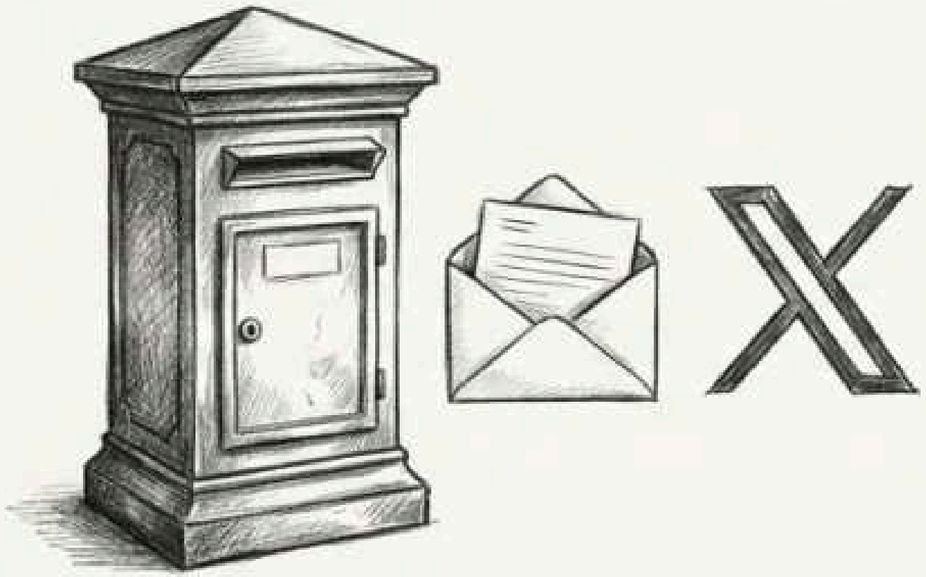


Questions or feedback are always welcome.

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Welcome to Economics 130 B (Principles of Macroeconomics)

¶ 0.2



The "B" stands for Brief.
High-yield, hour-long mastery.

Core Drivers:
- Growth
- Prices
- Jobs
- Recessions



Overview + 6 Short Lectures = ~1 Hour Total

Goal: By the end, understand main economic statistics and what moves these core drivers.

¶ 0.3

What is macroeconomics?

Micro



One household, one firm, one market.

Macro



The economy as a whole. National production totals, mass unemployment, inflation, national wealth. What can governments and central banks do about it?

¶ 0.4



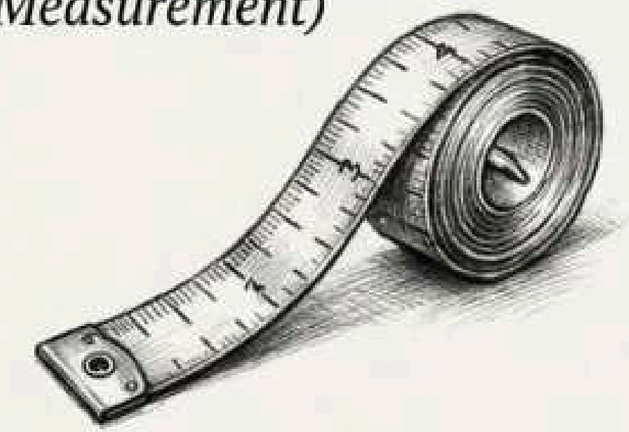
Why learn it? Because these forces dictate your reality. A few clear ideas let you read the news for yourself and judge when a claim is weak.

¶ 0.5

Course Map (Part 1)

Tracing the mechanics from basic measurement to the financial systems that connect saving and investment.

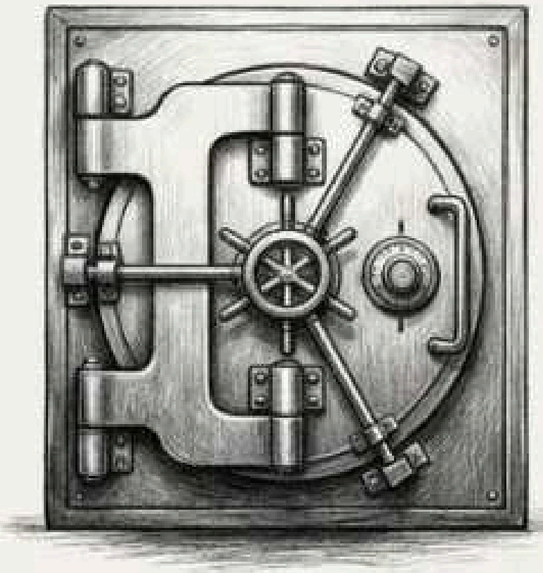
Station 1
Lecture 1:
Output, Prices, Jobs
(Measurement)



Station 2
Lecture 2:
Economic Growth & Productivity *(The secret to living standards)*



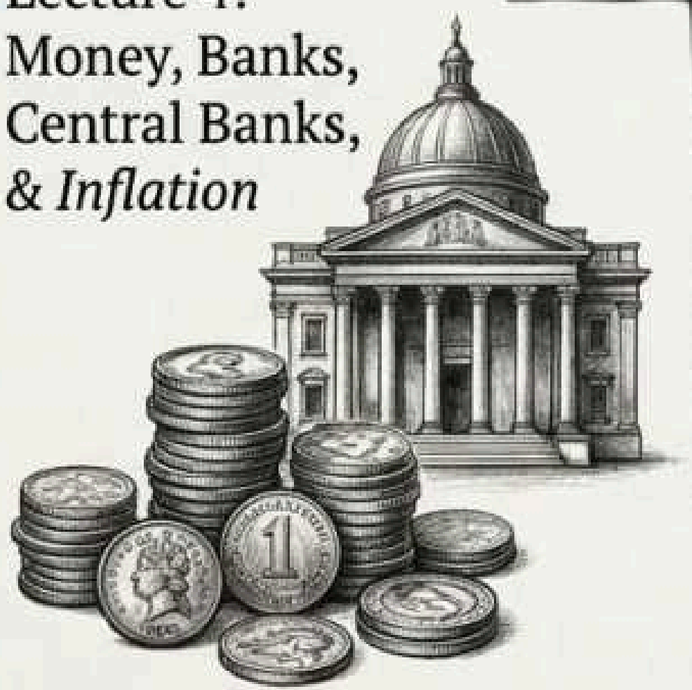
Station 3
Lecture 3:
Saving, Investment, & Financial Systems

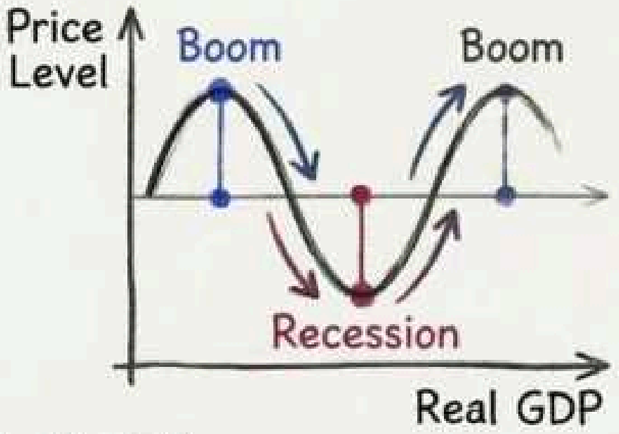


Course Map (Part 2)

From the mechanics of inflation to the ultimate levers of government policy.

Station 4
Lecture 4:
Money, Banks, Central Banks, & *Inflation*





Station 5
Lecture 5:
Booms & Recessions
(Aggregate Demand/ Supply)

Station 6
Lecture 6:
Government Action, Debt, Trade, & Exchange Rates



Arithmetic Through Simple Models

A toy economy



Numbers are purposely simple so every step of the calculation can be followed.
When referencing real events (e.g., the Great Depression), well-known historical figures are rounded for clarity.

$$\sum (P_{bread} \times Q_{bread}) + (P_{coffee} \times Q_{coffee}) = \text{Total Output}$$

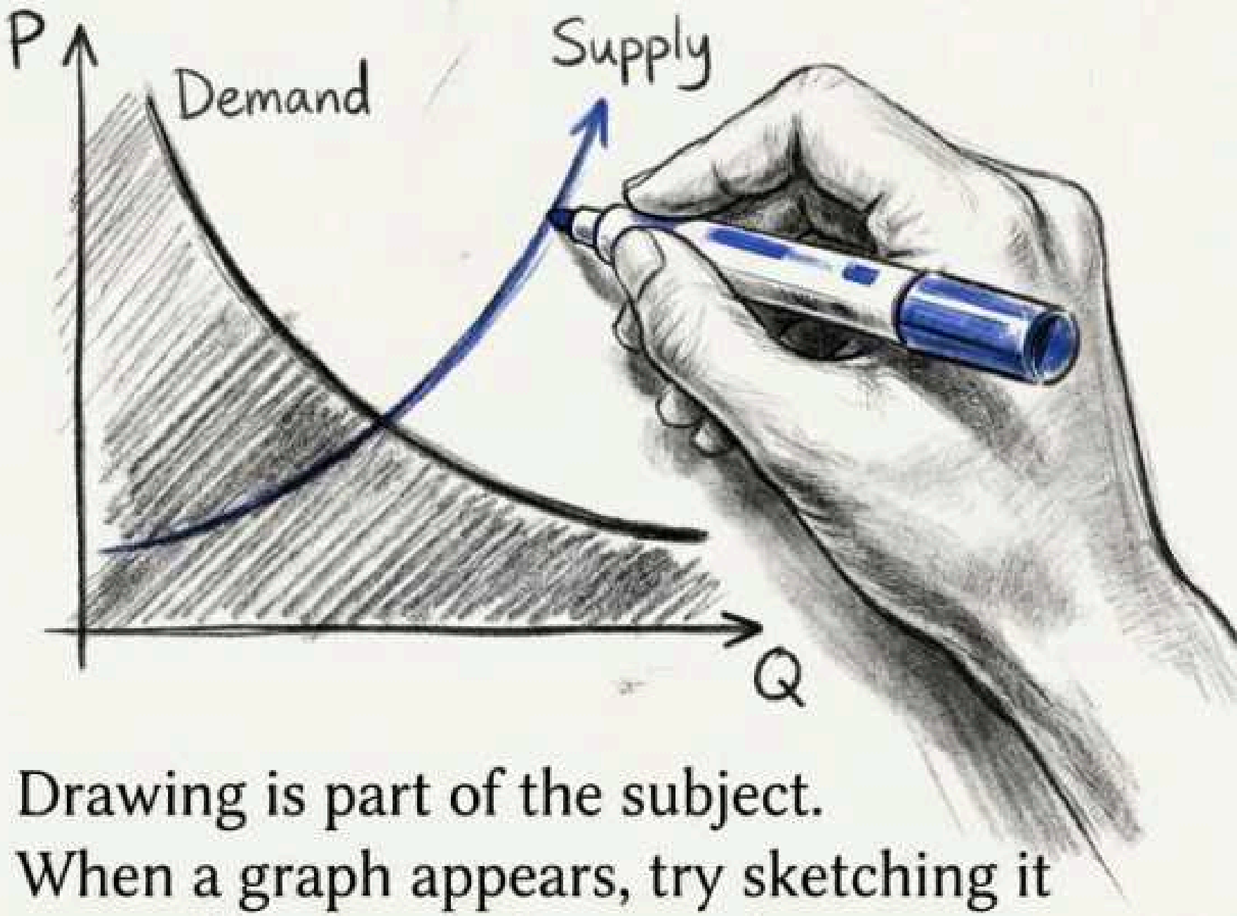
The Required Toolkit

Required:

- ☒ Arithmetic ($+ - \times \div$)
- ☒ Percentages (%)
- ☒ Basic Algebra ($y = mx + b$)

Not Required (but helpful):

- ☐ Microeconomics (ECON 120 B)



Drawing is part of the subject.
When a graph appears, try sketching it yourself before looking at the answer.

¶ 0.9

Facts vs. Values in Policy

Descriptive

How the economy behaves. Checked against facts. Economists debate how strongly policies work.



Prescriptive

What policy should do. Involves human values. Subject to deep, natural disagreement.

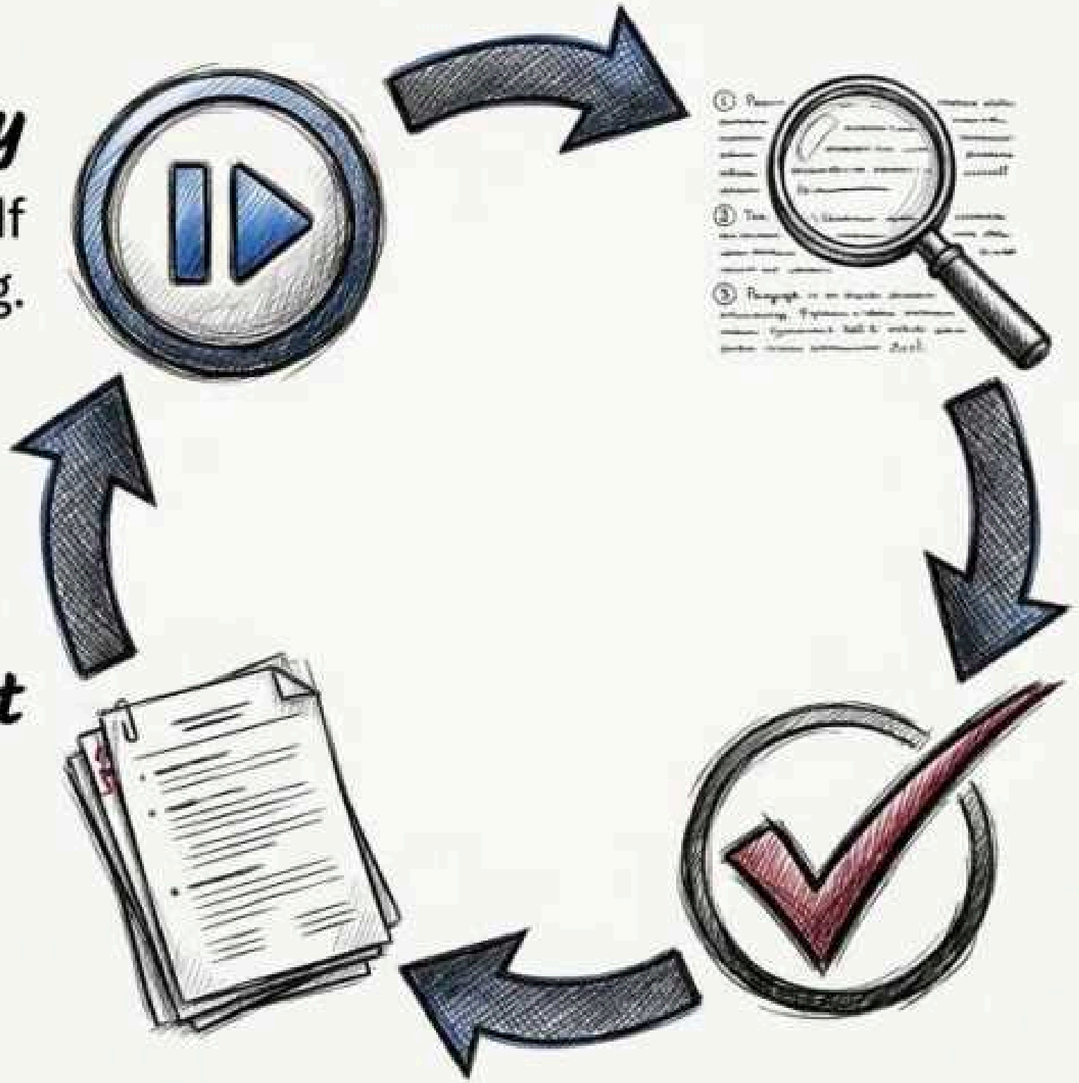
This course keeps facts and values strictly apart to reveal where real debates actually lie.

How to Study this Course

¶ 0.10

1. Pause & Try

Do the examples yourself before proceeding.



2. Track Paragraphs

Navigation is precise (e.g., Lecture 3, Paragraph 5 = ¶ 3.5).

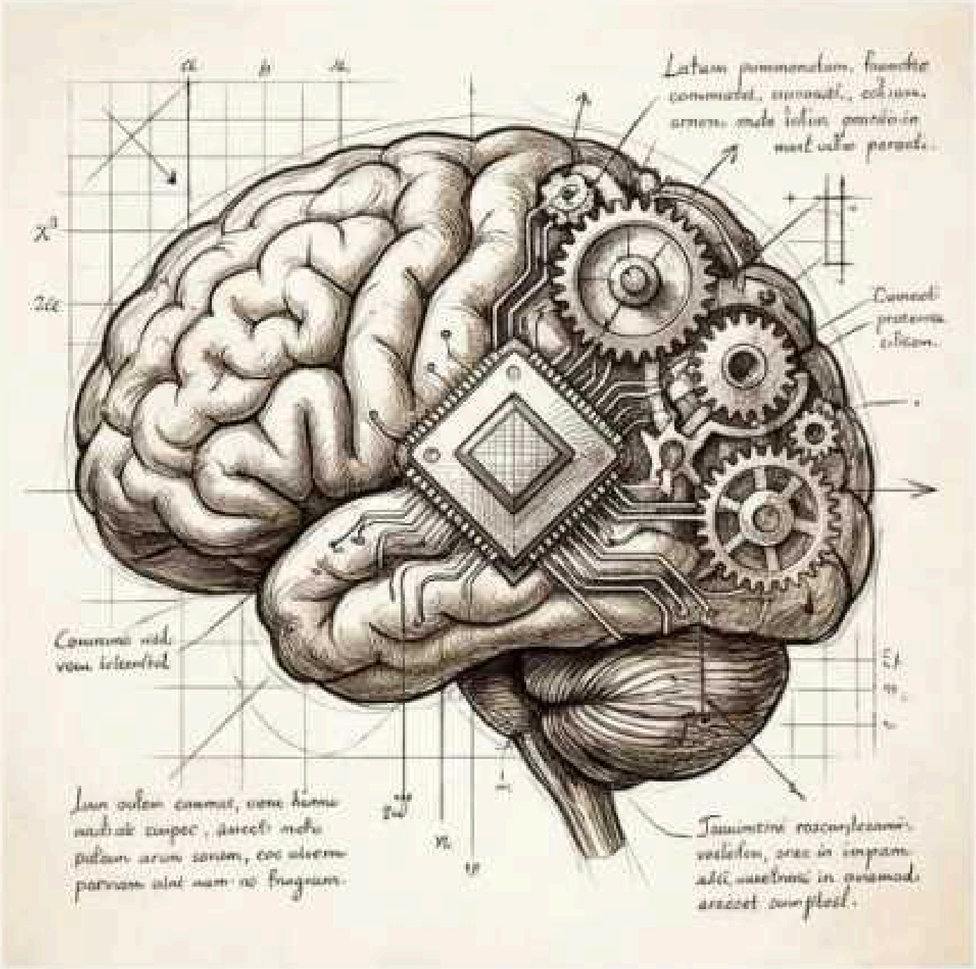
3. Quizzes

5 questions per lecture, pointing directly back to specific numbered paragraphs.

4. Final Assessment

50-question exam + a Tripos paper featuring 6 essay questions with model answers.

Production & Data Disclaimers

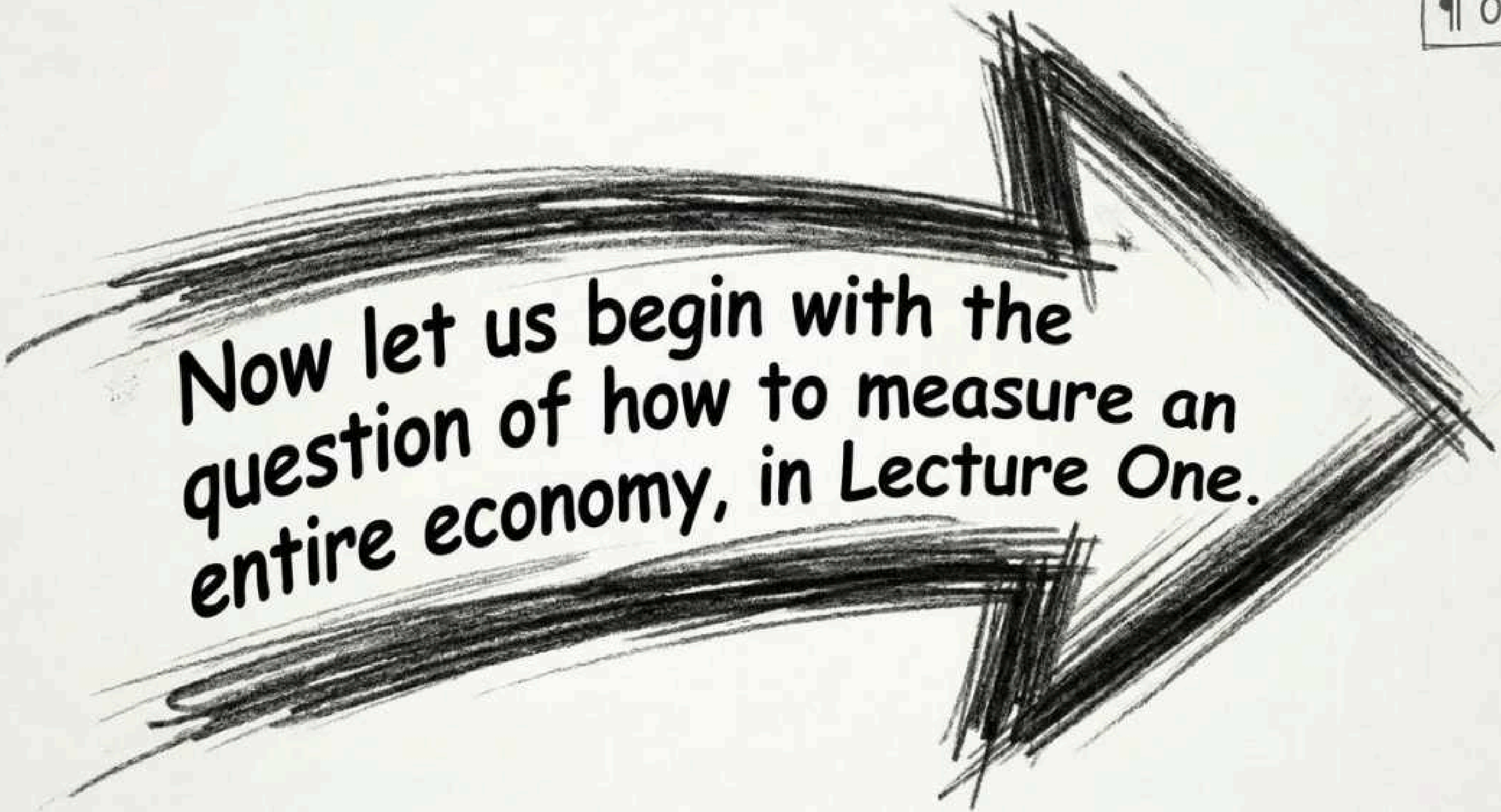


- Development: Created with AI under strict human direction. Every calculation is checked by computer.
- Feedback Loop: If you spot an error, point it out using the precise paragraph numbers.
- Data Warning: Real country statistics change annually. Treat our figures as illustrative examples and always verify current data.



Questions or feedback are always welcome...

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