2.6 Price elasticity of demand (PED)

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 16 marks**

KEY WORDS elastic • inelastic • price elasticity of demand • total revenue • elastic and inelastic

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **price elasticity of demand** (PED) – its formula, **elastic and inelastic** demand, the determinants, and the link with **total revenue** .

You must be able to:

- calculate and interpret PED
- classify demand as elastic or inelastic
- explain the link between PED and total revenue

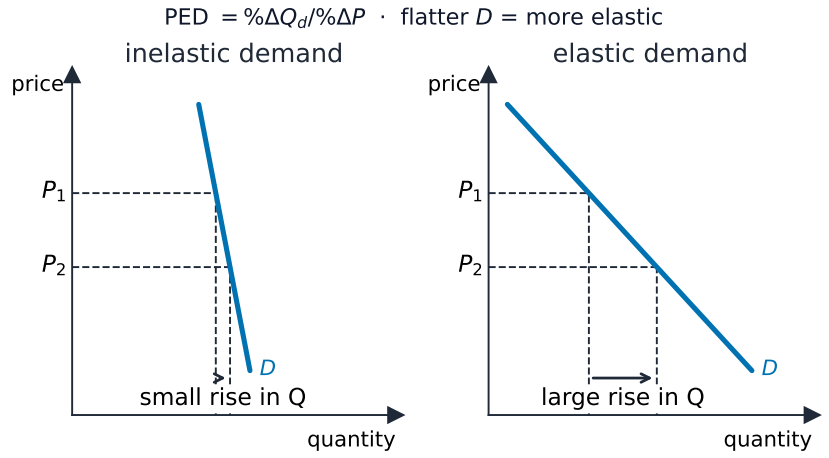
1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Measuring PED

$$\text{PED} = \frac{\%\ \text{change in quantity demanded}}{\%\ \text{change in price}}$$

- **Worked:** price +20%, quantity −10% → PED = $\frac{10}{20} = 0.5$ → **inelastic** (<1).
- **Elastic** (>1): many substitutes, a luxury. **Inelastic** (<1): a need, few substitutes (petrol, salt).
- **Revenue:** if demand is inelastic, raising the price **raises** total revenue.

Answer shapes: K + App + An + Ev (a justified judgement, for discuss questions).



Inelastic: quantity barely moves; elastic: quantity moves a lot

2 Practice

2.1 Define *price elasticity of demand (PED).* [2]

2.2 Price rises by 10% and quantity demanded falls by 30%. Calculate the PED and classify the demand. [2]

2.3 State one factor that makes demand for a good elastic. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A good has a PED of 0.3. To raise its total revenue, a firm should: [1]

- ☐ **A** lower the price
- **B** raise the price
- **C** keep the price the same
- **D** stop producing it

3.2 Explain why the demand for petrol is price inelastic. [4]

3.3 Analyse why a government often places taxes on goods with inelastic demand, such as cigarettes. [6]