## Equilibrium Price and Equilibrium Quantity

Table 1-8.1 below shows the demand for Greebes and the supply of Greebes. Plot these data on the axes in Figure 1-8.1. Label the demand curve D and label the supply curve S. Then answer the questions that follow.

Student Alert: A "change in demand" or a "change in supply" results in a change in price, while a "change in quantity demanded" or a "change in quantity supplied" is the result of a change in price.



**Table 1-8.1** 

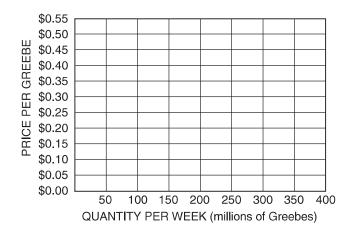
### **Demand for and Supply of Greebes**

Price (per Greebe)	Quantity demanded (millions of Greebes)	Quantity supplied (millions of Greebes)
\$0.05	400	0
\$0.10	350	50
\$0.15	300	100
\$0.20	250	150
\$0.25	200	200
\$0.30	150	250
\$0.35	100	300
\$0.40	50	350
\$0.45	0	400



Figure 1-8.1

#### **Demand for and Supply of Greebes**



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1	. Under these conditions, competitive market forces would tend to establish an equilibrium price of per Greebe and an equilibrium quantity of million Greebes.
2	. If the price currently prevailing in the market is \$0.30 per Greebe, buyers would want to buy million Greebes and sellers would want to sell million Greebes. Under these conditions, there would be a (shortage / surplus) of million Greebes. Competitive marker forces would cause the price to (increase / decrease) to a price of per Greebe. At this new price, buyers would now want to buy million Greebes, and sellers now want to sell million Greebes. Because of this change in (price / underlying conditions), the (demand / quantity demanded) (increased / decreased) by million Greebes, and the (supply / quantity supplied) (increased / decreased) by million Greebes.
3	. If the price currently prevailing in the market is \$0.20 per Greebe, buyers would want to buy million Greebes, and sellers would want to sell million Greebes. Under these conditions, there would be a (shortage / surplus) of million Greebes. Competitive marke forces would cause the price to (increase / decrease) to a price of per Greebe. At this new price, buyers would now want to buy million Greebes, and sellers now want to sell million Greebes. Because of this change in (price / underlying conditions), the (demand / quantity demanded) (increased / decreased) by million Greebes, and the (supply / quantity supplied) (increased / decreased) by million Greebes.
4	. At equilibrium, is each of the following true or false? Explain.
	(A) The quantity demanded is equal to the quantity supplied.
	(B) Demand equals supply.

5. Now, suppose a mysterious blight causes the supply schedule for Greebes to change as shown in Table 1-8.2:



# Table 1-8.2

#### **New Supply of Greebes**

Price (per Greebe)	Quantity supplied (millions of Greebes)
\$0.15	0
\$0.20	50
\$0.25	100
\$0.30	150
\$0.35	200

Plot the new supply schedule on the axes in Figure 1-8.1 and label it S<sub>1</sub>. Label the new equilibrium E,. Under these conditions, competitive market forces would establish an equilibrium price of \_\_\_\_\_ per Greebe and an equilibrium quantity of \_\_\_\_ million Greebes.

Compared with the equilibrium price in Question 1, we say that because of this change in (price / underlying conditions), the (supply / quantity supplied) changed; and both the equilibrium price and the equilibrium quantity changed. The equilibrium price (increased / decreased), and the equilibrium quantity (increased / decreased).

Compared with the consumer and producer surpluses in Question 4, consumer surplus has (increased / decreased), and producer surplus has (increased / decreased).

6. Now, with the supply schedule at S<sub>1</sub>, suppose further that a sharp drop in people's incomes as the result of a prolonged recession causes the demand schedule to change as shown in Table 1-8.3:



#### Table 1-8.3

#### **New Demand for Greebes**

Price (per Greebe)	Quantity demanded (millions of Greebes)
\$0.15	200
\$0.20	150
\$0.25	100
\$0.30	50

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## ACTIVITY 1-8 (CONTINUED)

Plot the new demand schedule on the axes in Figure 1-8.1 and label it  $D_1$ . Label the new equilibrium  $E_2$ . Under these conditions, with the supply schedule at  $S_1$ , competitive market forces would establish an equilibrium price of \_\_\_\_\_\_ per Greebe and an equilibrium quantity of \_\_\_\_\_ million Greebes. Compared with the equilibrium price in Question 5, because of this change in (*price / underlying conditions*), the (*demand / quantity demanded*) changed. The equilibrium price (*increased / decreased*), and the equilibrium quantity (*increased / decreased*).