

1 Marginal analysis and consumer choice

– Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)		
Marginal analysis	边际分析	_____	_____	_____
marginal benefit	边际收益	_____	_____	_____
marginal cost	边际成本	_____	_____	_____
Utility	效用	_____	_____	_____
diminishing marginal utility	边际效用 递减	_____	_____	_____

Recall

Most real choices are not “all or nothing” but “a little more or a little less”:

- Should I study one more hour, or take a break?
- Should I buy one more snack?
- The first slice of pizza is great; the fifth, not so much.

This sheet lines up how economists make “one more” decisions. Each idea has a worked example.

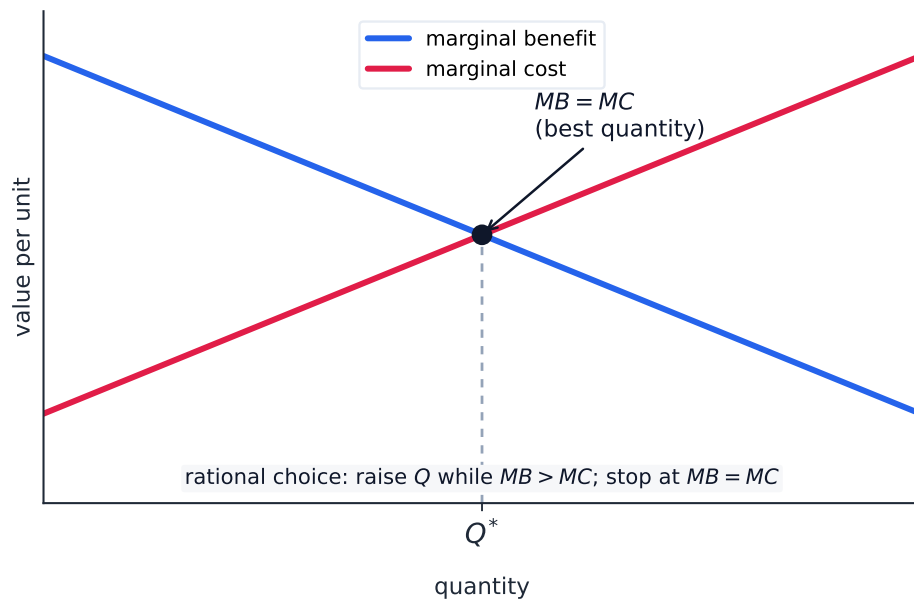
New ideas

■ 1 Marginal analysis

Marginal analysis 边际分析 compares the **marginal benefit** 边际收益 (the benefit of one more unit) with the **marginal cost** 边际成本 (the cost of one more unit).

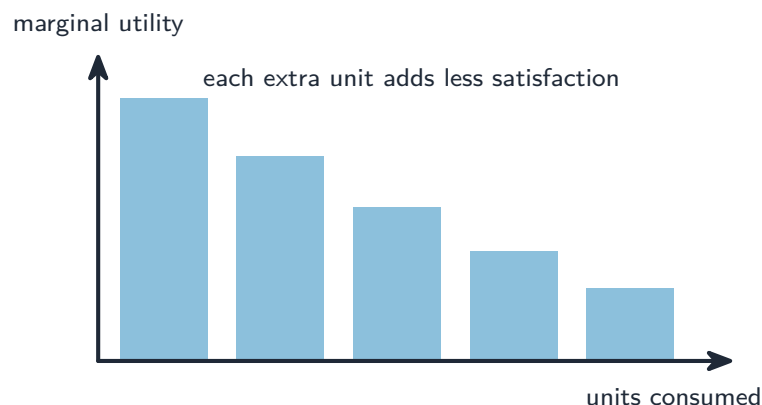
■ 2 The decision rule

Keep doing the activity while marginal benefit is **greater** than marginal cost, and stop where they are **equal** ($MB = MC$). That point gives the most net benefit.



■ 3 Diminishing marginal utility

Utility 效用 is the satisfaction you get from a good. Each extra unit usually gives **less** added satisfaction – the law of **diminishing marginal utility** 边际效用递减.



Worked example. The first glass of water on a hot day is worth a lot; the fourth is worth much less – its marginal utility has fallen.

■ 4 Getting the best value

A shopper gets the most satisfaction by spending so that the **satisfaction per dollar** is equal across all goods. If one good gives more satisfaction per dollar, buy more of it.

Watch out: the decision rule is $MB = MC$ – stop where they are **equal**, not where benefit is highest. Going past $MB = MC$ adds units that cost more than they are worth.

Practice

Try these in order. The methods are all above.

2.1 State what marginal benefit and marginal cost mean. [2]

2.2 State the rule for the best amount of an activity to do. [1]

2.3 Explain the law of diminishing marginal utility, with an example. [2]

2.4 An activity has marginal benefit \$8 and marginal cost \$5 for the next unit. State whether you should do it, and why. [2]

2.5 Explain why you should stop where marginal benefit equals marginal cost, not where benefit is highest. [2]
