Determinants

Something that affects supply and demand curves.

Demand

RIPEN

Related Goods

Complements

Stuff that goes together.
If price of a complement increases, demand for the other good decreases.
If price of the complement decreases, demand for the other good increases.

Substitutes

Replacements
If price of substitute increases, demand for other good increases.
If price of substitute decreases, demand for other good decreases.

Income

Normal Goods

Brand Names
Income is directly proportional to amount of Normal Goods bought.

Inferior Good

Knock-Offs
Income is inversely proportional to amount of Inferior Goods bought.

Preference

Preferences increase, demand increases
Preferences decrease, demand decreases

Expectations

Expect higher prices in future, current demand increases
Expect lower prices in future, current demand decreases

Numbers of buyers

(Population)
Directly proportional

Supply

GRENT

Government

Taxes

Inversely proportional

Subsidies (opposite of a tax)

Directly proportional

Regulations

Inversely proportional

Resource cost

If the price of resource increase, supply falls. (Inversely proportional)

Expectations

Expect to sell more they produce more.

Number of sellers

Directly proportional

Technology

Directly proportional

Markets in motion

Demand $\propto$ Price $\propto$ Quantity
Supply $\propto$ Quantity
Supply $\frac{1}{\propto}$ Price

Double shift rule -- If both curves move, price or quantity will become indeterminant.