

Economic optm-1

Economic is a study of the allocation of scarce resources among different uses and the satisfaction of human wants.

Scarcity

Scarcity is a condition in which the demand for a resource exceeds the supply of that resource.

Efficiency means the most effective use of society's resources.

There are two types of efficiency:

- 1. Economic efficiency
- 2. Productive efficiency

Concepts of - Micro and Macro economics.

- | Micro | Macro |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → derived from greek mikros → meaning = small → it deals with individual economic units → micro analysis is the study of individual economic units → it is a narrow scope → it is a narrow scope (individual) study | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → from greek makros → meaning = large → it deals with total national input and output → macro analysis is the study of the aggregate economy → it is a wide scope → it is a wide scope (aggregate) study |

Q1 What is economic system :-

↳ is system of production, resource allocation, and distribute good and service within a society or geographic area.

Q2 The function of economic system is

↳ What to produce

↳ জনসংখ্যার বিভিন্ন পণ্য সৃষ্টির মাধ্যমে বিতরণ করা হবে এবং সিস্টেমটি নিজেই চাহিদা পূরণ এবং সুযোগের জন্য ক্ষমতা - উৎপাদন ক্ষমতা এবং তার পরিমাণ নির্ধারণ করে দেবে

↳ How to produce

↳ what combination of resource a society decide to produce goods.

↳ for whom to produce.

↳ to get maximum use from the scarce resource

distribute

↳ How to produce the goods and services.

↳ Society কে সিস্টেমটি নিজেই চাহিদা পূরণ করার ক্ষমতা, এবং তার ক্ষমতা, ক্ষমতা পূরণ এবং তার ক্ষমতা

Q3 Societies technological possibilities

↳ ① Input and output

② the production possibility frontier.

③ Opportunity cost.

Chapter 2

□ Demand for good is depend on several factors.

- ↳ Taste and desire of the consumers.
- ↳ Income of the consumer.
- ↳ Price of related goods, substitute.

□ Market demand :-
 ↳ Total sum of the demand of the individual consumer who purchase the commodity of the market.

□ demand schedule

↳ Is a table that shows the relationship between price of goods and quantity bought.

Note :- Is a table which shows the relationship between price and quantity.

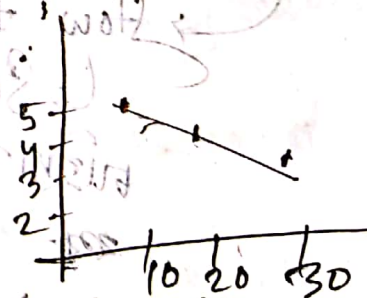
| Price | Quantity |
|-------|----------|
| 10 | 10 |
| 20 | 20 |
| 30 | 30 |

□ demand curve :-

↳ A curve that shows the relationship between price and quantity demanded. It is a downward sloping curve.

□ forces behind the demand curve :-

- ↳ Avg level of income.
- ↳ Size of market.
- ↳ Individual and social taste.
- ↳ Price and availability of related good.



□ Shifts in demand curve :-
 Demand \Rightarrow Increase / Decrease of demand \Rightarrow left shift (upward)
 Demand \Rightarrow Increase of demand \Rightarrow right shift (downward)

Def Meaning of Supply.

↳ Supply refers to the schedule of quantity of good that will be offered for sale at various prices.

Def Supply schedule

↳ It is a table that shows relationship between the price of goods and the quantity supplied.

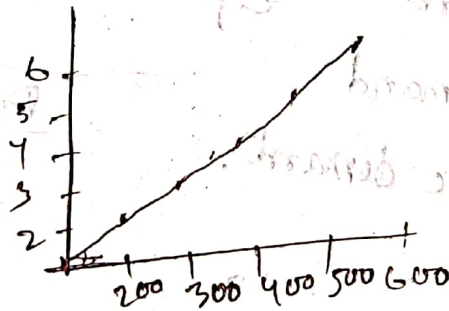
Note: ମିଶ୍ରଣର ସପ୍ଲାଇ ଅଟେ.

ମିଶ୍ରଣର ସପ୍ଲାଇ ଅଟେ.

Def S. Curve

↳ S. Curve is a graphical representation of relationship between a price of a good and their quantity supplied.

(ଉପର ଓ ଡାହାଣ ଦିଗରେ)
upward



| Price | Supply |
|-------|--------|
| 2 | 200 |
| 3 | 300 |
| 4 | 400 |
| 5 | 500 |
| 6 | 600 |

Def Factors behind the supply curve.

- ↳ Production technology
- ↳ Price of factors
- ↳ Price of other products.
- ↳ Number of producers,
- ↳ Taxes and subsidies.

III Elasticity of Supply

$E_s > 1$ = Elastic Supply

$E_s < 1$ = Inelastic Supply

$E_s = 1$ = Unitary elastic.

$$E_s = \frac{Q_{s2} - Q_{s1}}{Q_{s1}} \cdot \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1}$$

Price \searrow demand = negative

Price \nearrow Supply = Positive

IV Equilibrium

$P > P_e = Q_s > Q_d$

the price decrease, [create surplus].

$P < P_e = Q_s < Q_d$

the price increase, [create shortage]

V Elasticity of Demand

$E_p > 1$ = Elastic demand

$E_p < 1$ = Inelastic demand

$E_p = 1$ = Unit elastic demand.

$$E_p = \frac{Q_{d2} - Q_{d1}}{Q_{d1}} \cdot \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1}$$

$$= \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1}$$

chapter 3 :

Market equilibrium is a point where quantity supply and quantity demand same is. At equilibrium point Price rise and fall is not possible.

Condition \Rightarrow Demand = Supply ($Q_d = Q_s$)

2. Equilibrium point

$Q_d = Q_s$ Price
Quantity.

$P_1 > P_e = Q_s > Q_d$
excess supply, price decrease
 $P_2 < P_e = Q_d > Q_s$
excess shortage, price increase.

| Price | Q_d | Q_s |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 10 | 200 | 400 |
| 9 | 250 | 350 |
| 8 | 300 | 300 |
| 7 | 350 | 250 |
| 6 | 400 | 200 |

$Q_d = 300$
 $Q_s = 300$
 $P = 8$

Price elasticity demand

\Rightarrow Price elasticity of demand (E_p) =
$$\frac{\text{Percentage change in quantity demand}}{\text{Percentage change in Price}}$$

$$= \frac{Q_{d2} - Q_{d1}}{Q_{d1}} \div \frac{(P_2 - P_1)}{P_1}$$

Price elasticity of supply
 \Rightarrow Price elasticity of supply =
$$\frac{\text{Percentage change in quantity supplied}}{\text{Percentage change in price}}$$

$$= \frac{Q_{s2} - Q_{s1}}{Q_{s1}} \div \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1}$$

Relation
 $E_p > 1$ = elastic demand
 $E_p < 1$ = inelastic demand
 $E_p = 1$ = unit elastic demand
 $E_s > 1$ = elastic supply \Rightarrow Supply > Price
 $E_s < 1$ = inelastic supply \Rightarrow Supply < Price
 $E_s = 1$ = unit elastic supply \Rightarrow Supply = Price