CHAPTER 8: Supply

Key terms

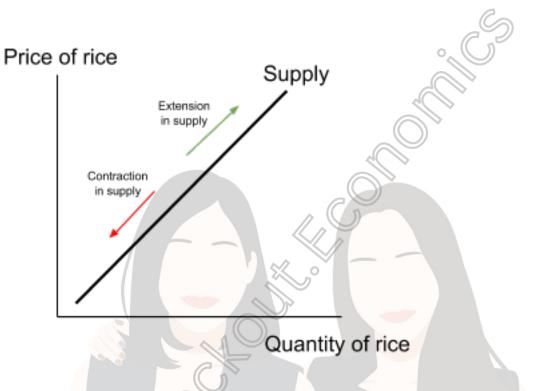
- 1. Supply: the willingness and ability to sell a product
- 2. Market Supply: total supply of a product
- 3. Extension in supply: a rise in the quantity supplied caused by a rise in the price of the product itself
- 4. Contraction in Supply: a fall in the quantity supplied caused by a fall in the price of the product itself.
- 5. Change in supply: change in supply conditions causing shift in the supply curve
- 6. Increase in supply: a rise in supply at any given price, causing the supply curve to shift to the right
- 7. Decrease in supply: a fall in supply at any give price, causing the supply curve to shift to the left
- 8. Direct taxes: taxes on the income and wealth of individuals and firms
- 9. Indirect taxes: taxes on goods and services
- 10. Taxes: A payment to the government
- Subsidy: A payment by a government to encourage the production or consumption of a product.

1. What is supply?

Supply: the willingness and ability to sell a product at any price level.

2. Supply curve

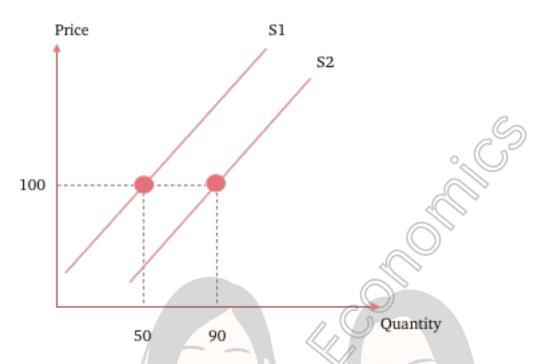
Supply curve: shows the positive relationship between price and quantity supply.



Market supply: total supply of the product supplied by all firms in an industry at any price level.

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3. Causes a shift in supply curve to the right



- 3.1 Cost of production↓
- 3.2 An improvement of technology
- 3.3 Direct tax such as corporation tax and indirect tax such as VAT \$\div\$
- 3.4 Subsidy ↑⇒ cost of production ↓
- 3.5 Favour Weather conditions
- 3.6 Price of other product 1
- 3.7 Discoveries new alternative resources