## The Market for Lemons

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- Buyers would be willing to pay $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{G}}$ for a good car and $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{L}}$ for a lemon
- Sellers are willing to sell cars at $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{G}}$ and $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{L}}$


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$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\boldsymbol{S}_{L}<\boldsymbol{S}_{G} & \boldsymbol{B}_{L}<\boldsymbol{B}_{G} \\
\boldsymbol{B}_{G}>\boldsymbol{S}_{G} & \boldsymbol{B}_{L}>\boldsymbol{S}_{L}
\end{array}
$$

The Market for Lemons


Buyers can tell the difference


## A numerical example

| Variable | Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | $\$ 12,000$ |
| $\mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\$ 6,000$ |
| $\mathrm{~B}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | $\$ 14,000$ |
| $\mathrm{~B}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\$ 8,000$ |
| P | $30 \%$ |

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The Market for Lemons

## If Buyers cannot

 tell the difference$$
P=p B_{L}+(1-p) B_{G}
$$

- If buyers can distinguish
$P_{G}=\$ 14,000$
$P_{L}=\$ 8,000$

A numerical example

| Variable | Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | $\$ 12,000$ |
| $\mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\$ 6,000$ |
| $\mathrm{~B}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | $\$ 14,000$ |
| $\mathrm{~B}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 , 0 0 0}$ |
| P | $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$ |

- If buyers cannot distinguish
$P=p B_{L}+(1-p) B_{G}$
$P=(0.3)(\$ 8,000)+$
(0.7)(\$14,000)
$=$
\$12,200


## Different Numbers

| Var ${ }^{2}$ ble | Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | $\$ 12,000$ |
| $\mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\$ 6,000$ |
| $\mathrm{~B}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | $\$ 14,000$ |
| $\mathrm{~B}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | 8,000 |
| P | $\mathbf{4 0 \%}$ |

- If buyers cannot distinguish
$P=p B_{L}+(1-p) B_{G}$
$P=(0.4)(\$ 8,000)+$
(0.6)(\$14,000)
=
$\$ 11,600$


## Different Numbers

| Variable | Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 , 0 0 0}$ |
| $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\$ 6,000$ |
| $\mathrm{~B}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 , 0 0 0}$ |
| $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 , 0 0 0}$ |
| P | $\mathbf{4 0 \%}$ |

- If buyers cannot distinguish
$P=p B_{L}+(1-p) B_{G}$
$P=(0.4)(\$ 8,000)+$ (0.6)(\$14,000)
=
$\$ 11,600$


## The Tilting Point



| The Tilting Point |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $P=p B_{L}+(1-p) B_{G}$ |
| Variable | Value |  |
| $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | \$12,000 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 12,000= \\ p(\$ 8,000) \\ +(1-p)(\$ 14,000) \end{gathered}$ |
| $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | \$6,000 |  |
| $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | \$14,000 |  |
| $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | \$8,000 |  |
| P |  |  |
| KENTSTATE |  | Lemons |

The Tilting Point

$$
P=p B_{L}+(1-p) B_{G}
$$

\$12,000 =
p(\$8,000)
$+(1-p)(\$ 14,000)$



## End

