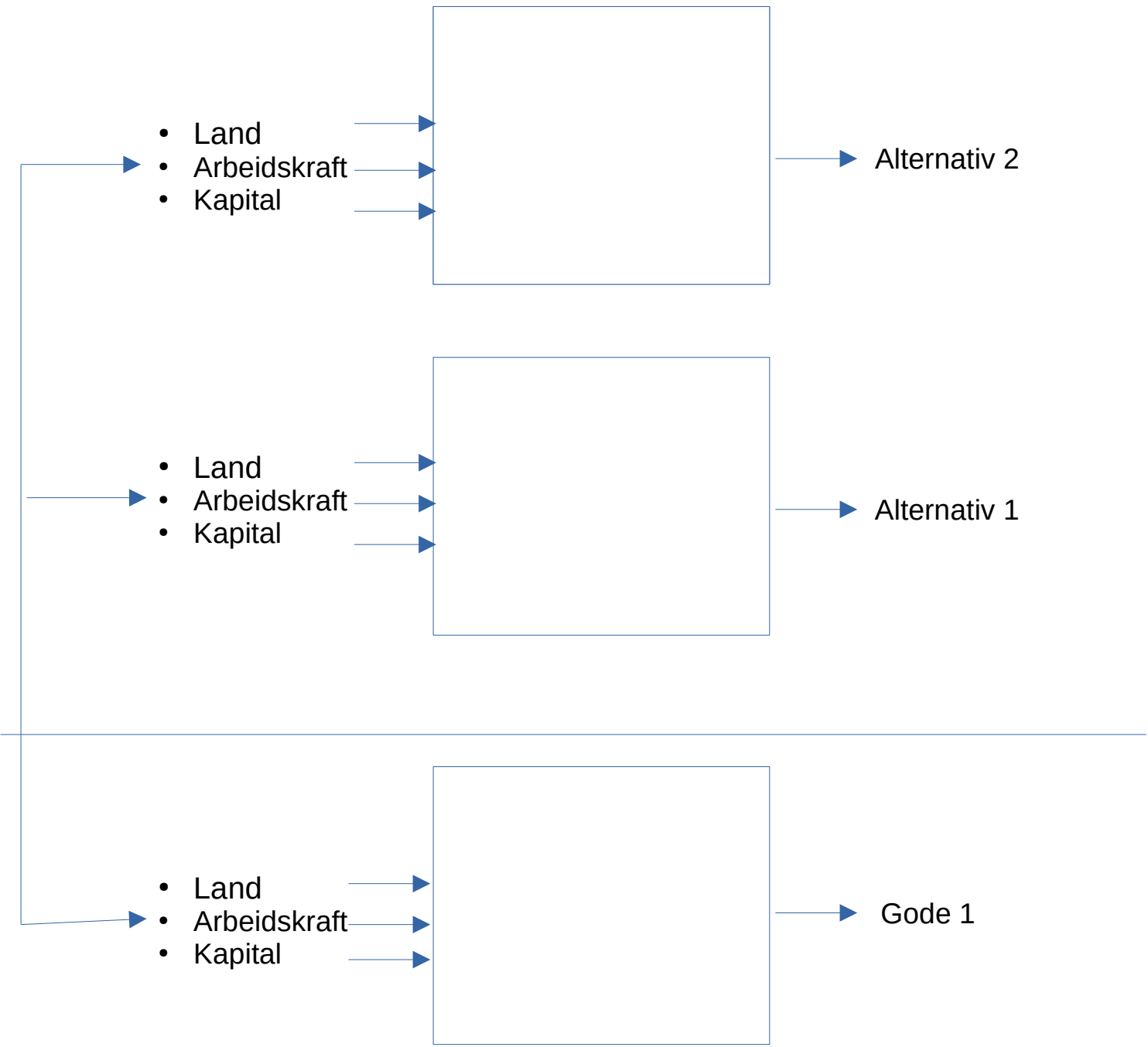
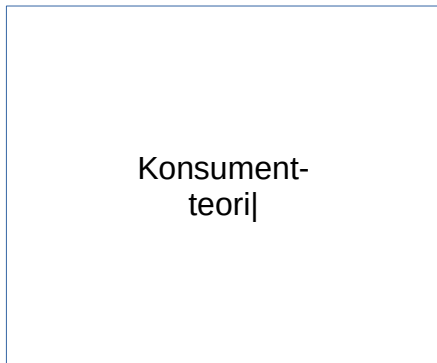


Alternativkostnad

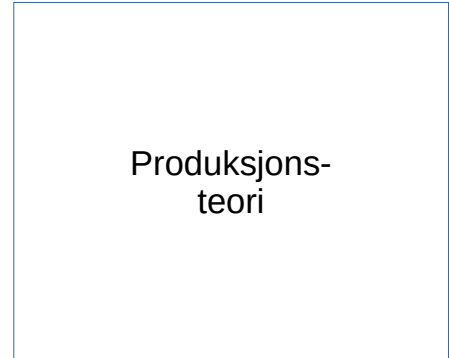


Mikroøkonomi oppbygging

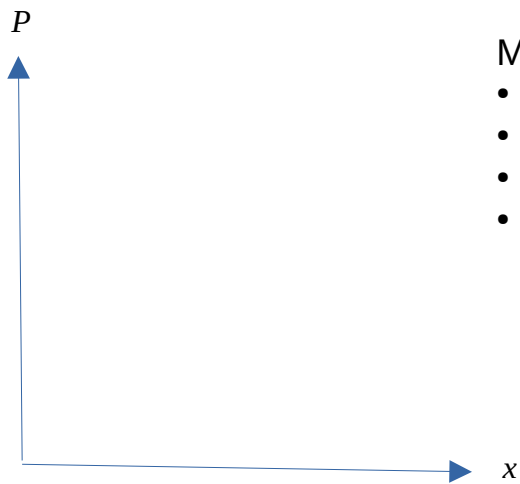
Behov



Ressurser



Partiell
Likevekt
(ett marked)



Markedsformer:

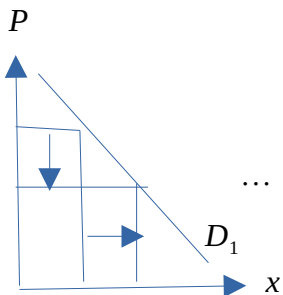
- Fullkommen konkurranse
- Monopol
- Monopolistisk konkurranse
- (Kartell, duopol, oligopol)

Andre emner:

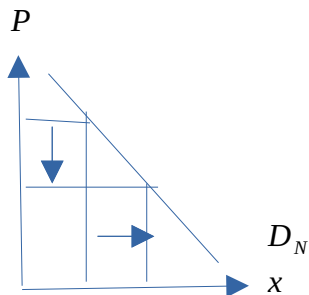
- Prisdiskriminering
- Markedssvikt
 - Markedssvikt
 - Eksternaliteter
 - Kollektive goder
- Internasjonal handel

Oversikt: Markedet for fullkommen konkurranse

Konsument 1

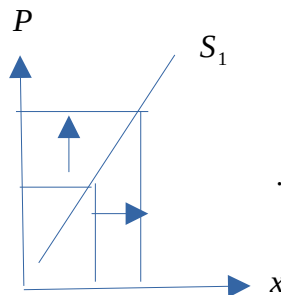


Konsument N

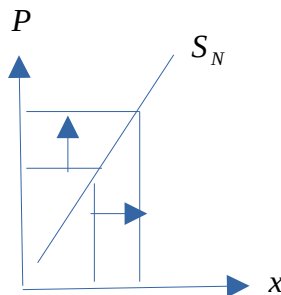


...

Produsent 1

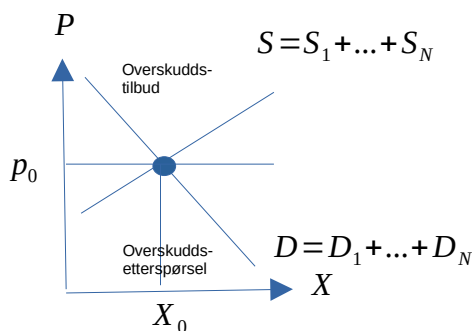


Produsent N

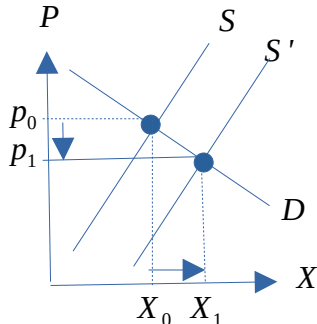


X_0 X_1

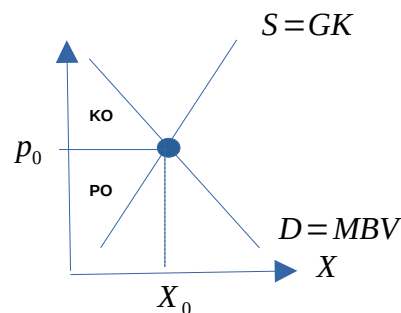
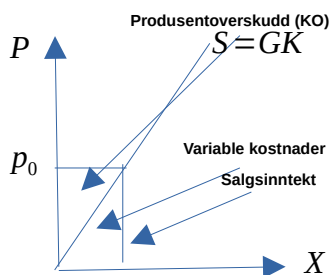
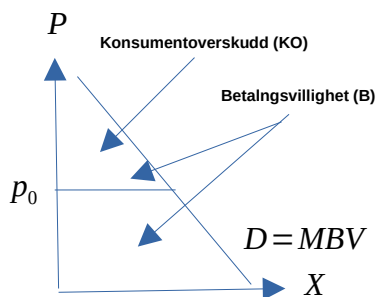
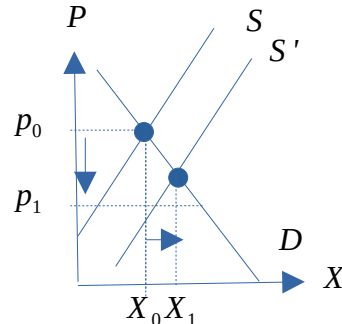
Fullkommen konkurranse



Skiftanalyse (slak etterspørselskurve)

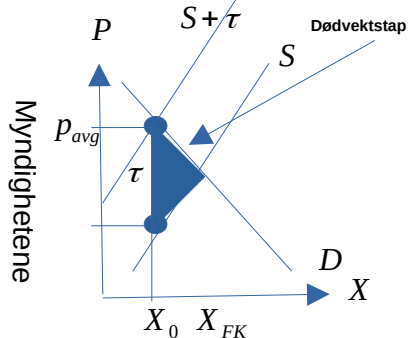


Skiftanalyse (bratt etterspørselskurve)

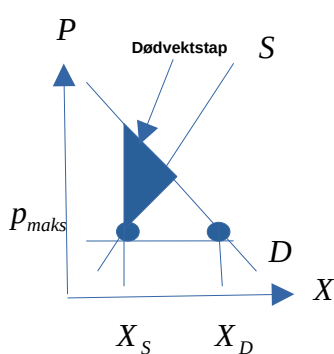


Avgift

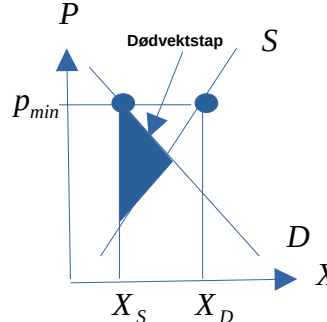
Fullkommen konkurranse



Maksimalpris



Minstepris

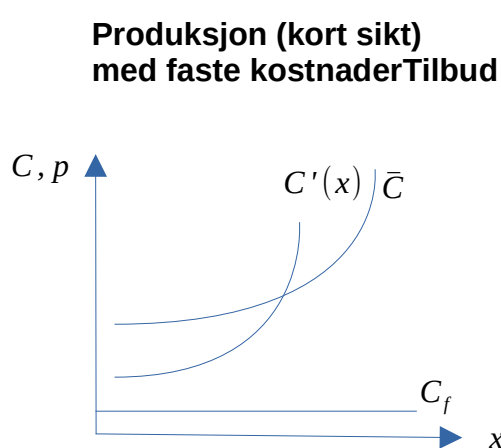
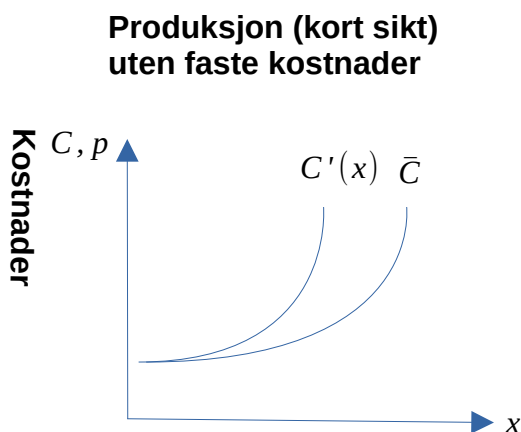
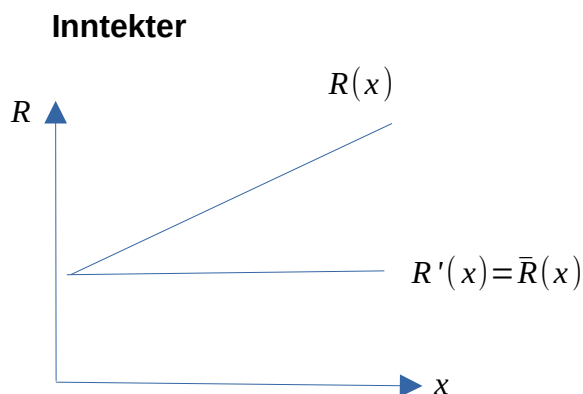
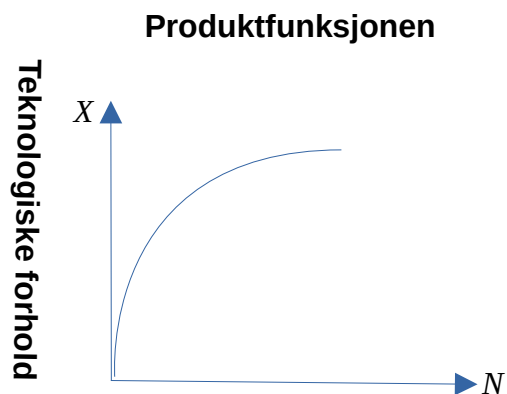


Produktfunktjonen

- N
- K



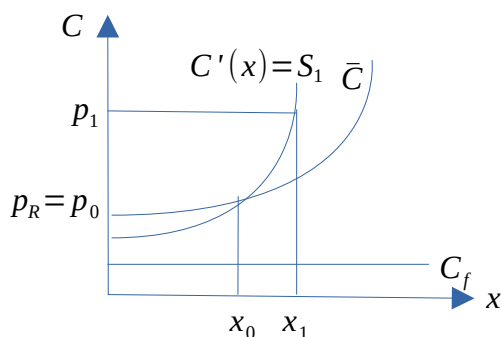
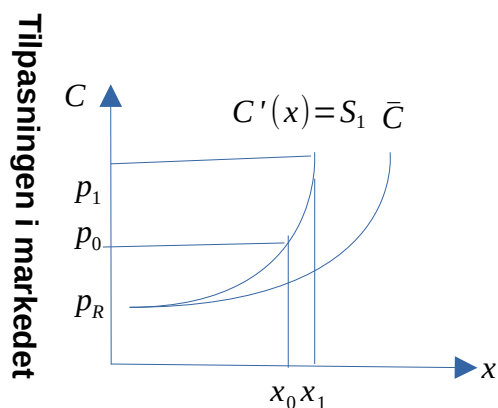
Produksjonsteori på kort sikt



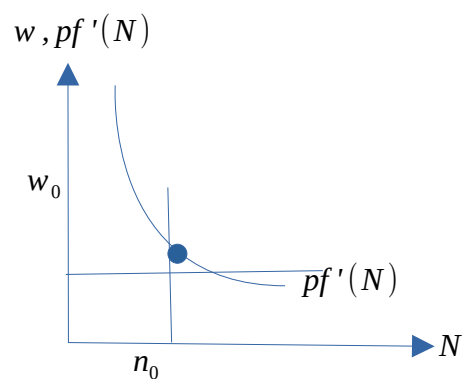
Tilbudsfunksjonen fra en produsent

Uten faste kostnader

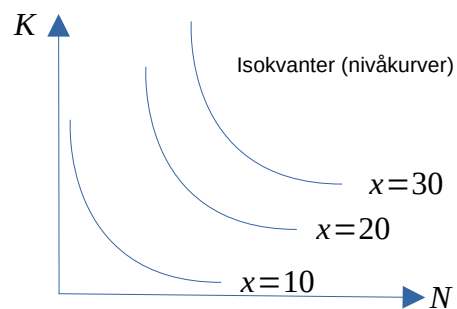
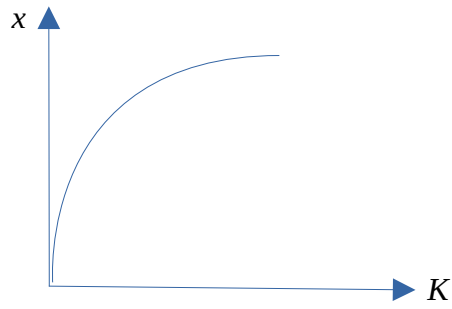
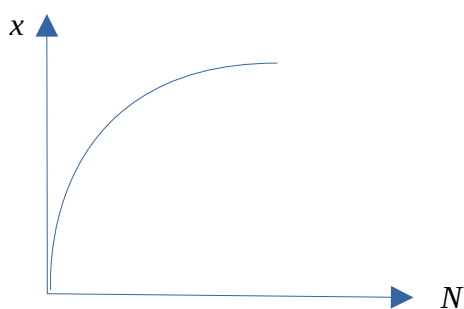
Med faste kostnader (reversible)



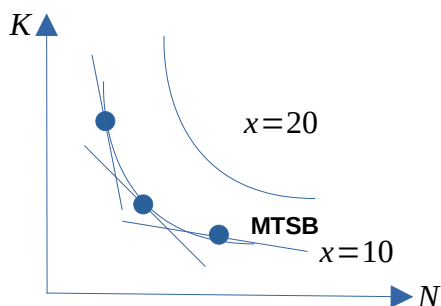
Etterspørselen etter arbeidskraft



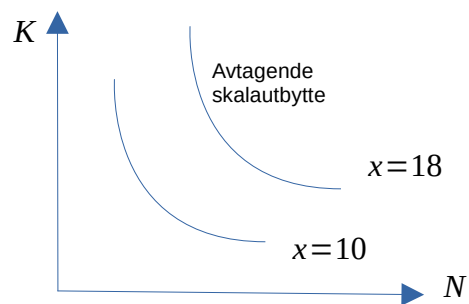
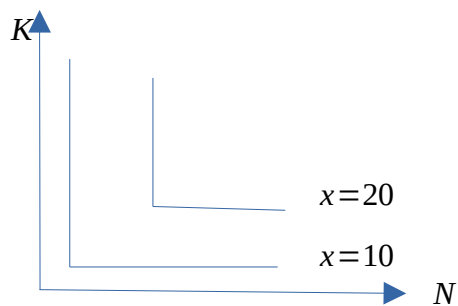
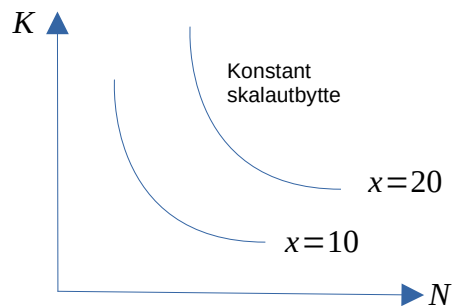
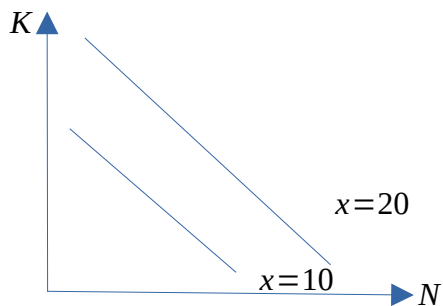
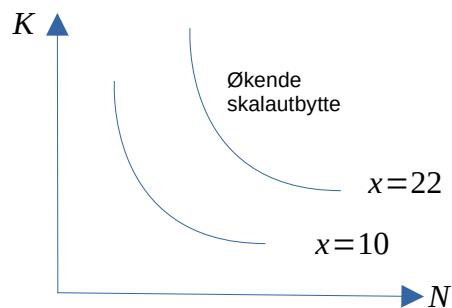
Produksjonsteori på lang sikt



Tekniske substitusjonsmuligheter

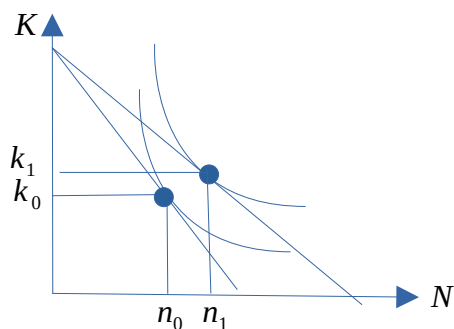
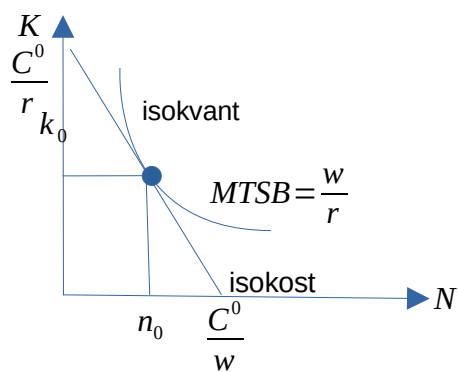


Skalaegenskaper

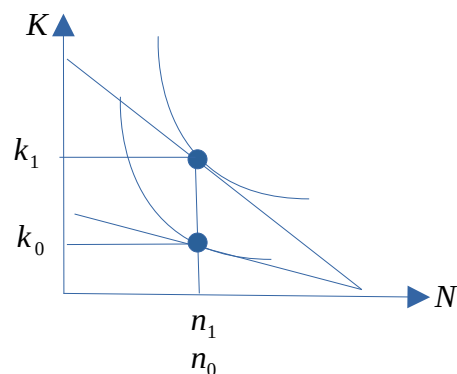


Produksjonsteori på lang sikt

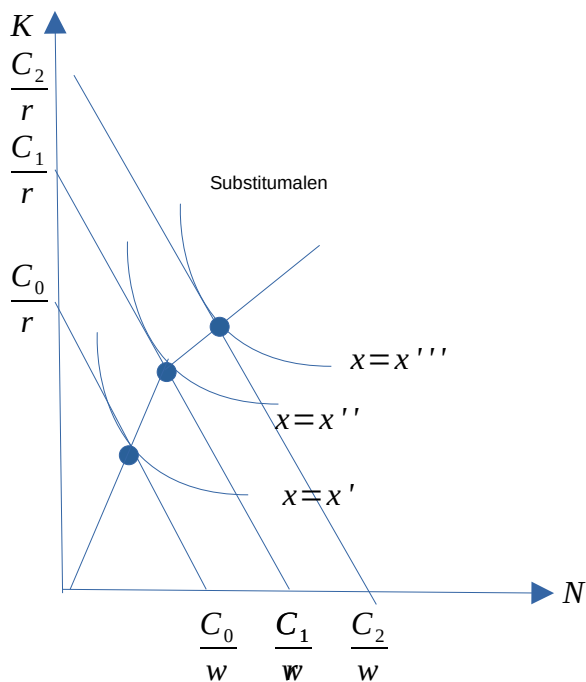
Kostnadsminimering (lang sikt) - Billigere arbeidskraft



- Billigere kapital

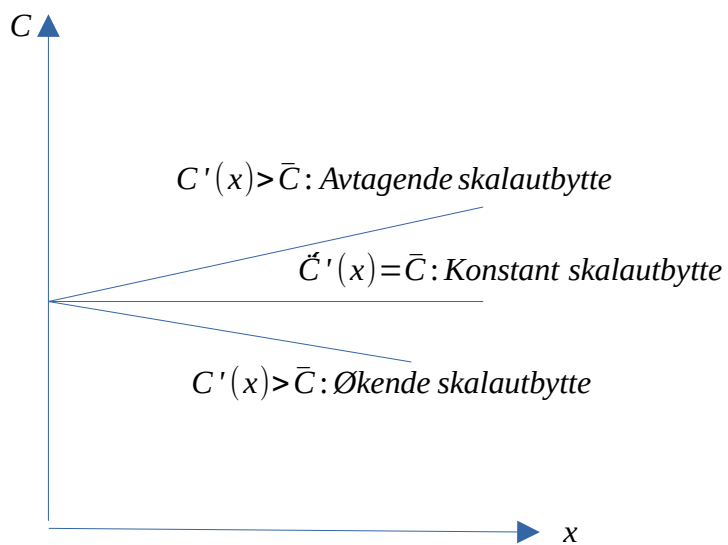


Kostnadsminimering For et gitt budsjett



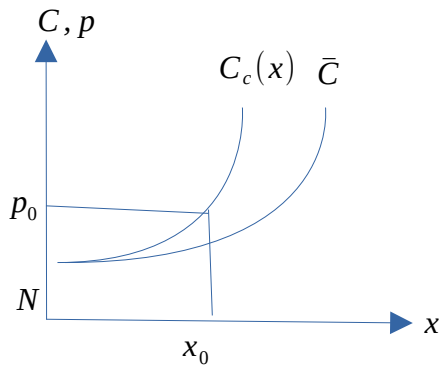
Kostnadsfunksjonen for ulike antagelser om skalaufbytte

Kostnader (lang sikt)

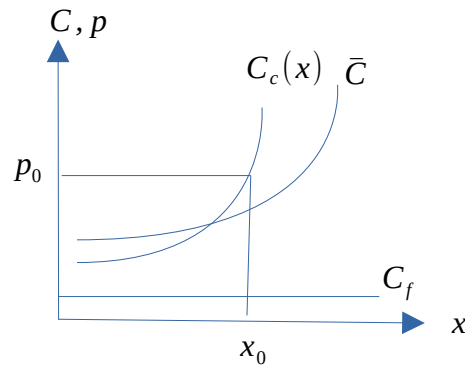


Produksjonsteori: Produsentens økonomiske adferd i gode- og arbeidsmarkedet

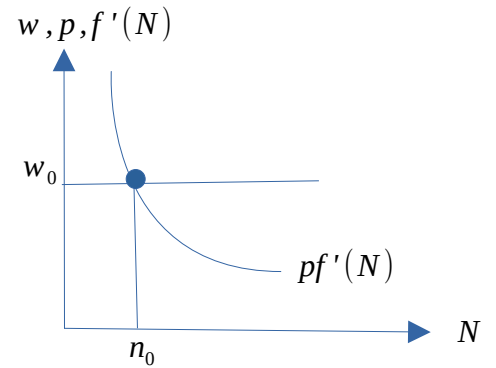
Produksjon (kort sikt) uten faste kostnader



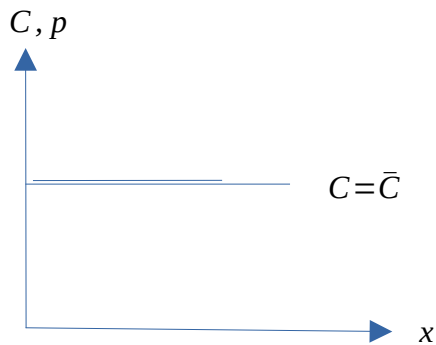
Produksjon (kort sikt) med faste kostnader



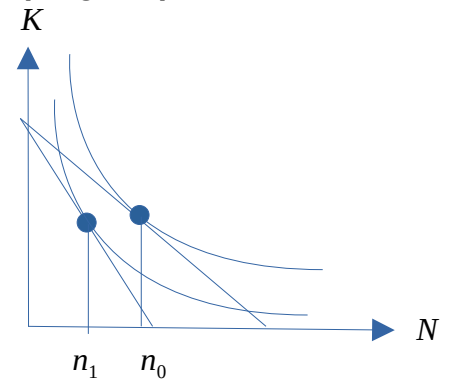
Bruk av arbeidskraft (kort sikt)



Produksjon (lang sikt), med konstant skalaufbytte



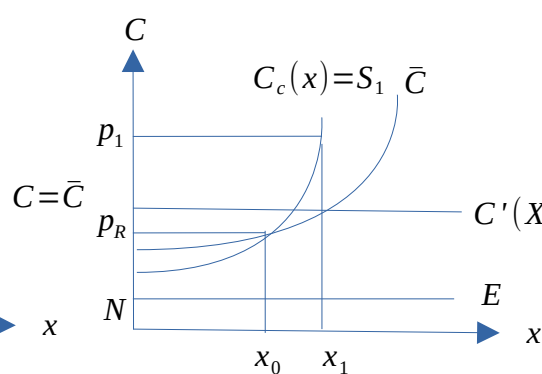
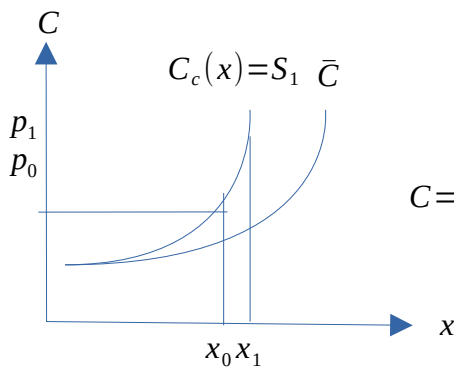
Bruk av arbeidskraft (lang sikt)



Tilbudsfunksjonen fra en produsent (kort og lang sikt)

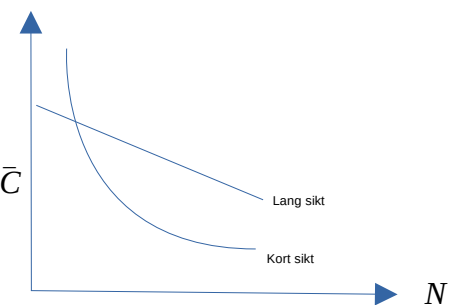
Uten faste kostnader

Med faste kostnader



Etterspørselsfunksjonen etter arbeidskraft fra en produsent (kort og lang sikt)

$w, p, f'(N)$



Konsumentteori: Konsumentens valg

Konsumenter: Gruppe av individer med samme preferanser

1. ⊙ Determinitet

Har at
Entener $A < B$
eller $B < A$
eller $A \sim B$

2. ⊙ Ikke metning

3. ⊙ Transitivitet

Gitt at $B < A$
og $C < B$
 $\rightarrow C < A$

De tre aksiomene gir oss:

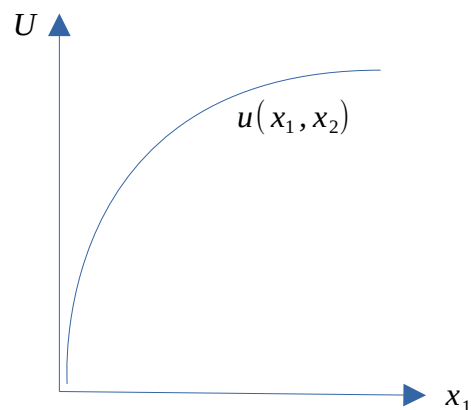
$$U = u(x_1, x_2)$$

Hvor vi antar at:

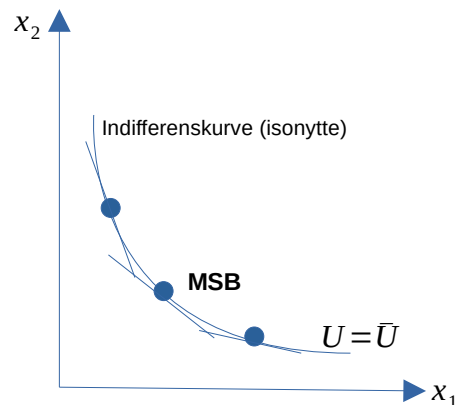
$$u'(x_1) > 0, u''(x_1) < 0$$

$$u'(x_2) > 0, u''(x_2) < 0$$

Nyttefunksjonen

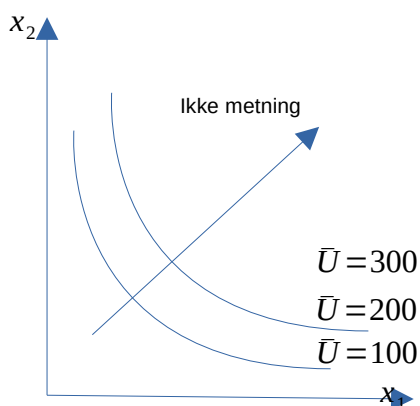


Indifferenskurve

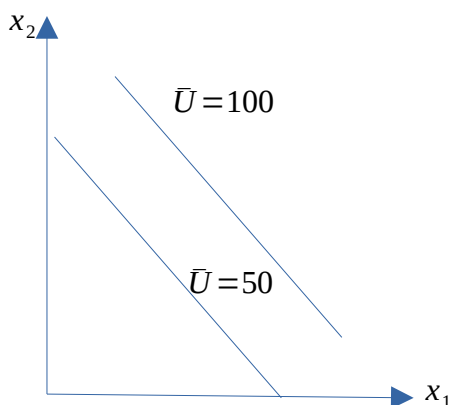


Budsjettbetingelsen

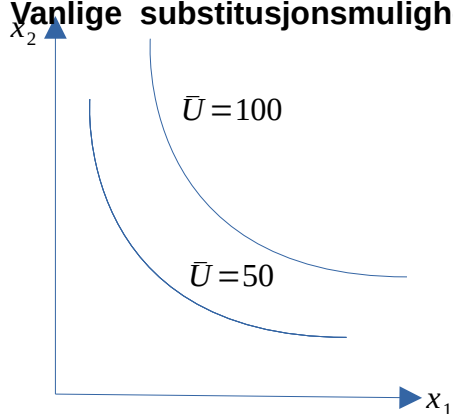
Indifferenskart



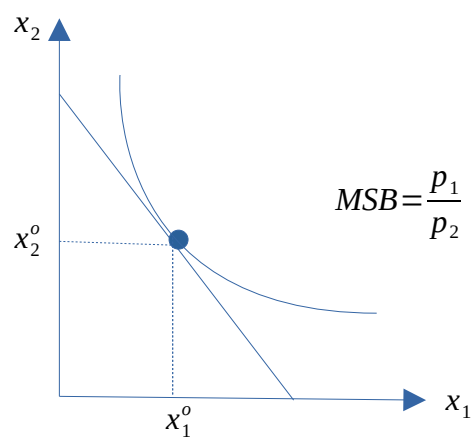
Perfekte substitusjonsmuligheter



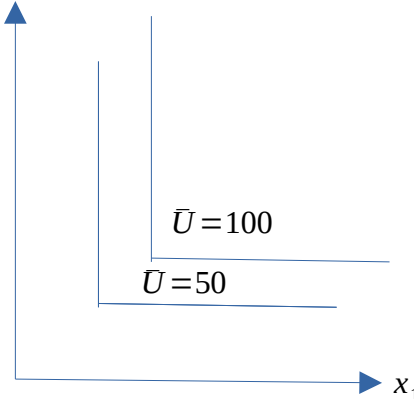
Vanlige substitusjonsmuligheter



Optimal tilpasning

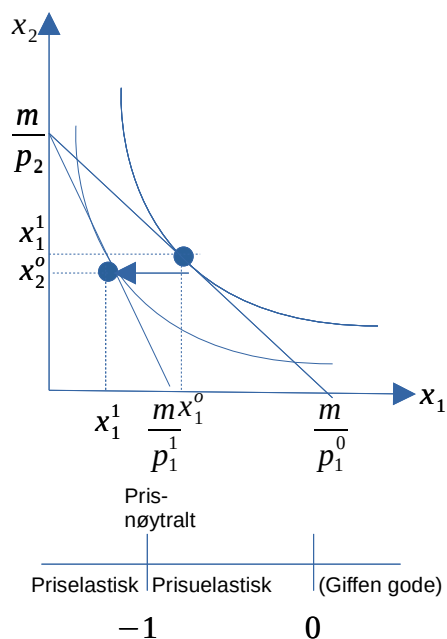


Ingen substitusjonsmuligheter

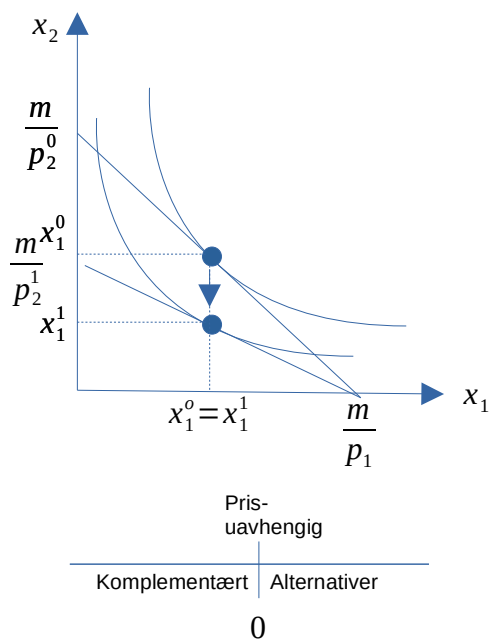


Konsumentteori: Konsumentens økonomiske adferd i gode- og arbeidsmarkedet

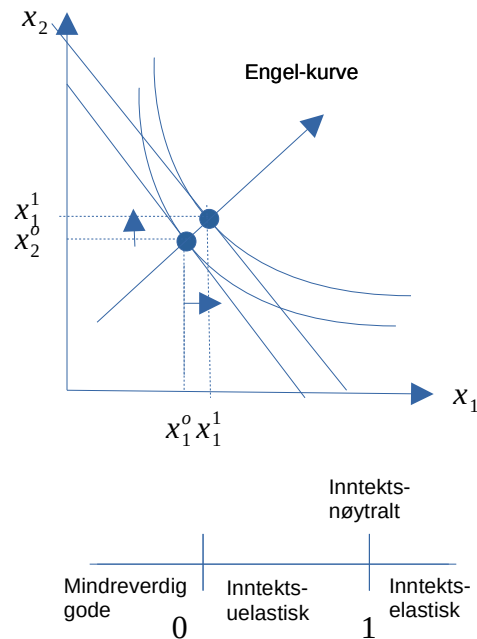
Egenpriselastisitet



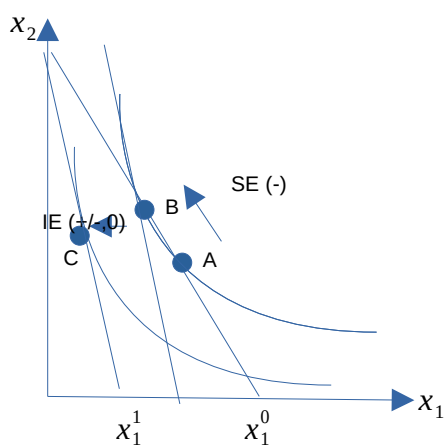
Krysspriselastisitet



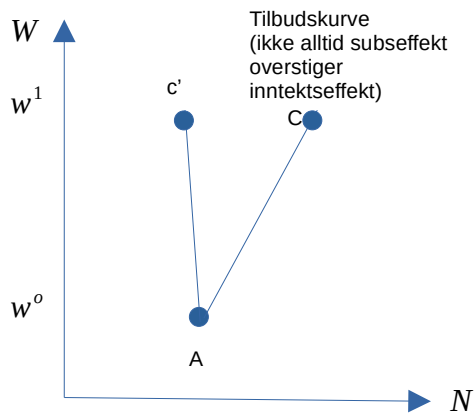
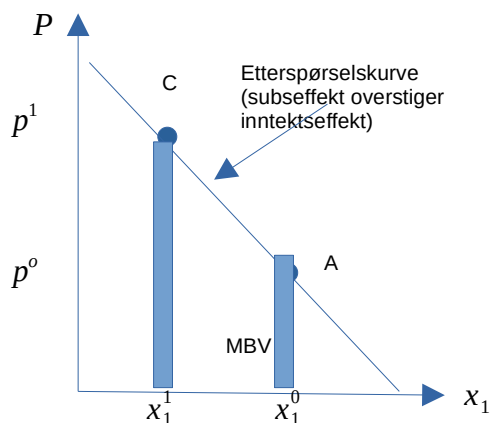
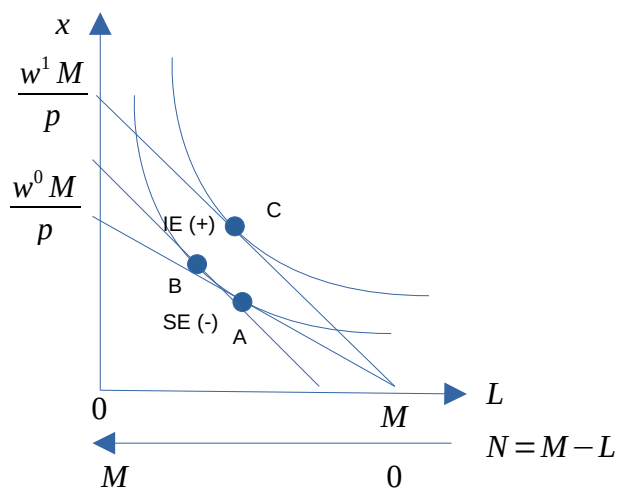
Inntektselastisitet



Utleddning av etterspørselskurven for gode 1



Utleddning av tilbudskurven for arbeidskraft (ikke pensum)



Fullkommen konkurranse

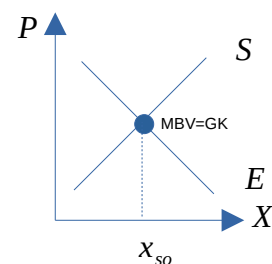
PLANLEGGING

Produsent
 $GK = C'_v(X)$
 $VK = C_v(X)$

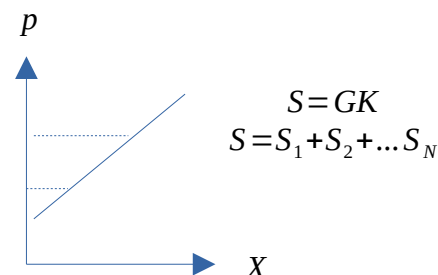
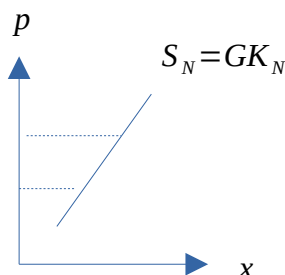
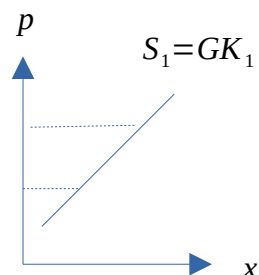
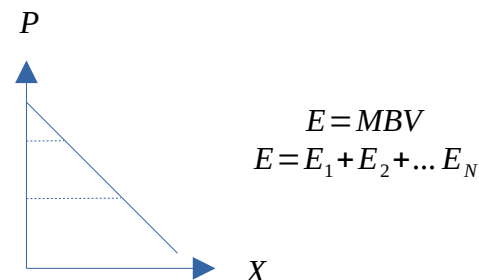
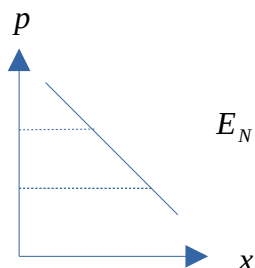
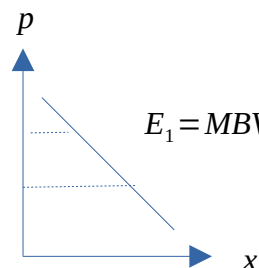
$PO(X) = PX - C_v(X)$ $KO(X) = B(X) - PX$

Konsument
 $MBV = B'(X)$
 $B = B(X)$

Sosial planelegger
Velferd $= SO = PO + KO$
 $SO = (PX - C_v(X)) + (B(X) - PX)$
Maks SO mhp. X
 $P - C'_v(X) + B'(X) - P = 0$
 $C'_v(X) = B'(X)$
 $MBV = GK$



AGGREGERING

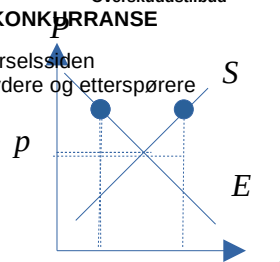


Markedslikevekt

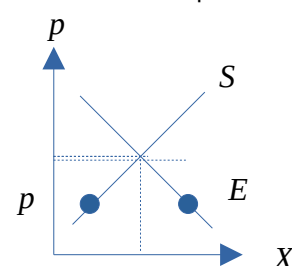
FORUTSETNINGER BAK FULKOMMEN KONKURRANSE

- 1) Mange aktører på både tilbuds- og etterspørselsiden
- 2) Prisen blir bestemt i et samspill mellom tilbydere og etterspørere
- 3) Homogene varer
- 4) Rasjonelle aktører: Maks nytte og profitt
- 5) Bruker all relevant informasjon
- 6) Ingen transaksjonskostnader

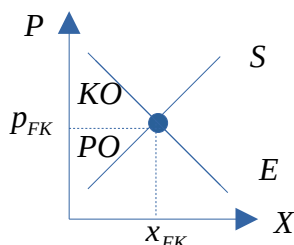
Overskuddstilbud



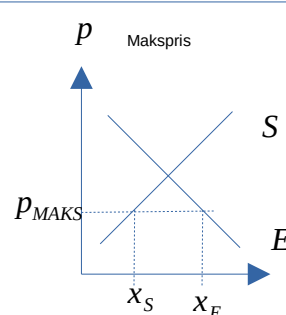
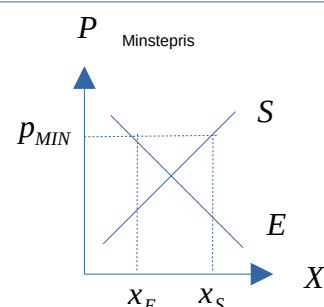
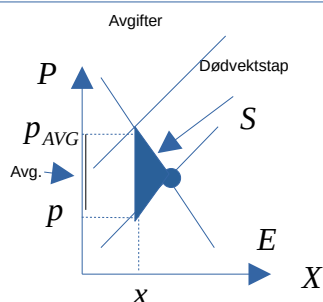
Overskuddsetterspørsel



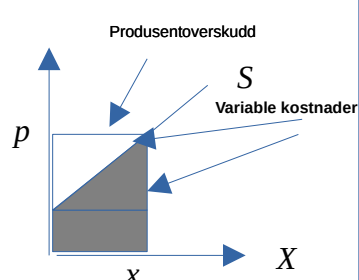
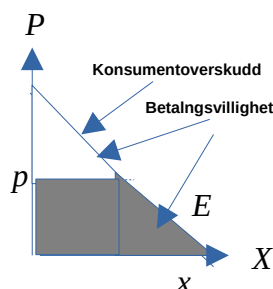
MARKEDET



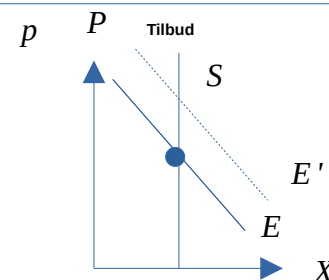
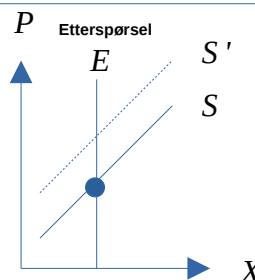
PRISREGULERING



OVERSKUDD



UELASTISK



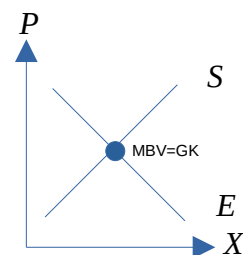
Monopol

PLANLEGGING

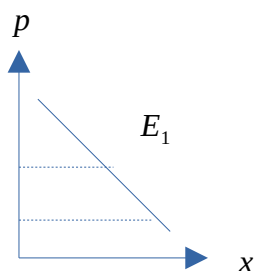
Produsent
 $GK = C'_v(X)$
 $VK = C_v(X)$
 $PO(X) = PX - C_v(X)$

Konsument
 $MBV = B'(X)$
 $B = B(X)$
 $KO(X) = B(X) - PX$

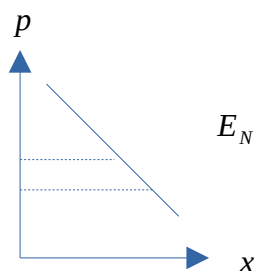
Sosial planelegger
 $Velferd = SO = PO + KO$
 $SO = (PX - C_v(X)) + (B(X) - PX)$
 Maks SO mhp. X
 $P - C'_v(X) + B'(X) - P = 0$
 $C'_v(X) = B'(X)$
 $MBV = GK$



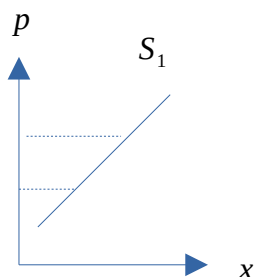
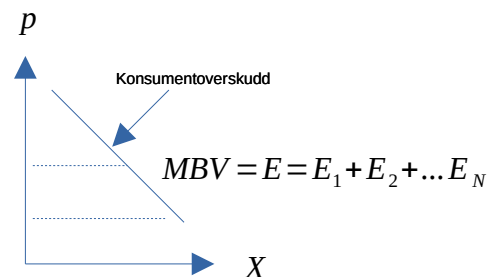
AGGREGERING



...



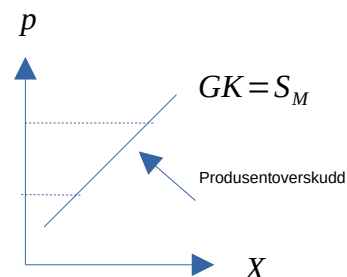
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ETABLERINGSHINDRE

- Lover og regler
- Patenter og rettigheter
- Tilgang til råvarer
- Geografisk avstand og andre hindre
- Fallende enhetskostnader

=



Overskuddsetterspørsel

INTUISJON

OPTIMAL TILPASNING

- Finne det produksjonsnivået som gir maksimal fortjeneste
- $R'(x)$ Endring i inntekt ved å produsere én enhet mer
 - Høyere omsetning (+)
 - Tidligere enheter blir solgt til en lavere pri
- $C'(x)$ Endring i kostnad ved å produsere en enhet mer

Optimal produksjon

FORMELT

$$R'(X) > C'(X)$$

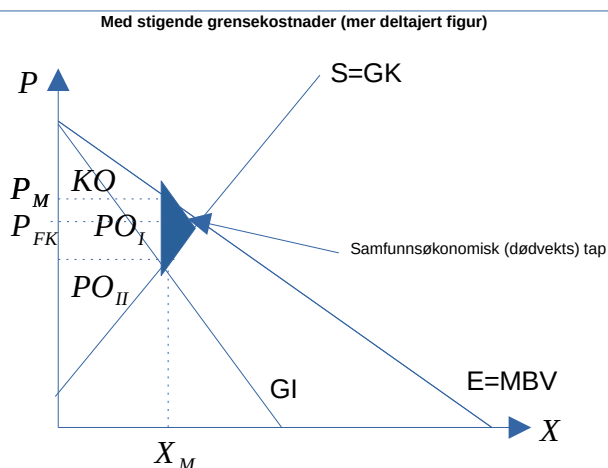
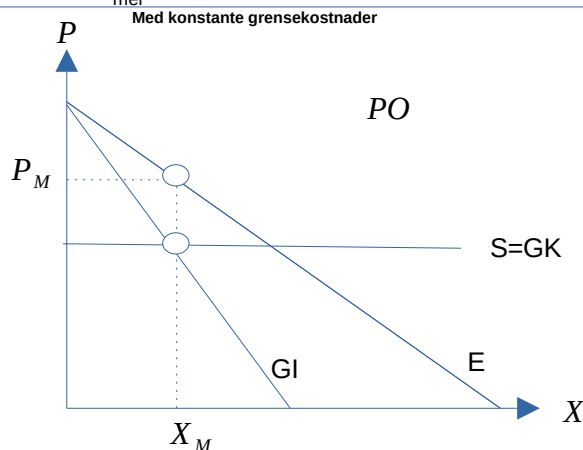
$$R'(X) < C'(X)$$

$$R'(X_M) = C'(X_M)$$

Lønner seg å øke produksjonen

Lønner seg å redusere produksjonen

GRAFISK



SAMMENL.

Fra fullkommen konkurranse til monopol

- Redusert SO (dødvectstap)
- Omfordeling
 - Fra Konsument(KO)
 - Til Produsent (PO)