PRINCIPLES OFMICROECONOMCS (ECON 2010-100) Department of Economics, University Colorado Spring 2013

Classtime: M,W,F: 1:00-1:50 pm Room: CHEM 140

Professor: Charles de **B**rtolome Recitation instructor:

Office hours: M 9:45-10:45am; W10:30-11:30amRecitation time:

Th 1:30 - 2:30 pm. Recitation place:

Office: Econ 203. Office hours:

e-mail: debartol@colorado.edu Office:

Textbook Mankiw, N. Greory, (2009), Principles of Microeconomic 6th Edition) WTH

APLIA ACCESS. Cenage Learning

Buying Aplia on its own is exensive. have negtiated a price of \$108 for the bundle when the book plus Aplia is purchased at the appear microsite:

http://www.ceng.cebrain.com/micro/1-1ATC/IT

Aplia: Each student must enroll in Aplian addition to providing additional learning

materials, there are weekdwizzes on Aplia which will be gaded. Each quits due

by 10am on Monday

The first Aplia guizis due at 10am on Monda January

"Clickers" Each student must buzi > clicker. If you do not alreadown one, ain > clicker may

be purchased at the University Colorado bookstore. Clickers will be used to promote faculty student interaction. The will also be used to get class problems

which will be scored.

Clickers should be restered at https://myCUinfo.colorado.edu

Course description:

Microeconomics is about what gds get produced and at what prices the sold. The individual must decide what gds to buy how much to save and how hard to work. The firm must decide how much to produce and with what technal course explores how the major of the market coordinates these decisions. I

Course Level:The course is an introductory

Concerning

Classroom Behavior:

Students and facultsyach have responsibility maintaining an appropriate learning environment. Those who fail to adhere to such behavioral standards may be subject to discipline. Professional courtessyl sensitivity are especially important with respect to individuals and topics dealwith differences of race, color, culture, religon, creed, politics, veteran's status, used crientation, ender, gender identity and gender expression, are, disability and nationalities. Class rosters are provided to the instructor with the studies of name. I will gladly honor your request to address upby an alternate name or goder pronoun. Please advise me of this preference early the semester so that nay make appropriate changes to myrecords. See policies at

http://www.colorado.edu/policies/classbehavior.htamld at http://www.colorado.edu/studentaffairs/judicialaffairs/code.html#student_code

Harassment Policy

The University of Colorado at Bulder (CU-Bo

COURSE OUTLINE

Date	Topic	Chapter
14, 16, 18 d n	INTRODUCTION Eleven Bg Ideas Scarcity Trade-off. Opportunitycost. Economics as a social science. Positive and normative. Circular flow model. Production possibilitymodel.	1, 2
23,25 .a n	GAINS FROM TRADE Comparative advanteg Specialization. Mutual gains from trade.	3
28, 30 a ln. 1 Feb	DETERMINATION OF THE MARKET PRCE Competitive markets. Individual and market demand curves. Individual and market supplyurves. Equilibrium: Law of Supplyand Demand.	4 (pp. 65-78)
4 Feb	CHANGES N MARKET CONDITIONS Shifts in the demand curve: substitutes and complements. Shifts in the supplycurve.	4 (pp. 78-85)
6, 8 Feb	INTERFERING WITH THE MARKET MECHANISM Coordinatingrole of prices. Inelastic = steep, Elastic = flat. Price-ceilingand price-floors.	6 (pp. 111-121)

11, 13, 15 **Ē**b HOUSEHOLD DECISION-MAKING: BENEFIT MAXIMIZATION (pp. 135-140) Benefit = willingness to pay and pp. 439-441 Consumer surplus Scarcity budget line. Decision-makingmargnal changes. Marginal benefit. Purchase decision rule: "mamal benefit = price" rule Consumer demand curve = mianad benefit curve. Individual net benefit (individual consumer surplus) 18 Feb In-class review 7:00-9:00 pm **FRST MIDTERM** 20 Feb HOUSEHOLD DECISION-MAKING AND SOCETAL GAINS Society's Marginal Benefit Society's Net Benefit (societys consumer surplus) FIRM DECISION-MAKING AND SOCETAL GAINS 22. 25 Feb Marginal changes (pp. 141-144) Marginal cost Production decision rule: "margal cost = price" rule Operatingprofit (producer surplus), margal operatingprofit. **EVALUATING THE MARKET OUTCOME** 27 Feb. 1 Mar 7 Market efficiency First Fundamental Welfare Theory (pp. 145-151) Limitations: equity and pp. 415-420 APPLICATION OF MARKET EFFICIENCY 4, 6 Mar (pp.171-177, 180-189) International trade. 8,11,13,15,18 Marl RMS: PRODUCTON AND COSTS 13 Distinguishing accounting and economic costs. (pp. 259-271) Production function, diminishing arginal product. Marginal Cost, increasing arginal cost. Fixed and Variable Costs. Average and Marinal Costs. Relationship between Averagand Marinal Costs

20 Mar

In-class review

7:00-9:00 pm SECOND NOTERM

22 Mar	FIRM DECISION-MAKING: PROFT MAXIMIZATION Profit maximization Marginal revenue. Entry Competitive firm's demand curve is hopizal Short-run and longun	ON 14 (pp. 279-282)
1, 3, 5 Apr	FIRM DECISION-MAKING: COMPETITIVE FIRM Presence rule of esting firm: "produce if price >= min averægvariable costl'ule Presence rule of new firm: "enter if price >= min averægtotal cost'rule Level rule: 'produce till marignal cost = price'' Firm supplycurve in short-run and longun.	14 (pp. 282-289) e.
8, 10 Apr	MARKET ADJUSTMENT Short-run market supplyurve is upward sloping Long-run market supplyurve is horizontal. In long-run: price = min averægcost. Market dynamics in the short-run and in the lorugn.	14 (pp. 289-293)
12,15,17,19 Ap	r MARKET FAILURE: MONOPOLY Monopoly demand curve is downward sloping Monopoly. marginal revenue < price. Monopolyoutput choice:	15 (pp. 299-313, 318-324)
22,24,26,29 Ap	r MARKET FAILURE: EXTERNAUTIES Divergence of goup and individual incentives. Public policydiscussion	10
1 May	INPUT MARKET: LABOR pORAP,77277)h NV8W,977257-)thàC¢ AB	18