**The definition of some business terms**

**Elasticity of supply and demand**

**Elasticity of supply** : responsiveness of output to change in price ; computed as the percentage change in the quantity supplied divided by the percentage change in the price. Supply is said to be elastic ( inelastic) if the elasticity exceeds ( is less than 1) . the more elastic supply is, the more will change in price increase production.

**Elasticity of demand** : responsiveness of buyers to changes in price, defined as the percentage change in quantity demanded divided by the percentage change in price. Demand for luxury items may slow dramatically if prices are raised, because these purchases are not essential and can be postponed.

**Employment agency:** public or private organization providing employment services for those seeking employment as well as for potential employers seeking employees. Public agencies provide a wide range of services, most of which are supported by employer contributions to state unemployment funds. Private agencies play a major role in recruiting professional and managerial candidates.

**Enterprise business firm**: the term often is applied to a newly formed venture.

**Entrepreneur:** individual who initiates business activity. The term is often associated with one who takes business risks.

**Estimate :**

1- To approximate

2- In statistics, single value ( point) or interval ( range) of an unknown population parameter based on a sample of the population .

**Leadership** : upper level of management that provides vision and direction for the company.

**Liquidity** : ability for individual or company to convert assets into cash or cash equivalents without significant loss.

**Macroeconomics**: study of the aggregate forces of a nation’s economy as a whole. Using such data as price levels, unemployment, inflation, and industrial production.

**Management :**

1. Combined fields of policy and administration and the people who provide the decisions and supervision necessary to implement the owners’ business objectives and achieve stability and growth . the formulation of policy requires analysis of all factors having an effect on short –and the long term profit.

2. Key people in an organization . those who make the most important decisions are called top management.

**Management science** : study of management, school of management emphasizing the use of mathematics statistics as an aid in resolving production and operations problems. A major objective is to provide management with a quantitative basis for decisions.

**Manager** : person charged with the responsibility of administrating and directing an organization’ s activities.

**Market :** public place where products or services are bought and sold , directly or through intermediaries ; also called marketplace.