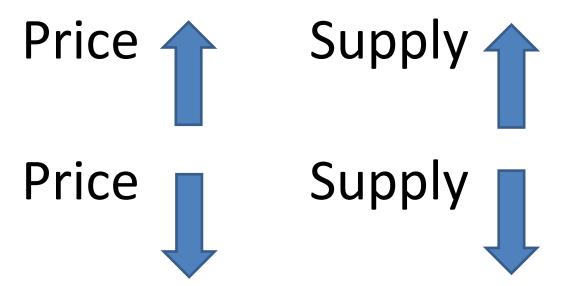
Law of Supply



- *Direct Relationship
- *Why is this the case?
 - Profit incentive motivates people to produce
 - At some point, the higher the price, the less likely people are to buy (excess supply)

Law of Diminishing Marginal Returns

A level of production in which the marginal product of labor decreases as the number of workers increase.

At some point, adding only 1 more factor of production will not increase production. Why?

Input Costs:

Change in the cost of what goes into making the products or providing the services.



Example: Price of cheese increases.

Dominoes will supply less pizza b/c only so much \$ allowed for inputs.

- Technology
 - Advances in technology can lower production costs
 - TechnologySupply
 - Example: JP Edwards adds a new deep fryer.
 Produces more wings in faster time.
 Supply of wings at JP's increases

- Govt. Influence
 - Subsidies govt. payment that supports a business or market
 - Govt. protects industries to allow them to grow.
 - Example: Protect new energy industries.
 - Energy Industries

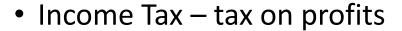


Supply

- Govt. Influence
 - Taxes
 - Excise tax tax on production or sale of goods/services
 - Example: Cigarrette Tax

Supply

Supply



• Example: Higher Profits = Taxes



- Govt. Influence
 - Regulation govt. intervention in a market affects
 price, quantity and quality

Example: Environmental Regs.





 Global Economy – goods or services produced in one country and imported to another country

Example: China and TV's

Wages in China

Supply of TV's

Number of Firms in the Industry

More suppliers = More supply of a good or service

available

– Example:

Pizza Industry

• # of Pizza Places

Supply of Pizza



• Price Expected

of Suppliers

