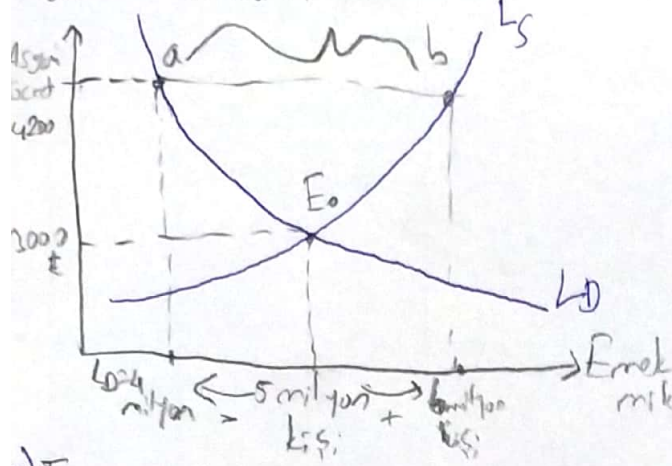
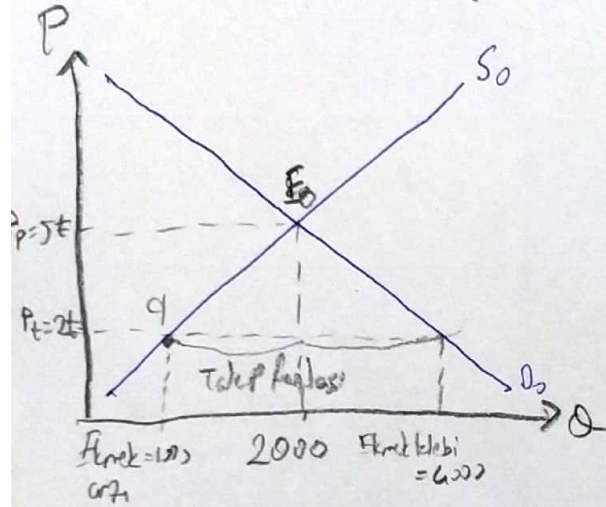


1) Ücret Emek artışı



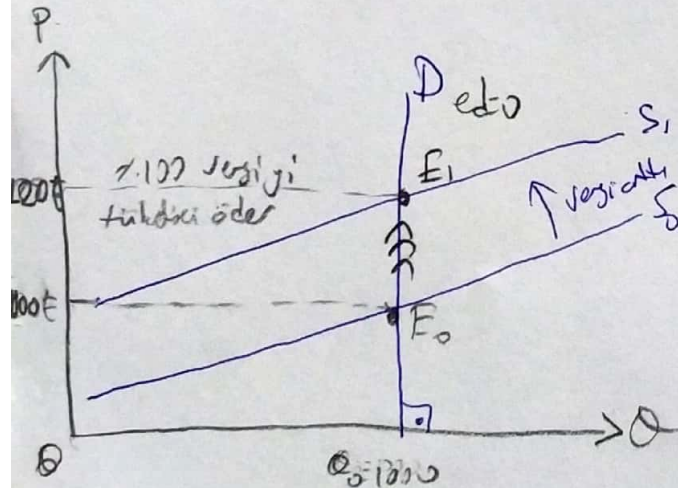
- Firmalar, üreticiler zararlar
- Kaybeden devlettir.
- Kaybeden çalışanlar ve tüketicilerdir.

2) Tutar Ücret Politikası : olağanüstü dönemlerde olur. Konusu olan mallar tarım, ihtiyaç ürünleridir.



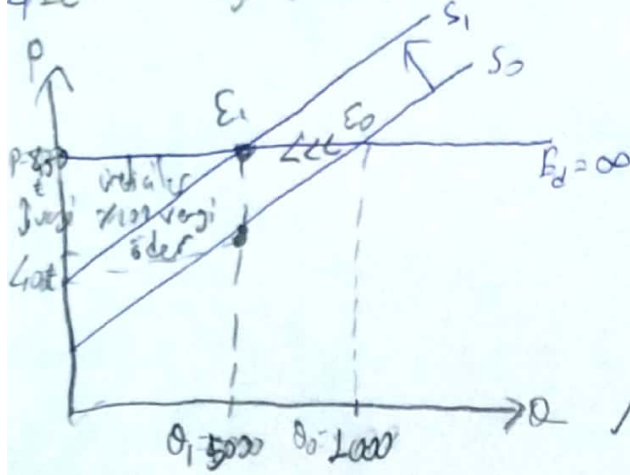
- 1) Önce gelen alır yöntemi (kıymık yöntemi)
 - Doğru bir politika değildir.
- 2) Hatır yöntemi
 - Doğru politika değil, kaos olur.
- 3) Karne-Veriye yöntemi
 - ↳ 1000 almak → 5 TL'e bakılır → 4000 geyrek, herkes faydalanan.

3) Ed=0 iken Vergi konulursa (Tüketici esnekliği 0)



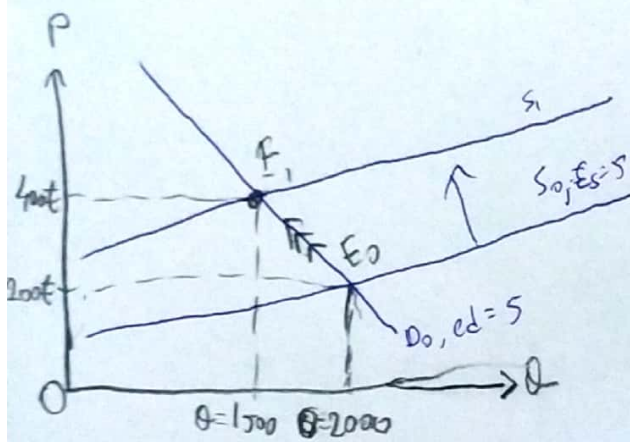
- Beklenen vergi hasılatı = $20 \times 10000 = 200000$ TL
- Vergi ↑ artı sağa kayar
- 7.100 vergi geliri elde edilir
- Devlet için bu politika doğrudur

4) $E_d = \infty$ vergi konulursa ne olur?



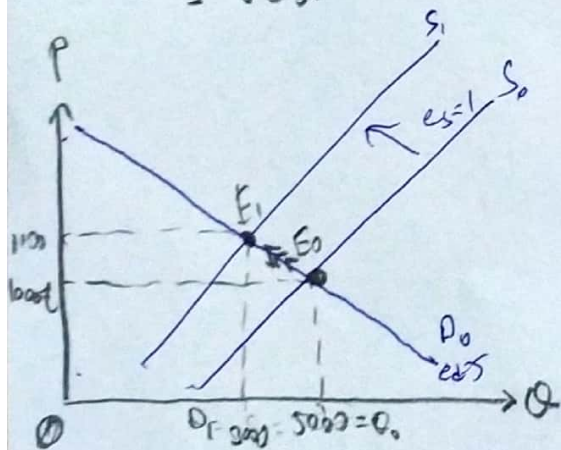
- Beklenen vergi geliri = $50 \times 100 = 5000 \text{ ₺}$ (bu büyük tiki gelir)
- Vergi ↑ art sağa kayar
- $50 \times 100 = 5000$ tahsilat (sonradan elde edilen)
- Çok büyük bir kayıptır.
- $50.000 - 25.000 = 25.000$ kayıp var.

5) $E_d < E_s$ vergi konulursa ne olur?



- 100 ₺ vergi konulur
- $2000 \cdot 100 = 200.000 \text{ ₺}$ vergi beklenir
- Vergi ↑ art sağa kayar
- Verginin büyük bir kısmını firmalar tüketiciye geçirir
- $1500 \cdot 300 = 450.000$
- $200.000 - 150.000 = 50.000 \text{ ₺}$ kayıp var
- En büyük 2. politikadır.

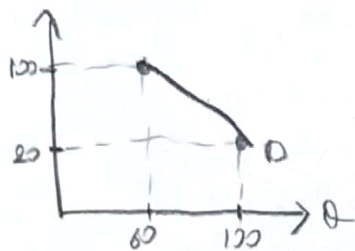
6) $E_d > E_s$ vergi konulursa ne olur?



- 100 ₺ vergi konulur
- $5000 \cdot 100 = 500.000 =$ beklenen gelir.
- Vergi ↑ art sağa kayar
- Gerekli olan gelir = $3000 \cdot 100 = 300.000$ gerektirir
- $500.000 - 300.000 = 200.000$ kayıp
- Devlet bütçelerine vergi kayımları kazanır
- EV, otomobil, mobilite vs.

7.a)

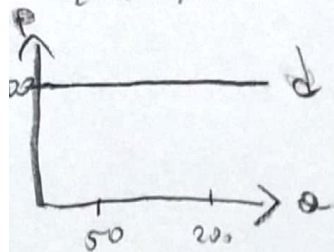
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 20, P_2 = 100 \\ Q_1 = 100, Q_2 = 80 \end{array} \right\} e_d = \frac{\frac{100-80}{100}}{\frac{20-100}{20}} = \frac{\frac{20}{100}}{\frac{-80}{20}} = \frac{1}{-4} = -\frac{1}{4} \quad e_d < 1$$



Bu tür mallara temel ihtiyaçlar örnekler;
Ekmek, benzin, tuz, elektrik...
in elastik talep

7.b)

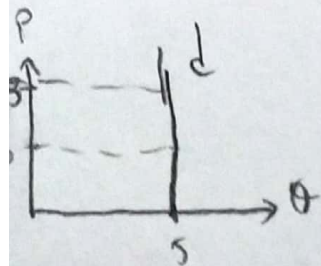
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 400, Q_1 = 50 \\ P_2 = 400, Q_2 = 200 \end{array} \right\} e_d = \frac{\frac{50-200}{50}}{\frac{400-400}{400}} = \frac{-150}{0} = \infty \quad e_d = \infty$$



Bu tür mallara; elmas, perla gibi ürünler örnekler

7.c)

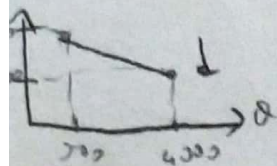
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 20, Q_1 = 5 \\ P_2 = 25, Q_2 = 5 \end{array} \right\} e_d = \frac{\frac{5-5}{5}}{\frac{20-25}{20}} = \frac{0}{-5} = 0 \quad e_d = 0$$



Bu tür mallara sigara, alkol örnekler

7.d)

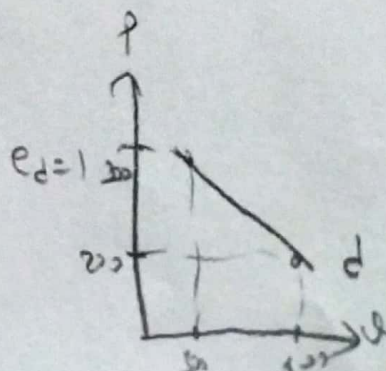
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 4000, Q_1 = 300 \\ P_2 = 3500, Q_2 = 4000 \end{array} \right\} e_d = \frac{\frac{300-4000}{300}}{\frac{4000-3500}{4000}} = \frac{\frac{-3700}{300}}{\frac{500}{4000}} = \frac{-12.33}{0.125} = -98.64 \quad e_d > 1$$

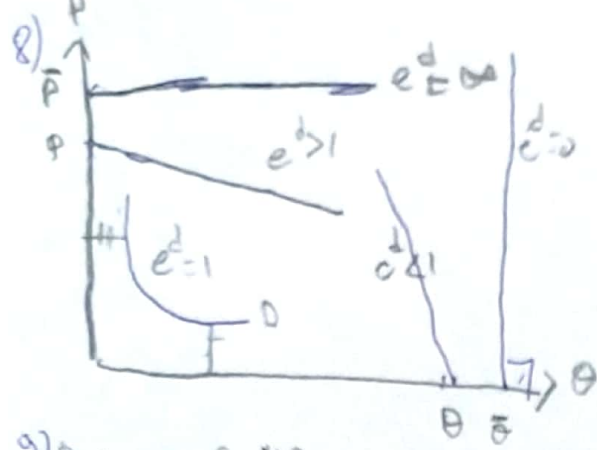


elastik talep

7.e)

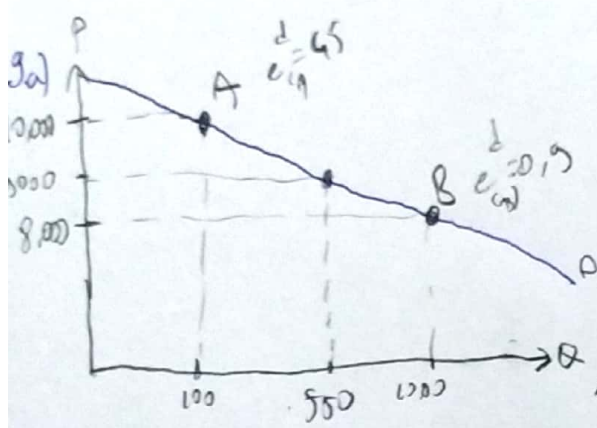
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 200, Q_1 = 600 \\ P_2 = 300, Q_2 = 300 \end{array} \right\} e_d = \frac{\frac{600-300}{600}}{\frac{200-300}{200}} = \frac{\frac{300}{600}}{\frac{-100}{200}} = \frac{0.5}{-0.5} = -1 \quad e_d = 1$$





- $e^d = \infty$ = altın, elmas, pirinç
- $e^d = 1$ = gıyım ve suda sektörü
- $e^d > 1$ = esnek talep = ev, araba, mobilge
- $e^d < 1$ = inelastik talep = ekmek, tuz, benzin
- $e^d = 0$ = 0 esnek talep = sigara, ilaç

9) $P_1 = 10.000, Q_1 = 100$
 $P_2 = 8000, Q_2 = 1000$



$$e^d(A) = \frac{\frac{1000 - 100}{100}}{\frac{10.000 - 8000}{10.000}} = \frac{9}{1} = 9 \quad \boxed{e^d(A) > 1}$$

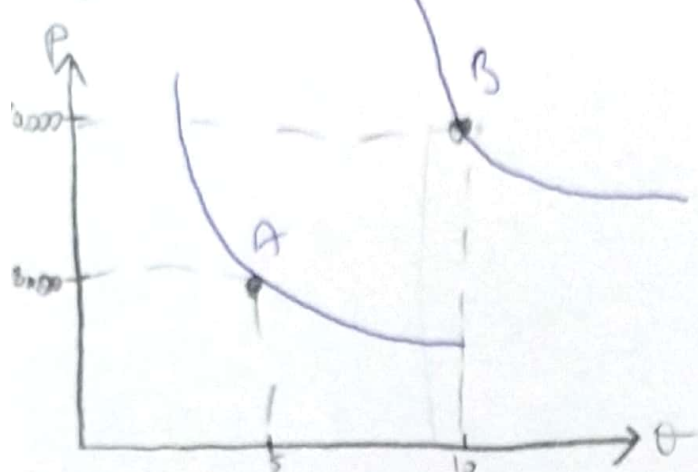
$$e^d(B) = \frac{\frac{1000 - 100}{1000}}{\frac{8000 - 10.000}{8000}} = \frac{0,9}{1} = 0,9 \quad \boxed{e^d(B) < 1}$$

$$Py(A) = \frac{\frac{\Delta Q}{Q_1 + Q_2}}{\frac{\Delta P}{P_1 + P_2}} = \frac{\frac{1000 - 100}{100 + 1000}}{\frac{8000 - 10.000}{8000 + 10.000}} = \frac{\frac{900}{1100}}{\frac{-2000}{18000}} = \frac{900}{1100} \cdot \frac{18000}{-2000} = \frac{9}{11} \cdot \frac{18}{-2} = \frac{81}{-11} \approx -7,3$$

$$Py(B) = \frac{\frac{100 - 1000}{100 + 1000}}{\frac{10.000 - 8000}{10.000 + 8000}} = \frac{\frac{-900}{1100}}{\frac{2000}{18000}} = \frac{-900}{1100} \cdot \frac{18000}{2000} = \frac{-9}{11} \cdot \frac{18}{2} = \frac{-81}{11} \approx -7,3$$

9) $P_1 = 10.000$ $\theta_1 = 10$

10a) $P_2 = 8000$ $\theta_2 = 5$

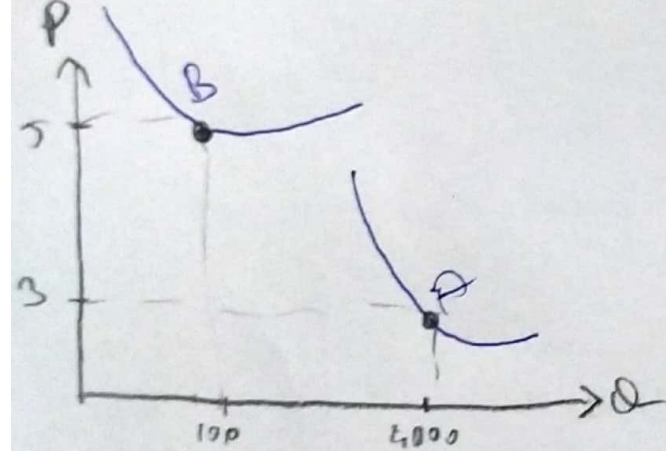


- Bu tür mallara normal mal denir.
- Talep esnekliği pozitif.
- TV, bilgisayar.

$$e_g^d = \frac{\Delta Q - Q_1}{Q_1} = \frac{5 - 10}{10} = \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} = -0.5$$

10.b) $P_1 = 5$ $\theta_1 = 100$

$P_2 = 3$ $\theta_2 = 4000$



$$e_g^d = \frac{\Delta Q - Q_1}{Q_1} = \frac{4000 - 100}{100} = \frac{3900}{100} = 39$$

• Normal mal

11.a) $P_1 = 100$ $Q_1 = 10$

$P_2 = 50$ $Q_2 = 9$

$$e_c = \frac{\frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_1}}{\frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1}} = \frac{\frac{9 - 10}{10}}{\frac{50 - 100}{100}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{10}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

• İkame mükerrer da tutar esnekliği (+)

• Tutar el

11.b) $P_1 = 5$ $Q_1 = 100$

$P_2 = 3$ $Q_2 = 4000$

$$\frac{\frac{4000 - 100}{100}}{\frac{3 - 5}{5}} = \frac{\frac{3900}{100}}{\frac{-2}{5}} = \frac{39 \cdot 5}{-2} = -\frac{195}{2}$$

• Tutarlayıcı mükerrer da tutar esnekliği (-)

12.a) $P_1 = 5$ $Q_1 = 10$

$P_2 = 2$ $Q_2 = 7$

$$\frac{\frac{7 - 10}{10}}{\frac{2 - 5}{5}} = \frac{-\frac{3}{10}}{\frac{-3}{5}} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{3} = \frac{1}{3} e^S \Delta L$$

• Elmek, tutar, benzin, elektrik örnektir

12.b) $P_1 = 400$ $Q_1 = 500$

$P_2 = 400$ $Q_2 = 3000$

$$\frac{\frac{3000 - 500}{500}}{\frac{400 - 400}{400}} = \frac{\frac{2500}{500}}{0} = \infty e^S = \infty$$

• Elmes, parantez, el tutar örnektir

12.c) $P_1 = 20$ $Q_1 = 400$

$P_2 = 25$ $Q_2 = 400$

$$\frac{\frac{400 - 400}{400}}{\frac{25 - 20}{20}} = \frac{0}{\frac{5}{20}} = 0 e^S = 0$$

• Tutar, içki örnektir

12.d) $P_1 = 4000$ $Q_1 = 5000$

$P_2 = 4200$ $Q_2 = 40000$

$$\frac{\frac{40000 - 5000}{5000}}{\frac{4200 - 4000}{4000}} = \frac{\frac{35000}{5000}}{\frac{200}{4000}} = \frac{7}{\frac{1}{20}} = 140 e^S > 1$$

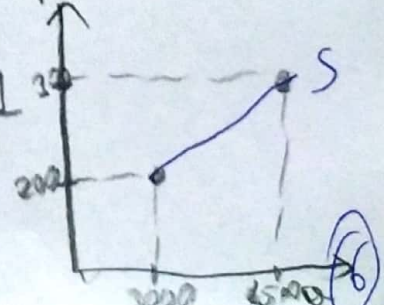
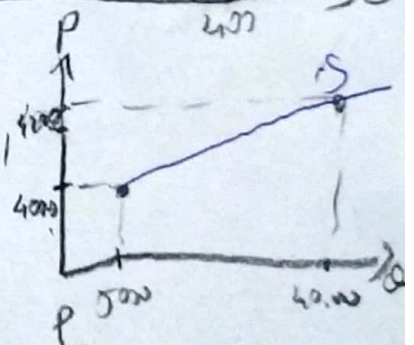
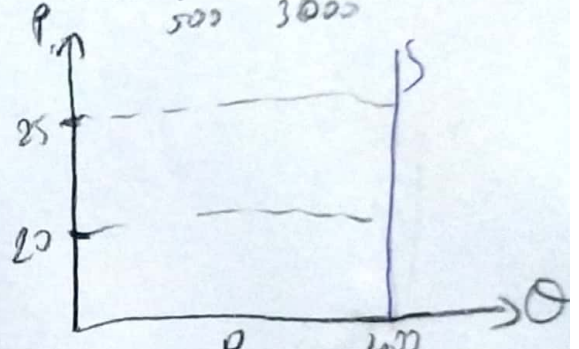
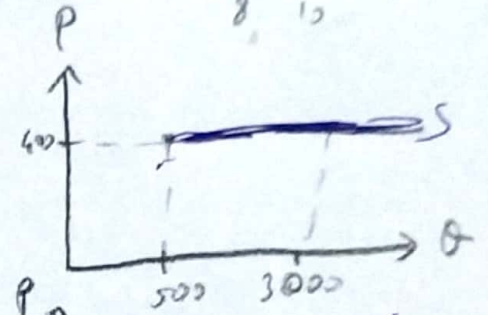
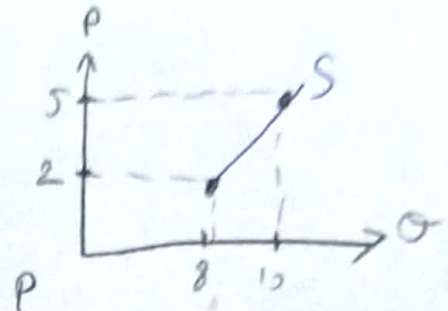
• TV, mükerrer, otomobil örnektir

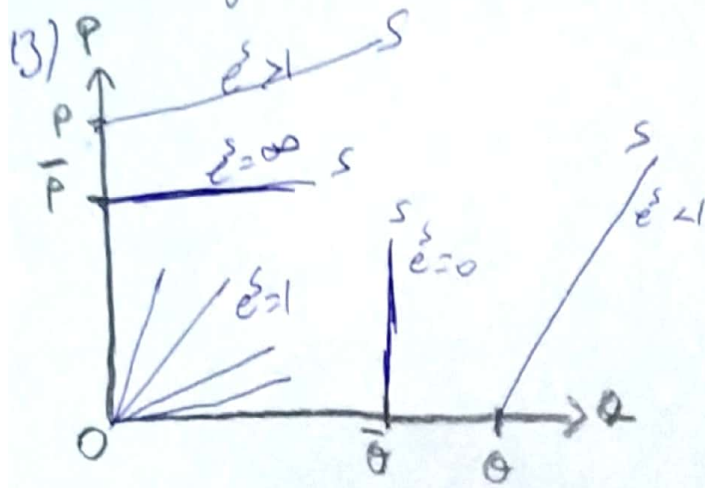
12.e) $P_1 = 200$ $Q_1 = 3000$

$P_2 = 300$ $Q_2 = 4500$

$$\frac{\frac{4500 - 3000}{3000}}{\frac{300 - 200}{200}} = \frac{\frac{1500}{3000}}{\frac{100}{200}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = 1$$

• Gıda, isim örnektir





$e^s > 1$ = esnek arz, Tekviratçı
 $e^s < 1$ = nedastik arz, Elmek
 $e^s = 0$ = sıfır esnek arz, Tü tü
 $e^s = \infty$ = sonsuz esnek arz, Elmas
 $e^s = 1$ = birim esnek arz, Gıda