

2.1 Equilibrium, elasticity and intervention: supported rehearsal

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 6 marks**

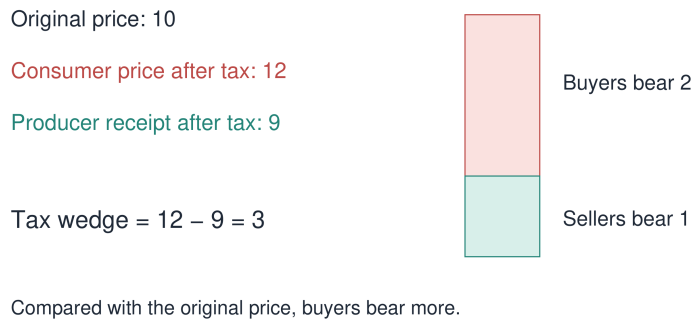
Objective

Supported preparation: Explain market equilibrium and elasticities; Analyse intervention and behavioural limits with labelled diagrams. This is original rehearsal, not completion of the assessed task.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Equilibrium joins quantity demanded and supplied at one price. An own-price change moves along a curve; a changed determinant shifts it. Elasticity uses proportional changes, not the slope alone. A tax creates a wedge between consumer and producer prices; incidence depends on relative responsiveness.

Tax burden in the worked case



Task: price rises from 10 to 12 currency units and quantity demanded falls from 100 to 90 units. Use the original-value percentage convention to compute PED and interpret revenue.

Percentage price change= $(12-10)/10 \times 100\% = 20\%$. Percentage quantity change= $(90-100)/100 \times 100\% = -10\%$. PED= $\% \Delta Q_d / \% \Delta P = -10\% / 20\% = -0.5$,

dimensionless. Revenue initially= $10 \times 100 = 1,000$ units; finally= $12 \times 90 = 1,080$ units. Demand is inelastic over this change under this convention.

2 Practice

2.1 For the worked case, identify the evidence and a conclusion it can support. Explain one material limit. ^[3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Advertising changes while price rises and sales fall. Can the observed ratio identify PED on one demand curve? Give a reasoned answer, evidence or method, and a relevant qualification. ^[3]

Solutions

2.1 Percentage price change= $(12-10)/10 \times 100\% = 20\%$. Percentage quantity change= $(90-100)/100 \times 100\% = -10\%$. PED= $\% \Delta Q_d / \% \Delta P = -10\% / 20\% = -0.5$, dimensionless. Revenue initially= $10 \times 100 = 1,000$ units; finally= $12 \times 90 = 1,080$ units. Demand is inelastic over this change under this convention. Authored points for identifying relevant evidence, explaining a supported inference and a material limit.

3.1 Advertising can shift demand, so the two observations may not lie on the same curve. The percentage ratio is arithmetic but cannot isolate the own-price response without other determinants controlled or accounted for. Explain the movement/shift distinction. Authored points for a relevant judgement, reason tied to the case and justified qualification or method. Accept a supported alternative.