Unit 2

<b>Essential Question:</b>	What are the important broad economic concepts?	
4. People create economic systems to influence choices and incentives.		
	Economic Systems are a means of a society answering the three basic economic questions:  1)  2)  3)	
	<ul> <li>Coordinating the needs of the people in a society takes the cooperation of many people involved</li> <li>There are, written and unwritten that guide people's behavior by adding to trade in certain ways</li> </ul>	
	Command Economy	
	The answers the three basic economic questions for everybody.	
	Traditional Economy	
	The three basic economic questions are answered	
	Market Economy	
	The determines the answers to the three basic economic questions	
5. People gain from trade voluntarily.		
	<ul> <li>People will trade when they believe the trade will</li> <li>Like any Rational Choice, trade is another</li> </ul>	
	Economic Systems are about trade, and therefore about	
6. People's Choices Hay	re Consequences for the Future.	
on respect states	Every decision has side effects both direct and indirect (these are called)	
	These secondary effects, where predictable, are	
	When these secondary effects are not predicted the will result in	
	In a Market economy, whenever any information is unknown or unavailable in the decision making process, it is considered a ""	
	A <u>Market Failure</u> occurs whenever any of the requirements for a competitive market	
	(such as, adequate competition, knowledge of prices and opportunities) are	
	n you made a choice and afterwards realized that there was an extra benefit you hadn't thought of? ktra benefit ahead of time, what would you have done differently?	

What was one time when you made a choice and afterwards realized that there was an extra <i>cost</i> you hadn't thought of? If you knew about the extra cost ahead of time, what would you have done differently?		
you knew about the extr	a cost aneau of time, what would you have done unierently:	
	Because people behave, the institutions such as government	
	and businesses will make choices expecting secondary effects that will	
	<ul> <li>In this way, creating these secondary effects amounts to changing the incentive as per rule</li> </ul>	
	#3	
7. Economic thinking is	marginal thinking.	
	Marginal is the economists' term for ""	
	In economics, decisions are made "" – "How much benefit will I	
	gain from one more of <the am="" considering="" i="" item="">?"</the>	
	• Remember, as long as Marginal Benefit ≥ Marginal Cost (MB ≥ MC), we	
	<del></del>	
	(See the example of Park Hopper passes to Disney World)	
8. The value of a good or service is affected by people's choices.		
	Value is; it is determined by the preferences of the and	
	Keeping in mind rule #2, people seek to while	
	Therefore, the value of any given is based on any individual person's	
	evaluation of the	
	This includes the decision to AND the decision to	
9. The test of a theory is its ability to predict.		
	Theories differ from laws in that theories have not been tested on every single possibility	
	• In economics, most of what is dealt with is theory since only MOST people behave in	
	predictable ways	
	Theories and models are the basis for and is what makes	
	economics	
Summary		