# Module 2 — Demand (Ch. 2)

A competitive market: many buyers & sellers; individuals are price takers (no one can set price alone).

## **Demand vs. Quantity Demanded**

- Quantity demanded: the specific amount buyers buy at a given price (a point on the curve).
- Demand: the whole relationship between price and quantity demanded (the curve/schedule).
  - Price change → movement along the demand curve (change in quantity demanded).
  - Non-price change → demand curve shifts (change in demand).

#### **Demand Schedule & Demand Curve**

- Demand schedule: table of price → quantity demanded.
- Demand curve: graphical representation (often downward sloping).

#### Law of Demand

- Ceteris paribus: as price rises, quantity demanded falls; as price falls, quantity demanded rises
- Intuition: Diminishing marginal utility, each additional unit gives less extra benefit, so willingness to pay falls with quantity.
- Marginal utility declines with each additional unit → consumers pay less for more units → demand slopes downward.

## **Demand Shifters (Determinants of Demand)**

When any of these change, the entire demand curve may shift:

- Income (normal vs. inferior goods).
- Preferences / tastes.
- Prices of related goods (substitutes and complements).
- Expectations (future prices, income).
- Network/congestion effects.
- Number and type of buyers (population, demographics).

#### **Market Demand**

- Market demand = horizontal sum of individual demands (add quantities at each price).
- **Graph consensus:** label axes (vertical = P, horizontal = Q), label curves (D, S), mark equilibrium with dashed lines.

## **Quick Math & Intuition Reminders**

- Demand can be written as an equation (e.g., linear: Qd = a bP).
- When price changes, don't shift the curve, move along it. Only shift the curve when a
  determinant other than price changes.
- Be precise with language: quantity demanded = Q at given P; demand = relationship across prices.