

TEORI PENAWARAN

5



SUPPLY

- *Quantity supplied* is the amount of a good that sellers are willing and able to sell (*rela dan mampu menjualnya*).
- Law of Supply
 - The *law of supply* states that, other things equal, the quantity supplied of a good rises when the price of the good rises.

The Supply Curve: The Relationship between Price and Quantity Supplied

- Supply Schedule
 - The *supply schedule* is a table that shows the relationship between the price of the good and the quantity supplied.

Ben's Supply Schedule

Price of Ice-Cream Cone	Quantity of Cones Demanded
\$0.00	0
0.50	0
1.00	1
1.50	2
2.00	3
2.50	4
3.00	5

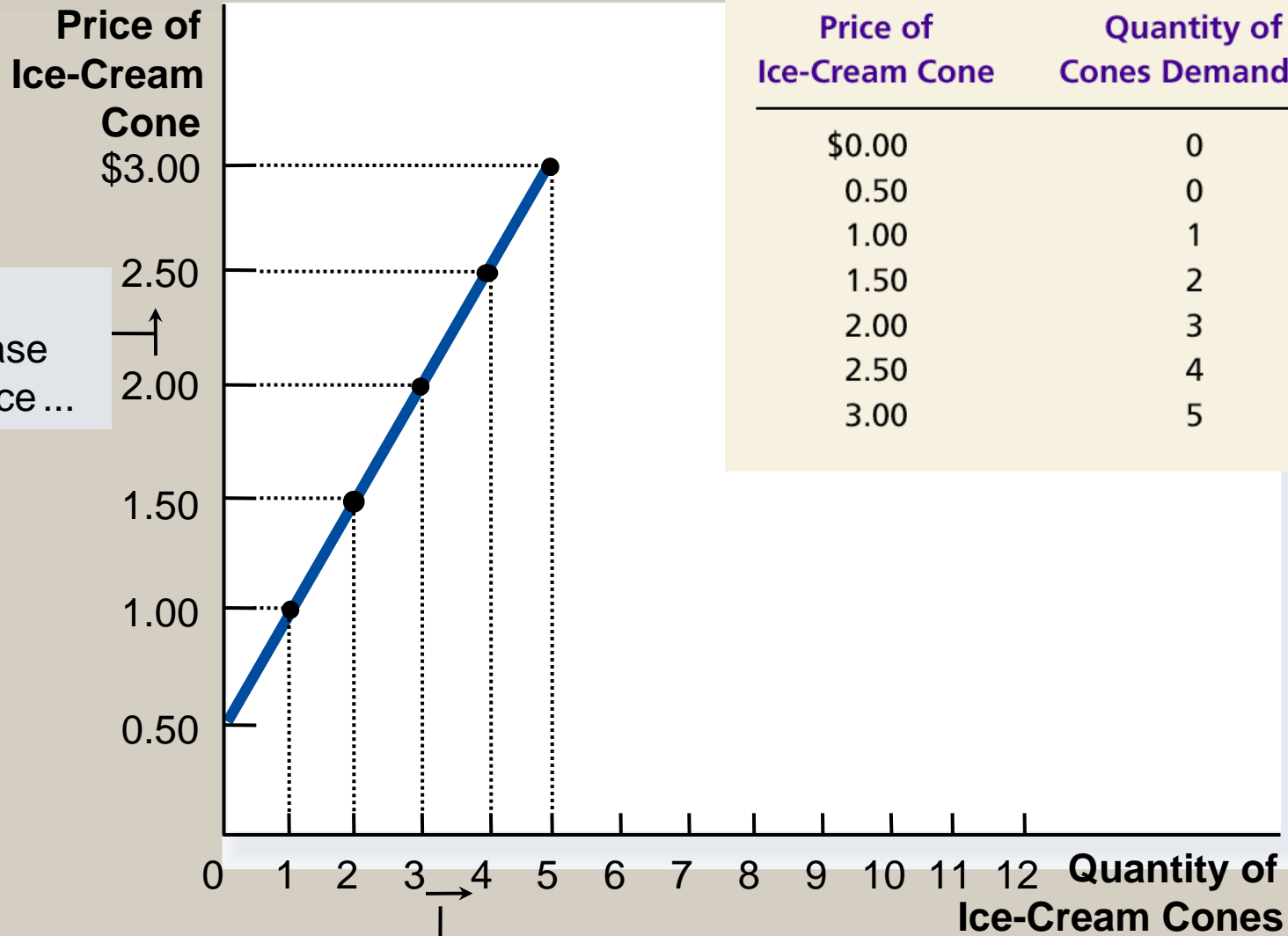


The Supply Curve: The Relationship between Price and Quantity Supplied

Supply Curve

- The *supply curve* is the graph of the relationship between the price of a good and the quantity supplied.

Figure 5 Ben's Supply Schedule and Supply Curve



Price of Ice-Cream Cone	Quantity of Cones Demanded
\$0.00	0
0.50	0
1.00	1
1.50	2
2.00	3
2.50	4
3.00	5

Market Supply versus Individual Supply

- Market supply refers to the sum of all individual supplies for all sellers of a particular good or service.
- Graphically, individual supply curves are summed horizontally to obtain the market supply curve.

Perubahan Penawaran

Sampai di mana keinginan para penjual menawarkan barangnya pada berbagai tingkat harga ditentukan oleh beberapa faktor. Diantaranya yang penting adalah:

- Harga barang itu sendiri → **(Moving)**
- Harga barang-barang lain (barang-barang substitusi, komplementer)
- Biaya produksi
- Tujuan-tujuan perusahaan
- Tingkat teknologi yang digunakan.



Shifting

FUNGSI PENAWARAN

Fungsi penawaran secara umum ditulis :

$$Q_s = f (P_q, P_{l.i}, C, O, T),$$

di mana :

Q_s = jumlah barang yang ditawarkan

P_q = harga barang itu sendiri

$P_{l.i}$ = harga barang-barang lain ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$)

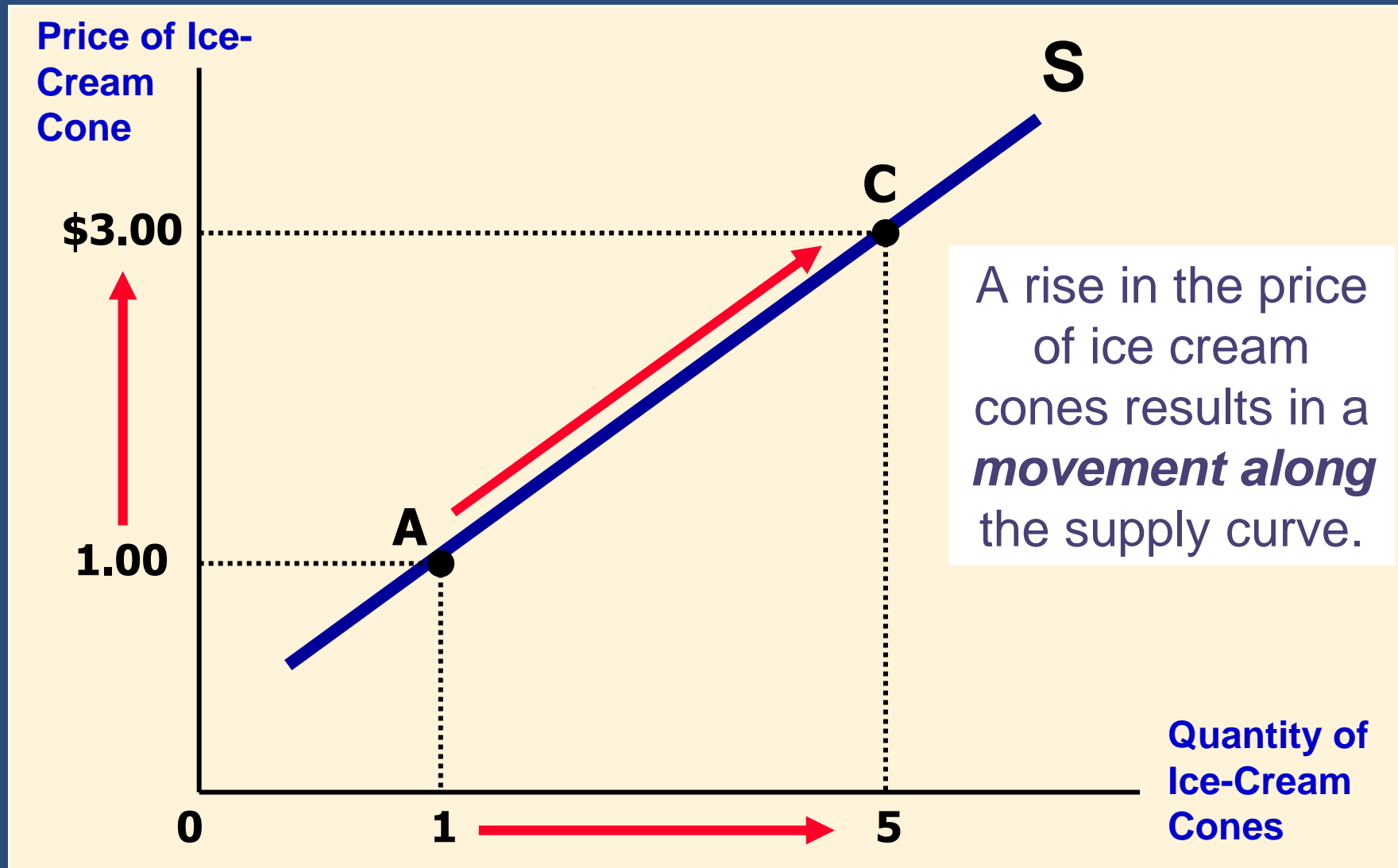
O = tujuan-tujuan perusahaan

T = tingkat teknologi yang digunakan.

Shifts in the Supply Curve

- **Change in Quantity Supplied**
 - Movement along the supply curve.
 - Caused by a change in anything that alters the quantity supplied at each price.

Change in Quantity Supplied



Shifts in the Supply Curve

- **Change in Supply**
 - A shift in the supply curve, either to the left or right.
 - Caused by a change in a determinant other than price.

Figure 7 Shifts in the Supply Curve

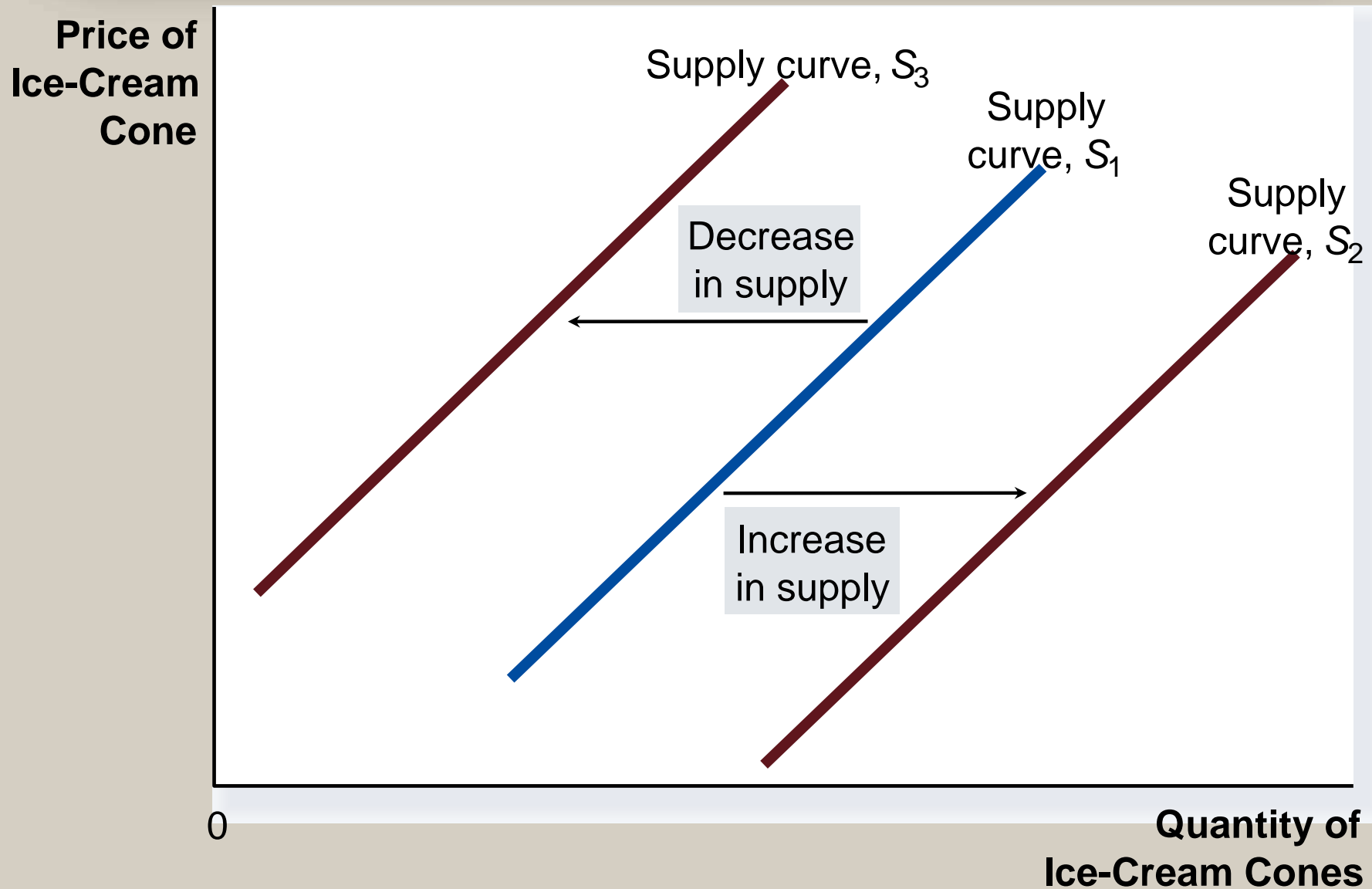


Table 2 Variables That Influence Sellers

Variable	A Change in This Variable . . .
Price	Represents a movement along the supply curve
Input prices	Shifts the supply curve
Technology	Shifts the supply curve
Expectations	Shifts the supply curve
Number of sellers	Shifts the supply curve

ELASTISITAS PENAWARAN

Elastisitas Penawaran

Elastisitas penawaran mengukur respons penawaran terhadap perubahan harga.

Koefisien Elastisitas Penawaran (E_S)

$$E_S = \frac{\% \text{ perubahan jumlah barang yang ditawarkan}}{\% \text{ perubahan harga barang}}$$

Secara spesifik dapat dirubah menjadi persamaan berikut:

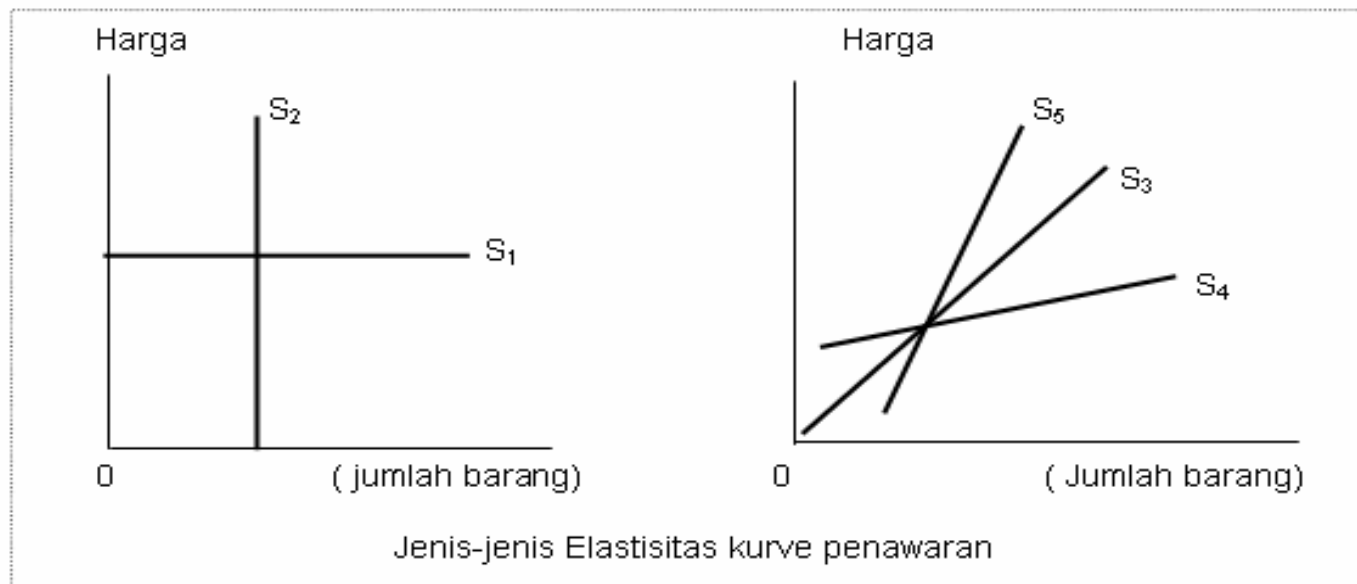
$$E_S = \frac{\Delta Q_S / \frac{1}{2} (Q_{S,1} + Q_{S,2})}{\Delta P / \frac{1}{2} (P_1 + P_2)}$$

ELASTISITAS PENAWARAN

Elastisitas penawaran juga digolongkan menjadi lima, yaitu :

- (1) Elastis sempurna,
- (2) inelastis sempurna,
- (3) elastisitas tunggal (unitary elasticity),
- (4) elastis, dan
- (5) inelastis

ELASTISITAS PENAWARAN



- Keterangan :
- S_1 = kurve penawaran barang yang bersifat elastis sempurna
 - S_2 = kurve penawaran barang yang bersifat inelastis sempurna
 - S_3 = kurve penawaran barang dengan elastisitas tunggal
 - S_4 = kurve penawaran barang yang bersifat elastis
 - S_5 = kurve penawaran barang yang bersifat inelastis.

KEEP YOUR SPIRIT TO LEARN MORE

Terima kasih