

# Principles of Microeconomics: a Guided Tour

#### INTRODUCTION

- 1 Ten Principles of Economics •
- 2 Thinking Like an Economist
- 3 Interdependence and the Gains from Trade

#### How MARKETSWORK

- 4 The Market Forces of Supply and Demand ·
- 5 Elasticity and Its Application
- 6 Supply, Demand, and Government Policies

#### MARKETS AND WELFARE

- 7 Consumers, Producers, and the Efficiency of Markets
- 8 Application: The Costs of Taxation
- 9 Application: InternationalTrade -

## THE ECONOMICS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

- 10 Externalities
- 11 Public Goods and Common Resources
- 12 The Design of the Tax System

The study of economics is guided by a few big ideas.

Economists view the world as both scientists and policymakers.

The theory of comparative advantage explains how people benefit from economic interdependence.

How does the economy coordinate interdependent economic actors? Through the market forces of supply and demand.

The tools of supply and demand are put to work to examine the effects of various government policies.

Why is the equilibrium of supply and demand desirable for society as a whole? The concepts of consumer and producer surplus explain the efficiency of markets, the costs of taxation, and the benefits of international trade.

Market outcomes are not always efficient, and governments can sometimes remedy market failure.

To fund programs, governments raise revenue through their tax systems, which are designed with an eye toward balancing efficiency and equity.

#### FIRM BEHAVIOR AND THE ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY

- 13 The Costs of Production
- 14 Firms in Competitive Markets
- 15 Monopoly
- 16 Monopolistic Competition
- 17 Oligopoly
- THE ECONOMICS OF LABOR MARKETS
- 18 The Markets for the Factors of Production
- 19 Earnings and Discrimination
- 20 Income Inequality and Poverty

### TOPICS FOR FURTHER STUDY

21 The Theory of Consumer Choice

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22 Frontiers of Microeconomics

The theory of the firm sheds light on the decisions that lie behind supply in competitive markets.

*Firms with market power can cause market outcomes to be inefficient.* 

These chapters examine the special features of labor markets, in which most people earn most of their income.

Additional topics in microeconomics include household decision making, asymmetric information, political economy, and behavioral economics.