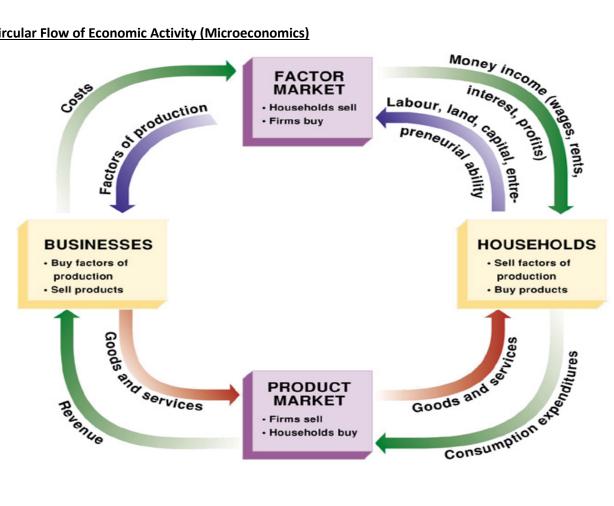
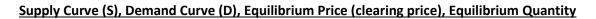


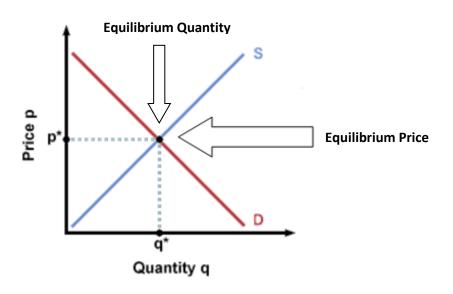
Production Possibilities Curve (Fundamentals/International)

Movement from point B to point C results in the production of 7 additional Consumer Goods (18 to 25). At the same time the production of Capital Goods decreased by 11 (28 to 17). Therefore, in order to produce the 7 additional Consumer Goods, the production of 11 Capital Goods had to be given up.

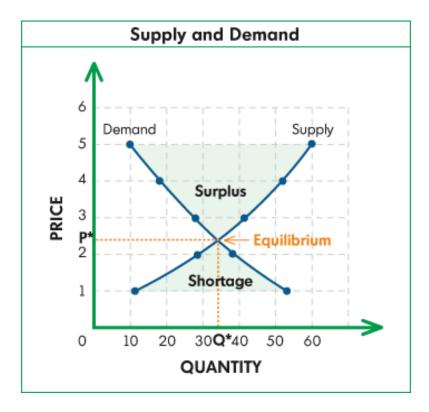
Circular Flow of Economic Activity (Microeconomics)



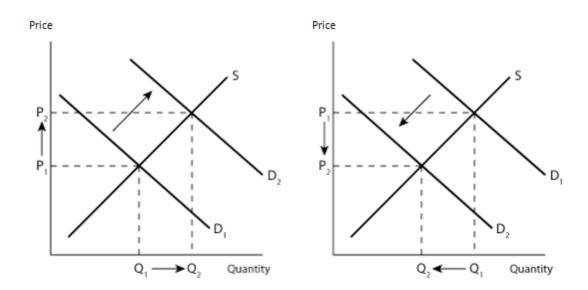




Supply and Demand Curves Showing Surplus and Shortage (Microeconomics)

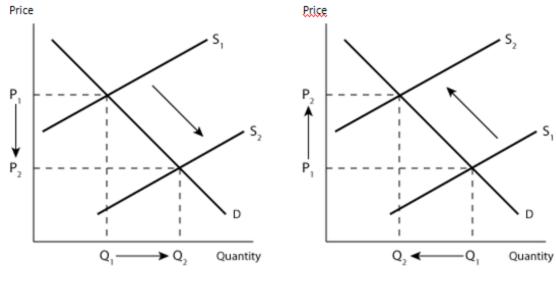


Change in Demand



Increase in Demand

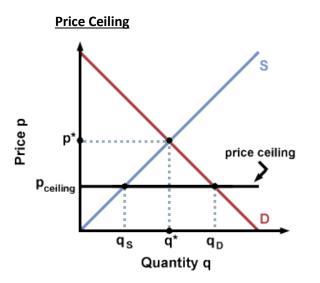
Decrease in Demand

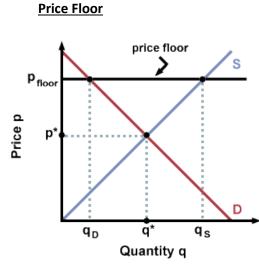


Change in Supply

Increase in Supply

Decrease in Supply



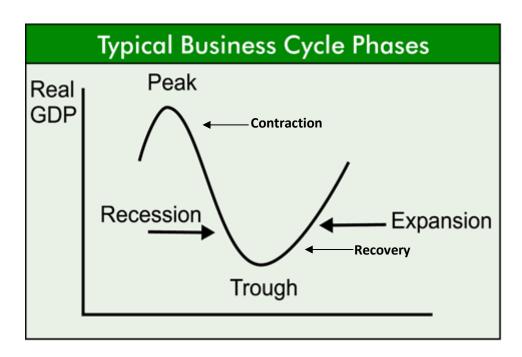


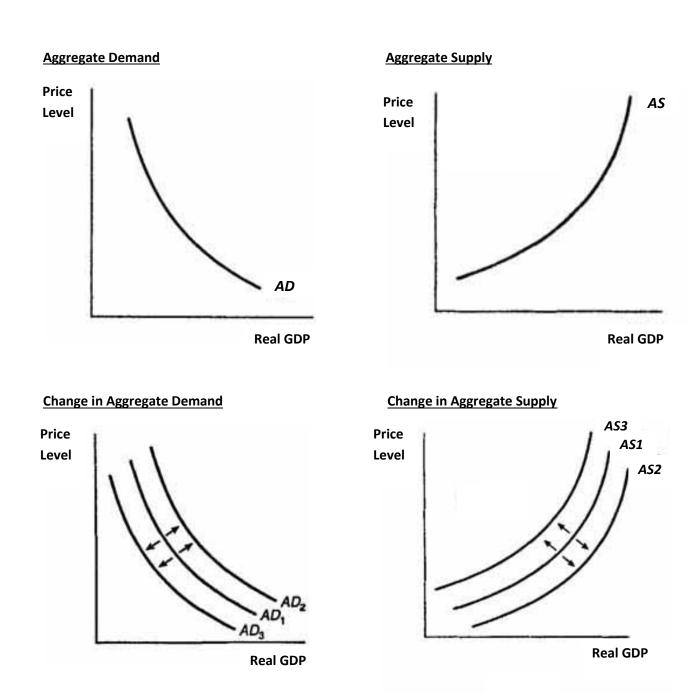
Price cannot go "above" the ceiling. Demand greater than supply= shortage

Supply greater than demand= surplus

Price cannot go "below" the floor.

Business Cycles (Macroeconomics)





AD1 shifting to AD2= increase in AD AD1 shifting to AD3= decrease in AD

AS1 shifting to AS2= increase in AS AS1 shifting to AS3= decrease in AS

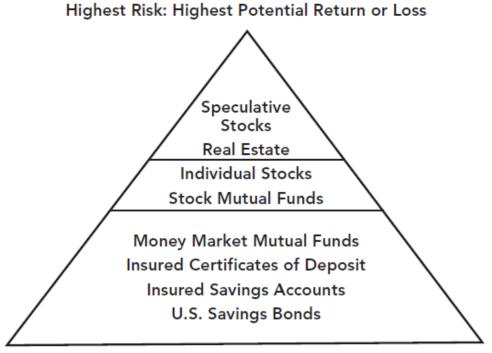
Exchange Rate Table (International)

	📕 USD	🔡 GBP	🛃 CAD	🖸 EUR	🔛 AUD
	1	1.61324	1.0562	1.4207	1.07482
	0.61987	1	0.654709	0.880649	0.66625
•	0.946787	1.52739	1	1.3451	1.01762
0	0.703878	1.13552	0.743438	1	0.756544
** **	0.930386	1.50093	0.982677	1.3218	1
Wednesday, July 20, 2011					

Reading the first column horizontally...If you are purchasing one GBP (British pound) with one USD (U.S. dollar) you will need \$1.61. In this instance the pound appears to be stronger than the dollar.

Reading the first column vertically...If you are purchasing one USD (U.S. dollar) with one GBP (British pound) you will need the equivalent of .61 of a pound. In this instance the pound appears to be stronger than the dollar.

Pyramid of Risk vs. Return (Personal Finance)



Lowest Risk: Lowest Potential Return or Loss