

# introduction to microeconomics

# *microeconomics*

1. foundations of economics
2. demand, supply and market equilibrium
3. elasticities
4. government intervention
5. market failure

# foundations of economics

- things are scarce
- people have a choice
- everything has an opportunity cost
- utility is a measure of usefulness and pleasure
- basic economic problem: for producers
  - *what* should be produce
  - *how* to produce
  - *for whom* to produce
- factors of production
  - land
  - labor
  - capital
  - management (entrepreneurship)

# demand, supply, and market equilibrium

- *demand* is what consumers are willing and able to buy at every price point
- *supply* is what producers are willing and able to produce at every price point
- *market equilibrium* is the point where demand and supply meet—where consumers' and producers' willingness and ability meet.

# elasticities

- *elastic* means something responds to a *force* put on it.  
Example: a rubber band: the force = the pull
- *price* is a force that effects people's decision to buy.
- *income* is a force that effects people's decision to buy.
- the *price of a similar product* is a force that effects people's decision to buy.
- *price* is also a force that effects the producer's decision as to what to *supply*.

# government intervention

- *governments are the parents of an economy.*
- *think of this as parental involvement in your life—for better or worse.*
- government gets involved in the market, thus the market is not allowed to function freely.
- they can *tax* goods, *subsidize* industries, and/or *control prices* for goods.

# market failure

- when the free *market fails* to produce the best possible outcome for society.
- so think about a situation where the consequence of an economic decision impacts people who are not involved in the purchase decision.
  - can be positive or negative
- examples of *negative*: smoking or air pollution
- examples of *positive*: health care or education