

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ СЕМЕНА КУЗНЕЦЯ

"ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ"
Заступник керівника
(проректор з науково-педагогічної роботи)

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Мікроекономіка

робоча програма навчальної дисципліни

Галузь знань	усі
Спеціальність	усі
Освітній рівень	перший (бакалаврський)
Освітня програма	усі

Вид дисципліни	Базова
Мова викладання, навчання та оцінювання	англійська

Завідувач кафедри економічної
теорії та економічної політики



Марина МАЦЕНКО

Харків
2020

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
SIMON KUZNETS KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
OF ECONOMICS

" APPROVED "

Deputy Head
(vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work)

Mykola AFANASIEV

MICROECONOMICS
syllabus of educational discipline

Subject area: All
Specialities: All
Educational level first (Bachelor)
Educational program All

Type of discipline Basic
Teaching, learning and assessment language English

Head of the Department of Economic Theory
And Economic Politics

Maryna MASHCHENKO

**Kharkiv
2020**

APPROVED

at the meeting of the department of economic theory and politics
Protocol № 1 from 25.08.2020.

Compiled by:

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**Update and re-approval letter
of syllabus of the discipline**

Academic year	Date of the meeting of the department-developer of syllabus	Protocol number	Signature of the head of the department

Introduction

Annotation of the discipline: The academic discipline "Microeconomics" refers to the cycle of natural sciences and general economic subjects. It is an integral part of a complex of economic subjects that includes political economy, modern economic theory, macroeconomics, history of economics and economic thought, government regulation, world economy, international economy, social economy, global economy, environmental economy.

The issues considered in discipline "Microeconomics" are essential for the future economist as it allows to reveal the mechanism of the economic systems functioning based on a combination of different microeconomic theories, concepts, models which are substantiated by world and national economic science and approved by economic practice.

An essential element of successful learning the discipline is a student's self-study using a huge amount of domestic and foreign economic literature, normative acts on state regulation of the economy and statistical data.

Purpose of the discipline: The purpose of learning the academic discipline "Microeconomics" is to develop student's basic knowledge of the theory and practice according to the functioning of enterprises in national economy; thorough mastery of the essence of economic phenomena and processes; provision of the fundamental theoretical training necessary for further study of the cycle of economic disciplines; a deep understanding of the microeconomic laws.

Academic year	1
Semester	1,2
Number of credits ECTS	4
Assessment:	Test

Structural-logical scheme of studying the discipline:

Previous disciplines	The following disciplines
Fundamentals of Economics (at school)	Disciplines of the first educational level of preparation of bachelors

Competencies and learning outcomes for the discipline

Name of competence	Learning outcomes
Ability to develop effective solutions to improve production efficiency	Determine the conditions for the existence of capital, solve the problem of production costs Define the principles of the formation of household incomes, their differences from enterprises To be able to classify market models, determine types of competition and pricing principles
Ability to analyze the role of the main business entities in the modern economic circle	Ability to characterize incomes and consumption of households in the modern economic circle. The ability to determine the functional role of investment in the modern economy. Ability to determine equilibrium GDP in conditions of different employment levels.
Ability to make optimal economic decisions in the conditions of restrictions imposed on the possibilities of	Determine optimal economic decisions of economic entities, based on the condition of their rationality. Determine optimal economic decisions of business entities, based on restrictions imposed on their capabilities.

business entities	Conduct an analysis of the impact of restrictions imposed on the capacity of business entities and determine the quality of economic decision-making.
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The syllabus of the academic discipline
Content module 1
Theory of producer and consumer interaction

Theme 1. Subject and method of microeconomics

1.1. The subject matter of microeconomics. The role of microeconomics. Subjects and objects of economic relations at the micro level. Normative and positive microeconomics. The basic principles and methods of studying microeconomic phenomena and processes. Modern tools of microeconomic analysis. Microeconomics interconnection with other disciplines.

1.2. Limited resources and the need for choice. The problem of limited resources and the need for choice. Alternative purposes of using limited resources and rational behavior of market participants. Alternative choice, opportunity cost and opportunity cost.

1.3. Tools of microeconomic analysis. The basic principles and methods of studying microeconomic phenomena and processes. Modern tools of microeconomic analysis. Microeconomics interconnection with other disciplines.

1.4. Economic policy at the micro level: essence, structure, types. The essence of economic policy at the micro level, its structure, types.

Theme 2. The theory of marginal utility and consumer behavior

2.1. Utility in economic theory: concepts, measurement, problems. Needs and utility. Needs, their types, structure. The concept of utility in economic theory. Utility function. The concept of utility. Total and marginal utility. Postulates of the theory of consumer choice. Determining the price of goods on the basis of marginal utility.

2.2. Aggregate and marginal utility. Gossen's laws. The law of diminishing marginal utility. Gossen's first and second laws. Optimal consumption of one good. Marginal utility and demand curve. Solving the paradox of A. Smith on the basis of marginal utility curves. The law of diminishing marginal utility (The first law of Gossen). The process of consumption and dynamics of changing total and marginal utility. Consumer preferences.

2.3. Budget constraints and consumption opportunities. Utility maximization rule. Consumer balance from cardinalist positions, including in terms of consumption of a set of benefits. Consumer balance from ordinalist positions, including in terms of consumption of a set of benefits. Time factor and consumer choice.

Theme 3. Ordinalist theory of consumer behavior

3.1. Indifference curves. Map of indifference curves. Construction of indifference curves. Indifference curves, their properties. Map of indifference curves. Some cases of indifference curve configurations for different pairs of goods. The role of indifference curves in the microeconomic analysis of consumer behavior. Marginal rate of substitution. Consumer equilibrium. Zone of effective replacement. Restrictions and exclusions.

3.2. Budget constraints and consumer opportunities. The consumer's budget constraint. Change of the budget line. Price changing and its impact on the consumer budget. Economic, algebraic and graphical interpretation of consumer equilibrium. Choosing the optimal consumer basket.

3.3 Equilibrium (optimum) of the consumer from the point of view of the ordinalist theory of consumer behavior. Economic explanation and graphic representation of the consumer optimum as a model of rational consumer choice.

Theme 4. Analysis of consumer behavior

4.1. Consumer reaction on changing in income and on changing in prices of goods.

Influence of consumer behavior on his income. The "income-consumption" curve. The "price-consumption" curve. The construction of Engel curves. "Superior" (normal) and "inferior" (low quality) goods. Features of the "income - consumption" curve for normal and low-quality goods.

4.2. Factors which influence consumer choice. The formation of "consumer surplus" as a result of exceeding the utility of goods over price. The increase in "consumer surplus" as an indicator of changes in its welfare. Change in surplus and loss as a result of the introduction of taxes and subsidies on goods. Complementary goods and substitute goods.

4.3. Income effect and substitution effect. The main factors which influence consumer choice. Income effect and substitution effect.

Theme 5. The laws of supply and demand in a market economy

The theory of elasticity

5.1. Market demand. Market demand as the sum of the individual demands (definition, graph). Changes in demand and in quantity demanded, factors of changes (economic, algebraic, graphical analysis).

5.2. Supply and main factors that influence dynamic of supply. Market supply. Changes in supply and in quantity supplied, factors of changes (economic, algebraic, graphical analysis). The interaction of supply and demand.

5.3. Market equilibrium. The market price and the equilibrium price. The mechanism of establishing market equilibrium. Effect of changes in supply and demand in equilibrium, the interaction of demand and supply changes. Practical application of equilibrium analysis: setting minimum wages, price limits, taxes, quotas and tariffs.

5.4. The elasticity of demand. The concept of "elasticity". The main properties of elasticity. Determinants of price elasticity. The elasticity of demand. Methods of calculating the coefficient of elasticity of demand. Calculation of the coefficient of elasticity for the "normal" and "low-quality" products. Factors of influence on the elasticity of supply.

Topic 6. Microeconomic model of the enterprise

6.1. Enterprise as a subject of market relations, motivation behavior, economic organization and basic types of choice. Factors of production and their classification. Economic periods of functioning of the company and set of possible combinations of resources. Instantaneous, short- and long term periods of functioning of enterprise. Motivation of firm behavior.

6.2. Total, average and marginal product. Production and factors of production. The essence and structure of factors of production. Total, average and marginal product.

6.3. Production process and its optimization. Total and average income. Profit as the end result of the enterprise. Features of production. Production technology. Interchangeability and interdependence of factors of production. The optimal ratio of resources. Economic and technological efficiency of production. Microeconomic model of the enterprise.

Theme 7. Variations of factors of production and the optimum of the producer

7.1. Production function. The law of diminishing variable factor of production. The concept and parameters of production function. The production function as an economic model of technology, ways of constructing of the production function (tabular, algebraic, graphical). The main properties of production functions. Two-factor production function. The law of diminishing returns of factors of production. Production function with two variables.

7.2. Isoquant and isocost: essence, graphic and algebraic image. Isoquants and Isocosts. Map of isoquants. Marginal rate of technical substitution. Limits of factors replacement. Optimum of the commodity producer and his graphic interpretation.

Content module 2.
Theory of market structures

Theme 8. Production costs and profits

8.1. Economic and accounting approach to determining production costs. Costs, their essence and structure. General characteristics of costs and their classification. Economic and accounting approach to determining production costs. The concept of opportunity costs. External (accounting) and internal costs. Costs, expenses, payments, cost – the importance of separation, their relationship. Normal profit. Profit concept. The main functions and types of profit.

8.2. Production costs in the short term: types, graphics, practical significance. Production costs in the short term. Fixed, variable, total costs, their graphic representation. Conditionally variable and conditionally fixed costs. Average costs: essence, formulas, graphic image. Marginal costs. Marginal income. Marginal productivity. Profit maximization rule. Equilibrium of the firm in the short term. Maximization and minimization goals of the firm. Cross-border, frontier and cross-border firm. Cross-border firm with normal and excess profits.

8.3. Production costs in the long run. Scale effect. Proposal industry. Production costs in the long run. Long-term cost curves. The concept of the minimum effective size of the enterprise. Effect of scale of production: essence, types, practical value. Proposal industry. The supply curve of the industry with fixed and rising costs.

Theme 9. The market of perfect competition

9.1. The concept of perfect competition. Market demand for the products of a competing firm. Signs and conditions of existence of the market of perfect competition. Types of competition. Market demand for the products of a firm that operates in conditions of perfect competition. Graphic representation of the demand of a competing firm, average, marginal and aggregate income.

9.2. Behavior of a competitive firm in the short and long term. Determining the behavior of the firm in the short term. The rule of maximizing profits and minimizing losses: two ways to determine. The behavior of the enterprise in a changing market situation. The firm's supply in the short term, its relationship to the cost curves, the schedule of industry supply. The concept of market equilibrium. Determination of equilibrium volume and equilibrium price. The supply of the firm and industry. The behavior of the firm in the long run. Long-term market supply curve and its possible configurations in industries with constant, increasing, declining costs. The balance of the enterprise, industry, market and the mechanism of its support lasted.

9.3. Determining the efficiency of the market of perfect competition. Market efficiency of perfect competition. Advantages and disadvantages of perfect competition.

Theme 10. Monopoly market

10.1. Characteristic features of the pure monopoly market. Types of monopolies. Characteristic features and peculiarities of the existence of a pure monopoly market. Barriers to entry: economic, administrative and legal. The main types of monopolies.

10.2. Monopolist demand curve. The monopolist's choice of price and volume of production. Monopolist demand curve. The monopolist's choice of price and volume of production. Influence on the behavior of the monopolist of price elasticity of demand. Rules for profit maximization and loss minimization. The proposal of the monopolist and features of its formation. Determination of the monopoly price. Monopolistic pricing strategies. Price discrimination: concepts, conditions and types.

10.3. Monopoly and monopoly power. Price discrimination: concepts, conditions and types. Monopoly and monopoly power. Sources of monopoly power. Indicators of monopoly power. Restrictions on monopoly power. Regulated monopoly. The need for state regulation of the

monopoly. Equilibrium of a monopolist firm in the long run. Achieving and maintaining market power in the long run.

10.4. Advantages and disadvantages of monopolies. Efficiency of the monopolistic market. Economic consequences of monopolization of the industry. Advantages and disadvantages of the monopolist. Social losses from the activities of the monopolist. Antitrust policy. Antimonopoly legislation of Ukraine.

Theme 11. The market of oligopoly and monopolistic competition

11.1. Oligopolistic market: its features and characteristics. Types of oligopolies. The theory of classical duopoly. The main features of an oligopolistic market. Types of oligopolies: pure and differentiated. Non-cooperative and cooperative behavior of oligopolists. Leadership in prices. Price competition. Cournot's duopoly model: contractual and competitive equilibrium.

11.2. Behavior of firms in the oligopolistic market. Price wars. Oligopoly in terms of game theory. The Prisoner Dilemma is an example of a non-cooperative game with a non-zero amount. Cartels. Price wars. Analysis of the broken demand line. Price inflexibility. Conspiracy theory. Cartel alliances. Conditions and factors of cartel formation. Indicators of monopoly power. Pricing on the principle of "cost plus". Efficiency and socio-economic consequences of oligopoly.

11.3. Monopolistic competition market, its characteristics. The concept of product differentiation. Model of monopolistic competition market, its characteristics. Behavior of firms in the market of monopolistic competition. Product differentiation: forms, positive consequences and threats. The effectiveness of monopolistic competition. Excess capacity. The firm's demand curve that operates in a market of monopolistic competition. Dynamics of firm profitability in the short and long term. Determining the price and optimal production volume. Conditions for achieving and maintaining break-even in the long run.

11.4. Features of non-price competition in the oligopolistic market and the market of monopolistic competition. Non-price competition, its types and consequences for producers and consumers. Advertising, its role in shaping demand. Advantages and disadvantages of advertising.

Theme 12. Factors of production markets

12.1. Markets of production factors (resources): features of supply and demand, equilibrium. Supply of production factors. Demand for goods and demand for resources. Demand for resources as a derivative. Resource usage rule. Demand for resources in conditions of perfect and imperfect competition. Factors that affect the demand for resources. Elasticity of demand for the resource. The optimal ratio of resources. Low cost rule. Profit maximization rule.

12.2. Demand and supply of labor, determining its price. Work as a resource. Labor as a factor of production. Characteristics of a perfectly competitive labor market. Marginal profit of the producer from hired labor. Demand of an individual worker for work. Sectoral demand for labor. Job supply for an individual worker. Market supply of labor services. Equilibrium in the labor market. Differentiation of wage rates. Economic rent in the labor market. The role of trade unions. Monopoly demand for labor and monopoly equilibrium. Monopsonic and oligopsonic markets, their features. Bilateral monopoly and determination of the real level of wages. Trade union control over labor supply. Discrimination in labor markets.

12.3. Capital as a resource of long use. Equilibrium in the capital market. Capital as a resource of long use. Demand and supply of capital. Equilibrium in the capital market. Formation of the interest rate as the equilibrium price of capital. Investments, their types. The impact of interest rates on short-term investment projects of entrepreneurs. Substantiation of investment decisions in the long run. Intertemporal budget constraint, intertemporal balance.

12.4. Land as a factor of production. Rent, land price. Land as a factor of production. Land market. Land supply and demand. Economic and land rent. Land price as capitalized rent. Rent.

12.5. Entrepreneurial abilities, their characteristics as a factor of production. Entrepreneurial income, its sources.

Methods of teaching

Teaching of the academic discipline involves active and interactive methods of studies such as business games, trainings, and interactive seminars, consideration of cases, moderation. The basic differences between active and interactive methods of studies on the one hand and traditional ones on the other hand are determined not only by the teaching technique, but also by high efficiency of the educational process which aims at:

- high motivation of students;
- practical usage of theoretical knowledge;
- increase of students' consciousness;
- bringing up the ability to make independent decisions;
- making a person capable of team-working;
- contribution to social integration;
- acquisition of disputing skills;
- the ability to compromise.

A problem lecture aims to develop logical thought of students and is characterised by limited points to argue (usually two or three key point), use of the experience of foreign educational institutions along with distribution of printed materials among students at the lecture and by emphasizing main conclusions on the examined questions.

A minilecture includes presentation of the educational material within a short period of time and is characterised by large capacity, complexity of logical constructs, images, proofs and generalisations. It is usually held as a part of a research lesson. A minilecture differs from a full-length lecture by a much shorter duration. Usually a minilecture lasts no more than 10 – 15 min-utes and is used to convey concisely the new information to all students. A minilecture is often used as part of a coherent theme that expresses a full-length lecture and it is desirable not to bore the audience. Then the information is delivered consequently by several segments, among which other forms and methods of teaching are applied.

Students are sometimes asked questions during the lectures, in order **to consider an issue independently**, however the lecturer answers them himself, not expecting the answers of students. The system of questioning during a lecture plays a role of an energizer, compels students to be concentrated and begin to search the right answer.

A seminar-discussion proposes exchange of views between participants concerning the topic under consideration, and also develops thought, helps to form views and beliefs, cultivates the ability to formulate ideas and express them, teaches to assess suggestions of other people, develops a critical approach to one's own opinion.

Work in small groups is designed to activate the students' work during seminars and practical studies. They are so-called groups of psychological comfort, where every member plays a special part and complements others with certain qualities. The use of this technology enables the teacher to structure practical and seminar studies in the form and context, creates possibilities for participation of every student in work under the theme of study, and provides forming personal qualities and experience of social relations.

The casemethod (the method of analysis of specific situations) enables the teacher to relate the process of studying to practical work of specialists and involves discussion of industrial, administrative and other situations, difficult conflict cases and problem situations.

Brainstorming is a method of solving urgent problems in time. Its idea is to express as many ideas as possible in a small interval of time, to discuss them and choose the right ones.

Familiarising or initial games are frequently used at the beginning of studies in order to create a work environment disposing participants to group work.

Moderation is a method, which helps groups to examine themes, problems, tasks, concentrating on the contents purposefully and effectively with independent participation of each student in a free corporate atmosphere. Moderation as a method of holding a discussion results quickly in concrete outcome, gives a possibility to take part in the process of decision-making for all participants, helps them to feel the entire responsibility for the result.

Methods of assessment

The system evaluating the competences received by a student takes into account classes, which include lectures, seminars, practical studies and performing independent work according to the syllabus of the academic discipline. Evaluation of the student's competences is carried out on the cumulative 100-point system. Control measures include:

current control which is exercised over the semester during practical classes, seminars and evaluated by the sum of the points scored (maximum amount is 100 points; minimum amount that allows students to pass the test is 60 points), including scores for individual work.. Individual work of students can include: learning theoretical material, preparing reports and presentations, preparing for tests. According to the Rating plan of the discipline there are some forms of control which are evaluated (active participation on a seminar – max 2 or 4 points (depending on the theme), presentation or report– max 2 or 4 points, active work– max 2 points).;

Module control of this discipline is conducted in the form of a colloquium. During the semester students write two colloquiums. **Colloquium** is a form of verification and assessment of students' knowledge in the system of education in higher education institutions. Maximum score for the colloquium – 15 points, maximum score for two colloquiums – 30 points. The first colloquium includes topics 1-6, the second 7-12. Structure of the colloquium: 1) two theoretical questions (maximum score for each theoretical question – 4 points; 2) practical tasks (maximum score for each practical task – 2 points; 3) three open tests (maximum score for each test – 1 point). **Module control** aims to make an integrated assessment of the student's knowledge after studying a logically completed part of the discipline – the content module. **Module control** is performed on the basis of current control during the respective module (max 35 points) and colloquium (max 15 points). So, according to the Rating plan of the discipline for one module students can get max 50 points (current control – 35 points and colloquium – 15 points);

final/semester control which is performed in the form of test, according to the schedule of the educational process. **Conducting the final mark.** The condition for getting the final mark is minimally sufficient amount of scores obtained from the current module control knowledge – 60 points.

The total score for the **final/semester control** consists of the accumulated points for two modules of the discipline. So, the test is set as the total amount of points scored on the results of the current control. The maximum number of scores that a student can receive per semester is 100, the minimum credited is 60.

The maximal possible score is given if every task performed by a student or his/her verbal answer meets all the noted requirements. Absence of any constituent reduces the mark by a proper number of points. In the evaluation of individual tasks, the quality, independence and timeliness of presenting the performed tasks to a lecturer (according to the schedule of the educational process) are taken into consideration. If any of the requirements are not met, the mark can be decreased.

Final control is an exam for students of all specialties with the aim of assessment of mastery of knowledge by volume, quality and depth, as well as the abilities and skills to apply this knowledge in practice according to the model of professional competence which is common during learning the academic discipline.

The final mark for the academic discipline based on the Principles of transference of university characteristics of students' progress into the system of the ECTS scale is converted into the final ECTS figure according to the temporary statement about students' evaluation by the

cumulative system of Kharkiv National University of Economics Simon Kuznets (Table 1).

The maximum number of points that a student can accumulate in the course of study is shown in Table 2.

Table 1

National and ESTC scale of evaluation

Total scores gained for all types of activities	ESTC score	National scale	
		examination	test (credit)
90 – 100	A	excellent	passed
82 – 89	B	good	
74 – 81	C		
64 – 73	D	satisfactory	
60 – 63	E		
35 – 59	FX	unsatisfactory	failed
1 – 34	F		

Table 2

Rating plan of the discipline

Themes	Forms and types of education		Form of control	Maximum score
Theme 1.	Classroom work			
	Lecture	Lecture - Subject and method of microeconomics ...		
	Seminar	A seminar-discussion - Subject of microeconomics	Active participation	2
	Individual work			
	Questions and tasks for self-study	The essence of economic policy at the micro level, its structure, types.	Checking the homework, presentation, report	2
Theme 2.	Classroom work			
	Lecture	Lecture - The theory of marginal utility and consumer behavior		
	Seminar	Seminar - Utility in economic theory: concepts, measurement, problems	Active work	2
Individual work				

	Questions and tasks for self-study	Consumer balance from cardinalist positions, including in terms of consumption of a set of benefits.	Checking the homework, presentation, report, test	7
Theme 3	Classroom work			
	Lecture	Lecture - Ordinalist theory of consumer behavior		
	Seminar	Seminar - Ordinalist theory of consumer behavior	Active work	4
	Individual work			
	Questions and tasks for self-study	Choosing the optimal consumer basket.	Checking the homework, presentation, report	2
Theme 4	Classroom work			
	Lecture	Lecture - Analysis of consumer behavior		
	Seminar	Seminar - Consumer reaction on changing in income and on changing in prices of goods.	Active work	2
	Individual work			
	Questions and tasks for self-study	Influence of consumer behavior on his income.	Checking the homework, presentation, report, test	5
Theme 5	Classroom work			
	Lecture	Lecture - The laws of supply and demand in a market economy		
	Seminar	A seminar-discussion - Market demand. Market demand as the sum of the individual demands (definition, graph).	Active work	2
	Individual work			
	Questions and tasks for self-study	The theory of elasticity	Checking the homework, presentation, report	2

Theme 6	Classroom work			
	Lecture	Lecture - Microeconomic model of the enterprise		
	Seminar	A seminar-discussion - enterprise as a subject of market relations, motivation behavior, economic organization and basic types of choice.	Active work	3
	Individual work			
	Questions and tasks for self-study	Factors of production and their classification.	Checking the homework, presentation, report	2
Theme 7	Classroom work			
	Lecture	Lecture - Variations of factors of production and the optimum of the producer		
	Seminar	A seminar-discussion - Production function.	Active work, colloquium	15
	Individual work			
	Questions and tasks for self-study	The concept and parameters of production function.	Checking the homework, presentation, report	
Theme 8	Classroom work			
	Lecture	Lecture - Production costs and profits		
	Seminar	Seminar - Production costs and profits	Active participation	2
	Individual work			
	Questions and tasks for self-study	The law of diminishing variable factor of production.	Checking the homework, presentation,report	2

Theme 9	Classroom work			
	Lecture	Lecture - The market of perfect competition		
	Seminar	A seminar-discussion - The concept of perfect competition	Active participation	4
	Individual work			
Questions and tasks for self-study	Market demand for the products of a competing firm. Signs and conditions of existence of the market of perfect competition.	Checking the homework, presentation, report	4	
Theme 10	Classroom work			
	Lecture	Lecture - Monopoly market		
	Seminar	A seminar-discussion - Characteristic features of the pure monopoly market.	Active participation	4
	Individual work			
Questions and tasks for self-study	Types of monopolies.	Checking the homework, presentation, report	4	
Theme 11	Classroom work			
	Lecture	Lecture - The market of oligopoly and monopolistic competition		
	Seminar	Seminar - Oligopolistic market: its features and characteristics.	Active participation	5
	Individual work			
Questions and tasks for self-study	Types of oligopolies.	Checking the homework, presentation, report	10	
Theme 12	Classroom work			
	Lecture	Lecture - Factors of production markets		
	Seminar	Seminar - Markets of production factors (resources): features of supply and demand, equilibrium.	Active participation, colloquium	15
	Individual work			
Questions and tasks for self-study	Supply of production factors. Demand for goods and demand for resources.	Checking the homework, presentation, report		

Recommended References

Main

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Additional

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6. Jennissen, Roel Peter Wilhelmina Economic determinants of international migration in Europe: Proefschr. / Door Roel Peter Wilhelmina Jennissen; Rijksuniv. Groningen Amsterdam : Dutch univ. press, Cop.2004

Internet resources

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8. Офіційний сайт Державного комітету статистики України. – Access mode: www.ukrstat.gov.ua.
9. Сайт ПНС ХНЕУ ім. С. Кузнеця. – Access mode: <https://pns.hneu.edu.ua/mod/page/view.php?id=257758&forceview=1>

Microeconomics: Syllabus of the discipline for students of all specialties of the first (Bachelor) level and all forms of study / compiled by N. Stepanenko. – Kh. S. Kuznets KhNUE, 2020. – 15 p. (English)

The academic discipline structure and features according to modules and themes are given. Plans of lectures, seminars and practical classes are given. Assessment criteria for students' knowledge evaluation are suggested. Professional competences a student must have after mastering the academic discipline are listed. Recommended for students of all specialties.

Key words: microeconomics, microeconomics, enterprise, wages, demand, supply, price, competition, entrepreneurship, costs, consumption.

Мікроекономіка: робоча програма навчальної дисципліни для студентів усіх спеціальностей першого (бакалаврського) рівня всіх форм навчання / Укл. Н.О. Степаненко – Харків: Вид. ХНЕУ ім. С. Кузнеця, 2020. – 15 с. (англ. мов.)

Подано тематичний план навчальної дисципліни та її зміст за модулями й темами. Наведено плани лекцій, семінарів і практичних занять. Запропоновані критерії оцінки знань студентів. Перераховані професійні компетенції, які повинен мати студент після освоєння навчальної дисципліни. Рекомендується для студентів усіх спеціальностей.

Ключові слова: мікроекономіка, суб'єкти мікроекономіки, підприємство, заробітна плата, попит, пропозиція, ціна, конкуренція, підприємництво, витрати, споживання.

Микроэкономика: рабочая программа учебной дисциплины для студентов всех специальностей первого (бакалаврской) уровня всех форм обучения / Сост. Н.А. Степаненко – Харьков: Изд. ХНЭУим. С. Кузнеця, 2020. – 15 с. (англ. яз.)

Подано тематический план учебной дисциплины и ее содержание по модулям и темам. Приведены планы лекций, семинаров и практических занятий. Предлагаются критерии оценки для оценки знаний учащихся. Перечислены профессиональные компетенции, которые должен иметь студент после овладения академической дисциплиной. Рекомендуются для студентов всех специальностей.

Ключевые слова: микроэкономика, субъекты микроэкономики, предприятие, заработная плата, спрос, предложение, цена, конкуренция, предпринимательство, расходы, потребление.

