## Cost-minimizing input combinations <br> Rush <br> October 2014

## Today's objectives

- Review marginal revenue productivity and firm resource demand
- Look at the optimal combination of resources for the competitive firm
- See pages 489-499


## Resource pricing

- Firms demand resources
- Focus on labor
- Resource prices are important:
- Money-income determination
- Cost minimization
- Resource allocation
- Policy issues


## Resource pricing

- Money-income determination
- Resources prices are a major factor in determining the income of households.
- Wage, rent, interest and profit to the household that supply those resources.



## Resource pricing

- Cost minimization
- To the firm, resource prices

cost minimizing point are costs.
- To obtain the greatest profit, the firm must produce the profit-maximizing output with the most efficient (least costly) combination of resources.


## Resource pricing

- Resource altocation
- Resource prices allocate resources among industries and firms.
- The efficient allocation of resources
over time calls for the continuing shift

I CAN DO THIS FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS IN TWO MINUTES.

IT'S THE WORST IDEA IN THE WORLD. NUMBERS DON'T LIE.


## Resource pricing

- Policy issues
- Role of government in resource pricing.
- For example, should the government encourage or restrict labor unions?



## Resource demand

- In order to derive the resource demand, we assume that all resource markets are competitive (good and resource)
- In a competitive resource market, the firm is a price taker
- Its buying decisions do not influence the resource prices


## Resource demand

- The demand for resources is a "derived demand" - from the products that the resources help produce.
- Resources do not directly satisfy customer wants but do so indirectly through their use in producing goods and services.
- Households are the source of supply and firms are the source of demand in resource markets.


## Resource demand

- Marginal revenue product (MRP)
- Change in TR resulting from unit change in resource (labor)
- A firm will hire an additional unit of a resource only if this increases the firm's profits.
- Econ. profit = tot. revenue - tot. cost


## Resource demand

- Rule for employing resources: Marginal revenue product = Marginal resource cost
- MRP = Change in Total Revenue/ Unit Change in Resource Quantity
- MRC = Change in Total (Resource) Cost/ Unit Change in Resource Quantity
- (similar to MC = MR rule of output side)


## Optimal level of resource use

- Marginal revenue product (MRP) = additional revenue associated with the use of an additional unit of a resource
- Marginal resource cost (MRC) = additional cost associated with the use of an additional unit of a resource
- Increase resource use if MRP > MRC
- Decrease resource use if MRP < MRC
- Optimal level of resource use: MRP = MRC


## Optimal combination of resources

- In the long run, all resource inputs are variable
- Choose optimal combination
- Minimize cost of producing a given output
- Maximize profit


## The least-cost rule

- Minimize cost of producing a given output
- Last dollar spent on each resource yields the same marginal product

Marginal Product of labor (MP $)=$ of Capital (MP $)$ Price of Labor ( $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{L}}$ )

Marginal Product
Price of Capital $\left(P_{c}\right)$

## The least-cost rule

- An example

Marginal Product
of labor (MP)
Price of Labor ( $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{L}}$ )
Marginal Product of labor $\left(\right.$ MP $\left._{1}\right)=10$ $\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{L}}\right)=1$

Marginal Product
$=$ of Capital (MPr) Price of Capital ( $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{C}}$ )

Marginal Product
> of Capital $\left(\mathrm{MP}_{\mathrm{r}}\right)=5$
$\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{C}}\right)=1$
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QzaM6JSQ6BE

## Profit-maximizing INPUT rule

- In a purely competitive market, MRP of each resource equals its price

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P_{L}=M R P_{L} \text { and } P_{C}=M R P_{C} \\
& M R P_{L}=M R P_{C}=1
\end{aligned}
$$

## Profit-maximizing INPUT rule

- A firm will achieve its profit-maximizing combination of resources when each resource is employed to the point at which its MRP equals its resource price.


## Profit-maximizing OUTPUT rule

- In product markets, profit-maximizing output occurs where marginal revenue equals marginal cost ( $M R=M C$ ).
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xGkEOoHyNhk

