

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

Lecture 20 PRODUCTION THEORY September, 2015



TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED

1. Production Theory:

- Production function- meaning
- Concepts of production: total, average and marginal product

THEORY OF PRODUCTION

Production is a process of converting inputs into outputs with an objective of maximizing profit

- Production function: Functional relationship between inputs and outputs
- Function showing the highest output that a firm can produce for every specified combination of inputs

Production Function



PRODUCTION CONCEPTS

Total Production- Total quantity/output produced with total inputs

>Average product Output per unit of an input

• AP of labor = Output/labor unit = Q/L

Marginal product Addition to total output produced as one additional unit of input is used/employed

• MP of labor = Change in output/change in labor units MP = $\Delta Q/\Delta L$

SHORT RUN VS LONG RUN PRODUCTION

- Short run Period of time in which quantities of one or more production factors cannot be increased or decreased
 - **Fixed input:** Production factor that cannot be varied

Long run Period of time sufficient to increase or decrease the supply of inputs

PRODUCTION CONCEPTS IN SHORT RUN

Production with One Variable Input					
Amount of Labor (<i>L</i>)	Amount of Capital (<i>K</i>)	Total Output (<i>Q</i>)	Average Product (Q/L)	Marginal Product (∆ <i>Q/</i> △ <i>L</i>)	
0	10	0	_	—	
1	10	10	10	10	
2	10	30	15	20	
3	10	60	20	30	
4	10	80	20	20	
5	10	95	19	15	
6	10	108	18	13	
7	10	112	16	4	
8	10	112	14	0	
9	10	108	12	-4	
10	10	100	10	-8	

TP, MP & AP IN SHORT RUN

TP	MP	AP
Increases at an increasing rate, then at diminishing rate	Increases, reaches its maximum & then declines till MR = AP	
Continues to increase at a diminishing rate till it reaches maximum	Is diminishing and becomes equal to zero	Starts diminishing
Starts declining	Becomes negative	Continues to decline, will never be zero

Thank You ③