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1) **OPPORTUNITY COST** The cost of choosing to use resources for one purpose.

2) **Microeconomic** economic analysis concerned with the individual choices made by participants in the economy. also called Price Theory

3) **inflation** The rate of upward movement in the price level for an aggregate of goods and services.

4) **Positive analysis** seeks to forecast the impact of changes in economic policies or conditions on observable items. such as production, sales, prices, and personal incomes, and then test

5) **Economic system** The mechanism through which the use of labor, land, structures, vehicles, equipment

6) **Economic scarcity** The imbalance between the desires or quantity of the means with which those desires.

7) **Normative economics** evaluates the desirability of alternative outcomes according to underlying value judgments about what is good or bad

8) **Economics** study of society's use of scarce resources in the satisfaction of the unlimited desires of its members

9) **macroeconomic** economic analysis that considers the overall performance of the economy with respect to total national production

10) **unemployment rate** measures the ratio of the number of people classified as unemployed to the total labor force.