

## 微观经济第一课

有限资源的合理分配

Thinking as an economist

导师: 张润洪



#### **About me**

- **♦**Runhong Zhang
- ◆舒克克 金融硕士
- ◆CFA Level1 & SAS 持证者
- ◆参与大学教辅工作长达5年
- ◆大学暑假期间多次担任国内国际高中助教
- ◆曾就职于海通证券



### Introduction: 掌握"理性思维"

Limited resources → outputs (goods and services)

Limited money → consumption bundles

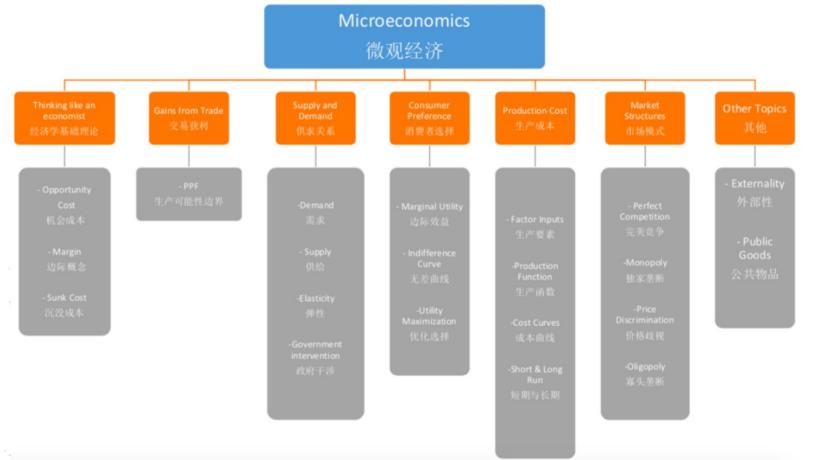
③ 政府 4 第三方

Policies → affect the market

Trade → external benefit and cost









- ① Thinking like an economist 经济学基础理论:
  - Opportunity Cost 机会成本
  - Sunk Cost 沉没成本
  - Marginal 边际概念

- ② Gains from Trade:
  - PPF 生产可能性曲线
  - Absolute Advantage 绝对优势
  - Comparative Advantage 相对优势
  - Term of trade 交易方式





## 经济学的本质

• 如何最有效地分配有限的资源 allocation of resources

• Scarcity: when resources are limited, then not all demands can be satisfied

- · 所以,我们面临取舍 Tradeoff
  - 有得必有失
  - Marginal Benefit vs Marginal Cost





## Opportunity Cost 机会成本

• 英文定义: Whatever must be given up to obtain an item. The cost of the best alternative.

• 简单来说:为了得到一样东西 A , 你所放弃的总价值,就是 A 的机会成本。

- Key ideas:
  - OC = Explict cost + implicit cost
  - Next BEST alternative



#### 经济学的 Cost



#### ① 显性成本 Explicit Cost:

厂商直接支付货币购买生产要素而构成的成本,如原材料,工资,地租,利息等。



#### ② 隐性成本 Implicit Cost:

并未直接支付货币的成本,如通勤所需的时间成本,被放弃了的机会的价值等。



## Sunk Cost 沉没成本

· A cost which cannot be avoided.

• 做决定时,往前看,不应考虑无法挽回的成本!

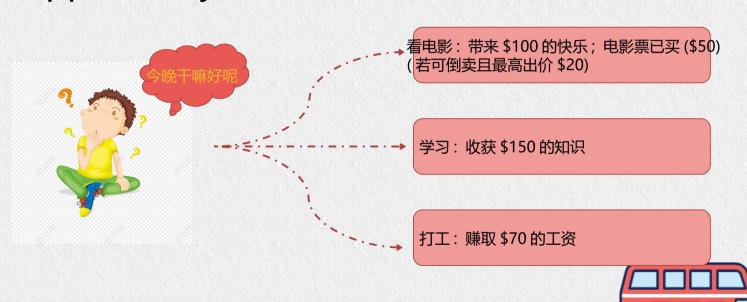
- 两种类型:
  - Already paid and cannot be recovered.
  - Have no choice but to pay in the future.



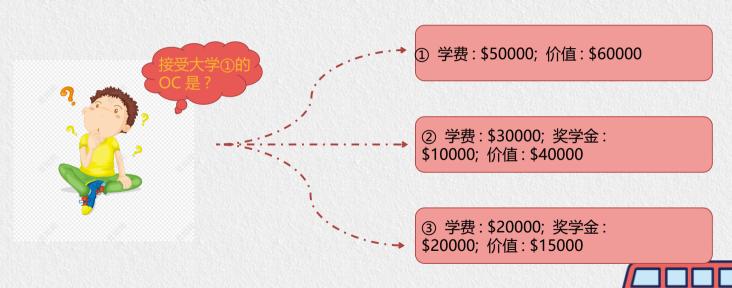












#### **Economics VS Accounting**

- 会计学里的成本仅仅考虑显性成本,也就 是实际上的钱的进出(公司会计并不会考 虑时间成本等)
  - Accounting Cost = Explicit cost

• 经济学里的成本既需要考虑显性成本,还需考虑隐形成本

- Economics Cost is based on Opportunity Cost
  - Economics Cost = Explicit cost + Implicit cost



## 开公司的成本



各种支出:原材料: \$100

料:\$100; 工资: \$200; 地租:

300

开个公司咋样呢



唉,银行里的钱还得取 \$20000 出来投在公司里 ,原本还能拿 5% 的利息 呢

会计学上我的成 本是多少

经济学上我的成 本呢





PPF, Absolute and Comparative Advantage

#### **Tradeoff in Production**

• 你是一国之君,你的国家只有两种产物:黄金与木

材

• 你干定下苎力人已——干的效家:

	Gold	Lumber
每人能产	5	10







### Tradeoff in Production

- Opportunity Cost:
  - 计算方式: 你所放弃的 / 你所做的

- OC of gold = 2 lumber: 当你决定生产一个单位黄金时,意味着你放弃了生产 2 个单位木材的机会
- OC of lumber = 0.5 gold

• 两个物品的 OC 一定互为倒数



## 生产力的两种表达方式

#### 规定时间内一个人的产量

	Gold	Lumber
每人能产	5	10
(output per each unit of input)		

#### 一个单位物品所需要的人力

	Gold	Lumber
每单位所需人力	0.2	0.1
(input per unit of output)		

#### **Production Possibility frontier**

英文定义: a curve which shows various
combinations of the amounts of two goods
which can be produced within the given
resources and technology.

中文定义:一定的资源(时间与原材料)及技术条件下,两种物品的搭配组合。

#### **Production Possibility frontier**

#### 生产可能性边界 (曲线)

a: maximum production capacity of good2.

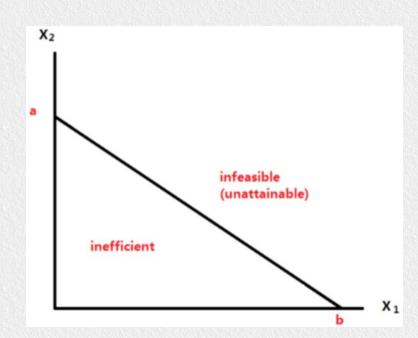
a = total resources \* output of good2 per input

b: maximum production capacity of good1.

b = total resources \* output of good1 per input

slope: Opportunity Cost of good1 in terms of good2.

决定多生产一单位 good1, 意味着放弃了多少 good



#### **PPF**



一定的资源: 40 块木板

思考: 若资源上升到60块木板



一定的技术条件: 桌子需2块木板; 椅子需1块木板

思考:若技术进步,桌子仅需1块木板(进步前后的

opportunity cost 是?)



## Two Countries example

当加入其它国家时

每人能产 (output per each unit of input)	Gold	Lumber
Winterfell 临冬城	5	10
Highgarden 高庭	6	18



## Comparing two countries...

- 同一物品内进行比较
- Absolute Advantage 绝对优势:
  - Lower actual cost/Higher efficiency 比大小
  - 高庭 has AA in both gold and lumber (一个国家可能拥有 both advantage)







#### Gains from Trade

- Comparative Advantage 相对优势:
  - Lower Opportunity Cost 比机会成本
  - 临冬城: lower OC in gold; 高庭: lower OC in lumber (一个国家不可能拥有 both advantage)
  - 临冬城: produces and exports gold; imports lumber
- 使双方都获利的 Term of Trade ("price" of the trade): must be betwe en the OC of two countries



#### Gains from Trade

• Cooperation: Both countries can gain by producing the good in which have comparative advantage, and trading with each other.

思路:每个国家都把资源投入在自己相对更擅长的方面,才可以达成互惠的合作。Think in terms of Opportunity Cost!

- 思考:
  - 据说比尔盖茨厨艺很好,但是他很少将时间花在做饭上面, why?

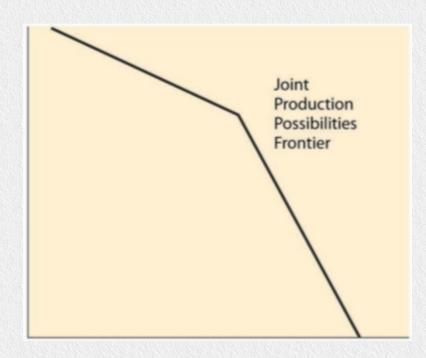


#### Specialization and joint PPF

■Specialization: 只生产一种产品

☐To produce one good, we start with the lowest OC producer

□Slope 从小到大 OC 从小到大 □成本在增加

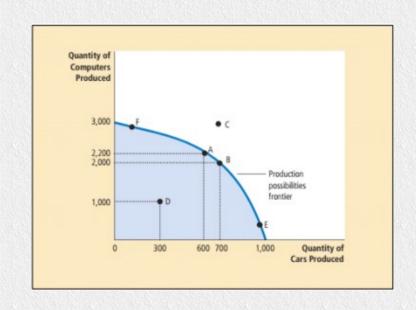


#### **Increasing slope PPF**

◆In reality, PPF is not a straight line

- ◆Specialization of resources
  - ◆思路:任何事情,先让最擅长的人去做, 所以开始的 OC 最低,之后慢慢增大
  - ◆Resources are not perfect substitutes.

- ◆Efficient: PPF 线上的点 (A, B, E, F)
  - ◆Resources 被利用饱和且分配合理



#### Shift of PPF

▶经济学中的一大重点:图像的变动

▶ Shift: 整条线的移动

➤ Movement along the curve: 一条线上点与点之间的变动

➤ Shifters: 使线移动的因素

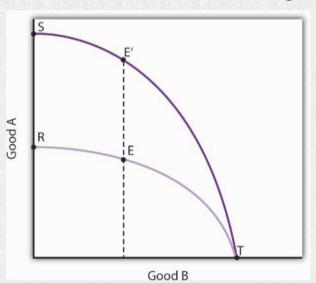
I. Because of economics growth, PPC will shift outward finally. 经济进步

II. Technology 技术

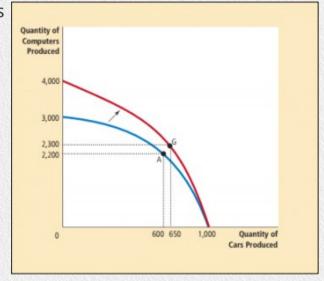
III. Resources 资源

#### **Shift of PPF**

Techological advance in producing



computers



思考:哪种情况更贴近现实



Marginal Benefit and Cost



## Marginal Analyisis

- Marginal: 边际
  - 意为: 决定一个一个做的事
  - Marginal Benefit 边际收益:增加一个单位带来的收益
  - Marginal Cost 边际成本:增加一个单位需要的成本

- 铭记: Keep doing something as long as the Marginal Benefit is great er or equal to the Marginal Cost.
  - 所得大于所失,继续做下一个!



## **Marginal Benefit**

Downward sloping





对比: 饥肠辘辘时第一个包子 vs 第十个包子

## **Marginal Cost**

Upward sloping



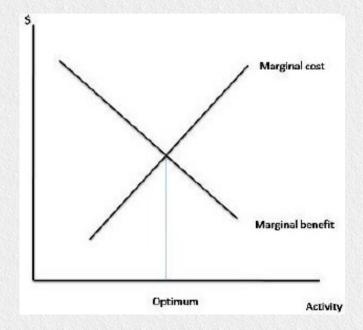


对比: 人满为患的办公室 vs 人数适中

#### Marginal Benefit vs. Marginal Cost

■ Equilibrium: 无外力介入下,由于机制使然,市场最终会恒定在的点(静态)

■此图 equilibrium: MB = MC



# Total vs Average vs Marginal

▶Total 总收益:多学一个晚上,总收益一

定是增加的

▶Average: 与 Marginal 息息相关

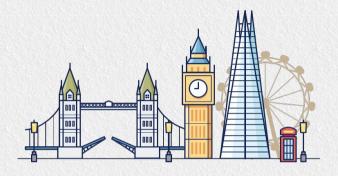
➤ Marginal: 多学一个晚上的收益在一直递

减

#### 学习带来的总收益:

Total	Number of
Benefit	Evenings
\$130	1
\$240	2
\$330	3
\$400	4
\$450	5
\$480	6
\$490	7

OC of 一个晚上 = \$40



## Thanks.