

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (Autonomous)

Microeconomics



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REACH GREATER HEIGHTS

AFFILIATED TO BENGALURU CITY UNIVERSITY, APPROVED BY AICTE, DELHI & RECOGNISED BY THE GOVT. OF KARNATAKA RE-ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A+' GRADE





Production Function

Process through which a firm transforms inputs into output.



-Factors of production

$$Q = f(L,K,T)$$

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Fixed factors vs Variable factors

Variable factors refers to those factors which can be changed in the short run. they can vary with output.

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E.g. raw material, labour, power, fuel, etc





Production Function

 $Q_x = f(L, K)$



Where,

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 Q_x is the quantity of output of commodity x, f is the function,

L and K are the units of labour and capital







Short run vs Long Run



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Factors are classified as variable and fixed factor in the short run.

Short run:

Output can be changed by changing variable factors.





Total Product, Average Product & Marginal Product

Total Product:

Total quantity of goods produced by a firm during a given period of time with a given number of input.



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Average product:

Output per unit of variable unit input.

Marginal product:

Addition to total product when one more unit of variable factor is employed.







Law of Variable Proportions



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"As we increase quantity of only one input keeping other inputs fixed total product initially increases at an increasing rate then at a decreasing rate and finally at a negative rate."







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LVP



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Variable factor	Total Product
1	10
2	30
3	45
4	52
5	52
6	48

Derive the Average Product and the Marginal product





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Variable factor	Total Product	Marginal Product	Phase
1	10	10	Phase I Increasing Returns to Scale
2	30	20	
3	45	15	Phase II Decreasing Returns to Scale
4	52	7	
5	52	0	
6	48	-4	Phase III Negative Returns to Scale