## Calculating Each Year's Demand

We know that each year's price is a decision variable. To simplify our model we will assume Le Napoleon assigns a Year 1 price and thereafter price grows by the same percentage (5%) each year.

Initially we will assume a **Year 1 price (p)** of $3.00. For simplicity, we will assume each year's demand is a linear demand curve of the form

How can we determine **a** and **b** for our demand curve?

* The parameter **a** is simply the estimated annual demand if we chose a price of $0. Let's suppose 420,000 pastries.
* The parameter **b** is our estimated loss in annual demand if we increase the price by $1. We will assume **b** = 60,000.

Placing the values of **a** and **b** in cells rather than directly in formulas will make it easy to change the values of a and b and determine how this impacts the bakery's projected viability.

Other Formulas:

A linear demand curve is probably unrealistic because if price is sufficiently large this equation predicts negative demand. Despite this fact, many analysts utilize a linear demand curve. Many analysts also assume **demand = ap-b**. This is called the power or constant elasticity demand curve.

For demand after year 1 we will use a two-stage growth model. We assume that demand will grow at a rather large rate (say 15%) for a given number of years (say 5). Thereafter the annual growth rate in demand will reach a reduced or "steady state" level which is a given fraction (say 1/3) of the initial growth rate.

### Let us calculate the demand for Year 1 and then determine the demand growth rate after year 1

Step 1: Using the above data, let us fill in the inputs and decision variables for our spreadsheet model that we started building in Section 6.4.

1. Year 1 selling price (**p**)
2. Year 1 demand intercept (**a**)
3. Year 1 demand slope (**b**)
4. Number of years till demand steady state
5. Beginning growth rate for demand
6. Steady state level of demand as a percentage of the initial growth rate
7. Annual price increase



Step 2: Calculate Steady state growth rate in Cell B10 (beginning growth rate \* steady state level of demand)



Step 3: Now let’s begin calculating our outputs. Calculate Demand for year 2013 (in Cell C19) (using, demand = **a - bp**)



Step 4: Let us calculate the Demand Growth rate for Year 2014 - 2022.

1. In cell D18, first compute the 2014 demand growth. This uses the formula: if (D15 <= years till demand steady state + 1, beginning growth rate, steady state growth rate) or using the following formula: *(if(D15 &lt;= $B7 + 1, $B8, $b10)*.  
     
   We have numbers above the dates to represent the years that we begin operations. We assume 2013 is Year 1.   
     
   Recall from a prior section that a $ sign before the row letter of a cell reference ensures that when we copy the formula the row reference remains unchanged. Similarly, a $ sign before the column number in a cell reference ensures that when we copy the formula, the column reference remains unchanged.
2. As long as we are in the fast growth phase, demand grows by 15%. After the fast growth phase is over, demand grows by 5%. Copying the formula in D18 to the range E18 through L18 generates the growth rate in demand through 2022.

