

WARM UP EXERCISE

Please take derivatives of the following:

$$y = 3x^4 - x + 4 - x^{-1} + x^{2/3} - x^{-5} + x^{7/5}$$

§10.7 Marginal Analysis in Business and Economics

The student will learn about:

Marginal cost, revenue, and profit

Applications

Marginal Cost

Margin refers to an instantaneous rate of change, that is, a derivative.

If x is the number of units of a product produced in some time interval, then

$C(x)$ is the total cost of producing x items

$C(x + 1)$ is the cost of producing $x + 1$ items.

Then the *exact cost* of producing the $x + 1^{\text{st}}$ item is

$$C(x + 1) - C(x)$$

The *marginal cost* is

$$C'(x)$$

Example 1

The total cost of producing x electric guitars is

$$C(x) = 1,000 + 100x - 0.25x^2$$

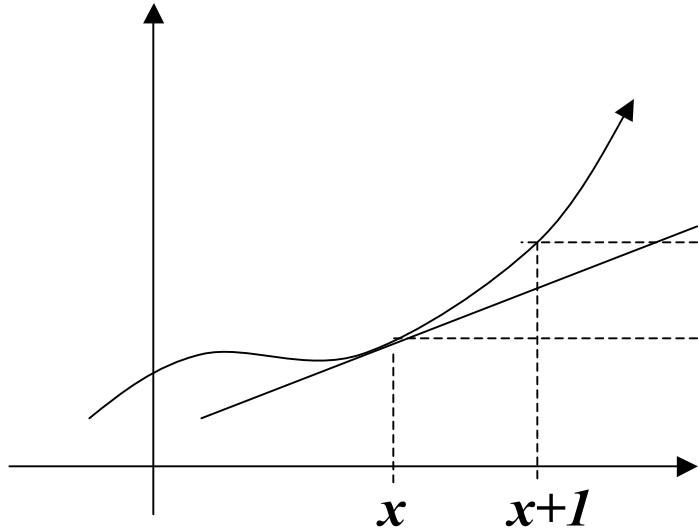
1. Find the exact cost of producing the 51st guitar.

Exact cost is $C(x + 1) - C(x)$

2. Use marginal cost to approx. the cost of producing the 51st guitar.

The marginal cost is $C'(x)$

Connection between exact cost and marginal cost



Theorem 1. $C(x)$ is the total cost of producing x items

$C(x+1)$ is the cost of producing $x+1$ items.

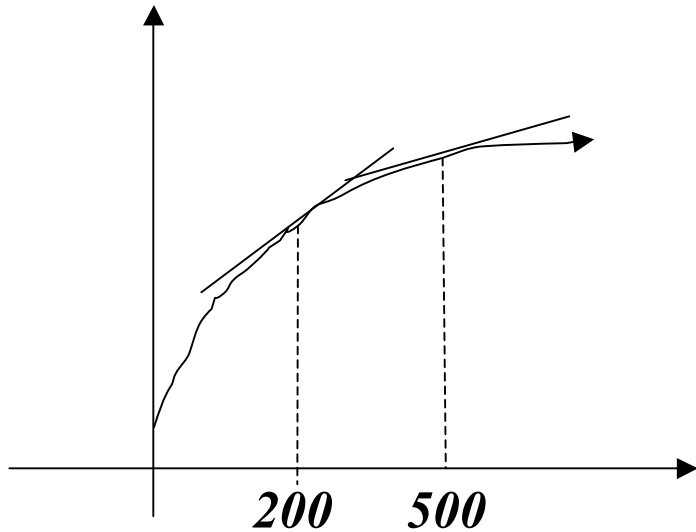
Then the *exact cost* of producing the $x+1^{\text{st}}$ item is

$$C(x+1) - C(x)$$

The *marginal cost* is an approximation of the exact cost. Hence,

$$C'(x) \approx C(x+1) - C(x).$$

How/Why we use Marginal Cost



$C(x) = 10,000 + 90x - .05x^2$ = Total weekly cost of manufacturing fuel tanks for cars.

marginal cost $C'(x) \approx C(x+1) - C(x)$.

We can easily SEE that $C'(200)$ is greater than $C'(500)$.

In fact,

$C'(200) =$

$C'(500) =$

Marginal Revenue & Profit

If x is the number of units of a product sold in some time interval, then

$$\text{Total revenue} = R(x)$$

$$\text{Marginal revenue} = R'(x) \approx R(x+1) - R(x) =$$

the *additional* revenue earned by producing $x+1$ units rather than x units.

$$\text{Total profit} = P(x) = R(x) - C(x)$$

$$\text{Marginal profit} = P'(x) = R'(x) - C'(x) \approx P(x+1) - P(x) =$$

the *additional* profit earned by producing $x+1$ units rather than x units.

Application

The price-demand equation and the cost function for the production of television sets are given, respectively by

$$x = 6,000 - 30p \text{ and } C(x) = 150,000 + 3x$$

- a. Express the price p as a function of x .
- b. Find the revenue function.

Application

The price-demand equation and the cost function for the production of television sets are given, respectively by

$$x=6,000 - 30p \text{ and } C(x) = 150,000+3x$$

- a. $p(x) = 200-(1/30)x$
- b. $R(x) = xp(x) = 200x-(1/30)x^2$
- c. Find the marginal cost and marginal revenue functions
- d. Find $R'(3000)$ and $R'(6000)$

Application

The price-demand equation and the cost function for the production of television sets are given, respectively by

$$x=6,000 - 30p \text{ and } C(x) = 150,000+3x$$

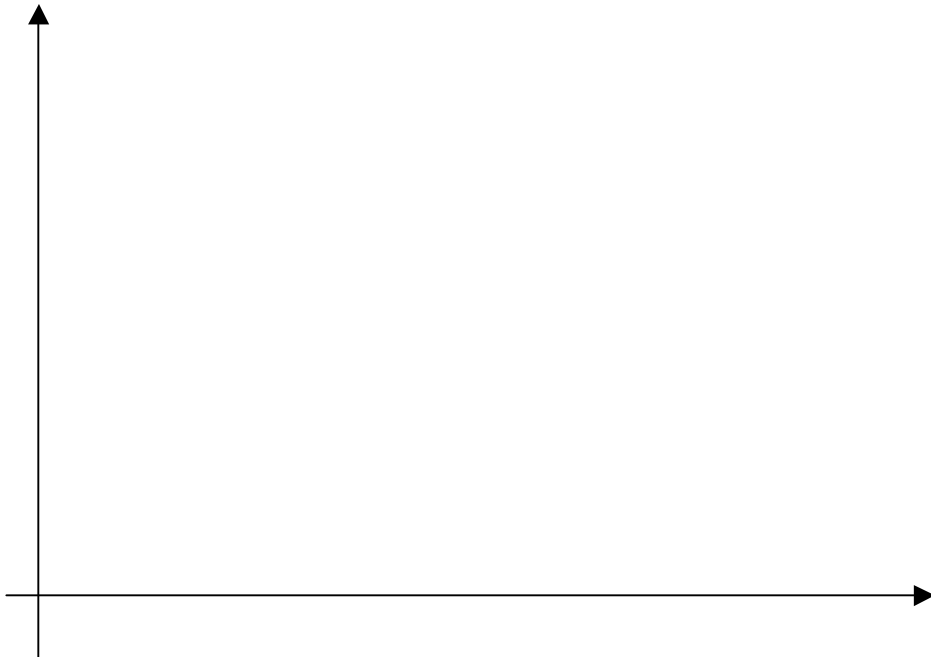
- a. $p(x) = 200-(1/30)x$
- b. $R(x) = xp(x) = 200x-(1/30)x^2$
- c. $C'(x) = 3, R'(x) = 300-(1/15)x$
- d. $R'(3000)=0$ and $R'(6000) = -200$
- e. Find the break even points.

Application

The price-demand equation and the cost function for the production of television sets are given, respectively by

$$x=6,000 - 30p \text{ and } C(x) = 150,000+3x$$

- a. $p(x) = 200-(1/30)x$
- b. $R(x) = xp(x) = 200x-(1/30)x^2$
- c. $C'(x) = 3, R'(x) = 300-(1/15)x$
- d. $R'(3000)=0$ and $R'(6000) = -200$
- e. Break even points: $x= 897.81139 \sim 900$ and $x= 5012.1886 \sim 5000$
- f. Graph the cost function and the revenue function on the same coordinate system over the interval $(0,9000)$. Shade in profit and loss areas. Can you see where profit is maximized?



Application

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$$x=6,000 - 30p \text{ and } C(x) = 150,000+3x$$

- a. $p(x) = 200-(1/30)x$
- b. $R(x) = xp(x) = 200x-(1/30)x^2$
- c. $C'(x) = 3, R'(x) = 300-(1/15)x$
- d. $R'(3000)=0$ and $R'(6000)=-400$
- e. Break even points: $x= 897.81139 \sim 900$ and $x= 5012.1886 \sim 5000$
- f. Graph the cost function and the revenue function on the same coordinate system over the interval $(0,9000)$.
- g. Find the profit function and the marginal profit function in terms of x
- h. Compute $P'(1500)$ and $P'(4500)$. **What do these mean?** Summary.