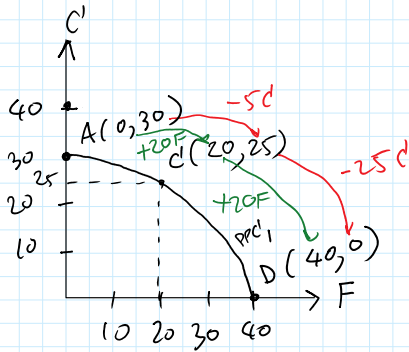


22.01.1a

Fact #4

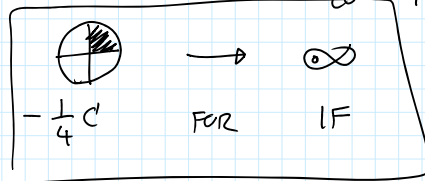
When PPF is not a straight line but concave, it means that opp. cost is not constant, but increasing.



IF he moves From A to c' :

To get 20F, he must give up 5C'

$u \rightarrow 1F, u \rightarrow \frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$  or  $0.25C'$

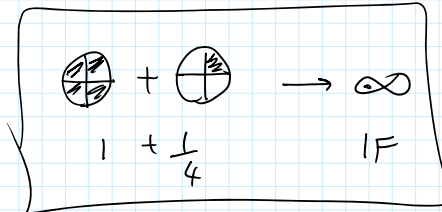


opp. cost is increasing by 5 times !!!

IF he moves From c' to D :

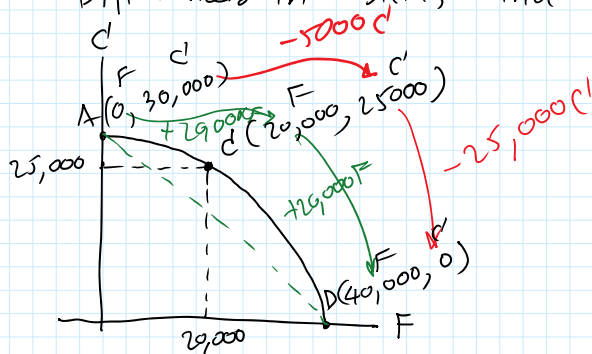
To get 20F, he must give up 25C'

$u \rightarrow 1F, u \rightarrow \frac{25}{20} = 1\frac{1}{4}$  or  $1.25C'$



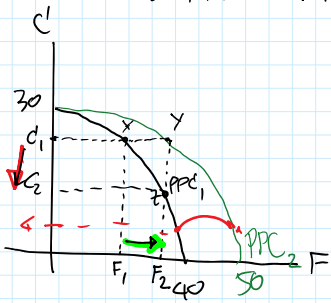
Q: Why opp. cost is increasing ?

A: Differences in skills and specialization leads to concave PPF.

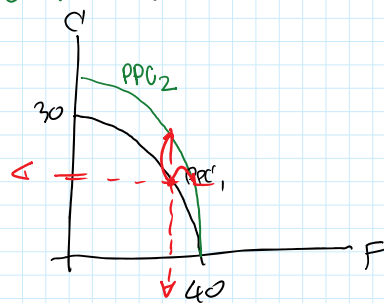


Fact #5

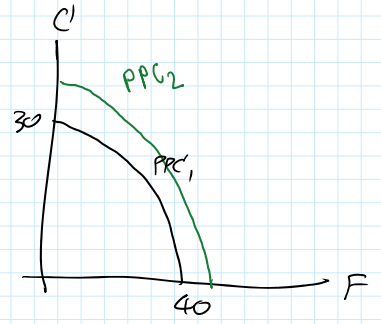
Improvement in production technology matters. It could shift PPC outward.



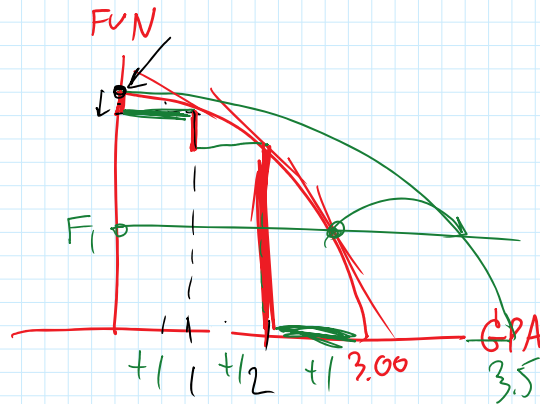
(a) w/ Fishing rod



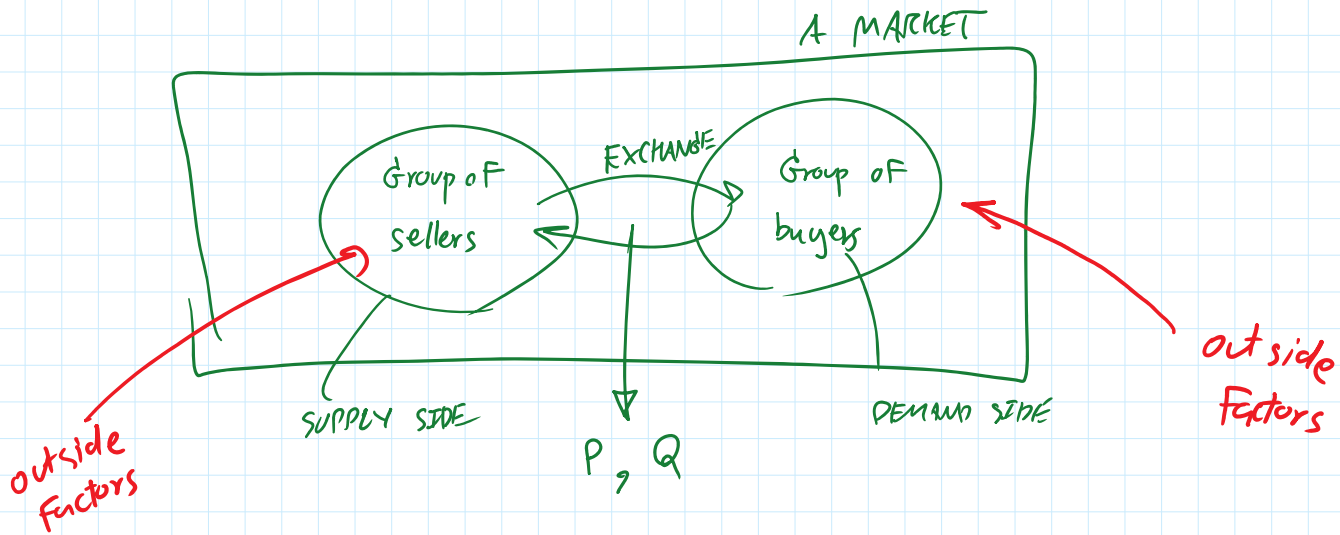
(b) w/ ladder



(c) w/ both Fishing rod and Ladder



# SUPPLY AND DEMAND

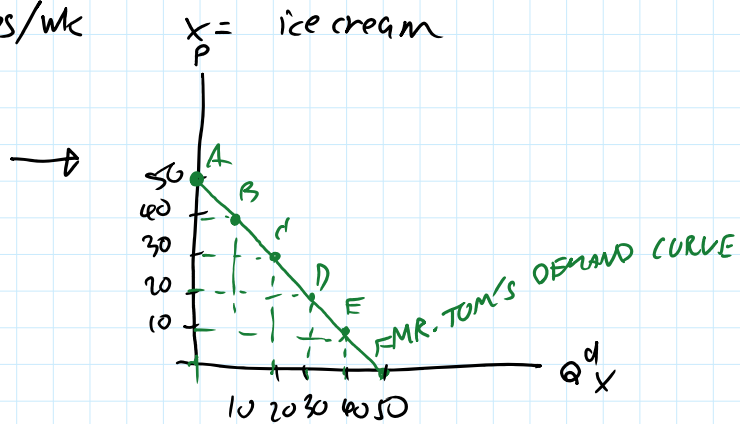


## DEMAND

Quantity demanded = amount of a good or service buyer(s) is (are) willing to buy at a given price level

Mr. Tom's Demand Schedule

	$P_x$ - Price/scoop	$Q_x^d$ - scoops/wk
A	50	0
B	40	10
C	30	20
D	20	30
E	10	40
F	0	50



Demand curve: Graphical representation of "inverse relationship" between Price ( $P_x$ ) and Quantity demanded for good  $x$  ( $Q_x^d$ )

Law of Demand: IF  $P_x \uparrow$ ,  $Q_x^d \downarrow$   
and IF  $P_x \downarrow$ ,  $Q_x^d \uparrow$ , ceteris paribus

↙  
when all other factors  
that can affect  
demand are holding  
constant.