

## Course information 2025-26

### EC2066 Microeconomics

#### General information

**MODULE LEVEL:** 5

**CREDIT:** 30

**NOTIONAL STUDY TIME:** 300 hours

**MODE:** Locally Taught, Independent Learner Route and Online Taught

#### Summary

This course is designed to equip students with the economic principles which are necessary to analyse a whole range of economic problems. It builds on the foundations of economic analysis provided in course EC1002 Introduction to economics.

#### Conditions

Please refer to the relevant programme structure in the EMFSS Programme Regulations to check:

- where this course can be placed on your degree structure; and
- details of prerequisites and corequisites for this course.

You should also refer to the Exclusions list in the EMFSS Programme Regulations to check if any exclusions apply for this course.

#### Aims and objectives

The aims of this course are:

- to deepen the understanding of the basic theory of optimization by economic agents and the efficiency of the resulting outcome for the market as a whole,
- to introduce students to the analysis of strategic interaction as well as interaction under asymmetric information,
- to clarify the role of economic policies as tools to improve efficiency in the presence of market failures,
- to promote the ability to think in a structured framework, and clarify the importance of formal arguments,
- to demonstrate the art of modelling which requires simplifying a problem by identifying the key elements without oversimplifying the issue.

## Learning outcomes

At the end of the course and having completed the essential reading and activities students should be able to:

- Be able to define and describe:
  - the determinants of consumer choice, including inter-temporal choice and choice under uncertainty,
  - the behaviour of firms under different market structures,
  - how firms and households determine factor prices - behaviour of agents in static as well as dynamic strategic situations,
  - the nature of economic interaction under asymmetric information.
- Be able to analyse and assess:
  - efficiency and welfare optimality of perfectly and imperfectly competitive markets,
  - the effects of externalities and public goods on efficiency,
  - the effects of strategic behaviour and asymmetric information on efficiency,
  - the nature of policies and contracts aimed at improving welfare,
- Be prepared for further units which require a knowledge of microeconomics.

## Employability skills

Below are the three most relevant employability skills that students acquire by undertaking this course which can be conveyed to future prospective employers:

1. Decision Making
2. Complex Problem-Solving
3. Persuasion & Negotiation

## Essential reading

For full details, please refer to the reading list.

Nicholson and Snyder Intermediate Microeconomics and its Application, (Cengage Learning, 2015) 12th edition [ISBN 9781133189039].

## Assessment

This course is assessed by a three-hour and fifteen-minute closed-book written examination.

## Syllabus

The unit examines how economic decisions are made by households and firms, and how they interact to determine the quantities and prices of goods and factors of production and the allocation of resources. Further, it examines the nature of strategic interaction and interaction under asymmetric information. Finally, it investigates the role of policy as well as economic contracts in improving welfare. The topics covered are:

- Consumer choice and demand, labour supply.
- Choice under uncertainty, the expected utility model.
- Producer theory: Production and cost functions, firm, and industry supply.
- Game theory: Normal-form and extensive-form games, Nash equilibrium and subgame perfect equilibrium, repeated games, and cooperative equilibria.
- Market structure: Competition, monopoly, and oligopoly.
- General equilibrium and welfare: Competitive equilibrium and efficiency.
- Pricing in input markets.
- Inter-temporal choice: savings and investment choices.
- The economics of information: Moral hazard and adverse selection, resulting market failures and the role of contracts and institutions.
- Market failures arising from monopoly, externalities, and public goods.
- The role of policy.

A knowledge of constrained maximisation and Lagrangian functions as covered in MT105A Mathematics 1 would be helpful for students taking this subject.