

:

: (2)

Le marcher et le prix

:

■

10 :

:

:

.

-

-

-

-

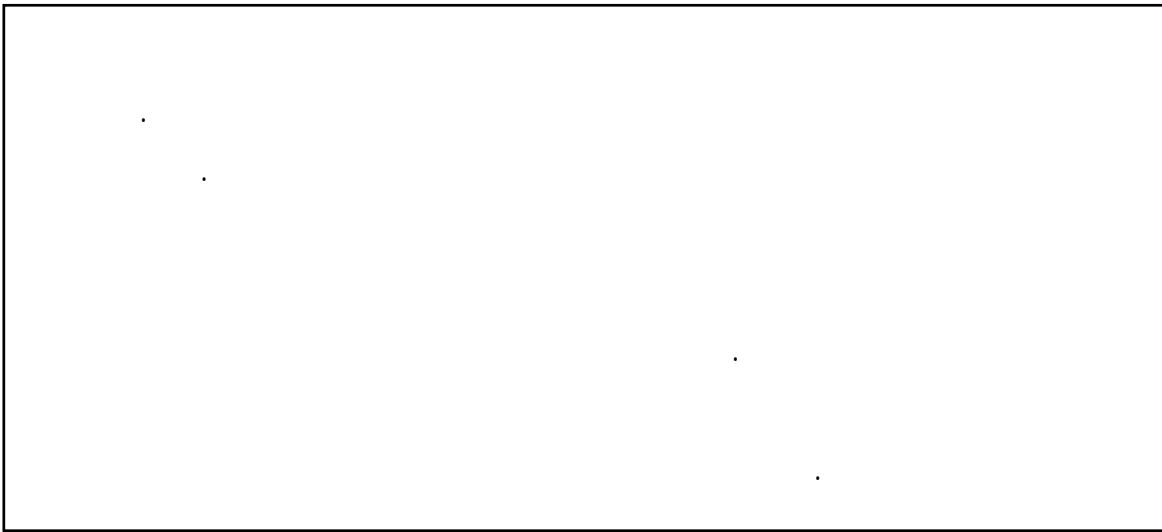
.1

.2

.3

.4

.5



.1 :

.1.1 :

.2.1 :

-
-
-
-



()

1.1

Marcher de la concurrence parfaite

()



()

(1)

(2)

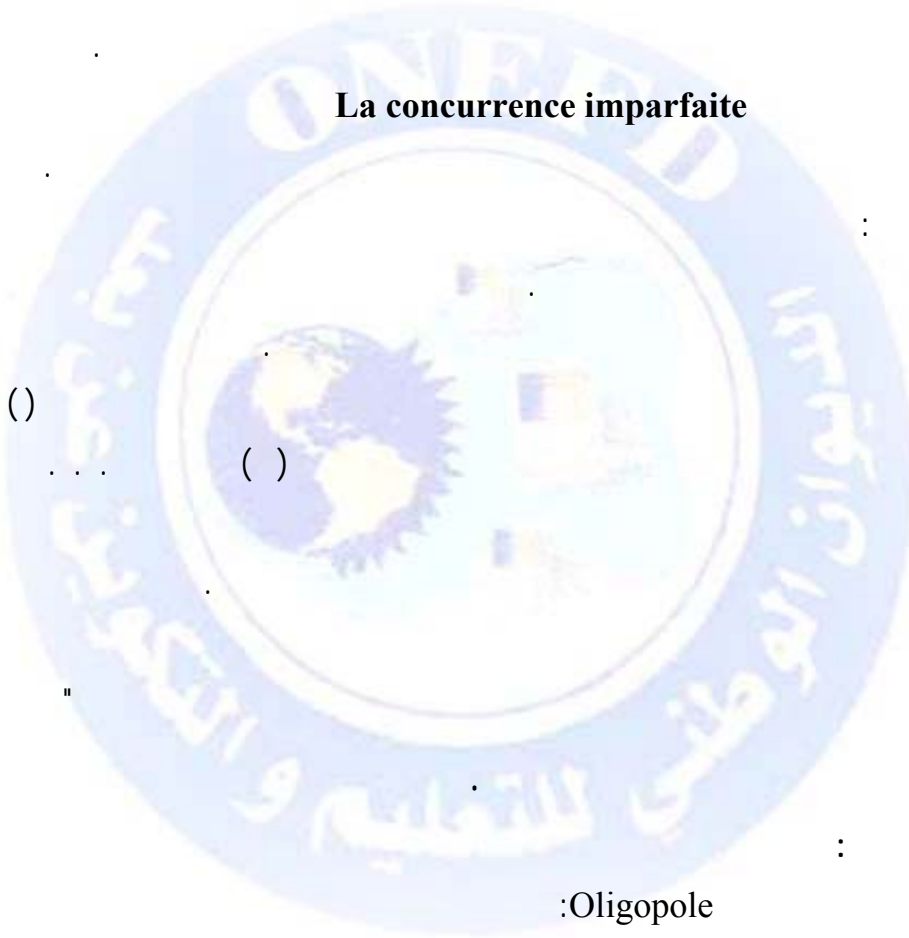
()

()

Le monopole : (1.)

Le monopsonne

La concurrence imparfaite (2.)



Oligopole : (3.)

Oligopsone

()

2. :

1.2 :

950.00 D.A 400.00 D.A :



()

2.2 :

:La demande

☒

☒

()

()

<http://www.onefd.edu.dz>

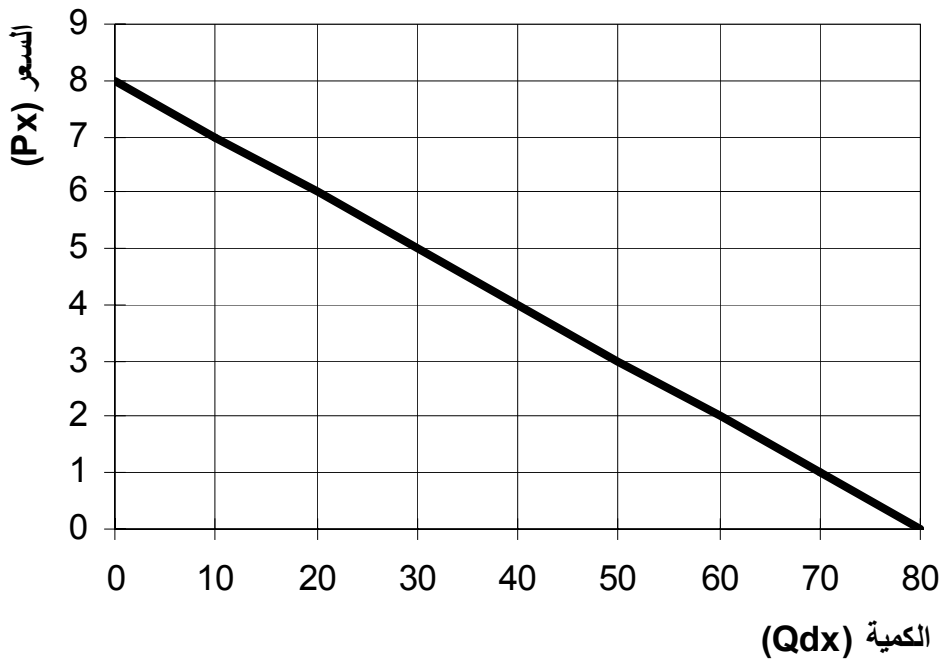
جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

.La loi de la demande

(1)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	P_x (D.A)
80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	(Qd _x)

(1)



(e)

⋮

$e = -1$ •

$e > -1$ •

$e < -1$ •

()

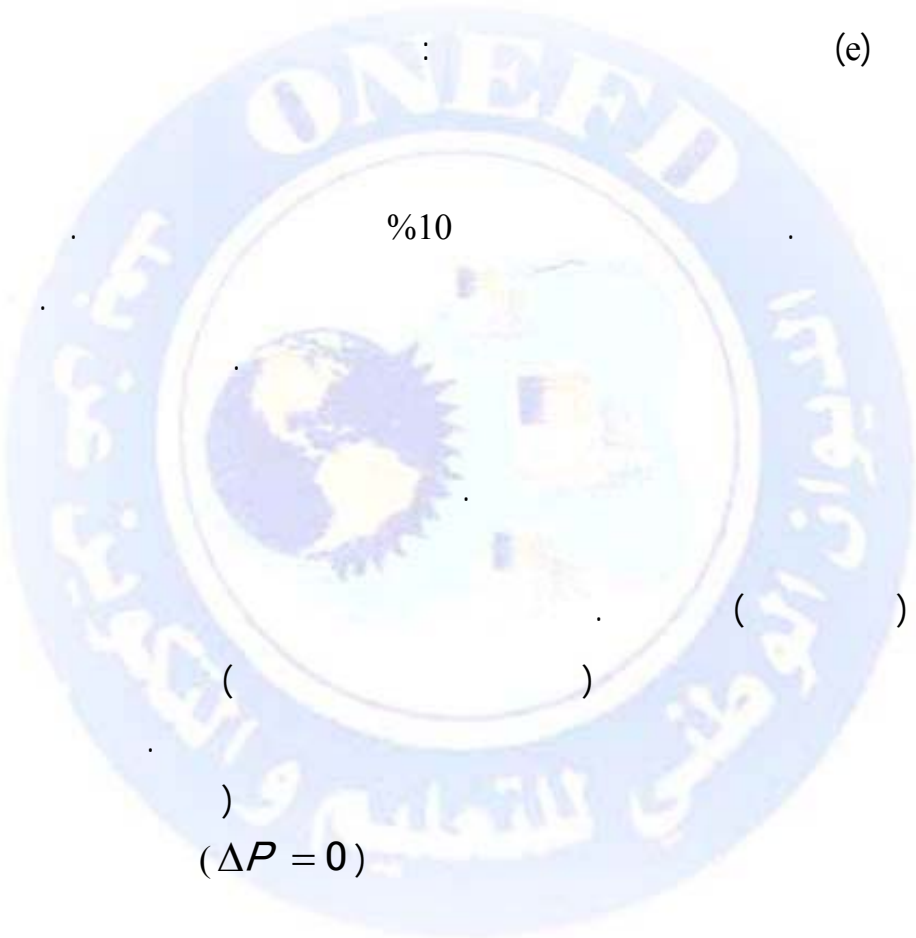
$e = 0$ •

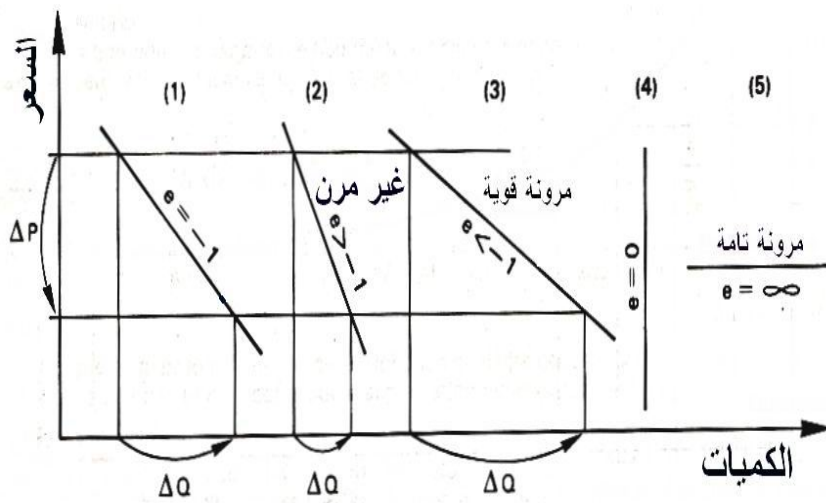
()

$e = \infty$ •

()

($\Delta P = 0$)





$$\frac{\Delta Q}{Q_1} = \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_1} :$$

() :

() :

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P_1} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1} :$$

النسبي -

() :

() :

$$e = \frac{\frac{\Delta Q}{Q_1}}{\frac{\Delta P}{P_1}}$$

$$e = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P_1}{Q_1}$$

: 2

.6 D.A 7 D.A

(1)

$$e = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P_1}{Q_1}$$

$$e = \frac{20 - 10}{6 - 7} \cdot \frac{7}{10}$$

$$e = \frac{10}{-1} \cdot \frac{7}{10} = -\frac{70}{10}$$

$$e = -7$$

(1-)

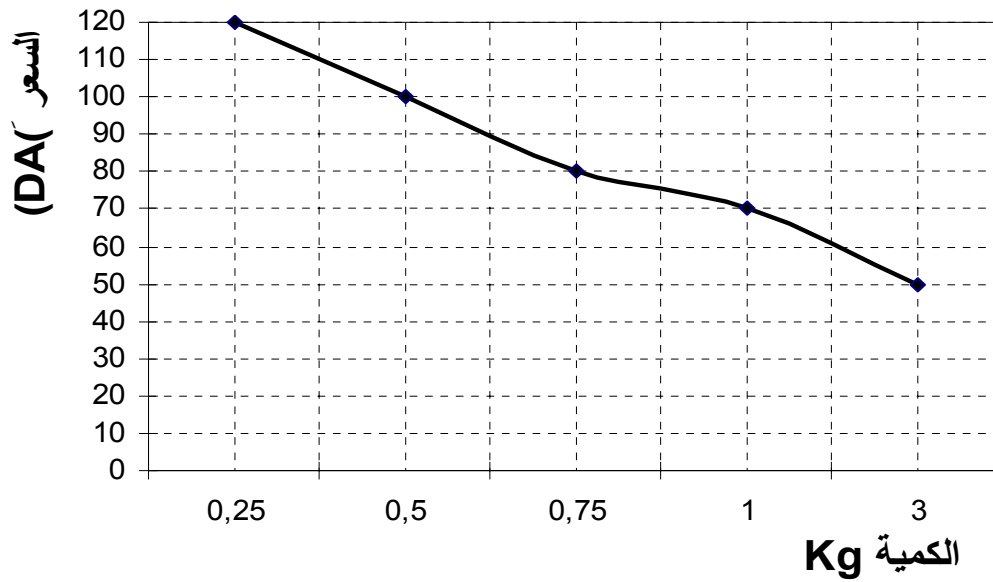
: 3

(2)

(D.A/Kg)	(Kg)
120	0,250
100	0,500
80	0,750
70	1
50	3

.1Kg 0,5Kg

(/)



%100

$$t = \frac{7 - 10}{10} \times 100 = -30\% \quad : \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \text{ Kg} & 0,5 \text{ Kg} \\ 7 \text{ DA} & 10 \text{ DA} \end{matrix}$$

$$e = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P_1}{Q_1}$$

$$e = \frac{1 - 0,5}{7 - 10} \cdot \frac{10}{0,5}$$

$$e = \frac{0,5}{-3} \cdot \frac{10}{0,5} = -\frac{5}{1,5}$$

$$e = -3,33$$

: L'offre

:

⊗

⊗

:

()

-
-
-

.(...)

:

⊗

la loi de l'offre

:

:1

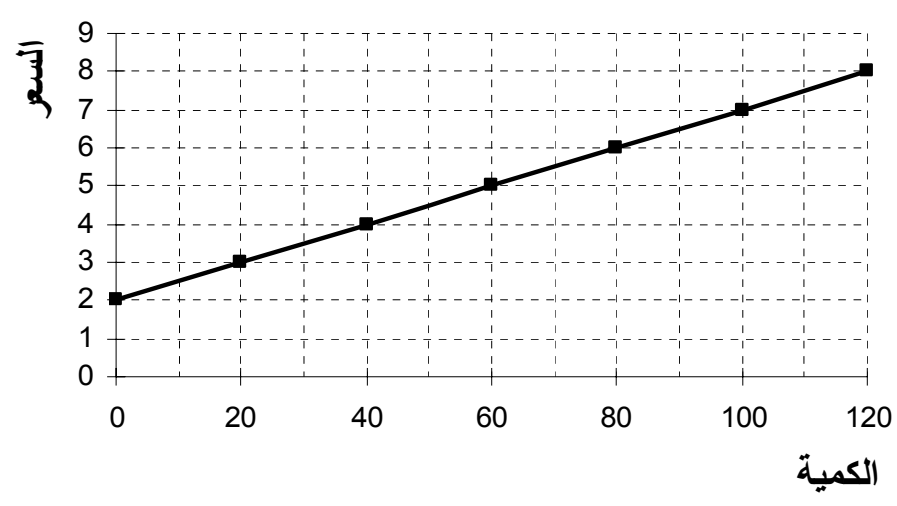
(3)

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	(D.A)
120	100	80	60	40	20	0	()

(3)

:

⊗



=



(e)

:

$e = 1$ •

$e > 1$ •

$e < 1$ •

$e = 0$ •

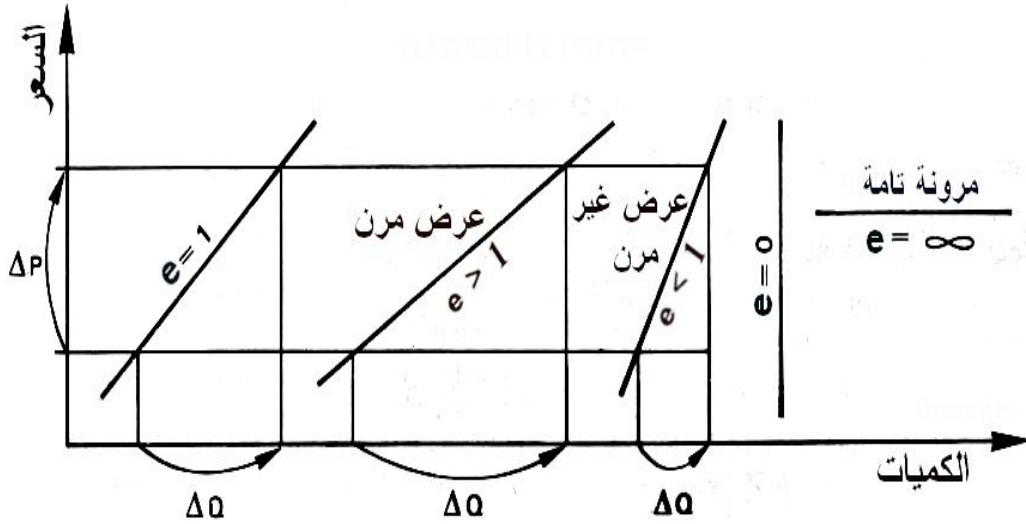
$e = \infty$ •

)

.(

.(

) ($\Delta P = 0$)



$$\frac{\Delta Q}{Q_1} = \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_1} :$$

.()

: Q₁

.()

: Q₂

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P_1} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1} :$$

.()

: P₁

.()

: P₂

$$e = \frac{\frac{\Delta Q}{Q_1}}{\frac{\Delta P}{P_1}}$$

$$e = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P_1}{Q_1}$$

3 D.A

(3)

:2

.4 D.A

$$e = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P_1}{Q_1}$$

$$e = \frac{40 - 20}{4 - 3} \cdot \frac{3}{20} = \frac{60}{20}$$

$$e = 3$$

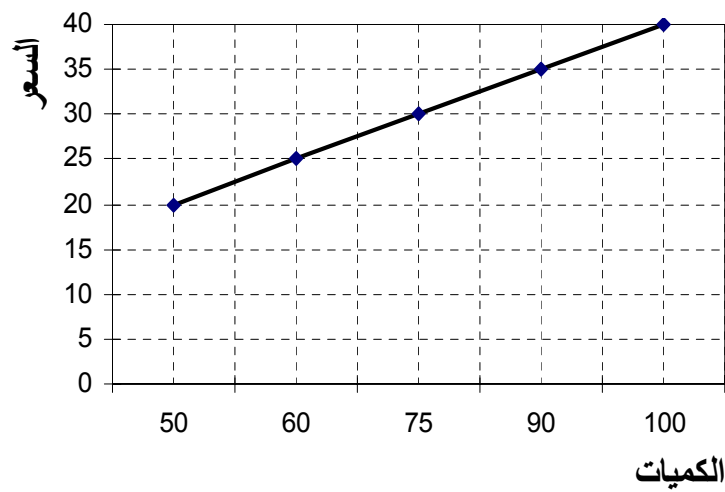
1

:3

(4)

(Kg /D.A)	(Kg)
20	50
25	60
30	75
35	90
40	100

.100Kg 50Kg



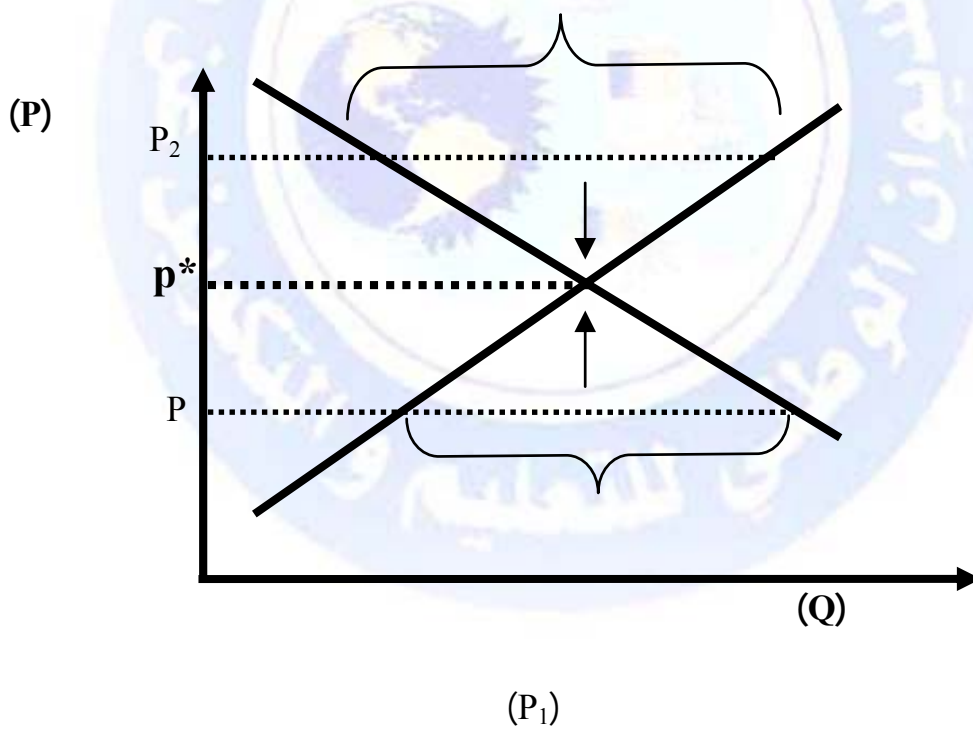
.100_{Kg} 50_{Kg}

$$e = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P_1}{Q_1}$$

$$e = \frac{100 - 50}{40 - 20} \cdot \frac{20}{50} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$e = 1$$

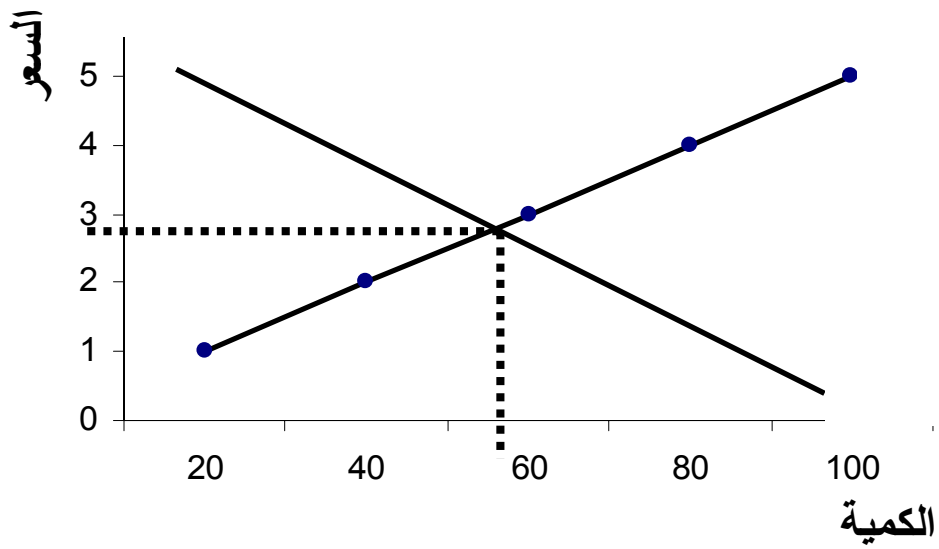
%100



(P₂)

(P*)

(D.A)		
5	20	100
4	40	80
3	60	60
2	80	40
1	100	20



3^{DA}

3^{DA}



.1 :

.1.1 :

.2.1 :

() :

:

.3.1 :

:

:

-
-
-
-
-

(2)

$$e = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P_1}{Q_1}$$

$$e = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P_1}{Q_1}$$



" LES THEORIES ECONOMIQUES "

PIERRE DELFAUD

:

-1

:

- ()
- ()
- ()
- ()

-2

- ()
- ()
- ()
- ()

-3

- ()
- ()
- ()
- ()

-4

- ()
- ()
- ()
- ()



: - 5

- ()

- ()

- ()

- ()

: ▲

25^{DA}

10^{DA}

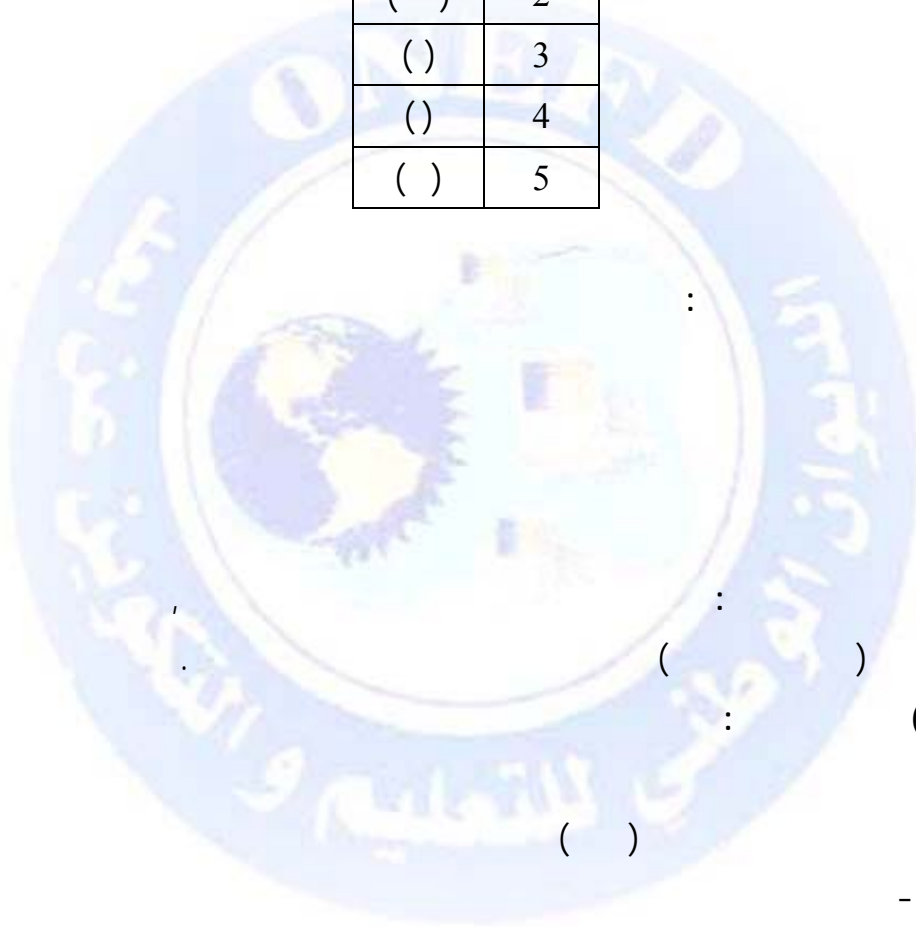
60	45	35	25	10	(D.A)
10	15	25	45	60	الطلب (وحدة)
75	65	50	35	20	العرض (وحدة)

:



:

()	1
()	2
()	3
()	4
()	5



:

I

1

(

(

() :

(

2

()

-(

-(

II

(1

(2

III

(1

:

:

:

:

(1-)

$$e = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P_1}{Q_1}$$

$$e = \frac{45 - 60}{25 - 10} \cdot \frac{10}{60} = \frac{-150}{900}$$

$$e = -0,166$$

$$e > -1$$

(2)

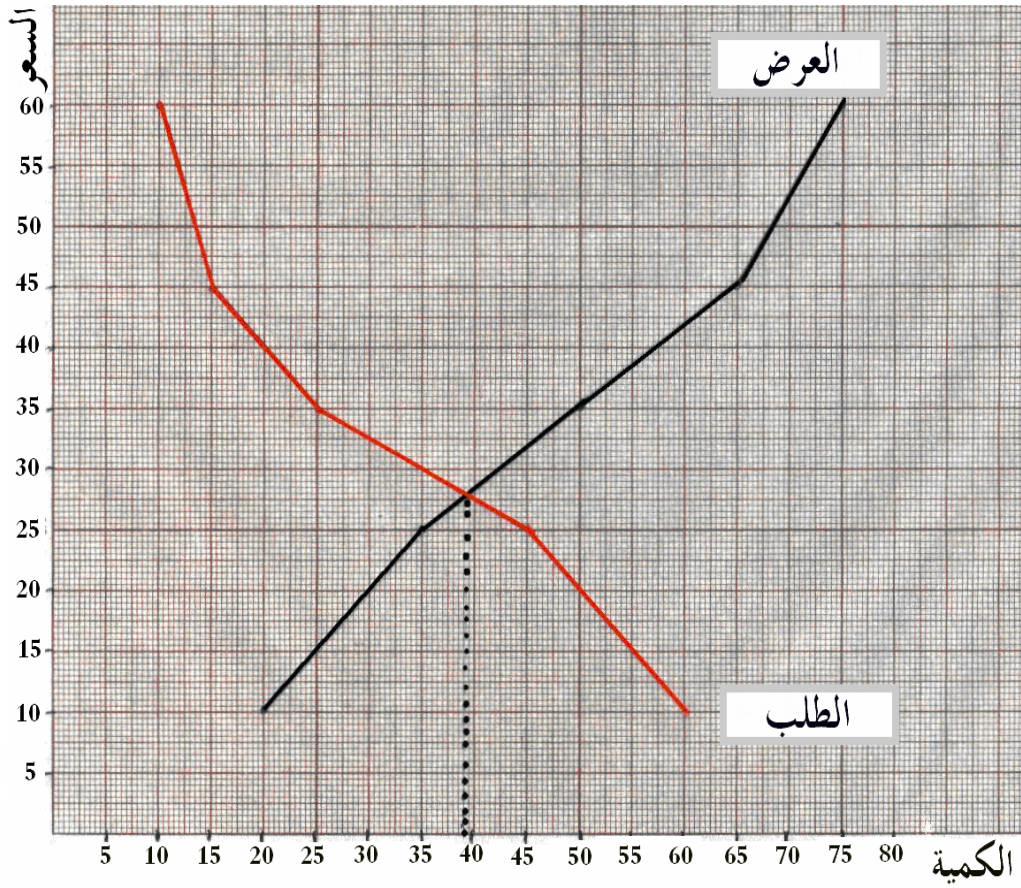
$$e = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P_1}{Q_1}$$

$$e = \frac{35 - 20}{25 - 10} \cdot \frac{10}{20} = \frac{150}{300}$$

$$e = 0,5$$

$$e < 1$$

(3)



. 40 D.A