

# Introduction to Mathematics

*Applications of Linear Functions*

# Agenda

**01**

**Linear Functions**

**02**

**Revenue Functions**

**03**

**Cost Functions**

**04**

**Profit Functions**

# Learning Outcomes

After completion you will be able

- Discuss the linear functions, their behavior and practical applications followed by an analysis .
- Discuss Revenue, Cost and Profit Functions with help of linear functions.
- Illustrate the applications of Revenue, Cost and Profit in business, economic and other areas.

# Revenue, Cost and Profit

- **Revenue:** The income generated from sale of goods or services.
- **Cost:** The price paid or required for acquiring, producing, or maintaining something.
- **Profit:** A profit is an amount of money that you gain when you are paid more for something than it.

$$\text{Profit (P)} = \text{Revenue (R)} - \text{Cost (C)}$$

Cost can be broadly classified into variable cost and overhead cost. Variable cost varies with the volume of production while overhead cost is fixed, irrespective of the production volume.

# Revenue, Cost and Profit Functions

- **Linear Revenue Functions:**  $Total\ Revenue = (Price) * (Quantity\ Sold)$
- **Linear Profit Functions:**  $= Profit = Total\ Revenue - Total\ Cost$

❖ If Total Revenue =  $R(x)$  and Total Cost =  $C(x)$

$x =$  The Quantity Produced and Sold, then

$$P(x) = R(x) - C(x)$$

- If  $Total\ Revenue > Total\ Cost$ , Profit is Positive (Net Gain or Net Profit)
- If  $Total\ Revenue < Total\ Cost$ , Profit is Negative (Net Loss or Deficit)

# Revenue, Cost and Profit Functions

**Example:** A firm sells a single product for \$65 per unit. Variable costs per unit are \$20 for materials and \$27.50 for labor. Annual fixed costs are \$ 100,000. construct the profit function stated in terms of  $x$ , the number of units produced and sold. What profit is earned if annual sales are 20,000 units?

**Solution:**

$$R(x) = 65x$$

$$C(x) = 20x + 27.50x + 100,000$$

$$C(x) = 47.50x + 100,000$$

$$\diamond P(x) = R(x) - C(x)$$

$$P(x) = 65x - (47.50x + 100,000)$$

$$P(x) = 17.50x - 100,000$$

In order to find the value of profit at a sales of 20,000 . put  $x = 20,000$  in profit function

$$\begin{aligned} P(20,000) &= 17.50(20,000) - 100,000 \\ &= 350,000 - 100,000 \\ &= 250,000 \end{aligned}$$

# Marginal Cost and Revenue

- **Marginal Cost:**

Marginal cost of a product is the cost of producing an additional unit of that product. Let the cost of producing 20 units of a product be Rs. 10,000, and the cost of producing 21 units of the same product be Rs. 10,045. Then the marginal cost of producing the 21st unit is Rs. 45.

- **Marginal Revenue:**

Marginal revenue of a product is the incremental revenue of selling an additional unit of that product. Let, the revenue of selling 20 units of a product be Rs. 15,000 and the revenue of selling 21 units of the same product be Rs. 15,085. Then, the marginal revenue of selling the 21st unit is Rs. 85.

# Revenue, Cost and Profit Functions

**Example:** A manufacturer of microcomputers produces three different models. The following table summarizes wholesale prices, material cost per unit, and labor cost per unit. Annual fixed costs are \$25 million.

	Microcomputer		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wholesale price/unit	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,500
Material cost/unit	175	400	750
Labor cost/unit	100	150	225

- Determine a joint total revenue function for sales of the three different microcomputer models.
- Determine an annual total cost function for manufacturing the three models.
- Determine the profit function for sales of the three models.
- What is annual profit if the firm sells 20,000, 40,000 and 10,000 units, respectively, of the three models?



# Revenue, Cost and Profit Functions

## Solution:

*Let  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$  and  $x_3$  represents the number of units of three different models respectively.*

**(a)**  

$$R(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 500x_1 + 1000x_2 + 1500x_3$$

**(b)**  

$$C(x_1, x_2, x_3) = [(100+175)x_1 + (400+150)x_2 + (750+225)x_3] + 2,50,00,000$$

**(c)**  

$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3) = R(x_1, x_2, x_3) - C(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (500-275)x_1 + (1000-550)x_2 + (1500-975)x_3 - 25000000$$

$$P(x) = 225x_1 + 450x_2 + 525x_3 - 25000000$$

# YouTube Links

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3UzKeiBBkWw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KLgY7oAKKPs>

# Thank you

Question Answers Session

**IQRA UNIVERSITY**