



# ECON 100B COURSE OUTLINE

## I. MATHEMATICAL REVIEW

- a. **Comparative Statics of Solution Functions** (Math Handout, Section F)
- b. **Comparative Statics of Equilibria** (Math Handout, Section G)
- c. **Comparative Statics of Optimal Value Functions** (Math Handout, Section H)

## II. THEORY OF PRODUCTION

- a. **Production Functions**
  - Types of factors and their income
  - Examples: Linear, Leontief, Cobb-Douglas
  - Total Product Curves
- b. **Marginal Products and the Law of (eventually) Diminishing Marginal Product**
  - Definition of Marginal Product and Algebraic Examples
  - Marginal product curves (Linear, Leontief, Cobb-Douglas)
  - Hypothesis of diminishing marginal product of a factor
- c. **Average Products and the Average-Marginal Relationship**
  - Definition of average product
  - Average product curves (Linear, Leontief, Cobb-Douglas)
  - Proof of Average-Marginal relationship
- d. **Isoquants and Marginal Rate of Technical Transformation (MRTS)**
  - Definition and general properties of isoquants
    - Examples: Linear, Leontief, Cobb-Douglas
  - Definition of MRTS
    - Expressing MRTS in terms of marginal products
    - Examples: Linear, Leontief, Cobb-Douglas
  - Hypothesis of diminishing MRTS
- e. **Returns to scale**
- f. **Technical Progress**

## III. THEORY OF COST:

- a. **The Nature of Cost**
  - Accounting vs. opportunity cost of owned factors
  - Cost of entrepreneurial ability and definition of “Economic Profits”
  - Short run vs. Long run planning
- b. **Short Run Cost Functions**
  - Expansion path in short run
  - Graphical derivation of SR total cost curve
  - Algebraic derivation of SR total cost curve (Linear, Leontief, Cobb-Douglas)
  - SR variable fixed and marginal cost functions
  - Relation of SMC to marginal product of input and the price of input
- c. **Long Run Cost Minimization**
  - Isocost lines
  - Graphical illustration of LR cost min
  - FOC for long run cost min
  - Second order conditions (Hypothesis of Diminishing MRTS)
  - Output constrained factor demands

- d. **Long Run Cost Functions**
- e. **Relationship between Long Run and Short Run Cost Curves**
  - Long and short run total cost curves
  - Long and short run average cost curves
  - Long and short run marginal cost curves

#### IV. PROFIT MAXIMIZATION AND SUPPLY UNDER PERFECT COMPETITION

- a. **Long Run Profit Maximization and Supply under Perfect Competition**
  - Graphical illustration and algebraic formulation of LR profit max
  - FOC, SOC and interpretation
  - Graphical illustration and algebraic formulation of LR supply curve
  - Examples: Cobb Douglas, Cubic LTC, CRS
  - Properties of LR supply (increasing in output  $P$ , decreasing in  $w,r$ , scale invariant in  $P,w,r$ )
  - Long run elasticity of supply
- b. **Short Run Profit Maximization and Supply under Perfect Competition**
  - SR profit max and shut-down decision (illustration in terms of STC & SVC, and SATC & SAVC)
  - SR supply curve of the firm
  - SR supply function of the firm (Examples: Cobb Douglas, Cubic STC)
  - Properties of SR supply functions (increasing in output price, nonincreasing in factor prices, scale invariant in factor and output prices)
  - SR market supply
- c. **Transactions Costs and Internal Production**

#### V. DEMAND FOR FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

- a. **Maximizing Profits by Choosing Optimal Input Levels**
- b. **Short Run Factor Demand**
- c. **Long Run Factor Demand**
- d. **Incentive Aspects of Alternative Compensation Schemes.**

#### VI. EQUILIBRIUM, DYNAMICS, AND COMPARATIVE STATICS OF PERFECTLY COMPETITIVE MARKETS

- a. **Assumptions of Perfect Competition and “Law of One Price”**
- b. **Equilibrium in Perfectly Competitive Markets**
- c. **Dynamics of Market Adjustment**
- d. **Comparative Statics of Perfectly Competitive Markets**

#### VII. EFFICIENCY OF A PERFECTLY COMPETITIVE MARKET

#### VIII. GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM

#### IX. EFFICIENCY OF A PERFECTLY COMPETITIVE MARKET SYSTEM

- a. **Pareto Efficiency**
- b. **Edgeworth Boxes**
- c. **Efficiency of Perfectly Competitive Equilibrium**

## FAMOUS OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS IN ECONOMICS

Optimization Problem	Objective Function	Constraint	Control Variables	Parameters	Solution Functions	Optimal Value Function
<b>Consumer's Problem</b>	$U(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ utility function	$p_1 \cdot x_1 + \dots + p_n \cdot x_n = I$ budget constraint	$x_1, \dots, x_n$ commodity levels	$p_1, \dots, p_n, I$ prices and income	$x_i(p_1, \dots, p_n, I)$ regular demand functions	$V(p_1, \dots, p_n, I)$ indirect utility function
<b>Expenditure Minimization Problem</b>	$p_1 \cdot x_1 + \dots + p_n \cdot x_n$ expenditure level	$U(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \bar{u}$ desired utility level	$x_1, \dots, x_n$ commodity levels	$p_1, \dots, p_n, \bar{u}$ prices and utility level	$h_i(p_1, \dots, p_n, \bar{u})$ compensated demand functions	$e(p_1, \dots, p_n, \bar{u})$ expenditure function
<b>Labor/Leisure Decision</b>	$U(H, I)$ utility function	$I = I_0 + w \cdot (168 - H)$ budget constraint	$H, I$ leisure time, disposable inc.	$w, I_0$ wage rate and nonwage income	$168 - H(w, I_0)$ labor supply function	$V(w, I_0)$ indirect utility function
<b>Consumption/Savings Decision</b>	$U(c_1, c_2)$ utility function	$c_2 = I_2 + (1+i) \cdot (I_1 - c_1)$ budget constraint	$c_1, c_2$ consumption levels	$I_1, I_2, i$ income stream and interest rate	$c_1(I_1, I_2, i), c_2(I_1, I_2, i)$ consumption functions	$V(I_1, I_2, i)$ indirect utility function
<b>Long Run Cost Minimization</b>	$w \cdot L + r \cdot K$ total cost	$F(L, K) = Q$ desired output	$L, K$ factor levels	$Q, w, r$ desired output and factor prices	$L(Q, w, r), K(Q, w, r)$ output-constrained factor demand functions	$LTC(Q, w, r)$ long run total cost function
<b>Long Run Profit Maximization</b> (in terms of $Q$ )	$P \cdot Q - LTC(Q, w, r)$ total profit	none	$Q$ output level	$P, w, r$ output price and factor prices	$Q(P, w, r)$ long run supply function	$\pi(P, w, r)$ long run profit function
<b>Long Run Profit Maximization</b> (in terms of $L$ and $K$ )	$P \cdot F(L, K) - w \cdot L - r \cdot K$ total profit	none	$L, K$ factor levels	$P, w, r$ output price and factor prices	$L(P, w, r), K(P, w, r)$ factor demand functions	$\pi(P, w, r)$ long run profit function