

MICROECONOMICS

第二章 供给与無求 (Demand and Supply)

鹦鹉与Economist: Demand and Supply

§ 1 个别需求与市场需求

(Individual Demand and Market Demand)

1. 需求函数 (Demand Function)

2. 个别需求 (function, schedule and curve)

例:设某鸡蛋市场有三个家庭A,B,C,其需求方程式分别为:

$$Q_{dA} = a_{0A} - a_{1A}P = 9 - 5P$$

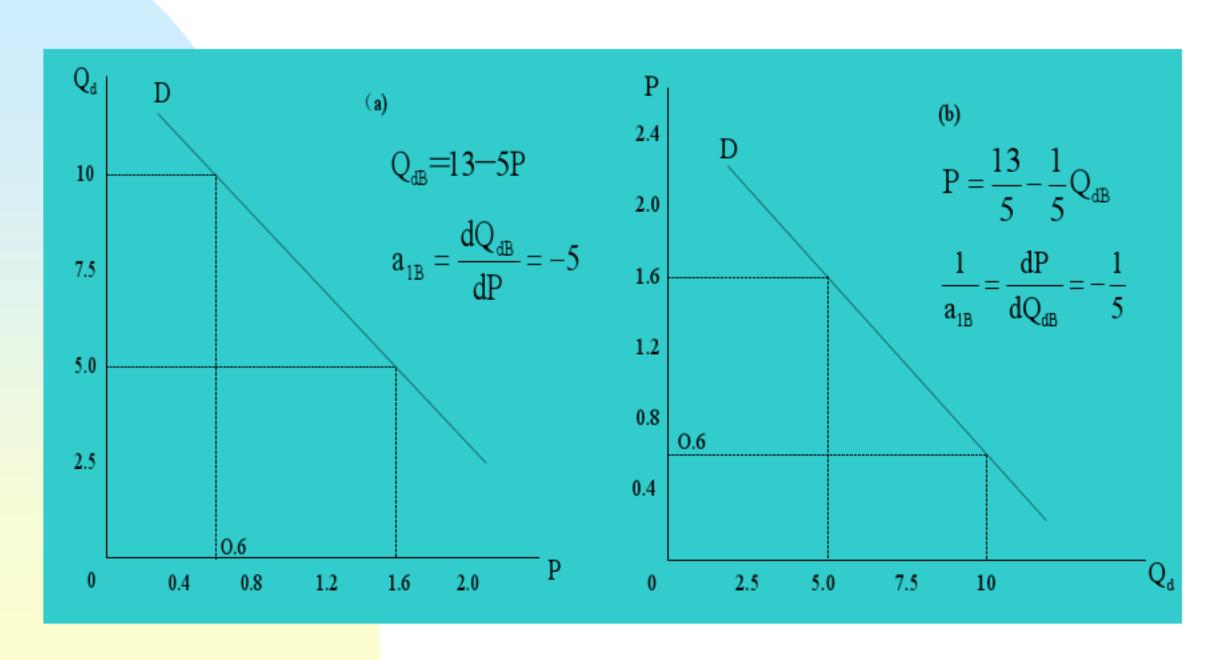
$$Q_{dB} = a_{0B} - a_{1B}P = 13 - 5P$$

$$Q_{dC} = a_{0C} - a_{1C}P = 39 - 15P$$

某家庭(B)鸡蛋需求表

市场价格(元)	需求量(斤)
0.6	10
0.8	9
1.0	8
1,2	7
1.4	6
1,6	5
1.8	4

某家庭鸡蛋需求曲线



3. 市场需求 (function, schedule and curve)

市场需求方程式:

$$Q_{d} = Q_{dA} + Q_{dB} + Q_{dC}$$

$$= (a_{0A} + a_{0B} + a_{0C}) - (a_{1A} + a_{1B} + a_{1C})p$$

$$= a_{0} - a_{1}p$$

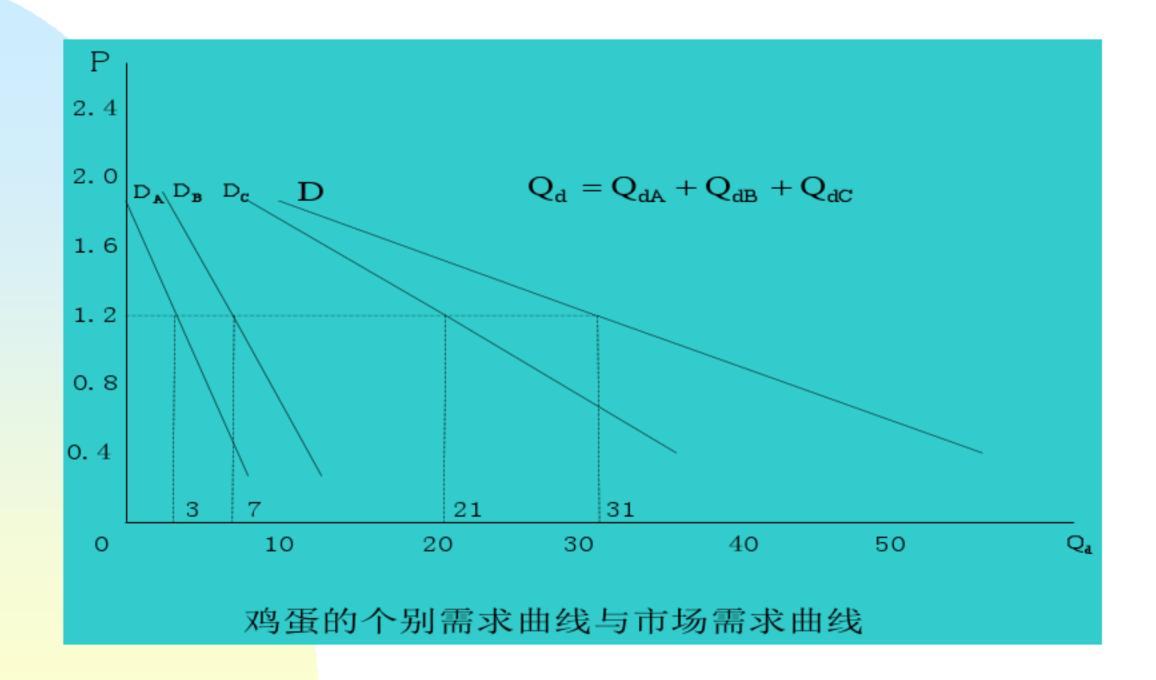
$$Q_{d} = 61 - 25p$$

显然

$$\left| \frac{1}{a_{1A}} \right|, \left| \frac{1}{a_{1B}} \right|, \left| \frac{1}{a_{1C}} \right| > \left| \frac{1}{a_{1}} \right|$$

鸡蛋的个别需求表与市场需求表

鸡蛋价格(元)	A需求量	B需求量	C需求量	市场需求量
0.6	6	10	30	46
0.8	5	9	2 7	41
1.0	4	8	24	36
1.2	3	7	21	31
1.4	2	6	18	26
1.6	1	5	15	21
1.8	O	4	12	16

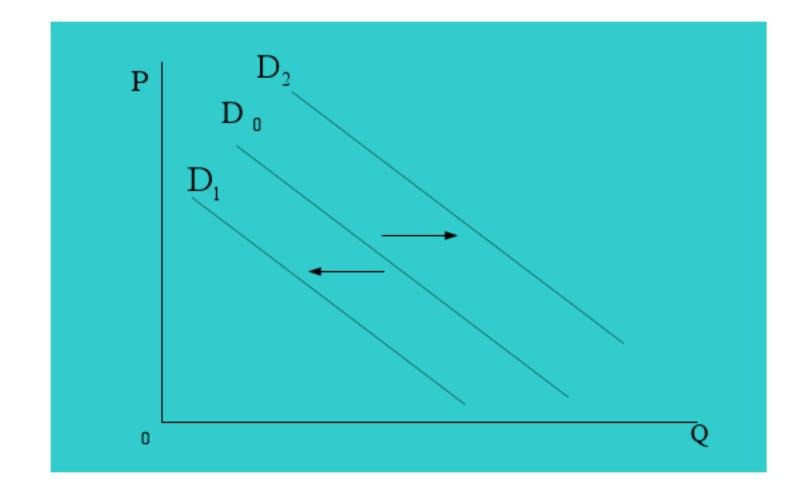


(联合产品需求函数与公共产品需求函数的加总问题)

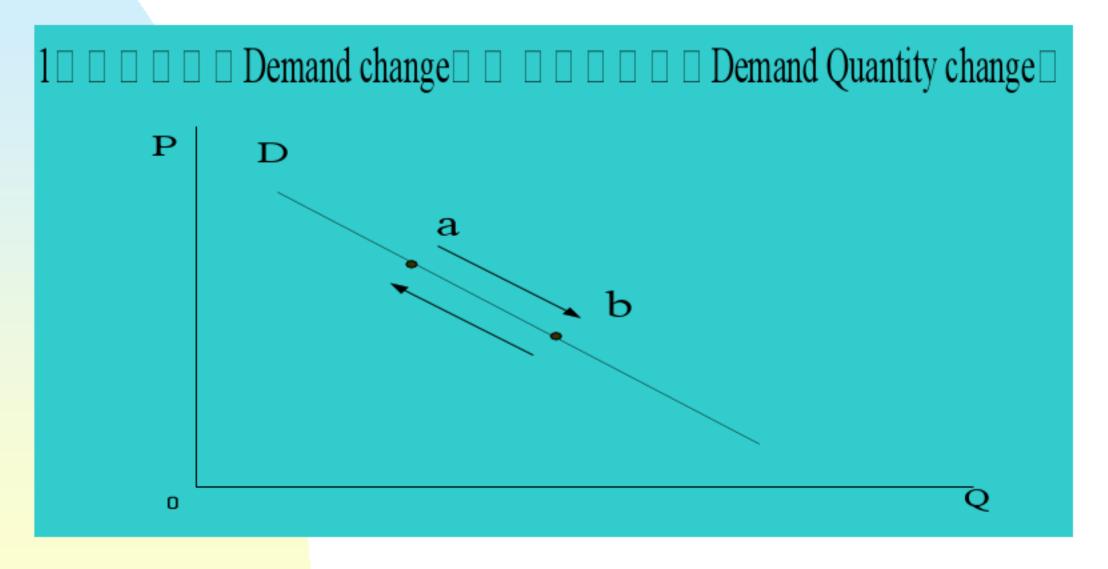
$$\begin{split} Q_{dA} &= a_{0A} - a_{1A} P_A \\ Q_{dB} &= a_{0B} - a_{1B} P_B \\ & \Rightarrow \qquad P_A = \frac{a_{0A}}{a_{1A}} - \frac{1}{a_{1A}} Q_{dA} \\ \partial_{dB} &= a_{0B} - a_{1B} P_B \\ \partial_{dB} &\Rightarrow \qquad P_B = \frac{a_{0B}}{a_{1B}} - \frac{1}{a_{1B}} Q_{dB} \\ \partial_{dB} &\Rightarrow \qquad P_B = \frac{a_{0B}}{a_{1B}} - \frac{1}{a_{1B}} Q_{dB} \\ \partial_{dB} &= Q_{dB} = Q_{dB} \\ P &= \frac{a_{0A}a_{1B}}{a_{1A}a_{1B}} - \frac{a_{1B}}{a_{1A}a_{1B}} Q_d + \frac{a_{0B}a_{1A}}{a_{1B}a_{1A}} - \frac{a_{1A}}{a_{1B}a_{1A}} Q_d \\ &= \frac{a_{0A}a_{1B} + a_{0B}a_{1A}}{a_{1A}a_{1B}} - \left(\frac{a_{1B} + a_{1A}}{a_{1B}a_{1A}}\right) Q_d \end{split}$$

§ 2 需求的变动 (Demand change)

- 1. 需求变化(Demand change)和需求变化量 (Demand quantity change)
 - ① Demand change: Demand function change-Demand curve shift



② Demand quantity change: Q_d Move along the demand curve (D)



(Demand quantity均变动,原因不同)

2. 影响需求变化的主要因素

- ① T —— 人口变化
- ② M —— 收入变
- ③ Py、Pz —— 相关商品价格变化 (Complements OR Substitutes)
- ④ Distribution of Income —— 收入分配变化
- ⑤ Time —— 反应时间变化(Stigler)

3. 时间与需求(Time and Demand)

①需求函数(Demand Function)

$$Q = a - bP = 100 - P$$
 ($P = 40$, $Q = 60$)
($P = 30$, $Q = 70$)

(I)当 P 从40降至30时,假设仅有1/4消费者对市场价格变化立即作出反应,需求函数变为:

$$Q = \frac{3}{4} (100 - 40) + \frac{1}{4} (100 - 30) = 62.5$$

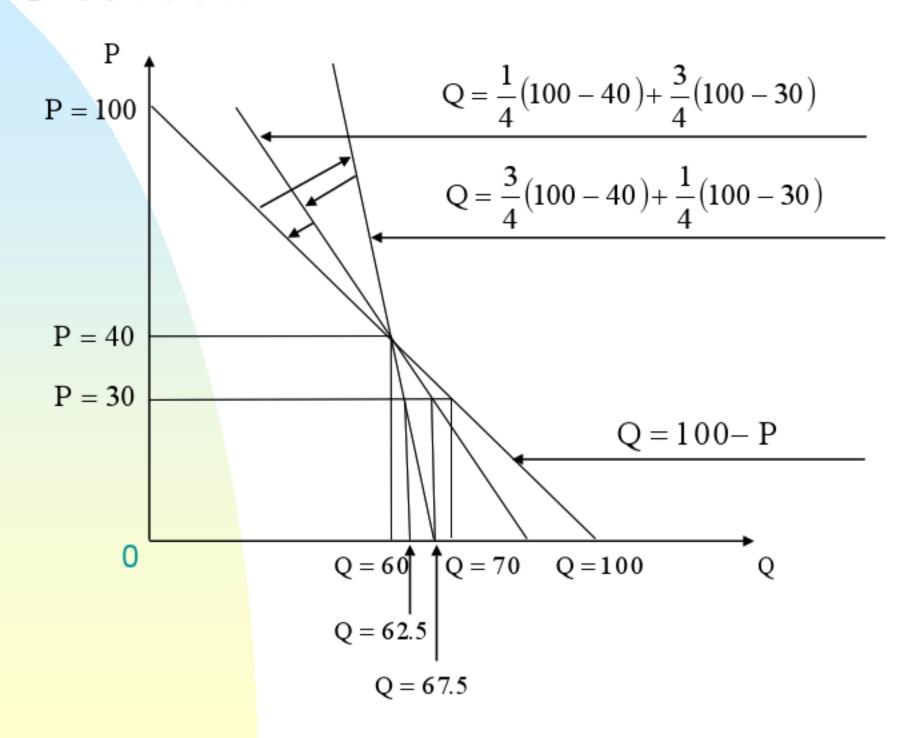
(II) 假设随后时期又有2/4消费者对市场价格变化作出反应, 需求函数变为:

$$Q = \frac{1}{4}(100 - 40) + \frac{3}{4}(100 - 30) = 67.5$$

(Ⅲ)最后时期中最后1/4消费者也对市场价格变化作出反应,需求函数则回复为:

$$Q = 100 - P = 100 - 30 = 70$$

② 需求曲线(Demand Curve)



§ 3 需求的价格弹性 (Price Elasticity of Demand)

1. 弹性定义与基本公式

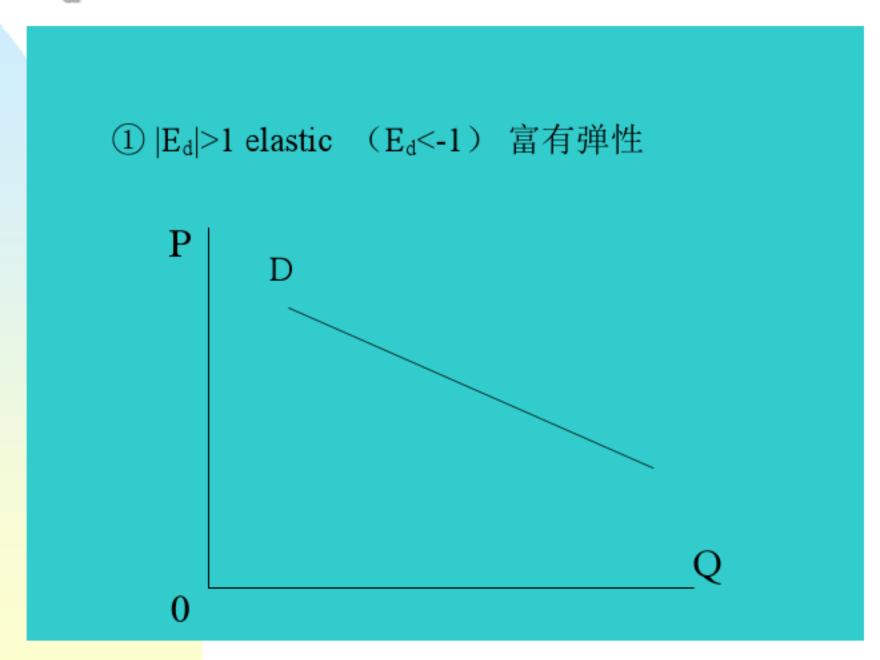
- ① 定义: P变化后,由P变化所引起的Q变化及其 两者变动率之比率。
- ② 基本公式:

$$E_{d} = \frac{\Delta Q / Q}{\Delta P / P} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P}{Q} \text{ or } E_{d} = \frac{Q_{1} - Q_{0}}{P_{1} - P_{0}} \cdot \frac{P_{0}}{Q_{0}}$$

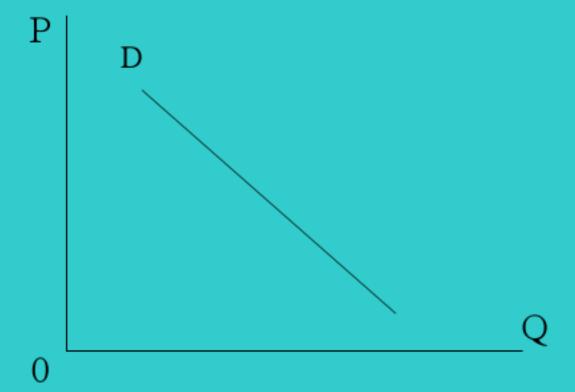
$$[P = P_{0} \ Q = Q_{0}, \ \triangle P = P_{1} - P_{0}; \ \triangle Q = Q_{1} - Q_{0}]$$

- 3 notes:
 - (I) 计量单位前后统一;
 - (II) Ed为Negative,但在衡量Ed时取绝对 值 | Ed | 。

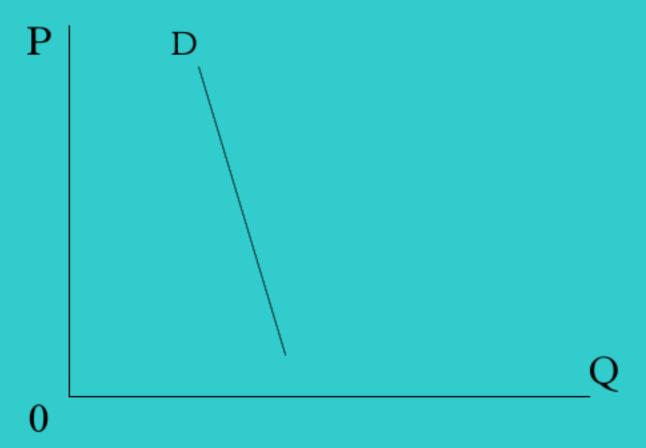
2. Ed的取值范围



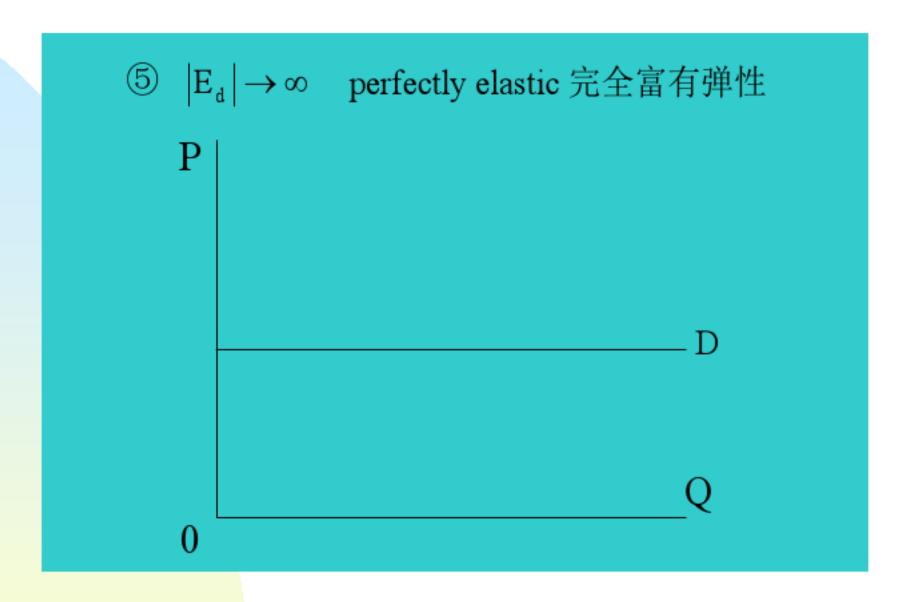
 $|E_d|$ =1(E_d =-1) Unitary elastic 单位弹性



③ 0<|E_d|<1 (0>E_d>-1) inelastic缺乏弹性



④|E_d|→0 perfectly inelastic完全缺乏弹性 P



(时间因素与E_d变化:汽油需求为例)

3. 弧弹性与点弹性 (are elasticity and point elasticity)

① 弧弹性(arc elasticity) 与需求曲线上两点之间的弧的割线的斜率相关

$$E_{d} = \frac{\Delta Q / Q}{\Delta P / P} \Longrightarrow E_{d} = \frac{Q_{1} - Q_{0}}{P_{1} - P_{0}} \cdot \frac{(P_{1} + P_{0}) / 2}{(Q_{1} + Q_{0}) / 2} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P_{1} + P_{0}}{Q_{1} + Q_{0}}$$

Example:

P	1	2	3	4	5
Q	50	40	30	20	10

倘若
$$E_d = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P}{Q}$$

当 p从3上升到4:
$$E_d = \frac{-10}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{30} = -1$$

$$E_d = \frac{10}{-1} \cdot \frac{4}{20} = -2$$

倘若
$$E_d = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P_1 + P_2}{Q_1 + Q_2}$$

p 在3~4之间变动时:
$$E_d = -10.\frac{3+4}{30+20} = -\frac{7}{5}$$

<mark>(同一需求曲线不同的价格区间弹性不同,"中端问题")</mark>

② 点弹性(point elasticity) 与需求曲线上某点的切线的斜率相关

$$E_{d} = \lim_{\Delta p \to 0} \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P}{Q} = \frac{dQ}{dP} \cdot \frac{p}{Q}$$

Example:
$$Q = 100 - 2P - \frac{1}{2}P^2$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dP} = -2 - P \Rightarrow E_d = \frac{dQ}{dP} \cdot \frac{Q}{P} = -(2+P) \cdot \frac{P}{100 - 2p - \frac{1}{2}P^2}$$

if P=10,
$$E_d$$
=-4 $|E_d|$ =4, elastic P=6, E_d =-48/70 0< $|E_d|$ <1 inelastic

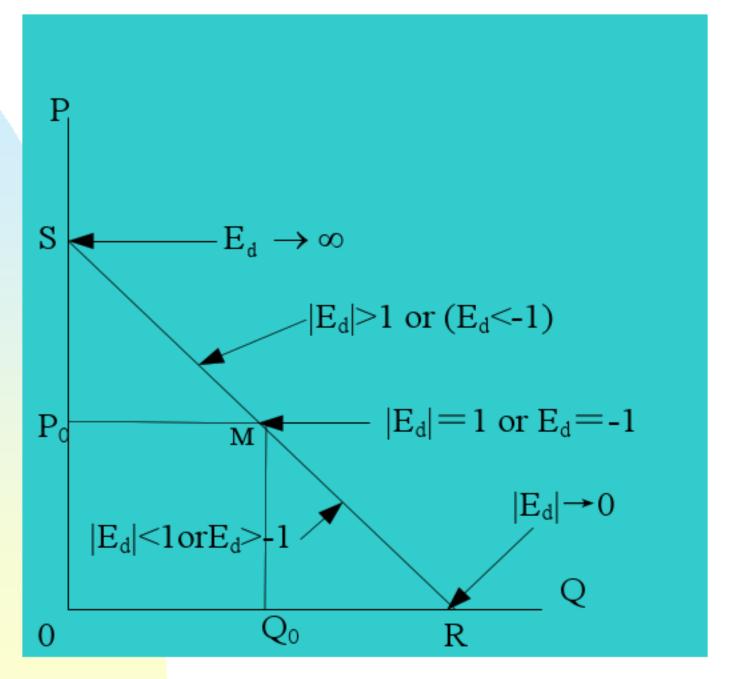
$(同一需求曲线上各点对应的P与Q不同,<math>E_d$ 不同)

③ 常值弹性系数 Demand function为以下指数函数的形式, |E_d|为一常数

$$Q = AP^{-\alpha} \qquad \frac{dQ}{dP} = -\alpha AP^{-\alpha-1}$$

$$E_d = \frac{dQ}{dP} \cdot \frac{P}{Q} = -\alpha AP^{-\alpha-1} \cdot \frac{P}{AP^{-\alpha}} = -\alpha$$

④ 直线型需求曲线的点弹性



(用相似三角形方法证明)

§ 4 需求的交叉价格弹性与收入弹性 (Cross price elasticity and income elasticity of demand)

1. Cross price elasticity of demand

① 基本公式:

Demand function:
$$Q_x = f(P_x, P_y, P_z, \dots, M, T)$$

$$E_{xy} = \frac{\Delta Q_x}{\Delta P_v} \cdot \frac{P_y}{Q_x}$$

or
$$E_{xy} = \frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial P_y} \cdot \frac{P_y}{Q_x}$$

② Exx的取值与不同商品的关系

$$E_{xy}>0$$
 x and y: substitutes
$$(\frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial P_y}>0)$$
 $E_{xy}<0$ x and y: complements
$$(\frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial P_v}<0)$$

2. Income elasticity of demand

① 基本公式:
$$E_{\mathbf{m}} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial M} \cdot \frac{M}{Q}$$
 OR $E_{\mathbf{m}} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta M} \cdot \frac{M}{Q}$

□ E_m取值与商品的性质

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial M} > 0$$
 $E_m > 0$ normal goods

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial M} < 0$$
 $E_{\mathbf{m}} < 0$ inferior goods

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial M} > 1$$
 $E_m > 1$ luxury goods

$$0 < \frac{\partial Q}{\partial M} < 1$$
 $0 < E_m < 1$ necessity goods

③ 举例(鲁西南某村1979-1980年收入与消费情况)

	收	λ	需求量					
项目	总收入 (元)	人均 收入 (元)	自行车(辆)	手表 (只)	缝纫机 (台)	涤卡装 (件)	小麦 (斤)	瓜干 (斤)
1979	11.680	64	2	1	1	31	150	100
1980	29.880	164	12	9	3	130	200	50
需求收 入弹性			3.2	5.1	1.3	2,1	0.21	-0.32

§ 5 供给与供给弹性 (Supply and price elasticity of supply)

1.individual supply and market supply

①个别供给方程

设某鸡蛋市场仅有三个养鸡户A,B,C,其供给方程式分别为:

$$Q_{SA} = -b_{0A} + b_{1A}P = -3 + 5P$$

$$Q_{SB} = -b_{0B} + b_{1B}P = -3 + 10P$$

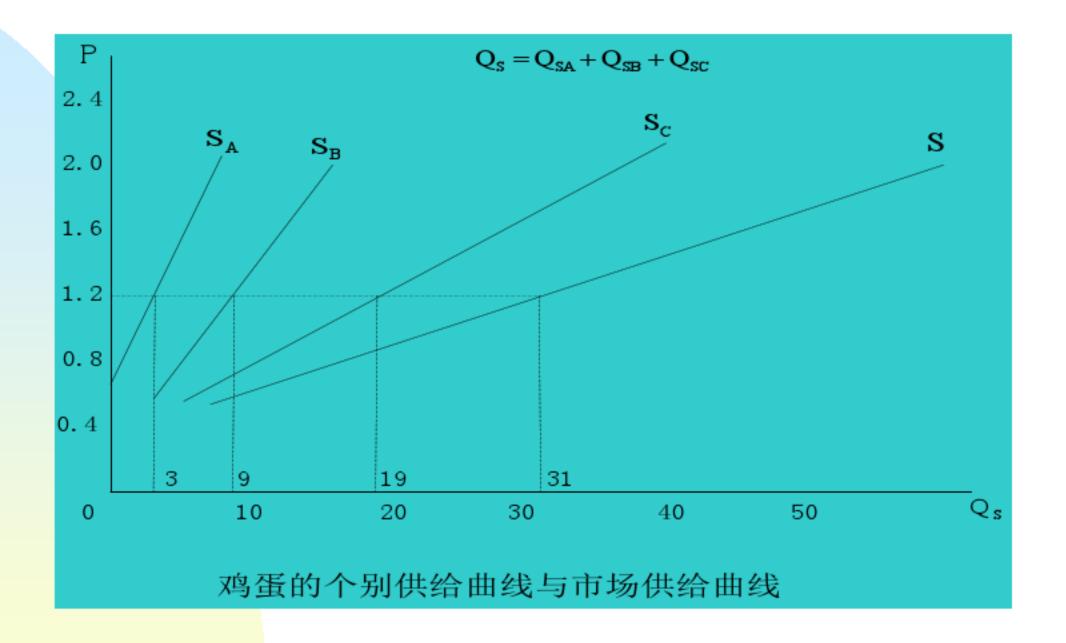
$$Q_{SC} = -b_{0C} + b_{1C}P = -11 + 25P$$

② 市场供给方程式

<mark>(关于b</mark>。的符号问题)

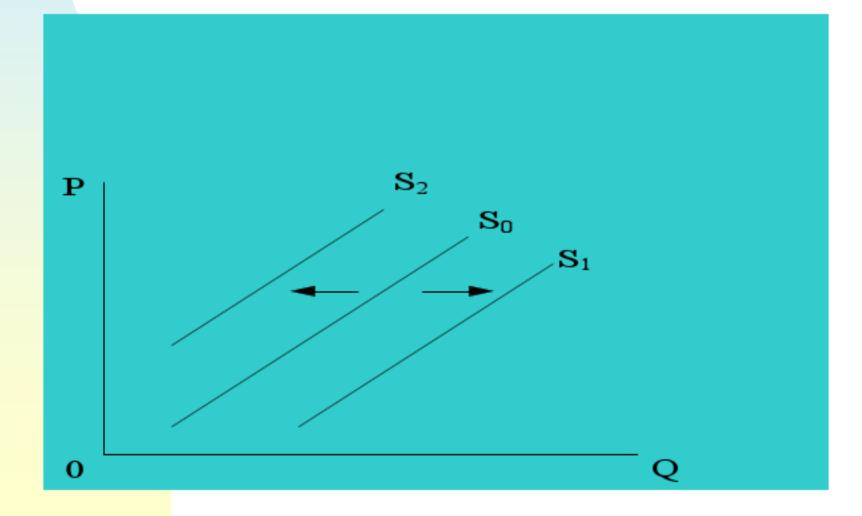
鸡蛋的个别供给表与市场供给表

鸡蛋价格 (元)	A供给量	B供给量	C供给量	市场供给量
0.6	0	3	4	7
8.0	1	5	9	15
1.0	2	7	14	23
1,2	3	9	19	31
1.4	4	11	24	39
1.6	5	13	29	47
1.8	6	15	34	55



2.影响Supply的其他因素

- ① 技术(Technology)
- ② Inputs 价格(Cost)



3.Price elasticity of supply及其影响因素

①公式

$$E_s = \frac{\Delta Q/Q}{\Delta P/P} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \frac{P}{Q}$$
 OR $E_s = \frac{dQ}{dP} \cdot \frac{P}{Q}$

② 影响因素

Short run:库存、运输距离

Long run:进入壁垒(资金、技术、资源等)



