Micro-Madrines Snoke Eyes
10+1 9+ -Diseguilibrium - Surplus - Price is about equilibrium price - Qs > QJ -Shortage - price is below equilibrium price - QJ = Qs - Measures of welfare - Another surplus L Consumer suplus LTaxation Consumer : Producer Surplus Producer Suplies - the difference between the price a producer is willing to sell and the actual market price. Example P\$10-**\$**5 What is producer surplus? $P = \frac{45 \times 50}{2} = \frac{4350}{2} = \frac{1725}{12}$ What is total resource? $TR = \frac{15 \times 50}{12} = \frac{1125}{1250}$ Consinuer Supplies — difference between What you are willing to pay and the author) price. the action price.

Recall! M= MX + be interest.

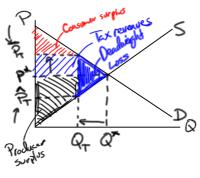
Shope X Variable of white of 5000 (43°° Example \$10-45 CS=(\$10.45) ×50 = 5×50 Total Surplus = 75 + CS 19 xation L Changes behavior

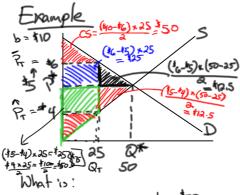
L Changes behavior

"Taxes raise prices => less is bught-sell." L Roises revenue.

List by government to pay for services to realistishe wealth.

Types of taxes - Excise tax _ fixed amount eg. sales tax LTariff LTaxes on imported goods LIncome tax





- Consumer Surplus \$50
- Tax revenues ? \$25
- Producer surplus ? \$75

- Perdweight loss for consumers?
- Deadweight loss for producers?
- Deadweight loss for producers?

Who has the greater tax burden?

- L Demand is inelastic and supply is inelastic -> Gasumers
- L Supply is inelastic & demand is elastic → Suppliers
- L Both electic -> Both

Tax burden on consumers: Ep+Es Tax buden on suppliers! Ep+Es

