

Teoría de la Empresa

A partir de los materiales de Ianina y Máximo Rossi

Función de producción

$$q = f(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$$

$$q = f(X_1, X_2)$$

Producto Medio

$$PMe_1 = \frac{f(X_1, X_2)}{X_1}$$

$$PMe_2 = \frac{f(X_1, X_2)}{X_2}$$

Producto Marginal

$$PMg_1 = \frac{\delta f(X_1, X_2)}{\delta X_1}$$

$$PMg_2 = \frac{\delta f(X_1, X_2)}{\delta X_2}$$

**¿Cómo se relacionan
el PMe y el PMg?**

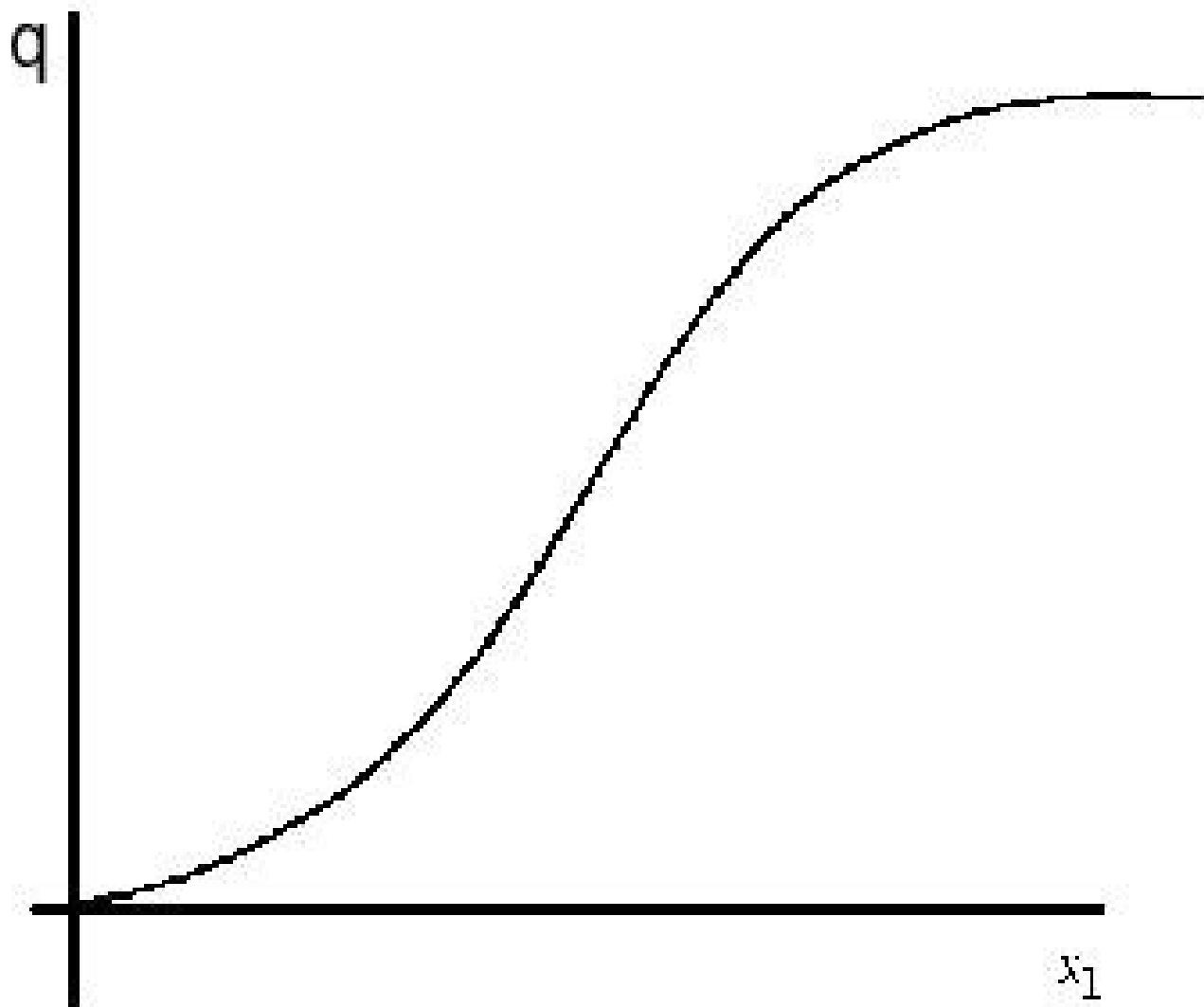
**Vamos a buscar el nivel de
producción que maximiza el
producto medio**

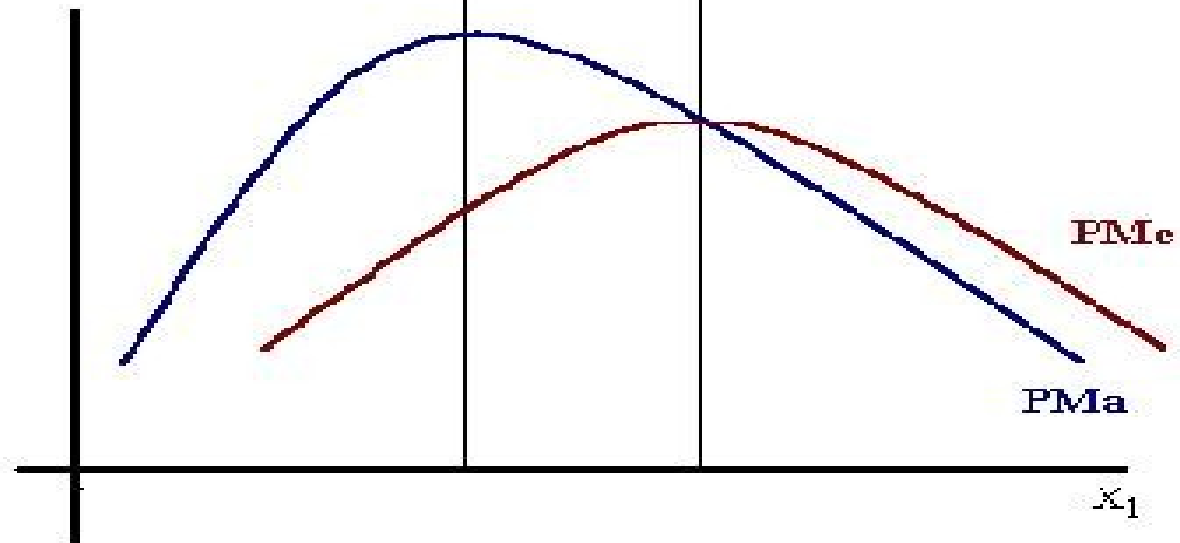
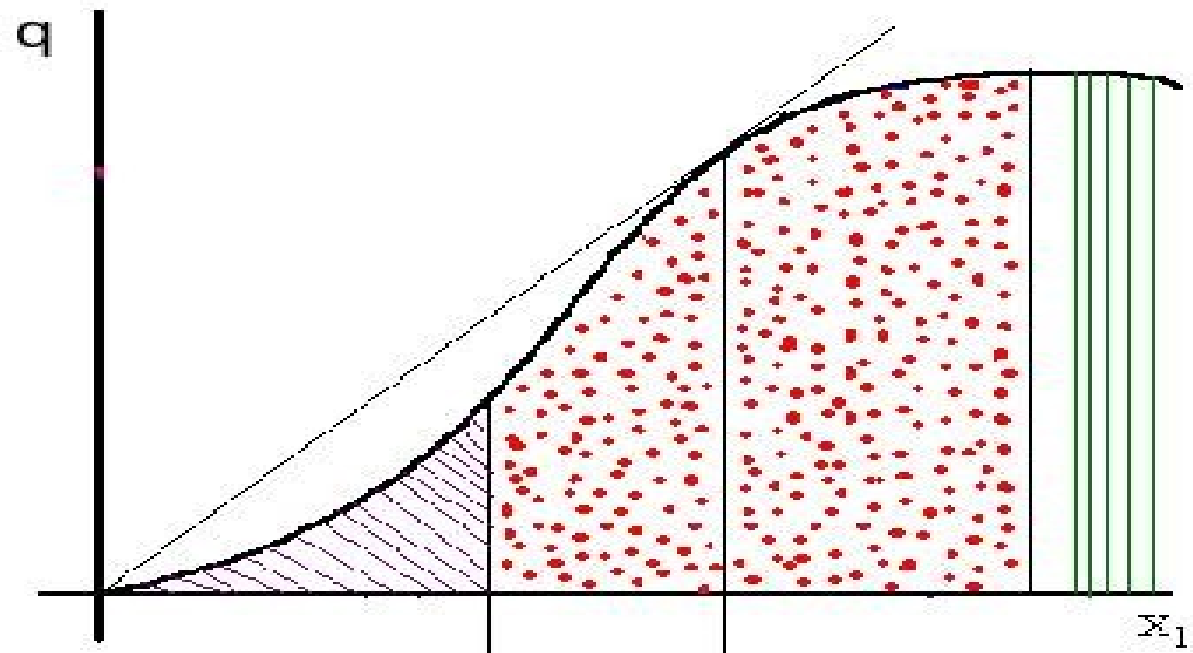
$$PMe_1 = \frac{f(X_1, X_2)}{X_1}$$

$$\frac{\delta P M e_1}{\delta X_1} = \frac{\delta f(X_1, X_2)}{\delta X_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta P M e_1}{\delta X_1} = \frac{X_1 P M g_1 - f(X_1, X_2)}{X_1^2} = 0$$

$$X_1 P M g_1 = f(X_1, X_2) \rightarrow P M g_1 = \frac{f(X_1, X_2)}{X_1} = P M e_1$$

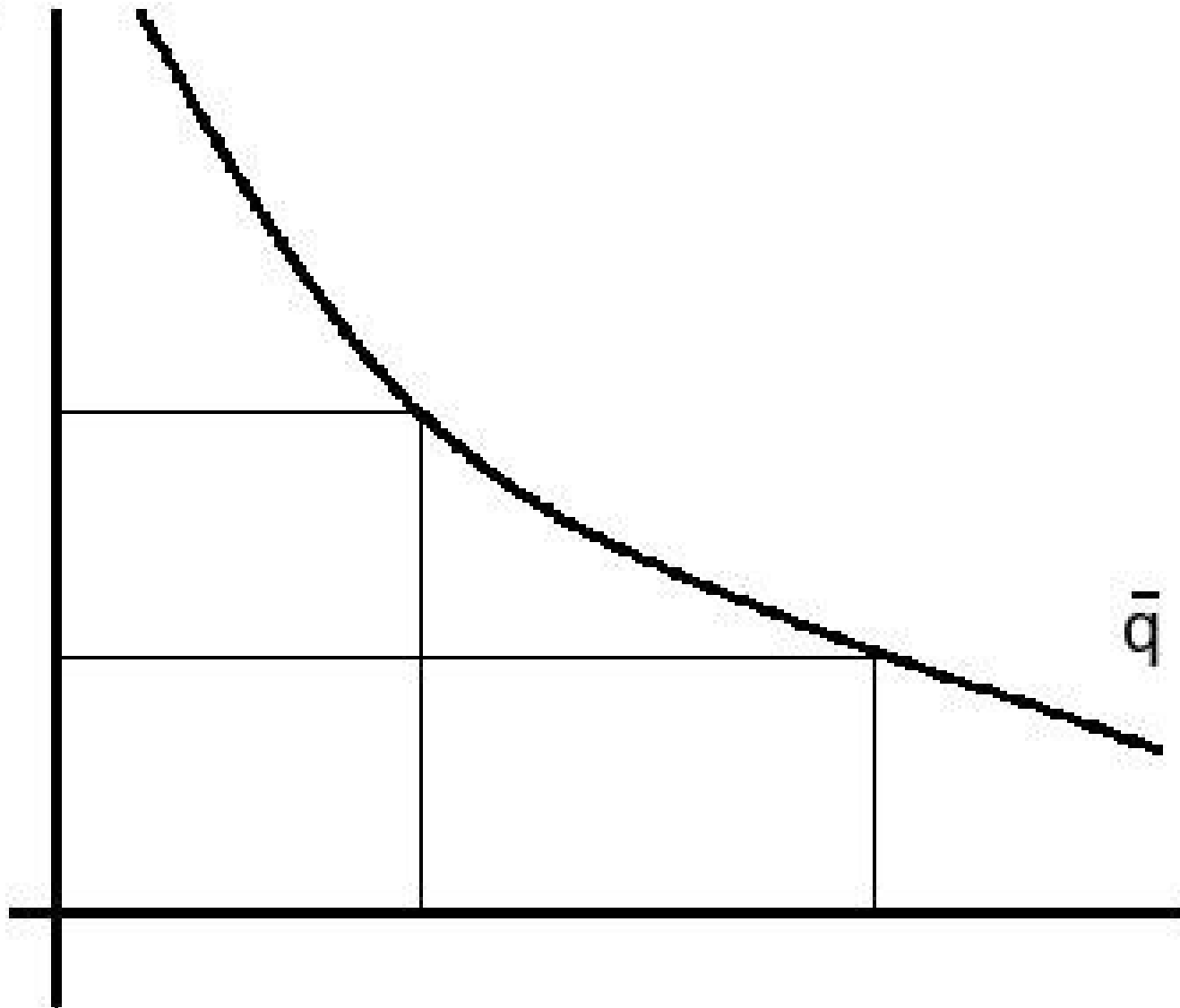




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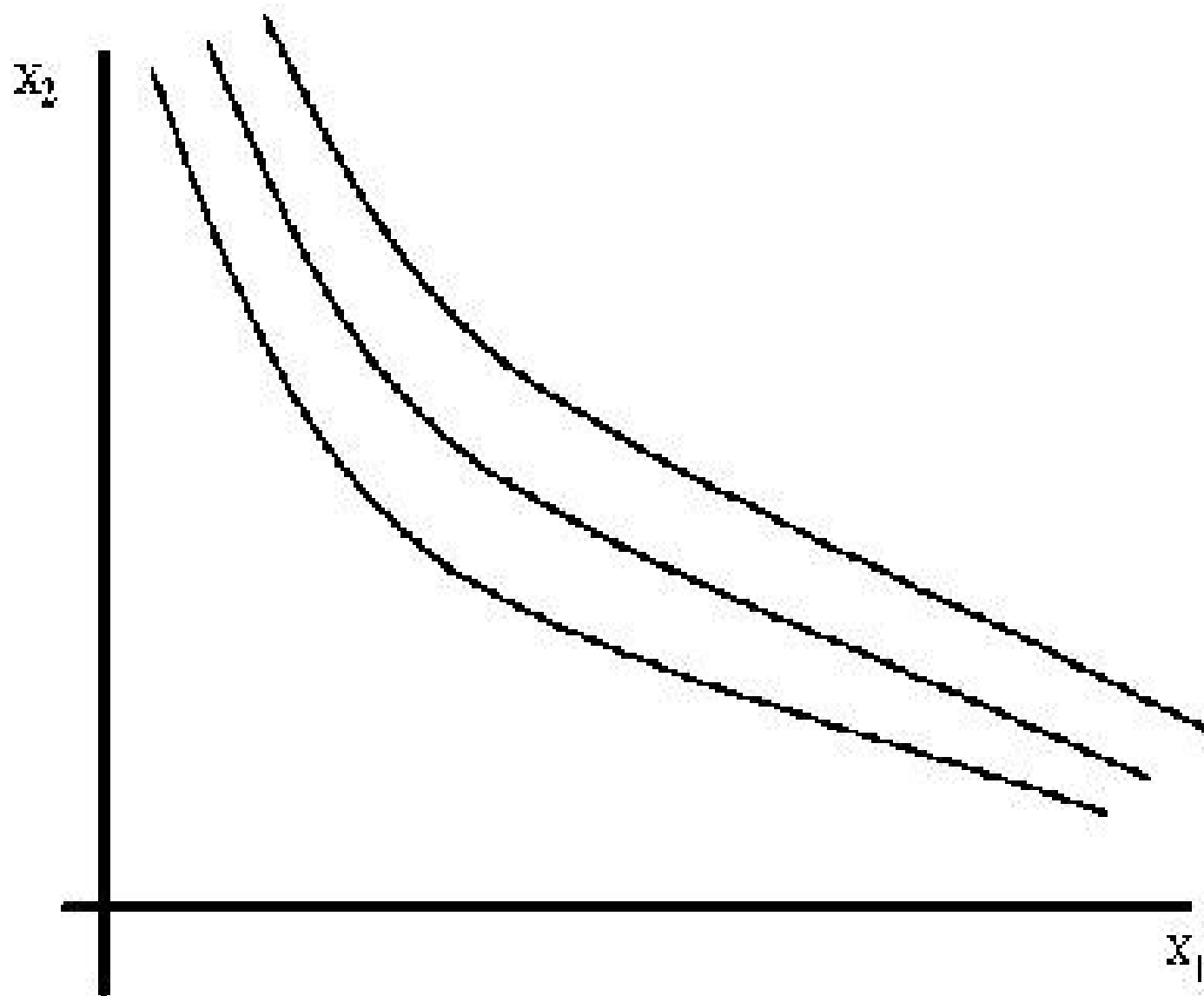
$$\bar{q} = f(X_1, X_2)$$

x_2

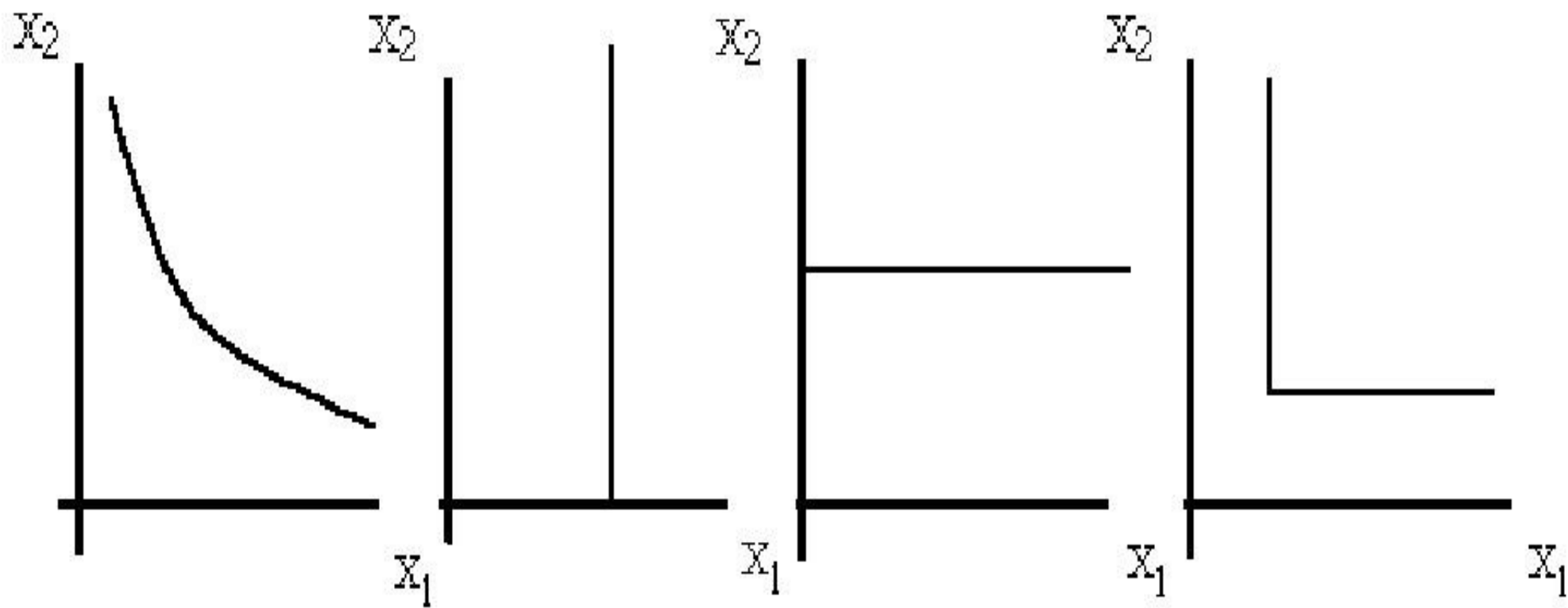


$\bar{q}$

x_1



TIPOLOGÍA



SUSTITUIBILIDAD DE FACTORES

$$\bar{q} = f(X_1, X_2)$$

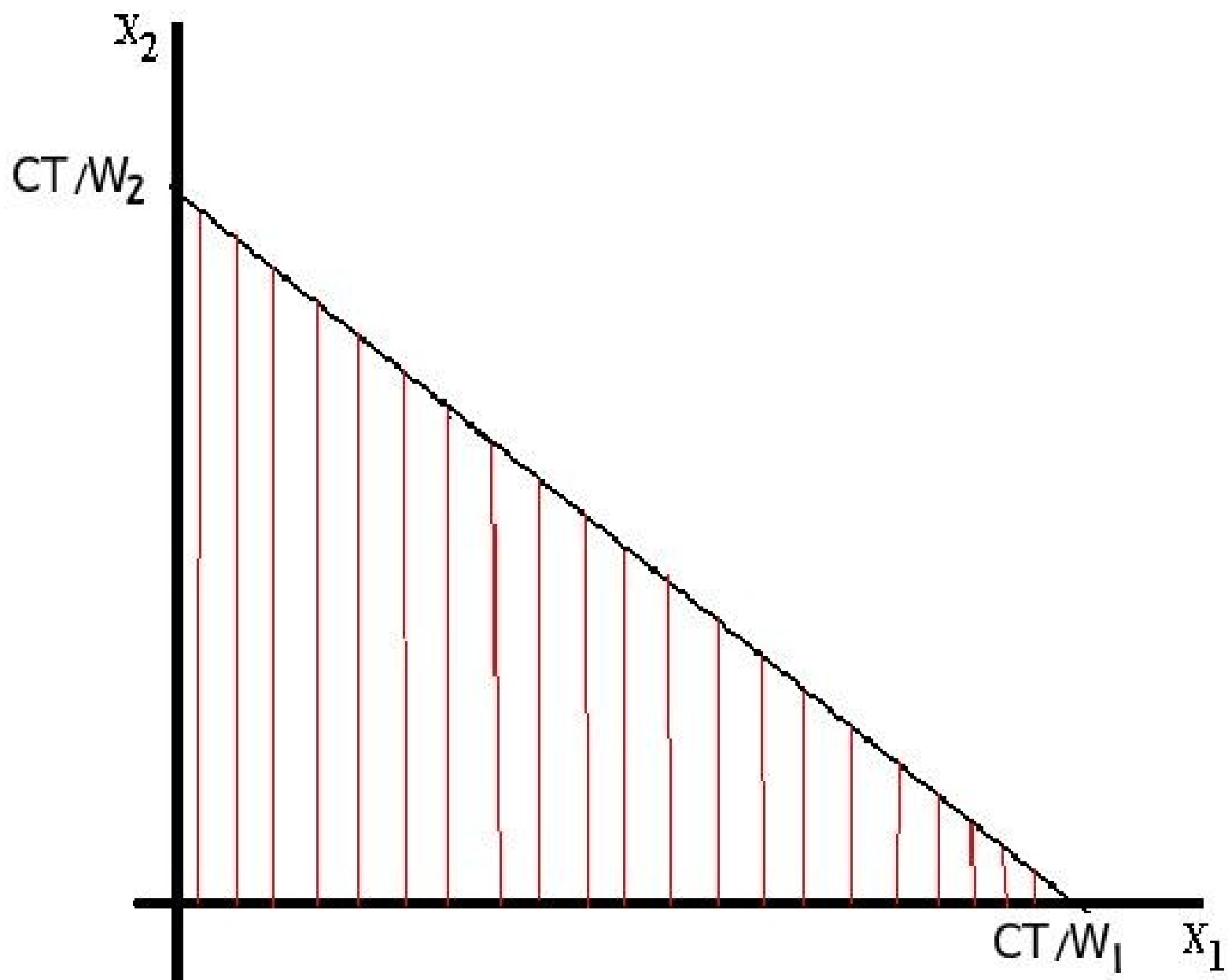
$$\delta \bar{q} = \frac{\delta f(X_1, X_2)}{\delta X_1} dX_1 + \frac{\delta f(X_1, X_2)}{\delta X_2} dX_2 = 0$$

$$PMg_1 dX_1 + PMg_2 dX_2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{dX_2}{dX_1} = \frac{PMg_1}{PMg_2} = TTSF$$

La función de costos

$$CT = W_1 X_1 + W_2 X_2$$



Costo Medio

$$CMe = \frac{CT}{q}$$

Costo Marginal

$$CM_g = \frac{dCT}{dq}$$

**¿Cómo se relacionan
el CMe y el CMg?**

**Vamos a buscar el nivel de
producción que minimiza el costo
medio**

$$CMe = \frac{CT}{q}$$

$$\frac{dCMe}{dq} = 0$$

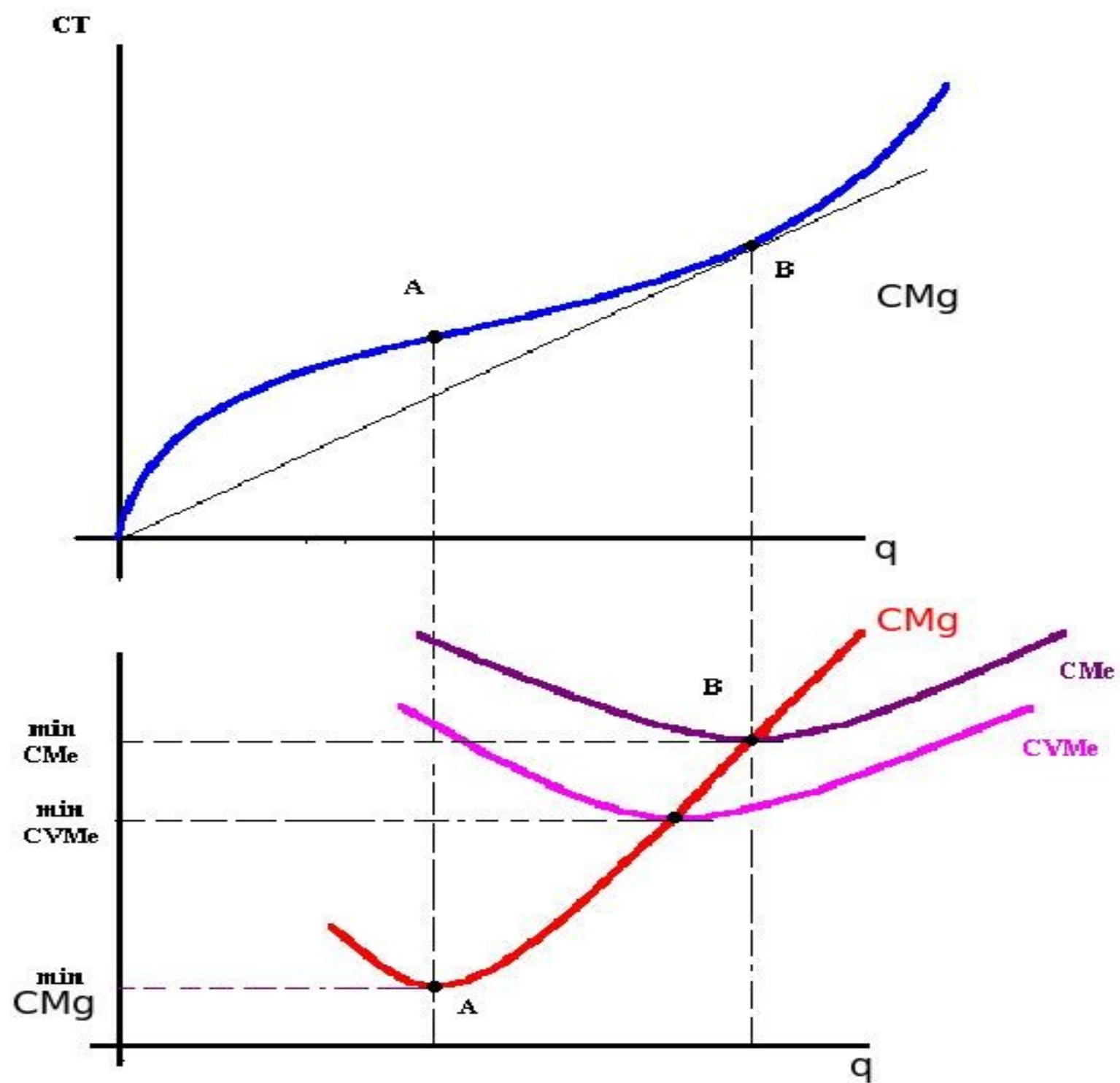
$$\frac{dCMe}{dq} = \frac{d\left(\frac{CT}{q}\right)}{dq} = \frac{q CM_g - CT}{q^2} = 0$$

$$q CM_g = CT \rightarrow CM_g = \frac{CT}{q} = CMe$$

Pero también

$$CM_g = \frac{CV}{q} = CVM_e$$

La curva de costo marginal corta las curvas de costo variable medio y costo medio cuando éstas se encuentran en su valor mínimo



Primal

**Maximizar q sujeto a
la restricción de
costos**

$$\max q = f(X_1, X_2) \text{ s.t. } CT = W_1 X_1 + W_2 X_2$$

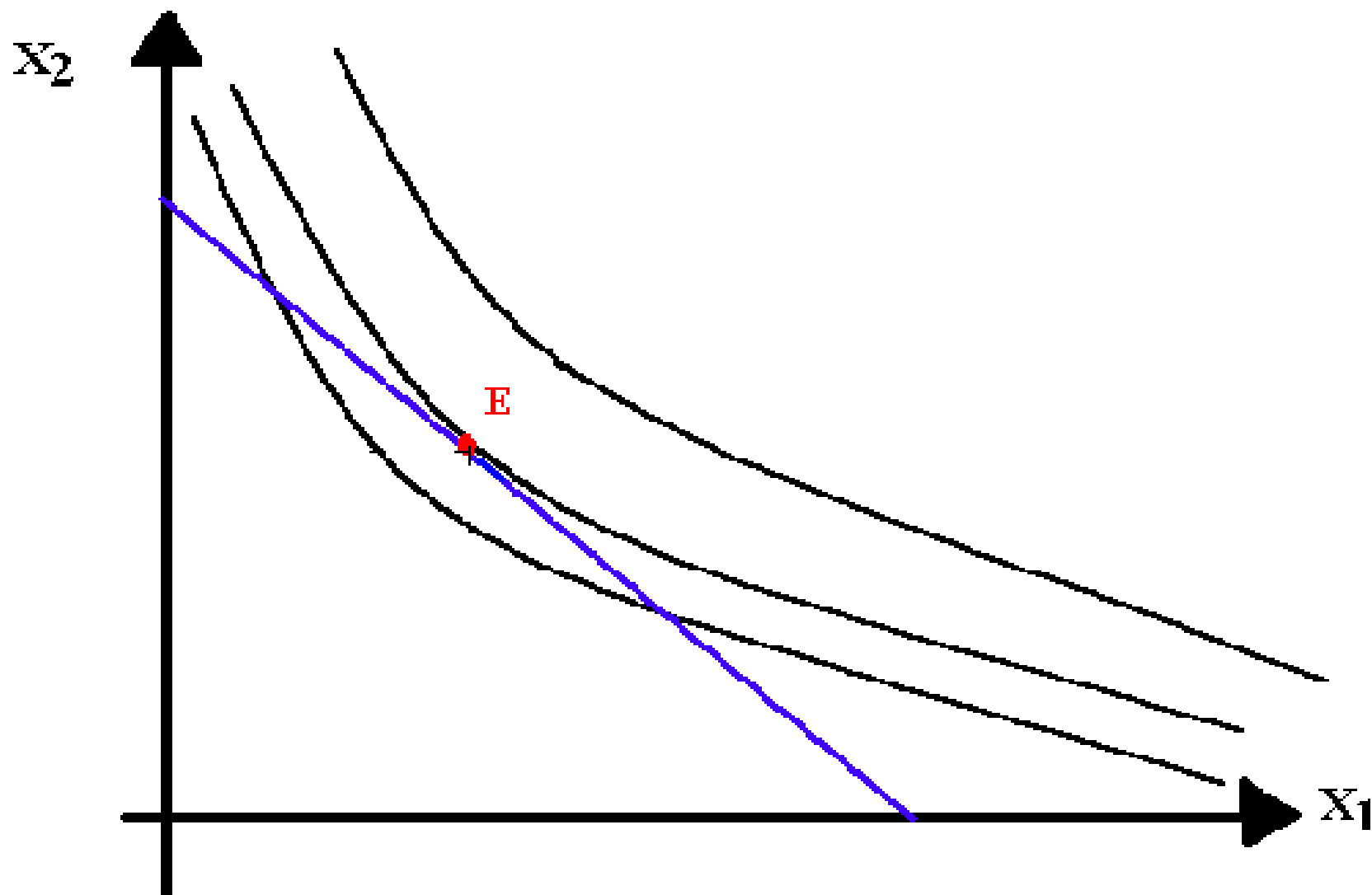
$$\max L = f(X_1, X_2) + \lambda (CT - W_1 X_1 + W_2 X_2)$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta X_1} = PMg_1 - \lambda W_1 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{PMg_1}{W_1}$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta X_2} = PMg_2 - \lambda W_2 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{PMg_2}{W_2}$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta \lambda} = CT - W_1 X_1 - W_2 X_2 = 0 \rightarrow CT = W_1 X_1 + W_2 X_2$$

$$\frac{PMg_1}{PMg_2} = \frac{W_1}{W_2}$$



Dual

**Minimizar CT sujeto a
la restricción de la
producción**

$$\min CT = W_1 X_1 + W_2 X_2 \text{ s.a. } \bar{q} = f(X_1, X_2)$$

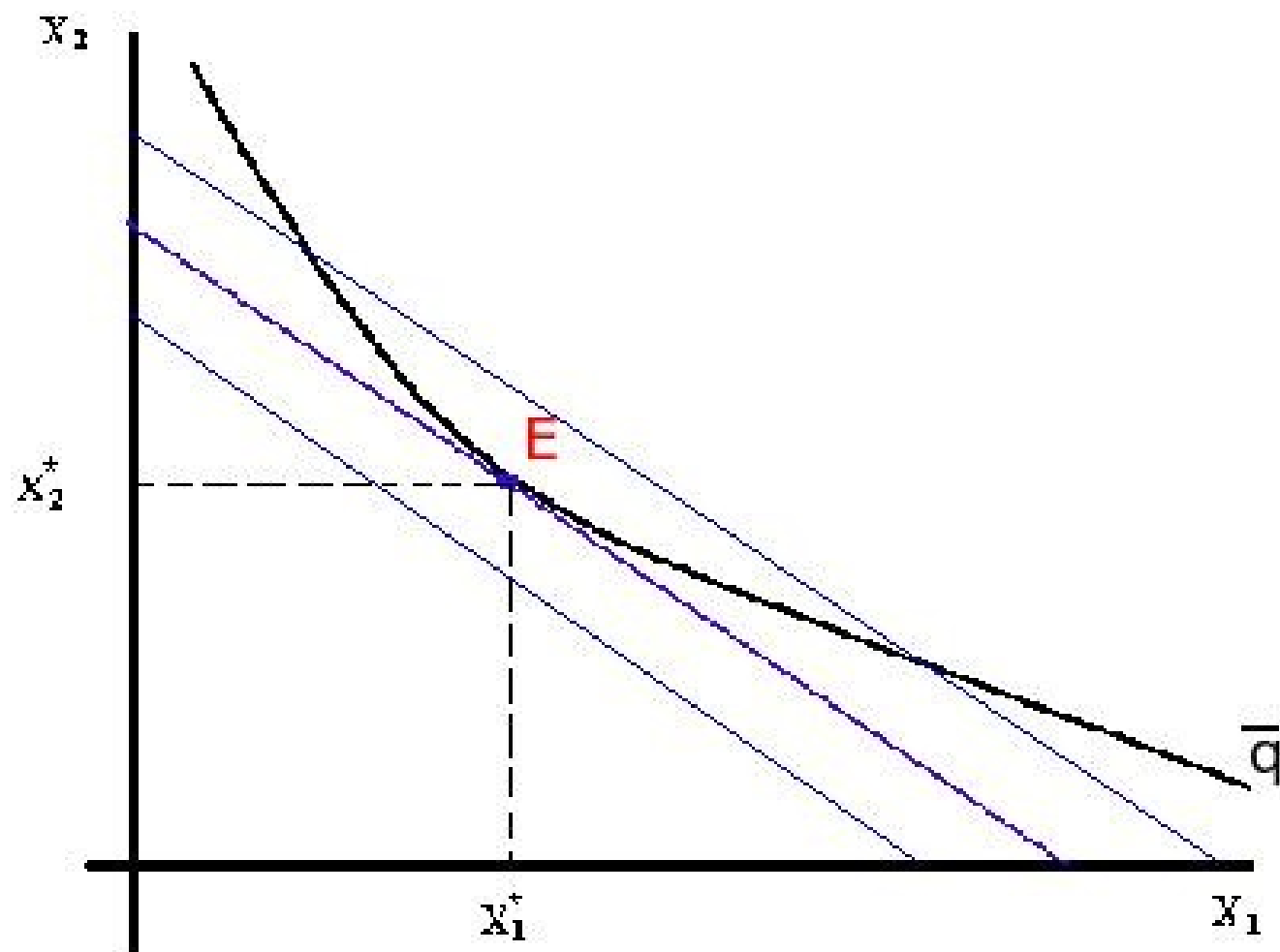
$$\min L = W_1 X_1 + W_2 X_2 + \mu(\bar{q} - f(X_1, X_2))$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta X_1} = W_1 - \mu PMg_1 = 0 \rightarrow \mu = \frac{W_1}{PMg_1}$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta X_2} = W_2 - \mu PMg_2 = 0 \rightarrow \mu = \frac{W_2}{PMg_2}$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta \mu} = \bar{q} - f(X_1, X_2)$$

$$\frac{W_1}{W_2} = \frac{PMg_1}{PMg_2}$$



Interpretación económica de μ

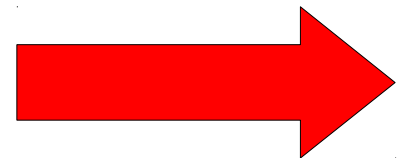
$$\mu = \frac{W_1}{PMg_1} \rightarrow PMg_1 = \frac{W_1}{\mu}$$

$$\mu = \frac{W_2}{PMg_2} \rightarrow PMg_2 = \frac{W_2}{\mu}$$

$$\delta CT = W_1 dX_1 + W_2 dX_2$$

$$\delta q = PMg_1 dX_1 + PMg_2 dX_2$$

$$\delta q = \frac{W_1}{\mu} dX_1 + \frac{W_2}{\mu} dX_2$$



$$\delta q = \frac{1}{\mu} [W_1 dX_1 + W_2 dX_2] = \frac{1}{\mu} [\delta CT]$$

$$\rightarrow \mu = \frac{\delta CT}{\delta q}$$

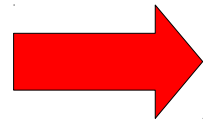
$$\rightarrow \mu = CMg$$

La función de costos

$$CT = f(W_1, W_2, q) = W_1 X_1^{CT}(W_1, W_2, q) + W_2 X_2^{CT}(W_1, W_2, q)$$

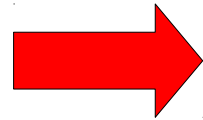
propiedades

$$X_i^{CT} = X_i^{CT}(W_1, W_2, q)$$



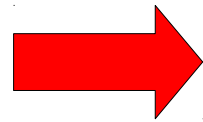
Homogenea de grado cero
en precios de los factores

$$CT(W_1, W_2, q)$$



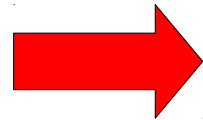
Homogenea de grado uno

$$CT(W_1, W_2, q)$$



Cóncava en precios de los
factores

$$\frac{\delta CT}{\delta P_i} = X_i^{CT}(W_1, W_2, q)$$



Lema de Shepard

