



## Principles of Economics: a Guided Tour

IN	TRODUCTION	
1	Ten Principles of Economics —	<ul> <li>The study of economics is guided by a few big ideas.</li> </ul>
2	Thinking Like an Economist —	<ul> <li>Economists view the world as both scientists and policymakers.</li> </ul>
3	Interdependence and the Gains from Trade —	The theory of comparative advantage explains how people benefit from economic interdependence.
Ho	OW MARKETS WORK	
4	The Market Forces of Supply and Demand ——	How does the economy coordinate interdependent economic actors? Through the market forces of supply and demand.
5	Elasticity and Its Application —	
6	Supply, Demand, and Government Policies —	The tools of supply and demand are put to work to examine the effects of various government policies.
M	ARKETS AND WELFARE	
7	Consumers, Producers, and the Efficiency of Markets	Why is the equilibrium of supply and demand desirable for society as a whole? The concepts of consumer and producer surplus explain the efficiency of markets, the costs of taxation, and the benefits of international trade.
8	Application: The Costs of Taxation	
9	Application: International Trade	
ТН	E ECONOMICS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR	
10	Externalities —	Market outcomes are not always efficient, and governments
11	Public Goods and Common Resources —	can sometimes remedy market failure.
12	The Design of the Tax System —	— To fund programs, governments raise revenue through their tax systems, which are designed with an eye toward balancing efficiency and equity.
FII	RM BEHAVIOR AND THE ORGANIZATION OF IN	DUSTRY
13	The Costs of Production	The theory of the firm sheds light on the decisions that lie behind supply in competitive markets.
14	Firms in Competitive Markets	
15	Monopoly —	
16	Monopolistic Competition	Firms with market power can cause market outcomes to be inefficient.
17	Oligopoly —	is a majicani

ТН	E ECONOMICS OF LABOR MARKETS			
18	The Markets for the Factors of Production			
19	Earnings and Discrimination	These chapters examine the special features of labor markets, in which most people earn most of their income.		
20	Income Inequality and Poverty —			
TOPICS FOR FURTHER STUDY				
21	The Theory of Consumer Choice	Additional topics in microeconomics include household decision making, asymmetric information, political economy, and behavioral economics.		
22	Frontiers of Microeconomics			
THE DATA OF MACROECONOMICS				
23	Measuring a Nation's Income	The overall quantity of production and the overall price level are used to monitor developments in the economy as a whole.		
24	Measuring the Cost of Living			
THE REAL ECONOMY IN THE LONG RUN				
25	Production and Growth —			
26	Saving, Investment, and the Financial System	These chapters describe the forces that in the long run determine  key real variables, including GDP growth, saving, investment, real interest rates, and unemployment.		
27	The Basic Tools of Finance			
28	Unemployment —			
MONEY AND PRICES IN THE LONG RUN				
29	The Monetary System	The monetary system is crucial in determining the long-run  behavior of the price level, the inflation rate, and other  nominal variables.		
30	Money Growth and Inflation			
THE MACROECONOMICS OF OPEN ECONOMIES				
31	Open-Economy Macroeconomics: ————————————————————————————————————	A nation's economic interactions with other nations are described by its trade balance, net foreign investment, and exchange rate.		
32	A Macroeconomic Theory of the — Open Economy	A long-run model of the open economy explains the determinants of the trade balance, the real exchange rate, and other real variables.		
SH	ORT-RUN ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS			
33	Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply			
34	The Influence of Monetary and Fiscal Policy on Aggregate Demand	The model of aggregate demand and aggregate supply explains short-run economic fluctuations, the short-run effects of monetary and fiscal policy, and the short-run linkage between real and nominal variables.		
35	The Short-Run Trade-off between Inflation and Unemployment			

A capstone chapter presents both sides of six major debates over economic policy.

FINAL THOUGHTS

36 Six Debates over Macroeconomic Policy