Group Names and Student Numbers (minimum of two names required for participation to be recorded):

Wacky Incorporated has an unusual widget that satisfies the demand relationship

$$q = 100p^2e^{-p},$$

where q is the number of widgets demanded (in thousands) when the price is p dollars per unit. Recall that the price elasticity of demand is given by $E[p] = \frac{p}{a} \frac{dq}{dp}$.

(a) Find the price elasticity of demand E(p) explicitly as a function of p.

$$\frac{dq}{dp} = 100(2pe^{-p} - p^2e^{-p})$$
= 100pe^p(2-p).

$$= \frac{100p^{2}e^{-p}}{100p^{2}e^{-p}}$$

$$\boxed{E_{(P)}=2-p}$$

(gives Eqp) >0; linear case always has Eqp) <0).

(b) For which values of price p will decreasing the price slightly result in an increase in

revenue for the company? E(p) = 2 - p.

pV R1 when price is elastic.

Unit elasticity |E|=1, E(p)=-1

2-p=-1

elastic if E < -1 (1E/>1)

p<3: 2-p>-1

R(P) = 9 (1+E)

p73: 2-p <-1 (test p=4)

elastiz when p? 3

(c) If the price is currently at \$10 and is dropping at a rate of 5% per year, at what percent rate per year is demand changing; in other words, what is the relative rate of change % change in price = 5%. of demand under these conditions?

E(p) = % change in quantity

/ change in demand

E(10) = % change in quantity

E(p)=2-P E(10) = -8

50

% change in quantity = -0.05. E(10)= -(0.05)(-8)= +0.4

*** Time is not really passing here; we consider just this one moment with "these conditions"