UNIT 6 ELASTICITY

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STUDY OBJECTIVES

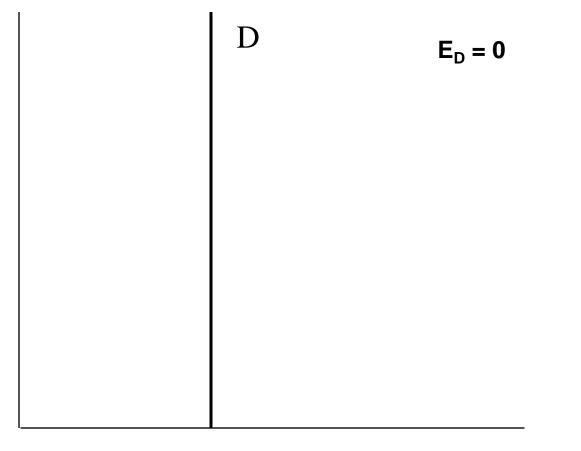
- Define elasticity
- Discuss price elasticity of demand
- Indicate the relationship between elasticity and total revenue
- Discuss factors that may influence price elasticity of demand
- Discuss income elasticity of demand

PRICE ELASTICITY OF DEMAND

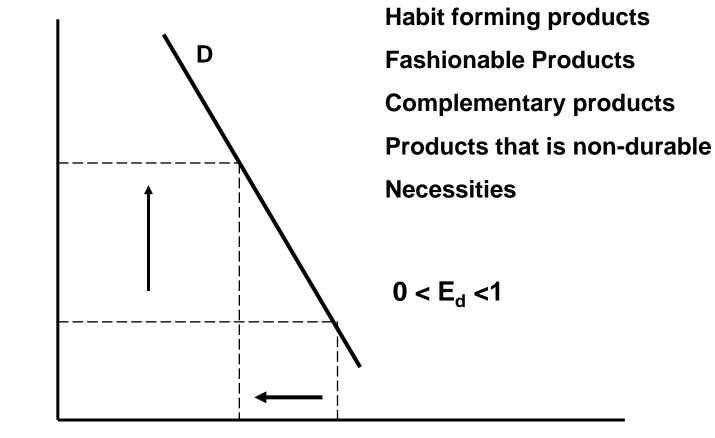
- Definition of price elasticity
- Five elasticity values:
 - Perfectly inelastic demand: E_p = 0
 - Relatively elastic demand: Ep > 1
 - Unit elastic demand: Ep= 1
 - Relatively inelastic demand: 0 < Ep <1
 - Perfectly elastic demand: $E_p = \infty$



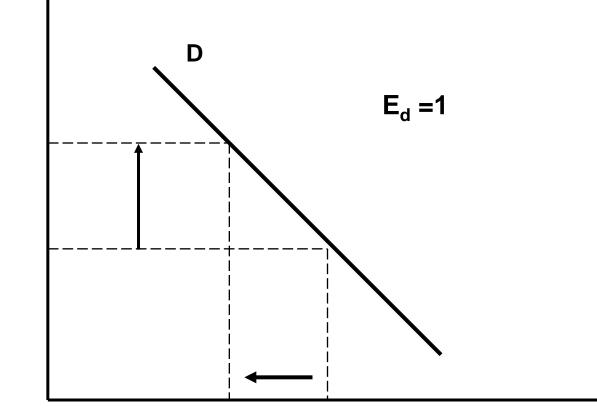
PERFECTLY INELASTIC DEMAND CURVE



RELATIVELY INELASTIC DEMAND

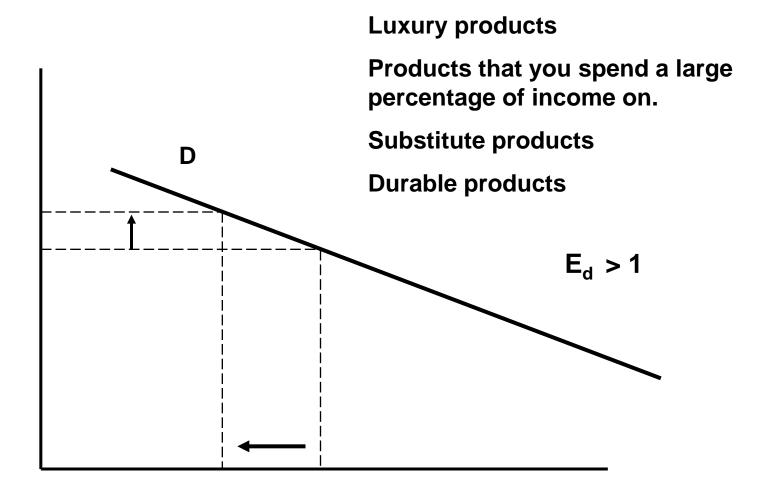


UNIT ELASTIC DEMAND

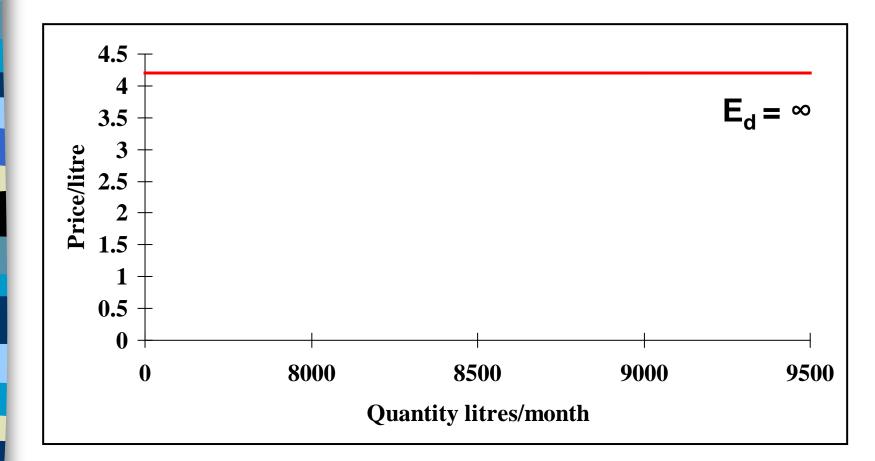


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RELATIVELY ELASTIC DEMAND



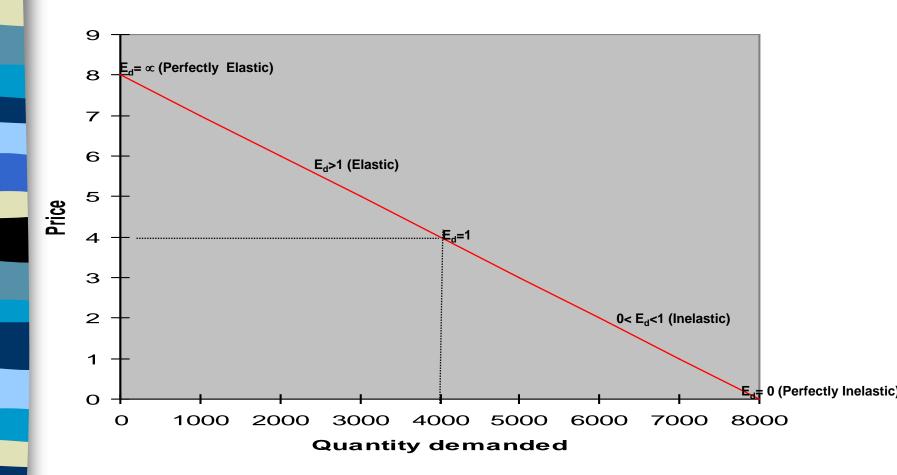
PERFECTLY ELASTIC CURVE



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

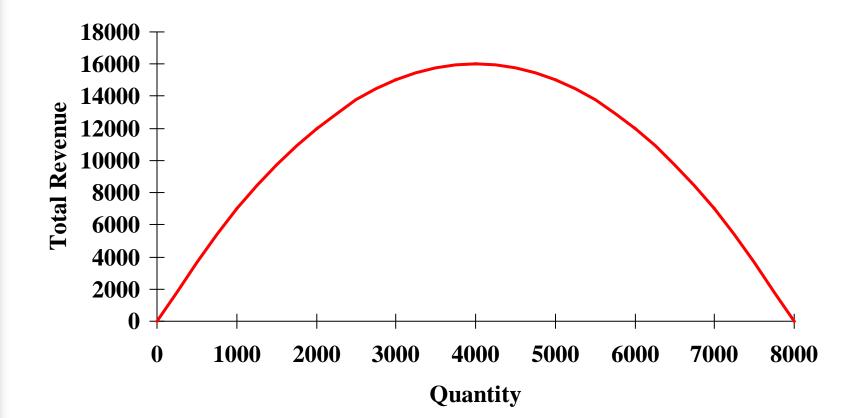




Price, Quantity and Total Revenue

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







DEMAND - CONSUMERS

Price elasticity and total revenue:

- If Ed > 1 product is elastic
- If Ed < 1 product inelastic</p>
- 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

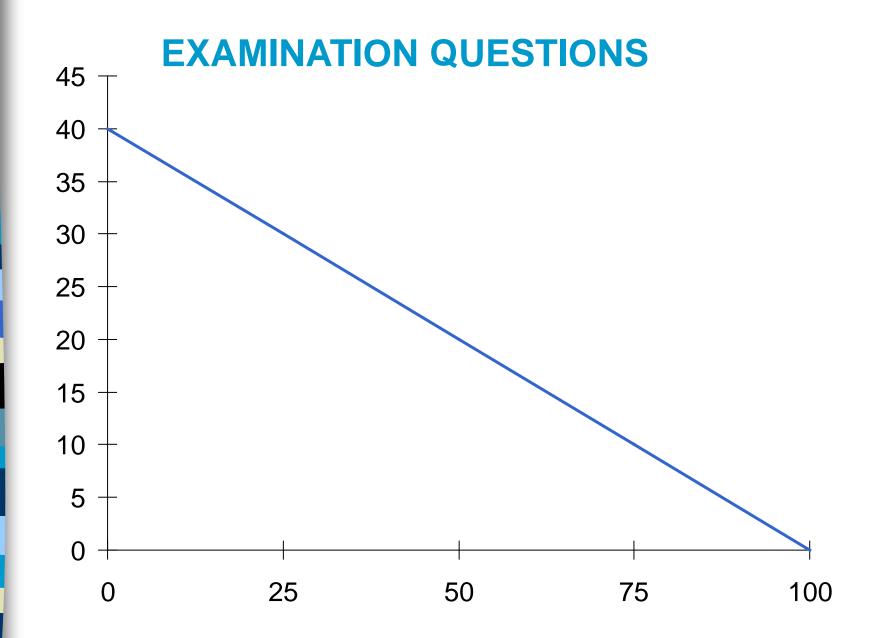
Income elasticity of demand:

- Definition
- Purpose:
 - To establish how consumers classify products
 - Inferior products Negative income elasticity (E_v < 0)
 - Normal products Positive income elasticity (E_v > 0)
 - Normal products can be divided in two categories:
 - Necessities $0 < E_{\gamma} < 1$
 - Luxury products $E_y > 1$

ELASTICITY OF DEMAND - CONSUMERS

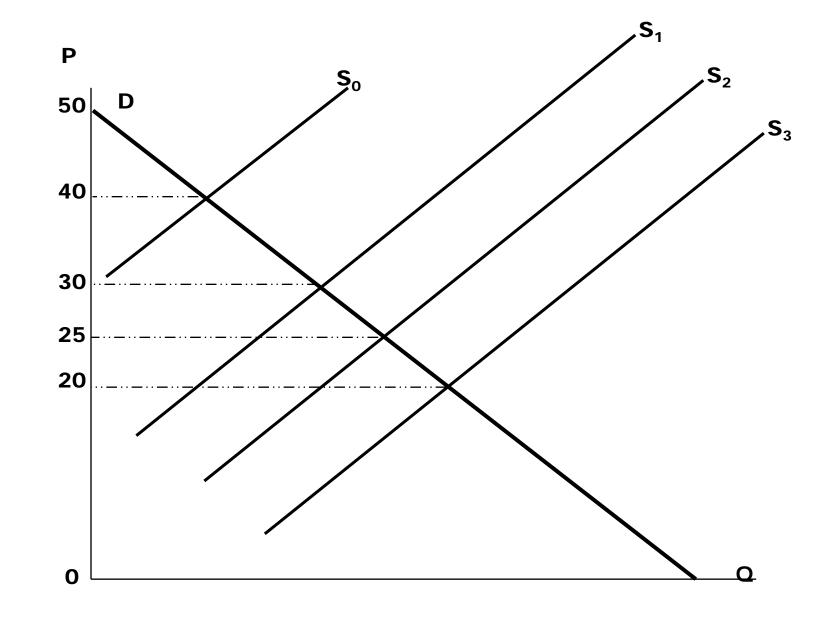
Cross elasticity of demand:

- Definition
- Purpose:
 - To establish whether products is a substitute or complement
 - Complementary products Negative cross elasticity (E_c < 0)
 - Substitute products Positive cross elasticity (E_c > 0)



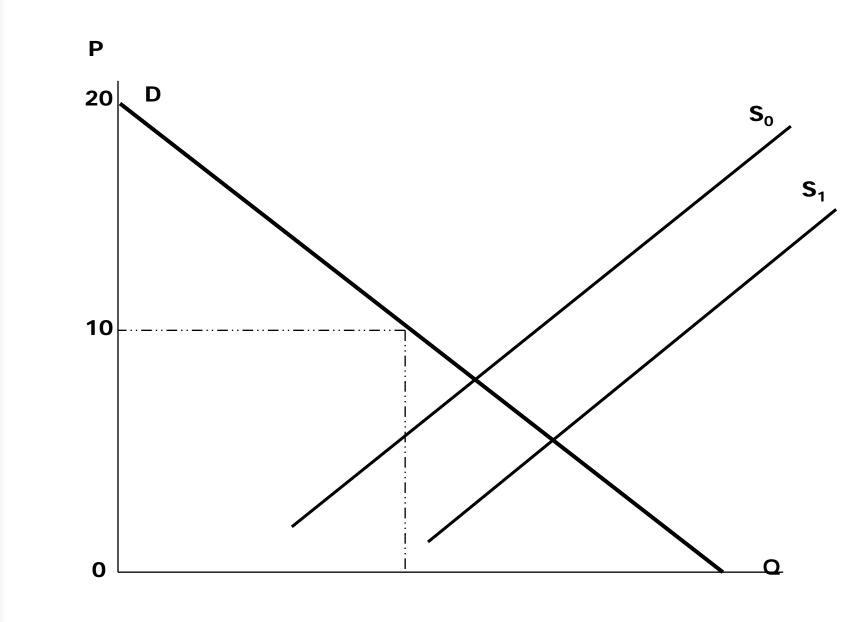
QUESTIONS RELATING TO SLIDE 16

- 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

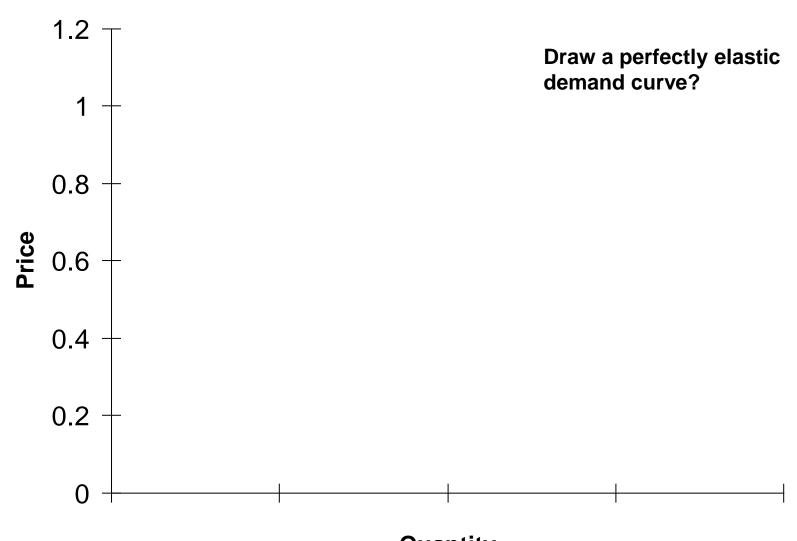
- Suppose the supply of maize increases from S₀ to S₂? What happens to total revenue?
- Suppose the supply of maize decreases from S₃ to S₂? What happens to total revenue?
- At which price will total revenue be maximised?



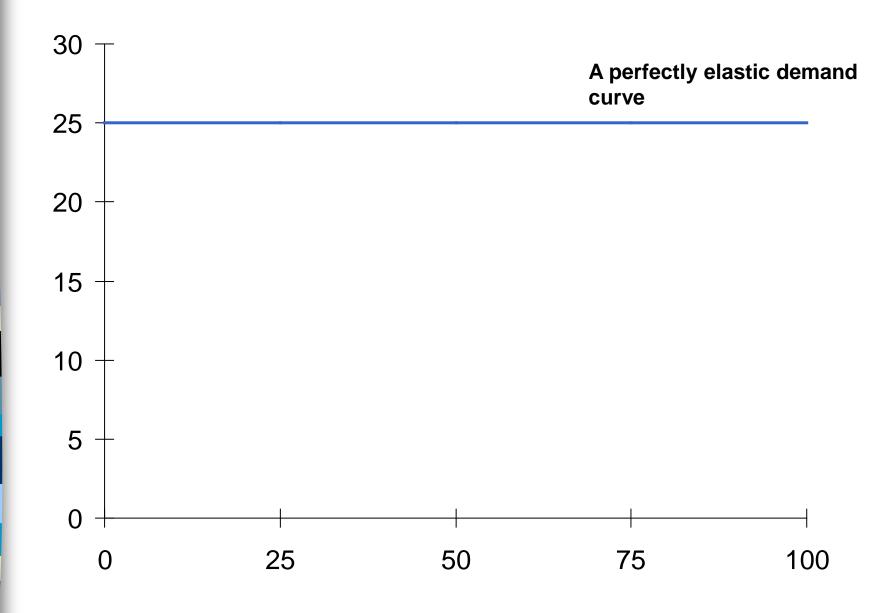


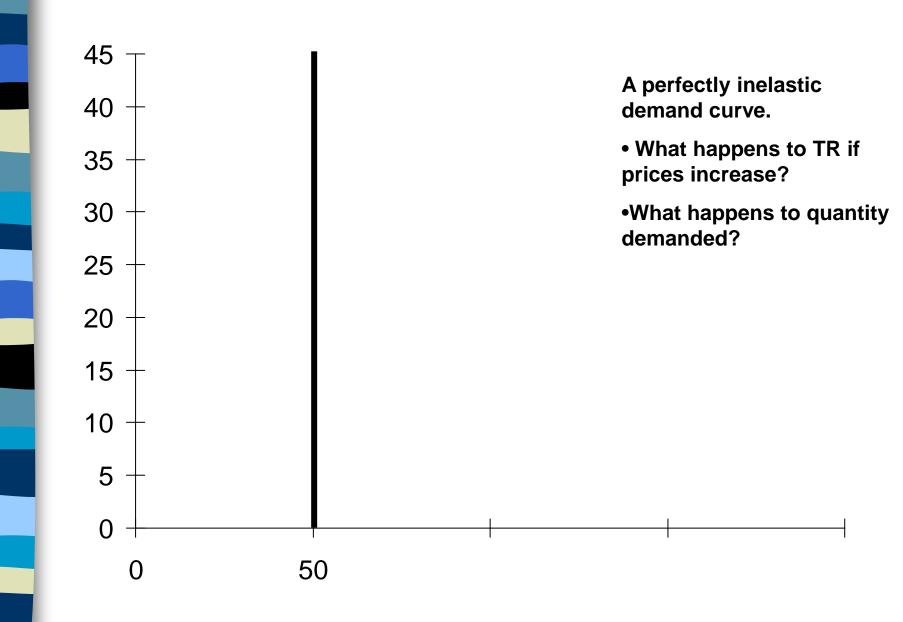
QUESTIONS RELATING TO SLIDE 20

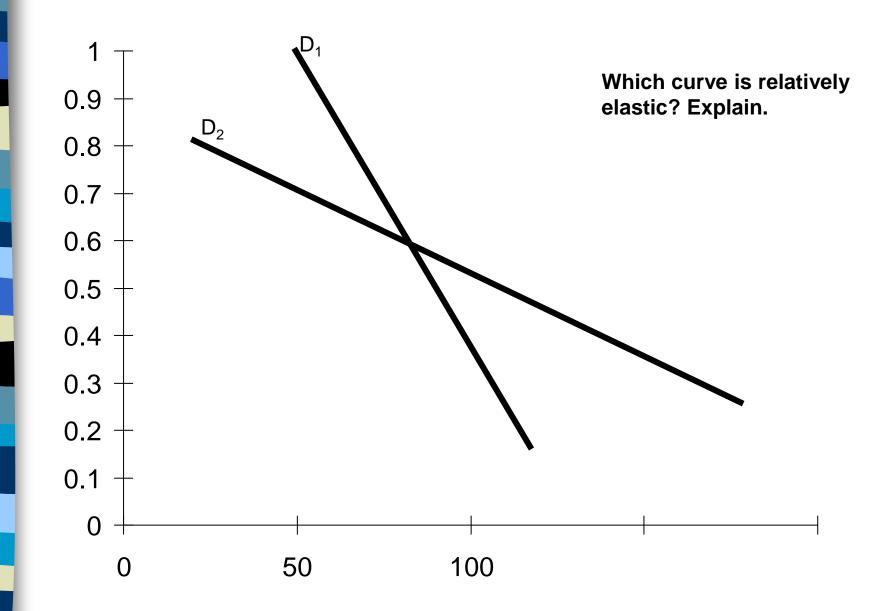
- The quantity of tomatoes sold increased from S0 in 2006 to S1 2007. What happened to the total revenue of tomato producers?
- At which price will the total revenue be maximised?



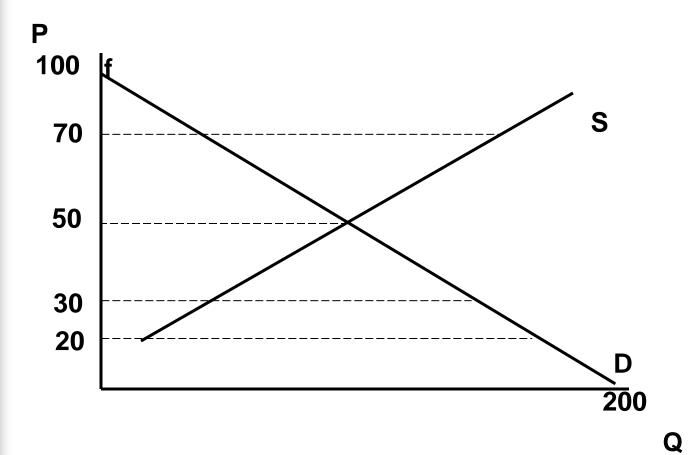
Quantity







EXAMINATION QUESTION - ELASTICITY



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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?