Micro Economics



DEMAND: Basics

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- ✓ Desire for the Product
- ✓ Ability to Pay
- ✓ Willingness to Spend (at a given price, place and time)



Demand



 Demand means Quantity Demanded at a given price, place and time.

DEMAND FUNCTION



Dx= f (Px, Y, Pr, E, T, A, P)

- Price
- Income
- Price of Related Goods
- Expectations about future price
- Tastes, preferences and fashion
- Advertisements
- Population

LAW OF DEMAND



- 1. STATEMENT OF THE LAW
- 2. ASSUMPTIONS OF THE LAW
- 3. DEMAND SCHEDULE
- 4. DEMAND CURVE
- 5. EXPLANATION OF THE LAW
- 6. EXCEPTIONS OF THE LAW

 Ceteris paribus, there's an inverse relation between price and quantity demanded and vice-versa. (Alfred Marshal)

It is assumed that all factors but price remain unchanged

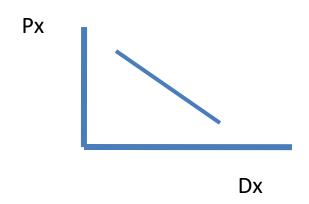
Demand schedule



PX (Rs.)	DX (Units)
1	50
2	40
3	30
4	20
5	10

Demand curve





Types of demand

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- Individual demand (Household demand)
- Market demand

Reasons for Inverse Relation between Price and Demand



Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility

Exceptions of the law

• 1. Giffen Goods (bread and meat)



 Veblen Goods (Conspicuous goods, Snob goods and Prestigious goods, Status-Symbol goods, Articles of distinction)

Expansion and Increase in demand



Expansion in Demand (Increase in Quantity Demanded)	Increase in Demand
Px Dx (Y, Pr, E, T,A, P)	(Y, Pr, E, T,A, P) Dx Px
The consumer moves on the same demand curve from left to right	The entire demand curve shifts from left to right

Contraction and Decrease in demand



Contraction in Demand (Decrease in the Quantity	Decrease in Demand
Demanded)	
Px , Dx , (Y, Pr, E, T, A, P)	(Y, Pr, E, T, A, P), Dx, , Px
The consumer moves on the same demand curve from right to left	The entire demand curve shifts from right to left