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Instructor Manual

Mankiw, Principles of Microeconomics, 10e, 9780357722718; Chapter 2: Thinking Like an Economist

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PURPOSE AND PERSPECTIVE OF THE CHAPTER

Chapter 2 is the second chapter in a three-chapter section that serves as the introduction of the text. Chapter 1 introduced ten principles of economics that will be revisited throughout the text. Chapter 2 develops how economists approach problems while Chapter 3 will explain how individuals and countries gain from trade.

The purpose of Chapter 2 is to familiarize students with how economists approach economic problems. With practice, they will learn how to approach similar problems in this dispassionate systematic way. They will see how economists employ the scientific method, the role of assumptions in model building, and the application of two specific economic models. Students will also learn the important distinction between two roles economists can play: as scientists when we try to explain the economic world and as policymakers when we try to improve it.

Key points addressed in this chapter:

- Economists try to address their subject with a scientist's objectivity. Like all scientists, they make appropriate assumptions and build simplified models to understand the world around them. Two simple economic models are the circular-flow diagram and the production possibilities frontier.
- The field of economics is divided into two subfields: microeconomics and macroeconomics. Microeconomists study decision making by households and firms and the interactions among households and firms in the marketplace. Macroeconomists study the forces and trends that affect the economy as a whole.
- A positive statement is an assertion about how the world is. A normative statement is an assertion about how the world ought to be. When economists make normative statements, they are acting more as policy advisers than as scientists.
- Economists who advise policymakers sometimes offer conflicting advice either because of differences in scientific judgments or because of differences in values. At other times, economists are united in the advice they offer, but policymakers may choose to ignore the advice because of the many forces and constraints imposed by the political process.

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

The following objectives are addressed in this chapter:

- Explain how the circular flow diagram explains the economy.

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- Describe how the production possibilities frontier explains aggregate production.
- Determine if an output level is exhibiting allocative or productive efficiency.
- Describe opportunity cost in the context of the production possibilities frontier.
- Describe the factors that cause the production possibilities frontier to shift.
- Contrast macroeconomic concepts versus microeconomic concepts.
- Contrast when an economist acts as a policy adviser and when an economist acts as a scientist.
- Explain the difference between positive and normative economics.
- Given a scenario, identify the source of disagreement between two economists.
- Classify the different functions an economist may serve.

COMPLETE LIST OF CHAPTER ACTIVITIES AND ASSESSMENTS

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The following table organizes activities and assessments so that you can make decisions about which content you would like to emphasize in your class. For additional guidance, refer to the Teaching Online Guide.

Activity/Assessment	Source (i.e., PPT slide, Workbook)	Duration
Active Learning 1	PPT Slide 18	5 mins.
Ask the Experts	PPT Slide 35	10–15 mins.
Think-Pair-Share Activity	PPT Slide 38	5–10 mins.
Self-Assessment	PPT Slide 39	5 mins.
Section 02-1 QuickQuiz	MindTap eBook	5 mins.
Section 02-2 QuickQuiz	MindTap eBook	5 mins.
Section 02-3 QuickQuiz	MindTap eBook	5 mins.
ConceptClip: Circular Flow Model	MindTap Learn It Folder	5 mins.
ConceptClip: Production Possibilities Frontier	MindTap Learn It Folder	5 mins.
ConceptClip: Micro vs. Macro	MindTap Learn It Folder	5 mins.
ConceptClip: Positive and Normative	MindTap Learn It Folder	5 mins.
Figure 2: The Production Possibilities Frontier	MindTap Learn It Folder	5 mins.

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Figure 3: A Shift in the Production Possibilities Frontier	MindTap Learn It Folder	5 mins.
Figure A-4: Shifting Demand Curves	MindTap Learn It Folder	5 mins.
Figure A-5: Calculating the Slope of a Line	MindTap Learn It Folder	5 mins.
Chapter 02 Problems & Applications	MindTap Study It Folder	20–30 mins.
Chapter 02 A+ Test Prep	MindTap Study It Folder	N/A
Chapter 02 Homework	MindTap Apply It Folder	25–35 mins.
Chapter 02 Quiz: Thinking Like an Economist	MindTap Apply It Folder	20–30 mins.

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KEY TERMS

Circular-flow Diagram: a visual model of the economy that shows how dollars flow through markets among households and firms.

Macroeconomics: the study of economy-wide phenomena, including inflation, unemployment, and economic growth.

Microeconomics: the study of how households and firms make decisions and how they interact in markets.

Normative Statements: claims that attempt to prescribe how the world should be.

Positive Statements: claims that attempt to describe the world as it is.

Production Possibilities Frontier: a graph that shows the combinations of output that the economy can possibly produce with the available factors of production and production technology.

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WHAT'S NEW IN THIS CHAPTER

The following elements are improvements in this chapter from the previous edition:

- Table 1 has been deleted, but the general discussion associated with Table 1 remains.

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CHAPTER OUTLINE

The following outline organizes activities (including any existing discussion questions in PowerPoints or other supplements) and assessments by chapter (and therefore by topic), so that you can see how all the content relates to the topics covered in the text.

I. The Economist as Scientist
   A. Economists Follow the Scientific Method.
      1. Observations help us to develop theory.
      2. Data can be collected and analyzed to evaluate theories.
      3. Using data to evaluate theories is more difficult in economics than in physical science because economists are unable to generate their own data and must make do with whatever data are available.
      4. Thus, economists pay close attention to the natural experiments offered by history.
   B. Assumptions Make the World Easier to Understand.
      1. Example: to understand international trade, it may be helpful to start out assuming that there are only two countries in the world producing only two goods. Once we understand how trade would work between these two countries, we can extend our analysis to a greater number of countries and goods.
      2. One important role of a scientist is to understand which assumptions one should make.
      3. Economists often use assumptions that are somewhat unrealistic but will have small effects on the actual outcome of the answer.
   C. Economists Use Economic Models to Explain the World around Us.
      1. **Instruction Idea:** To illustrate to the class how simple but unrealistic models can be useful, bring a road map to class. Point out how unrealistic it is. For example, it does not show where all of the stop signs, gas stations, or restaurants are located. It assumes that the earth is flat and two-dimensional. But, despite these simplifications, a map usually helps travelers get from one place to another. Thus, it is a good model.
      2. Most economic models are composed of diagrams and equations.
      3. The goal of a model is to simplify reality to increase our understanding. Assumptions help to simplify reality.

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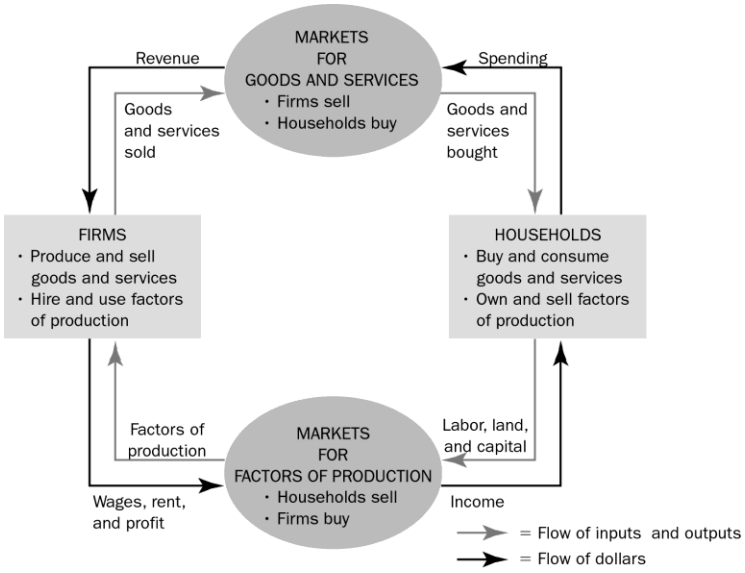
D. Our First Model: The Circular-Flow Diagram

Figure 1



1. **Definition of circular-flow diagram:** a visual model of the economy that shows how dollars flow through markets among households and firms.
2. This diagram is a very simple model of the economy. Note that it ignores the roles of government and international trade.
   a. There are two decision makers in the model: households and firms.
   b. There are two markets: the market for goods and services and the market for factors of production.
   c. Firms are sellers in the market for goods and services and buyers in the market for factors of production.
   d. Households are buyers in the market for goods and services and sellers in the market for factors of production.
   e. The inner loop represents the flows of inputs and outputs between households and firms.
   f. The outer loop represents the flows of dollars between households and firms.

E. Our Second Model: The Production Possibilities Frontier

1. **Definition of production possibilities frontier:** a graph that shows the combinations of output that the economy can

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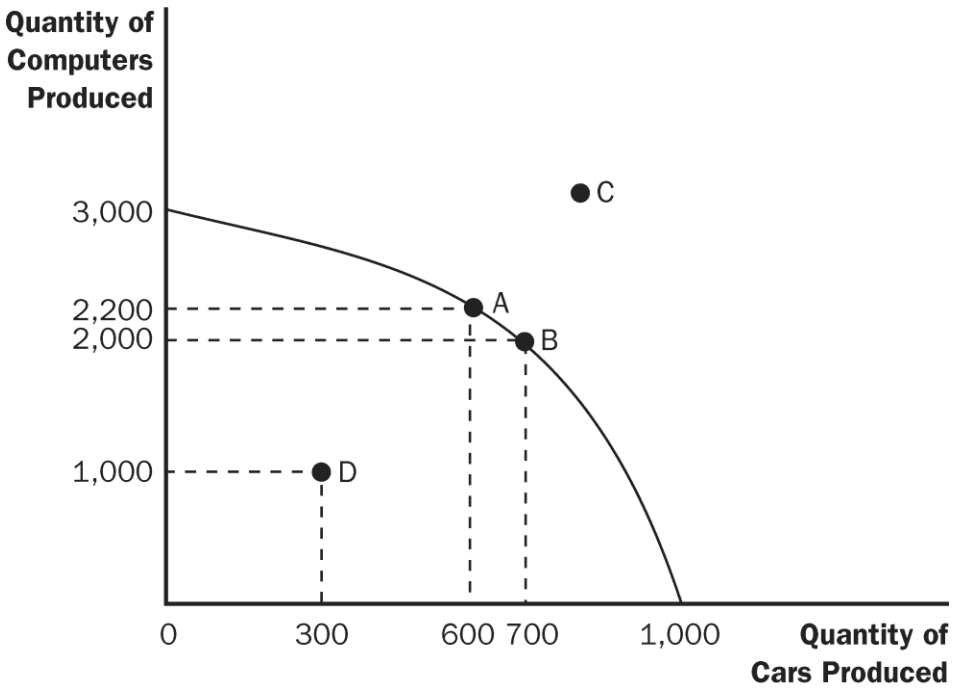
possibly produce with the available factors of production and production technology.

2. **Instruction Idea:** Spend more time with this model than you think is necessary. Be aware that students need to feel confident with this first graphical and mathematical model. Be deliberate with every point. If you lose them with this model, they may be gone for the rest of the course.
3. Example: an economy that produces two goods, cars and computers.
   a. If all resources are devoted to producing cars, the economy would produce 1,000 cars and zero computers.
   b. If all resources are devoted to producing computers, the economy would produce 3,000 computers and zero cars.
   c. More likely, the resources will be divided between the two industries, producing some cars and some computers. The feasible combinations of output are shown on the production possibilities frontier.

Figure 2



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4. **Instruction Idea:** You may want to include time dimensions for variables. This will help students to realize that a new production possibilities frontier occurs for each period. The axes show the levels of output per period.

Alternative Classroom Example: A small country produces two goods: mp3 players and music downloads. Points on a production possibilities frontier can be shown in a table or a graph:

	A	B	C	D	E
mp3 Players	0	100	200	300	400
Music Downloads	70,000	60,000	45,000	25,000	0

The production possibilities frontier should be drawn from the numbers above.

Students should be asked to calculate the opportunity cost of increasing the number of mp3 players produced by 100:

a. between 0 and 100
b. between 100 and 200
c. between 200 and 300
d. between 300 and 400

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5. Because resources are scarce, not every combination of computers and cars is possible. Production at a point outside of the curve (such as C) is not possible given the economy's current level of resources and technology.
6. **Instruction Idea:** It is useful to point out that the production possibilities frontier depends on two things: the availability of resources and the level of technology.
7. Production is efficient at points on the curve (such as A and B). This implies that the economy is getting all it can from the scarce resources it has available. There is no way to produce more of one good without producing less of another.
8. Production at a point inside the curve (such as D) is inefficient.
   a. This means that the economy is producing less than it can from the resources it has available.
   b. If the source of the inefficiency is eliminated, the economy can increase its production of both goods.
9. The production possibilities frontier reveals Principle #1: People face trade-offs.

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   a. Suppose the economy is currently producing 600 cars and 2,200 computers.
   b. To increase the production of cars to 700, the production of computers must fall to 2,000.
10. Principle #2 is also shown on the production possibilities frontier: The cost of something is what you give up to get it (opportunity cost).
   a. The opportunity cost of increasing the production of cars from 600 to 700 is 200 computers.
   b. Thus, the opportunity cost of each car is two computers.
11. The opportunity cost of a car depends on the number of cars and computers currently produced by the economy.
   a. The opportunity cost of a car is high when the economy is producing many cars and few computers.
   b. The opportunity cost of a car is low when the economy is producing few cars and many computers.
12. Economists generally believe that production possibilities frontiers often have this bowed-out shape because some resources are better suited to the production of cars than computers (and vice versa).
13. **Keep in Mind:** Be aware that students often have trouble understanding why opportunity costs rise as the production of a good increases. You may want to use several specific examples of resources that are more suited to producing cars than computers (e.g., an experienced mechanic) as well as examples of resources that are more suited to producing computers than cars (e.g., an experienced computer programmer).
14. The production possibilities frontier can shift if resource availability or technology changes. Economic growth can be illustrated by an outward shift of the production possibilities frontier.
15. **Instruction Idea:** You may also want to teach students about budget constraints at this time (call them “consumption possibilities frontiers”). This reinforces the idea of opportunity cost, and allows them to see how opportunity cost can be measured by the slope. Also, it will introduce students to the use of straight-line production possibilities frontiers (which appear in Chapter 3). However, be careful if you choose to do this as students often find the difference between straight-line and concave production possibilities frontiers challenging.

Figure 3

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Alternative Classroom Example: Ivan receives an allowance from his parents of $20 each week. He spends his entire allowance on two goods: ice cream cones (which cost $2 each) and tickets to the movies (which cost $10 each).

Students should be asked to calculate the opportunity cost of one movie and the opportunity cost of one ice cream cone.

Ivan's consumption possibilities frontier (budget constraint) can be drawn. It should be noted that the slope is equal to the opportunity cost and is constant because the opportunity cost is constant.

Ask students what would happen to the consumption possibilities frontier if Ivan's allowance changes or if the price of ice cream cones or movies changes.

F. Microeconomics and Macroeconomics
   1. Economics is studied on various levels.
      a. **Definition of microeconomics:** the study of how households and firms make decisions and how they interact in markets.
      b. **Definition of macroeconomics:** the study of economy-wide phenomena, including inflation, unemployment, and economic growth.
   2. Microeconomics and macroeconomics are closely intertwined because changes in the overall economy arise from the decisions of individual households and firms.
   3. Because microeconomics and macroeconomics address different questions, each field has its own set of models which are often taught in separate courses.

G. *In the News: Why Tech Companies Hire Economists*
   1. High tech firms are hiring economists because economists have the analytical and technical tools to help design efficient markets.
   2. Economists are willing to move from government and academic positions to high tech firms because of the promise of big data sets and big salaries.

II. The Economist as Policy Adviser
   A. Positive versus Normative Analysis

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1. Example of a discussion of minimum-wage laws: Portia says, "Minimum-wage laws cause unemployment." Noah says, "The government should raise the minimum wage."
2. **Definition of positive statements:** claims that attempt to describe the world as it is.
3. **Definition of normative statements:** claims that attempt to prescribe how the world should be.
4. Positive statements can be evaluated by examining data, while normative statements involve personal viewpoints.
5. Positive views about how the world works affect normative views about which policies are desirable.
6. **Instruction Idea:** Use several examples to illustrate the differences between positive and normative statements and stimulate classroom discussion. Possible examples include the minimum wage, budget deficits, tobacco taxes, legalization of marijuana, and seat-belt laws.
7. **Instruction Idea:** Have students bring in newspaper articles and in groups, identify each statement in an editorial paragraph as being a positive or normative statement. Discuss the differences among news stories, editorials, and blogs and the analogy to economists as scientists and as policy advisers.
8. Much of economics is positive; it tries to explain how the economy works. But those who use economics often have goals that are normative. They want to understand how to improve the economy.

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B. Economists in Washington
   1. Economists are aware that trade-offs are involved in most policy decisions.
   2. The president receives advice from the Council of Economic Advisers (created in 1946).
   3. Economists are also employed by administrative departments within the various federal agencies such as the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of Treasury, the Department of Labor, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Federal Reserve.
   4. The research and writings of economists can also indirectly affect public policy.

C. Why Economists' Advice Is Not Always Followed
   1. The process by which economic policy is made differs from the idealized policy process assumed in textbooks.

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2. Economists offer crucial input into the policy process, but their advice is only part of the advice received by policymakers.

III. Why Economists Disagree
   A. Differences in Scientific Judgments
      1. Economists may disagree about the validity of alternative positive theories or about the size of the effects of changes in the economy on the behavior of households and firms.
      2. Example: some economists feel that a change in the tax code that would eliminate a tax on income and create a tax on consumption would increase saving in this country. However, other economists feel that the change in the tax system would have little effect on saving behavior and therefore do not support the change.
   B. Differences in Values
   C. Perception versus Reality
      1. While it seems as if economists do not agree on much, this is in fact not true.
      2. Almost all economists believe that rent control adversely affects the availability and quality of housing.
      3. Most economists also oppose barriers to trade.
   D. *Ask the Experts:* Ticket Resale
      1. The first "Ask the Experts" box shows that 80% of economic experts agree that laws that limit resale of tickets make potential audience members worse off.
      2. **Instruction Idea:** Use the "Ask the Expert" questions and responses from economists throughout the text to spark discussions. In this case, ask students their opinion on ticket scalping laws. Discuss the opportunity for potential audience members to pay a price higher than the stated ticket price to be able to attend the event rather than be excluded from the event because there are no more tickets available at the stated ticket price.

IV. Appendix—Graphing: A Brief Review
   A. **Keep in Mind:** Many instructors may be unaware of how much trouble beginning students have grasping the most basic graphs. It is important for instructors to make sure that students are comfortable with these techniques.
   B. Graphs of a Single Variable

Figure A-1

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1. Pie Chart
2. Bar Graph
3. Time-Series Graph

C. Graphs of Two Variables: The Coordinate System

Figure A-2

1. Economists are often concerned with relationships between two or more variables.
2. Ordered pairs of numbers can be graphed on a two-dimensional grid.
   a. The first number in the ordered pair is the x-coordinate and tells us the horizontal location of the point.
   b. The second number in the ordered pair is the y-coordinate and tells us the vertical location of the point.
3. The point with both an x-coordinate and y-coordinate of zero is called the origin.
4. Two variables that increase or decrease together have a positive correlation.
5. Two variables that move in opposite directions (one increases when the other decreases) have a negative correlation.

D. Curves in the Coordinate System

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1. Often, economists want to show how one variable affects another, holding all other variables constant.

Table A-1

Figure A-3

   a. An example of this is a demand curve.
   b. The demand curve shows how the quantity of a good a consumer wants to purchase varies as its price varies, holding everything else (such as income) constant.
   c. If income does change, this will alter the amount of a good that the consumer wants to purchase at any given price. Thus, the relationship between price and quantity desired has changed and must be represented as a new demand curve.

Figure A-4

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d. A simple way to tell if it is necessary to shift the curve is to look at the axes. When a variable that is not named on either axis changes, the curve shifts.

E. Slope

Figure A-5

1. We may want to ask how strongly a consumer reacts if the price of a product changes.
   a. If the demand curve is very steep, the quantity desired does not change much in response to a change in price.
   b. If the demand curve is very flat, the quantity desired changes a great deal when the price changes.
2. The slope of a line is the ratio of the vertical distance covered to the horizontal distance covered as we move along the line ("rise over run").

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

3. A small slope (in absolute value) means that the demand curve is relatively flat; a large slope (in absolute value) means that the demand curve is relatively steep.

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F. Cause and Effect

1. Economists often make statements suggesting that a change in Variable A causes a change in Variable B.
2. Ideally, we would like to see how changes in Variable A affect Variable B, holding all other variables constant.
3. This is not always possible and could lead to a problem caused by omitted variables.

Figure A-6

   a. If Variables A and B both change at the same time, we may conclude that the change in Variable A caused the change in Variable B.
   b. But, if Variable C has also changed, it is entirely possible that Variable C is responsible for the change in Variable B.
4. Another problem is reverse causality.

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Figure A-7

a. If Variable A and Variable B both change at the same time, we may believe that the change in Variable A led to the change in Variable B.
b. However, it is entirely possible that the change in Variable B led to the change in Variable A.
c. It is not always as simple as determining which variable changed first because individuals often change their behavior in response to a change in their expectations about the future. This means that Variable A may change before Variable B but only because of the expected change in Variable B.

5. **Instruction Idea:** There are two very good examples in the text that you should use in class. To discuss the omitted variable problem, point out to students that a rise in the sales of cigarette lighters is positively related to the number of individuals diagnosed with lung cancer. To discuss reverse causality, show that an increase in minivan sales is followed by an increase in birth rates.

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SOLUTIONS TO TEXT PROBLEMS

The following are solutions to the problems within the text.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1. Economics is a science because economists use the scientific method. They devise theories, collect data, and then analyze these data in an attempt to verify or refute their theories about how the world works. Economists use theory and observation like other scientists, but they are limited in their ability to run controlled experiments. Instead, they must rely on natural experiments.
2. Economists make assumptions to simplify problems without substantially affecting the answer. Assumptions can make the world easier to understand.
3. An economic model cannot describe reality exactly because it would be too complicated to understand. A model is a simplification that allows the economist to see what is truly important.
4. There are many possible answers.

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5. There are many possible answers, including interactions involving government or international trade.
6. Figure 3 shows a production possibilities frontier between milk and cookies (PPF_1). If a disease kills half of the economy's cow population, less milk production is possible, so the PPF shifts inward (PPF_2). Note that if the economy produces all cookies, it does not need any cows and production is unaffected. But if the economy produces any milk at all, then there will be less production possible after the disease hits.

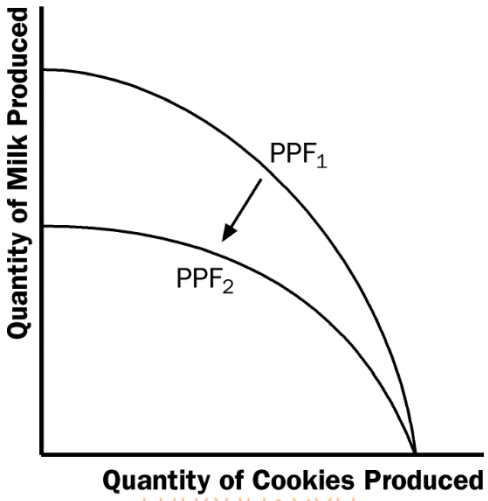

Figure 3

7. An outcome is efficient if the economy is getting all it can from the scarce resources it has available. In terms of the production possibilities frontier, an efficient point is a point on the frontier, such as point A in Figure 4. When the economy is using its resources efficiently, it cannot increase the production of one good without reducing the production of the other. A point inside the frontier, such as point B, is inefficient since more of one good could be produced without reducing the production of another good.

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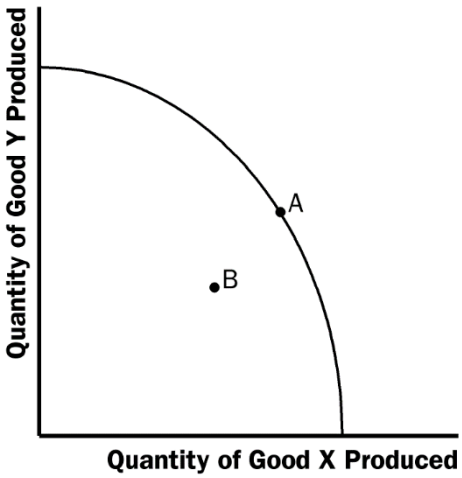

Figure 4

8. The two subfields in economics are microeconomics and macroeconomics. Microeconomics is the study of how households and firms make decisions and how they interact in specific markets. Macroeconomics is the study of economy-wide phenomena, including inflation, unemployment, and economic growth.
9. Positive statements are descriptive and make a claim about how the world is, while normative statements are prescriptive and make a claim about how the world ought to be. Here is an example. Positive: A rapid growth rate of money is the cause of inflation. Normative: The government should keep the growth rate of money low.
10. Economists sometimes offer conflicting advice to policymakers for two reasons: (1) economists may disagree about the validity of alternative positive theories about how the world works; and (2) economists may have different values and, therefore, different normative views about what public policy should try to accomplish.

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PROBLEMS AND APPLICATIONS

1. See Figure 5; the four transactions are shown.

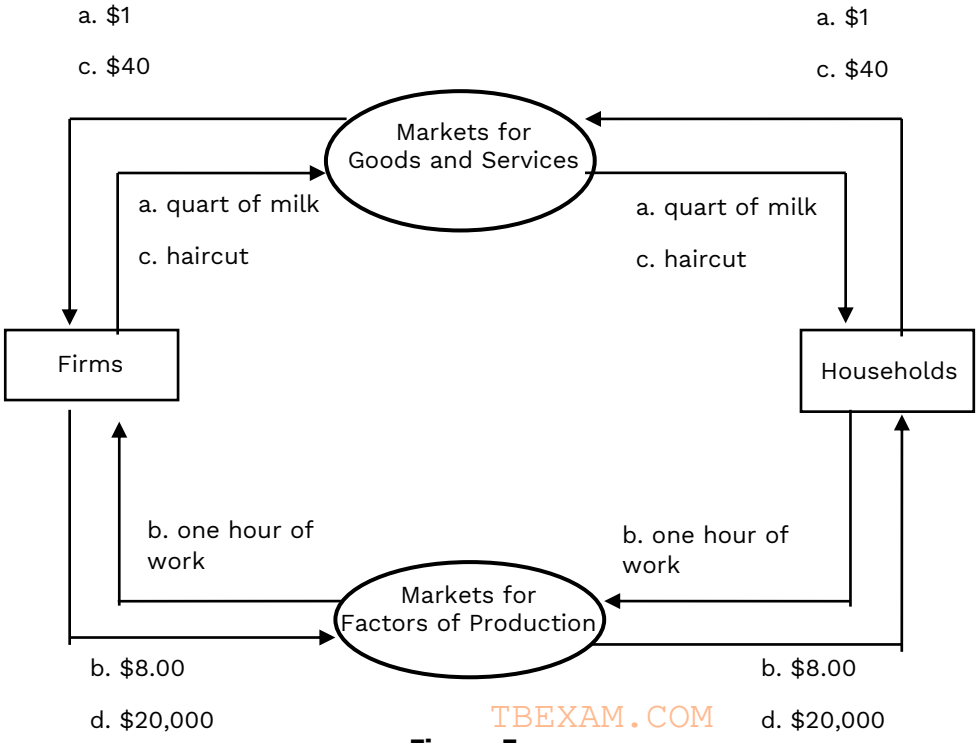

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Figure 5

2.

a. Figure 6 shows a production possibilities frontier between guns and butter. It is bowed out because of the law of increasing opportunity costs. As the economy moves from producing many guns and a little butter (point H) to producing fewer guns and more butter (point D), the opportunity cost of each additional unit of butter increases because the resources best suited to producing guns are shifting toward the production of butter. Thus, the number of guns given up to produce one more unit of butter is increasing.

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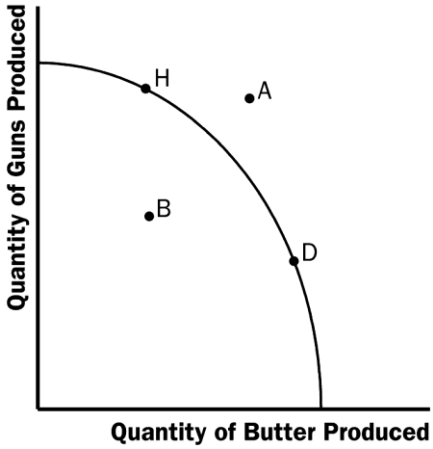

Figure 6

b. Point A is impossible for the economy to achieve; it is outside the production possibilities frontier. Point B is feasible but inefficient because it is inside the production possibilities frontier.
c. The Hawks might choose a point like H, with many guns and not much butter. The Doves might choose a point like D, with a lot of butter and few guns.
d. If both Hawks and Doves reduced their desired quantity of guns by the same amount, the Hawks would get a bigger peace dividend because the production possibilities frontier is much flatter at point H than at point D. As a result, the reduction of a given number of guns, starting at point H, leads to a much larger increase in the quantity of butter produced than when starting at point D.

3. See Figure 7. The shape and position of the frontier depend on how costly it is to maintain a clean environment—the productivity of the environmental industry. Gains in environmental productivity, such as the development of new way to produce electricity that emits fewer pollutants, lead to shifts of the production-possibilities frontier, like the shift from PPF_1 to PPF_2 shown in the figure.

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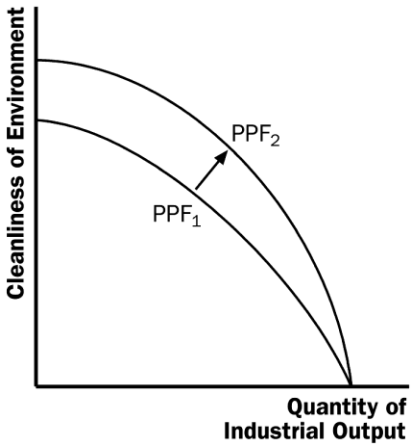

Figure 7

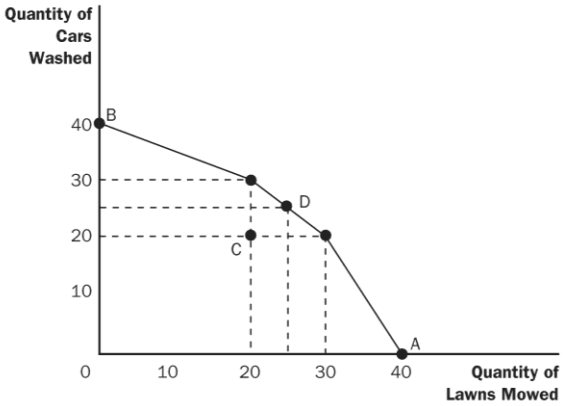

Figure 8

4.

e. A: 40 lawns mowed; 0 washed cars
B: 0 lawns mowed, 40 washed cars
C: 20 lawns mowed; 20 washed cars
D: 25 lawns mowed; 25 washed cars

f. The production possibilities frontier is shown in Figure 8. Points A, B, and D are on the frontier, while point C is inside the frontier.

g. Larry is equally productive at both tasks. Moe is more productive at washing cars, while Curly is more productive at mowing lawns.

h. Allocation C is inefficient. More washed cars and mowed lawns can be produced by simply reallocating the time of the three individuals.

5.

i. A family's decision about how much income to save is related to microeconomics.

j. The effect of government regulations on auto emissions is related to microeconomics.

k. The impact of higher saving on economic growth is related to macroeconomics.

l. A firm's decision about how many workers to hire is related to microeconomics.

m. The relationship between the inflation rate and changes in the quantity of money is related to macroeconomics.

6.

n. The statement that society faces a short-run trade-off between inflation and unemployment is a positive statement. It deals with how the economy is, not how it should be. Since economists have examined

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data and found that there is a short-run negative relationship between inflation and unemployment, the statement is a fact.

o. The statement that a reduction in the rate of money growth will reduce the rate of inflation is a positive statement. Economists have found that money growth and inflation are very closely related. The statement thus tells how the world is, and so it is a positive statement.

p. The statement that the Federal Reserve should reduce the rate of money growth is a normative statement. It states an opinion about something that should be done, not how the world is.

q. The statement that society ought to require welfare recipients to look for jobs is a normative statement. It does not state a fact about how the world is. Instead, it is a statement of how the world should be and is thus a normative statement.

r. The statement that lower tax rates encourage more work and more saving is a positive statement. Economists have studied the relationship between tax rates and work, as well as the relationship between tax rates and saving. They have found a negative relationship in both cases. So, the statement reflects how the world is and is thus a positive statement.

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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

CENGAGE VIDEO RESOURCES

- MindTap Videos:
  - Concept Clip: Circular Flow Model
  - Concept Clip: Production Possibilities Frontier
  - Concept Clip: Micro vs. Macro
  - Concept Clip: Positive and Normative
  - Video Problem Walk-Through: Calculating Opportunity Cost Using a Production Possibilities Frontier
  - Video Problem Walk-Through: Shifting the Production Possibilities Frontier
  - Video Problem Walk-Through: Identifying Efficient and Inefficient Outcomes Using a Production Possibilities Frontier
  - Graphing Basics

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