

PRINCIPLES OF MICROECONOMICS

ECON131

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First lecture 2 AUG

CHAPTER 1

• ECONOMICS ↓

Limited Resources ← لأن الدخل محدود
 a lot of desire معرفة من أى حرف هي نسبة
 So how could we offer services that cover all the demands?

• ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE الفكرة الاقتصادية
 Scarcity and choices انتهاك (المحورية)
 الاختيارات

• OPPORTUNITY COST ← أخطاء المترددة بدل الزيارات متعددة
 لبس اختيار في ياخس التي قياله، يعني التي مقابل هي.

To decide which choice is the best I should know which one has a Marginal Benefit more than the Marginal Cost

- Rational Behavior → $MB > MC$

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Economic1

Account1 Economic1

ECONOMICS MODEL

- Generalisation
- Other things equal

عوذهق اقتصادي
تعضم ، بالارتفاع ينحدر حسب المفهوم العام
الآراء الأخرى ثابتة

ECONOMICS

MICRO ECONOMICS

اقتصاد جزئي

دراسات، إثبات، جزئي

الاقتصاد (عمر) أفراد / مؤسسات

MACRO ECONOMICS

اقتصاد كلي

دراسات، إثبات (الاقتصاد ككل)

(Unemployment, Inflation \downarrow , GDP)

Identify whether each of the following apply to Microeconomics or Macroeconomics:

1. The factor of increase in the tax on imported Cars on **Cars Sales**.
Micro
2. The affect of **Inflation** (ضخم) on demand for goods.
Macro
3. Factors that rises **unemployment** in economy.
Macro
4. Will the introduction of a new **Computer** chip change the demand for computer?
Micro
5. The profit that **Arab Bank** defined in 2022.
Micro



ECONOMIC

positive economic

(زیادت) ایجاد کردن
- ایجاد کردن

Normative economic

کم کردن
کم کردن موجود، کم کردن

Indicate whether each of the following applying to positive or non positive:

1. we **Should** buy Palestinian goods and cut Israeli product.
positive there is a cause.
2. An increase in tax on Smoke will rise its price.
positive there is a cause.
3. Taxes **should be increased** in smoking because College Student consume too much.
positive there is a cause.
4. Increasing the minimum wage **result** in more unemployment.
positive there is a cause.

Economic1

Account1

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ECONOMIZING PROBLEM

- Individual Economizing problem : limited in Income and unlimited wants. مابن قليل مع عيادة واحتياجات اُبَدِيَّة
- Society Economizing Problems : Limited resources and Unlimited wants. مصادر محدودة مع عيادة واحتياجات غير محدودة

Economic Resources

1. Land أرض
2. Labor 劳动力
- 3 Capital 资本
4. Entrepreneur Ability (Capacity) 创业能力

الموارد الاقتصادية هي الموارد التي يمكن استخدامها لانتاج منتج معين على انتاج متعدد من منتجات مختلفة

- Natural Gas	Land
- Office Computer	Capital
- Minerals	Land
- Forest	Land
- Computer program	Labor

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Economic1

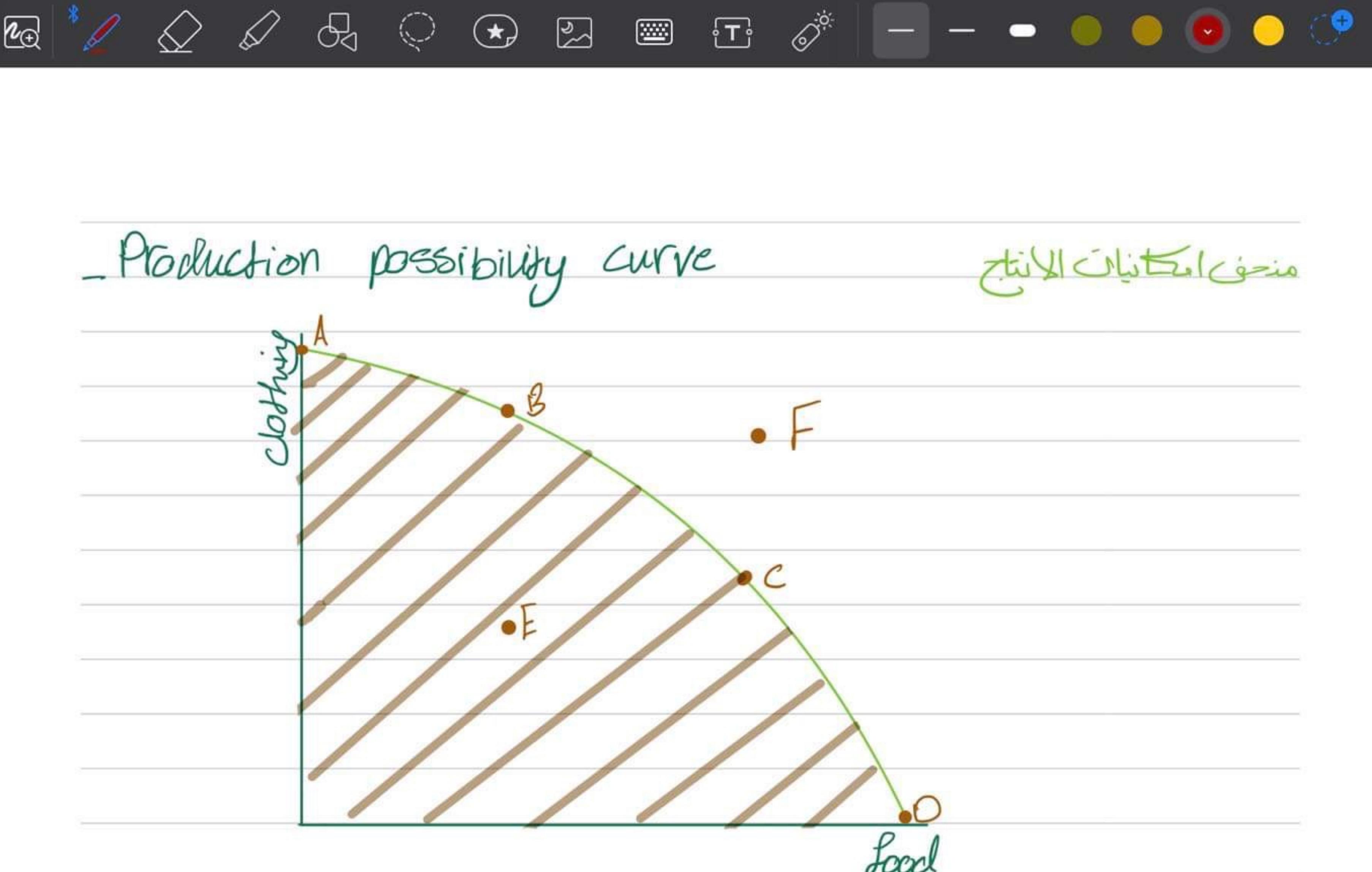
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Account1

Economic1

X

...



- All points A, B, C, D, E are attainable.
- points A, B, C, D are attainable and full employment.
- point E is attainable and unemployment.
- point F is unattainable.

Economic1

Account1 Economic1

- Opportunity Cost تكلفة الفرصة المبذولة

Product	A	B	C	D	E
Food	0	4	8	12	16
Clothing	20	18	14	8	0

1. What is the max amount Clothing this economy can produce? 20

2. Graph the PPC

3. Can this economy produce 4 tons of Food and 14 tons Clothing? If no why?
It can, because it's feasible

4. If the economy is producing at point C what is the opp cost of producing one more ton of Food?

$$O.C = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta F} = \frac{8-14}{12-8} = \frac{-6}{4} = -1.5 \text{ tons of Clothing}$$

أيضاً في المجتمع



Account1

Economic1

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CHAPTER 2

4 Lecture
8 AUG

THE MARKET SYSTEM AND CIRCULAR FLOW

ECONOMIC SYSTEM:

النظام الاقتصادي

- مجتمع موسّع يتألف من عامة، خاصة كل وحده تفوق بدورها الحقائق

Pure Capitalism

نظام رأس مالي حر
ندخل الحكومة لسيطرة محدود
رقابة ، اشراف ، تنظيم
صن ندخل الحكومة محدود
أكفر عن نظام السوق لسا

Capitalism

(market system)

نظام رأس مالي
(نظام السوق)
ندخل الحكومة محدود

Command System

نظام الاسترالي

ملكية مصادر انتاج
لحكومة

- الدولة تحكم بالطبيطل الاقتصادية.
- الدولة التي تعمم وتوزع الينتاج
- والمعرفة تكون التوزيع عادل

- ملكية مصادر انتاج للأفراد
- حل اقتصاد كل جسم فيه السوق
- توزيع الينتاج بناء على قوة اشتراكية

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Characteristic of the MARKET SYSTEM.

1. Private property
2. Freedom of enterprise and choice
3. Self Interest
4. Competition
5. Market and Price
6. Technology and global good.
7. Specialization
8. Use of Money
9. Active but Limited Government

الخصائص الخمسة للاقتصاد الحراري:

- ـ حرية اختيار النشاط الاقتصادي
- ـ حرية اختيار أي مشروع يرى لازم بيعه مافوبي
- ـ انتهاك المصالحة
- ـ سهل مني طلب مصالحة الشخصي بين الجميع بسببه لأن مصالحة الجميع من مصالح الجميع
- ـ في سوقين ① مصالحة
- ـ في سوقين ② احتكار
- ـ منتج واحد لتل الخدمات هنا: كهرباء، غاز، ...
- ـ قيمة إنتاج أقل
- ـ أسعار أعلى
- ـ نظام السوق
- ـ حكم الانتاج صاحب أكثر
- ـ بيع ما يزيد على إنتاجه
- ـ حسب العرض والطلب
- ـ التكاليف تجعل التكاليف وتحيز الكفاءة ربطة الأرباح العامة
- ـ الخصوصية غير من الشخصي. الشخصي تحيل القطاع العام لقطاع خاص
- ـ استهلاك النقود
- ـ زمان كان لهم مصالحة على صار مصالحة
- ـ تدخل محدود للحكومة
- ـ إذا السوق يتعذر المأمور لازم تدخل، مثل حدود السلعة مثل

عند مطلوب نستخدم مطلوب نزف كل وحدة اربعين ستم

Economic1

Account1

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النظام الاقتصادي عبارة عن مثال لازم لغير حاوي

عن دلالة الاستداعة

اسئلة بدي انتج - حين بدأ انتج - كيف بدأ انتج؟

انتج باقى التكاليف

بعمل بالايرادان

الساعة، الائمة

تحتوى وتحل سعر الوحدة × حبة اطباع

مكان

- لازم أعمل دراسة للسوق أثمن السوق بدو وبعد ما اعمل دراسة

كيف النظام الاقتصادي يحيي التحوار الماصلحة على

كيف ينجح النظام الاقتصادي على القاعدة؟

Circular flows Model

مخطط تدفق الدخل

```

graph TD
    RM[Resource Market] -- "house hold sell" --> HH[Household]
    RM -- "business buy" --> B[Business]
    HH -- "sell Recourses" --> B
    HH -- "buy product" --> PM[Product Market]
    B -- "buy Recourses" --> RM
    B -- "sell products" --> PM
    PM -- "household buy" --> HH
    PM -- "Business sell" --> B
    RM -- "cost" --> B
    B -- "Recourses" --> RM
    HH -- "Capital, enterprise, land, labour" --> RM
    HH -- "Rent, wage, income, profit" --> B
    B -- "Goods and sales" --> PM
    PM -- "expenditure" --> HH
    HH -- "income" --> RM
    HH -- "goods and sales" --> B
  
```

Economic1

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CHAPTER3

Demand, supply and market equi---

DEMAND

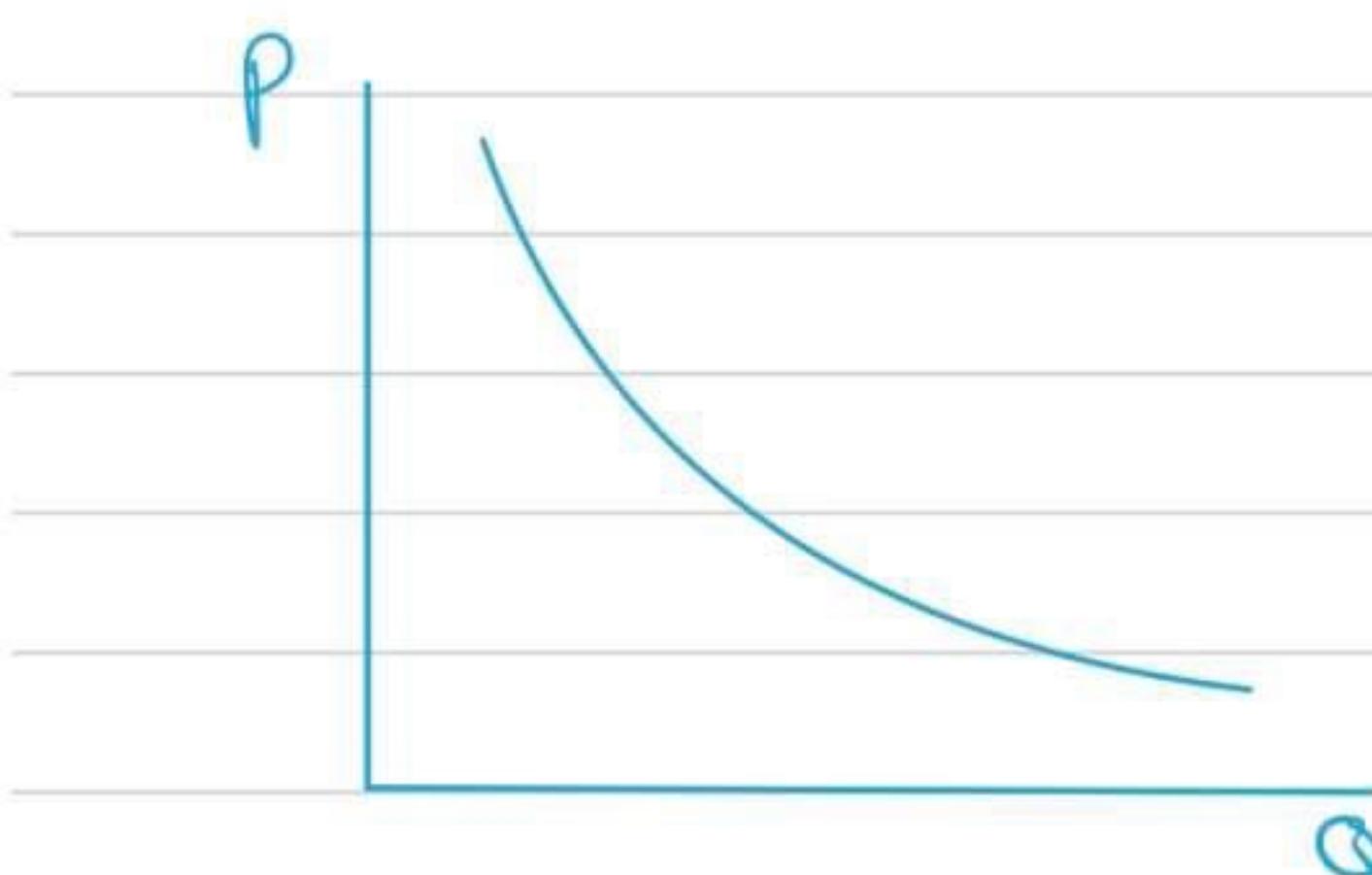
Law of Demand:

other things equal . $P \uparrow \rightarrow D_c \downarrow$
 $P \downarrow \rightarrow D_c \uparrow$

علاقة عكسية بين سعر السلعة والطلب عليها .

مع تغير العوامل الأخرى ، إذا سعر السلعة يزداد ، فالطلب ينكمش .

رسمة محنف الطلب سوق سوق محنف لاستهلاك عامة



Individual demand and Market demand:

تحتاج يتم الطلب على كل من قبل مسؤول الكوارد

sum of individual demand =
= مجموع الطلب الفردي

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Account1 Economic1

Economic1

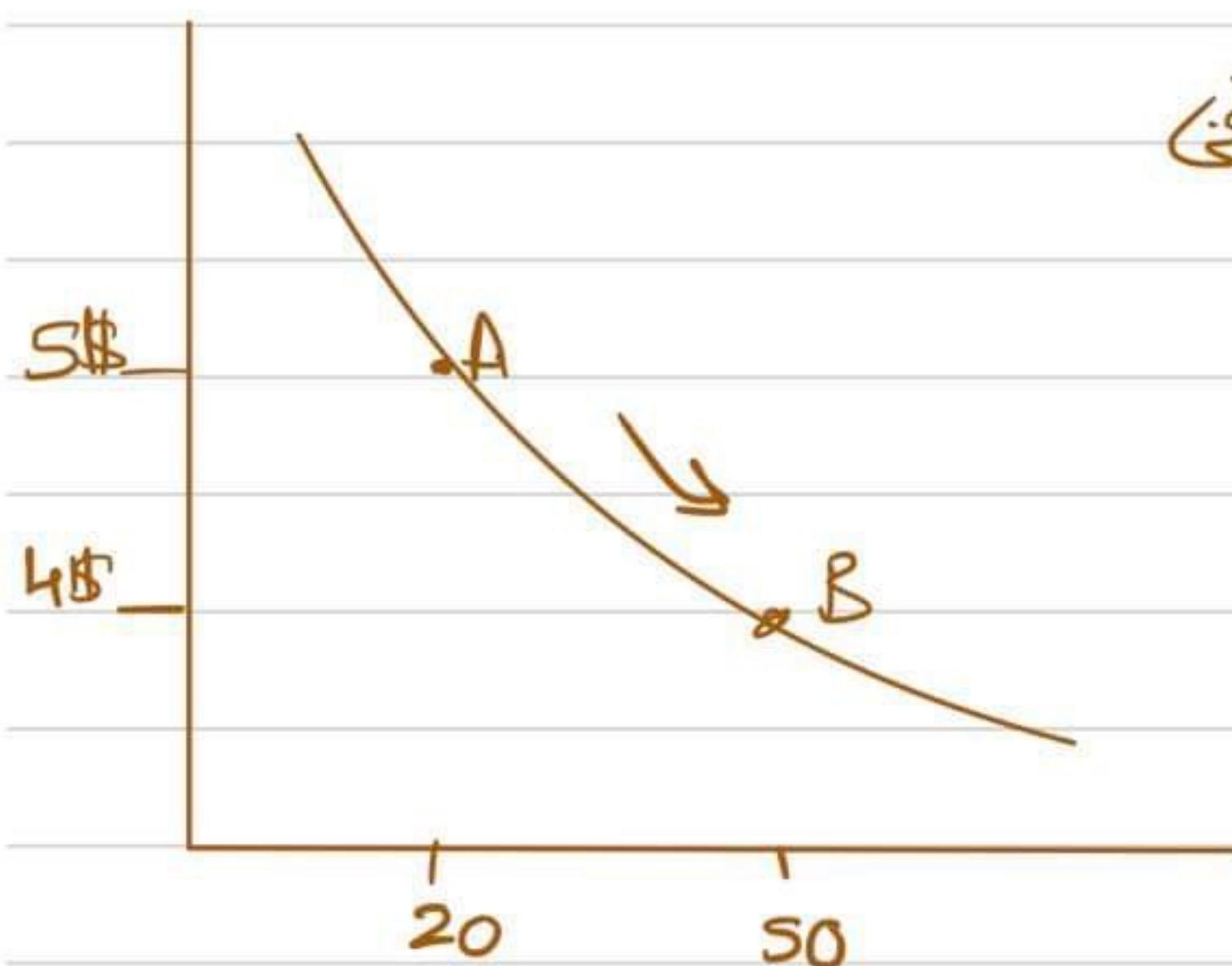


1. AT MARKET Price 5\$ what is the Market demand?

$$7 + 4 + 6 + 3 = 20 \text{ $}$$

Change In Quantity demand and change
In demand.

النوعي الطلب المطلوب بالتفصيل
ارتفاع سعره، فالنهاية أخرى على نفس المدى



نوعي الطلب
change in quantity

Economic1

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change In demand

Increase in demand (shift to the right)

Decrease in demand (shift to the left)

DETERMINANTS OF DEMAND

- Consumer taste or preference
- Number of buyers
- Income
 - Normal good
 - Inferior
- Prices of related goods

substituting good \rightarrow if the price of good A increases, the demand for good B increases.

complements good \rightarrow if the price of good A increases, the demand for good B decreases.

if the goods A and B are complement if P_A.

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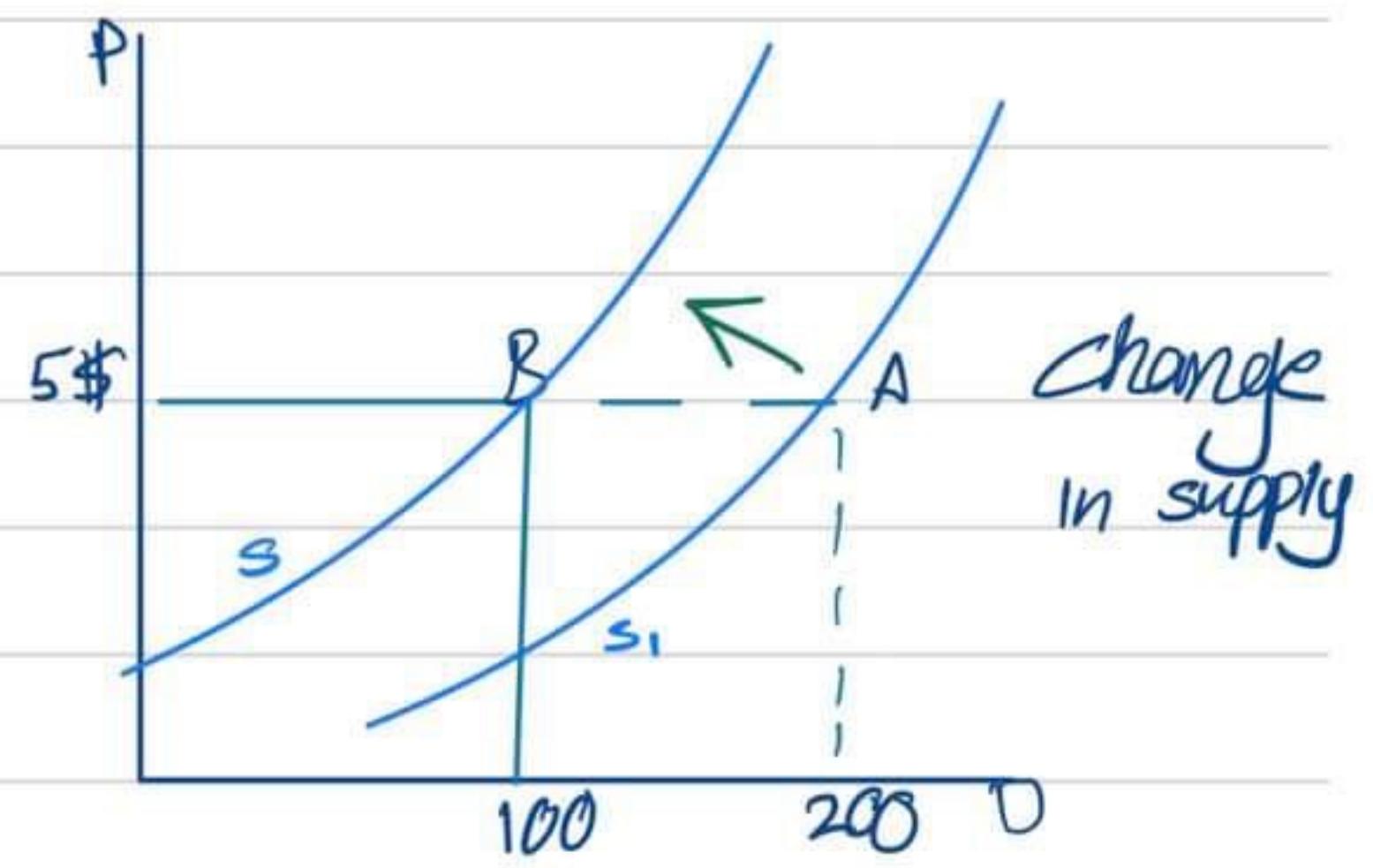
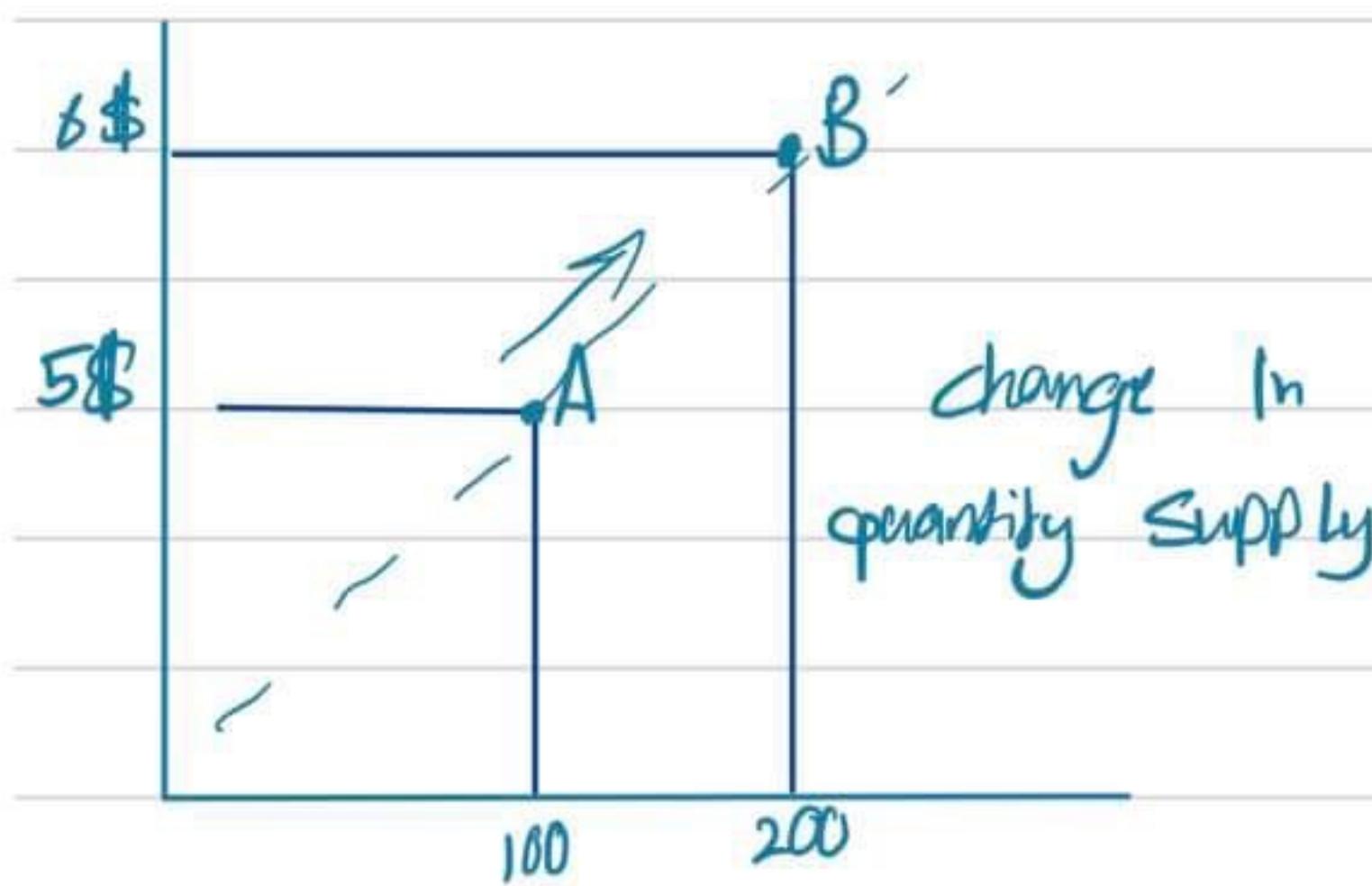


First → Wed 12 AUG First 3 chapters 10:45 - 12:10 AM

New Recording 4

- CHANGE IN QUANTITY SUPPLY

- CHANGE IN SUPPLY



نحوه تغير الكمية المقدمة $S \leftarrow S'$
زيادة $S \leftarrow S'$

A producer was able to produce 1,000 units of good at price $P = \$2$ in last week. In this week the producer able to produce 1,200 units at $P = \$2$.
 the producer experienced an:

- (A) Increase in quantity supply
- (B) Decrease in quantity supply
- (C) Increase in supply
- (D) Decrease in supply.

وأثره في المقدار لأن السعر ثابت

-Determination of Supply

1. Recourse price

أسعار الموارد الانتاجية

أي عامل يرفع تكاليف الانتاج \rightarrow رفع سعر الساحق . ، والعكس صحيح ، على سبيل المثال

2. Technology

تحسن مستوى التكنولوجيا يقلل التكاليف \rightarrow الحجم والانتاج متسلاحة بزيادة

$\rightarrow \text{Cost} \downarrow \rightarrow \text{Supply} \uparrow$

3. Taxes and Subsidies

Taxes $\uparrow \rightarrow \text{Cost} \uparrow \rightarrow \text{Supply} \downarrow$

Subsidizing $\rightarrow \text{Cost} \downarrow \rightarrow \text{Supply} \uparrow$

الدعم الحكومي

4. Substitutes in production

if goods A and B are substitutes in production

$P_A \downarrow \rightarrow S_B \uparrow$

السلع البديلة في الانتاج

Economic1

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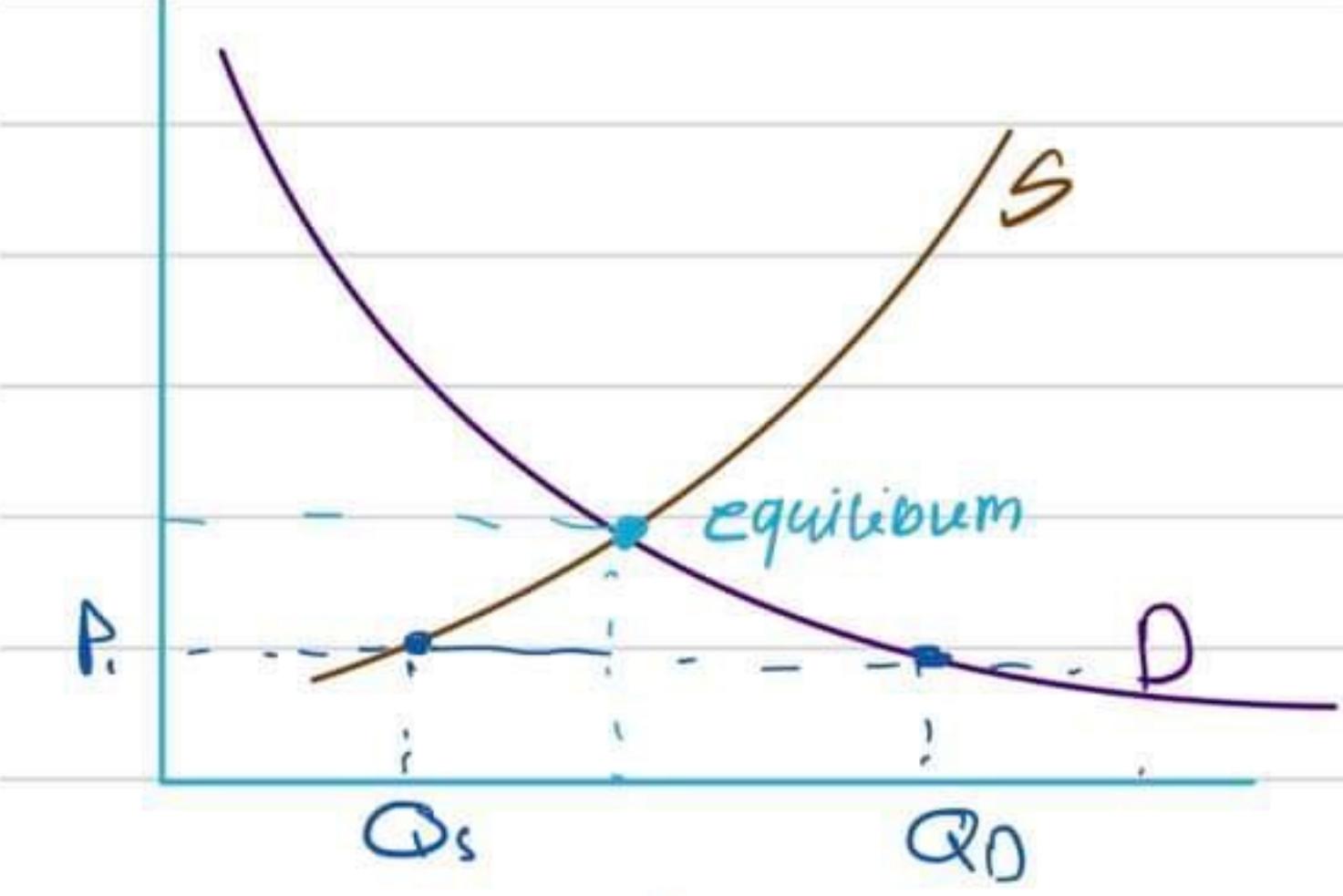
5. Number of Seller مزيلاً

number of Seller ↑ → Supply increase

b. producer expectation about future price.
If producer expected that the price of a good to increase in near future → Supply will decrease.

MARKET EQUILIBRIUM

Equilibrium price: a price which $Q_D = Q_S$ نقطة التوازن
النقطة التي يلتقي بها معاً الطلب مع العرض



Shortage excess supply over demand
Surplus excess demand over supply

at P_1 $Q_D > Q_S$ shortage

if $Q_D > Q_S \rightarrow$ shortage
if $Q_S > Q_D \rightarrow$ Surplus

* Shortage = $Q_S - Q_D$
* Surplus = $Q_S - Q_D$



Examples

Price	Q_D	Q_S
\$40	1,750	4,000
\$35	2,000	3,500
\$30	2,250	3,000
\$25	2,500	2,500
\$20	2,750	2,000

at point 35
 $Q_D < 2000$
 $Q_S = 3500$
 $Q_S > Q_D$

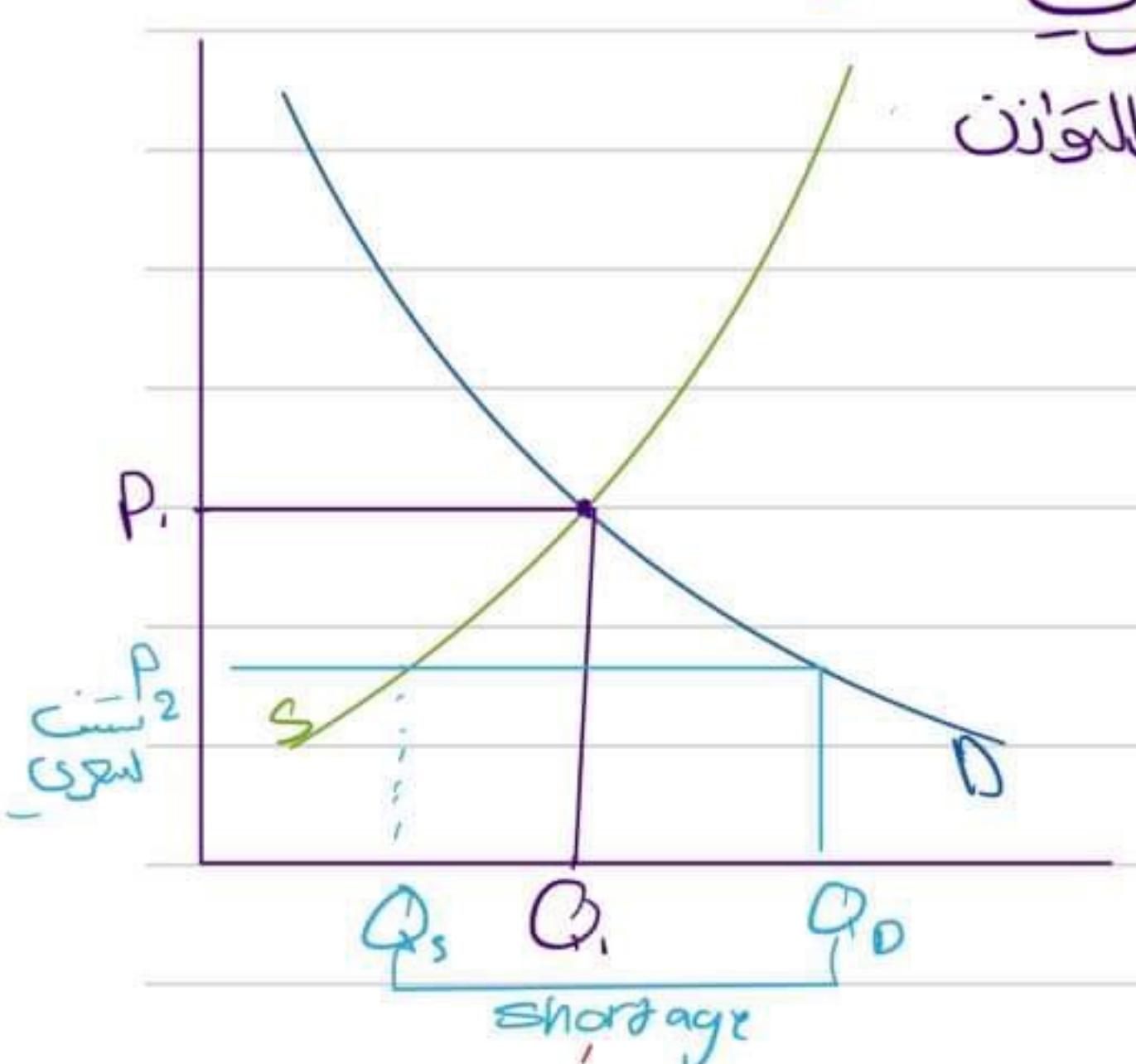
وين بيتلاقى المطلب والعرض؟ $\rightarrow 25\$$

① what is the equilibrium price? 25\$. Equilibrium quantity? 2500

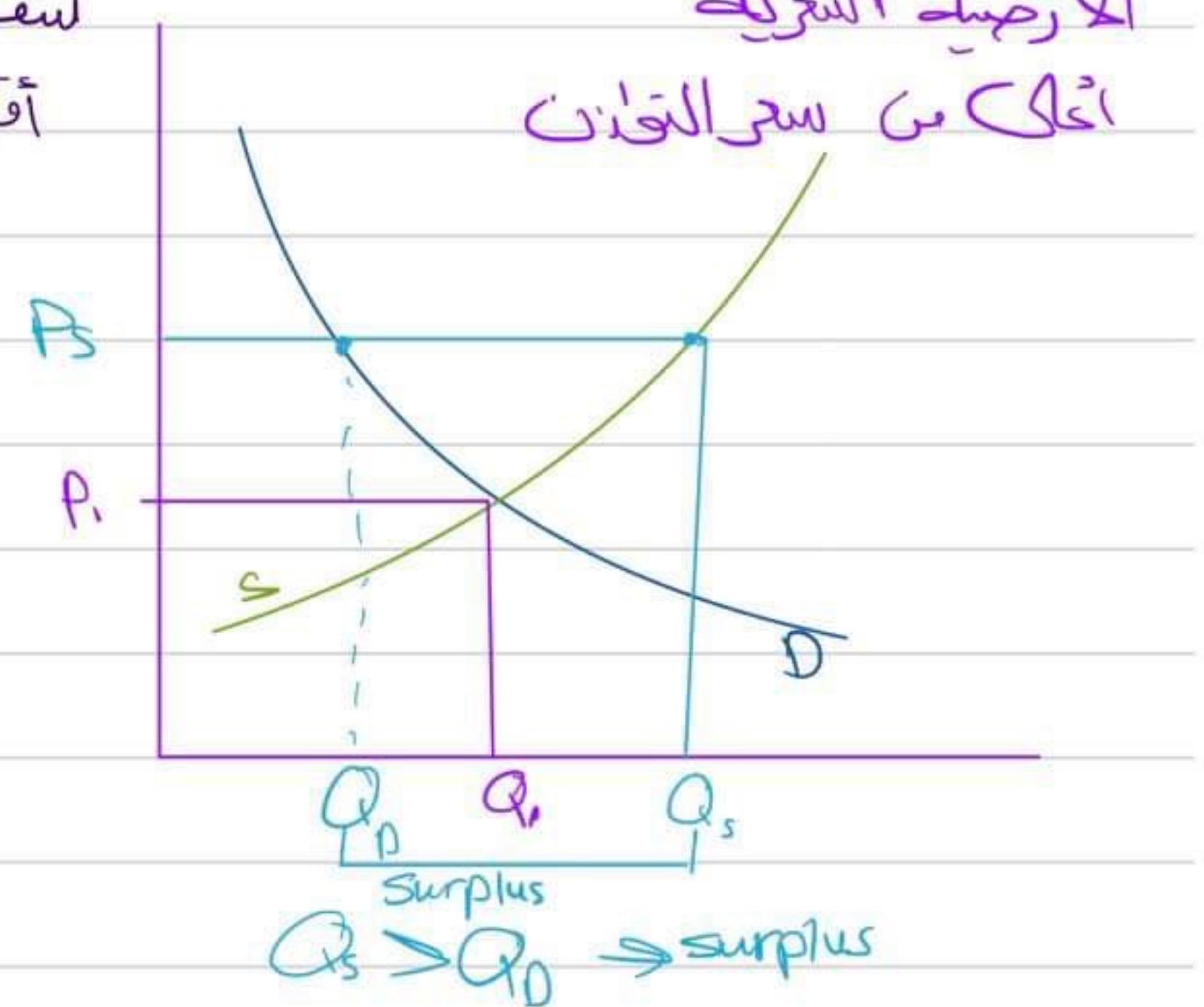
② at $P = \$35$, Is there be a shortage or Surplus? Surplus why? $Q_S > Q_D$
 What is the shortage or Surplus? $Q_S - Q_D = 1300$. Is the price increase or decrease in this case? \downarrow

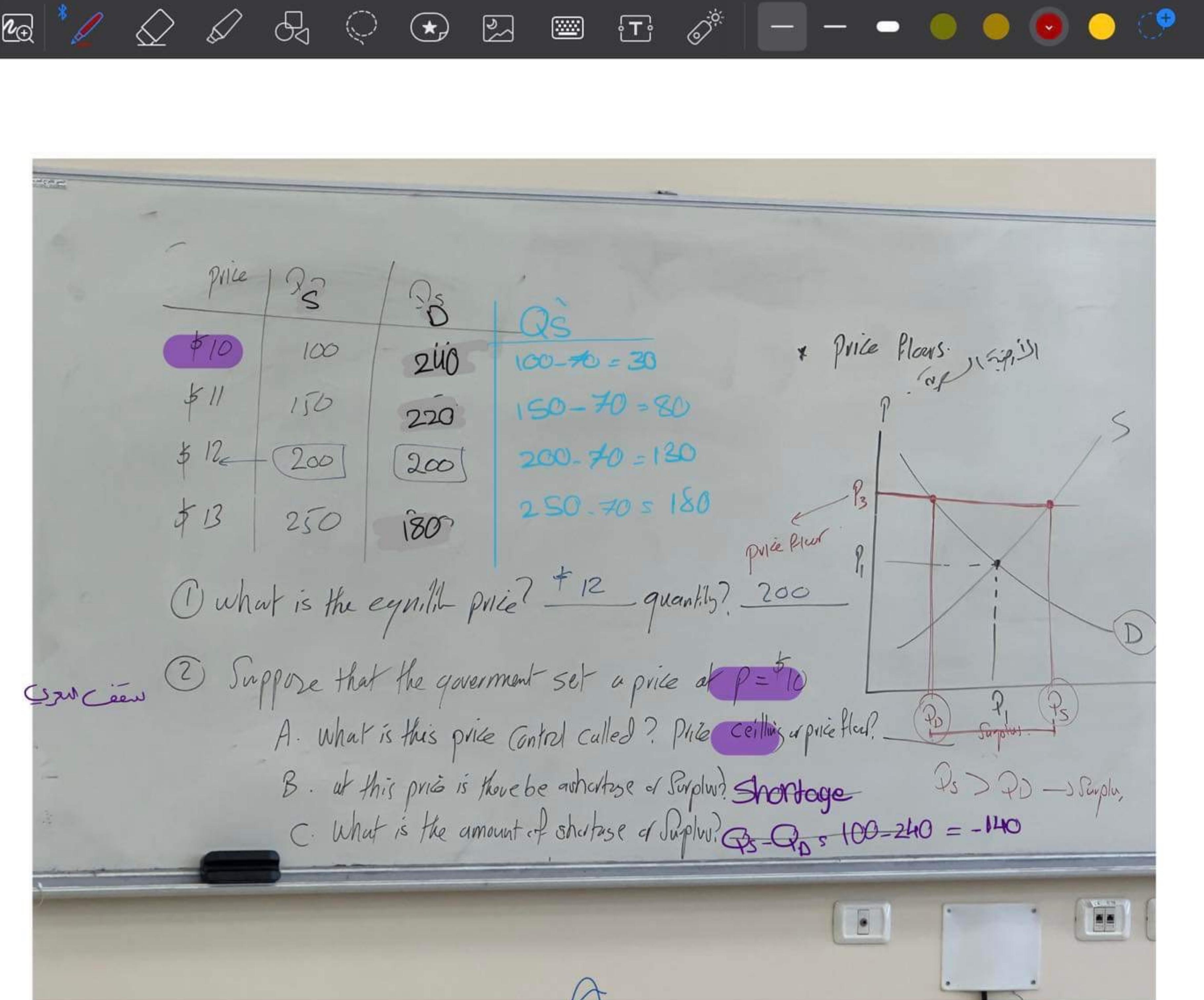
GOVERNMENT SET PRICES

- Price Ceiling



- Price Floors





③ Suppose that supply decrease by 70 Unit at each price level, what is the new equilibrium price? 13 and quantity? 180



Account1

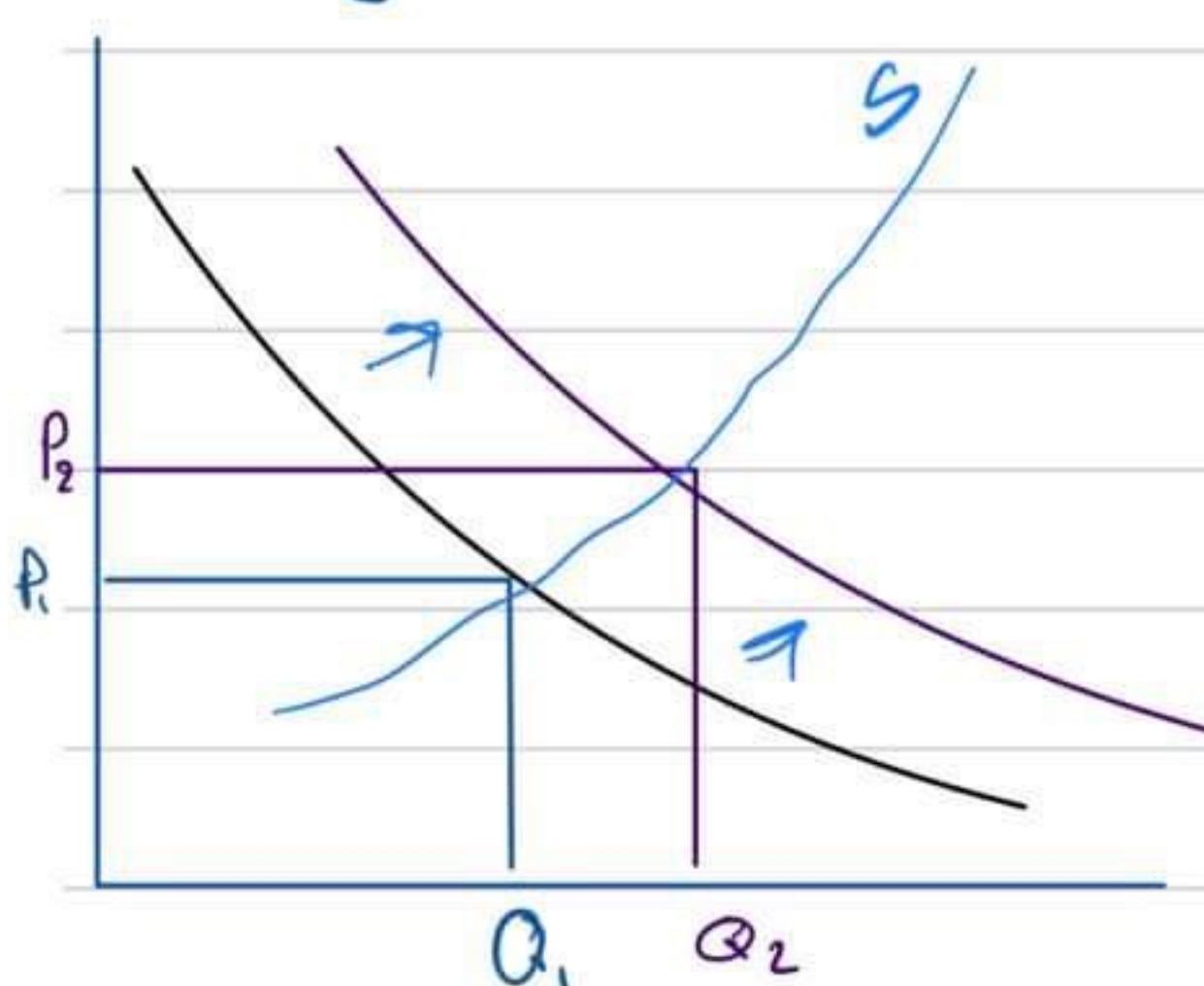
Economic1

X



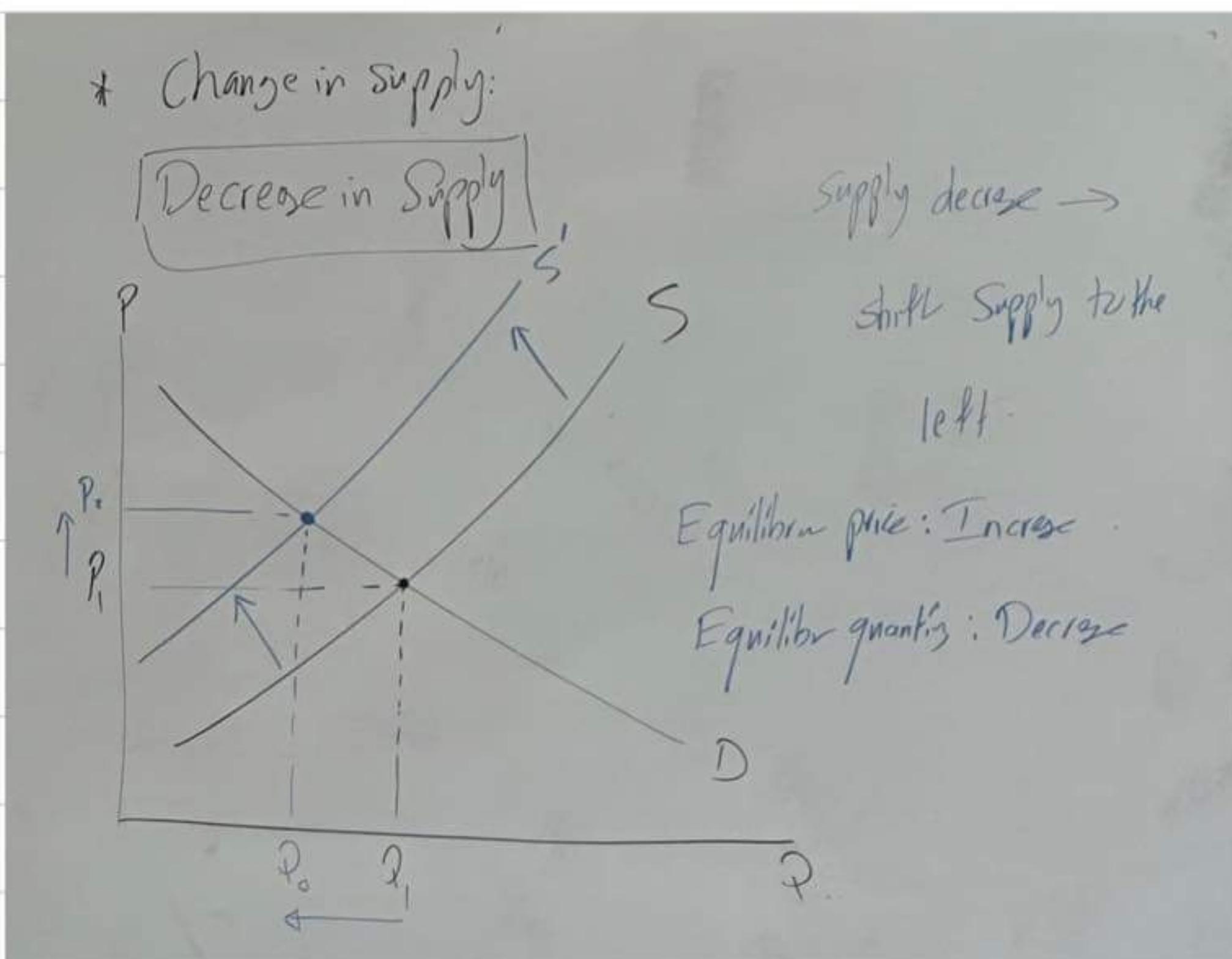
CHANGE IN DEMAND, SUPPLY AND EQUILIBRIUM

*change in demand



D1 → shift demand
Curve to the right
→ Equilibrium price: Increase
Equilibrium quantity: Increase

*Change in Supply



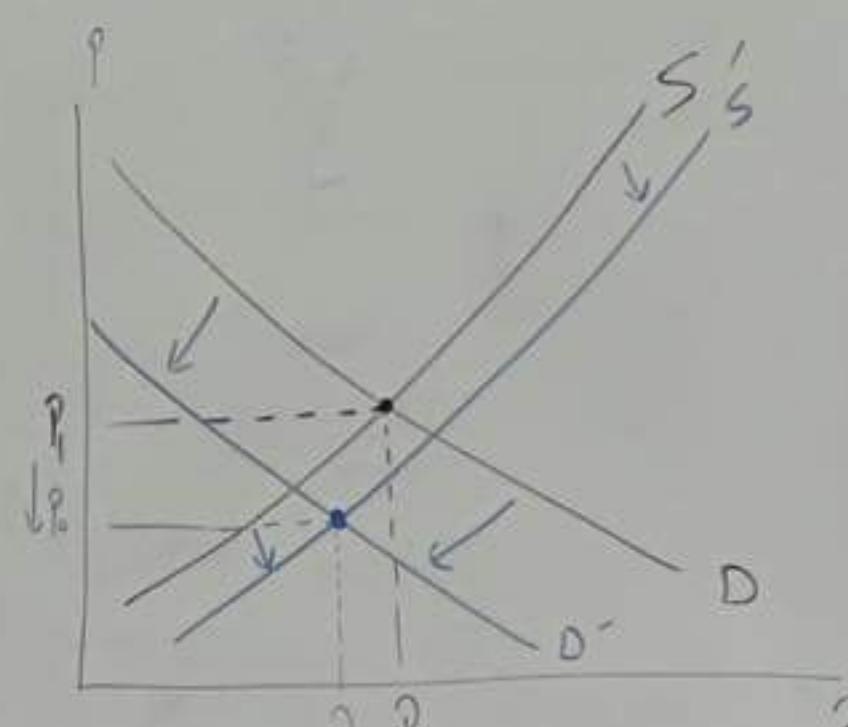
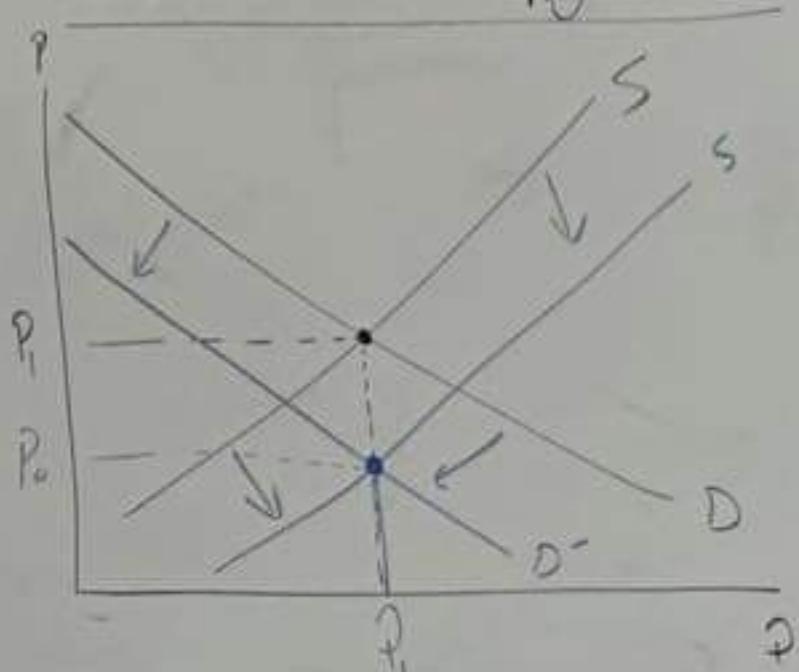


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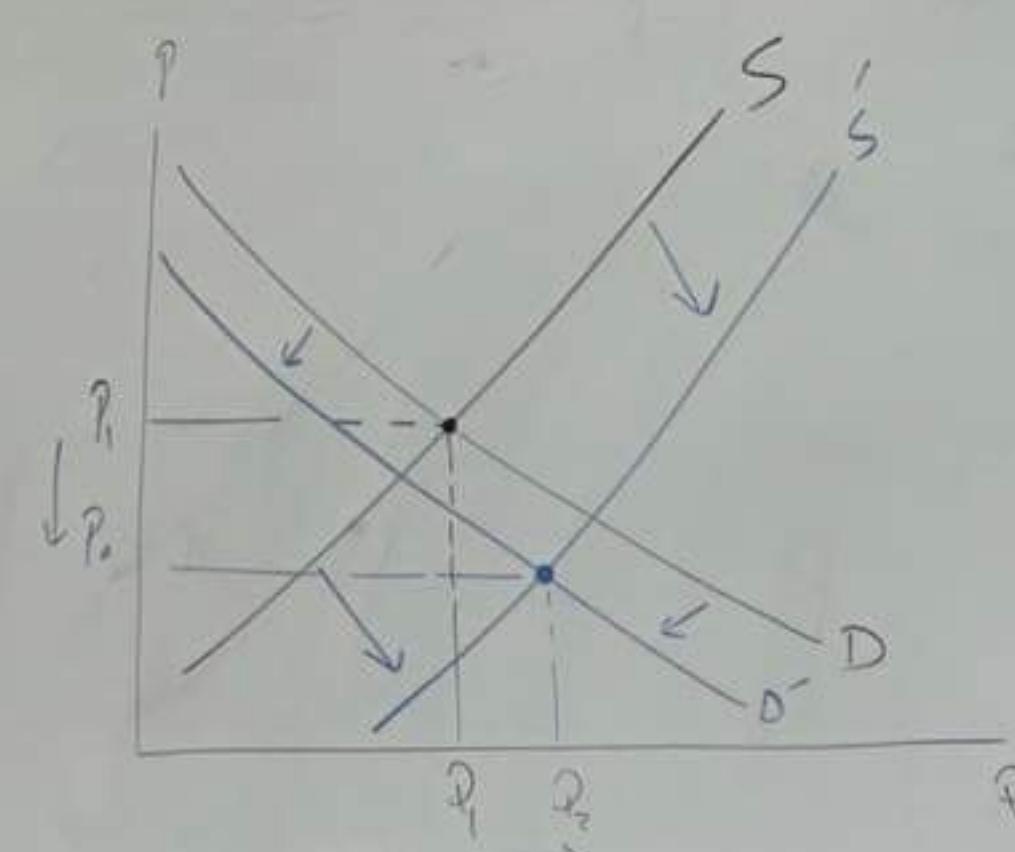
Economic1

Change in Demand, Supply and Equilibrium:

Demand decrease and Supply Increase.



decrease demand > supply



Increase in supply < demand

P↓

Q : Indeterminant

Uncertain

طريق الغرس

MON 14 AUG

CHAPTER 6 ELASTICITY

- PRICE ELASTICITY OF DEMAND

percentage change in quantity demand with respect to % change in demand.
سبة التغير في القيمة المطلوبة بالنسبة للتغير في السعر

- $ED = -3$
إذا زاد سعر السلعة بنسبة 1% فإن نسبة القيمة المطلوبة تتحسن بنسبة 3% قل
- $ED = \frac{\% \Delta Q_D}{\% \Delta P} \times \Delta Q = \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_1}$
- $ED = \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_1 + Q_2} \div \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1 + P_2}$
- $ED = \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_1 + Q_2} \times \frac{P_2 + P_1}{P_2 - P_1}$

P	Q
\$5 (P ₁)	20
\$4 (P ₂)	10Q ₁
\$3	20Q ₂
\$2	35

Calculate price elasticity of demand when price decreases from \$5 to \$4.

$$Ed = \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_1 + Q_2} \times \frac{P_2 + P_1}{P_2 - P_1} = \frac{20 - 10}{20 + 10} \times \frac{4 + 5}{4 - 5} = \frac{-10}{30} = -3$$



Example: Suppose that elasticity of demand is -4 , if quantity demand increase by 20 percent then:

(A) price Increase by 5%
(B) price increase by 80%
(C) price Decrease by 5%. ✓
(D) price decrease by 80%.

اجماع على القانون الاسمي
 $E_d = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P}$

$$-4 = \frac{120}{\% \Delta P}$$
$$\frac{-4(\% \Delta P)}{-4} = \frac{120}{-4}$$
$$\% \Delta P = 05 \text{ r. decrease}$$

Account1 Economic1

... chapter 6

Based on Determinants of price elasticity of demand
indicate if demand elastic or inelastic for the following goods.

1. Water Inelastic ضرورة
2. Salts Inelastic بعف علىه سوي
3. Diamonds Elastic ذهب زهر
4. Microsoft windows operating system Inelastic قليل ثمين
5. LM smoke Elastic بليل كثيف

* PRICE ELASTICITY OF SUPPLY (ES) مرونة العرض السعرية

percentage change in quantity supply with respect to % change in price
نسبة التغير في القيمة المقدمة مع التغير في السعر

$$ES = \frac{\% \Delta Q_s}{\% \Delta P_s} = \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_2 + Q_1} \times \frac{P_2 + P_1}{P_2 - P_1}$$

- $ES > 1 \rightarrow$ Supply elastic
- $ES < 1 \rightarrow$ Supply Inelastic
- $ES = 1 \rightarrow$ Supply Unit elastic

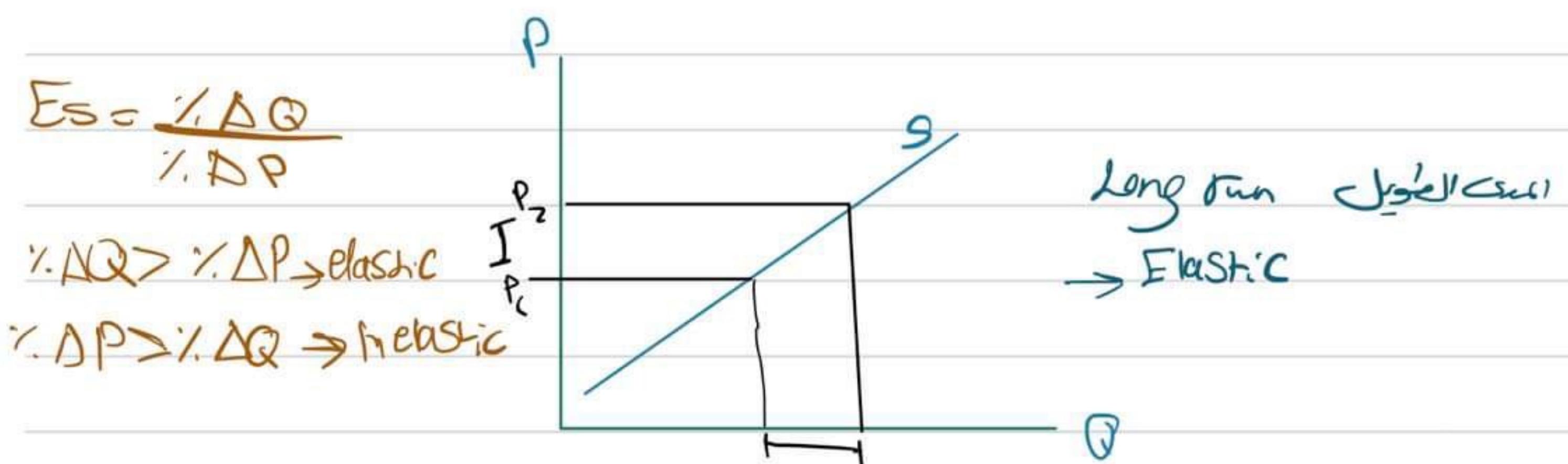
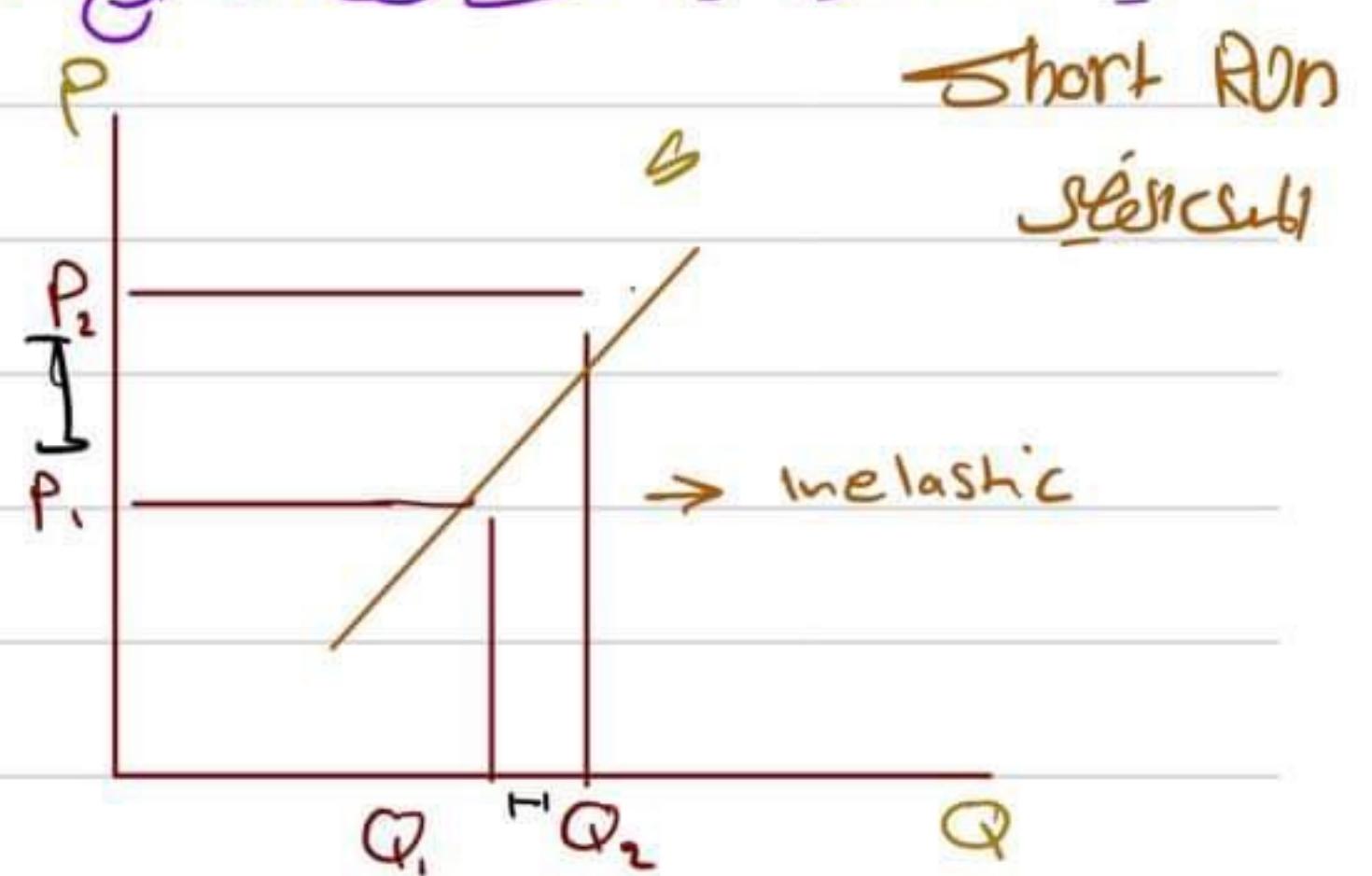
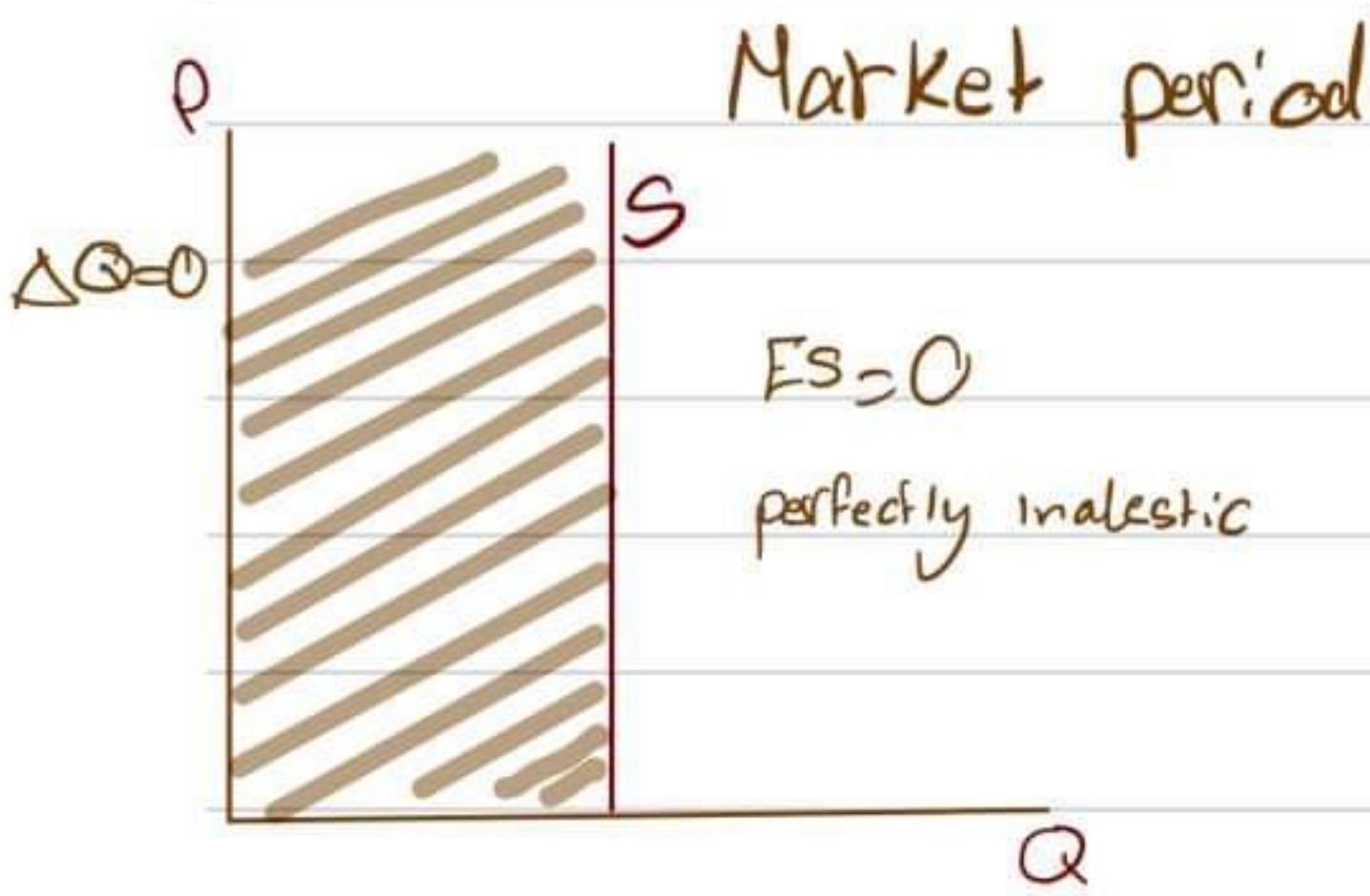
Example: A rise in the price of orange from \$7 to \$9, increases the quantity supplied from 4,000 to 6,000. Calculate E_s . Is supply elastic, inelastic or unit elastic?

$$E_s = \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_2 + Q_1} * \frac{P_2 + P_1}{P_2 - P_1} = \frac{6,000 - 4,000}{6,000 + 4,000} * \frac{9 + 7}{9 - 7}$$

$$E_s = \frac{2,000}{10,000} * \frac{16}{2} = \frac{2}{10} * 8 = \frac{2 * 8}{10} = \frac{16}{10} = 1.6$$

$$E_s = 1.6 > 1 \rightarrow \text{supply is elastic}$$

في الأسعار دائمًا الربح في والربح تحت



Economic1

Elasticity of demand

Total Revenue test.

- * if $P_1 \rightarrow TR_1 \downarrow$ or $P_1 \rightarrow TR_1 \uparrow$ → demand elastic
- * if $P_1 \rightarrow TR_1 \uparrow$ or $P_1 \rightarrow TR_1 \downarrow$ } → demand inelastic
- * if $P_1 \rightarrow TR_1$ unchange → demand unit elastic

Elasticity of supply

if $P \uparrow \rightarrow$ total revenue \uparrow [Supply curve] if $P \downarrow \rightarrow$ TR ↓

Important

Ex: How would the following change in price affect total revenue that is would total revenue increase, decrease, or remain unchanged?

1. Price fall and demand is inelastic Decrease.
2. // rise // Supply is elastic Increase.
3. // fall // // // is elastic Decrease.
4. // rise // demand unit elastic remain unchanged.
5. // fall // // is elastic Increase.
6. // // // supply is Unit elastic Decrease.

in Supply Curve جملہ اسیں

Economic1

Account1 Economic1

Income Elasticity of Demand (E_I)

عزوّة الطلب المترتبة بالدخل
percentage change in quantity demand with respect to % change in income.

أعنى التغير في الطلب على السلعة عندما يتحوّل الدخل بنسبة 1% من مقداره وناتجها سائبة على ...

$E_I = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta I}$ اعنى انه لو تغيّر الدخل ...

$E_I > 0$ (positive) \rightarrow the good is normal سلعة جيد

$E_I < 0$ (negative) \rightarrow the good is inferior سلعة ضئيل

الماء = الماء

Product	Percentage change in income	Percentage change in quantity demanded	Income elasticity type
A	9	12	(+) Normal $(\frac{+}{+}) \rightarrow +$
B	-6	6	(-) Inferior $(\frac{-}{+}) \rightarrow -$
C	3	3	(+) Normal $(\frac{+}{+}) \rightarrow +$
D	-2	-1	(-) Normal $(\frac{-}{-}) \rightarrow -$

Economic1

Account1

Economic1

درسه من صن منهجي الدكتور

CHAPTER 7

UTILITIES MAXIMIZATION

الاستهلاك يعتمد على احتياجات من اسهامات السلع والخدمات.

الاستهلاك انتهائي زبادته تؤدي الى اسفل بجودة اضافية.

الاستهلاك يعتمد على احتياجات اضافية.

Utility is difficult to measure

Total Utility (TU)

Marginal Utility (MU)

$$\bullet MU = \frac{\Delta TU}{\Delta Q}$$

For the same expenditure, TU increases as MU decreases.

$\rightarrow Q \uparrow \rightarrow TU \uparrow$

$\rightarrow Q \uparrow \rightarrow MU \downarrow$



Chapter 7: Utility Maximization

Example	units	TU
	1	5
	2	11
	3	18
	4	24
	5	30
	6	35
	7	32

1. What is the MU of the 4th unit?

$$MU = \frac{\Delta TU}{\Delta Q} = \frac{24 - 18}{4 - 3} = 6$$

2. What is the MU of the 7th Unit?

$$MU = \frac{\Delta TU}{\Delta Q} = \frac{32 - 35}{7 - 6} = -3$$

3. At what consumption level of this product does diminishing marginal utility set in?

	TU	MU
	5	-
	11	$\frac{11 - 5}{2 - 1} = 6$
	18	$\frac{18 - 11}{3 - 2} = 7$
	24	$\frac{24 - 18}{4 - 3} = 6$
	30	$\frac{30 - 24}{5 - 4} = 6$
	35	$\frac{35 - 30}{6 - 5} = 5$
	32	-3

3rd-4th Unit.

Economic1

Account1

Economic1

Início

25 مارس بالسيكلين

MON, 21 AUG

Utility Maximization Rule.

1. Marginal Utility per dollar between goods are equal.

$$\frac{MUA}{P_A} = \frac{MUB}{P_B}$$

Marginal Utility per dollar

2. Spent all available income

إنفاق كامل للدخل

Example:- A consumer consumes two goods has marginal utility given by the table.

If $P_x = \$1$, $P_y = \$2$, Consumer income = \$12

Quantity of X	MU _X	$\frac{MU_X}{P_X}$	Quantity of good Y	MU _Y	marginal utility per dollar (MU_Y/P_Y)
1	14	$\frac{14}{1} = 14$	1	30	$\frac{30}{2} = 15$
2	12	$\frac{12}{1} = 12$	2	20	$\frac{20}{2} = 10$
3	10	$\frac{10}{1} = 10$	3	18	$\frac{18}{2} = 9$
4	8	$\frac{8}{1} = 8$	4	16	$\frac{16}{2} = 8$
5	7	$\frac{7}{1} = 7$	5	14	$\frac{14}{2} = 7$
6	6	$\frac{6}{1} = 6$	6	13	$\frac{13}{2} = 6.5$
7	5	$\frac{5}{1} = 5$	7	12	$\frac{12}{2} = 6$
8	4	$\frac{4}{1} = 4$	8	11	$\frac{11}{2} = 5.5$

① Fill in the blank of above table.

→



② Find all Combinations that satisfy the utility maximization conditions, and calculate the cost of each combination.

$P_x Y + P_y X$

calc

متحدة
الأسعار
عند

Combination	MU per dollar	quantities	cost = $P_x X + P_y Y$ → $X + 2Y$
A	10	$X = 3 \quad Y = 2$	$cost = 3 + 2(2) = 7$
B	8	$X = 4 \quad Y = 4$	$cost = 4 + 2(4) = 12$ الحالى بذاته
C	7	$X = 5 \quad Y = 5$	$cost = 5 + 2(5) = 15$
D	6	$X = 6 \quad Y = 7$	$cost = 6 + 2(7) = 20$

③ what quantities of goods X and Y should the consumer buy to max Utility?

عندما يتحقق $X = 4 \quad , \quad Y = 4$

④ what total Utility will the consumer realize?

$$TU = (14 + 12 + 10 + 8) + (30 + 20 + 18 + 16)$$

$$TU = 128$$



A consumer consumes two goods has marginal utility given by the table.

$$P_x = \$3 \quad P_y = \$4 \quad \text{Income} = \$18$$

units of X	MU _X	$\frac{MU_X}{P_x}$	units of Y	MU _Y	$\frac{MU_Y}{P_y}$
1	9	$\frac{9}{3} = 3$	1	16	$\frac{16}{4} = 4$
2	6	$\frac{6}{3} = 2$	2	12	$\frac{12}{4} = 3$
3	4	$\frac{4}{3}$	3	8	$\frac{8}{4} = 2$
4	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	4	4	$\frac{4}{4} = 1$
5	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	5	2	$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

① What quantities of each goods (X, and Y) should the consumer buy to max utility?

$$X = 2, Y = 3$$

② What is the total utility that consumer realize?

$$TU = (9+6) + (16+12+8) = 51$$

STEP 1

STEP 2

Combination	MU per dollar	quantities	Cost = $P_x X + P_y Y$
A	3	$X=1, Y=2$	$Cost = 3X + 4Y$ $Cost = 3(1) + 4(2) = 3 + 8 = 11$
B	2	$X=2, Y=3$	$3(2) + 4(3) = 6 + 12 = 18 \checkmark$

③ If consumer income decrease to \$11, what quantities of X and Y should the consumer buy to max utility? Is good X Normal or inferior in this case?

$$X = 1 \quad Y = 2$$

when Income decrease from 18 to 11 demand for good decrease from 2 to 1
→ X is Normal



Account1

Economic1

X



To maximize utility: $\frac{MU_x}{P_x} = \frac{MU_y}{P_y}$

if $\frac{MU_x}{P_x} > \frac{MU_y}{P_y} \rightarrow$

if $\frac{MU_x}{P_y} < \frac{MU_y}{P_y} \rightarrow$

To Max Utility the Consumer should consume more of X and less of Y.

To Max Utility the Consumer should consume more Y and less of X.

Suppose that $MU_x = 15$ $MU_y = 10$

To increase total utility the consumer should,

- A. Increase X and decrease Y
- B. Decrease X and increase Y
- C. Increase both X and Y.

$$P_x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_y = 1$$

$$\frac{MU_x}{P_x} = \frac{15}{\frac{1}{2}} = 30$$

$$\frac{MU_y}{P_y} = \frac{10}{1} = 10$$

$$\frac{MU_y}{P_y} > \frac{MU_x}{P_x}$$



- Change in the good price:

		Change in the good price:		$P_x = \$1$	$P_y = \$2$	Income = \$12.
unit of X	MU _X	margin of utility per dollar of X	unit of Y	MU _Y	margin of utility per dollar of Y	MU per dollar X
1	14	$\frac{14}{1} = 14$	1	30	$\frac{30}{2} = 15$	$14/2 = 7$
2	12	$\frac{12}{1} = 12$	2	20	$\frac{20}{2} = 10$	$12/2 = 6$
3	10	10	3	18	$\frac{18}{2} = 9$	$10/2 = 5$
4	8	8	4	16	$\frac{16}{2} = 8$	$8/2 = 4$
5	7	7	5	14	$\frac{14}{2} = 7$	$7/2$
6	6	6	6	13	$\frac{13}{2} = 6.5$	$6/2 = 3$
7	5	5	7	12	$\frac{12}{2} = 6$	$5/2$

(1) Complete the table.
(2) Find all combination that satisfy utility maximization condition and calculate the cost of each combination

Combination	MU per \$	quantities	Costs $= \frac{P_x + P_y}{x + 2y}$
A	10	$x = 3 \quad y = 2$	$3 + 2(2) = 7$
B	8	$x = 4 \quad y = 4$	$4 + 2(4) = 12 \checkmark$
C	7	$x = 5 \quad y = 5$	$5 + 2(5) = 15$
D	6	$x = 6 \quad y = 7$	$6 + 2(7) = 20$



Economic1

Account1 Economic1

③ what quantities of x and y should the consumer buy to max Utility?

$$x = 4 \quad y = 4$$

④ suppose that price of good X increase to 2\$, find all combination that satisfy Utility maximization and identify the quantity that maximize Utility?

Combination	Muperdollar	quantity	Cost
A	7	$x=1 \quad y=5$	$\frac{P_x X + P_y Y}{2x+2y} \quad 2(1) + 2(5) = 12 \quad \checkmark$
B	6	$x=2 \quad y=7$	$2(2) + 2(7) = 18$

$x = 1 \quad y = 5$ x, y *عالي*

⑤ Derive demand curve for good X

دالة الطلب للمادة X
للحاجة المحسنة

Economic1

Account1

Economic1

CHAPTER 10

WED, 23 AUG

Business and the Cost of Production

Economic and accounting Cost

- Explicit Cost تكاليف محددة بالحسابات داعمًا للكلبات حقيقة.
- Examples: أي تكاليف أداة فعلاً لدعها.
- payment of wage of works .
- payment for work material .
- Transportation Cost
- Taxes on sales وتكاليف المبيعات

- Implicit Cost تكاليف ماء تتدفع، بينما تتحقق فيها ، من ذلك أداة فتحت شحن خطها، وتحسب بالراتب الذي كان يمكن الحصول عليه لو استأجرت عامل.

- Accounting Cost = Explicit Cost

- Economic Cost = Explicit Cost + Implicit Cost

- Accounting profit = Total revenue - Explicit cost

- Economic profit = Total revenue - (Explicit + Implicit Cost) -]

TR > TC → profit

TC > TR → losses

TC = TR → profit = 0

- Normal profit = Implicit + Cost

Account1 Economic1

Example— firm has total Sales Revenue of \$1,000,000 and total explicit cost \$600,000 and implicit cost \$300,000.

① what is the firm Normal profit?

Normal profit = Implicit cost = 300 000 \$

② what will be the accounting profit?

Accounting profit = total revenue - Explicit cost
 $= 1000 \text{ } 000 - 600 \text{ } 000$
 $= 400 \text{ } 000 \$$

③ what will be the economic profit?

Economic profit = total revenue - (Explicit Cost + Implicit Cost)
 $= 1000 \text{ } 000 - (600 \text{ } 000 + 300 \text{ } 000)$
 $= 100 \text{ } 000 \$$

- SHORT RUN AND LONG RUN

Some resources are fixed and all resources are variable.
 others are variable

The Run production relationship:

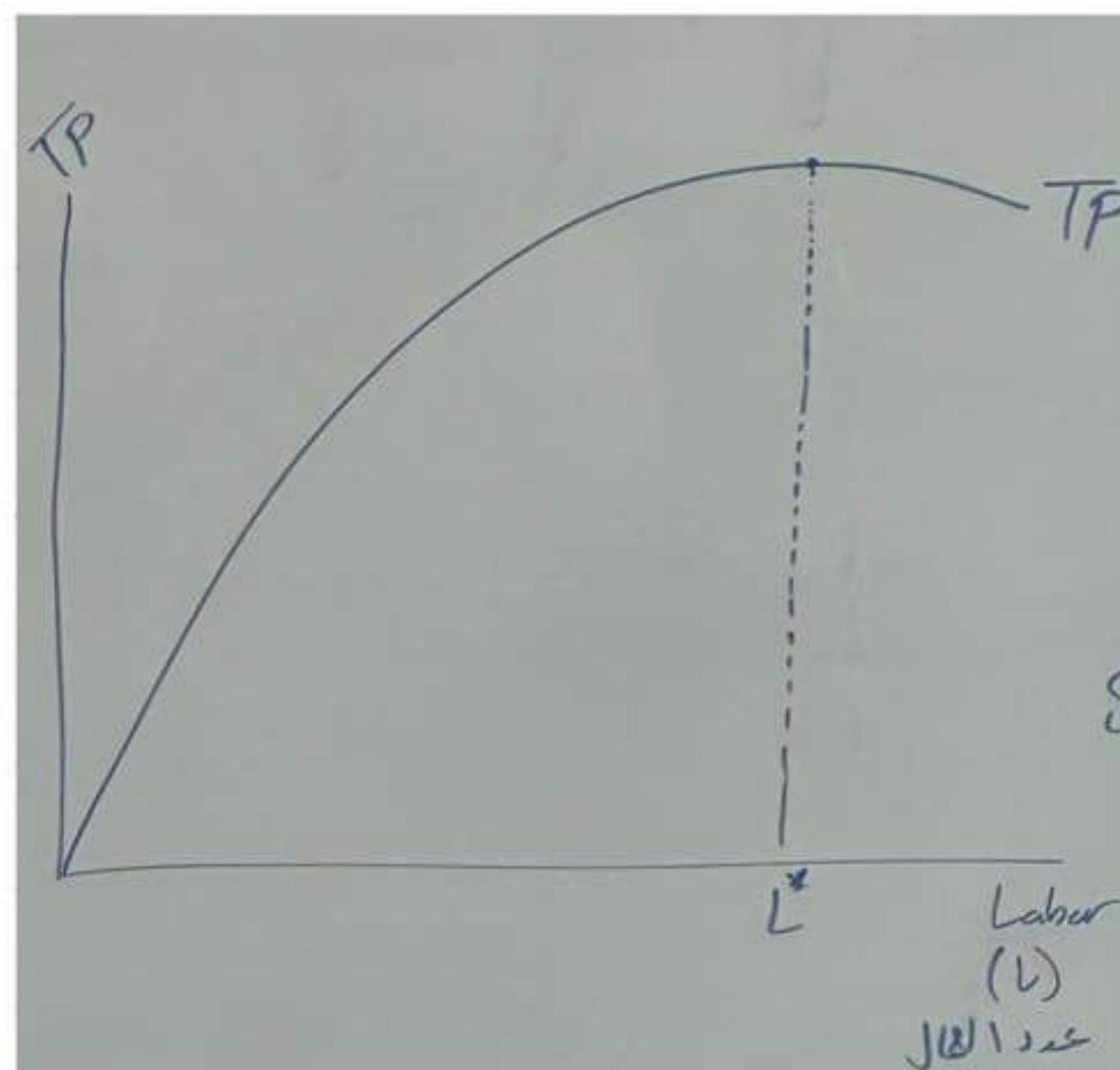
- Total product (TP)
- Average product (AP)
- Marginal product (MP)

الناتج الكلي
 متوسط المنتج
 الناتج الحصري



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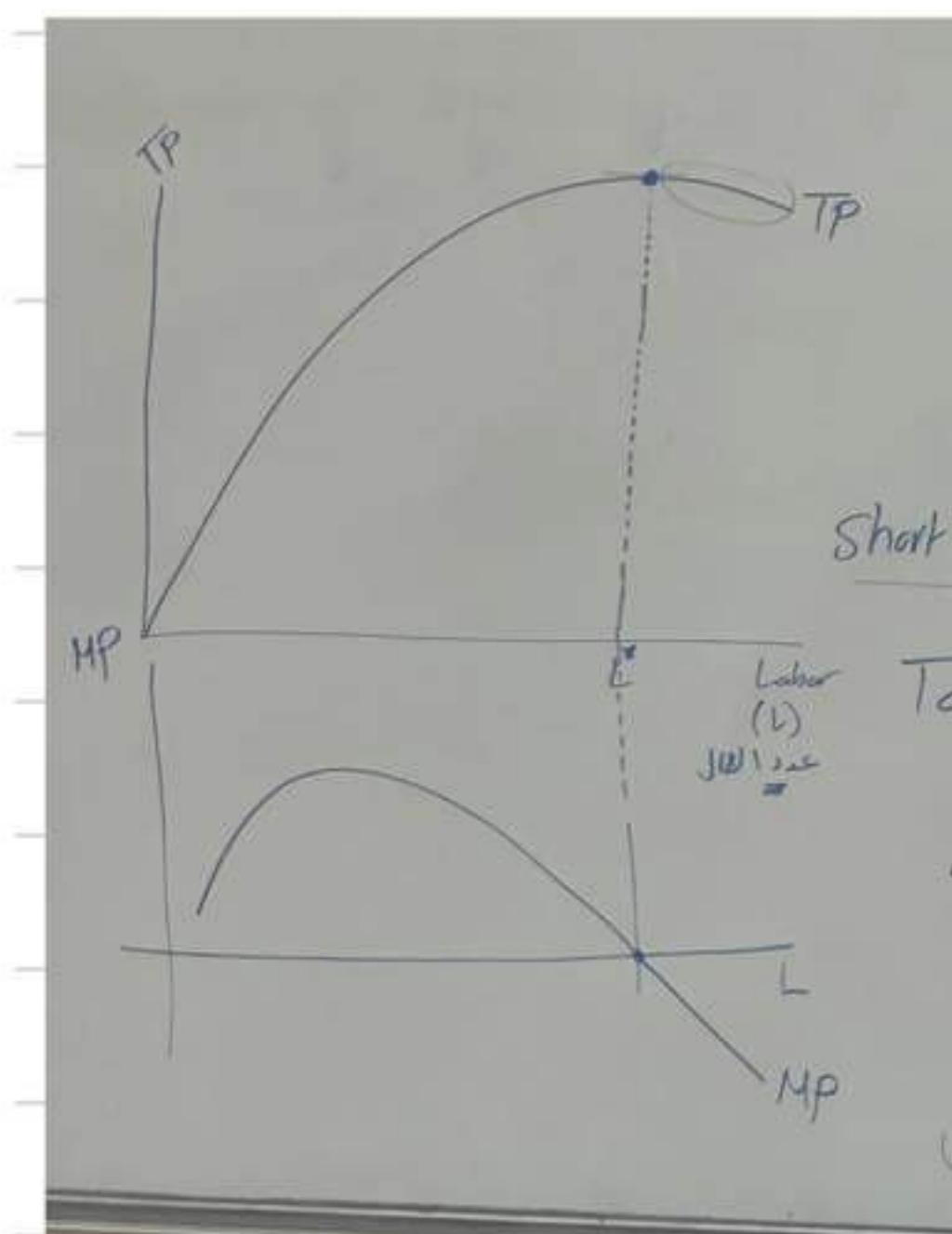
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$$AP = \frac{TP}{L}$$

$$MP = \frac{\Delta TP}{\Delta L}$$

كمية الانتاج المضاف الناتجة عن تضليل عامل اضافي





Examples	unit of labor (L)	TP
1	40	
2	100	
3	165	
4	200	
5	225	
6	240	
7	235	

① What is the average product of 4 workers?

$$1. AP = \frac{TP}{L} = \frac{200}{4} = 50$$

2. What is the marginal product of 3rd worker?

$$MP = \frac{\Delta TP}{\Delta L} = \frac{165 - 100}{3-2} = 65$$

3. What is the marginal product of 6th worker?

$$MP = \frac{\Delta TP}{\Delta L} = \frac{240 - 225}{6-5} = 15$$

• Short run production Cost

- total Fixed cost (TFC)

cost ثابت

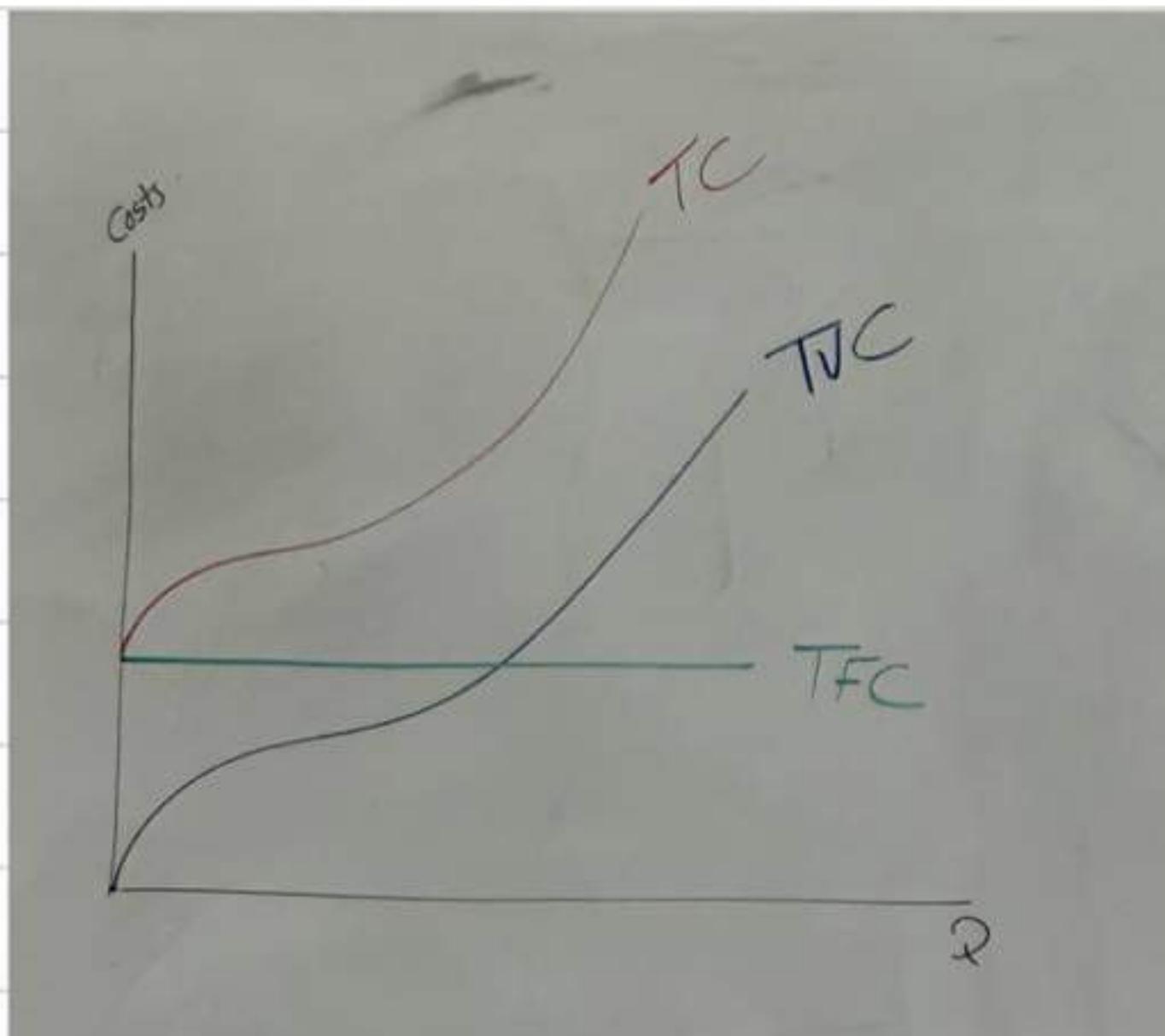
- total Variable cost (TVC)

cost قابل تغییر

- total Cost (TC)

cost کل

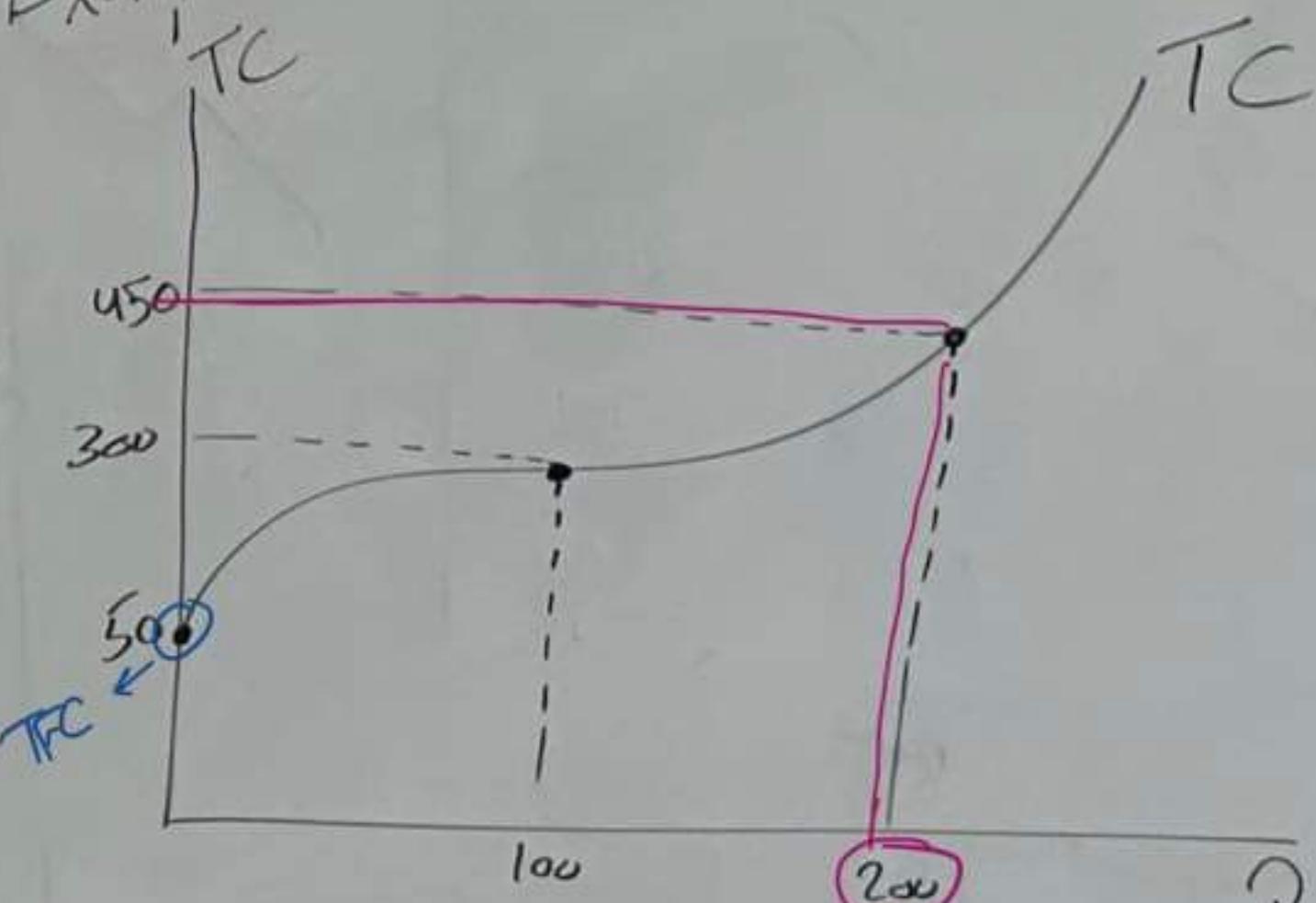
$$TC = TFC + TVC$$



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Account1 Economic1

Example:-



① What is the firm fixed cost? $TFC = 50\$$

② at $Q = 200$, what is the firm TVC ?

$$TC = TFC + TVC$$

$$450 = 50 + TVC \rightarrow TVC = 400$$

PER UNIT AVERAGE COST:

- Average Fixed Cost (AFC) = $\frac{TFC}{Q}$

متوسط ثمن المدخل

- Average Variable Cost (AVC) = $\frac{TVC}{Q}$

- Average Total Cost (ATC) = $\frac{TC}{Q}$

$$\frac{TC}{Q} = \frac{TFC}{Q} + \frac{TVC}{Q}$$

$$ATC = AFC + AVC$$

Marginal Cost (MC): additional Cost from producing one more unit of output.

Account1 Economic1

Example A firm ATC is \$80, AVC is \$75 and its output is 50 units what is the TFC?

$$ATC = AFC + AVC$$

$$80 = AFC + 75$$

$$AFC = 80 - 75 = 5$$

$$AFC = \frac{TFC}{Q}$$

producing one more unit of output $S = \frac{TFC}{50} \rightarrow TFC = 50 \times 5 = 250$

عند إنتاج العبوة الخامسة تكلفة الإنتاج الإضافي هي 5\$

Q	TC
0	60
1	100
2	140
3	180
4	220

عند إنتاج العبوة الخامسة تكلفة الإنتاج الإضافي هي 5\$

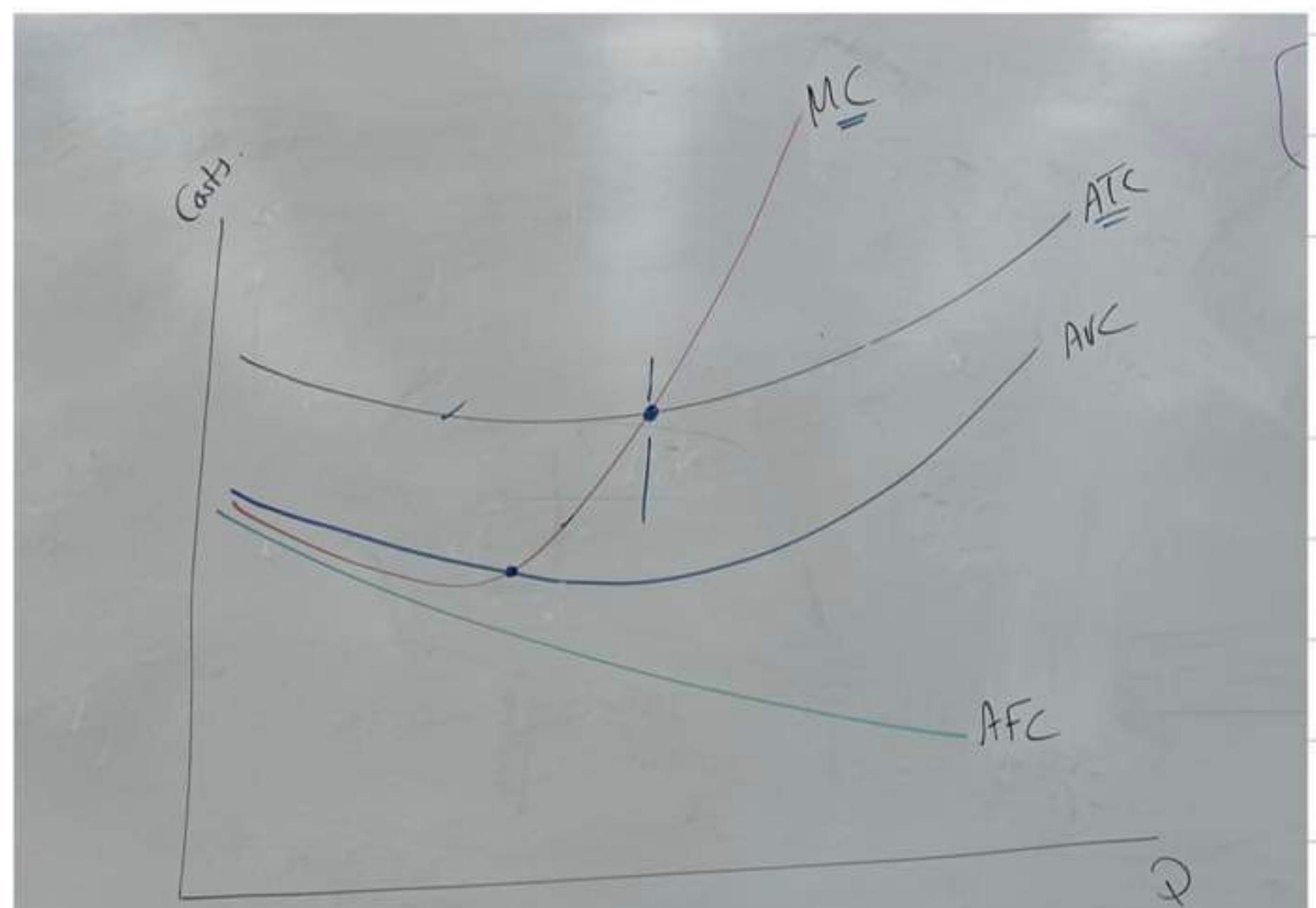
- What is the firms total Fixed Cost (TFC)? 60
- What is the average fixed cost of producing 2 units?
 $AFC = \frac{TFC}{Q} = \frac{60}{2} = 30\$$
- What is the Variable Cost of producing 3 Units?
 $AVC = \frac{TVC}{Q}$ $\frac{-TC}{TFC} = \frac{TFC + TVC}{TFC} \rightarrow TC - TFC = TVC$
 $180 - 60 = 120$
- What is the average total Cost of 4 Unit?
 $ATC = \frac{TC}{Q} = \frac{220}{4} = 55\$$
- What is the MC of producing 3rd unit?
 $MC = \frac{\Delta TC}{\Delta Q} = \frac{180 - 140}{3 - 2} = 40\$$



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X



- * When \bar{ATC} above $MC \rightarrow \bar{ATC}$ decreasing
- * When \bar{ATC} below $MC \rightarrow \bar{ATC}$ increasing
- * MC intersect AVC and \bar{ATC} at minimum point.

عندما يتقاطع MC مع AFC و \bar{ATC}

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Economic1

CHAPTER II

**PURE COMPETITION
IN THE SHORT RUN**

WED. 30 AUG
سبت ٣٠ موجود

خواص سوق افلاطون

1. Very Large number
2. Standardized product
3. Price taker
4. Free entry and exit

سوق افلاطونية عادي ساحي تغير عن الناتية
لا يوجد فرق على الكلم في السعر
حرية الدخول والخروج من الصناعة.

P. Q. Perfectly elastic

- Total Revenue (TR), Average Revenue (AR) and Marginal Revenue (MR)
- $TR = P \cdot Q$
- $AR = \frac{TR}{Q} \rightarrow \frac{P \cdot Q}{Q} \rightarrow P$
- $MR = \frac{\Delta TR}{\Delta Q} = \frac{\Delta P \times Q}{\Delta Q} = \frac{P \Delta Q}{\Delta Q} = P$
- AR = MR = P

MR: additional revenue from producing and selling one more unit of output.
الإيراد المضافي الناتج عن إنتاج وبيع وحدة إضافية



• PROFIT MAXIMIZATION

- total revenue - total cost approach
- Profit = TR - TC

Imp

Example: Assume that a purely competitive firm has the following

Output (Q)	Total Revenue (TR)	Total Cost (TC)	Profit TR-TC
1	$1 \times 200 = 200$	250	-50 Lossed
2	$2 \times 200 = 400$	300	100
3	$3 \times 200 = 600$	450	150
4	$4 \times 200 = 800$	700	100
5	$5 \times 200 = 1000$	1,000	0
6	1200	1,400	-200

1. Assume a Market price of $\frac{200}{P}$. Complete the table.

2. What is the profit Maximization output?
 $Q = 3$

3. What is the firm maximum profit?
 $= 150 \$$

4. What is the break-even output?
جبل العذري

AT Break even $TR = TC$ or profit = 0

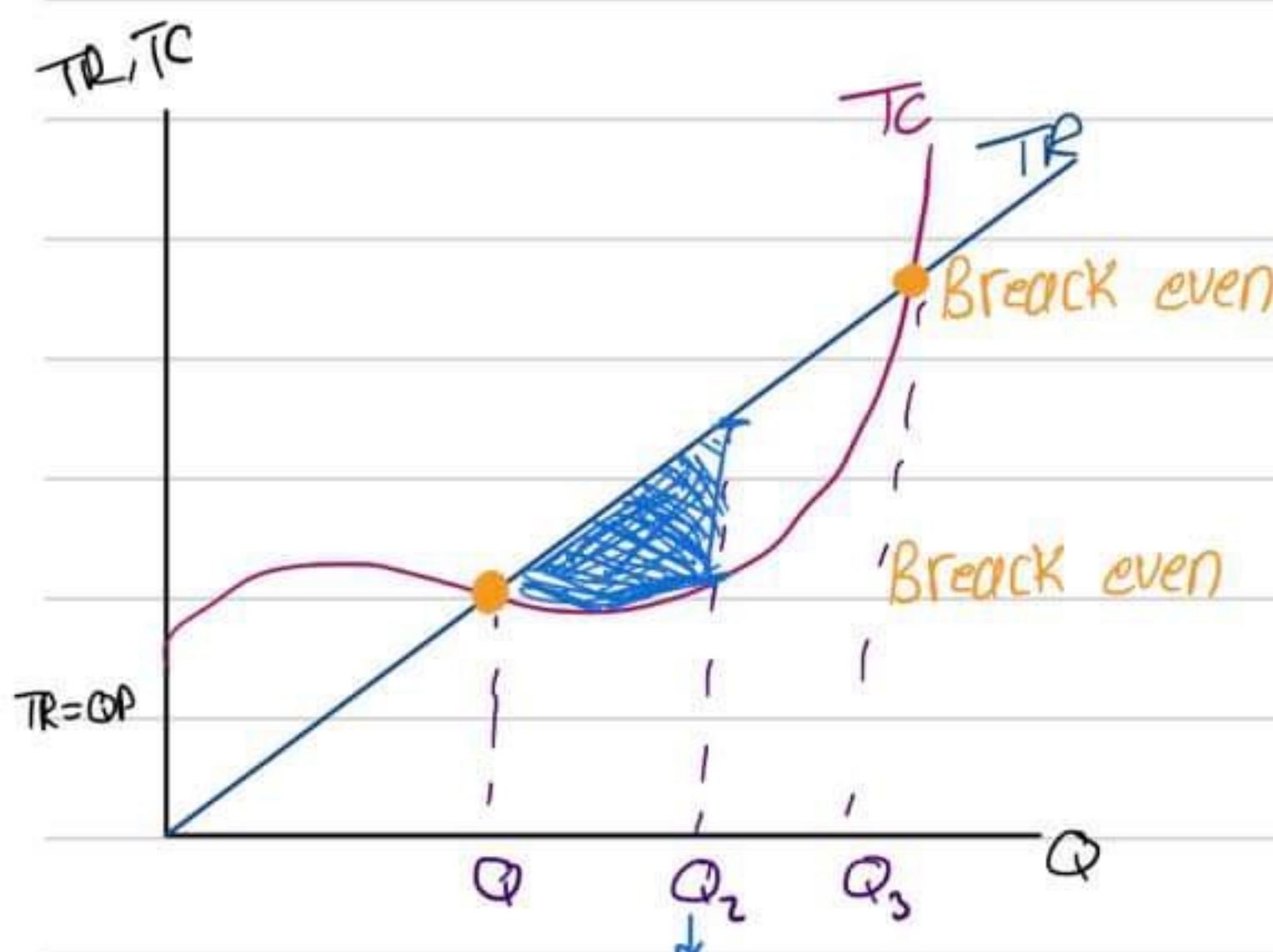
$T(Q=5)$

$$\text{Profit} = TR - TC$$

$TR > TC \rightarrow \text{profit}$

$TC > TR \rightarrow \text{Losses}$

$TR = TC \rightarrow 0 \text{ profit (Break even)}$



لما يزيد عن الربح

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Q	TR	TC	Profit
1	4	5	-1 Loss
2	8	6	2
3	12	9	$12-9=3$
4	16	14	$16-14=2$
5	20	20	<u>0</u>
6	24	28	-4 Loss
7	28	40	-12 Loss

① Assume market price is \$4, Complete the table.
 ② what is the profit maximization output? Q=3 what is the firm max profit? 3\$
 ③ what is the break-even output? Q=5

متحف وتحت عن اللوح مصنوع من تابع الكثور.

• PROFIT MAXIMIZATION : Marginal revenue - Marginal cost Approach

To Max Profit : $MR = MC$

If $MR > MC \rightarrow$ Increase production to increase profit.

$MC > MR \rightarrow$ decrease production to increase profit.

إنتاج دعوة اضافية تحقق أكثر الاريد من انتاجها.

In perfect competition $AR = MR = P$

to Max profit : $MR = MC = P$

$$\underline{MC = P}$$

$$\text{Profit} = TR - TC$$

$$\text{Profit} = P \cdot Q - TC = Q(P - \frac{TC}{Q})$$

$$\text{Profit} = Q(P - ATC)$$

$$\text{if } P > ATC \rightarrow \text{Profit}$$

$P > ATC \rightarrow \text{Loss}$ Else

* if $P < ATC$ but $P > AVC \rightarrow \text{Loss and still produce.}$

* if $P < ATC$ and $P < AVC \rightarrow \text{Should shut down and loss TFC}$

Economic1

Account1 Economic1

Profit Maximization : Marginal Revenue - Marginal Cost Approach.

Example

Output (Q)	AFC	AVC	ATC	MC
1	300	100	400	100
2	150	75	225	50
3	100	70	170	60
4	75	72.5	147.5	80
5	60	80	140	110
6	50	90	140	140
7	43	102.5	145.5	180

$P = MC$

① If market price is \$180, what will be the profit maximization output? $Q=7$
 What economic profit or losses will the firm realize? $\text{profit} = Q(P - ATC) = \$180 - 145.5$

2. if Market price decrease to 110 should the firm still produce?
 if so, how much? and what will be the resulting profit or loss?
 To Max profit $\rightarrow MC = P$
 $ATC = 140$
 $AVC = 80$
 $P = 110 \quad AVC = 80 \rightarrow P > AVC \rightarrow \text{still produce}$
 $\text{profit} = Q(P - ATC) = 5(110 - 140)$

3. if Market price decrease to 60 should the firm still produce?
 if so, how much? and what will be the resulting profit or loss?
 $ATC = 170$
 $AVC = 70 \rightarrow P < AVC \rightarrow \text{the firm should shut down.}$

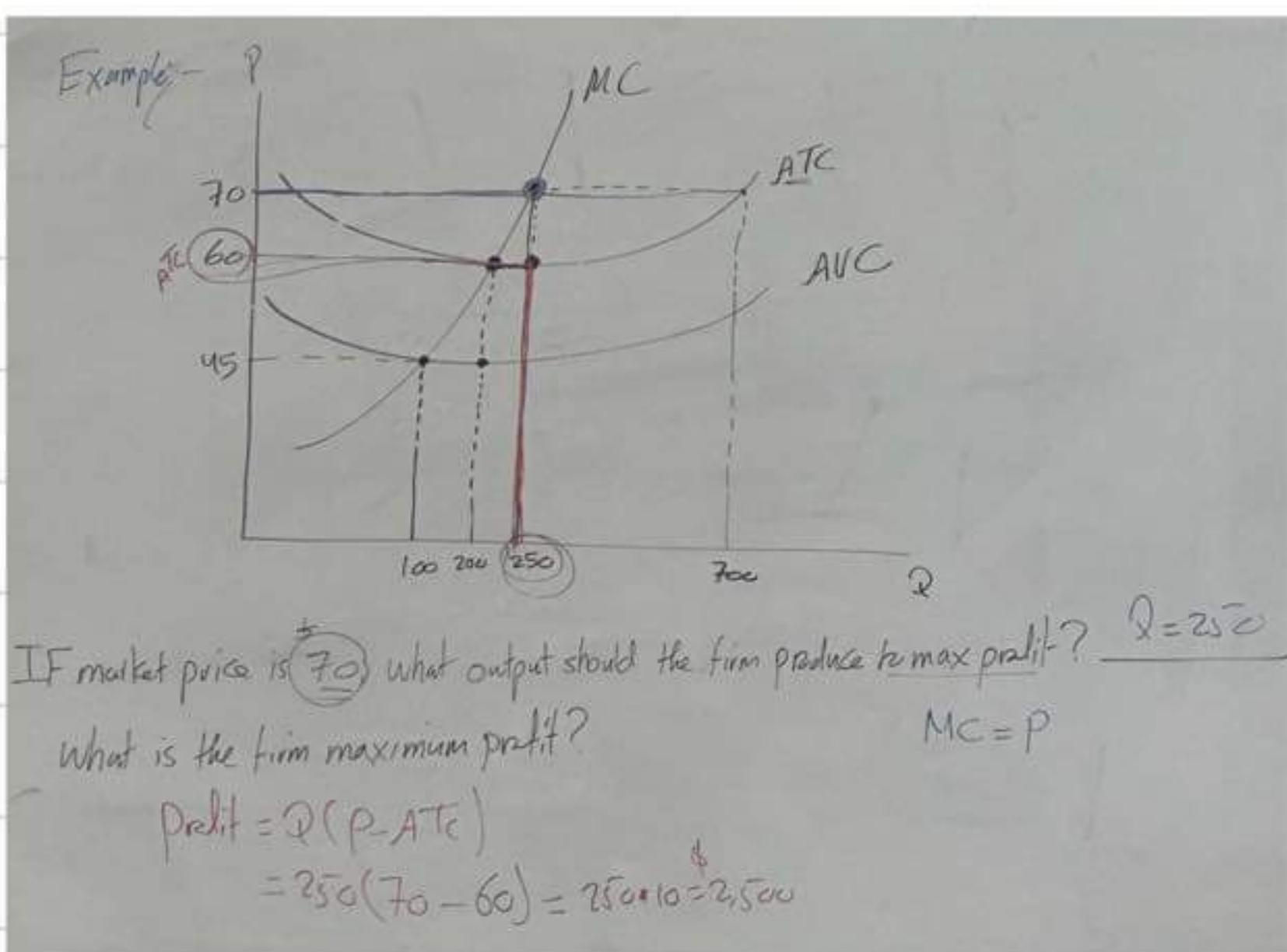
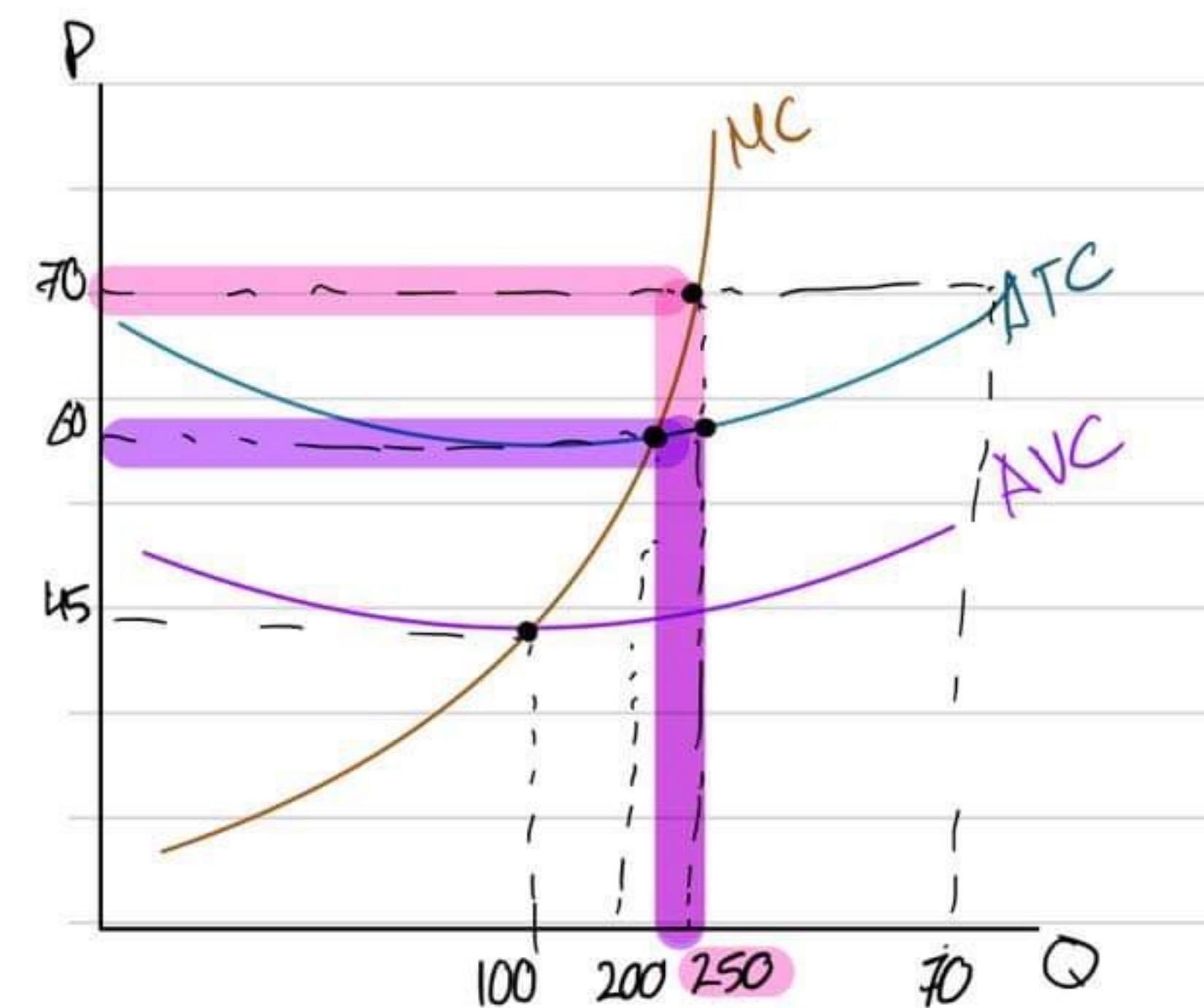
$\text{Loss} = TFC = Q \times AFC = 3(100) = 300$



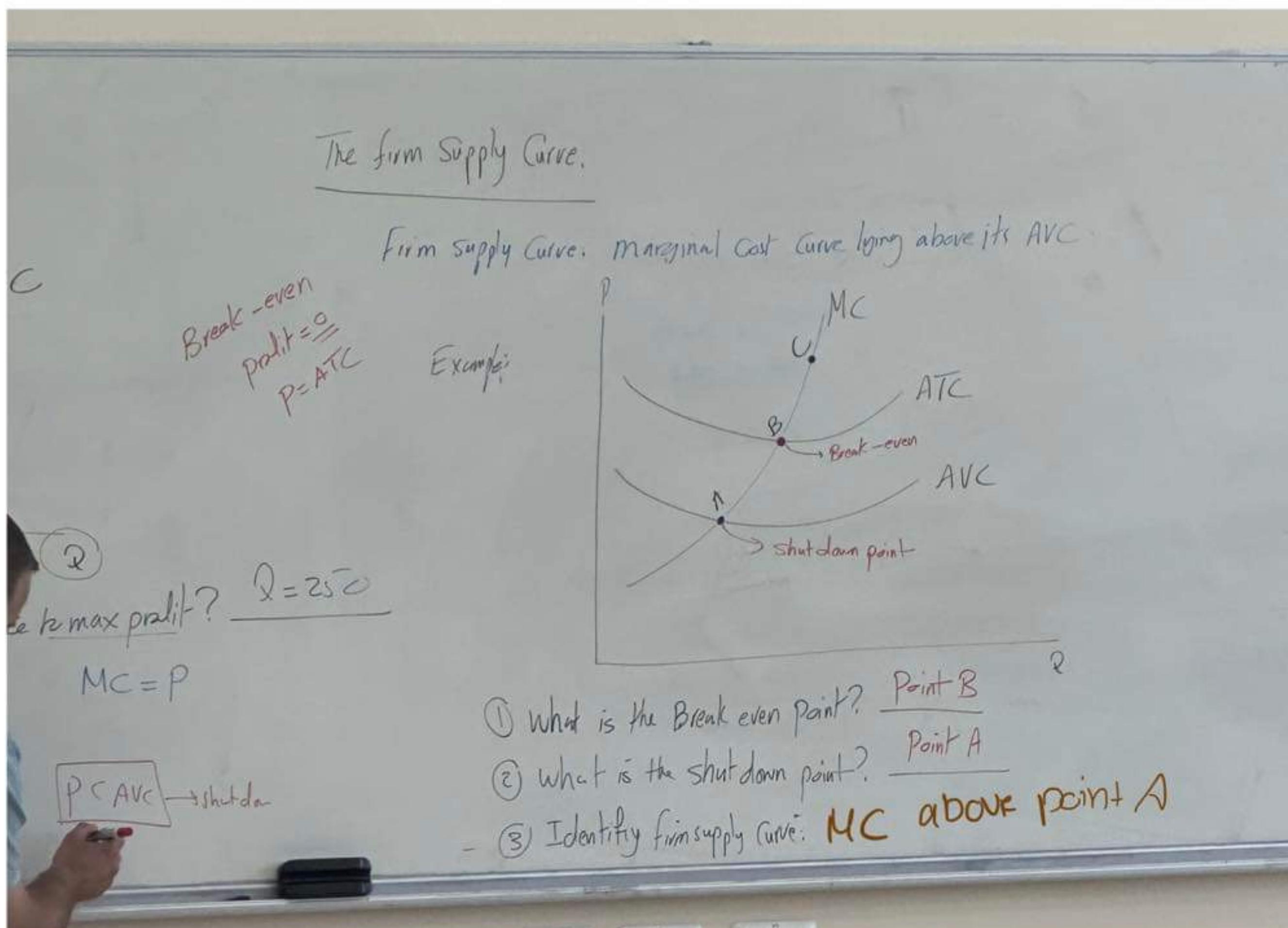
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THE Firm Supply Curve



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CHAPTER 13

Pure Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly

NON 4 SEP

Pure Monopoly

1. Single Seller
2. No Close Substitutes
3. Price Maker
4. Blocked Entry

Barriers to entry: اسفنق عوائق الدخول

1. Economic Barriers to entry
2. Legal Barriers to entry
3. Natural Barriers to entry

اسفونق عوائق دخول اقتصادية

السيطرة على المورد للانتاج اللازم لانتاج السلع

عوائق دخول قانونية (اقياز حكومي)

عوائق دخول طبيعية

Ex of Monopoly

- Electric Company
- Water Company
- Telephone Company

Monopoly Demand Curve

Pure Competition demand Curve

perfectly elastic

$AR = MR = P$

Graph showing a horizontal demand curve labeled D, representing perfect competition. The vertical axis is P and the horizontal axis is Q.

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↶ ↵ ↻ + X ...

Account1

Economic1



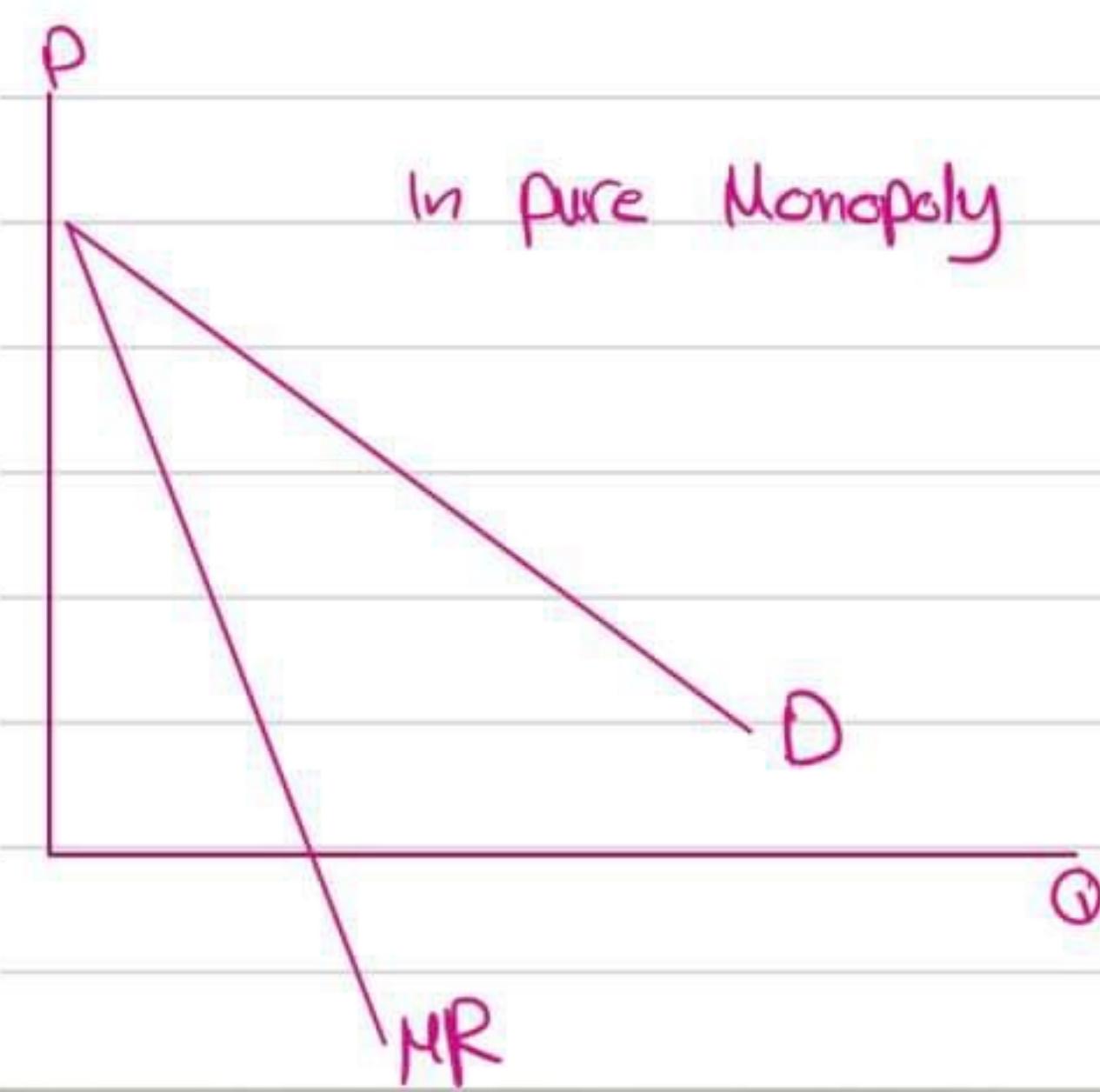
The relationship between MR AND DEMAND Marginal Revenue.

$$\bullet TR = PQ$$

$$\bullet AR = \frac{TR}{Q} \rightarrow \frac{PQ}{Q} \rightarrow AR = P$$

• In pure Monopoly $MR \neq P$
 $MR < P$

$$MR = \frac{\Delta TR}{\Delta Q} \neq P$$



Chapter 13: Pure Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly

Example:- The demand schedule for the product produced by a monopolist is given by:

① Complete the table by computing TR .

Q	P	$TR = P \cdot Q$
1	325	325
2	300	600
3	275	825
4	250	1,000
5	225	1,125
6	200	1,200

② what is the average revenue (AR) when the firm produce 5 units

$$AR = \frac{TR}{Q} = \frac{1125}{5} = 225 = P$$

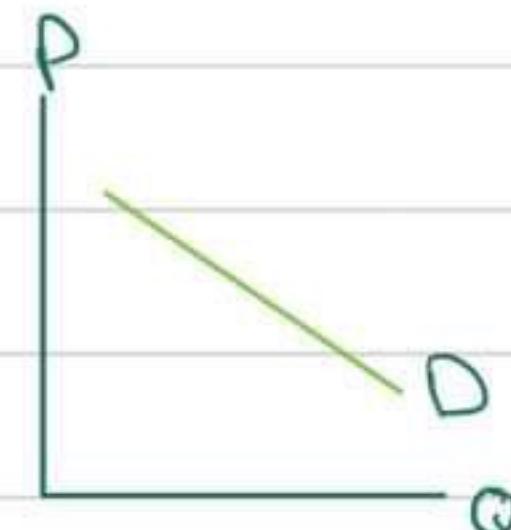
③ what is the marginal revenue (MR) at 4th unit

$$MR = \frac{\Delta TR}{\Delta Q} = \frac{1000 - 325}{4 - 3} = 175$$



- The Nonoplist set prices in the **elastic** region of demand.

when $P \downarrow \rightarrow TR \uparrow$

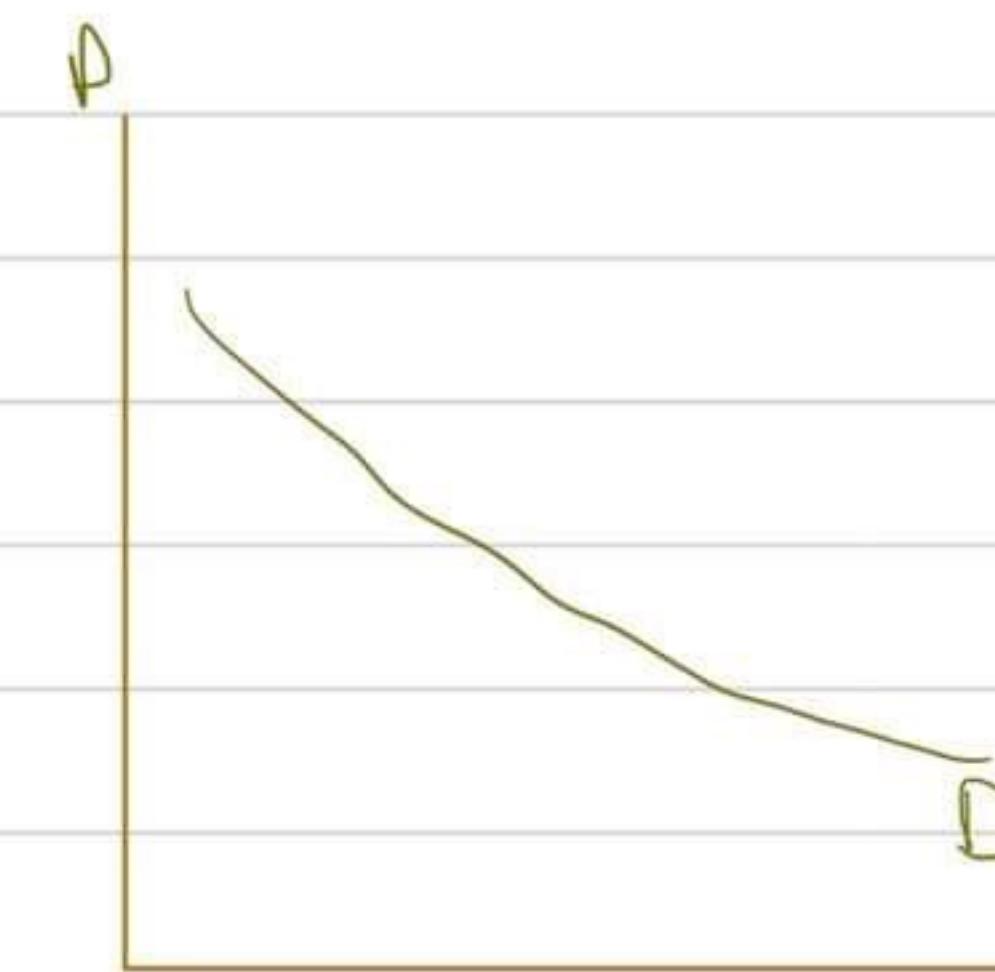


MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION

استئصال انتشار

طريق سعر مطاعم مختلفة، بحسب الملايين، سوق المسارح

- Large number of sellers
- Differentiated product
-
- Easy entry and Exit



Elasticity of demand for Monopolistic competition is more than elasticity of demand for pure monopoly

Economic1

Account1 Economic1

Digopoly

نحو اشكال الناحية
عدة افراد ينتجون (حوال طبيعة) الاجزء . مدعى من الايجار

- 1. Few large producer
- 2. Homogen or differentiation
- 3. Control over prices but mutual inter dependence
- 4. Blocked Entry

لديهم ادوات لـ تحديد اسعارهم فـ كل اعـيار وجد مـعـوق دخـول

FINAL EXAM

- ch : 9
- ch : 10
- ch : 11
- ch : 13

Final Exam:

Ch. 9 : Utility maximization

(Ch 10 : Business and the cost of production
Ch 11 : Pure competition
Ch 13 :)