

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

An Introduction

Managerial economics is a branch of economics dealing with the application of economic theory and methodology to decision-making problems faced by public, private, and not-for-profit institutions.

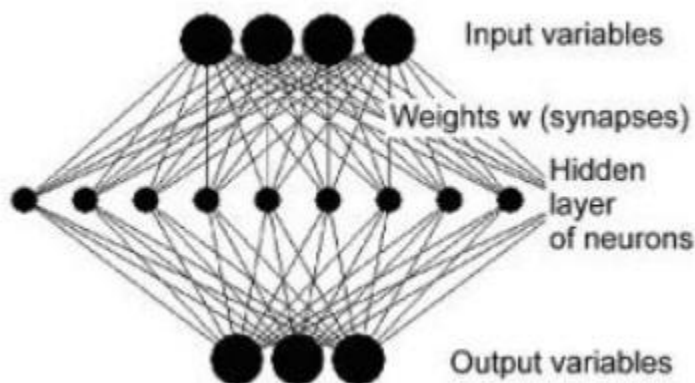
Managerial economists assist decision makers in efficiently allocating the scarce economic resources at the command of the organization.

Primary Goal: Maximize the value of the firm:

- a. Long-run
- b. Short-run
- c. High Frequency (very short-run)

View: The Firm as a Complex Behavioral Decision Map

The Firm as an artificial neural network (ANN):



Inputs

1. Economic analysis and Decisions
 - a. Demand analysis
 - b. Forecasting
 - c. Production and cost analysis
 - d. Pricing analysis
 - e. Impact of government
 - f. Capital expenditure analysis
2. Political Environment
 - a. External legal and regulatory limits
 - b. Organizational limits
3. Social Environment
 - a. Labor
 - b. Raw materials
 - c. Land / Capital
4. Decision-Making Environment
 - a. Weighted priorities
 - b. Cash Flow Analysis and Decisions
5. Risk Assessment
 - a. Impact of volatility in the global economy
 - b. Impact of changing regulation
 - c. Impact of shifting constraints on production

Outputs

- a. Firm Value / Shareholder Wealth
- b. Subsidiary firm objectives

Learning Objectives:

- Develop the fundamentals of microeconomic theory while focusing on the use of high-frequency financial theory in managerial decision-making.
- To demonstrate how the theoretical concepts can: a) actually be used and implemented in real-world decision-making and b) how market participants trade firm value against both short- and long-run managerial decisions.
- To demonstrate the relation of managerial economics to other courses in a business school curriculum (eg., finance, marketing, business policy, and quantitative analysis).