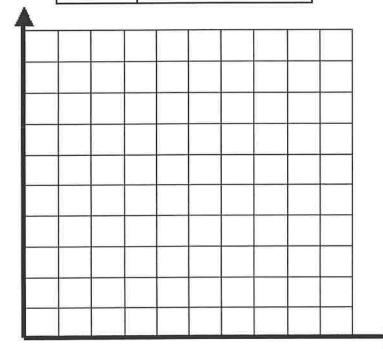
DUE DATE:						NAME: DEMAND AND ELASTICITY WORKSHEET			
It is a mo			esponsive	quantit	Definition of the price characters of the price charac	f Elasticity o	f Demand: the measure then the	e more responsive consume	rs will be
	elasticity ljust.	y of de	emand is	S	in the		run because co	nsumers have MORE ti	me to
2. An E	lasticity	of 1.0	of gre	ater	=		demand (pa	age 110 in book)	
3. An E	lasticity	of ex	actly 1.	0	=		demand		
4. An Elasticity of between 0 and 1.0			.0 =		demand				
posi	tives. STEP 1 STEP 2	: The : [QDentermine] : The : [Price]	formula mand(N formula	used to the second seco	to calculate the - QDemand(O to calculate the e(OLD)] / Price	percentage cl LD)] / QDen percentage cl	hange in quantity		es to
	Pri	ce	Quan	tity	<u>STEF</u> % change in		STEP 2 % change in	STEP 3 Price Elasticity of	
	Initial	New	Initial	New	demar		price	Demand	
	25	30	100	40				1.	
	40	70	120	90				2	
	200	220	80	64		N-0-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-		3	
	50	75	150	135		410.511		4	
In each		entify		you v	vould describe	it as elastic /	unit elastic / ine	lastic	2

6. What happens to the Elasticity of Why?	f Demand if th	ere are <u>many</u> substitutes i	for a good? Is it elastic or inelastic ?
7. Given the data below, calculate t ANSWER:	he price elasti	city of demand when the p	price changes from \$9.00 to \$10.00. **UMBERS TO POSITIVES**
	D	ata for Good X	7
	Price (\$)	Quantity Demanded	
	7.00	200	_
	8.00	180	
	9.00	150	
	10.00	110	
	11.00	60	
 8. Is the demand for Good X Elasting answer this. 9. What does it mean for a good to 10. What type of demand would the 	be elastic?		
Elastic		Inelastic	
11. Which way would the demand increased? Circle One	curve of Good	X shift if the price of Go	od Y (a <u>complementary</u> good)
Left		Right	
12. What happens to the Demand C Explain why the demand curve		-	Y (a <u>substitute</u> good) <u>increases</u> ?
Left		Right	

13. Kobe's favorite drink is cola. He buys a 12 pack from his local supermarket and has noticed that the price often varies. His monthly demand for cola is shown below: From the information provided in the demand schedule, draw a labeled demand curve below.

Use the graph space to draw the curve. Label the demand curve D1.

Kobe's Weekly Demand for Cola				
Price (\$)	Quantity Demanded			
5.00	2			
4.50	3			
4.00	4			
3.50	5			
2.50	6			



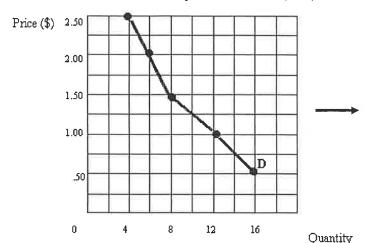
14. Kobe's drinks cola drinks to give him energy - he loves Dr. Pepper, but sometimes Mr. Pibb (a substitute good for Dr. Pepper) is on special sale. Given the lower price for Mr. Pibb, a new demand schedule had to be created for Dr. Pepper. Use the graph space above you created in Question 13 to draw the new demand curve. Label the new demand curve D2.

DEMAND SCHEDULE

DEMINITE SCHEDULE				
PRICE FOR DR. PEPPER	OLD DEMAND	NEW DEMAND		
\$5.00	2	1		
\$4.50	3	2		
\$4.00	4	3		
\$3.50	5	4		
\$2.50	6	5		

15. From the information shown on figure 1 below, construct a <u>demand schedule</u> showing Kobe's monthly demand for Dr. Pepper.

Kobe's Monthly demand for Coke (litres)



Kobe's Weekly Demand for Cola		
Price (\$)	Quantity Demanded	
	•	

16. Which way would the demand curve for Good X (an **inferior** good) shift if your income **increased**? *Circle One*

Left

Right

17. In the following scenarios describe if there is a shift to a demand curve for Good X and state which way the curve will shift (Left, Right, or Stays the Same)

a) an increase in price for Good X

Fig 1.

A. _____

b) a fall in customer's income

B._____

c) an increase in the price of a substitute good

C. _____ D.

d) a decrease in the price of a complement good

0

18. Why do suppliers want to create more inelastic demand relationships in the products that they sell?