• SUPPLY Chapter 5

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING WORDS: 1. Law of supply 2. Supply 3. Subsidy 4. Overhead 5. E-commerce 6. Variable Cost

SUPPLY Amount of a product offered for sale at all possible prices in a market.



LAW OF SUPPLY

Principle that more will be offered for sale at higher prices than at lower prices









"GOURMET" BURGER JOINTS IN DEARBORN



RRUME

BURGERS & SHAKES









Maybe the markup on "gourmet" burgers is good?



SUPPLY SCHEDULE

A table showing the quantities produced or offered for sale at each and every possible price in the market

	Price of	Quantity of
	Stuffed	Stuffed
	Animals	Animals
A	5	0
В	10	100
С	15	200
D	20	300
Е	25	400
F	30	500
G	35	600
Н	40	700
	45	800
J 50 900		

SUPPLY CURVE

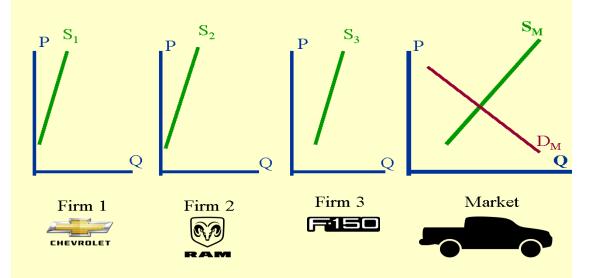
A graph that shows the quantities supplied at each and every possible price in the market



MARKET SUPPLY CURVE

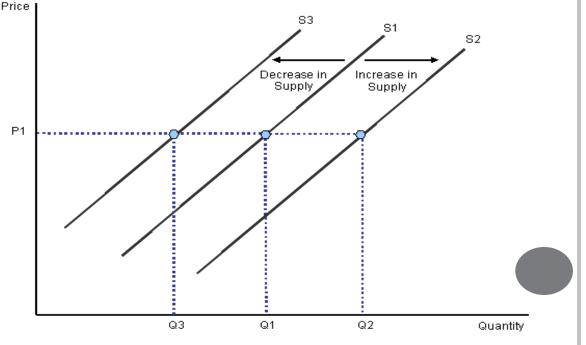
Supply Curve that shows the quantities offered at various prices by all firms in the same industry

The Industry's Supply Curve



CHANGE IN SUPPLY

- 1. Cost of Resources
- 2. Government Regulations
- 3. Number of Sellers
- 4. Taxes
- 5. Productivity
- 6. Technology
- 7. Subsidies



SUBSIDY

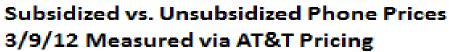
Government payment to encourage or protect a certain industry

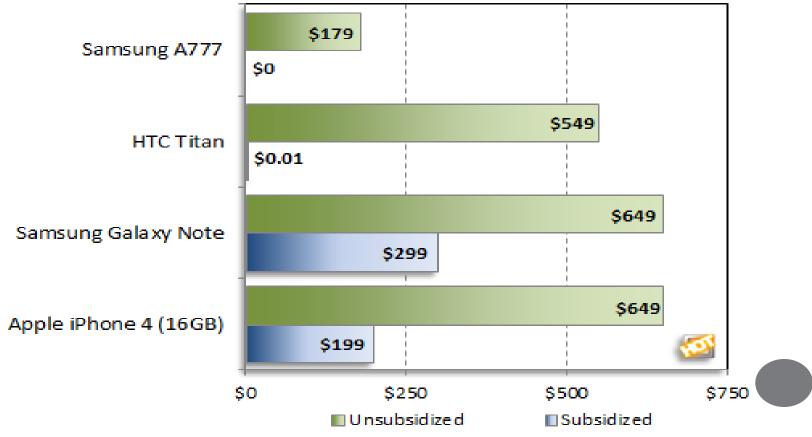


Elon Musk has received 4.9 billion in government subsidies



SUBSIDIES AND YOU





TAXES

If the government raises taxes less of a product will be produced (cost of production goes up)

If taxes are lowered companies produce more (cost of production decreases)



PRODUCTIVITY

If management trains or motivate workers productivity goes up! If workers are unhappy or untrained productivity goes down!

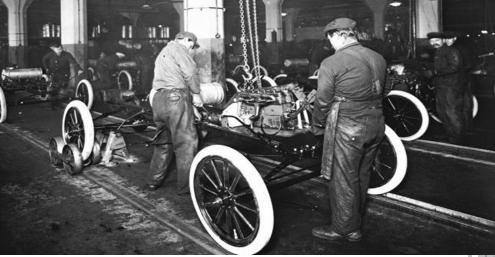




TECHNOLOGY

New technology shifts the curve to the right. Because it makes it easier and more effective to produce.

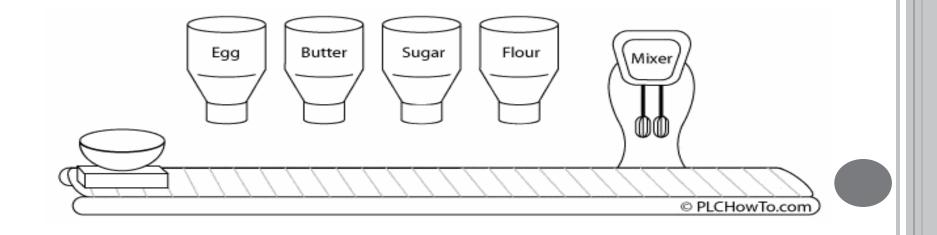




If the price of inputs (labor, oil, materials, etc.) drops it becomes cheaper to produce.

COST OF RESOURCES

If the price of inputs go up less is produced



GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

Safety controls, emission standards, tighter regulations cause prices of production to rise. Relaxed regulations cause a decrease



NUMBER OF SELLERS If more firms enter the market more of a product is offered. If suppliers leave less supply is offered.







