

READY NOTES

for use with

ECONOMICS

David C. Colander

READY NOTES

for use with

ECONOMICS

David C. Colander
Middlebury College

IRWIN

Burr Ridge, Illinois
Boston, Massachusetts
Sydney, Australia

©Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1993

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America.

ISBN 0-256-13498-7

4 5 6 7 8 9 0 MG 9 8 7 6 5 4

READY NOTES

for use with

ECONOMICS

Ready Notes for use with
ECONOMICS
David C. Colander

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| T-1 | Production possibility curve table and graph (1-2) | 1 |
| T-2 | Efficiency and inefficiency (1-3) | 2 |
| T-3 | Slopes of curves (1-B3) | 3 |
| T-4 | From individual demands to a market demand curve (2-4) | 4 |
| T-5 | Shifts in demand versus movement along a demand curve (2-5) | 5 |
| T-6 | Transformation of factors of production into consumable goods (2-6) | 6 |
| T-7 | From a supply table to a supply curve (2-8) | 7 |
| T-8 | Shifts in supply versus movement along a supply curve (2-9) | 8 |
| T-9 | The marriage of supply and demand (2-11) | 9 |
| T-10 | Example of a shift in demand (2-12) | 10 |
| T-11 | Example of a shift in supply (2-13) | 11 |
| T-12 | Supply, demand, and changing oil prices (2-14) | 12 |
| T-13 | Socialist countries in transition (3-1) | 13 |
| T-14 | Diagrammatic representation of the U.S. economy (4-2) | 14 |
| T-15 | Importance and size of various types of business (4-3) | 15 |
| T-16 | Firms by number of employees (4-4) | 16 |
| T-17 | Forms of business (4-6) | 17 |
| T-18 | Median household income by type of household, race, and region (4-8) | 18 |
| T-19 | Income and expenses of state and local governments (4-10) | 19 |
| T-20 | Pie diagram of federal government (4-11) | 20 |
| T-21 | Population and output map of the world: North & South America (5-1) | 21 |
| T-22 | Population and output map of the world: Africa, Asia, Australia, & Europe (5-1) | 22 |
| T-23 | Flows of trade in world energy (5-2) | 23 |
| T-24 | Per capita consumption of different commodities, 1990 (5-3) | 24 |
| T-25 | U.S. trade balance (5-5) | 25 |
| T-26 | Multinational corporations (5-6) | 26 |
| T-27 | Map of EEC countries (5-7) | 27 |
| T-28 | U.S. business cycles (6-1) | 28 |
| T-29 | Business cycle phases (6-3) | 29 |
| T-30 | Unemployment rate since 1900 (6-4) | 30 |
| T-31 | Unemployment/employment figures (6-5) | 31 |
| T-32 | Unemployment by microeconomic subcategories, 1991 (6-6) | 32 |
| T-33 | Price level and inflation (6-7) | 33 |
| T-34 | Composition of CPI (6-8) | 34 |
| T-35 | Demand-pull and cost-push inflation (6-9) | 35 |

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| T-36 | The circular flow (7-2) | 36 |
| T-37 | Movements of U.S. GDP since 1950 (7-4) | 37 |
| T-38 | Breakdown of GDP for selected countries (7-9) | 38 |
| T-39 | From GDP to disposable personal income (7-11) | 39 |
| T-40 | Unemployment in the Classical model (8-1) | 40 |
| T-41 | The equality of production (aggregate supply) and expenditures (aggregate demand) (8-2) | 41 |
| T-42 | The long-run Classical model (8-3) | 42 |
| T-43 | Keynes's challenge to the Classical story (8-4) | 43 |
| T-44 | The Classical AS/AD model (8-5) | 44 |
| T-45 | The partial equilibrium adjustment story and the problem of interdependent AS and AD curves (8-A1) . . | 45 |
| T-46 | The aggregate production curve (9-1) | 46 |
| T-47 | Graph of consumption function (9-3) | 47 |
| T-48 | Savings table, savings function, and consumption function (9-4) | 48 |
| T-49 | Aggregate expenditures (9-6) | 49 |
| T-50 | Comparing AE to AP (9-7) | 50 |
| T-51 | Solving for equilibrium graphically (9-8) | 51 |
| T-52 | The income adjustment mechanism (9-10) | 52 |
| T-53 | Shifts in the aggregate expenditures curve (9-11) | 53 |
| T-54 | The first five steps of four multipliers (9-12) | 54 |
| T-55 | Two different expenditure functions and two different shifts in autonomous expenditures (9-13) | 55 |
| T-56 | The Keynesian model in AS/AD curves (9-14) | 56 |
| T-57 | The relationship between the AS/AD model and the AE/AP model (9-15) | 57 |
| T-58 | Fiscal policy (10-1) | 58 |
| T-59 | Fighting a recession (10-2) | 59 |
| T-60 | Government expenditures and taxes (10-5) | 60 |
| T-61 | War finance: expansionary fiscal policy (10-6) | 61 |
| T-62 | Decrease in fluctuations in the economy (10-7) | 62 |
| T-63 | Present value of money in the future (11-8) | 63 |
| T-64 | The Classical view of the financial sector (11-9) | 64 |
| T-65 | The Keynesian view of the financial sector (11-10) | 65 |
| T-66 | Components of M ₂ and M ₁ (12-1) | 66 |
| T-67 | The money-creating process (12-3) | 67 |
| T-68 | The Federal Reserve system (13-1) | 68 |
| T-69 | Expansionary and contractionary money policy and the aggregate expenditure curve (13-3) | 69 |
| T-70 | Keynesian monetary policy in the circular flow (13-4) | 70 |
| T-71 | The evolution of Keynesian and Classical thinking (14-1) | 71 |
| T-72 | A schematic representation of crowding out (14-2) | 72 |
| T-73 | Partial crowding out (14-3) | 73 |
| T-74 | Keynesian and supply-side explanations of a tax cut (14-4) | 74 |

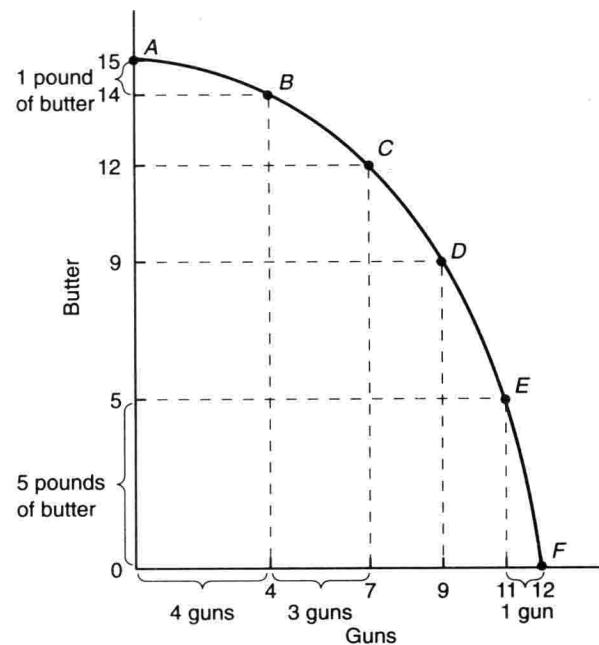
| | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| T-75 | The Phillips curve trade-off (15-1) | 75 |
| T-76 | The breakdown of the Phillips curve relationship, 1961-1981 (15-2) | 76 |
| T-77 | The long-run and the short-run Phillips curve (15-4) | 77 |
| T-78 | The Classical view of the Phillips curve trade-off (15-5) | 78 |
| T-79 | The Classical explanation of stagflation (15-6) | 79 |
| T-80 | Getting out of stagflation (15-7) | 80 |
| T-81 | The net effect of monetary policy on exchange rates (16) | 81 |
| T-82 | The net effect of monetary policy on the trade balance (16) | 82 |
| T-83 | The net effect of fiscal policy on exchange rates (16) | 83 |
| T-84 | The net effect of fiscal policy on the trade deficit (16) | 84 |
| T-85 | The effect of expansionary monetary and fiscal policy on international goals (16-1) | 85 |
| T-86 | Macroeconomic policy dilemmas (17-1) | 86 |
| T-87 | U.S. budget deficits and debt (18-1) | 87 |
| T-88 | U.S. deficits and debt relative to GDP (18-2) | 88 |
| T-89 | Federal interest payments relative to GDP (18-3) | 89 |
| T-90 | Projection of workers compared with Social Security retirees (18-4) | 90 |
| T-91 | Relation of exports and imports to GDP in selected countries, 1990 (20-1) | 91 |
| T-92 | U.S. imports and exports by commodity (20-2) | 92 |
| T-93 | U.S. exports and imports by region (20-3) | 93 |
| T-94 | Absolute advantage: the United States and Saudi Arabia (20-4) | 94 |
| T-95 | Tariff rates: U.S., EEC, and Japan (20-8) | 95 |
| T-96 | The balance of payments account: 1987, 1990 (21-1) | 96 |
| T-97 | The supply and demand for francs (21-2) | 97 |
| T-98 | The J-curve (21-3) | 98 |
| T-99 | Comparing the United States and China by output and population (22-1) | 99 |
| T-100 | Statistics on developing, middle-income, and developed countries (22-2) | 100 |
| T-101 | Growth rates — groupings of countries (22-3) | 101 |
| T-102 | Inflation rates of developing countries in various developing regions (22-5) | 102 |
| T-103 | Planning in a centrally planned and in a market economy (23-1) | 103 |
| T-104 | The structure of the central planning system in the Soviet Union in the 1980s (23-2) | 104 |
| T-105 | Market demand curve versus individual firm demand curve (23-1) | 105 |
| T-106 | Marginal cost, marginal revenue, and price (23-2) | 106 |
| T-107 | Costs relevant to a firm (23-4) | 107 |
| T-108 | Determining profits graphically (23-5) | 108 |
| T-109 | Determination of profits by total cost and total revenue curves (23-6) | 109 |
| T-110 | The shutdown decision (23-7) | 110 |
| T-111 | Market response to an increase in demand (23-8) | 111 |
| T-112 | Market response to a technological improvement (23-9) | 112 |

| | | |
|-------|---|-----|
| T-113 | Market with specialized inputs responds to a decreased demand (23-10) | 113 |
| T-114 | Three real-world examples (23-11) | 114 |
| T-115 | Welfare loss from deviation from competition (23-12) | 115 |
| T-116 | Monopolistic profit maximization (24-1) | 116 |
| T-117 | Determining the monopolist's price and output graphically (24-2) | 117 |
| T-118 | Finding the monopolist's price and output (24-3) | 118 |
| T-119 | Monopolist makes a profit (24-4) | 119 |
| T-120 | Two other monopoly cases (24-5) | 120 |
| T-121 | A normal versus a perfectly price-discriminating monopolist (24-7) | 121 |
| T-122 | A welfare loss from monopoly (24-8) | 122 |
| T-123 | The rent-seeking loss from monopoly (24-9) | 123 |
| T-124 | The spectrum of market structures (25-1) | 124 |
| T-125 | Concentration ratios and the Herfindahl index (25-3) | 125 |
| T-126 | Monopolistic competition (25-4) | 126 |
| T-127 | A comparison of perfect and monopolistic competition (25-5) | 127 |
| T-128 | Advertising and economies of scale (25-6) | 128 |
| T-129 | The kinked demand curve (25-7) | 129 |
| T-130 | A comparison of various market structures (25-8) | 130 |
| T-131 | True cost efficiency and the lazy monopolist (26-2) | 131 |
| T-132 | Movement away from competitive markets (26-3) | 132 |
| T-133 | Efficiency and regulation of natural monopolies (26-4) | 133 |
| T-134 | AT&T: before and after divestiture (27-1) | 134 |
| T-135 | Mergers in the United States since 1892 (27-2) | 135 |
| T-136 | The good/bad paradox (28-1) | 136 |
| T-137 | The price of corn from 1900 to 1990 (28-2) | 137 |
| T-138 | Parity price compared to actual price, 1910-1990 (28-3) | 138 |
| T-139 | A price support system (28-4) | 139 |
| T-140 | Alternative methods of government price supports (28-5) | 140 |
| T-141 | The effect of a minimum wage (29-2) | 141 |
| T-142 | The effect of an externality (30-1) | 142 |
| T-143 | Regulation through taxing (30-2) | 143 |
| T-144 | The sin tax alternative (30-3) | 144 |
| T-145 | Global warming statistics (31-1) | 145 |
| T-146 | A Lorenz curve of U.S. income (1990) (32-1) | 146 |
| T-147 | Lorenz curve for United States: 1929, 1970, and 1990 (32-2) | 147 |
| T-148 | U.S. Income distribution compared to other countries (32-4) | 148 |
| T-149 | Per capita GDP in various countries, 1985 (32-5) | 149 |
| T-150 | Wealth distribution in the United States and wealth compared to income (32-6) | 150 |
| T-151 | Socioeconomic class divisions (32-9) | 151 |

| | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| T-152 | Distribution of income before and after taxes and transfers (32-14) | 152 |
| T-153 | Inelastic and elastic supply of labor (33-2) | 153 |
| T-154 | Determining how many workers to hire and the firm's derived demand for labor (33-3) | 154 |
| T-155 | The supply of and demand for labor (33-5) | 155 |
| T-156 | Monopsony, union power, and the labor market (33-7) | 156 |
| T-157 | Change in union membership, 1895-1990 (33-8) | 157 |
| T-158 | Rent (34-1) | 158 |
| T-159 | Quasi-rent (34-2) | 159 |
| T-160 | Long-run equilibrium and disequilibrium (34-3) | 160 |
| T-161 | Sample present-value and annuity tables (34-4) | 161 |
| T-162 | Relation of exports and imports to GDP in selected countries, 1990 (35-1) | 162 |
| T-163 | U.S. imports and exports by commodity (35-2) | 163 |
| T-164 | U.S. exports and imports by region (35-3) | 164 |
| T-165 | Absolute advantage: the United States and Saudi Arabia (35-4) | 165 |
| T-166 | Tariff rates: U.S., EEC, and Japan (35-8) | 166 |
| T-167 | The balance of payments account: 1987, 1990 (36-1) | 167 |
| T-168 | The supply and demand curve for francs (36-2) | 168 |
| T-169 | The J-curve (36-3) | 169 |
| T-170 | Comparing the United States and China by output and population (37-1) | 170 |
| T-171 | Statistics on developing, middle-income, and developed countries (37-2) | 171 |
| T-172 | Growth rates—groupings of countries (37-3) | 172 |
| T-173 | Inflation rates of developing countries in various developing regions (37-5) | 173 |
| T-174 | Planning in a centrally planned and in a market economy (38-1) | 174 |
| T-175 | The structure of the central planning system in the Soviet Union in the 1980s (38-2) | 175 |

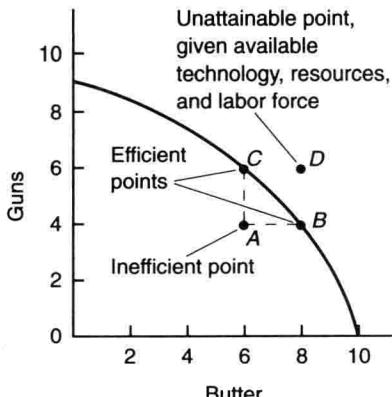
| % resources devoted to production of guns | Number of guns | Pounds of butter | Row |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|-----|
| 0 | 0 | 15 | A |
| 20 | 4 | 14 | B |
| 40 | 7 | 12 | C |
| 60 | 9 | 9 | D |
| 80 | 11 | 5 | E |
| 100 | 12 | 0 | F |

(a)

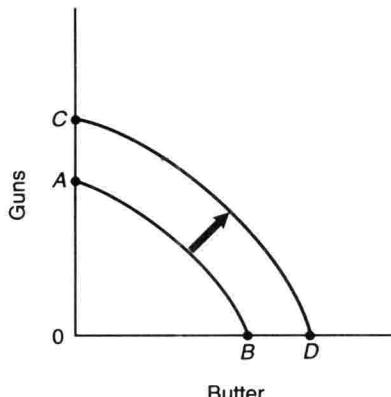


(b)

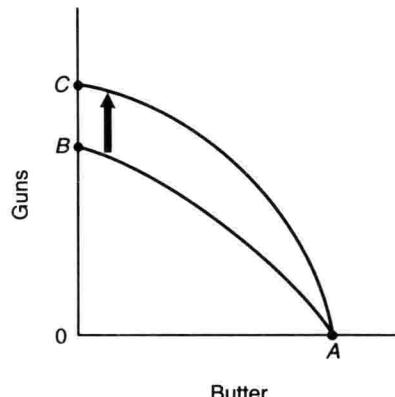
© Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1993



(a)

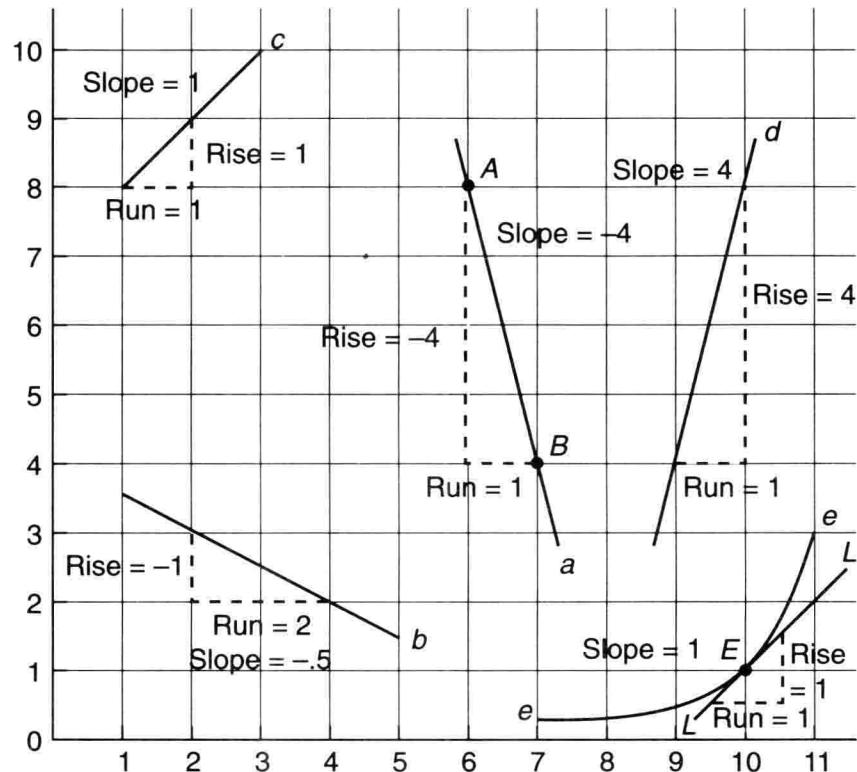


(b)



(c)

© Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1993



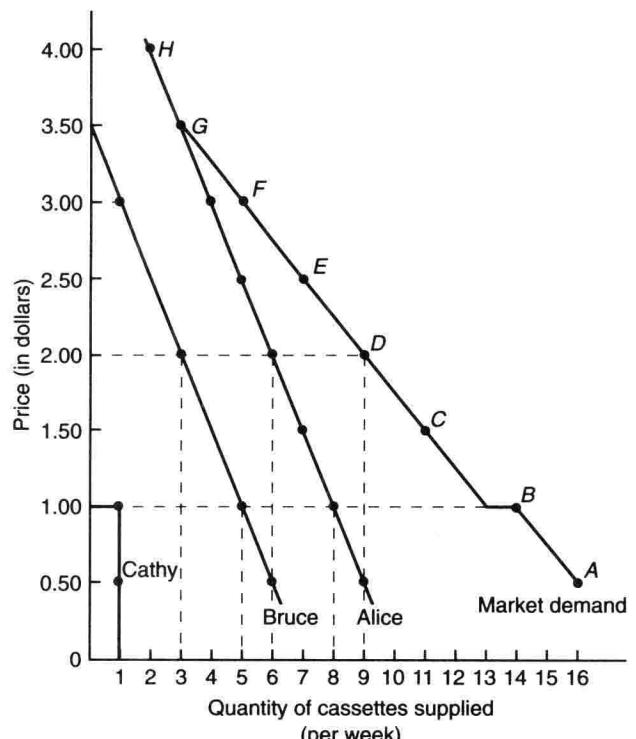
© Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1993

From Individual Demands to a Market Demand Curve

T-4 (2-4)

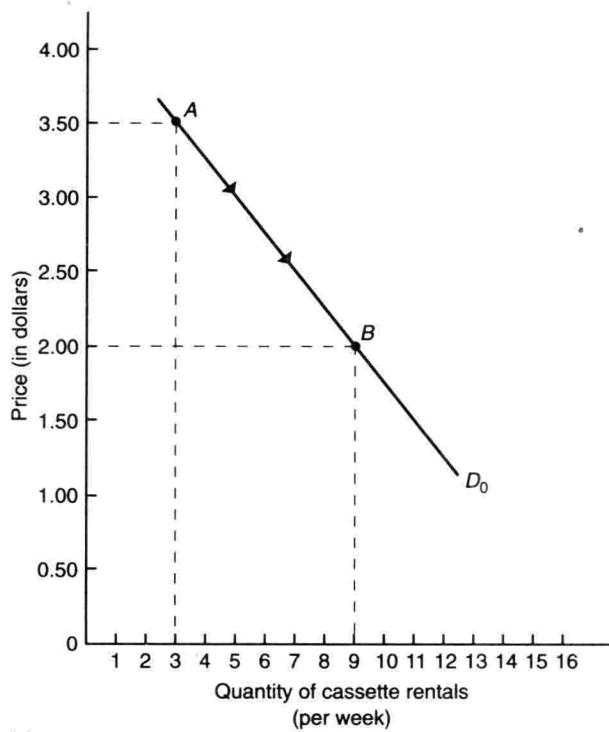
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|---|
| Price (in dollars) | Alice | Bruce | Cathy | Market demand | |
| 0.50 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 16 | A |
| 1.00 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 14 | B |
| 1.50 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 11 | C |
| 2.00 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 9 | D |
| 2.50 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 7 | E |
| 3.00 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | F |
| 3.50 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | G |
| 4.00 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | H |

(a)

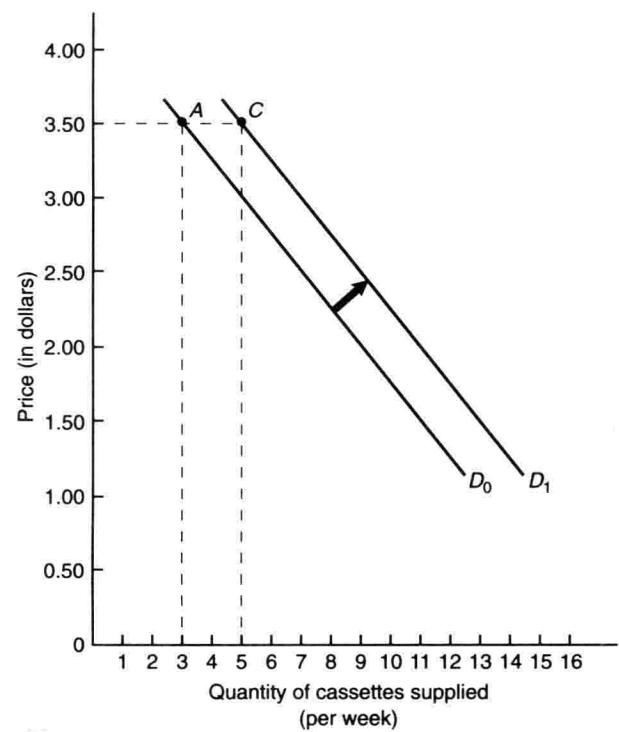


(b)

© Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1993



(a)

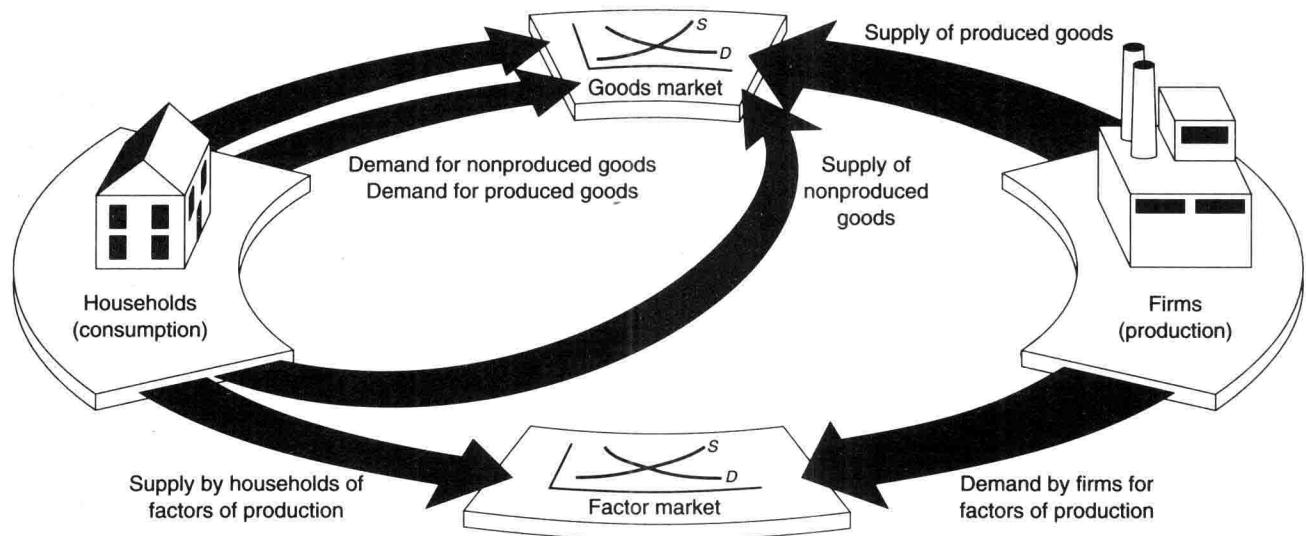


(b)

© Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1993

Transformation of Factors of Production into Consumable Goods

T-6 (2-6)



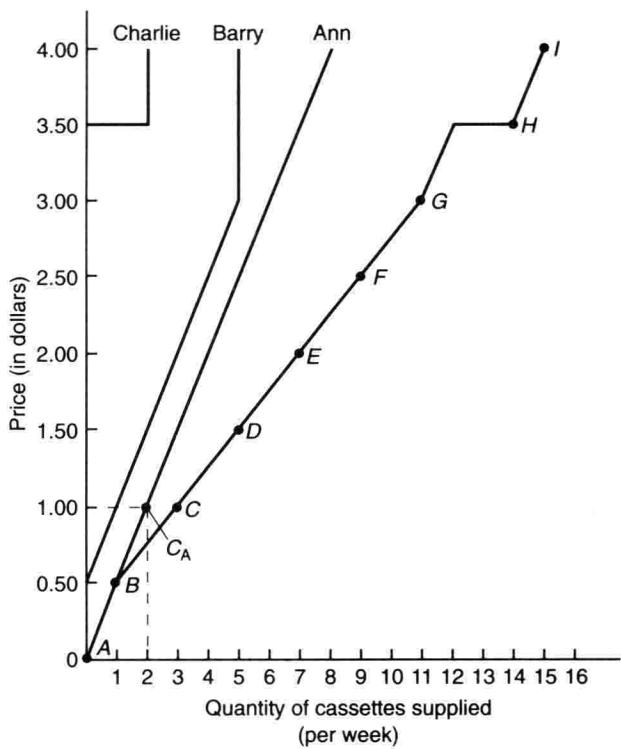
© Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1993

From a Supply Table to a Supply Curve

T-7 (2-8)

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----|
| Price (in dollars) | Ann's supply | Barry's supply | Charlie's supply | Market supply | Row |
| 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | A |
| 0.50 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | B |
| 1.00 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | C |
| 1.50 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | D |
| 2.00 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 7 | E |
| 2.50 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 9 | F |
| 3.00 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 11 | G |
| 3.50 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 14 | H |
| 4.00 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 15 | I |

(a)

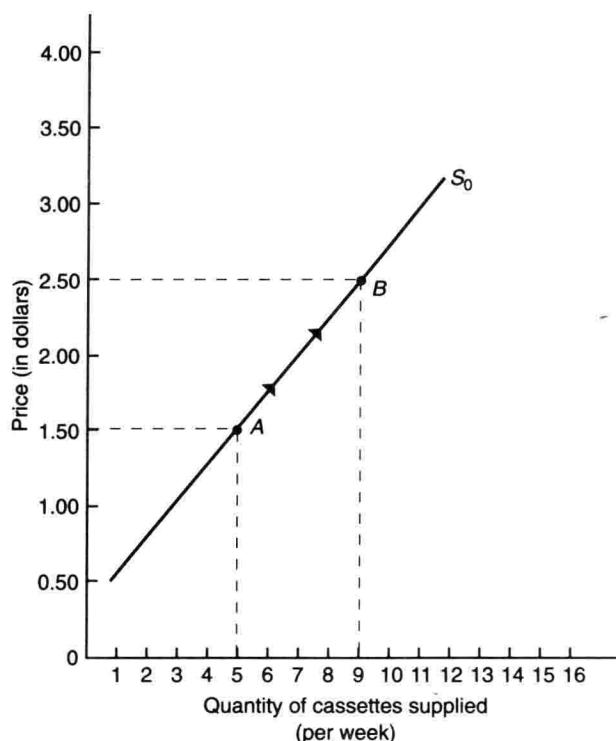


(b)

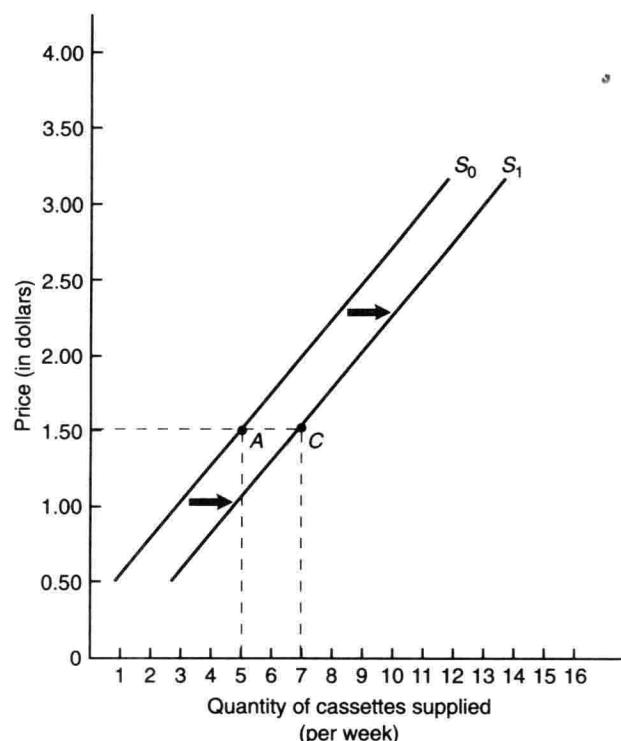
© Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1993

Shifts in Supply versus Movement along a Supply Curve

T-8 (2-9)



(a)



(b)

© Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1993