# Cost-minimizing input combinations

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#### 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

Firms demand resources
 Focus on labor

Resource prices are important:
 Money-income determination
 Cost minimization
 Resource allocation

- Policy issues

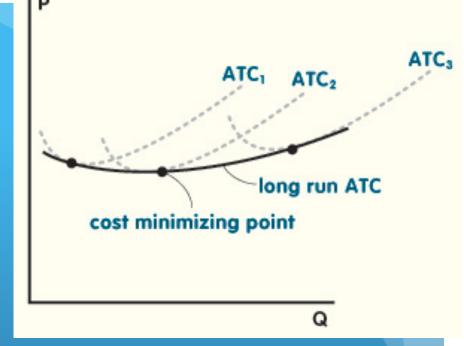
Money-income determination

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



 Cost minimization

 To the firm, resource prices 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 allocation

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



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



 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

- 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.

 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

 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 ProductMarginal Productof labor  $(MP_1)$ =Price of Labor  $(P_L)$ Price

Marginal Product of Capital ( $MP_c$ ) Price of Capital ( $P_c$ )

#### The least-cost rule

#### • An example

Marginal Product of labor (MP<sub>L</sub>) Price of Labor (P<sub>L</sub>)

Marginal Product of labor (MP<sub>L</sub>) = 10 (P<sub>L</sub>) = 1 Marginal Product <u>of Capital (MP<sub>c</sub>)</u> Price of Capital (P<sub>c</sub>)

> Marginal Product of Capital (MP<sub>c</sub>) = 5  $(P_c) = 1$

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QzaM6JSQ6BE

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## Profit-maximizing INPUT rule

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

 $P_{L} = MRP_{L} \text{ and } P_{C} = MRP_{C}$   $\underline{MRP_{L}} = \underline{MRP_{C}} = 7$   $P_{L} P_{C}$ 

# 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 (MR = MC).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xGkE0oHyNhk