

# MUHANDISLIK

## & IQTISODIYOT

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ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, innovatsion texnik,  
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# **muhandislik** **& iqtisodiyot**

ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, innovatsion texnik,  
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05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari  
05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti  
05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi  
05.01.06 – Hisoblash texnikasi va boshqaruv tizimlarining elementlari va qurilmalari  
05.01.07 – Matematik modellashtirish  
05.01.11 – Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt  
05.02.00 – Mashinasozlik va mashinashunoslik  
05.02.08 – Yer usti majmualari va uchish apparatlari  
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05.04.01 – Telekommunikatsiya va kompyuter tizimlari, telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlari va qurilmalari. Axborotlarni taqsimlash  
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# ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION OF MARKET DEMAND AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EQUILIBRIUM IN A MARKET ECONOMY

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**Abstract.** The article provides a systematic theoretical and economic analysis of the mechanisms of market demand formation and equilibrium establishment in the context of a contemporary market economy, using the apparatus of microeconomic modeling. The patterns of consumer behavior, the processes of aggregating individual demand functions, and the dynamics of supply–demand interaction in the formation of equilibrium prices are examined.

**Keywords:** market demand, market equilibrium, price mechanism, demand elasticity, market coordination, static equilibrium.

**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada zamonaviy bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida bozor talabini shakllantirish va muvozanatni o'rnatish mexanizmlarining tizimli nazariy va iqtisodiy tahlili mikroiqtisodiy modellashtirish apparati yordamida taqdim etilgan. Iste'molchilar xatti-harakatlarining naqshlari, individual talab funktsiyalarini agregatlash jarayonlari va muvozanat narxlarini shakllantirishda talab-taklif o'zaro ta'siri dinamikasi o'rganilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** bozor talabi, bozor muvozanati, narx mexanizmi, talab elastikligi, bozorni muvofiqlashtirish, statik muvozanat.

**Аннотация.** В статье представлен систематический теоретико-экономический анализ механизмов формирования рыночного спроса и установления равновесия в контексте современной рыночной экономики с использованием аппарата микроэкономического моделирования. Рассматриваются модели потребительского поведения, процессы агрегирования индивидуальных функций спроса и динамика взаимодействия спроса и предложения при формировании равновесных цен.

**Ключевые слова:** рыночный спрос, рыночное равновесие, ценовой механизм, эластичность спроса, координация рынка, статическое равновесие.

## INTRODUCTION

Market demand and equilibrium are central concepts in microeconomic theory, defining the operating principles of decentralized economic systems. Demand, reflecting consumer preferences and purchasing power, forms one side of market interaction, while supply expresses firms' production capabilities and costs. The interaction of these two forces leads to the establishment of an equilibrium price and quantity at which the market is cleared, and there are no surpluses or shortages.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Modern markets exhibit a high degree of volatility due to technological change, globalization, and the transformation of consumer preferences. Under these conditions, understanding the mechanisms of demand



formation and equilibrium restoration is particularly relevant for both theoretical analysis and practical decision-making in the areas of pricing, government regulation, and market forecasting [1].

Classical demand analysis tools, based on the assumptions of rational choice and utility maximization, allow us to formalize consumer behavior and identify stable patterns of market dynamics. Equilibrium is a state in which the plans of buyers and sellers are aligned, and price serves as an informational and coordinating mechanism. Deviations from equilibrium generate market forces that restore balance through changes in prices and quantities. This self-regulating nature of the market forms the basis of the economic efficiency and adaptability of market systems [2].

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodological basis of the study is formed by the tenets of neoclassical microeconomic theory, the theory of consumer behavior, and the concept of general equilibrium. The study utilizes a combination of general scientific and specialized methods of economic analysis. A key method is abstract logical modeling, which allows for the formalization of the behavior of economic agents and the identification of stable patterns of market dynamics. The graphical method is used to visualize supply and demand curves and to illustrate the processes of establishing equilibrium. Comparative statics is applied to analyze changes in equilibrium parameters as the determinants of supply and demand shift. Elements of mathematical modeling are employed to formalize demand functions and equilibrium conditions. The research base comprises fundamental works by classical economic thinkers, as well as modern research in price theory and market mechanisms. The methods used ensure internal logical consistency and reproducibility of the obtained conclusions within the accepted theoretical assumptions.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Market demand analysis shows that this category reflects consumers' willingness and ability to purchase certain quantities of a product at various price levels over a given period of time. Individual demand is formed based on utility maximization under a budget constraint, which determines the downward-sloping nature of the demand curve. The law of demand posits an inverse relationship between the price of a product and the quantity demanded, all other things being equal. This pattern is due to the substitution effect and the income effect, which operate when relative prices change. Market demand is the horizontal sum of the individual demand functions of all consumers in a given market. The aggregation process allows us to move from the micro-level of analysis to market patterns while preserving the fundamental properties of individual functions. Non-price determinants of demand include consumer income, prices of related goods, consumer preferences, expectations regarding future prices and incomes, and the number of buyers in the market. A change in any of these factors leads to a shift in the demand curve. An important characteristic of demand is its elasticity, which measures the degree to which the quantity demanded responds to changes in determining factors. Price elasticity of demand measures the percentage change in quantity demanded resulting from a one percent change in price. The magnitude of elasticity depends on the availability of substitutes, the share of consumer spending on the product in the budget, the time horizon, and the degree of necessity of the product. Knowledge of elasticity is critical for predicting market reactions to price changes and for making decisions regarding taxation and pricing policies.

Market equilibrium is established at a price that equalizes demanded and supplied quantities. At the equilibrium point, there are no unrealized intentions of buyers or sellers, and the market is at rest. The equilibrium price serves as an informational signal coordinating the decentralized decisions of economic agents. At a price above the equilibrium price, excess supply arises, creating downward pressure on the price. At a price below the equilibrium price, excess demand forms, exerting upward pressure on the price [3]. These forces ensure a tendency toward equilibrium restoration. The stability of equilibrium is determined by the slopes of the demand and supply curves. Under standard assumptions, equilibrium is stable because deviations generate restoring forces. Dynamic equilibrium analysis involves considering the process of adjustment over time. The cobweb model demonstrates possible trajectories of movement toward equilibrium depending on the ratio of demand and supply elasticities. In some cases, fluctuations or even divergence from the equilibrium state are possible.

Changes in market conditions lead to shifts in equilibrium. The comparative statics method allows one to analyze the impact of exogenous shocks on equilibrium parameters. An increase in demand with constant supply leads to an increase in both the equilibrium price and the equilibrium quantity. An increase in supply with constant demand leads to a decrease in price and an increase in quantity. Simultaneous changes in demand and supply require taking into account the relative magnitudes of these shifts to determine the direction of change in equilibrium parameters. The results obtained demonstrate the high explanatory power of the market equilibrium



concept for understanding pricing and resource allocation processes [4]. Unlike descriptive approaches, formal supply and demand analysis allows us to identify not only the actual parameters of equilibrium but also the conditions for its stability, as well as to predict the consequences of changing market conditions. However, the limitations of the basic partial equilibrium model, which abstracts from the interrelations between markets and assumes static preferences and technologies, must be considered.

Real markets are characterized by information imperfections, transaction costs, institutional constraints, and behavioral deviations from rationality, requiring modifications to the basic theoretical constructs. Despite these limitations, the demand and equilibrium model provides a fundamental basis for analyzing market policy, taxation, subsidies, and price regulation. It allows us to assess the effects of government interventions, such as price ceilings and floors, excise taxes, and quotas [5].

The concept of consumer and producer surplus, which follows from equilibrium analysis, provides tools for assessing welfare and resource allocation efficiency [6]. Equilibrium in a competitive market is characterized by the maximization of total surplus, which corresponds to the Pareto efficiency criterion. Any deviations from equilibrium caused by interventions or market imperfections lead to losses in social welfare.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The study established that market demand reflects consumer preferences and constraints, while equilibrium ensures the coordination of buyers' and sellers' decisions through the price mechanism. The analysis showed that market equilibrium exhibits the properties of stability and efficiency when the standard assumptions of a competitive market are met.

The comparative statics method allowed us to predict the direction of change in equilibrium parameters when the determinants of supply and demand shift. Further development of the theory requires consideration of dynamic aspects, intermarket relationships, and behavioral factors that determine the actual functioning of modern markets.

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