Need vs. Want

Free vs. Gratuitous

<u>Need</u> = There are no other substitutes (only basic requirements to survive)

Want –all other things we desire

<u>Free</u> – doesn't cost anything to anyone, "there's not such thing as a free lunch"

<u>Gratuitous</u> – when someone decides to give an item without charging

Scarcity

(4 requirements to qualify)

Scarcity

The fundamental economic problem that results from the combination of society's unlimited wants & limited resources. To be scarce it must be:

- limited
- desirable
- price (or cost)
- relative, not absolute

Economics (definition)

Economics is the study of how we deal with scarce resources given that we have unlimited wants and limited resources

For Quiz know the equation

Economics = Scarcity = unlimited wants > limited availability of resources

Micro vs. Macro

Economics

<u>Micro</u> focuses on small segments of society like individuals or firms

Macro focuses on the economy as a whole and/or large units like markets, governments, etc.

Memory Trick
You use a microscope to see small things

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Factors of Production

FOP'S

Inputs/resources that go into the production process or function to produce goods and services

Capital
Entrepreneurial ability
Land
Labor

Memory Trick
CELLs are the
building blocks of life,
FOP'S are the building
blocks of economics.

Opportunity Cost Vs Accounting Cost

Margin

Opportunity cost - The next highest valued alternative to the activity/product you chose

Accounting costs -- \$ cost (money)

Margin or Marginal = each additional

Adam Smith

Who is he? What Book did he write?

Adam Smith = father or founder of Economics

- Wrote "Wealth of Nations" Which was about the benefits of specialization.

Specialization

Division of Labor

Specialization:

You can increase productivity through division of labor

Division of Labor

Work is divided so each person does fewer tasks than before

^{*}because our Unlimited wants > Limited Resources, society has to make choices about factors of production.