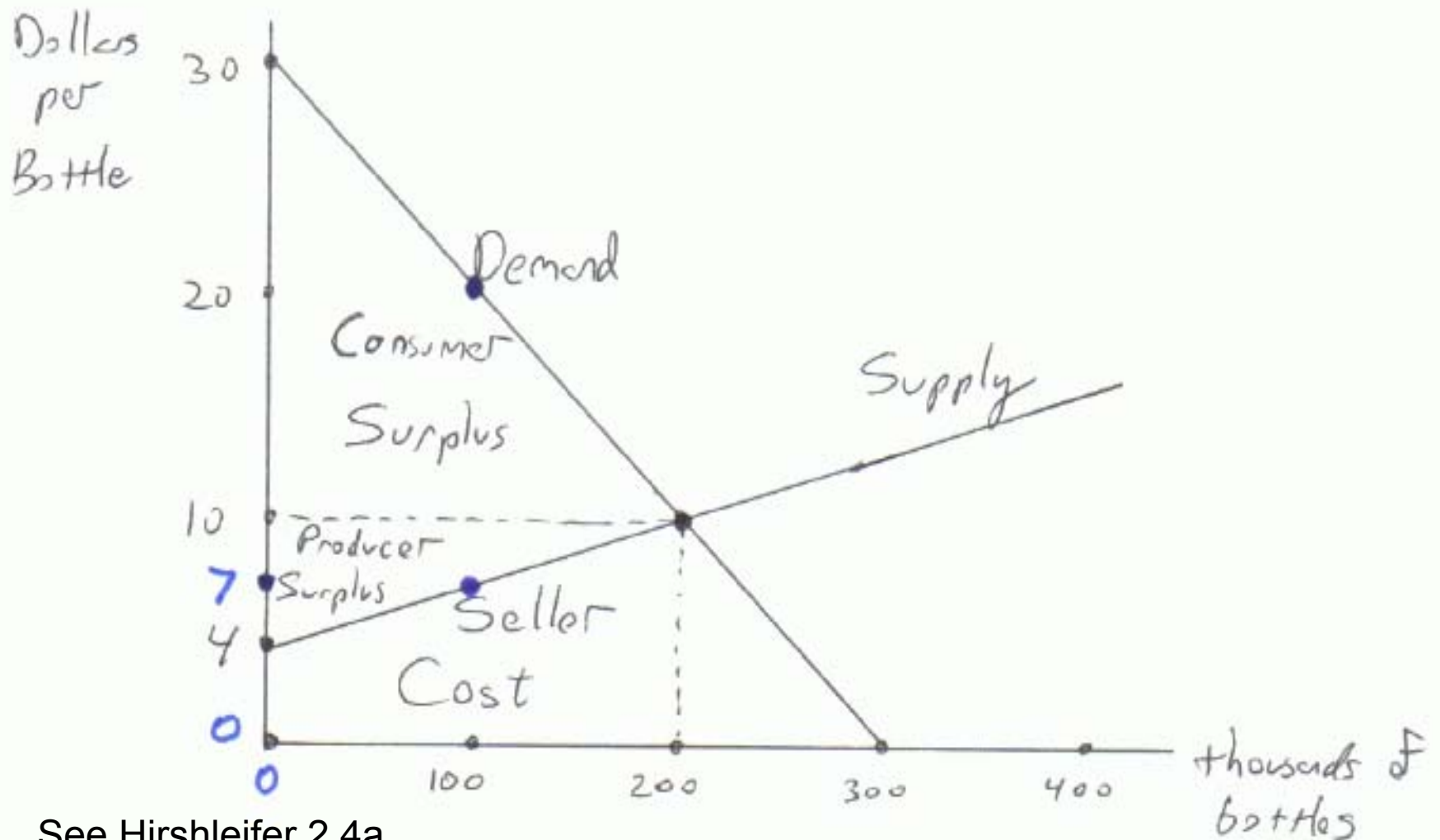
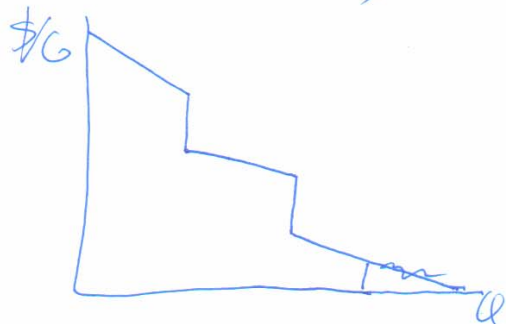
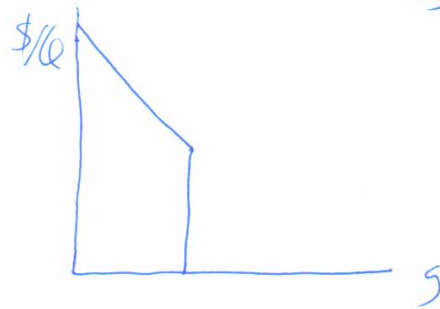
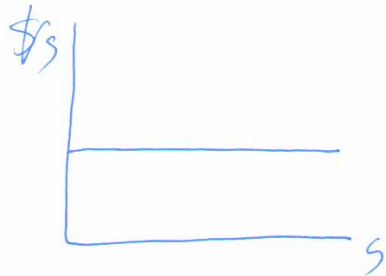
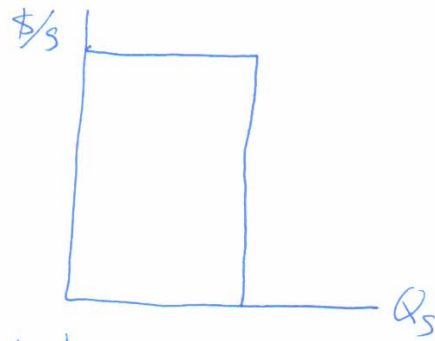
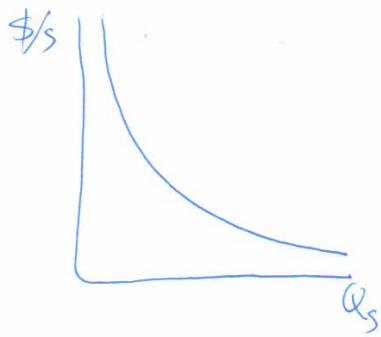
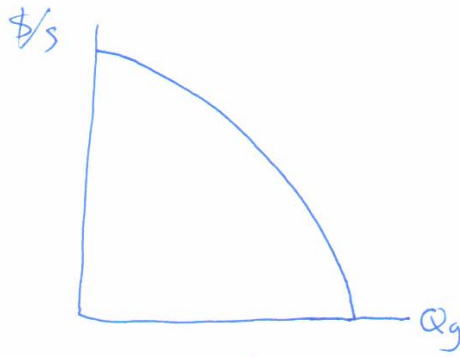
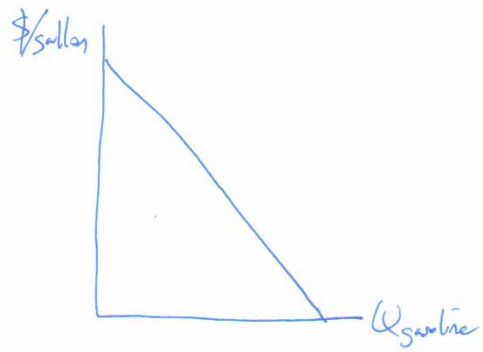
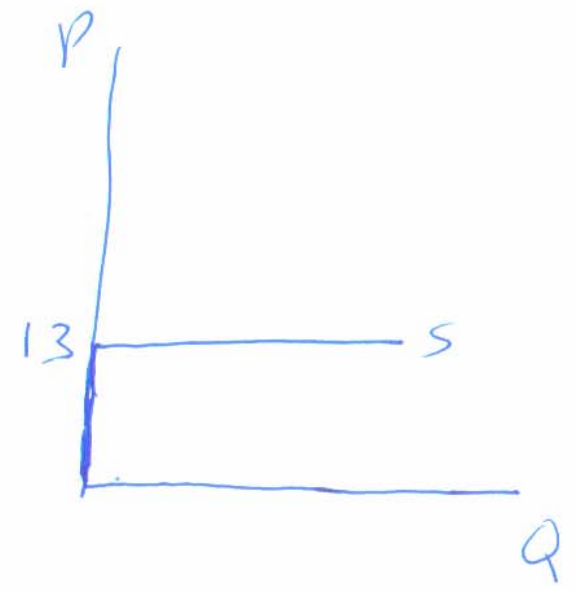
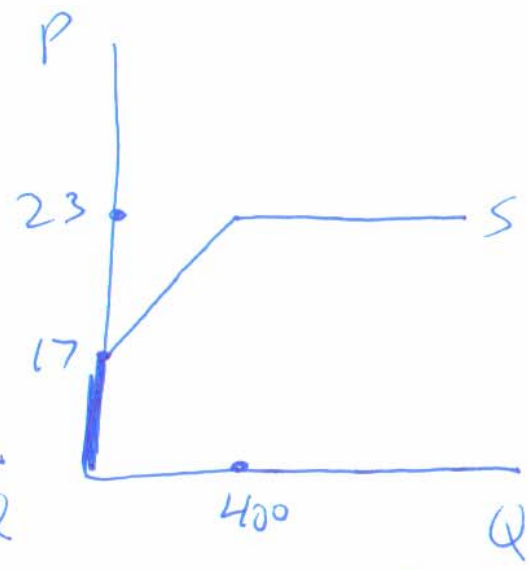
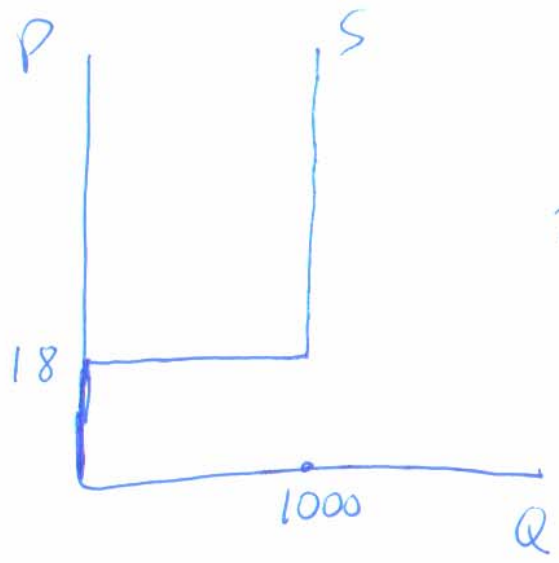
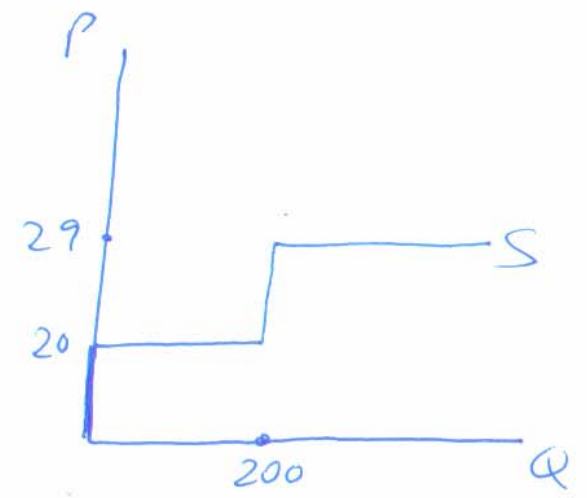
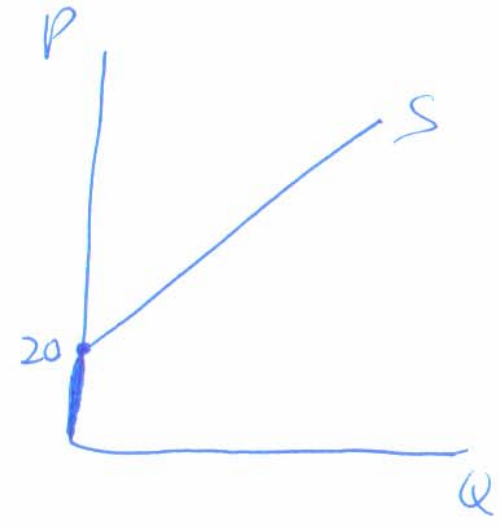
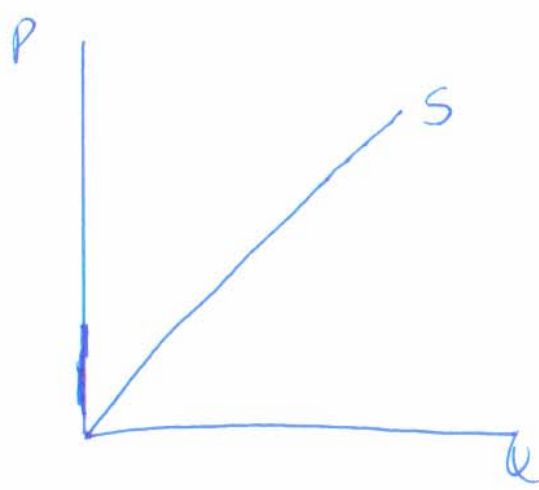


Figure 1: Consumer and Producer Surplus





Demand Curves
for Gasoline

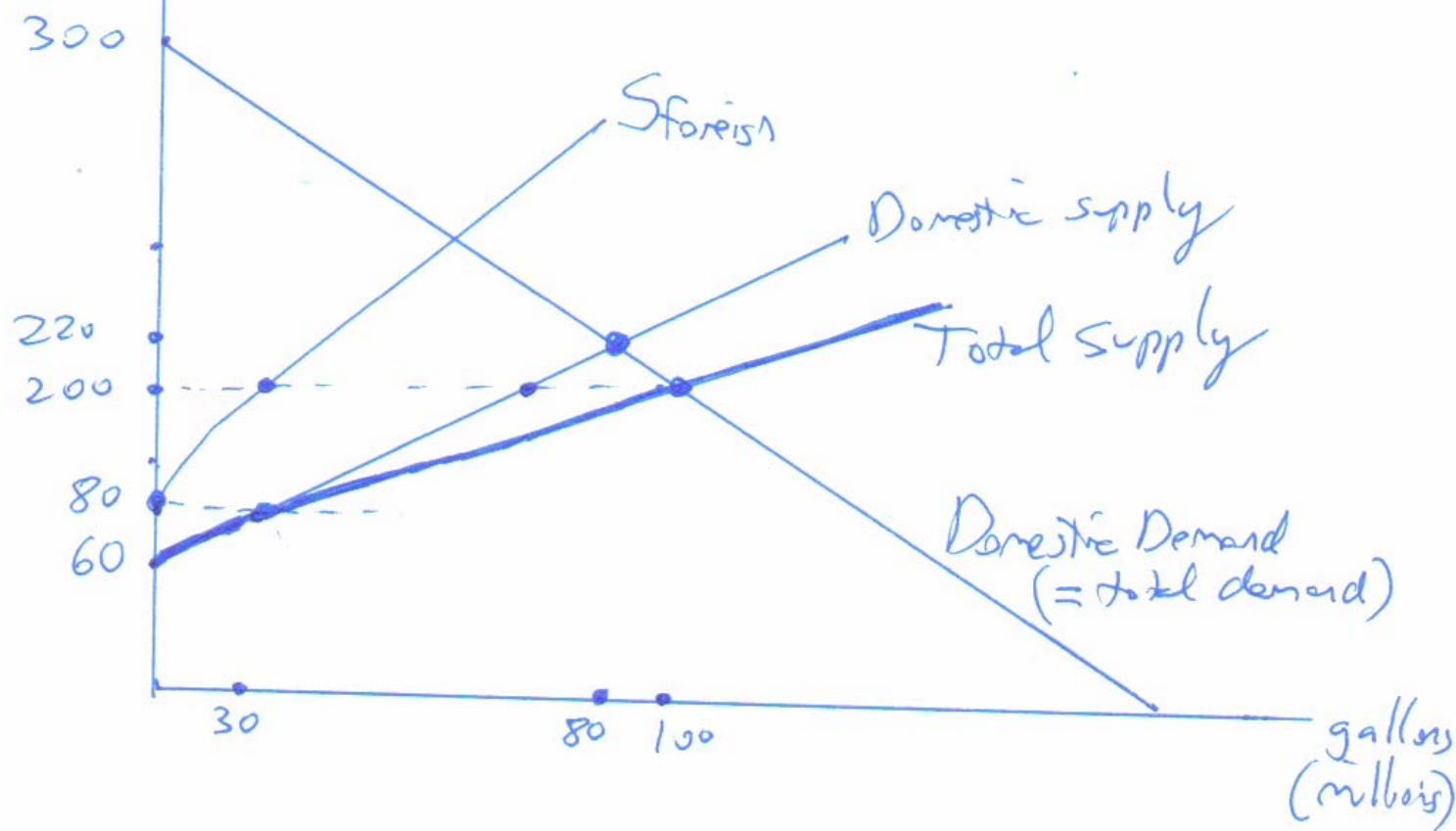


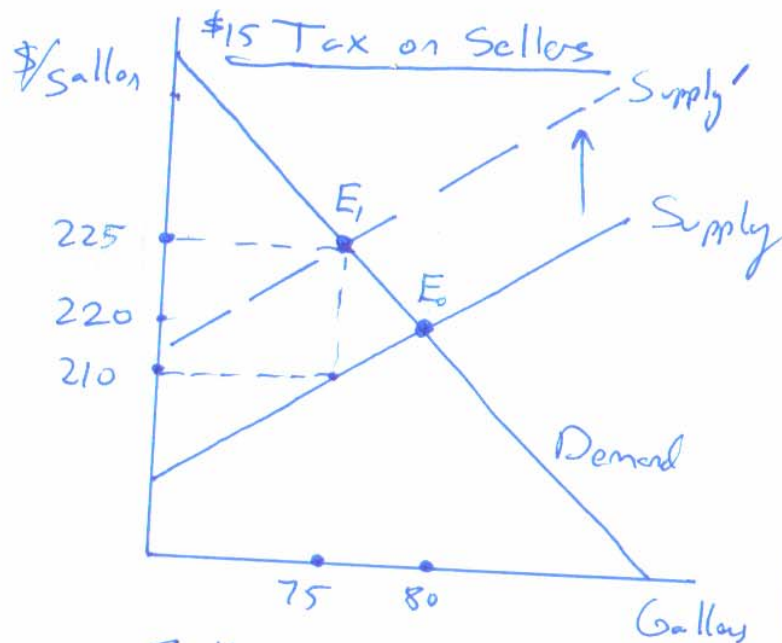
Supply Curves

\$/gallon

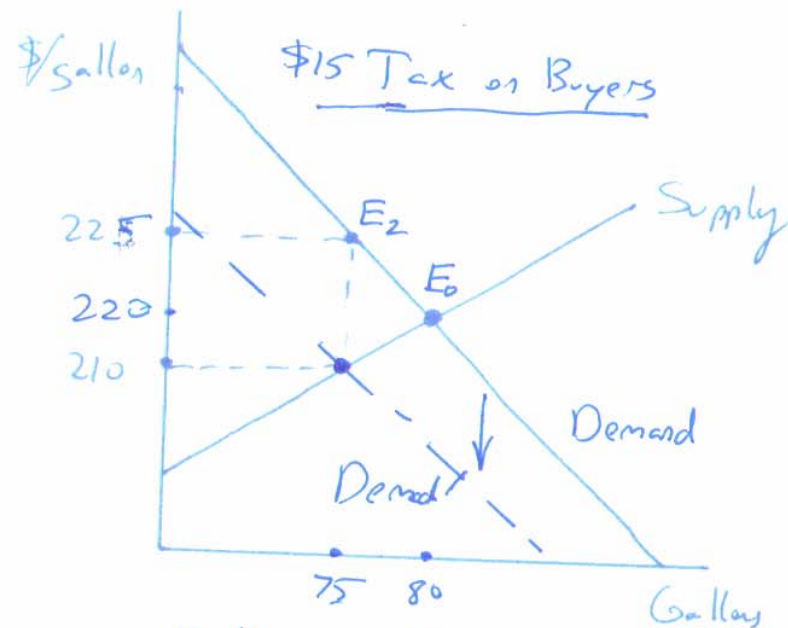
Supply of Gasoline

(Hirshleifer 2.5)



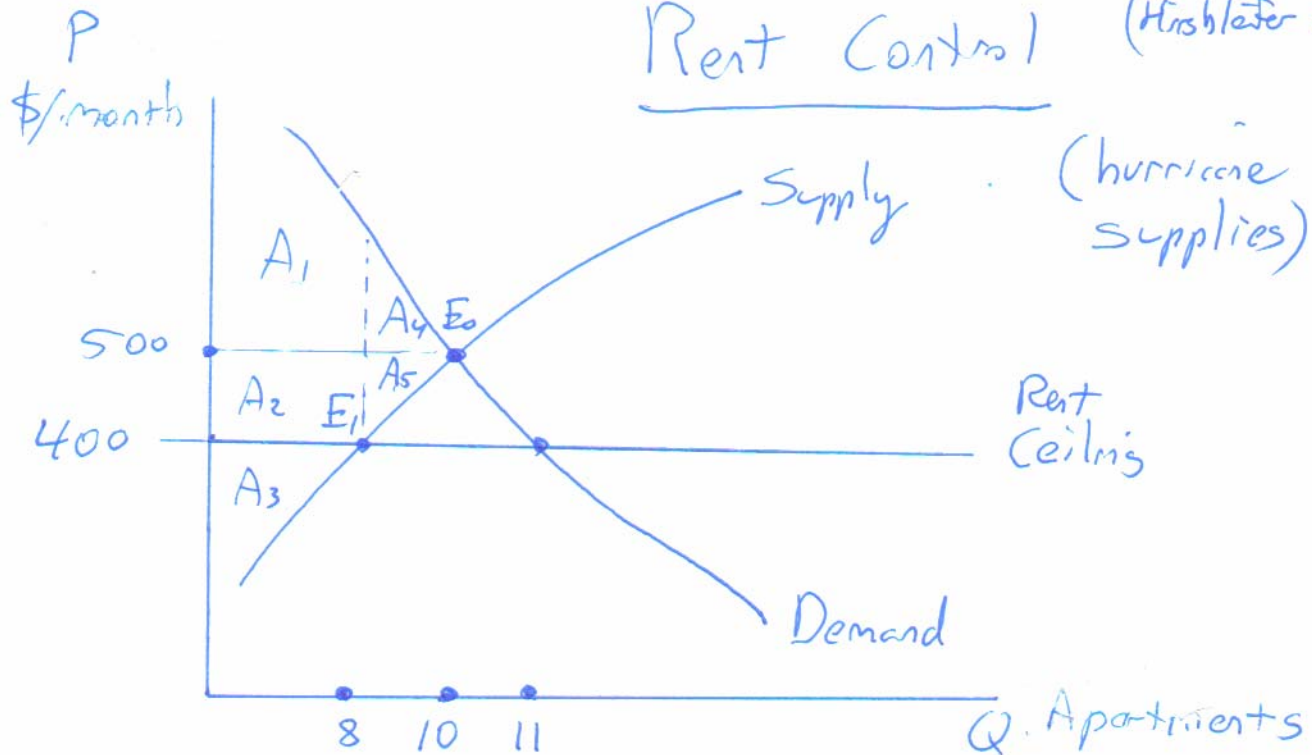


Sellers get \$225/gallon from Buyers, and pay \$15/gallon in tax, leaving \$210/gallon.
(Hirshleifer Figure 2.6)



Sellers get \$210/gallon from buyers. Buyers pay \$210 to Sellers, plus \$15/gallon to government.

Rent Control (Hirshleifer 2.9a)



$$CS_0 (\text{tenants}) = A_1 + A_4$$

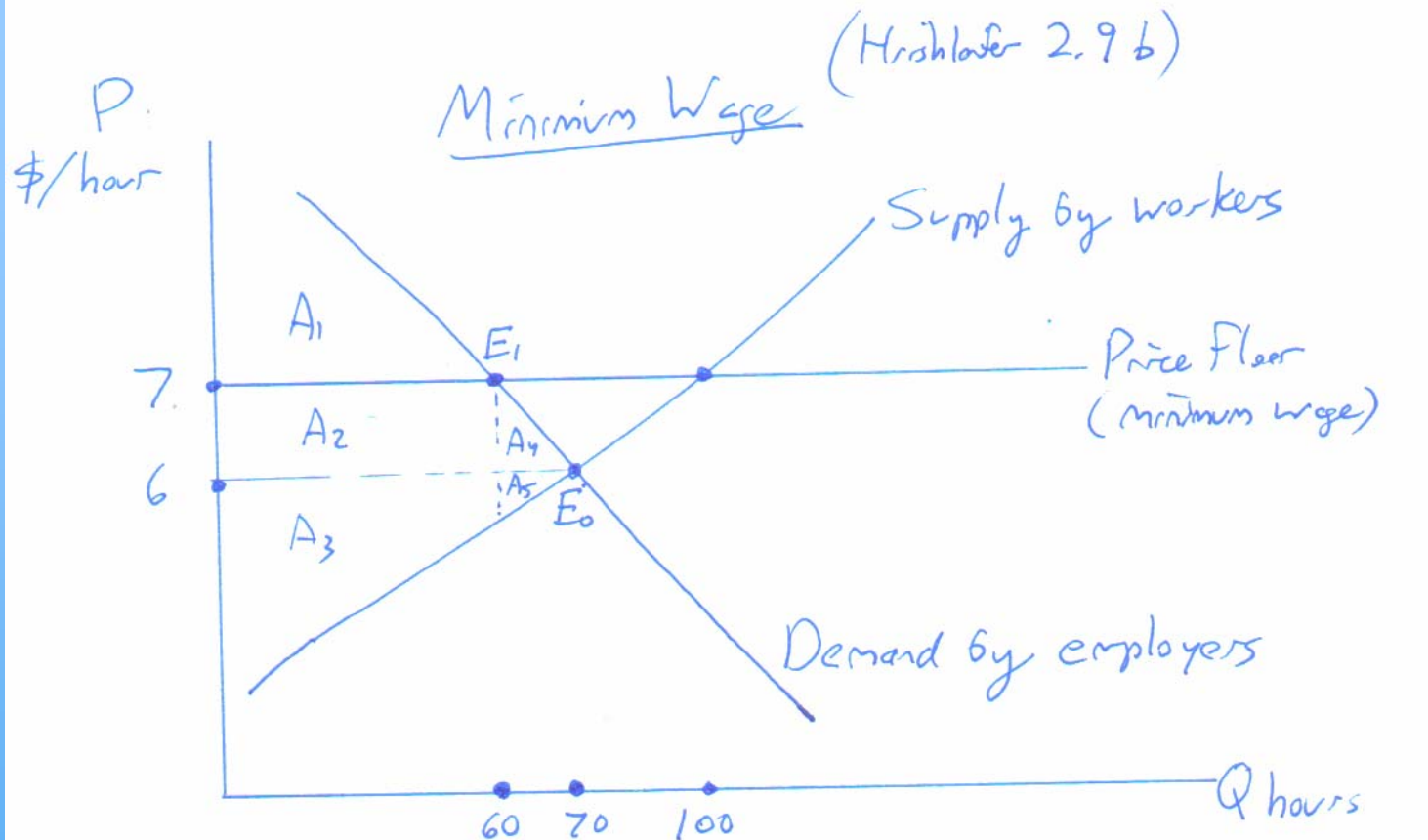
$$CS_1 = A_1 + A_2$$

$$PS_0 (\text{landlords}) = A_3 + A_2 + A_5$$

$$PS_1 = A_3$$

$$\text{lost Supply} = A_4 + A_5$$

"triangle loss"



$$CS_0 = A_1 + A_2 + A_4$$

$$PS_0 = A_3 + A_5$$

$$CS_1 = A_1$$

$$PS_1 = A_2 + A_3$$

(Employers)

(Workers)

~~Verlust~~ Verstoß: $A_4 + A_5$
Surplus