

# COST

*Managerial Economics & Business Strategy*

# Cost Analysis

## ■ Types of Costs

### ■ Short-Run

- Fixed costs (FC)
- Sunk costs
- Short-run variable costs (VC)
- Short-run total costs (TC)

### ■ Long-Run

- All costs are variable
- No fixed costs



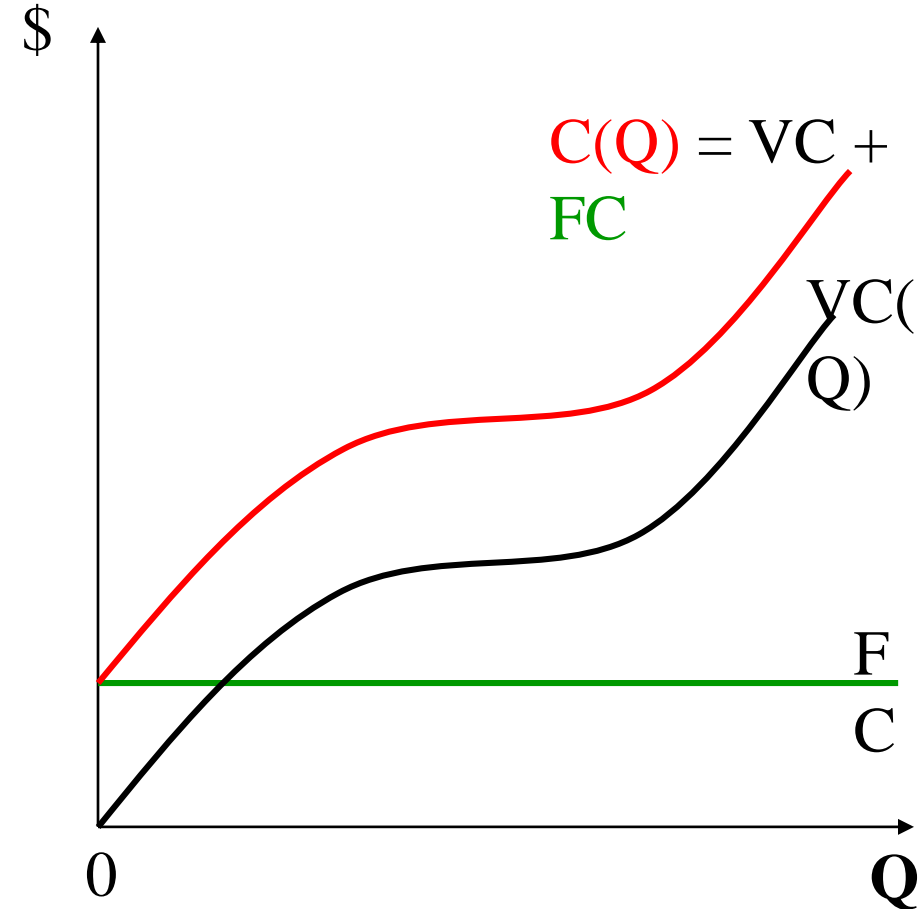
# Total and Variable Costs

$C(Q)$ : Minimum total cost of producing alternative levels of output:

$$C(Q) = VC(Q) + FC$$

$VC(Q)$ : Costs that vary with output.

$FC$ : Costs that do not vary with output.

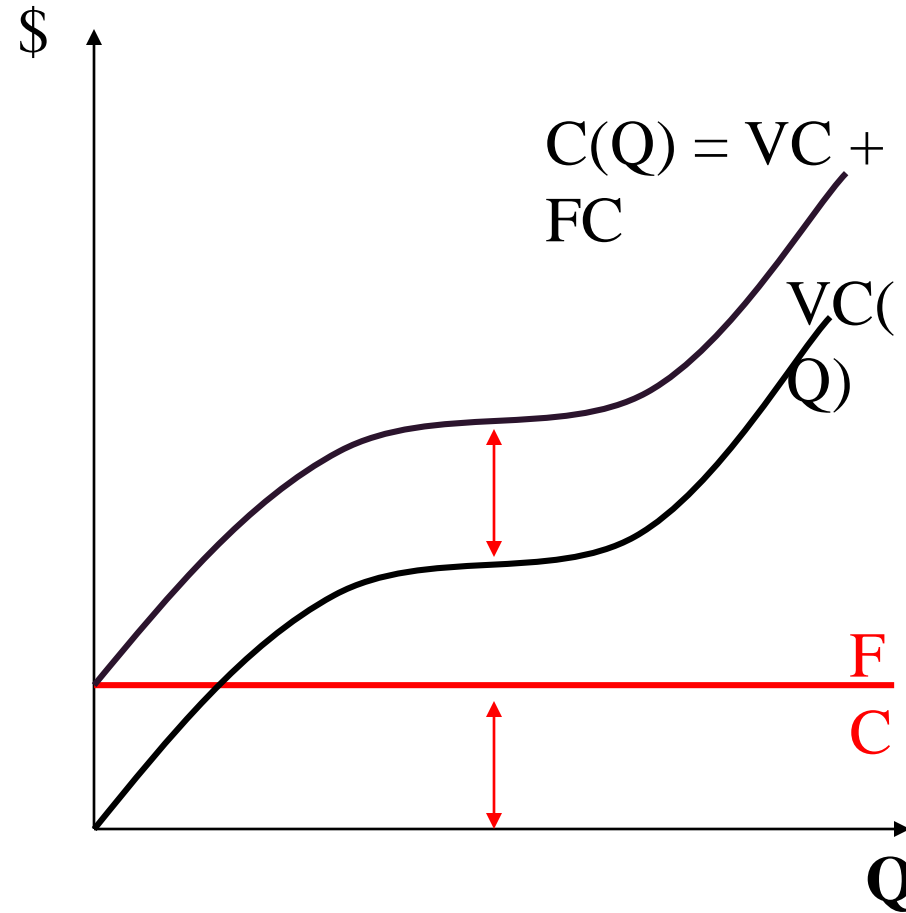


# Fixed and Sunk Costs

FC: Costs that do not change as output changes.

Sunk Cost: A cost that is forever lost after it has been paid.

Decision makers should ignore sunk costs to maximize profit or minimize losses



# Some Definitions

Average Total Cost

$$ATC = AVC + AFC$$

$$ATC = C(Q)/Q$$

Average Variable Cost

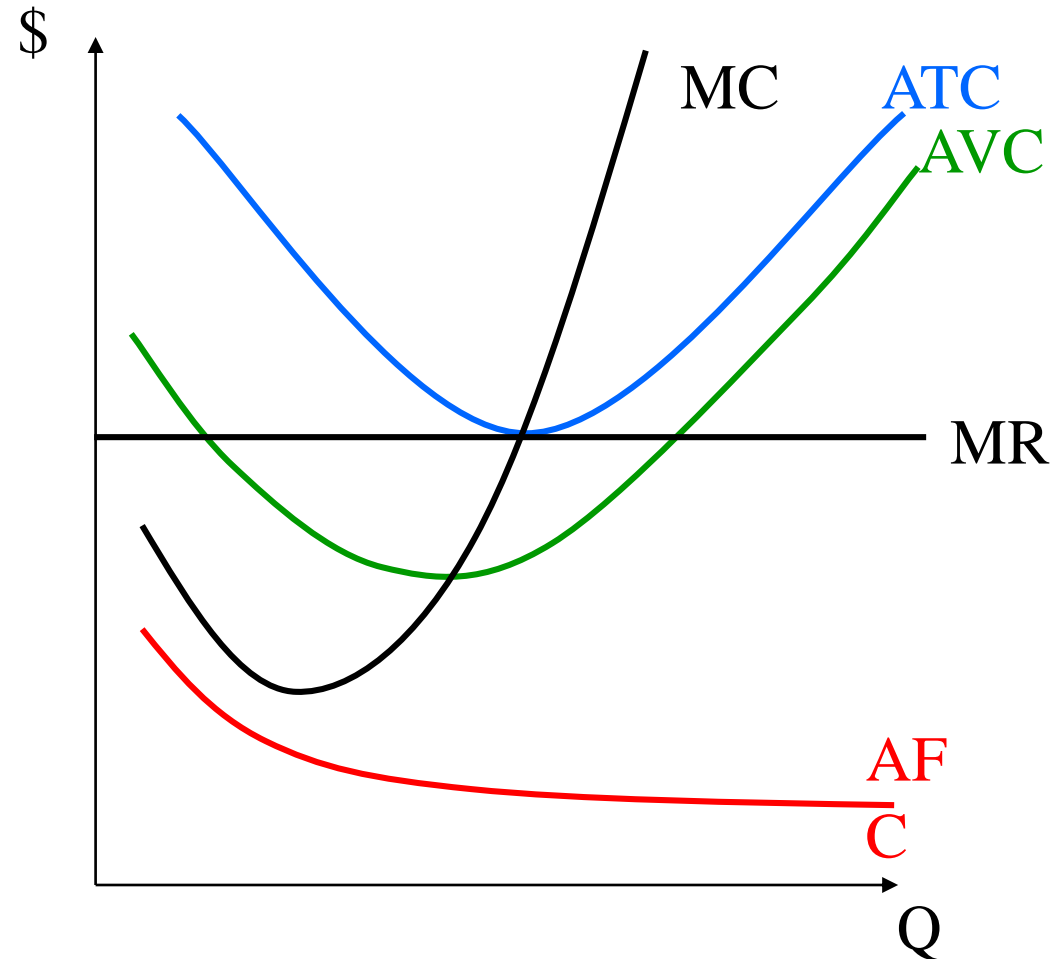
$$AVC = VC(Q)/Q$$

Average Fixed Cost

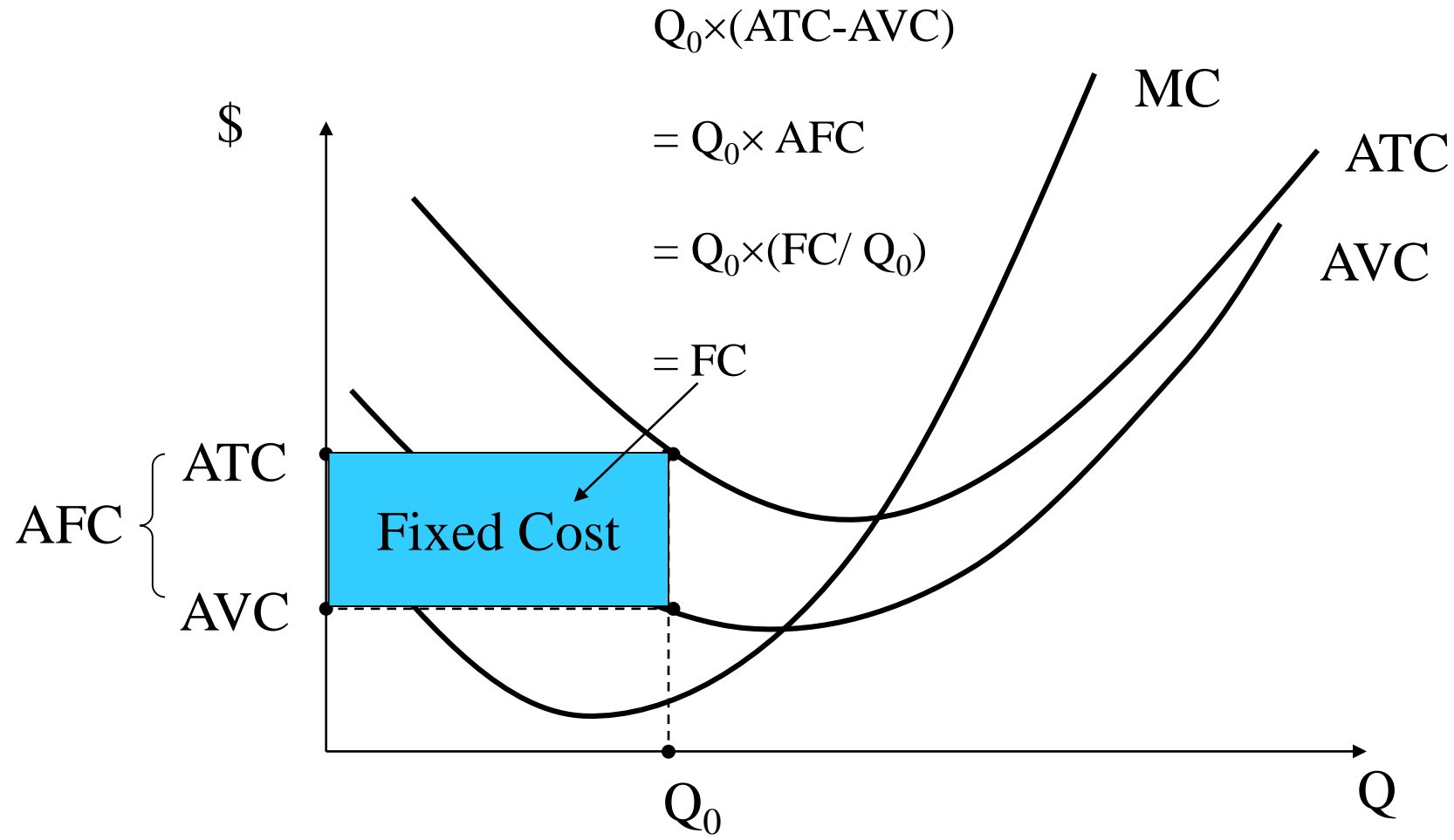
$$AFC = FC/Q$$

Marginal Cost

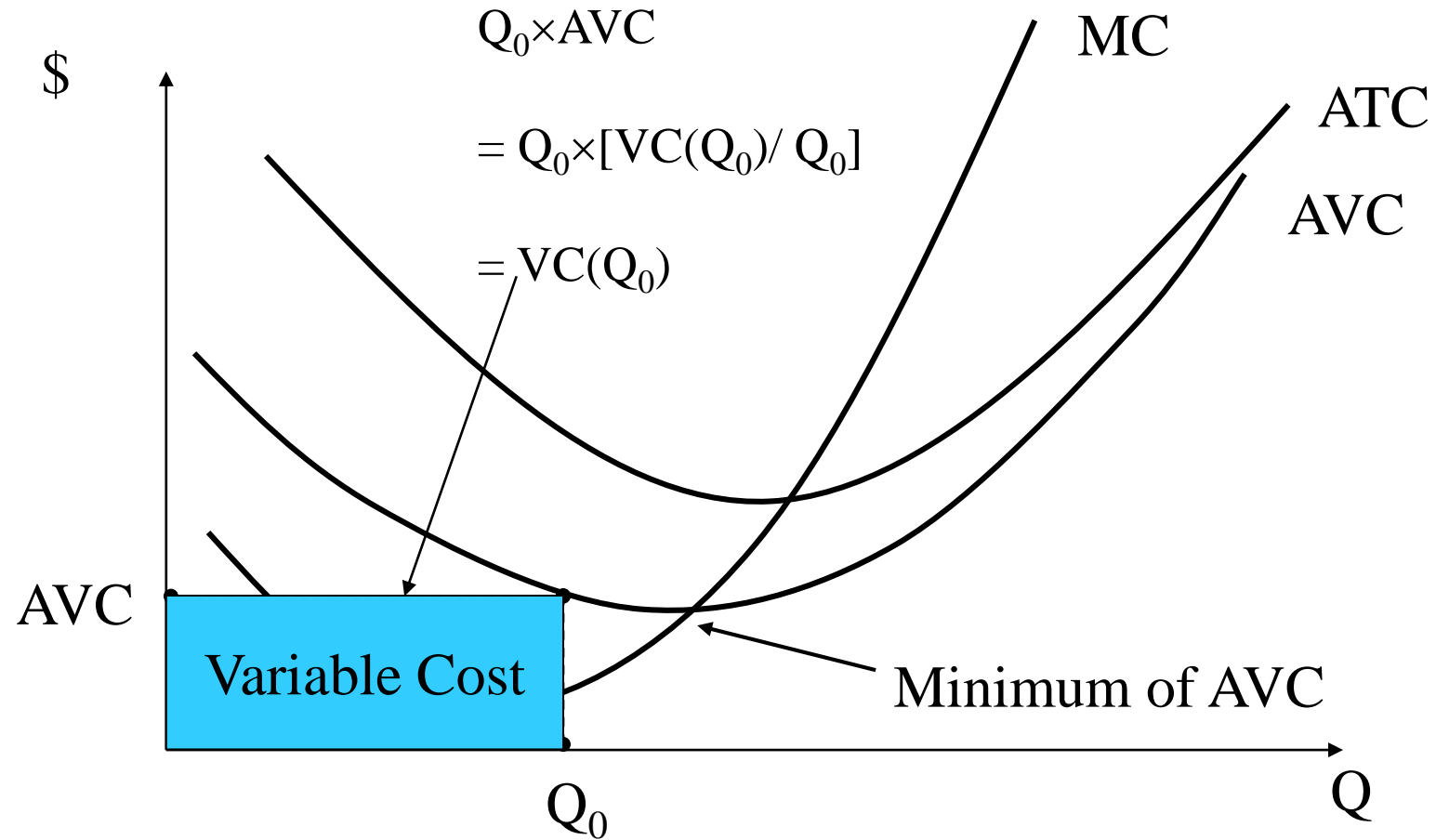
$$MC = \Delta C / \Delta Q$$



# Fixed Cost

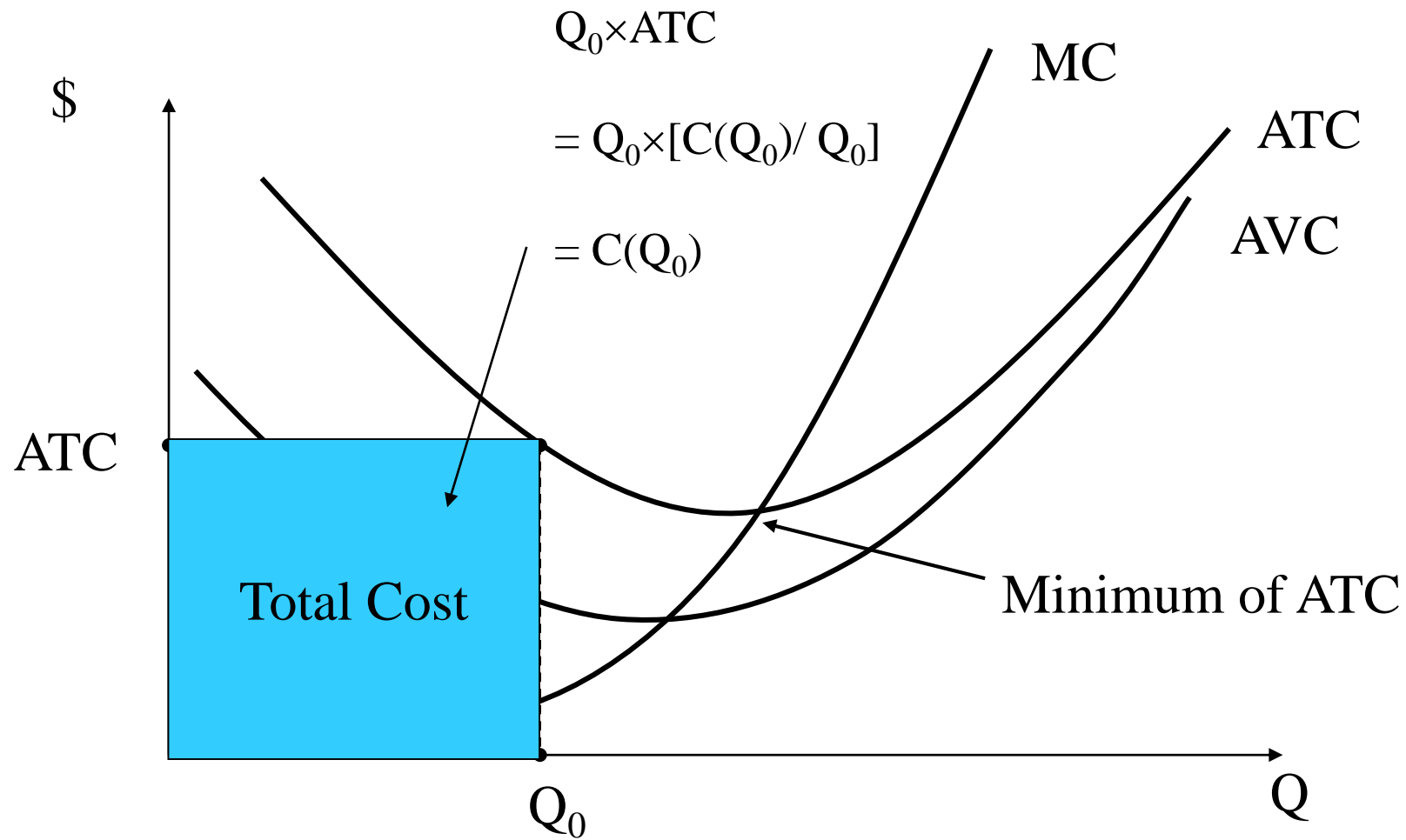


# Variable Cost





# Total Cost





# + Cubic Cost Function

- $C(Q) = f + aQ + bQ^2 + cQ^3$

- Marginal Cost?

- Memorize:

$$MC(Q) = a + 2bQ + 3cQ^2$$

- Calculus:

$$dC/dQ = a + 2bQ + 3cQ^2$$



# An Example

- Total Cost:  $C(Q) = 10 + Q + Q^2$
- Variable cost function:

$$VC(Q) = Q + Q^2$$

- Variable cost of producing 2 units:

$$VC(2) = 2 + (2)^2 = 6$$

- Fixed costs:

$$FC = 10$$

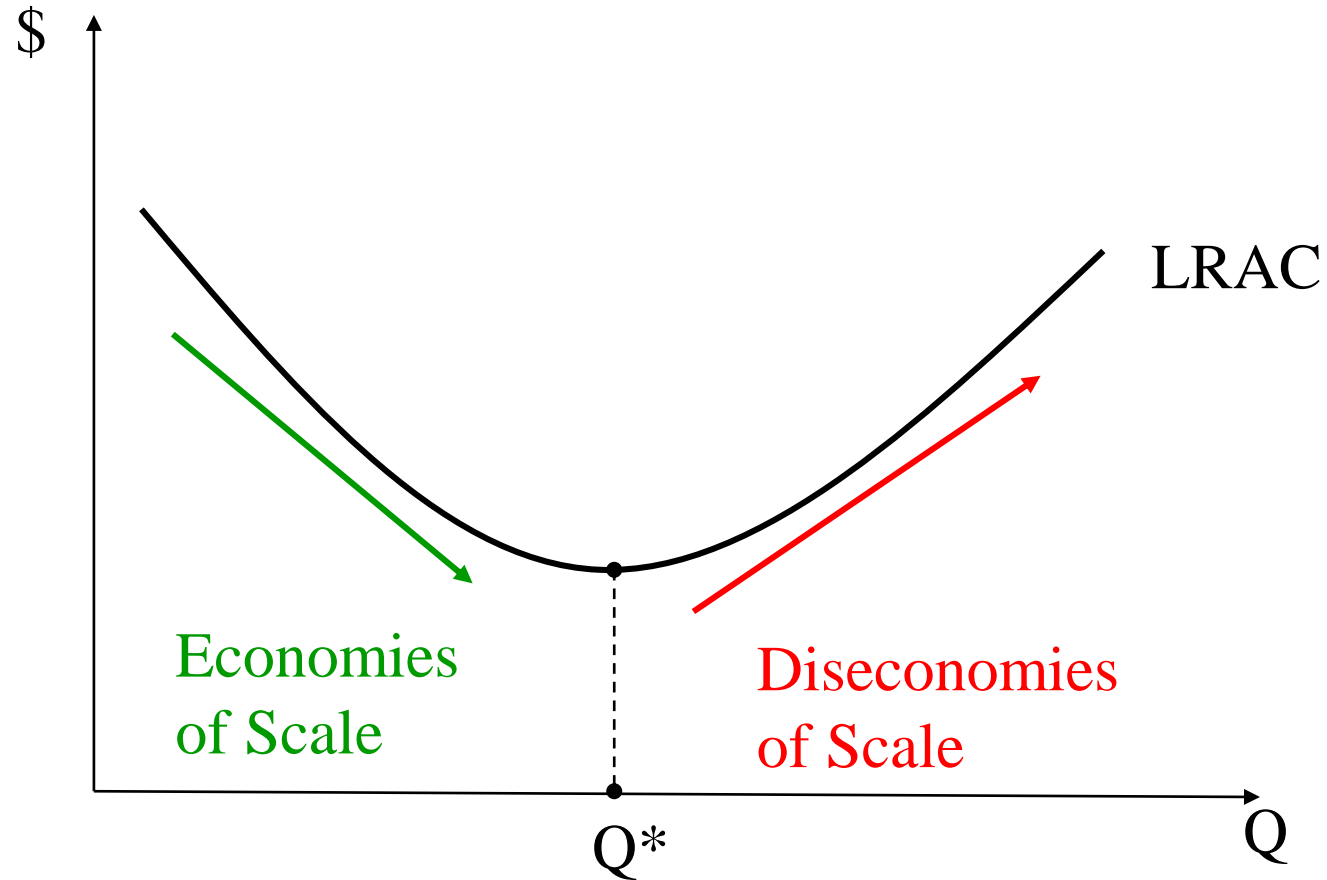
- Marginal cost function:

$$MC(Q) = 1 + 2Q$$

- Marginal cost of producing 2 units:

$$MC(2) = 1 + 2(2) = 5$$

# Long-Run Average Costs



# Conclusion

- To maximize profits (minimize costs) managers must use inputs such that the value of marginal of each input reflects price the firm must pay to employ the input.
- The optimal mix of inputs is achieved when the  $MRTS_{KL} = (w/r)$ .
- Cost functions are the foundation for helping to determine profit-maximizing behavior in future chapters.