

Engineering economics & law

GNE 502

Course Lecturer: Dr. OGEDENGBE T.S.



Course Content

- **Module 1: Introduction to Engineering Economics**
- Module 2a: Costing of Production Systems
- Module 2b: Sources of Finance
- Module 3: Investment Appraisals/Resource Allocation
- Module 4: Interest Rates & Interest Formulas and Problems
- Module 5: Annual Costs, Present Worth and Rate of Return
- Module 6: Valuation of Assets/Depreciation Accounting
- Module 7: Financial Management & Statements/Accounting Methods

Course Content

- Module 8: Budgets & Budgetary Control
- Module 9: Law of Contract/Law of Torts
- Module 10: Patents Requirements/ Registered Design/ Company Law

GRADING PATTERN

- **EXAMINATION - 60MARKS**
 - **PART A - MCQ - 20 MARKS**
 - **PART B - ESSAY - 40 MARKS**
- **CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT**
 - **ATTENDANCE - 10 MARKS**
 - **TEST - 30 MARKS**

Module 1: Introduction to Engineering Economics



Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of this module students are expected to be able to;

- ❖ Have a general understanding of the place of Economics in Engineering.**
- ❖ Understand the basic concept of Engineering Economics**
- ❖ Explain Economics as a science and as a art.**
- ❖ Have a general understanding of the place of Law in Engineering.**

MODULE 1: Basic Concept of Engineering Economics

- What is Economics?

Definition based on Wealth

- Adam Smith defined economics as the study of nature and causes of wealth of nations.

Definition based on Welfare

- Alfred Marshall argued that it is better defined as the study of scarce commodity and human welfare.

Engineering Defined:

The profession in which the knowledge gained in physics, chemistry, life sciences and mathematics is applied to make products in large scale that increases the prosperity of man.

Science is a field of study where the basic principles of different physical systems are formulated and tested.

Engineering is the application of science.

Hence **Engineering Economics** deals with the methods that enable one to take economic decisions towards minimizing costs and/or maximizing benefits to business organizations.

Is Economics a Science or an Art?



$$\oint \frac{k}{(k+i\mu)(k-i\mu)} e^{ikr} dk =$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{k}{(k+i\mu)(k-i\mu)} e^{ikr} dk = 2\pi i \frac{i\mu e^{i\mu r}}{i\mu}$$

$$\frac{1}{(k-i\mu)} e^{ikr} dk + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{(k+i\mu)(k-i\mu)} e^{ikr} dk = 2\pi i \frac{i\mu e^{i\mu r}}{i\mu}$$

$$\frac{1}{(k-i\mu)} e^{-ik'r} dk' + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{(k+i\mu)(k-i\mu)} e^{ikr} dk =$$

$$- \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k'}{k'^2 + \mu^2} e^{-ik'r} dk' + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \mu^2} e^{ikr} dk =$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \mu^2} e^{-ikr} dk + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \mu^2} e^{ikr} dk = \pi i e^{-\mu r}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \mu^2} e^{ikr} dk - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \mu^2} e^{-ikr} dk = \pi i e^{-\mu r}$$

science

AND

art

Economics as a Science

- Science is a field of study where the basic principles of different physical systems are formulated and tested.
- Economics is regarded as a social science because simply because it adopts the use of scientific methods to build theories that can help explain the behavior of individuals, groups and organisations.
- It deals with principles and theories related to costs, demand and supply, etc. hence it is regarded as a science.

Economics as an Art

- Art is the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination.
- When the facts that are studied in a science are followed in real life, it makes the science an art.
- For example, a doctor studies science, but after becoming doctor he puts his knowledge into practice by attending to patients.
- Economics is an art because all principles and studies in economics are applied in real life situations to better the lot of mankind.

Engineering Law

- This involves the application of laws as required during the practice of professional engineering.
- It involves the general consultation and application of ethics and legal entities during necessary engineering practices.
- It is needful to ensure safety of the public and is as such very vital for the society.
- Some of such laws affect how efficient an engineer will be and as such are very needful.
- Examples include Laws guiding contract (Law of Contract), Laws guiding human actions and inaction/wrong doings (Law of Torts) etc

Practice Question

1. Explain Economics as proposed by
 - (a) Adam Smith
 - (b) Alfred Marshall
2. Explain briefly the following terms
 - (i) Science
 - (ii) Art
 - (iii) Engineering
3. What is Engineering Economics
4. Economics is a science and an art, discuss.
5. What is Engineering Law?
6. Engineering Law is a necessary course of study for an Engineering Student. Discuss.

References



- 1. Engineering Economics by R. Panneerselvam (2001).** PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.
- 2. Contemporary Engineering Economics by Chan S. Park (2007) (4th Ed.)** Pearson Education, Inc.