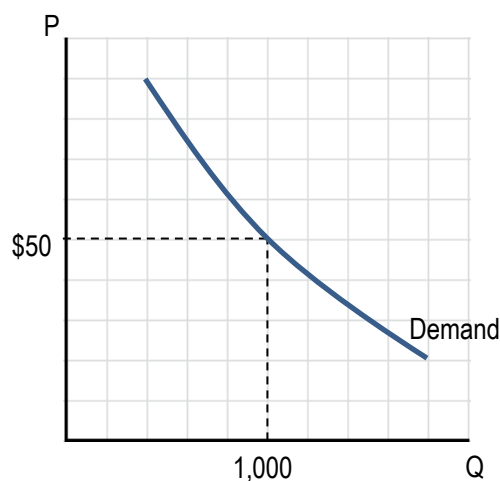


## CONCEPT: TOTAL REVENUE TEST

● **Revenue** is the money coming in from sales, calculated as: \_\_\_\_\_

□ The **total-revenue test** analyzes what happens to total revenue when price changes.

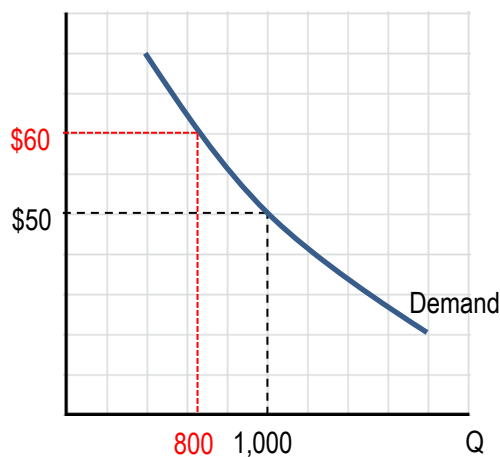
- We want to \_\_\_\_\_ total revenue!



● A change in price has two effects on total revenue:

□ The \_\_\_\_\_ is the change in revenue from the change in price.

□ The \_\_\_\_\_ is the change in revenue from the change in quantity.



● Analyzing the results of the total revenue test:

□ If Total Revenue increases when Price increases, demand is: \_\_\_\_\_

□ If Total Revenue decreases when Price increases, demand is: \_\_\_\_\_

□ If Total Revenue stays the same when Price increases, demand is: \_\_\_\_\_

**PRACTICE:** The following demand schedule relates to the market for computer chips. What happens to total revenue if the price falls from \$400 to \$350?

- a) Total Revenue increases by \$250
- b) Total Revenue increases by \$500
- c) Total Revenue decreases by \$250
- d) Total Revenue decreases by \$500

Price	Quantity Demanded
\$200	50
\$250	45
\$300	40
\$350	35
\$400	30

**PRACTICE:** A price change causes the quantity demanded of a good to decrease by 20 percent, while the total revenue increased by 10 percent. The demand curve is:

- a) Elastic
- b) Unit-Elastic
- c) Inelastic
- d) Perfectly Elastic