## Practice problems (and answers): Supply and Equilibrium:

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- Find market supply from individual firm supply and plot the supply curve
- Use relationship graphs to show how the supply relationship shifts in response to a change in a determinant of supply

1. Find the market supply of sports watches from the following information from individual firms:

|  | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{M}=\mathbf{A}+\mathbf{B}+\mathbf{C}+\mathbf{D}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Price | Go Sports | Time to Fly | AnyTime | Run Time | Market quantity <br> supplied |
| $\$ 15$ | 0 | 500 | 500 | 0 |  |
| $\$ 30$ | 500 | 1000 | 1000 | 500 |  |
| $\$ 45$ | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 |  |
| $\$ 60$ | 3000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |  |

Market for sports watches
2. Plot the market supply schedule in the graph space at right:

3. Suppose the metal components of watches become more expensive to acquire. This reduces the quantity supplied by 500 at any price. Column A contains the correct calculations from step 1. Calculate column B by subtracting 500 from each value in column A. Finally, plot the new supply curve in the graph above.

|  | A | B |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Price | Original market <br> quantity supplied | New market quantity <br> supplied |
| $\$ 15$ | 1000 |  |
| $\$ 30$ | 3000 |  |
| $\$ 45$ | 6000 |  |
| $\$ 60$ | 9000 |  |

4. Relationship graphs
a. Show what would happen to the market supply of sports watches if there were a decrease in the cost of the materials for the wristbands. (Sketch and label both the original and new supply curves; use an arrow to show the direction of the shift).
Price

b. Show what would happen to the market supply of sports watches if there were a new tax imposed on watches.

Price


You are analyzing the market for hammocks. You've gathered data on the market supply and demand schedules:

| Price <br> (in \$) | Quantity <br> supplied | Quantity <br> demanded |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | 100 | 400 |
| 40 | 150 | 350 |
| 60 | 200 | 300 |
| 80 | 250 | 250 |
| 100 | 300 | 200 |
| 120 | 350 | 150 |

1. The equilibrium price of hammocks is $\qquad$ and the equilibrium quantity of hammocks is $\qquad$
2. At a price of $\$ 20$, there is excess supply / demand (circle one) of $\qquad$ hammocks.
3. At a price of $\$ 100$, there is excess supply / demand (circle one) of $\qquad$ hammocks.
4. At a price of $\$ 60$, there is excess supply / demand (circle one) of $\qquad$ hammocks.
5. Plot the supply and demand curves for hammocks. Indicate the equilibrium price and quantity.


## ANSWERS to "You Try It"

Market supply questions:


Increase in input costs


If the metal components of watches become more expensive to acquire, reducing quantity supplied by 500 at any price, the market supply curve shifts to the left (as seen in the graph on the left, where the original is S and the new curve is S 2 ).

## Relationship graphs

Decrease in cost of materials $=$ decrease in input price $=$ increase in supply


Tax imposed on suppliers $\boldsymbol{\rightarrow}$ decrease in supply


## Equilibrium:

The equilibrium price of hammocks is $\_\$ 80$ $\qquad$ and the equilibrium quantity of hammocks is _250
At a price of $\$ 20$, there is excess demand (circle one) of __300 (=400-100) hammocks.
At a price of $\$ 100$, there is excess supply (circle one) of __100 (=300-200) _ hammocks.
At a price of $\$ 60$, there is excess demand (circle one) of $\qquad$ hammocks.

Equilibrium price = \$80
Equilibrium qua


