



B.E. International Program

Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University



EE 211 PRINCIPLES OF MICROECONOMICS

- Semester:** 1/2013 (August 13 – December 18, 2013)
- Instructors:** Dr. Phongthorn Wrasai, Class Coordinator
(Section 046401 or Sec. 1; Sec 046402 or Sec.2)
Office: Room 471, 4th Floor or B.E. Office, 5th Floor
E-mail: pwrasai@econ.tu.ac.th, pwrasai@gmail.com
Office hours: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11.00-13.00 or by appointment
- Dr. Kaewkwan Tangtipongkul (Section 046403 or Sec. 3)
Office: Room 458, 4th Floor,
Email: kaewkwan@econ.tu.ac.th
Office hours: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11.00-13.00 or by appointment
- Lecture Time:** Tuesdays & Thursdays, 08:00-09:30 (Sec.1); 09:30-11:00 (Sec.2-3)
- Lecture Venue:** Room 303, Faculty of Economics (Sec. 1 and Sec. 2)
Room 304, Faculty of Economics (Sec. 3)

Course Description:

The principles of microeconomics regarding value, price, resource allocation, introduction to theories of consumption and production with an emphasis on factors determining demand and supply of goods and services, determination of prices and efficiency of resource allocation in perfectly and imperfectly competitive markets; Basic theories regarding factor market and introductory concepts of market failures.

Evaluation:

Quizzes	(8+2)%
Homeworks	0 %
Group's Conduct and Manner	5 %
Midterm Exam	35 %
Final Exam	45 %

Academic Honesty:

You are expected to be honest in all of your academic work. Copying is plagiarism and will be treated as an honor code violation. Potential sanctions include failure in the course and suspension from the university.

Quizzes (8 points + 2 merit points)

There will be altogether four quizzes, two before midterm and another two after midterm. Each counts for 2 points. So students can expect 8 points from the prepared Quizzes.

However, the pop-up quiz is possible in certain conditions. Please see below the rules of pop-up quizzes. If the pop-up quiz is never used, all students in the group will be awarded 2 merit points automatically.

Conduct and Manner (5 points)

Ethics is all above everything, far more valuable than merely subject knowledge. Accordingly, plagiarism and cheating, including any possible plagiarism and cheating, will be subject to penalties as stated in the University Regulations. More importantly, to achieve overall objectives of learning, it is strongly advised that all students of EE211 classes behave in proper manner with socially acceptable and right conduct.

Below is advised code of conduct to be performed in EE211 classes. Achieving and maintaining the code of conduct throughout the course will surely be awarded.

1. **Behave.** Other socially acceptable manner should be practiced here. Only students with polite dress are allowed to enter the classroom.
2. **Be punctual.** Class starts at 8:30 am for Sec.1 and 9:30 am for Sec. 2 and 3. Yet it is understood that students may have continuing classes that cause delay. It is acceptable if it is a few minutes late. But unnecessary delay should be avoided. Even if students are on time, they are advised not to leave the room without unnecessary purposes.
3. **No mobile phones used.** This includes silent mode, message sending, LINE, and all social network communication that would interfere teaching and learning. Should any mobile phone ring, a pop-up closed-book quiz will be given to all students in the group. Score earned from the quiz will be counted toward the course evaluation. However, if students can behave and keep mobiles away, the two merit points will be awarded to everyone in the group.

Important Dates:

Class Begins	Tuesday, 13 August
Adding and Dropping Course	13-27 August
Midterm Exam Period	30 September- 5 October (No Lectures)
Midterm Exam	Thursday 5 October, 09:30-12:30 (3 hours)
Course Withdrawal	16-21 October
Class Ends	Thursday 28 November
Final Exam	Wednesday 18 December, 13:30-16:30 (3 hours)

Main Text:

Krugman, P. and Robin Wells, *Microeconomics*. 2nd ed. Worth Publishers, 2008. (Hereafter, KW)

Other Recommended Texts:

Frank, R.H. *Microeconomics and Behavior*. 8th ed. McGraw-Hill, 2010.

Krugman, P. and Robin Wells, *Microeconomics*. 2nd ed. Worth Publishers, 2008. (Hereafter, KW)

Lipsey, R.G., C.T.S. Ragan, and P.A. Storer. *Economics*, 13th ed. Pearson Addison Wesley, 2008.

Mankiw, N.G. *Principle of Microeconomics*, 5th ed. Thompson South-Western, 2009.

Note: The list is provided in alphabetical order; it does not indicate which one is preferred.

Supplementary Reading (for fun):

Frank, Robert. *The Economic Naturalist: In Search of Explanations for Everyday Enigmas* (Paperback). Basic Books (April 7, 2008). More information about his nice writings, visit <http://www.robert-h-frank.com/links.html>

Harcourt, Tim, *The Airport Economist*, Crows Nest: Allen & Unwin, 2008.
(URL: <http://www.theairporeconomist.com/>)

Harford, Tim. *The Undercover Economist: Exposing Why the Rich Are Rich, the Poor Are Poor--and Why You Can Never Buy a Decent Used Car!* Random House Trade Paperbacks (January 30, 2007).

Levitt D. [Steven](#) and [Stephen J. Dubner](#). *Freakonomics: A Rogue Economist Explores the Hidden Side of Everything*, William Morrow; Revised & Expand, Roughcut edition, 2006.

Marshall Jevons, *Murder at the Margin*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1978, 1993.
The Fatal Equilibrium, New York: Balantine Books, 1985.
A Deadly Indifference, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1995.

[Wheelan](#), Charles. *Naked Economics: Undressing the Dismal Science*. W. W. Norton & Company (September 2003)

Movies:

"A Beautiful Mind" Universal Studios, 2001.
 "Norma Rae" Trimark, 1979, video released 2001.
 "Speed" Twentieth-Century Fox, 1994.
 "The Rainmaker", Paramount 1997
 "Erin Brockovich" Universal, 2000.
 "Hero" Miramax, 2004.
 "Day After Tomorrow", Fox 2004.
 An Inconvenient Truth (2006)

Some Useful Links

Student Resources for Frank's text:

http://highered.mcgraw-hill.com/sites/0073375942/student_view0/

Student Resources for KW's text:

<http://bcs.worthpublishers.com/krugmanwellsmicro2/default.asp>

Student Resources for Lipsey et al.'s text:

http://wps.aw.com/aw_lipseyrast_economics_13/76/19534/5000899.cw/index.html

Student Resources for Mankiw's text:

http://websites.swlearning.com/cgi-wadsworth/course_products_wp.pl?fid=M20b&product_isbn_issn=9780324589986&discipline_number=414

Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences:

http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/economics/shortfacts.html

Robert H. Frank: <http://www.robert-h-frank.com/>

Econ Ph.D. Net: <http://www.econphd.net/>

Hal R. Varian: <http://people.ischool.berkeley.edu/~hal/>

The Official Paul Krugman Web Page: <http://economistsview.typepad.com/>

The Undercover Economist: <http://timharford.com>

The Airport Economist : <http://www.theairporeconomist.com>

The Economist Magazine: <http://www.economist.com>

Dan Ariely: <http://danariely.com/>

Idea Worth Spreading: www.ted.com

Study Plan:

1. What is Economics All About? (3 hours)

Aug 13, 15

- 1.1) What is Economics?
- 1.2) The Basic Economic Problems
- 1.3) Production Possibility Curve (PPC)
 - 1.3.1) Assumptions
 - 1.3.2) An Illustration of Scarcity, Choice and Opportunity Costs Using the PPC
 - 1.3.3) Economic Growth and Changes in the PPC

- 1.3.4) Exchange and Gains from Trade, Explained by the PPC
- 1.4) Tools used in Microeconomics
 - 1.4.1) Equilibrium Analysis
 - 1.4.2) Comparative Static Analysis
 - 1.4.3) Constrained Optimization
- 1.5) Methodology of Studying Economics
 - 1.5.1) Economics as a Science
 - 1.5.2) How Theories are Developed
 - 1.5.3) Positive Vs. Normative Statements

Read: Frank, ch. 1; KW, chs. 1-2; Lipsey, chs. 1-2; Mankiw, chs. 1-2

2. Demand, Supply, and Equilibrium (6 hours)

Aug 20, 22, 27, 29

- **What Gives with the Price of Rice?**
- **IS Support a Good Thing?**
- 2.1) Market: Meaning and Components
- 2.2) Demand: Buyers' Behavior
 - 2.2.1) Meaning
 - 2.2.2) Law of Demand
 - 2.2.3) Individual and Market Demands
 - 2.2.4) The Distinction of "*Change in Quantity Demanded*" and "*Change in Demand*"
 - 2.2.5) The Determinants of Demand
- 2.3) Supply: Sellers' Behavior
 - 2.3.1) Meaning
 - 2.3.2) Law of Supply
 - 2.3.3) Firm and Market Supplies
 - 2.3.4) The Distinction of "*Change in Quantity Supplied*" and "*Change in Supply*"
 - 2.3.5) The Determinants of Supply
- 2.4) Market Equilibrium: When Demand and Supply Meet
 - 2.4.1) Meaning and How to Determine the Equilibrium
 - 2.4.2) Shocking the Equilibrium and Adjustments
 - a) When demand curve shifts
 - b) When supply curve shifts
 - c) When both demand and supply curve simultaneously shift

Read: Mankiw, ch. 4; Lipsey, ch. 3; KW, ch. 3; Frank, chs. 2 and 4

3. Elasticity and Its Applications (3 hours)

Sept 3, 5

- 3.1) Elasticity of Demand: Meaning, Measurement and Determinants
 - 3.1.1) Price Elasticity of Demand
 - 3.1.2) Income Elasticity of Demand
 - 3.1.3) Cross Price Elasticity of Demand
- 3.2) Elasticity of Supply: Meaning, Measurement and Determinants

Read: Mankiw, ch. 5; Lipsey, ch. 4; KW, ch. 6; Frank, chs. 2 and 4

4. Consumers, Producers, and the Efficiency of Markets (3 hours)**Sept 10, 12**

- 4.1) Consumer Surplus
 - 4.1.1) Willingness to Pay (WTP)
 - 4.1.2) Using the Demand Curve to Measure Consumer Surplus
 - 4.1.3) How a Lower Price Raises Consumer Surplus
 - 4.1.4) What Does Consumer Surplus Measure?
- 4.2) Producer Surplus
 - 4.2.1) Cost and the Willingness to Sell
 - 4.2.2) Using the Supply Curve to Measure Producer Surplus
 - 4.2.3) How a Higher Price Raises Producer Surplus
 - 4.2.4) What Does Producer Surplus Measure
- 4.3) Market Efficiency

Read: Mankiw, ch. 7; Lipsey, chs. 6 and 12; KW, ch. 4; Frank, chs. 2 and 4

5. Applications on Demand, Supply, and Government Policies (3 hours)**Sept 17, 19**

- 5.1) Price Controls
 - 5.1.1) Ceiling Price
 - 5.1.2) Floor Price
- 5.2) Effects of Taxation
 - 5.2.1) A Unit Tax on Producers
 - 5.2.2) A Unit Tax on Consumers
- 5.3) Effects of Subsidy Given to Producers
- 5.4) Applications on International Trade
 - 5.4.1) Import Tariffs
 - 5.4.2) Quotas
 - 5.4.3) Subsidies

Read: Mankiw, ch. 6; Frank, chs. 2 and 4; KW, chs. 5 and 7; Lipsey, ch. 5

6. The Theory of Consumer Choice (9 hours)**Sep 24, 26, Oct 8, 10, 15, 17**

- **Why Do You Like What You Like?**
 - **How much of What You Like Should You Buy?**
 - **Does It Pay to Raise Prices?**
- 6.1) Utility Theory (or Cardinal Approach)
 - 6.1.1) The Meaning of Utility
 - 6.1.2) Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility
 - 6.1.3) Relationship between Total Utility and Marginal Utility
 - 6.1.4) Consumers' Equilibrium (or Rational Spending Rule) and Change in Equilibrium
 - 6.2) Indifference Curves Theory (or Ordinal Approach)
 - 6.2.1) What a Consumer Wants
 - a) The Meaning of Indifference Curve
 - b) Properties of Indifference Curve

- c) Slope of Indifference Curve and Marginal Rate of Substitution (MRS)
- 6.2.2) What the Consumer Can Afford
 - a) Budget Line: Meaning, Slope, and Change in Budget Line
- 6.2.3) How the Consumer Optimally Chooses
 - a) Consumer Equilibrium and Change in Equilibrium
- 6.3) Derivation of an Individual Demand Curve Using Indifference Curves and Budget Lines
- 6.4) How a Consumer Responds to Change in Price: Substitution and Income Effects (Hicksian Approach)
- 6.5) Applications
 - 6.5.1) In Cash Vs. In Kind
 - 6.5.2) Vouchers Vs. Subsidy
 - 6.5.3) Work Vs. Leisure
 - 6.5.4) Consume Today Vs. Consume Tomorrow

Read: Frank, chs. 3-4; KW, chs. 10-11; Lipsey, ch. 6 (& appendix); Mankiw, ch. 21

7. Production and Cost in the Short-Run (3 hours)

Oct 22, 24

- **Can They Make It Better and Cheaper?**

- 7.1) Firm and the Objectives of Production
- 7.2) Production Functions
- 7.3) Distinction between Short-run and Long-run
- 7.4) Production Function in the Short-run
 - 7.4.1) Total Product (TP), Average Product (AP), Marginal Product (MP)
 - 7.4.2) Relationship of TP, AP, and MP
 - 7.4.3) Law of Diminishing Returns
 - 7.4.4) Stage of Production
- 7.5) The Meaning of Costs
 - 7.5.1) Economic and Accounting Costs
 - 7.5.2) Sunk Costs
 - 7.5.3) Private and Social Costs
- 7.6) Relationship between Costs and Production
- 7.7) Short-run Costs of Production: TFC, TVC, TC, AFC, AVC, ATC, MC, and their relationship

Read: Frank, chs. 9-10; KW, ch. 12; Lipsey, ch. 7; Mankiw, ch. 13

8. Production in the Long-Run (3 hours)

Oct 29, 31

- 8.1) Isoquant
- 8.2) Isocost
- 8.3) Least Cost Combination
- 8.4) Expansion Path
- 8.5) The Meaning of Returns to Scale
- 8.6) Long-run Costs of Production: LTC, LAC, LMC
- 8.7) Relationship between Expansion Path and LTC
- 8.8) Relationship between Long-run and Short-run Costs

- 8.9) Economies and Diseconomies of Scale
- 8.10) Economies of Scope
- 8.11) Learning by Doing

Read: Frank, chs. 9-10; KW, ch. 12; Lipsey, ch. 8

9. Market Structure (9 hours)

Nov 5, 7, 12, 14, 19, 21

- **How Many Tons of Rices Should a Rice Farmer Grow?**
- **How Do Firms Play Monopoly?**
- **Why Did Your Ticket Cost So-Much Less Than Mine?**
- **Is Competition Always the Same? If Not, Why Not?**
- 9.1) Meaning
- 9.2) Structure of Perfect and Imperfect Markets
- 9.3) Producer's Objectives
- 9.4) The Meanings of Profits and Loss
- 9.5) Profit Maximization
 - 9.5.1) TR-TC Approach
 - 9.5.2) MR-MC Approach
- 9.6) Perfectly Competitive Market**
 - 9.6.1) The Nature of Demand, TR, MR, AR and Their Relationships
 - 9.6.2) Short-run Equilibrium
 - 9.6.3) Derivation of Firm's and Market's Short-run Supply Curves
 - 9.6.4) Long-run Equilibrium
- 9.7) Monopoly**
 - 9.7.1) Causes of Monopoly
 - 9.7.2) The Nature of Demand, TR, MR, AR and Their Relationships
 - 9.7.3) Short-run Equilibrium Vs. Long-run Equilibrium
 - 9.7.4) Economic Effects of Monopoly
 - 9.7.5) Regulated Monopoly
 - a) Fair-return Price
 - b) Ideal Price
 - 9.7.6) Price Discrimination
 - a) First-degree Price Discrimination
 - b) Second-degree Price Discrimination
 - c) Third-degree Price Discrimination
- 9.8) Comparison between Perfect Competition and Monopoly

Read: Frank, chs. 11-12; KW, chs. 13-14; Lipsey, chs. 9-10, 13; Mankiw, chs. 14-15

10. Factor Markets: a Brief Introduction (1 ½ hours)

Nov 26

- 10.1) Demand for factor as a derived demand
- 10.2) The firm's demand for a factor
- 10.3) The supply of a factor
- 10.4) Determination of factor prices

Read: Browning, ch. 16; KW, ch. 20; Lipsey, ch. 13; Perloff, ch. 15.1-15.3

11. Market Failure (1 ½ hours)

Nov 28

- **When Does the Invisible Hand Fail?**

11.1) Meaning and Characteristics

11.2) Origins of Market Failure

11.2.1) Monopoly Power

11.2.2) Public Goods

11.2.3) Externalities

11.2.4) Asymmetric Information

11.3) Consequences of Market Failure

11.4) Correction of Failure and Imperfections: Government or Private sector

Read: Frank, chs. 16-17; KW, chs. 17-18, Lipsey, Ch. 16; Mankiw, chs. 10-11, and 22

Watch: “Erin Brockovich” , “Day After Tomorrow” .

“The purpose of studying economics is not to acquire a set of ready-made answers to economic questions, but to learn how to avoid being deceived by economists.”

Joan Robinson, 1903-1983