



Principles of Microeconomics

Chapter 1:



QR code for Chapter 1 (Sample chapter by Cengage)

Ten Principles of Economics

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In This Chapter

- What kinds of questions does economics address?
- What are the principles of how people make decisions?
- ▶ What are the principles of how people interact?
- What are the principles of how the economy as a whole works?

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Resources are scarce

- Scarcity: the limited nature of society's resources
 - Society has limited resources and cannot produce all the goods and services people wish to have.
- **▶** Economics
 - ▶ The study of how society manages its scarce resources

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- ▶ Economists study:
 - ▶ How people decide how much they work, what they buy, how much they save, and how they invest their savings
 - ▶ How firms decide how much to produce and how many workers to hire
 - ▶ How society decides how to divide its resources between national defense, consumer goods, protecting the environment, and other needs

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What Economics is Really About?

- ▶ Traditionally: Economics is the study of how society produces and distributes goods to satisfy the wants and needs of their members.
- ▶ For me, Economics is the study of institutions and human behavior (reactions to institutions)
 - ▶「上有政策,下有對策」
 - ▶ (Classical) market mechanism is just one example!
 - ▶ Other mechanisms: Auctions, match-making
 - ▶ Other institutions: governments, congress, national health insurance, families, social norms

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People Respond to Incentives!

- ▶ Central Planning in Soviet Union:
 - "...if the plan merely calls for tonnages of output,
 - there is every incentive to skimp on design or finish or quality, in order to concentrate on sheer weight."
 - □ The Economic Problem (1970), by Robert L Heilbroner
- Interesting cartoon in Krokodil:
 - ▶ (Russian satirical magazine)

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How People Make Decisions

- ▶ Principle 1: People face trade-offs
- Principle 2: The cost of something is what you give up to get it
- ▶ Principle 3: Rational people think at the margin
- Principle 4: People respond to incentives

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Principle 1: People Face Trade-Offs

To get something that we like,

- ▶ We have to give up something else that we also like.
- ▶ Going to a party the night before an exam
 - Less time for studying
- ▶ Having more money to buy stuff
 - Working longer hours, less time for leisure
- Protecting the environment
 - ▶ Resources could be used to produce consumer goods.

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Principle 1: People Face Trade-Offs

- ▶ The more it spends on national defense (guns) to protect from foreign aggressors
 - ▶ The less it can spend on consumer goods (butter) to raise its standard of living
- Pollution regulations: cleaner environment and improved health
 - ▶ But at the cost of reducing the well-being of the firms' owners, workers, and customers

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EXAMPLE 1B: Society faces trade-offs

- ▶ Efficiency: Society gets the maximum benefits from its scarce resources.
- Equality: Prosperity is distributed uniformly among society's members.
 - ▶ Trade-off:
 - ▶ To achieve greater equality, we could redistribute income from wealthy to poor.
 - ▶ But this reduces incentive to work and produce, shrinking the size of economic "pie".

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Principle 2:

The Cost of Something Is What You Give Up to Get It

- Making decisions:
 - ▶ Compare costs with benefits of alternatives
 - ▶ Need to include opportunity costs
- Opportunity cost
 - ▶ Whatever must be given up to obtain some item

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EXAMPLE 2: Opportunity Cost

- What is the opportunity cost of going to college for a year?
 - ▶ Tuition, books, and fees
 - NOT: room and board
 - ▶ PLUS foregone earnings
- ▶ What is the opportunity cost of going to the movies?
 - ▶ The price of the movie ticket
 - ▶ PLUS the value of the time you spend in the theater

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Principle 3: Rational People Think at the Margin

- ▶ Rational people
 - ▶ Systematically and purposefully do the best they can to achieve their objectives given the available opportunities
 - Make decisions by evaluating costs and benefits of marginal changes
 - > Small incremental adjustments to a plan of action

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Active Learning 1: Thinking at the Margin

- A. As the manager at a local Carrefour-Welcome (頂好家樂福) grocery store, you are thinking of hiring one more cashier that would increase sales revenues by NT\$40k per month.
- ▶ The new cashier would earn NT\$24k per month.
- ▶ Should you hire the new cashier? Why?
 - B. You pay NT\$330/month for access to Netflix, regardless of how many movies or TV shows you watch in a month.
- ▶ Should you watch one more movie (or episode)? Why?

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As the manager at a local Carrefour-Welcome (頂好家樂福) supermarket, you are thinking of hiring one more cashier that would increase sales revenues by NT\$40k per month. The new cashier would earn NT\$24k per month. Should you hire the new cashier?

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You pay NT\$330/month for access to Netflix, regardless of how many movies or TV shows you watch in a month. Should you watch one more movie (or episode)? Why?

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Active Learning 1: Answers, A

- A. Manager at a local Carrefour-Welcome (頂好家樂福) supermarket:
 - ▶ Marginal benefit of hiring one more cashier:
 - ▶ Sales would increase by NT\$40k per month.
 - ▶ Marginal cost of hiring one more cashier:
 - ▶ The new cashier would earn NT\$24k.
 - ▶ Decision: Because the marginal benefit exceeds the marginal cost, the manager should hire the additional cashier

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Active Learning 1: Answers, A

- B. Netflix:
 - ▶ Marginal benefit of watching one more movie:
 - The enjoyment you get from watching the movie
 - ▶ Marginal cost of watching one more movie:
 - ▶ Monetary cost = NT\$0
 - Opportunity cost of time
 - ▶ Decision: If the marginal benefit exceeds the marginal cost, watch the movie.

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Principle 4: People Respond to Incentives

- ▶ Incentive
 - ▶ Something that induces a person to act
 - ▶ Can have unintended consequences
- People respond to incentives
 - ▶ Because rational people make decisions by comparing costs and benefits
- An increase in the price of doughnuts:
 - ▶ Consumers buy fewer doughnuts.
 - ▶ Sellers produce more doughnuts.

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EXAMPLE 3: Incentives

The government increases the gasoline tax by NT\$10 per liter.

- ▶ How do consumers respond?
 - Drive smaller or more fuel-efficient cars
 - ▶ Carpool
 - ▶ Use public transportation
 - ▶ Move closer to work
 - ▶ How do businesses respond?

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Active Learning 2: Applying the Principles

- ▶ You are selling your old ASUS laptop.
- ▶ You have already spent NT\$10,000 on repairs.
- At the last minute, the Blu-ray drive dies.
 - ▶ You can pay NT\$6,000 to replace it, or sell it "as is."
- In each of the following scenarios, should you have the Blu-ray drive replaced? Explain.
 - 1. Shopee value (what you could get for the laptop) is NT\$25,000 if Blu-ray drive works, NT\$17,000 if it doesn't.
 - 2. Shopee value is NT\$20,000 if drive works, NT\$15,000 if not.

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You can pay NT\$6,000 to replace the Blu-ray drive, or sell your old ASUS laptop "as is."

Shopee value is NT\$25,000 if Blu-ray drive works, NT\$17,000 if it doesn't.

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You can pay NT\$6,000 to replace the Blu-ray drive, or sell your old ASUS laptop "as is."

Shopee value is NT\$20,000 if Blu-ray drive works, NT\$15,000 if it doesn't.

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Active Learning 2: Answers

- ▶ Cost of replacing the Blu-ray drive = NT\$6,000
- A. Shopee value (what you could get) is NT\$25,000 if Blu-ray drive works, NT\$17,000 if it doesn't.
 - ▶ Benefit of replacing Blu-ray drive = NT\$8,000
 - ▶ Get the Blu-ray drive replaced. (= 25,000 17,000)
- B. Shopee value is NT\$20,000 if Blu-ray drive works, NT\$15,000 if it doesn't.
 - ▶ Benefit of replacing Blu-ray drive = NT\$5,000
 - ▶ Do not pay NT\$6,000 to fix it. (=20,000-15,000)

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Ch.1-1 How People Make Decision

Questions about this part?

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Audience Q&A Session

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How People Interact

- ▶ Principle 5: Trade can make everyone better off.
- Principle 6: Markets are usually a good way to organize economic activity.
- ▶ Principle 7: Governments can sometimes improve market outcomes.

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Principle 5: Trade Can Make Everyone Better Off

- ▶ People benefit from trade:
 - ▶ People can buy a greater variety of goods and services at lower cost.
- Countries benefit from trade:
 - ▶ Allows countries to specialize in what they do best
 - ▶ Enjoy a greater variety of goods and services

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Principle 6: Markets

Are Usually a Good Way to Organize Economic Activity

- Market
 - A group of buyers and sellers (need not be in a single location)
- Organize economic activity means determining:
 - What goods and services to produce
 - ▶ How to produce these goods and services
 - ▶ How to allocate them to their final user

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Principle 6: Markets

Are Usually a Good Way to Organize Economic Activity

- ▶ Market Economy
 - ▶ Allocates resources through the
 - Decentralized decisions of many firms and households
 - ▶ as they interact in markets
 - ▶ Proven remarkably successful in
 - Organizing economic activity to promote overall prosperity

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Principle 6: Markets

Are Usually a Good Way to Organize Economic Activity

- Prices:
 - Determined by the interaction of buyers and sellers
 - ▶ Reflect the good's value to buyers
 - ▶ Reflect the cost of producing the good
- Adam Smith's "invisible hand":
 - ▶ Prices guide self-interested households and firms to
 - ▶ make decisions that maximize society's economic well-being.

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Principle 7: Governments

Can Sometimes Improve Market Outcomes

- ▶ Government: Enforce Property Rights
 - ▶ Enforce rules and maintain institutions that are key to a market economy
 - ▶ People are less inclined to work, produce, invest, or purchase if there is a large risk of their property being stolen.
 - We rely on government-provided police and courts to enforce our rights over the things we produce.

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Principle 7: Governments

Can Sometimes Improve Market Outcomes

- ▶ Government: Promote Efficiency
 - Avoid Market Failures: Market left on its own fails to allocate resources efficiently.
- Sources of market failure:
 - 1. Externality Production or consumption of a good affects bystanders (e.g. pollution).
 - 2. Market power A single buyer or seller has substantial influence on market price (e.g., monopoly).

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Principle 7: Governments

Can Sometimes Improve Market Outcomes

- ▶ Government: Promote Equality
 - ▶ Avoid disparities in economic well-being
 - ▶ Use tax or welfare policies to change how the economic "pie" is divided.
- Disclaimer: To say that the government can improve market outcomes
 - ▶ Does not mean that it always will

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Active Learning 3: The Government

- In each of the following situations, what is the government's role?
- ▶ Does government intervention improve the outcome?
 - A. Public schools for K-12
 - B. National health insurance
 - C. Workplace safety regulations
 - D. Public highways
 - E. Patent laws, which allow drug companies to charge high prices for life-saving drugs

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In which of the following situations does government intervention improve the outcome?

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Ch.1-2: How People Interact

Questions about this part?

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How the Economy as a Whole Works

- ▶ Principle 8: A country's standard of living depends on its ability to produce goods and services.
- ▶ Principle 9: Prices rise when the government prints too much money.
- ▶ Principle 10: Society faces a short-run trade-off between inflation and unemployment.

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How the Economy as a Whole Works

- ▶ These are Principles of Macroeconomics
 - ▶ For the Spring semester, not for now
- Some are still controversial and under debate
- Blah blah blah...
 - ▶ See Yoram's Translation of the Ten Principles:



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Principle 8: A Country's Standard of Living

Depends on Its Ability to Produce Goods and Services

- Huge variation in living standards across countries and over time
 - ▶ 2017 average income:
 - ▶\$60,000 in the U.S.; \$6,000 in Nigeria
 - ▶ Average income in rich countries
 - Is more than ten times average income in poor countries
 - ▶ The U.S. standard of living today
 - Is about eight times greater than 100 years ago
 - ▶ What about Taiwan?

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Principle 8: A Country's Standard of Living

Depends on Its Ability to Produce Goods and Services

- Productivity: most important determinant of living standards
 - Quantity of goods and services produced from each unit of labor input
 - ▶ Depends on the equipment, skills, and technology available to workers
 - Description Other factors (e.g., labor unions, competition from abroad) have far less impact on living standards.

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Principle 9: Prices Rise

When the Government Prints Too Much Money

- ▶ Inflation
 - ▶ An increase in the overall level of prices in the economy
- ▶ In the long run
 - ▶ Inflation is almost always caused by excessive growth in the quantity of money, which causes the value of money to fall
 - ▶ The faster the government creates money, the greater the inflation rate

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Principle 10: Society Faces a Short-Run

Trade-Off between Inflation and Unemployment

- Short-run trade-off between inflation and unemployment
 - ▶ In the short-run, many economic policies push inflation and unemployment in opposite directions.
 - ▶ Other factors can make this trade-off more or less favorable, but the trade-off is always present.

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Think-Pair-Share

Youbike Rental On Campus

- Your university decides to reduce the price of campus Youbike rentals from NT\$5 per trip to NT\$1 per trip.
 - A. The number of students desiring to ride Youbikes will...
 - B. The amount of time it takes to find a Youbike will...
 - C. Will the lower price of a Youbike rental necessarily lower the true cost of rental? (Hint: opportunity cost)
 - D. Would the opportunity cost of Youbike rental be the same for students with no outside employment and students with jobs earning NT\$450 per hour?

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Your university decides to reduce the price of campus Youbike rentals from NT\$5 per trip to NT\$1 per trip. The number of students desiring to ride Youbikes will...

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Your university decides to reduce the price of campus Youbike rentals from NT\$5 per trip to NT\$1 per trip. The amount of time it takes to find a Youbike will

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Will the lower price of a Youbike rental necessarily lower the true cost of rental? (Hint: opportunity cost)

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Would the opportunity cost of Youbike rental be the same for students with no outside employment and students with jobs earning NT\$450 per hour?

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Chapter in a Nutshell

▶ Individual Decision Making:

- 1. People face trade-offs among alternative goals.
- 2. The cost of any action is measured in terms of forgone opportunities.
- 3. Rational people make decisions by comparing marginal costs and marginal benefits.
- 4. People change their behavior in response to the incentives they face.

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Chapter in a Nutshell

▶ Interactions Among People:

- 5. Trade and interdependence can be mutually beneficial.
- 6. Markets are usually a good way of coordinating economic activity among people.
- 7. Governments can potentially improve market outcomes by remedying a market failure or by promoting greater economic equality.

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Chapter in a Nutshell

▶ The Economy as a Whole:

- 8. Productivity is the ultimate source of living standards.
- 9. Growth in the quantity of money is the ultimate source of inflation.
- 10. Society faces a short-run trade-off between inflation and unemployment.

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Chapter 1: Ten Principles of Economics

- ▶ Seven in Micro-economics
 - ▶ Three in Macro-economics: Blah blah blah
- ▶ Homework:
 - Watch Ten Principles of Economics: A Translation and read its transcript online
 - ▶ Mankiw, Chap.1, Problem 1, 3, 8, 9
 - ▶ Past Midterm Questions N/A

How to Read Your Textbook

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FYI: How to Read the Textbook

- 1. Read before class.
 - ▶ You'll get more out of class.
- 2. Summarize, don't highlight.
 - ▶ Highlighting is a passive activity
 - ▶ Won't improve your comprehension
 - ▶ Summarize each section in your own words
 - ▶ Then, compare it to end-of-chapter summary

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FYI: How to Read the Textbook

- 3. Test yourself!
 - ▶ Try Quick Quiz before moving on
- 4. Practice, practice, practice.
 - Work through end-of-chapter review questions & homework problems.
 - The more you use your new knowledge, the more solid it will become.

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FYI: How to Read the Textbook

- 5. Go online.
 - ▶ The book comes with excellent web resources:

http://homepage.ntu.edu.tw/~josephw/principles_21F.htm http://academic.cengage.com/economics/mankiw

- 6. Study in groups
 - ▶ Get together with a few classmates to
 - review each chapter, quiz each other, and
 - ▶ help each other understand the material.

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FYI: How to Read the Textbook

- 7. Teach someone.
 - ▶ The best way to learn something is to teach it
- 8. Don't skip the real world examples.
 - ▶ Read Case Studies, In The News and Ask the Experts in each chapter.
 - As you read the online news, see if you can find connections with what you've learned.

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What Economics is Really About?

- ▶ Economics is the study of institutions and human behavior (reactions to institutions)
 - ▶「上有政策,下有對策」
 - ▶ (Classical) Market mechanism is just one example!
- ▶ Other mechanisms: Auctions, Match-Making
- Other institutions: Governments, Congress,
 - National Health Insurance,
 - ▶ Families, Social Norms

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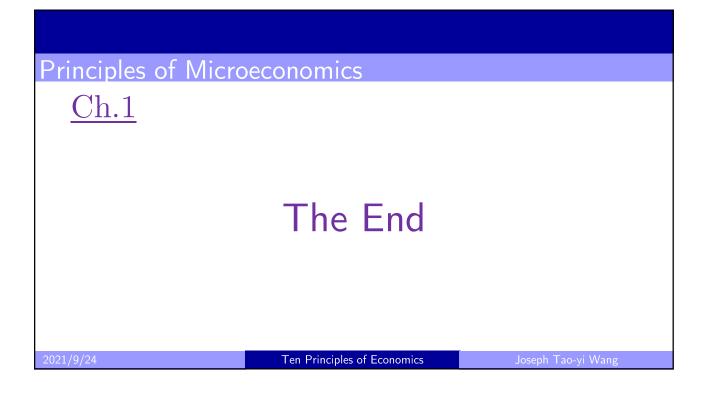
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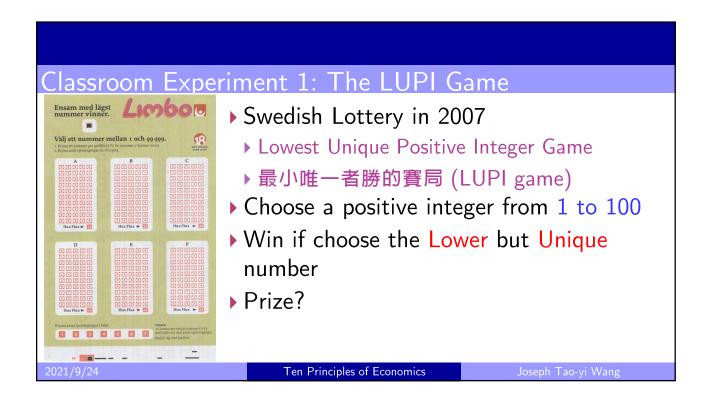
Questions about chapter 1?

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Economic Lessons of The LUPI Game

- 1. A Set of Rules (= Institution)
 - ▶ 一套遊戲規則:可以是明文規定或不成文的潛規則
- 2. Individuals Optimize
 - ▶ 個人決策謀求最佳化,因為人們對誘因有反應!
- 3. You Need to React to Others Optimizing
 - ▶ 其他人也在最佳化,所以你要因應。即使多數人循規蹈矩,制度設計者仍須考慮有人惡搞會怎樣?
- 4. What should the aggregate data look like?
 - ▶整體結果長怎樣?理論的預測為何?

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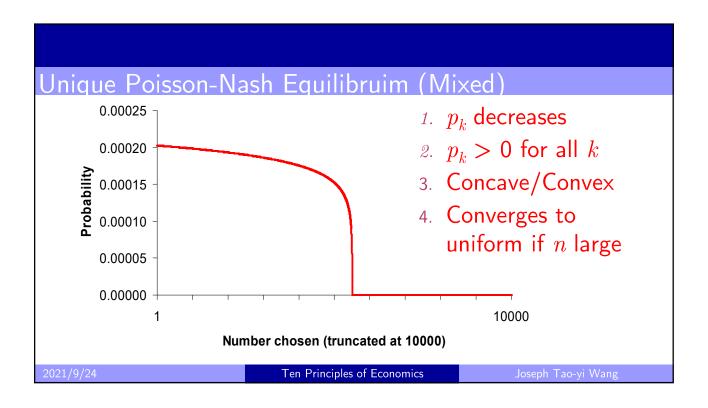
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Solving the LUPI Game Equilibrium

- Win by Choosing k if no other chooses k, and nobody "uniquely chooses 1 to (k-1)"
- ▶ Assume Number of Players is Poisson(n)
- Mixed Strategy Equilibrium requires:
- $ightharpoonup \Pr(\text{win } | \text{ choose } 1) = \Pr(\text{win } | \text{ choose } 2) = \dots$

$$e^{-np_1} = \left(1 - np_1e^{-np_1}\right) \cdot e^{-np_2}$$
Nobody chose 1 Nobody uniquely chose 1 Nobody chose 2

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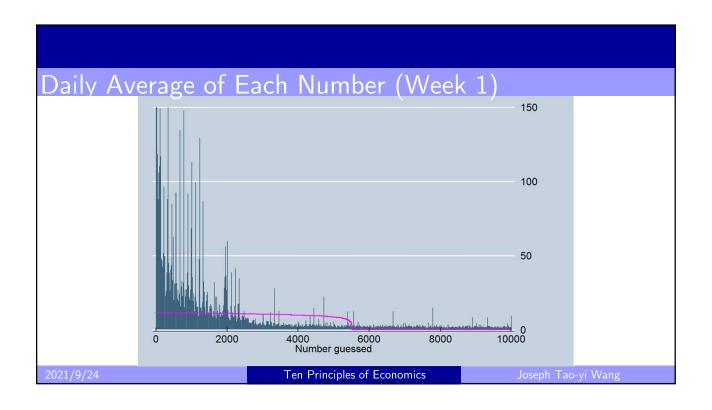


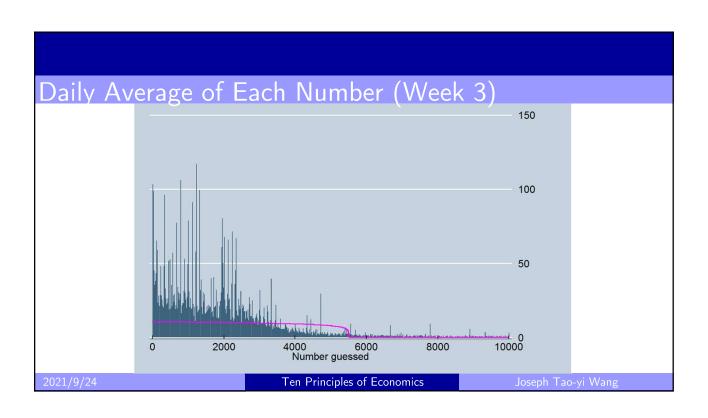
Economic Lessons of The LUPI Game

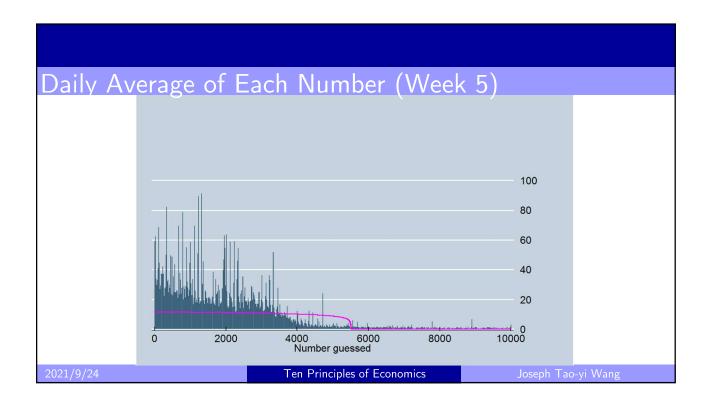
- 5. Does empirical data match the theory?
 - ▶ 實證資料是否支持你的預測? 蒐集資料來看看「整個社會」的結果 如何

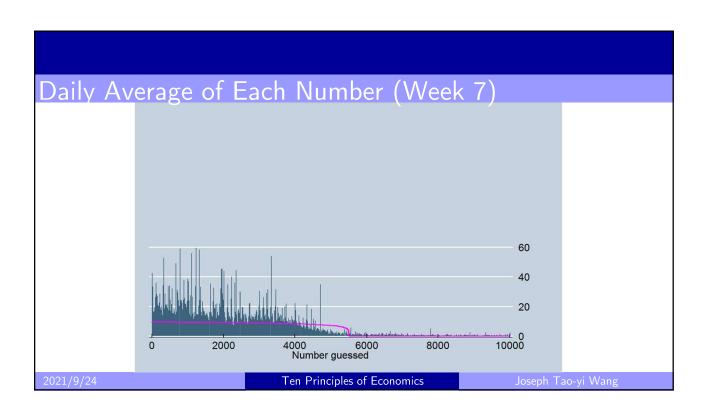
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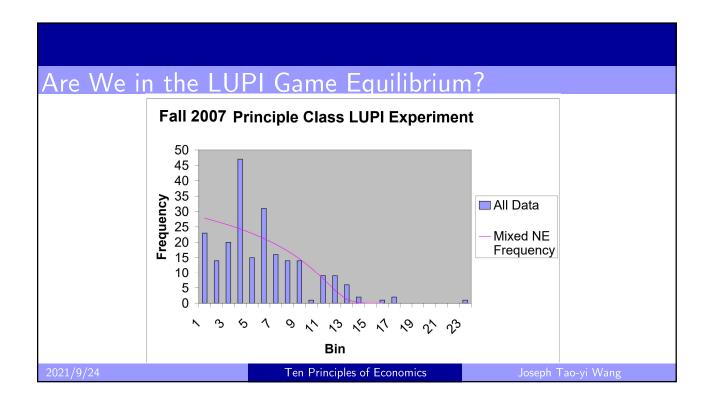
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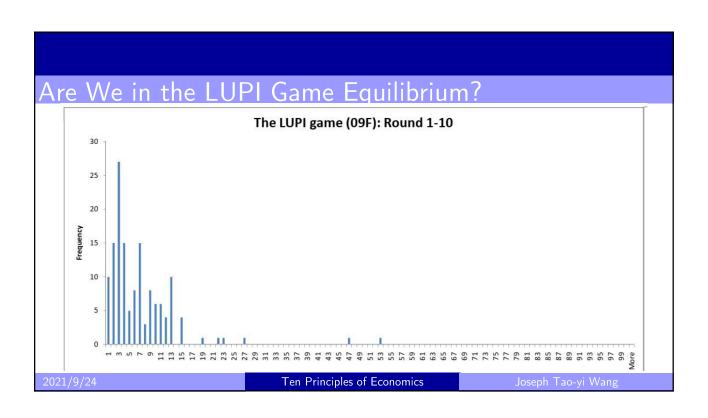


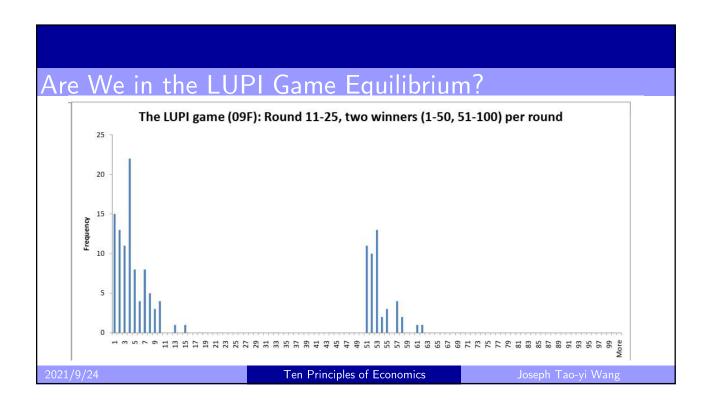


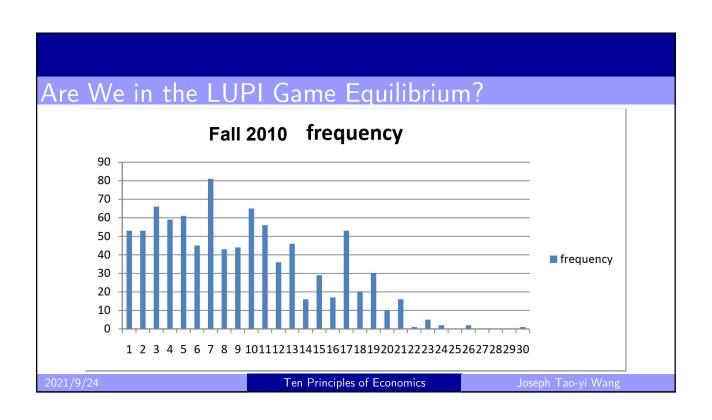


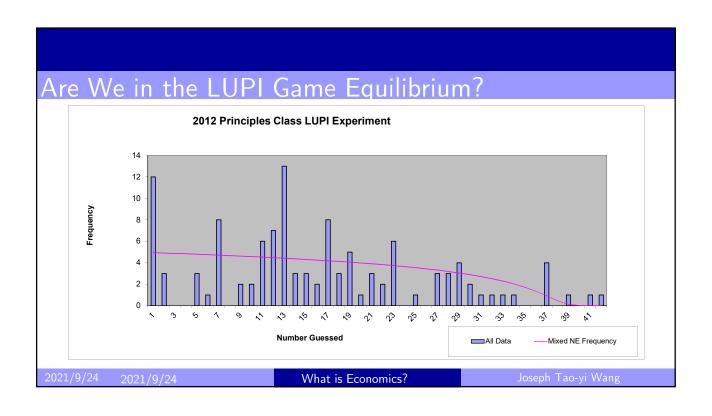


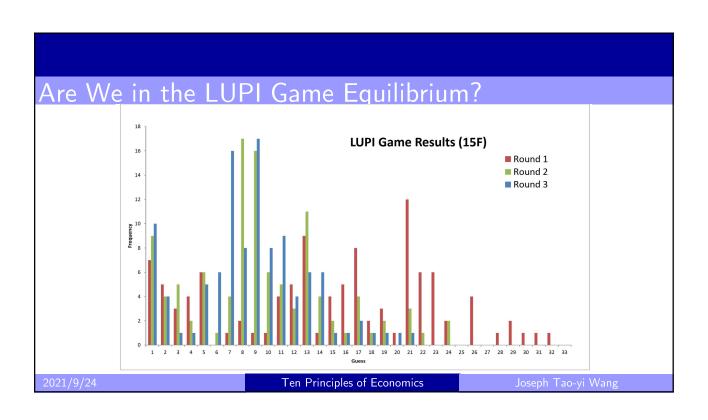


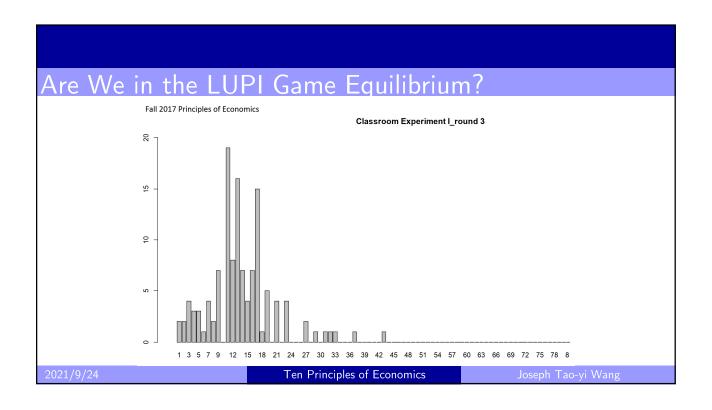


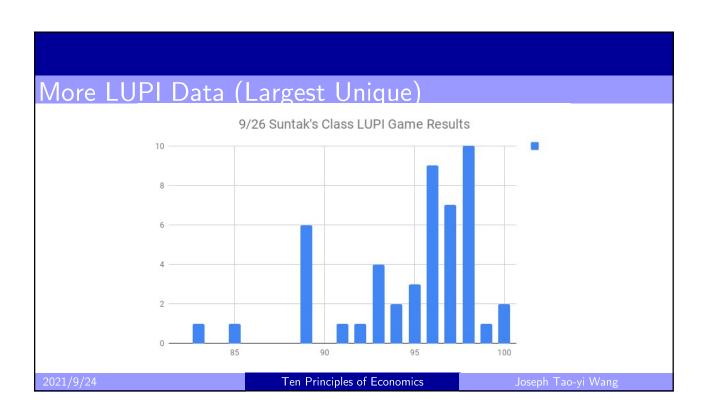


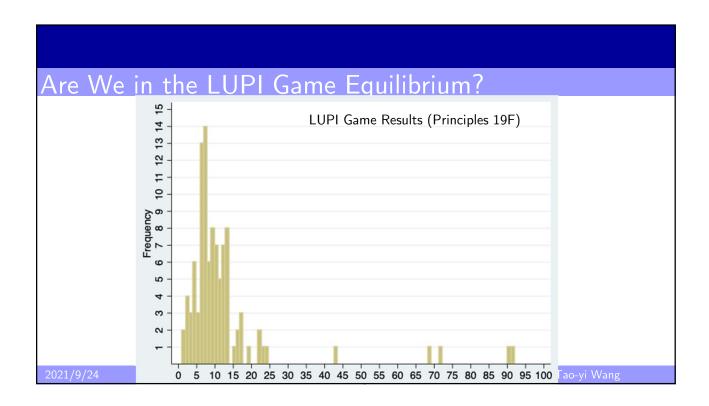












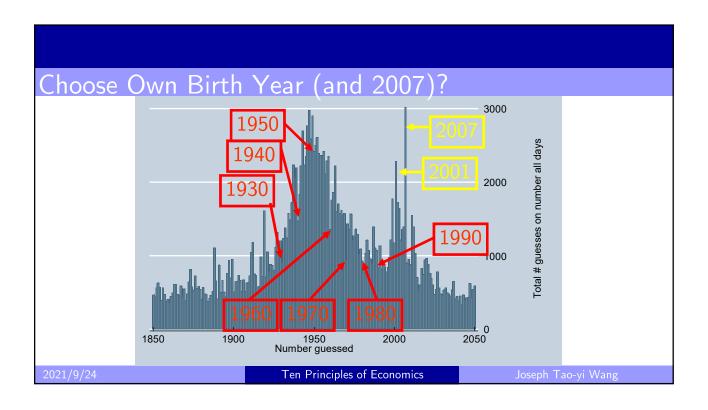
Economic Lessons of The LUPI Game

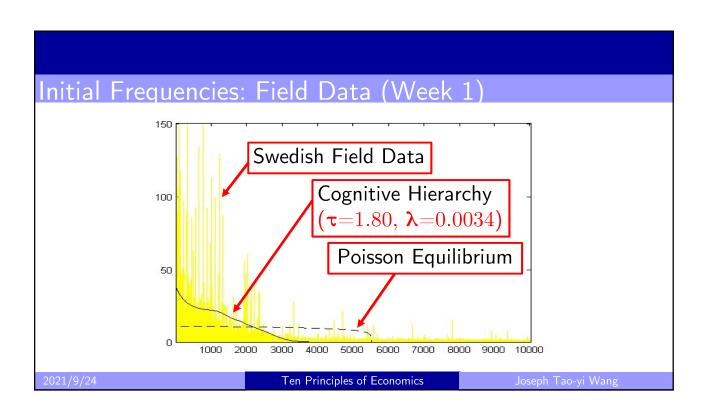
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- 6. Can individual differences be explained?
 - ▶ (資料中)個別差異能否解釋? 理論有改進空間嗎?

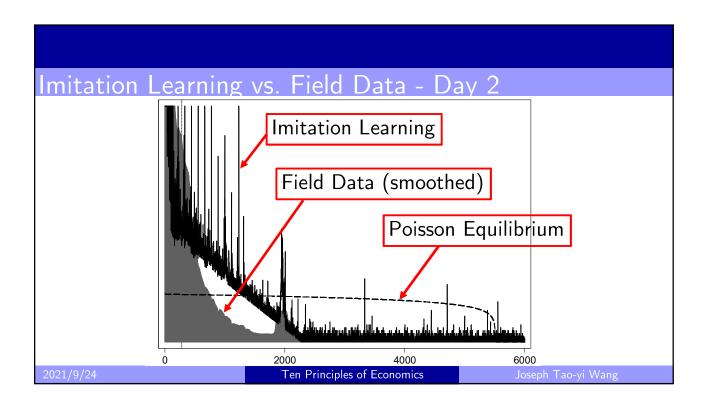
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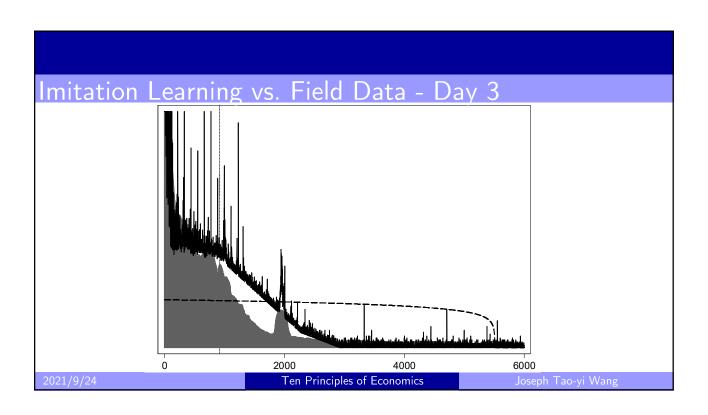
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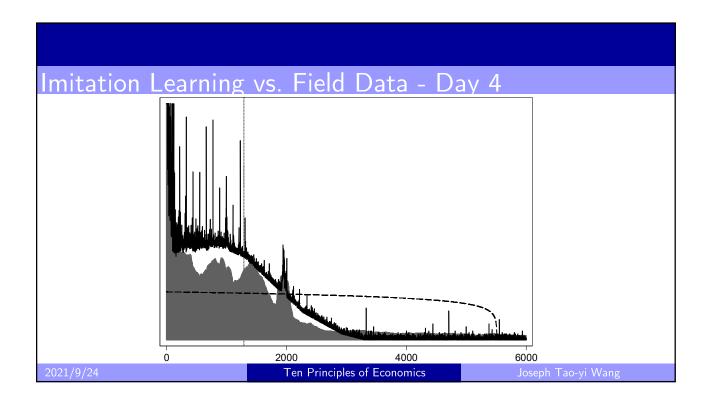
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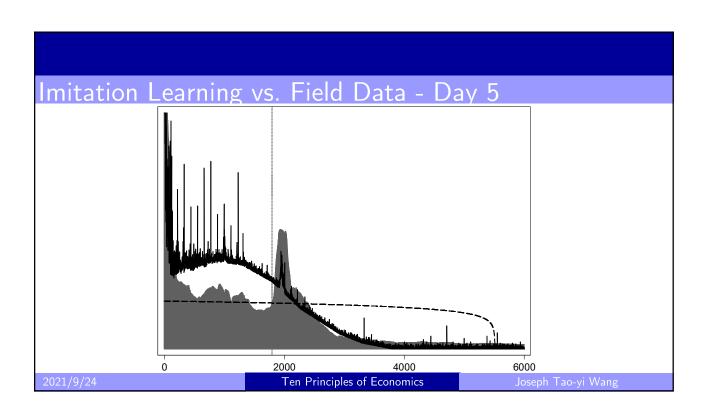


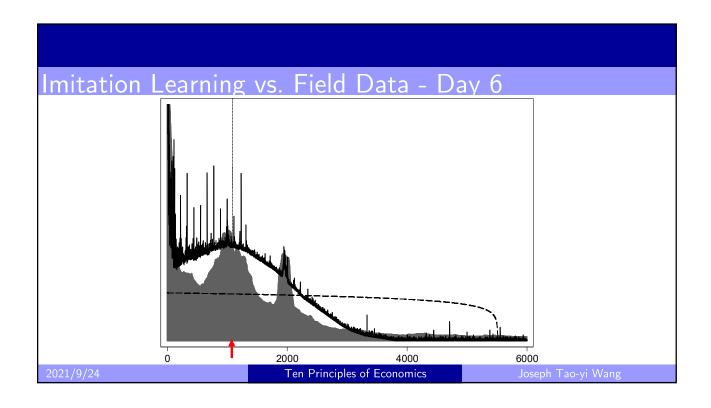


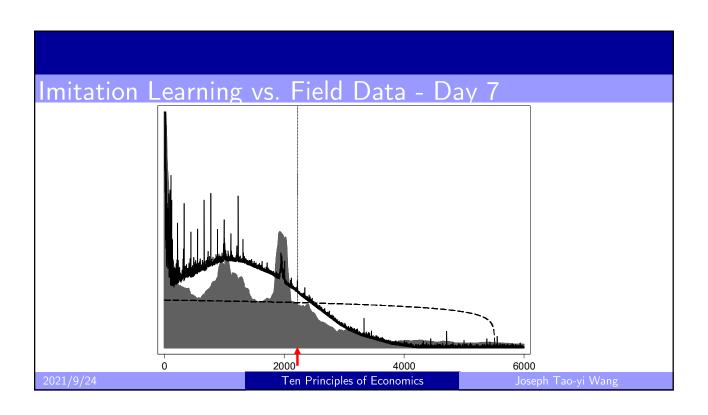


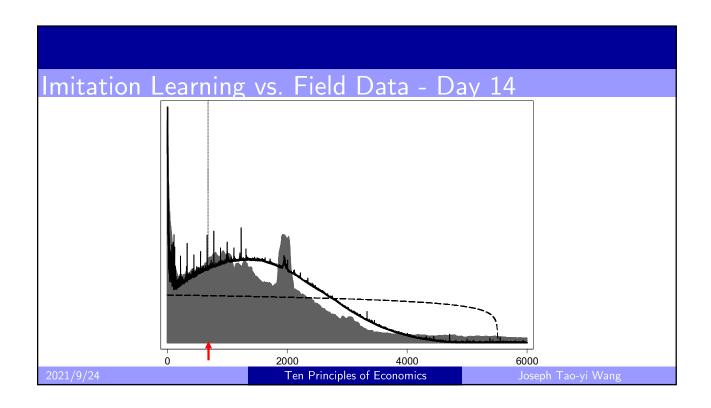


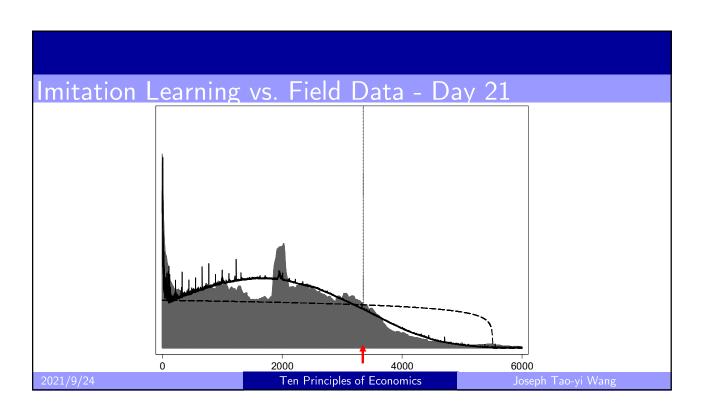


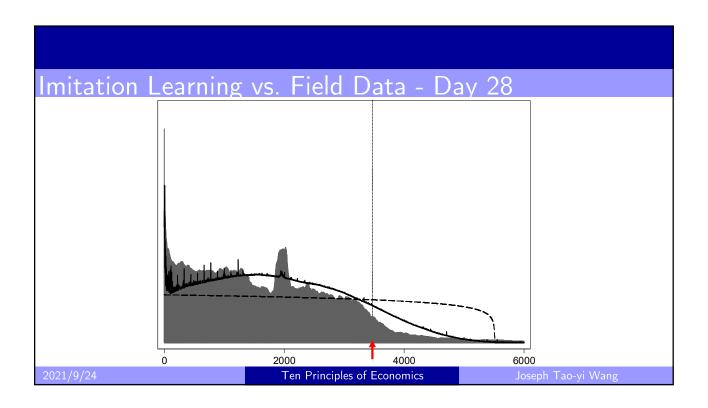


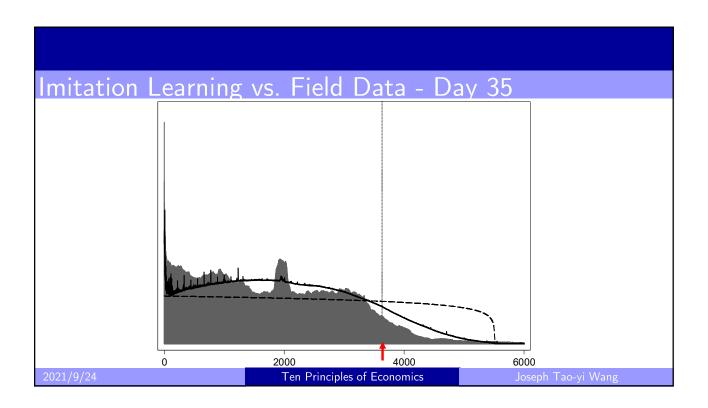


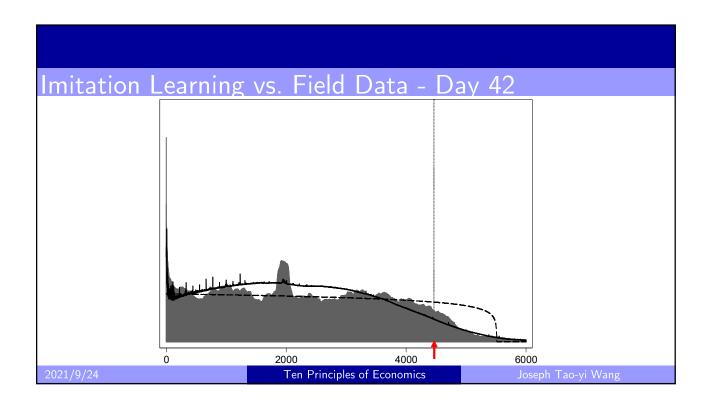


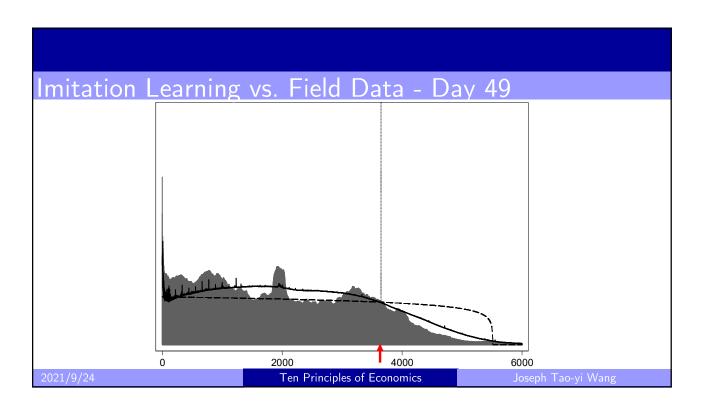












Economic Lessons of The LUPI Game

- 5. Does empirical data match the theory?
 - ▶實證資料是否支持你的預測? 蒐集資料來看看「整個社會」的結果 如何
- 6. Can individual differences be explained?
 - ▶ (資料中)個別差異能否解釋? 理論有改進空間嗎?
- 7. How can the institution be improved?
 - ▶ 工程師問:制度(遊戲規則)有沒有可以改進的地方?
- 8. Where did this institution come from?
 - ▶ 這套制度是哪裡來的? 現況的邏輯是什麽?

2021/9/24

Ten Principles of Economics

Joseph Tao-yi Wang

Principles of Microeconomics

Exp.1: The LUPI Game

Questions about experiment 1?

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Audience Q&A Session

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① Start presenting to display the audience questions on this slide.

Principles of Microeconomics

Ch.1 and Exp.1

The End

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