Economics Unit I: Intro To Economics

Part 1 – Basic Economic Concepts

What is Economics?

The Study of how we make decisions in a world in which resources are limited



What is the difference between Microeconomics and Macroeconomics?

Microeconomics

looks at the small picture, looks at the decision making of individuals and

small businesses



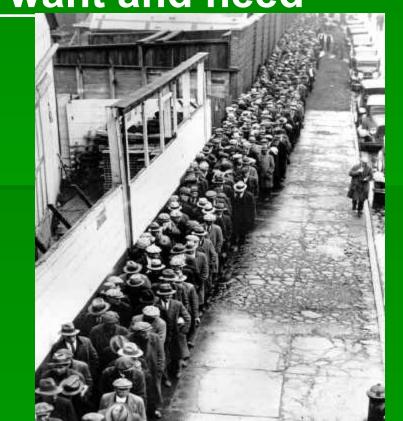
Macroeconomics

 looks at decision making by societies, industries and governments



What is an economic system?

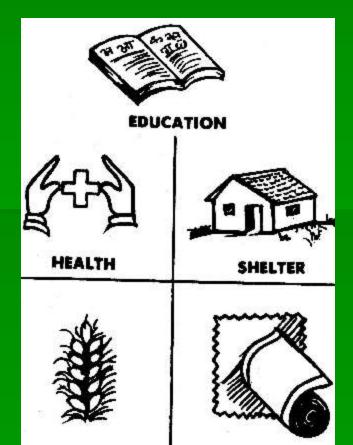
 A way a group of people produce the things they want and need



What is a need?

Something someone has to have to

<u>live</u>



What is a want?

Something someone would like to have; a luxury



What does scarcity refer to?

 Not having enough resources to produce all the things we would like to have



What is the difference between scarcity and shortage?

- Scarcity means limited;
 shortage means in short
 supply
- EX: Strawberries out of season are scarce; if demand is high then there is a shortage

Why is economics called the "Science of Decision making?"

 Because all resources are limited we have to make decisions about how to

use them



What is a trade off?

- Exchanging one thing for another;
 giving up something to get something
- Examples:

What is an opportunity cost?

 'Opportunity Lost' – the value of the next best alternative use of money or time when a decision is made



What is meant by the factors of production?

The resources necessary to produce goods and services

The Four Factors of Production

- Land
- Labor
- Capital
- Entrepreneur

Land

natural resources; unaltered by man

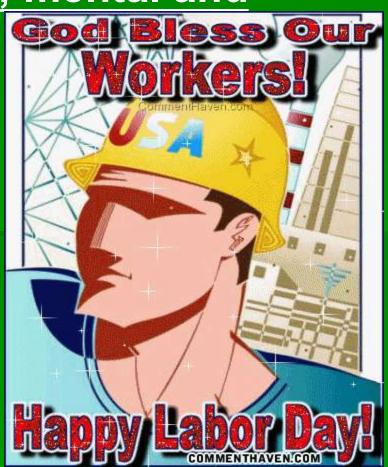


Labor

human resources; mental and

physical work





Capital

 manufactured tools used to make other goods



The Entrepreneur

 the organizer, risk taker; person who starts own business, invents



Four Basic Economic Questions

- What to produce?
- How to produce?
- For whom to produce?

What influences how we use our resources?

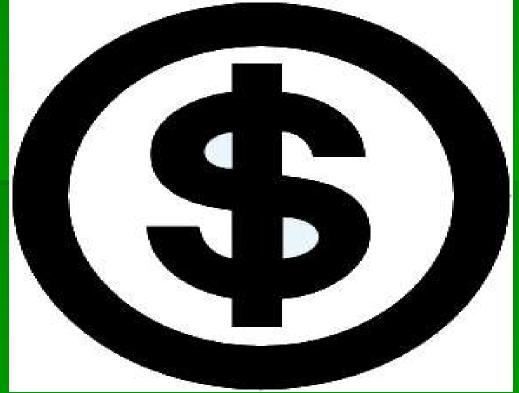
Marginal Benefits

 How much additional satisfaction we get when one more unit is produced



Marginal Cost

The additional cost of producing one more unit



Cost-Benefit Analysis

 Comparing the marginal benefits to the marginal costs of a decision

