

Week of May 31 , 2017

1. A firm can employ two inputs with the production function $y = 2z_1 + 5z_2$, where one could think of z_1 as low-skilled workers and z_2 as high skilled workers. Let $w_1 = 4$ and $w_2 = 8$. The firm is in a long-run situation.
 - How can one tell that one of these workers is low skilled and one is high skilled?
 - How much of each input will the firm use? What will be the long run total cost function, $C(y)$?
 - Draw an isocost-isoquant diagram showing the firm's choice when $y = 10$.
 - Re-calculate the firm's choice when w_2 rises to \$12. Show on a diagram. Show that the cost of producing $y = 10$ is higher now.
2. A firm produces widgets, y with the production function $y = (z_1 z_2)^{1/2}$, where z_1 is workers and z_2 is robots. Let $w_1 = 18$ and $w_2 = 8$.
 - Accurately draw the isoquant for $y = 6$.
 - Assume the firm is in a short run where $z_2 = 9$. Find the short-run cost curves: TC, VC, F, AVC, AFC, AC. Accurately draw these along with $MC = 40y$ (you will need 2 diagrams). At what y is $AC = MC$?
 - When $y = 12$, how much z_1 will the firm use? What will its total cost be?
 - Assume the firm is in different short run where $z_2 = 16$. When $y = 12$, how much z_1 will the firm use? What will its total cost be? Is this higher or lower than before?
3. Suppose a firm has the production function $y = (z_1 z_2)^a$, where " a " is a constant that is bigger than 0 but no bigger than 1. Let $w_1 = w_2 = 1$. The firm is in a long-run situation. Given: $TRS = z_2/z_1$, regardless of a .
 - For the cases of $a = 1/4$, $1/2$ and 1, explain what are the returns to scale.
 - For the cases of $a = 1/4$, $1/2$ and 1, find the input demands for each input, and the $C(y)$.
 - For each case, draw the $C(y)$ and $LAC(y)$ functions. What do you notice about the shapes of these functions and the returns to scale?