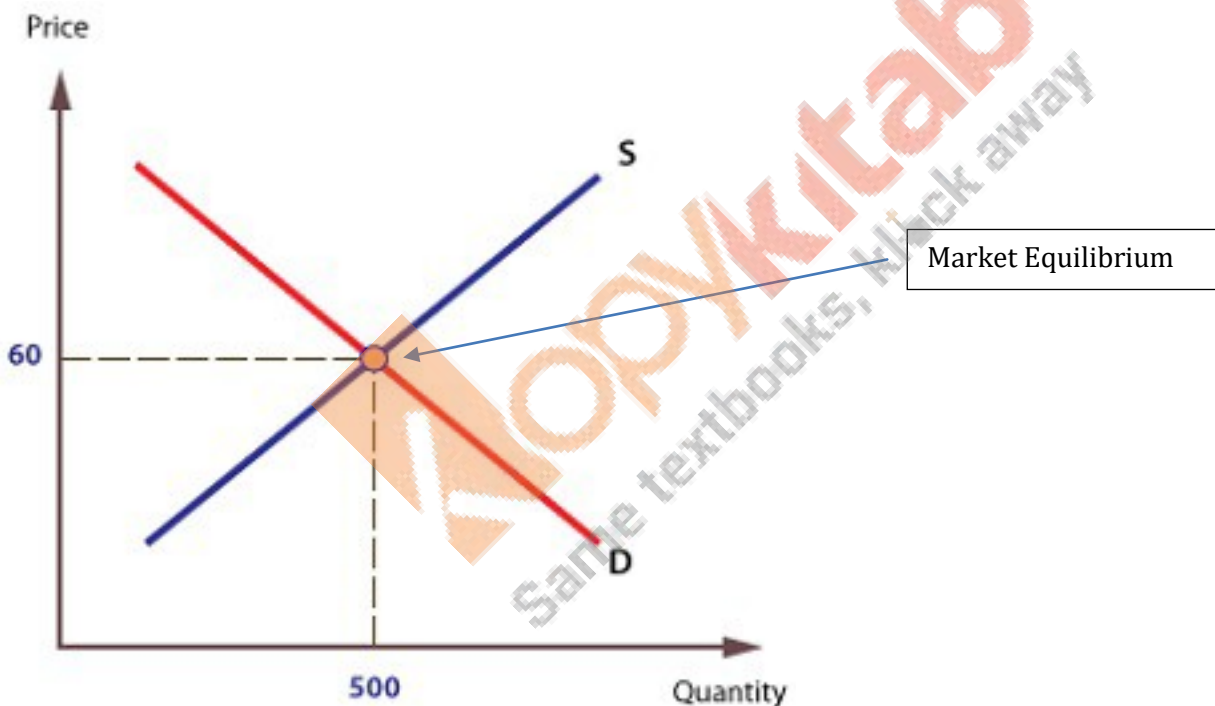


**CBSE Class 12 Economics**  
**NCERT Solutions**  
**Chapter-05 (Microeconomics)**  
**Market Equilibrium**

**Question 1: Explain market equilibrium.**

**Solution :** Market equilibrium is a market state where the supply in the market is equal to the demand in the market. Market equilibrium occurs where supply = demand. At this point, there is no tendency for prices to change. We say the market clearing price has been achieved.

In the diagram below, the equilibrium price is 60. The equilibrium quantity is 500..



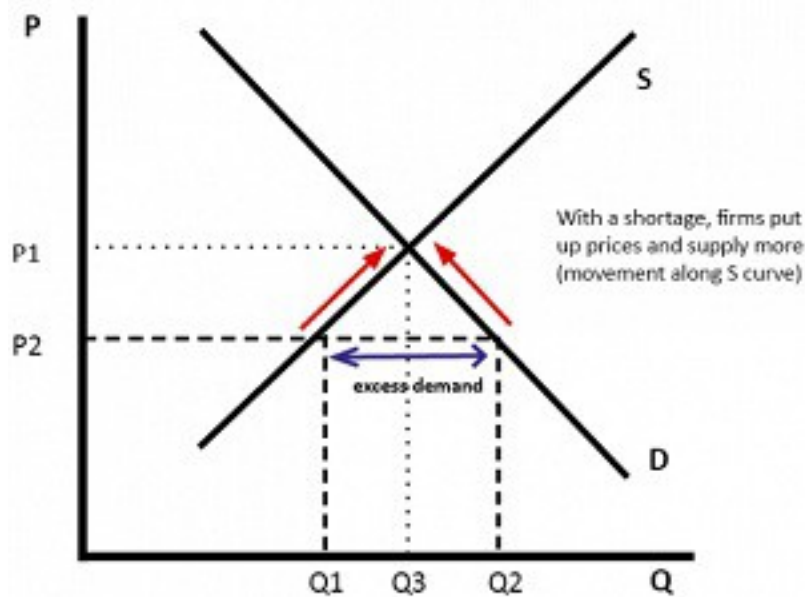
It also refers to a price at which both parties, producers and consumers are agreed to exchange.

**Question 2: When do we say that there is an excess demand for a commodity in the market?**

**Solution :** When the market demand exceeds the market supply at a particular price, then the situation that arises is excess demand. Such situation is like if price is below the equilibrium

- If price is below the equilibrium at  $P_2$  then demand would be greater than the supply. Therefore, there is a shortage of  $(Q_2 - Q_1)$
- If there is a shortage, firms will put up prices and supply more. As price rises there will be a movement along the demand curve and less will be demanded.

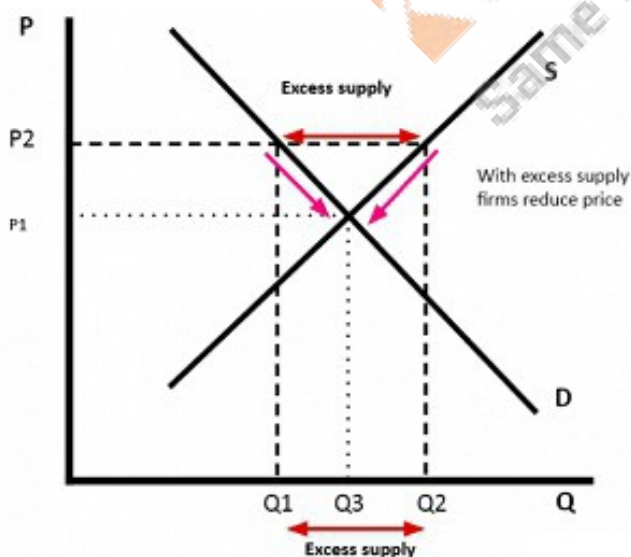
- Therefore, price will rise to  $P_e$  until there is no shortage and supply = demand



### Question 3: When does one say that there is an excess supply for a commodity in the market?

**Solution :** When the market supply of a commodity is greater than market demand at a given price, then there is an excess supply of commodity in the market. Such situation arises if price is above the equilibrium

- If price was above the equilibrium (e.g.  $P_1$ ), then supply ( $Q_1$ ) would be greater than demand ( $Q_3$ ) and therefore there is too much supply. There is a surplus.
- Therefore, firms would reduce price and supply less. This would encourage more demand and therefore the surplus will be eliminated. The market equilibrium will be at  $Q_2$  and  $P_e$ .

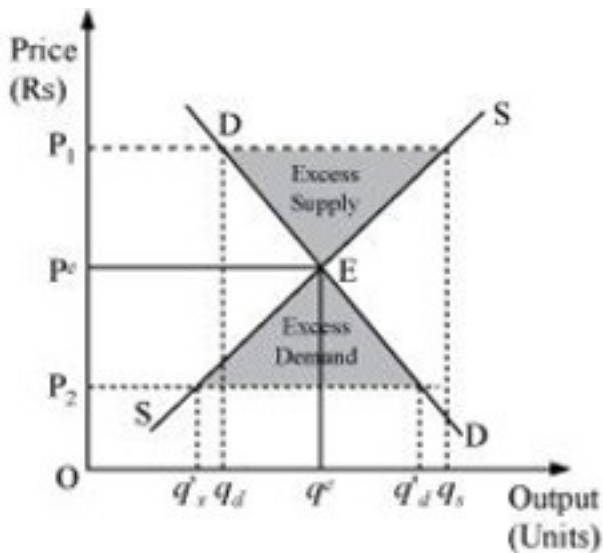


### Question 4: What will happen if the price prevailing in the market is

(i) above the equilibrium price?

(ii) below the equilibrium price?

**Solution :**(i) If the market price is above the equilibrium price, there occurs the situation of excess supply (where market supply > market demand). This leads to fall in market price driven by the excess supply,



In the given figure, the equilibrium price and quantity is denoted by  $P^e$  and  $q^e$ .

Let us assume that the market price  $P_1$  is above the equilibrium price  $P^e$ . Now, according to the demand curve, the quantity demanded is  $q_d$ . Whereas, according to the supply curve, the quantity supplied is  $q_s$ . Thus, there exists a situation of excess supply equivalent to  $(q_d - q_s)$ .

(ii) If the market price is below the equilibrium price, there occurs the situation of excess demand (where market demand > market supply). Now, the excess demand will increase the competition among consumers in the market. Thereby they consume the good at a higher price which leads to an increase in the price level.

Let us assume that the market price  $P_2$  is below the equilibrium price  $P^e$ . According to the demand curve, quantity demanded is  $q'_d$ . Whereas, according to the supply curve, the quantity supplied is  $q'_s$ . So, it can be seen that there emerges the situation of excess supply equivalent to  $(q'_d - q'_s)$ .

**Question 5: Explain how price is determined in a perfectly competitive market with fixed number of firms.**

**Solution :** Equilibrium price is determined by the market forces of demand and supply in a

perfectly competitive market. Where market equilibrium is determined when market demand is equal to market supply, under perfect competition.

Market demand is the sum total of demand for a commodity by all the

- (i) Buyers in the market. Its curve slopes downward due to law of demand,
- (ii) (ii) Market supply is the sum total of supplies of a commodity by all the firms in the market. Its curve slopes upwards due to law of supply

When the number of firms in a perfectly competitive market is fixed, the firms are operating in the short-run. The equilibrium price is determined by the intersection of market demand curve and supply curve. It is the price at which the market demand equals market supply.

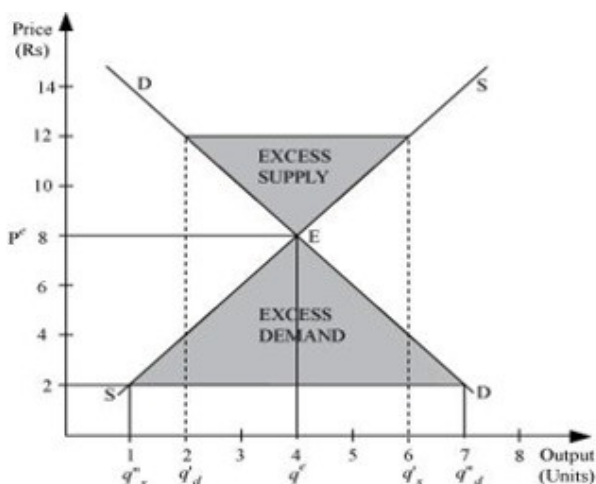
In the below figure, if at any price above  $p^e$ , let us say Rs 12, there will be an excess supply, which will increase the competition among the sellers and they will reduce the price in order to sell more output. This causes a fall in the price, finally to Rs 8 ( $p^e$ ), where the demand equals supply.

i.e., At  $p^e$  price  $S > D$  fall in prices more demand (buyers) less supply (sellers)

If at any price lower than  $p^e$ , let us say Rs 2, there will be an excess demand that will raise the competition among the buyers or consumers and they will be ready to pay higher price for the given output. This will increase the price to Rs 8 (equilibrium price), where the market will reach the equilibrium.

Thus, the invisible hands of market operate automatically whenever there exist excess demand and excess supply; ensuring equilibrium in the market.

i.e.,  $D > S$  more buyers than sellers a rise in price higher price inspires sellers ultimately  $D = S$

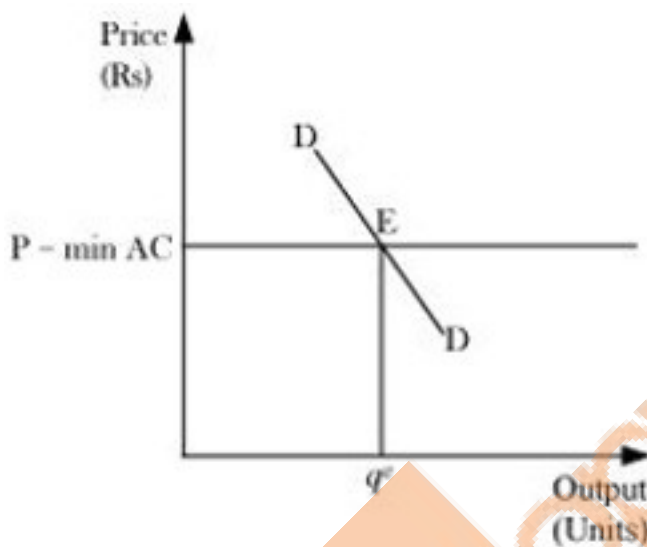


**Question 6:** Suppose the price at which the equilibrium is attained in exercise 5 is above the minimum average cost of the firms constituting the market. Now if we allow for free

**entry and exit of firms, how will the market price adjust to it?**

**Solution :** If the equilibrium price (Rs 8) in the above figure (of Q-5) is above the minimum of average cost, then it implies that the firm is earning supernormal profits. This situation will attract new firms in the market. As the new firms enter, the industry supply of output will also increase. New firms will continue to enter the industry that will lead the price to fall until it becomes equal to the minimum of the average cost. Thus, the supernormal profits are wiped out and all the firms earn normal profits.

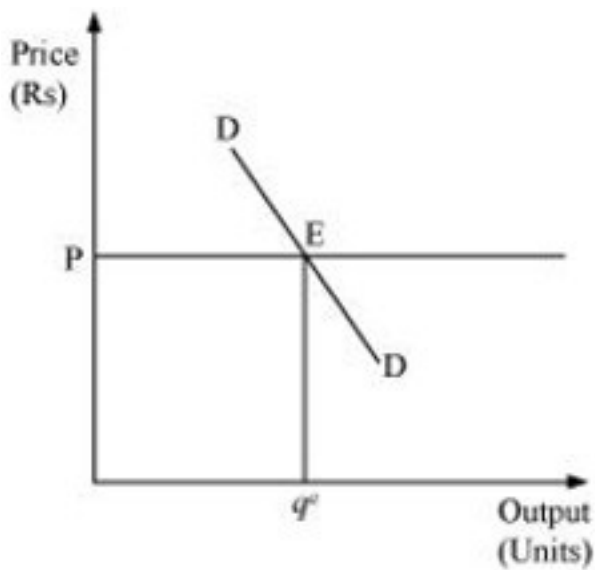
When the free entry and exit of firms is allowed, the equilibrium is determined by the intersection of demand curve and the ' $P = \min AC$ ' line.



**Question 7:** At what level of price do the firms in a perfectly competitive market supply when free entry and exit is allowed in the market? How is the equilibrium quantity determined in such a market?

**Solution :** In the long run, due to the free entry and exit of firms, all the firms earn zero economic profit or normal profit. They neither earn abnormal profits nor abnormal losses. Thus, the free entry and exit feature ensures that in the long run the equilibrium price will be equal to the minimum of average cost, irrespective of whether profits or losses are earned in the short run.

The equilibrium is determined by the intersection of consumers' demand curve and the ' $P = \min AC$ ' line. At equilibrium point E, quantity supplied by each firm is  $q_e$  at the price (P).



**Question 8: How is the equilibrium number of firms determined in a market where entry and exit is permitted?**

**Solution :** The characteristic of free entry and exit of firms ensures that all the firms in a perfect competitive market earn normal profit, i.e. the market price is always equal to the minimum of LAC. No new firm will be attracted to enter the market or no existing firm will leave, if the price is equal to the minimum of LAC. Thus, the number of firms is determined by the equality of price and the minimum of LAC. The market equilibrium is determined by the intersection of market demand curve ( $D_1D_1$ ) and the price line. The equilibrium price is  $P_1$  and the equilibrium output is  $q_1$ . At this equilibrium price, each firm supplies the same output  $q_1f$ , as it is assumed that all the firms are identical. Therefore, at the equilibrium, the number of firms in the market is equal to the number of firms required to supply output  $q_1$  at price  $p_1$ , and each in turn supplying  $q_1f$  amount at this price. That is

$$n = \frac{q_1}{q_1f}$$

Where,

$n$  = number of firms at market equilibrium

$q_1$  = the equilibrium quantity demanded

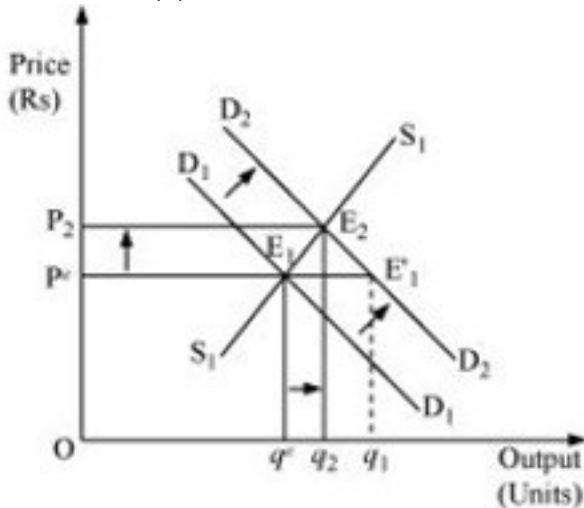
$q_1f$  = the quantity of output supplied by each firm

**Question 9: How are equilibrium price and quantity affected when income of the consumers**

**(a) increase**

**(b) decrease**

**Solution : (a) When there is increase in income of consumers:-**



If the number of firms is assumed to be fixed, then the increase in consumers' income will lead to increase in demand of consumers which results in the equilibrium price to rise.

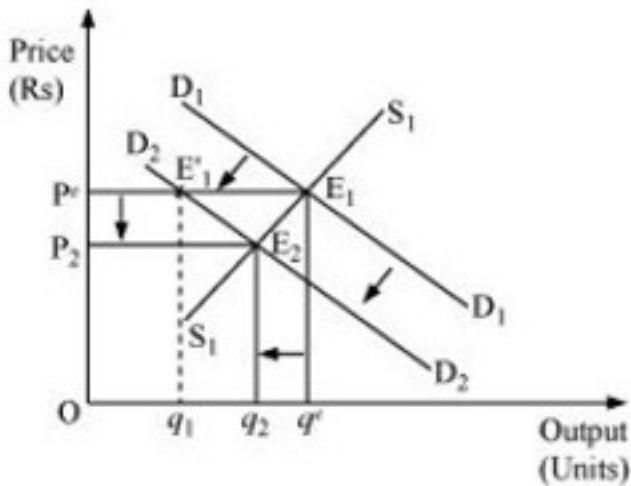
Let us understand how it happens:

$D_1D_1$  and  $S_1S_1$  represent the market demand and market supply respectively. The initial equilibrium occurs at  $E_1$ , where the demand and the supply intersect each other. Due to the increase in consumers' income, the demand curve will shift rightward parallelly because of increase in the demand of the consumers while the supply curve will remain unchanged.

Hence, there will be a situation of excess demand, equivalent to  $(q^e - q^1)$ . Consequently, the price will rise due to excess demand. The price will continue to rise until it reaches  $E_2$  (new equilibrium), where  $D_2D_2$  intersects the supply curve  $S_1S_1$ . The equilibrium price increases from  $P^e$  to  $P_2$  and the equilibrium output increases from  $q^e$  to  $q_2$  and the equilibrium point shifts from  $E_1$  to  $E_2$ .

**(b) When there is decrease in the income of consumers:-**





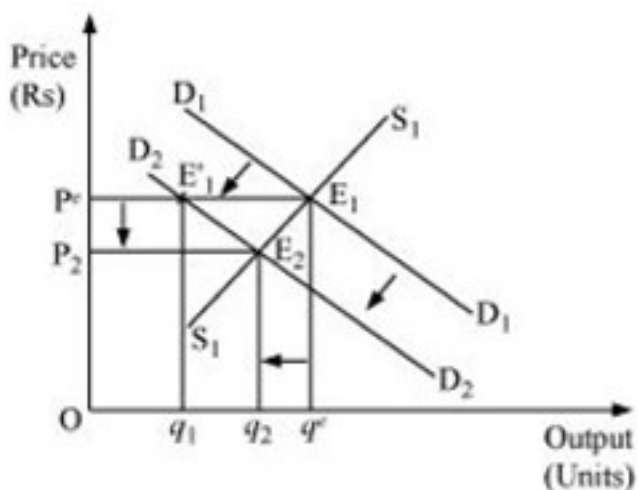
The decrease in consumers' income is depicted by leftward parallel shift of demand curve from  $D_1$  to  $D_2$  because of the decrease in the demand of consumers. Consequently, at the price  $P^e$ , there will be an excess supply  $(q^e - q_1)$ , resulting the price to fall. At the new equilibrium ( $E_2$ ), where  $D_2$  intersects the supply curve, the equilibrium price falls from  $P^e$  to  $P_2$  and the equilibrium quantity falls from  $q^e$  to  $q_2$  and the equilibrium points shift from  $E_1$  to  $E_2$ . Above mentioned scenario is possible only in case of normal goods.

**Question 10: Using supply and demand curves, show how an increase in the price of shoes affects the price of a pair of socks and the number of pairs of socks bought and sold.**

**Solution :** Both Shoes and socks are complementary to each other and are used together.

Therefore, the increase in shoe price will discourage the demand for socks. Therefore, due to the decrease in demand for socks, the demand curve for socks will shift leftwards parallelly from  $D_1$  to  $D_2$ . The supply remains unchanged, at the equilibrium price  $P^e$ , there exists an excess supply of socks, which reduces the price of socks and the new equilibrium will be at  $E_2$ , with equilibrium price  $P_2$  and equilibrium quantity  $q_2$ .

Price decreases from  $P_1$  to  $P_2$  Demand decreases from  $q^e$  to  $q_2$  equilibrium point shifts from  $E_1$  to  $E_2$ .





**Question 11: How will a change in price of coffee affect the equilibrium price of tea? Explain the effect on equilibrium quantity also through a diagram.**

**Solution :** Coffee and tea are substitute goods, i.e. they are used in the place of each other. An increase or a decrease in the price of coffee will lead to an increase or a decrease in the demand for tea respectively.

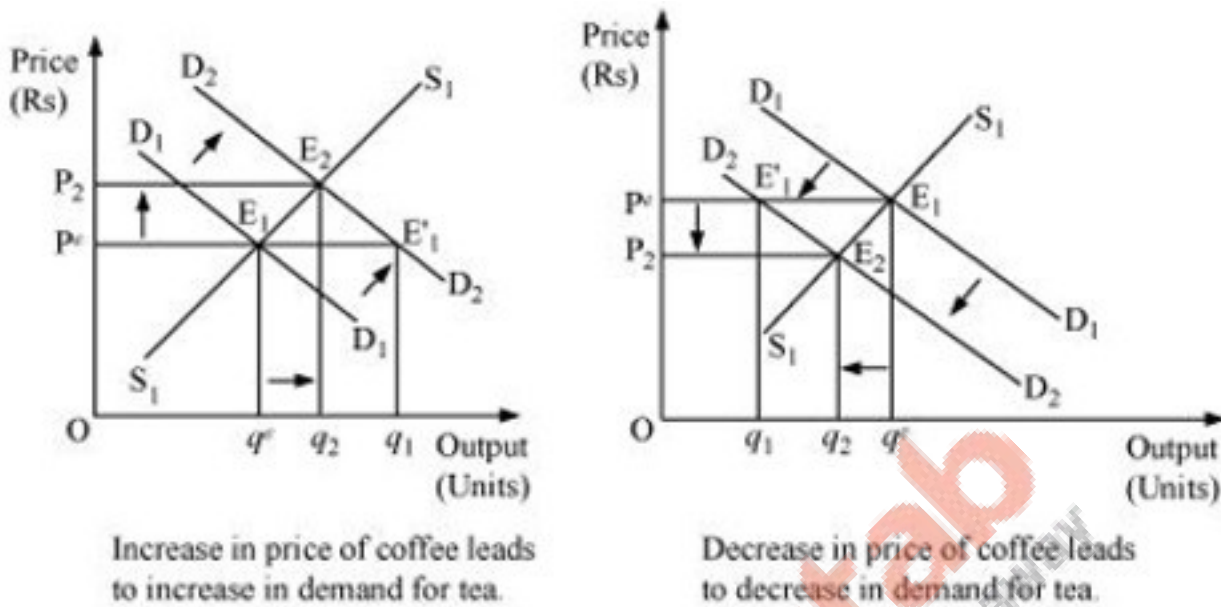
The figure below depicts the equilibrium of the tea market. The initial demand and supply of tea is depicted by  $D_1D_1$  and  $S_1S_1$  respectively. The initial equilibrium is at  $E_1$ , with the equilibrium price  $P^e$  and equilibrium quantity  $(q^e)$ .

Now, if the price of coffee increases, the demand for coffee decreases which will lead to an increase in the demand for tea (being a substitute good), the demand curve of tea will shift rightward parallelly and the price of tea will rise. At the equilibrium price  $(P^e)$ , there will be an excess demand for tea; consequently, the price of tea will rise. This will form the new equilibrium at  $E_2$ , with the new equilibrium price increases from  $P^e$  to  $P_2$  and the new equilibrium output  $q_2$ . Hence, an increase in the price of coffee, will lead the equilibrium price of tea to rise (due to excess demand). Further, the increase in the price of coffee will also lead to the increase in demand for tea as tea is the substitute good for coffee.

Now, if the price of coffee decreases, the demand for coffee increases and there will be a decrease in the demand for tea. The demand curve for tea will shift leftward parallelly to

$D_2D_2$ . At the equilibrium price  $(P^e)$ , there will be an excess supply.

Consequently, the price of tea will fall, which will form the new equilibrium at  $E_2$ , with the new equilibrium price falls from  $P^e$  to  $P_2$  and the new equilibrium output decreases from  $q^e$  to  $q_2$ . Hence, a decrease in the price of coffee will lead to a decrease in the price of tea and a decrease in the demand for tea, as people will switch over to consumption of coffee.



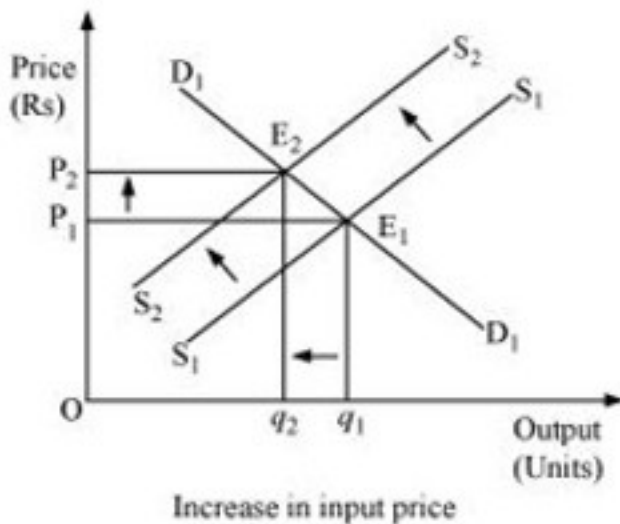
**Question 12: How do the equilibrium price and the quantity of a commodity change when price of input used in its production changes?**

**Solution :** The change in the price of input alters the cost of production of a commodity. It directly affects price equilibrium and quantity of goods.

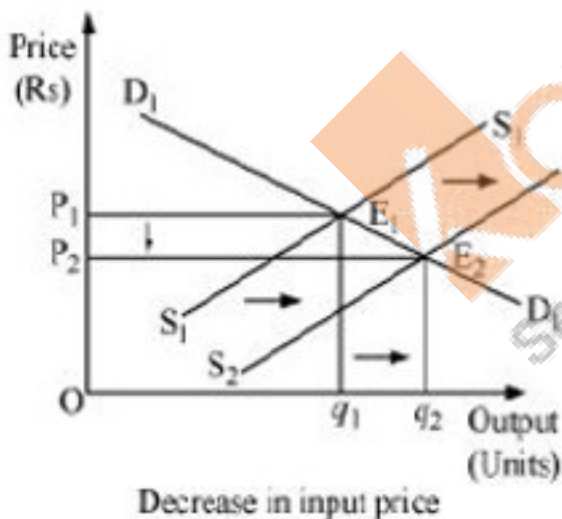
Let us analyze the two different cases.

(a) **Increase in input price:** If the input price of a firm increases, the cost of production will also increase. As a result, the supply of product will decrease and the profit margin will also fall which will discourage the firm's incentive to produce and supply the commodity. This will lead to a left upward shift of the marginal cost curve, which further will lead to a leftward parallel shift of an individual firm's supply curve and finally a leftward shift of the market supply curve. The demand curve remaining the same, the new equilibrium will occur at  $E_2$  with higher equilibrium price ( $P_2$ ) and lower quantity of output ( $q_2$ ).

The same is mentioned in the below figure.



(b) **Decrease in input price:** If an input price of a firm decreases, then the cost of production will decrease, the supply of product will increase and the profit margin will also rise. This will shift the marginal cost curve rightward, which implies that the firm's supply curve will also shift rightward. Consequently, the market supply curve will shift rightward parallelly from  $S_1S_1$  to  $S_2S_2$ . Demand curve remaining the same, the new equilibrium will occur at  $E_2$  with lower equilibrium price ( $P_2$ ) and higher quantity level of output ( $q_2$ ). This can be understood from the diagram below.



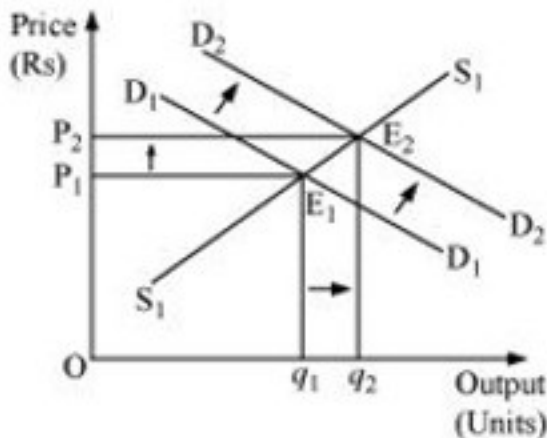
**Question 13:** If the price of a substitute Y of good X increases, what impact does it have on the equilibrium price and quantity of good X?

**Solution :** X and Y being substitute goods, if the price of Y increases, then it will reduce the demand for Y and people will switch to commodity X, which will raise the demand for X therefore the price of X will increase. Increase or decrease in prices of substitute goods always directly affect the equilibrium price and quantity of goods.

Thus, the demand curve will shift from  $D_1D_1$  to  $D_2D_2$ . At the existing price  $P_1$ , there will be an excess

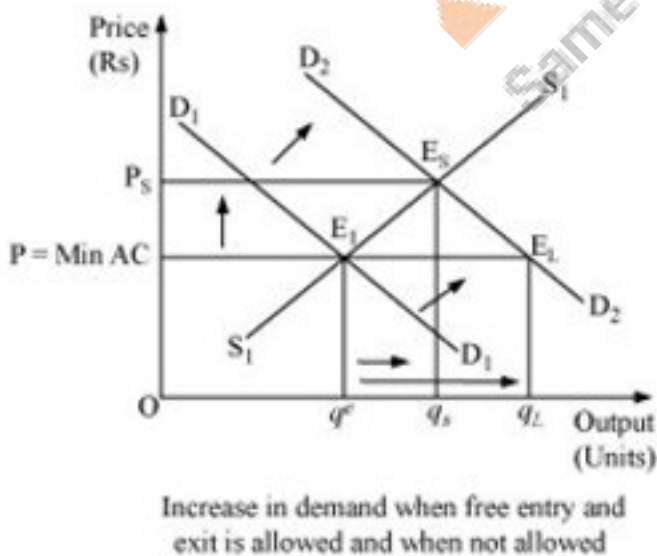
demand. Due to the pressure of excess demand, the existing price will increase. Consequently, the new equilibrium occurs at  $E_2$ , where the new demand curve  $D_2D_2$  intersects the supply curve  $S_1S_1$ . The new equilibrium price is  $P_2$ , which is higher than  $P_1$  and equilibrium quantity is  $q_2$ , which is higher than  $q_1$ . Therefore,

due to the increase in the price of substitute good Y, the equilibrium price of X will rise and equilibrium output of X will also be higher.



**Question 14:** Compare the effect of shift in the demand curve on the equilibrium when the number of firms in the market is fixed with the situation when entry-exit is permitted.

**Solution :**



The above figure depicts the cases when the number of firms is fixed (in the short run) and when the number of firms is not fixed (in the long run). 'P = min AC' represents the long run price line,  $D_1D_1$  and  $D_2D_2$  represent the demands in the short run and the long run. The point  $E_1$  represents the

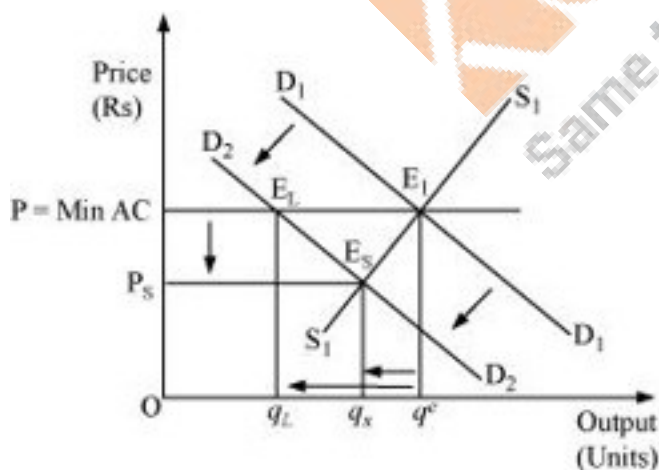
initial equilibrium where the demand curve and the supply curve intersect each other. Now, let us suppose that the demand curve shifts under the assumption that the number of firms are fixed; thus, the new equilibrium will be at  $E_s$  (in the short run), where the supply curve  $S_1S_1$  and the new demand curve  $D_2D_2$  intersect each other. The equilibrium price is  $P_s$  and equilibrium quantity  $q_s$ .

Now let us analyse the situation under the assumption of free entry and exit.

The increase in demand will shift the demand curve rightwards to  $D_2D_2$ . The new equilibrium will be at  $E_2$ . It is the long run equilibrium with equilibrium price  $(P) = \min AC$  and equilibrium quantity  $q_L$ .

Therefore, on comparing both the cases, we find that when the firms are given the freedom of entry and exit, the equilibrium price remains the same and the price is lower than the short run equilibrium price ( $P_s$ ); whereas, in the case of long run equilibrium quantity  $q_L$  is more than that of the short run ( $q_s$ ).

Similarly, for leftward demand shift, it can be noted that the short run equilibrium price ( $P_s$ ) is less than the long run equilibrium price and the short run equilibrium quantity ( $q_s$ ) is less than the long run equilibrium quantity  $q_L$ .



Decrease in Demand when free entry and exit is allowed and when not allowed

In short, when excess demand increases, it leads to price increase and supernormal profit. This attracts new entrants in the market and leads to minimum average cost.

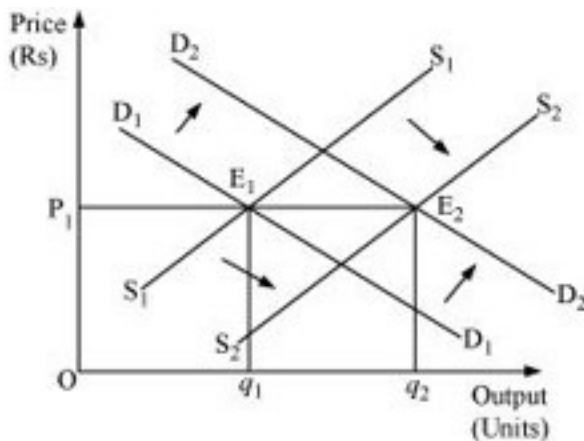
**Question 15: Explain through a diagram the effect of a rightward shift of both the demand and**

### supply curves one equilibrium price and quantity.

**Solution :** When both demand and supply of a commodity increases, the equilibrium quantity will increase but there will not be any affect on equilibrium price.

Possibilities of following three situations can happen: -

(a) **When demand and supply increase in the same proportion:**



$E_1$  is the initial equilibrium with equilibrium price  $P_1$  and equilibrium  $q_1$ .

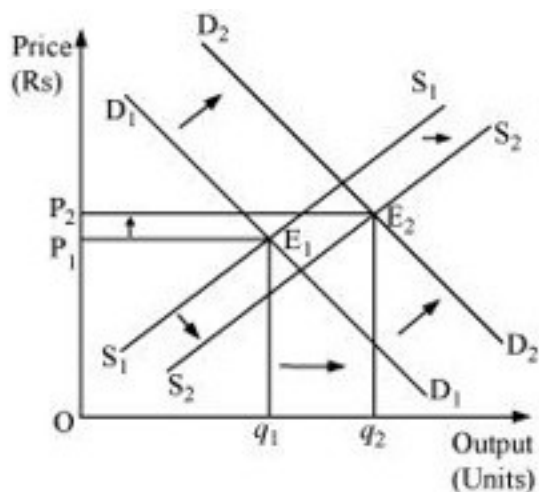
Now, let us suppose that the demand increases to  $D_2$  and the supply increase to  $S_2$  by the same proportion. The new demand and new supply curve intersect at  $E_2$ , which is the new equilibrium, with a new equilibrium output  $q_2$ , but the same equilibrium price  $P_1$ .

Thus, an increase in the demand and the supply by the same proportion leaves the equilibrium price unchanged.

(b) **When demand increases more than the increase in supply:** The original demand and supply curves intersect each other at  $E_1$  with initial equilibrium price  $P_1$  and initial equilibrium output  $q_1$ .

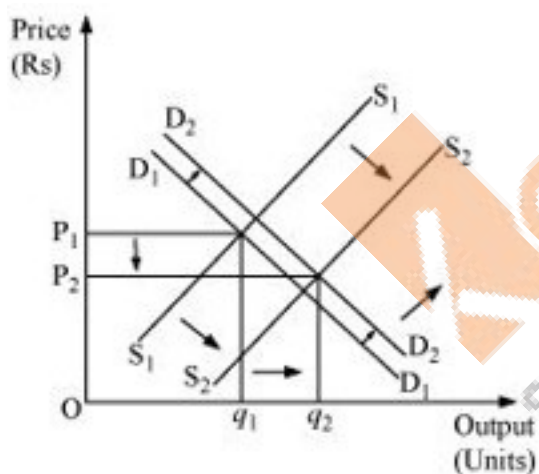
Now, let us suppose that the demand increases and thereby the demand curve shifts to  $D_2$ ; the supply curve also shifts rightward to  $S_2$ . However, the increase in supply is less than the increase in demand. The new supply curve and the new demand curve intersect each other at point  $E_2$  with higher equilibrium price  $P_2$  and higher equilibrium output  $q_2$ .





(c) **When the increase in demand is less than the increase in supply:** Let the initial

equilibrium be at  $E_1$  with the equilibrium price  $P_1$  and equilibrium output  $q_1$ . Now, let us suppose that the demand increases to  $D_2$  and the supply increases to  $S_2$ ; where the increase in supply is more than that of demand. The new demand curve  $D_2$  and the new supply curve  $S_2$  intersect at  $E_2$ . Thus, the greater increase in supply curve as compared to the demand curve will lead the equilibrium price to fall and equilibrium output to rise.



**Question 16: How are the equilibrium price and quantity affected when**

**(a) both demand and supply curves shift in the same direction?**

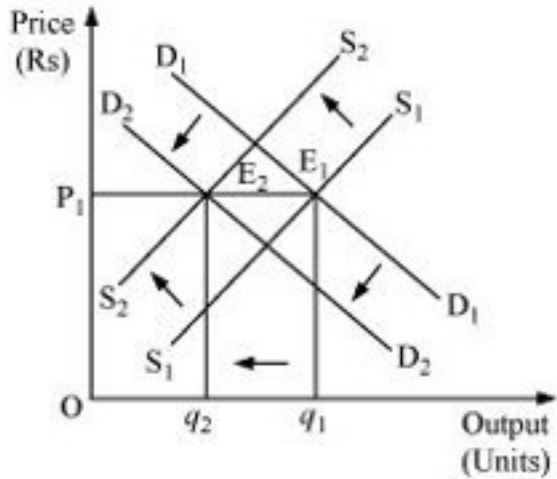
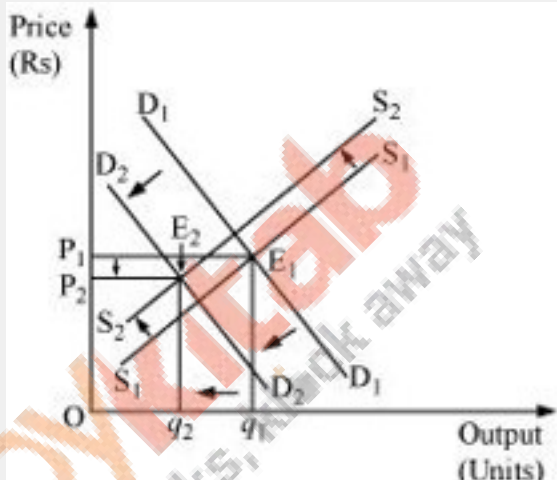
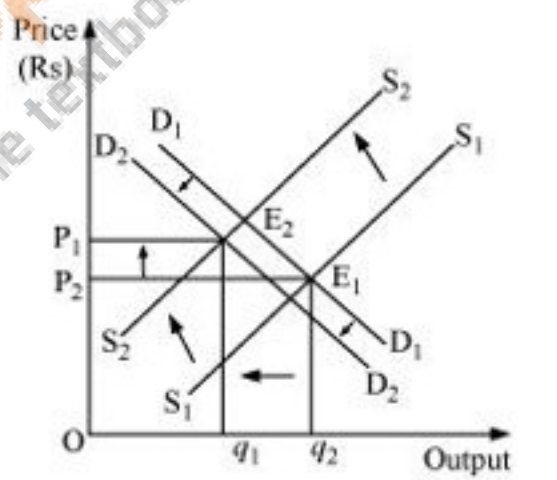
**(b) demand and supply curves shift in opposite directions?**

**Solution :**

(a) When both demand and supply curves shift in the same direction

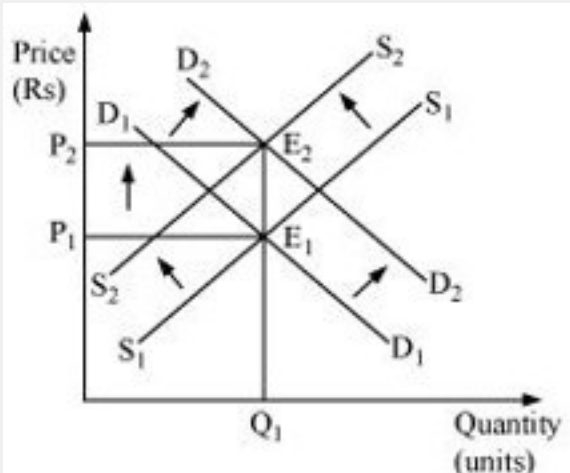
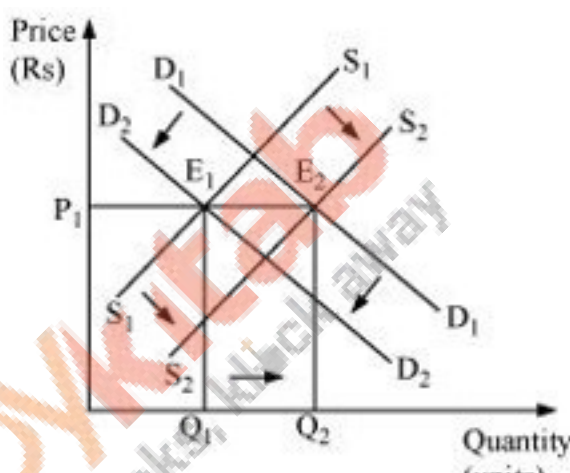
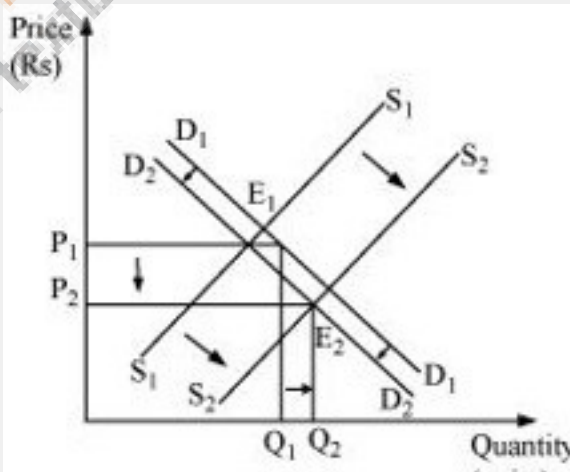


Cases	Equilibrium Price	Equilibrium Quantity	Figure
1) Increase in $D_d$ = Increase in supply	Unchanged	Increases	<p>A supply and demand graph with Price (Rs) on the vertical axis and Output (Units) on the horizontal axis. The initial equilibrium <math>E_1</math> is at the intersection of <math>D_1</math> and <math>S_1</math>, corresponding to price <math>P_1</math> and quantity <math>q_1</math>. An increase in demand shifts the demand curve right to <math>D_2</math>, and an increase in supply shifts the supply curve right to <math>S_2</math>. The new equilibrium <math>E_2</math> is at the intersection of <math>D_2</math> and <math>S_2</math>, which also corresponds to price <math>P_1</math> and quantity <math>q_2</math>. The price remains unchanged at <math>P_1</math>, while the equilibrium quantity increases from <math>q_1</math> to <math>q_2</math>.</p>
2) Increase in $D_d$ more than increase SS	Increases	Increases	<p>A supply and demand graph with Price (Rs) on the vertical axis and Output (Units) on the horizontal axis. The initial equilibrium <math>E_1</math> is at the intersection of <math>D_1</math> and <math>S_1</math>, corresponding to price <math>P_1</math> and quantity <math>q_1</math>. An increase in demand shifts the demand curve right to <math>D_2</math>, and an increase in supply shifts the supply curve right to <math>S_2</math>. The new equilibrium <math>E_2</math> is at the intersection of <math>D_2</math> and <math>S_2</math>, corresponding to a higher price <math>P_2</math> and a higher quantity <math>q_2</math>. Both price and quantity increase.</p>
3) Increase in $D_d$ less than increase in SS	Falls	Increases	<p>A supply and demand graph with Price (Rs) on the vertical axis and Output (Units) on the horizontal axis. The initial equilibrium <math>E_1</math> is at the intersection of <math>D_1</math> and <math>S_1</math>, corresponding to price <math>P_1</math> and quantity <math>q_1</math>. An increase in demand shifts the demand curve right to <math>D_2</math>, and an increase in supply shifts the supply curve right to <math>S_2</math>. The new equilibrium <math>E_2</math> is at the intersection of <math>D_2</math> and <math>S_2</math>, corresponding to a lower price <math>P_2</math> and a higher quantity <math>q_2</math>. The price falls from <math>P_1</math> to <math>P_2</math>, while the equilibrium quantity increases from <math>q_1</math> to <math>q_2</math>.</p>

4) Decrease in $D_d$ = decrease in $S_S$	Unchanged	Falls	 <p>A supply and demand graph with Price (Rs) on the vertical axis and Output (Units) on the horizontal axis. The initial equilibrium is at <math>E_1</math> with price <math>P_1</math> and quantity <math>q_1</math>. A decrease in demand shifts the demand curve left from <math>D_1</math> to <math>D_2</math>. A decrease in supply shifts the supply curve left from <math>S_1</math> to <math>S_2</math>. The new equilibrium is at <math>E_2</math> with a lower price <math>P_1</math> and a lower quantity <math>q_2</math>.</p>
5) Decrease in $D_d$ more than decrease in $S_S$	Falls	Falls	 <p>A supply and demand graph with Price (Rs) on the vertical axis and Output (Units) on the horizontal axis. The initial equilibrium is at <math>E_1</math> with price <math>P_1</math> and quantity <math>q_1</math>. A decrease in demand shifts the demand curve left from <math>D_1</math> to <math>D_2</math>. A decrease in supply shifts the supply curve left from <math>S_1</math> to <math>S_2</math>. The new equilibrium is at <math>E_2</math> with a lower price <math>P_2</math> and a lower quantity <math>q_2</math>.</p>
6) Decrease in $D_d$ less than decrease in $S_S$	Increases	Falls	 <p>A supply and demand graph with Price (Rs) on the vertical axis and Output (Units) on the horizontal axis. The initial equilibrium is at <math>E_1</math> with price <math>P_1</math> and quantity <math>q_1</math>. A decrease in demand shifts the demand curve left from <math>D_1</math> to <math>D_2</math>. A decrease in supply shifts the supply curve left from <math>S_1</math> to <math>S_2</math>. The new equilibrium is at <math>E_2</math> with a higher price <math>P_2</math> and a lower quantity <math>q_2</math>.</p>

(b) When demand and supply curves shift in opposite directions

Cases	Equilibrium Price	Equilibrium Quantity	Figure

<p>1. Increase in Dd = decrease in SS</p>	<p>Increase</p>	<p>Unchanged</p>	
<p>2. Decrease in Dd = increase in SS</p>	<p>Unchanged</p>	<p>Increase</p>	
<p>3. Decrease in Dd &lt; increase in supply</p>	<p>Decrease</p>	<p>Increase</p>	

4. Decrease in $D_d >$ increase in supply	Decrease	Decrease	
5. Increase in $D_d <$ decrease in SS	Increase	Decrease	
6. Increase in $D_d >$ decrease in SS	Increase	Increase	

**Question 17: In what respect do the supply and demand curves in the labour market differ from those in the goods market?**

**Solution :** The supply and demand curves in the labour market differ from those in the goods market in the following ways:

- i) In a goods market, the demand for goods is made by consumers or households; while in a labour market, the demand for labour is made by firms.
- ii) In a goods market, the supply of goods is made by firms; while in a labour market, the supply of labour is made by households.

So, in a goods market, firms act as suppliers; in a labour market, households act as suppliers.

**Question 18: How is the optimal amount of labour determined in a perfectly competitive market?**

**Solution :** A profit maximising firm will employ labour up to the point where the extra cost incurred by employing the last unit of labour (wage) equals the additional benefit it earns by employing that unit of labour.

That is, Marginal cost of labour = Marginal benefit by labour Or,

Wage rate = Marginal Revenue Product

Or,  $w = MRP_L$

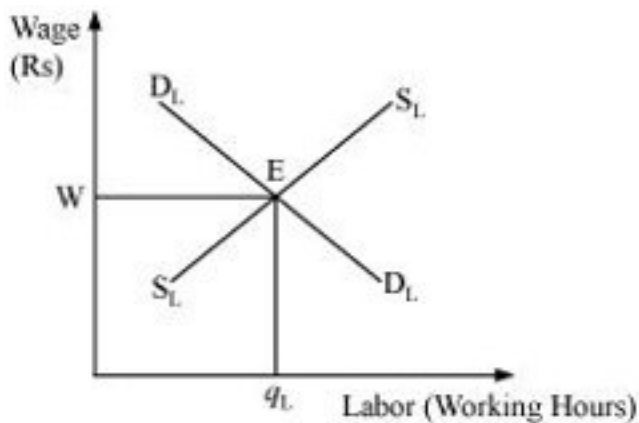
Or,  $w = MR \times MP_L$  (as  $MRP_L = MR \times MP_L$ )

Or,  $w = P \times MP_L$  (in Perfect Competition Price = MR)

Or,  $w = VMP_L$  (because  $VMP_L = P \times MP_L$ )

The demand for labour is derived from  $VMP_L$  and the supply of labour is positively sloped.

The equilibrium exists at E, where the demand for labour and the supply of labour intersect each other. The equilibrium wage rate is  $w$  and optimal amount of labour is  $q_L$ .

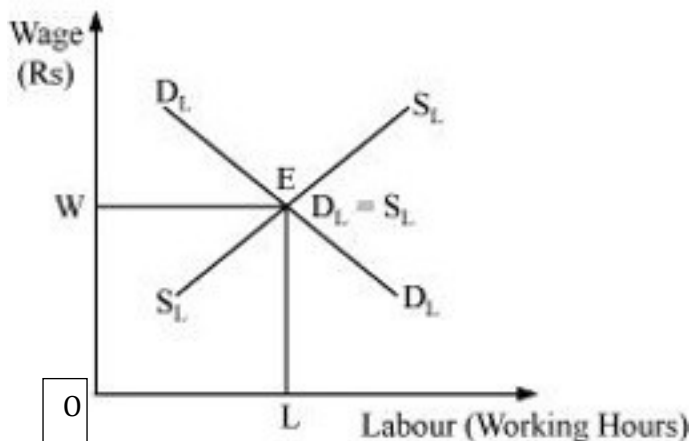


### Question 19: How is the wage rate determined in a perfectly competitive labour market?

**Solution :** Similar to a goods market, wage rate in a labour market is determined by the intersection of demand and supply of labour. The rate at which the demand equals the supply is called the equilibrium wage rate. Corresponding hours of labour are demanded and supplied in the labour market at the equilibrium wage rate. The demand for labour is derived from the value of marginal product of labour ( $VMP_L$ ). We know that a particular firm will employ labour up to a point where marginal cost of employing the last unit of labour hired equals the marginal benefit earned by the firm by hiring that unit of labour.

Labour is supplied by those households, who need to trade-off between working hours (labour) or leisure. The supply of labour is a positive function of wage up to a point beyond which the supply curve becomes backward bending supply curve.

Below diagram depicts the intersection of demand for labour and the supply of labour which is occurring at the wage rate  $w$ . Here, the equilibrium takes place at  $E$  where  $D_L = S_L$  and the equilibrium units of labour supplied and demanded is  $L$ .



Hence,  $OW$  is the wage rate in a perfectly competitive market.

**Question 20: Can you think of any commodity on which price ceiling is imposed in India? What may be the consequence of price-ceiling?**

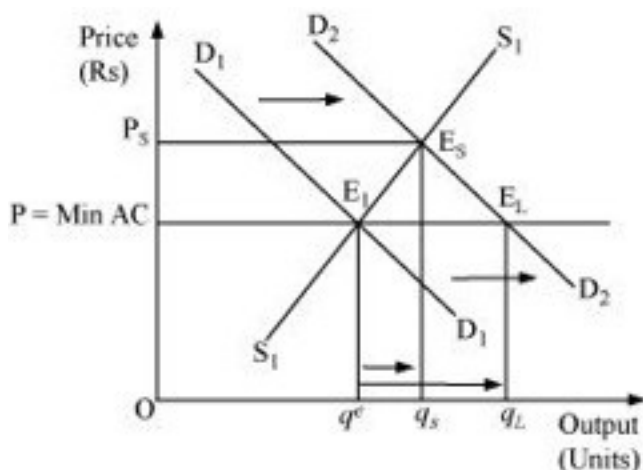
**Solution :** Price ceiling means deciding lower prices as compared to market price of goods. In India, there are many goods on which government has imposed price ceiling, in order to keep them available within the reach of the BPL (below poverty line) people. These goods are kerosene, sugar, wheat, rice, etc. which we generally get in Fair price shops or Ration Shops. It is generally maintained by Food Corporation of India which maintains the Public Distribution System in India.

The following are the consequences of price ceiling:

- i) **Excess demand**-Due to artificially imposed price, cutting lower than the equilibrium price leads to the emergence of the problem of excess demand.
- ii) **Fixed Quota**-Each consumer gets a fixed quantity of good (as per the quota). The quantity often falls short of meeting the individual's requirements. This further leads to the problem of shortage and the consumer remains unsatisfied.
- iii) **Inferior goods**-Often it has been found that the goods that are rationed are usually inferior / low quality goods and are adulterated.
- iv) **Black marketing** - The needs of a consumer remain unfulfilled as per the quota laid by the government. Consequently, some of the unsatisfied consumers get ready to pay higher price for the additional quantity. This leads to black-marketing and artificial shortage in the market.

**Question 21: A shift in demand curve has a larger effect on price and a smaller effect on quantity when the number of firms is fixed compared to the situation when free entry and exit is permitted. Explain.**

**Solution :**



The above figure depicts both the cases when the number of firms is fixed (in short run) and when



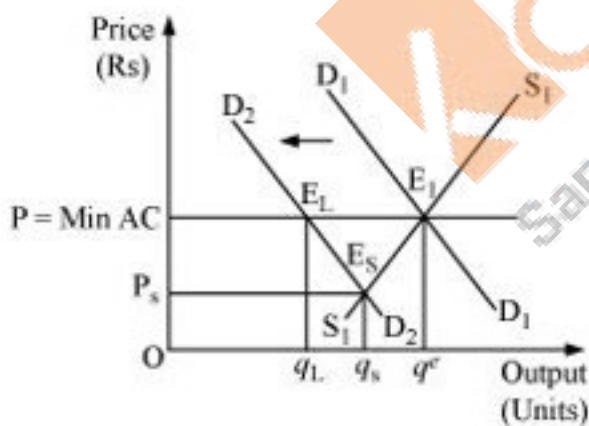
the number of firms is not fixed (in long run).  $P = \min AC$  represents the long run price line;  $D_1D_1$  and  $D_2D_2$  represents the demand in the short run and the long run respectively.

The point  $E_1$  represents the initial equilibrium, where the demand and the supply intersect each other.

Let us suppose that the demand curve shifts, assuming that the number of firms is fixed. Now, the new equilibrium will be at  $E_s$  (as it is short run equilibrium), where the supply

curve and the demand curve  $D_2D_2$  intersect each other. The equilibrium price is  $P_s$  and equilibrium quantity is  $q_s$ .

On the other hand, under the assumption of free entry and exit, an increase in demand will shift the demand curve rightwards to  $D_2D_2$ . The new equilibrium will be at  $E_2$  (as it is long run equilibrium) with the equilibrium price  $P = \min AC$  and equilibrium quantity  $q_L$ . Therefore, on comparing both the cases, we find that when the firms are given the freedom of entry and exit, the equilibrium price remains the same. The price is lower than that of the short run equilibrium price ( $P_s$ ); whereas, the long run equilibrium quantity ( $q_L$ ) is more than that of the short run equilibrium quantity ( $q_s$ ) similarly, for the leftward demand shift, it can be found that the short run equilibrium price ( $P_s$ ) is lower than the long run equilibrium price and the short run equilibrium quantity ( $q_s$ ) is less than the long run equilibrium quantity ( $q_L$ ).



**Question 22:** Suppose the demand and supply curve of commodity X in a perfectly competitive market are given by:

$$q_D = 700 - p$$

$$q_s = 8 + 3p \text{ for } p \geq 15$$

$$= 0 \text{ or } 0 \leq p < 15$$

Assume that the market consists of identical firms. Identify the reason behind the market supply of commodity X being zero at any price less than Rs 15. What will be the equilibrium price for this commodity? At equilibrium, what quantity of X will be produced?

**Solution :** If the government imposes price ceiling by Rent Control Act (the maximum price) that can be charged as the rent of apartment.

It results decline in equilibrium price due to (i) excess demand of apartments (ii) black marketing by builders

Now as per the question stated, It is given that;

$$q_D = 700 - p$$

$$q_S = 500 + 3p \text{ for } p \geq 15$$

$$= 0 \text{ for } 0 \leq p < 15$$

The market supply is zero for any price from Rs 0 to Rs 15, this is because, for price between 0 to 15, no individual firm will produce any positive level of output (as the price is less than the minimum of AVC). Consequently, the market supply curve will be zero.

$$\text{At equilibrium } q_D = q_S \quad 700 -$$

$$p = 500 + 3p$$

$$- p - 3p = 500 - 700$$

$$- 4p = - 200$$

$$p = 50$$

Equilibrium price is Rs 50.

$$\text{Quantity} = q_s = 500 + 3p$$

$$= 500 + 3(50)$$

$$= 500 + 150$$

$$= 650$$

Therefore, the equilibrium quantity is 650 units.

**Question 23:** Considering the same demand curve as in exercise 22, now let us allow for free entry and exit of the firms producing commodity X. Also assume the market consists of identical firms producing commodity X. Let the supply curve of a single firm be explained as

$$q_f^s = 8 + 3p \text{ for } p \geq 20$$

$$= 0 \text{ for } 0 \leq p < 20$$

**(a)** What is the significance of  $p=20$ ?

**(b)** At what price will the market for X be in equilibrium? State the reason for your answer.

**(c)** Calculate the equilibrium quantity and number of firms.

**Solution :** As per the question:-

$$q_f^s = 8 + 3p \text{ for } p \geq 20$$

$$= 0 \text{ for } 0 \leq p < \text{Rs} 20.$$

$$q_d = 700 - p$$

(a) For the price between 0 to 20, no firm is going to produce anything as the price in this range is below the minimum of LAC. So, at the price of Rs 20, the price line is equal to the minimum of LAC.

(b) As there exists the freedom of entry and exit of firms, the minimum of AVC is at Rs 20, also, the price of Rs 20 is the equilibrium price. This is because in the long run, all firms earn zero economic profit, which implies that the price of Rs 20 is the equilibrium price and at any price lower than Rs 20, the firm will move out of the market.

(c) At equilibrium price of Rs 20

$$\text{Quantity supplied} = q_s = 8 + 3p$$

$$= 8 + 3(20)$$

$$q_s = 68 \text{ units}$$

$$\text{Quantity demanded } q_d = 700 - p$$

$$= 700 - 20$$

$$q_d = 680 \text{ units}$$

$$\text{Number of firms (n)} = \frac{q_d}{q_f}$$

$$n = \frac{680}{68}$$

$$n = 10 \text{ firms}$$

Therefore, the number of firms in the market is 10 and the equilibrium quantity is 680 units.

**Question 24: Suppose the demand and supply curves of salt are given by:**

$$q^D = 1000 - p$$

$$q^S = 700 + 2p$$

**(a) Find the equilibrium price and quantity.**

**(b) Now, suppose that the price of an input that is used to produce salt has increased so, that the new supply curve is  $q^S = 400 + 3p$**

**How does the equilibrium price and quantity change? Does the change conform to your expectation?**

**(c) Suppose the government has imposed a tax of Rs 3 per unit of sale on salt. How does it affect the equilibrium price and quantity?**

**Solution : As per the question:-**

$$q^D = 1000 - p \quad (1)$$

$$q^S = 700 + 2p \quad (2)$$

**(a) At equilibrium price and quantity will be: -**

$$q^d = q^s$$

$$1000 - p = 700 + 2p$$

$$300 = 3p$$

$$100 = p$$

$$p = \text{Rs } 100$$

$$q^d = 1000 - 100 \text{ [Substituting the value of } p \text{ in equation (1)]}$$

= 900 units

So, the equilibrium price is Rs 100 and equilibrium quantity is 900 units.

**(b) New quantity supplied  $q'_s$**

$$q'_s = 400 + 2p$$

At equilibrium  $q^d = q'_s$  1000

$$- p = 400 + 2p$$

$$600 = 3p$$

$$200 = p$$

$$p = \text{Rs } 200$$

Prior to the increase in the price of input, the equilibrium price was Rs 100, and after the rise in input's price, the equilibrium price is Rs 200.

So, the change in the equilibrium price is Rs 100 (200 - 100).

$$q^d = 4000 - 200 \text{ [Substituting the value of } p \text{ in equation (1)]}$$

= 800 units

The change in the equilibrium quantity is 100 units (i.e. 900 - 800 units).

Yes, this change is obvious, as due to the change in the input's price, the cost of producing salt has increased that will shift the marginal cost curve leftward and move the supply curve to the left. A leftward shift in the supply curve results in a rise in the equilibrium price and a fall in the equilibrium quantity.

(c) The imposition of tax of Rs 3 per unit of salt sold will raise the cost of producing salt. This will shift the supply curve leftwards and the quantity supplied equation will become

$$y^s = 700 + 2(p - 3)$$

At equilibrium

$$y^d = y^s$$

$$1000 - p = 700 + 2(p - 3)$$

$$1000 - p = 700 + 2p - 6$$

$$306 = 3p$$

$$\frac{306}{3} = p$$

$$p = \text{Rs } 102$$

Substituting the value of  $p$  in equation (1)

$$y^d = 1000 - p$$

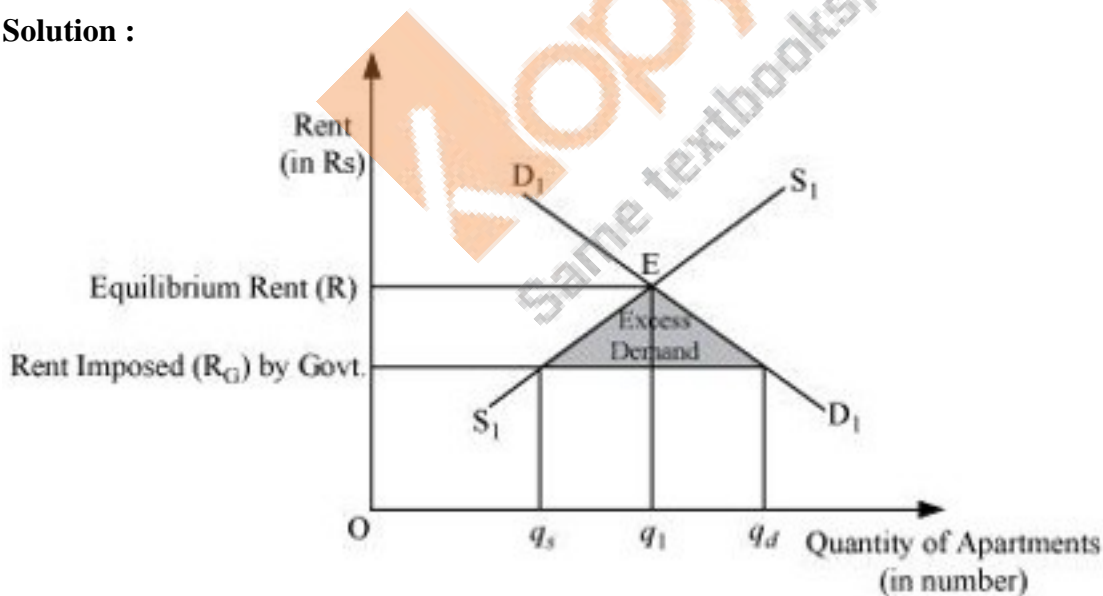
$$y^d = 1000 - 102$$

$$y^d = 898 \text{ units}$$

Thus, the imposition of tax of Rs 3 per unit of salt sold will result in an increase in the price of salt from Rs 100 to Rs 102. The equilibrium quantity falls from 900 units to 898 units.

**Question 25:** Suppose the market determined rent for apartments is too high for common people to afford. If the government comes forward to help those seeking apartments on rent by imposing control on rent, what impact will it have on the market for apartments?

**Solution :**



The above figure depicts an equilibrium and an effect of price ceiling (maximum rent).

The market demand for apartments is depicted by the  $D_1D_1$  curve and the supply of apartments is depicted by  $S_1S_1$ . The equilibrium price determined is  $R$  and the equilibrium quantity is  $q$ .

If the government steps in and imposes rent ceiling (maximum rent) equivalent to  $R_G$ , then at this rent, there will be an excess demand. The quantity of apartments demanded will be

$q_d$ . Whereas, the quantity of apartments supplied is  $q_s$ . So, there exists an excess demand equivalent to  $q_d - q_s$ . At the rate  $R_G$ , common people can afford apartments to live in, which earlier they were not able to.

However, besides this positive effect of imposition of maximum rent, it might happen that some landlords indulge in the practice of black marketing and offer apartments for rent at comparatively higher price.

