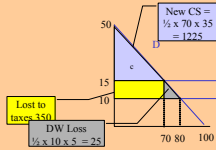
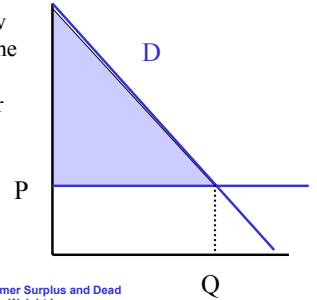


Consumer Surplus and Deadweight Loss



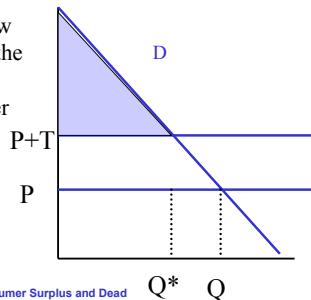
An Application

- The government now imposes a tax T on the product. What happens to consumer surplus?



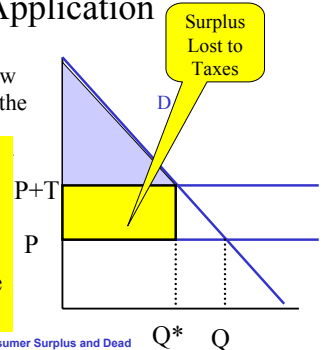
An Application

- The government now imposes a tax T on the product. What happens to consumer surplus?
- Consumer Surplus Declines



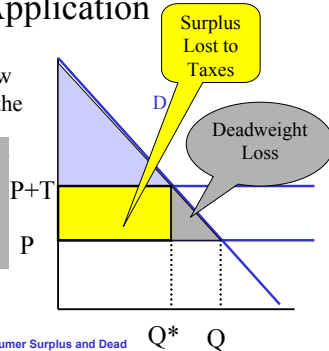
An Application

- The government now imposes a tax T on the product. What happens to consumer surplus?
- This is not a loss. The money is transferred to the government, and thus takes the place of other taxes.



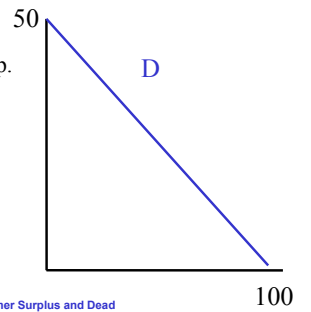
An Application

- The government now imposes a tax T on the product. What happens to consumer surplus?
- This is a total loss. No one benefits from the Deadweight Loss



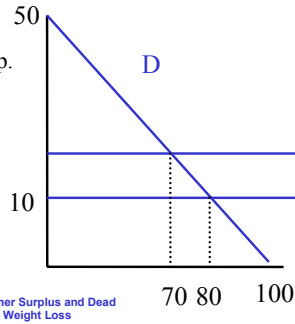
An Application

- The demand for a product is $Q = 100 - 2p$.



Taxes

- The demand for a product is $Q = 100 - 2p$.
- The good sells for 10
- The Government imposes a tax of \$5

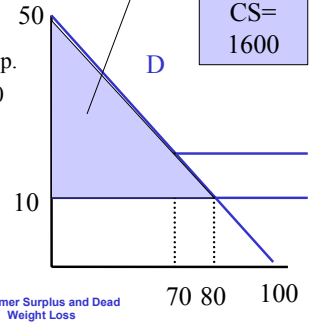


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Consumer Surplus and Dead Weight Loss

Taxes

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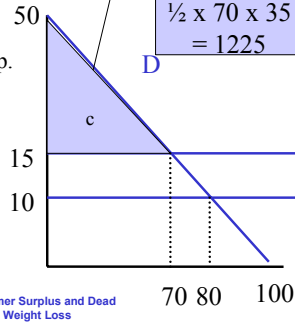


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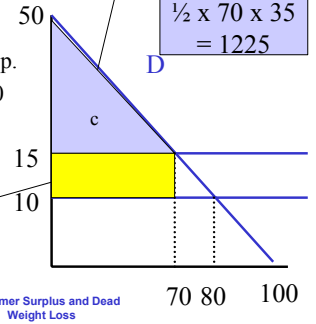


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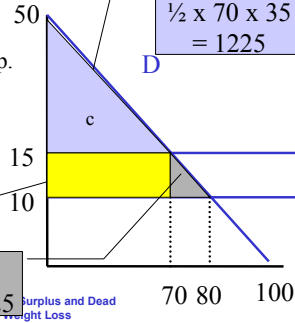


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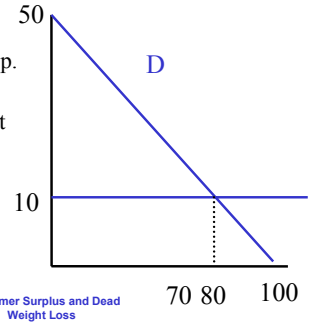


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Consumer Surplus and Dead Weight Loss

Monopoly Pricing

- The demand for a product is $Q = 100 - 2p$.
- A Monopolist, who can make the product for nothing, sells it \$10



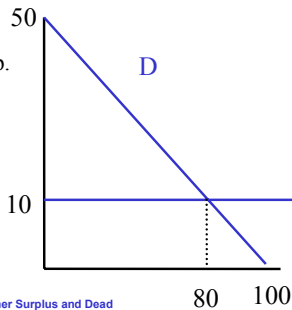
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Consumer Surplus and Dead Weight Loss

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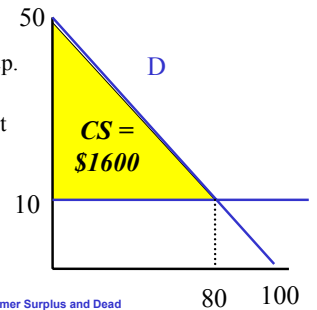
$$\pi = \$800$$



Monopoly Pricing

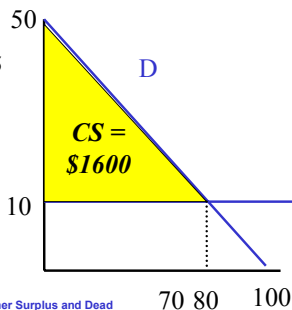
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Monopoly Pricing

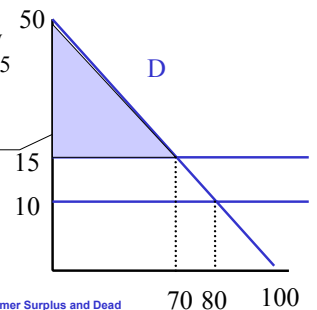
- The Monopolist now raises the price to \$15



Monopoly Pricing

- The Monopolist now raises the price to \$15

$$\text{New CS} = \frac{1}{2} \times 70 \times 35 = 1225$$

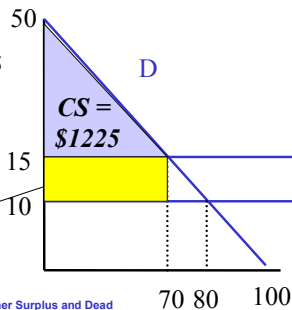


Monopoly Pricing

- The Monopolist now raises the price to \$15

$$\pi = \$1050$$

Lost to higher price
350



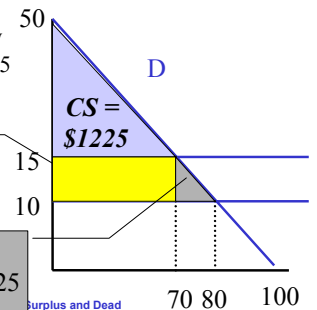
Monopoly Pricing

- The Monopolist now raises the price to \$15

$$\pi = \$1050$$

Lost to higher price
350

$$\text{DW Loss} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 5 = 25$$



End

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