity of demand


## PRICE ELASTICITY OF DEMAND

- Definition of price elasticity
- Five elasticity values:
- Perfectly inelastic demand: $E p=0$
- Relatively elastic demand: $E p>1$
- Unit elastic demand: Ep=1
- Relatively inelastic demand: $0<E p<1$
- Perfectly elastic demand: $E p=\infty$


## PERFECTLY INELASTIC DEMAND CURVE



## RELATIVELY INELASTIC DEMAND



Habit forming products
Fashionable Products
Complementary products
Products that is non-durable
Necessities
$0<E_{d}<1$

## UNIT ELASTIC DEMAND



## RELATIVELY ELASTIC DEMAND



## PERFECTLY ELASTIC CURVE



## FACTORS INFLUENCING ELASTICITY OF DEMAND

- Luxury or necessity
- Availability of substitutes
- Portion of monthly income spend on product
- Habit forming products
- Durability of products
- Time period


## Linear Demand Curve And Elasticity Values



## Price, Quantity and Total Revenue

| Price | Quantity | TR = P x Q | ELASTICITY VALUE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | ED $=\propto$ |
| 7 | 1000 | 7000 | ED > 1 |
| 6 | 2000 | 12000 | ED > 1 |
| 5 | 3000 | 15000 | ED > 1 |
| 4 | 4000 | 16000 | ED = 1 |
| 3 | 5000 | 15000 | $0<E D<1$ |
| 2 | 6000 | 12000 | $0<E D<1$ |
| 1 | 7000 | 7000 | $0<E D<1$ |
| 0 | 8000 | 0 | $E D=0$ |

## THE TOTAL REVENUE CURVE



## DEMAND - CONSUMERS

- Price elasticity and total revenue:
- If Ed > 1 - product is elastic
- If Ed < 1 - product inelastic
- If Ed = 1 - product unit elastic
- Draw graphs showing relationship between demand curve and Total revenue.
- In elastic section of demand curve - a price decrease leads to an increase in total revenue
- In inelastic section of demand curve - a price decrease leads to a decrease in total revenue


## ELASTICITY OF DEMAND - CONSUMERS

- Income elasticity of demand:
- Definition
- Purpose:
- To establish how consumers classify products
- Inferior products - Negative income elasticity $\left(\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{y}}<0\right)$
- Normal products - Positive income elasticity ( $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{y}}>0$ )
- Normal products can be divided in two categories:
- Necessities
$0<E_{Y}<1$
- Luxury products

$$
\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{y}}>1
$$

## ELASTICITY OF DEMAND - CONSUMERS

- Cross elasticity of demand:
- Definition
- Purpose:
- To establish whether products is a substitute or complement
- Complementary products - Negative cross elasticity ( $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{c}}<0$ )
- Substitute products - Positive cross elasticity ( $E_{c}>0$ )



## QUESTIONS RELATING TO SLIDE 16

- At which prices is the price elasticity larger than one?
- At which of the provided prices is the elasticity value smaller than one?
- At which price level is the price elasticity equal to 1 ?
- Suppose the price is R10. What must happen to prices in order to increase the total revenue?
- Suppose the price is R30. What must happen to prices in order to increase the total revenue?



## QUESTIONS RELATING TO SLIDE 18

- Suppose the supply of maize increases from $S_{0}$ to $S_{2}$ ? What happens to total revenue?
- Suppose the supply of maize decreases from $S_{3}$ to $S_{2}$ ? What happens to total revenue?
- At which price will total revenue be maximised?



## QUESTIONS RELATING TO SLIDE 20

- The quantity of tomatoes sold increased from S0 in 2006 to S1 2007. What happened to the total revenue of tomato producers?
- At which price will the total revenue be maximised?



## Quantity





## EXAMINATION QUESTION - ELASTICITY



Q

## QUESTIONS TO SLIDE 26

- What is the value of price elasticity of demand at Point f?
- At which of the specified prices will total revenue be maximised?

