# Micro Economics 



## DEMAND: Basics

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## Demand=

$\checkmark$ Desire for the Product
$\checkmark$ Ability to Pay
$\checkmark$ Willingness to Spend
(at a given price, place and time)

## Demand

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


## DEMAND FUNCTION

- $D x=f(P x, Y, P r, E, T, A, P)$
- 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

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


## Expansion and Increase in demand

| Expansion in Demand <br> (Increase in Quantity Demanded) | Increase in Demand |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\operatorname{Px} \downarrow \mathrm{Dx} \uparrow \overline{(\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Pr}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{P})}$ | $\triangle(\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Pr}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{P}) \mathrm{Dx}$ P 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 <br> (Decrease in the Quantity <br> Demanded) | Decrease in Demand |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{PX}^{\mathrm{P} \uparrow, \mathrm{Dx} \downarrow,(\overline{\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Pr}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{P})}}$The consumer moves on the same <br> demand curve from right to left | The entire demand curve shifts from <br> right to left |

