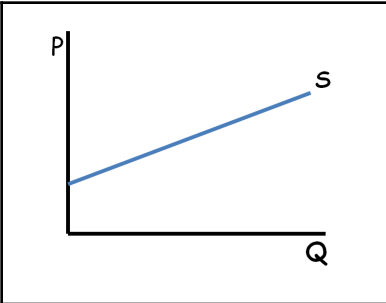
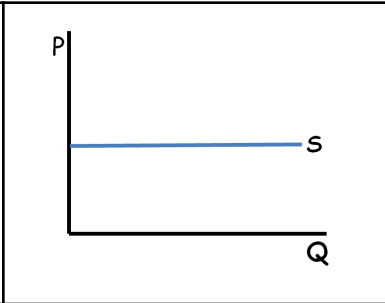
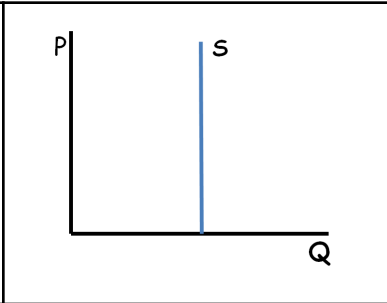
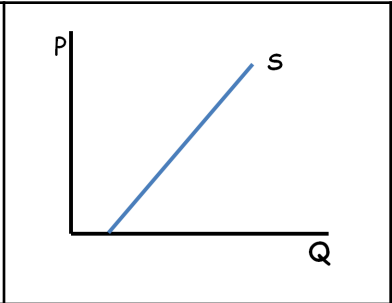


Topic 2.4 & 2.5 Other Elasticities

1. Looking at the graphs below, identify which supply curve matches the correct elasticity.

Relatively Inelastic	Relatively Elastic	Perfectly Elastic	Perfectly Inelastic
			

2. What is the formula for price elasticity of supply?

3. For each of the following scenarios, calculate the elasticity coefficient (show your work), and identify whether the price elasticity of supply is perfectly elastic, perfectly inelastic, relatively elastic, relatively inelastic, or unit elastic.

	Coefficient	Elasticity
A 10% increase in price causes a 20% increase in quantity supplied.		
The price decreases from \$500 to \$400 and quantity supplied decreases from 100 to 95.		
The supply curve is horizontal (no need to calculate on this one).		
A 25% increase in price causes a 25% increase in quantity supplied.		
The price increases from \$1000 to \$2000 and the quantity supplied stays at 400 for both prices.		

4. Define each of the following:

Normal Goods	
Inferior Goods	
Complements	
Substitutes	

5. What is the formula for income elasticity?

6. What is the formula for cross-price elasticity?

7. Using your knowledge of elasticity, identify the type of good the underlined product is (complement, substitute, inferior, or normal) and identify the new quantity demanded.

	Type of Good	New Qd
Good A has a cross-price elasticity of -3 with regard to <u>good B</u> . The original Qd for <u>good B</u> is 100 and there is a 10% increase in the price of good A.		
<u>Good Z</u> has an income elasticity of -0.25. The original Qd for <u>good Z</u> is 40 and there is a 100% increase in consumer income.		
<u>Sunglasses</u> have an income elasticity of 2. The original Qd for <u>sunglasses</u> is 70 and there is a 10% decrease in consumer income.		
Tang and <u>Ovaltine</u> have a cross-price elasticity of 0.5. The original Qd for <u>Ovaltine</u> is 50 and there is a 20% increase in the price of Tang.		