

# 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 P<sub>Me</sub> y el P<sub>Mg</sub>?**

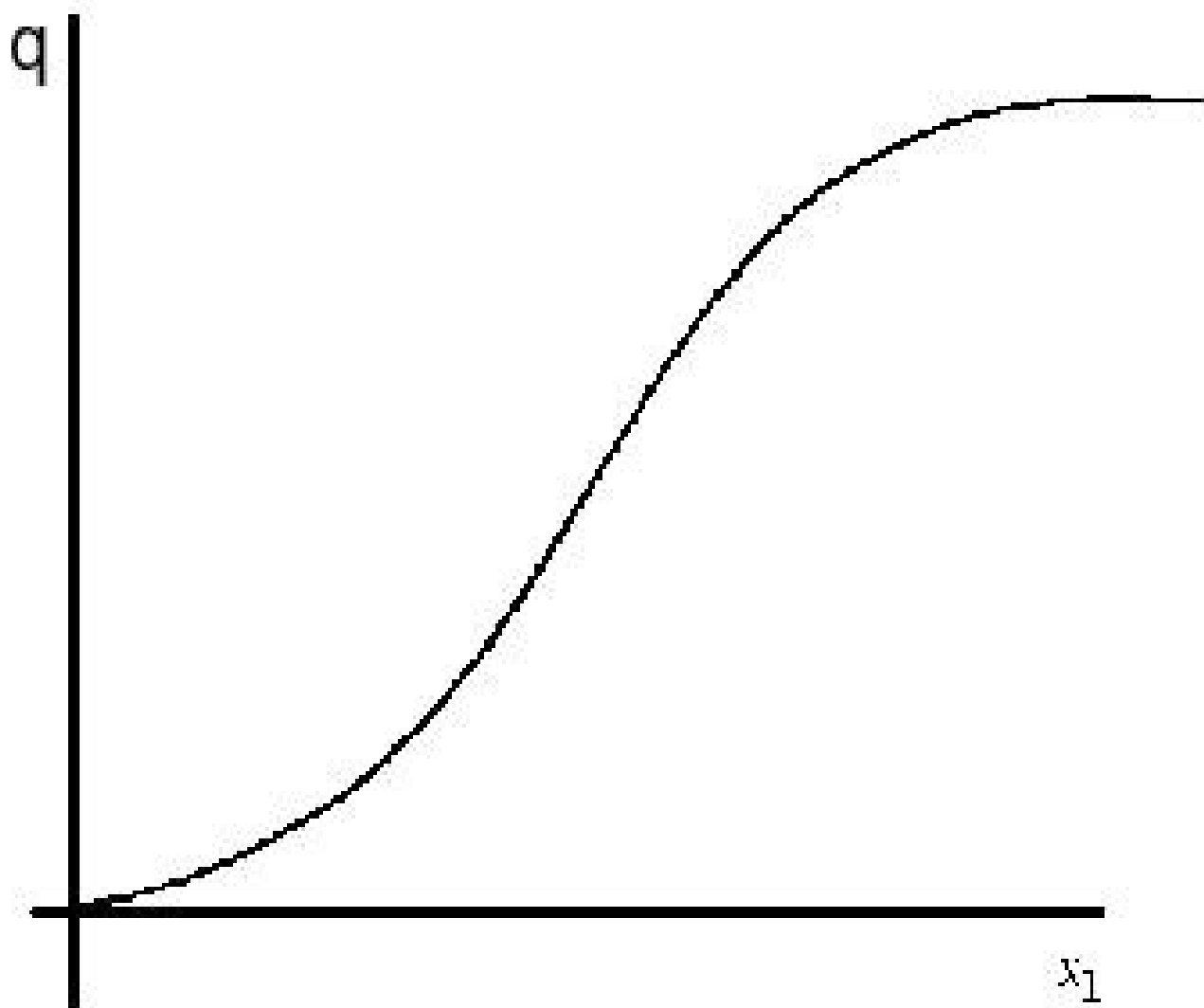
**Vamos a buscar el nivel de  
producción que maximiza el  
producto medio**

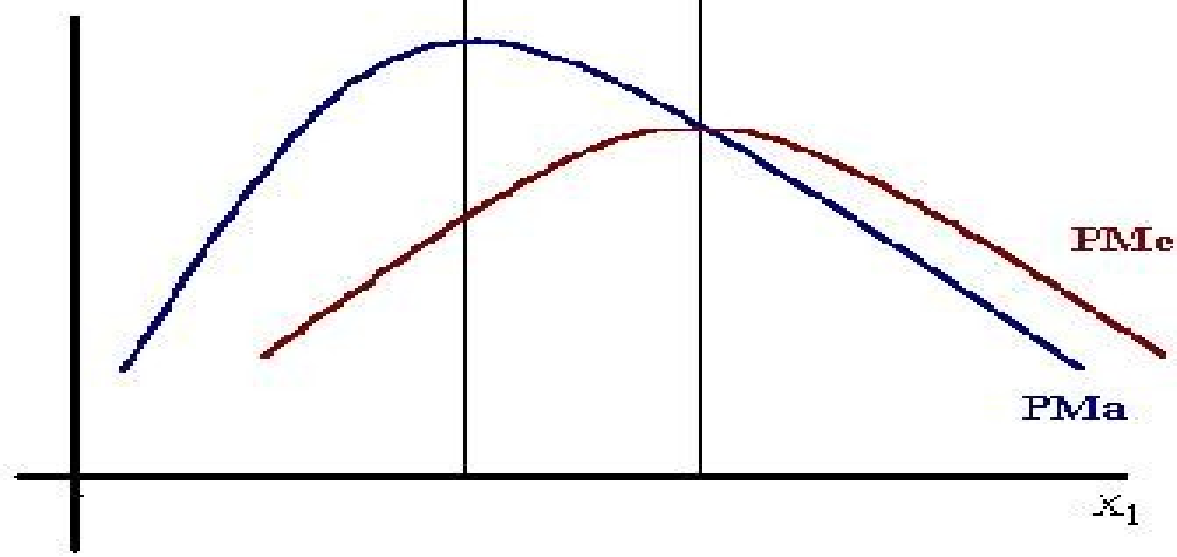
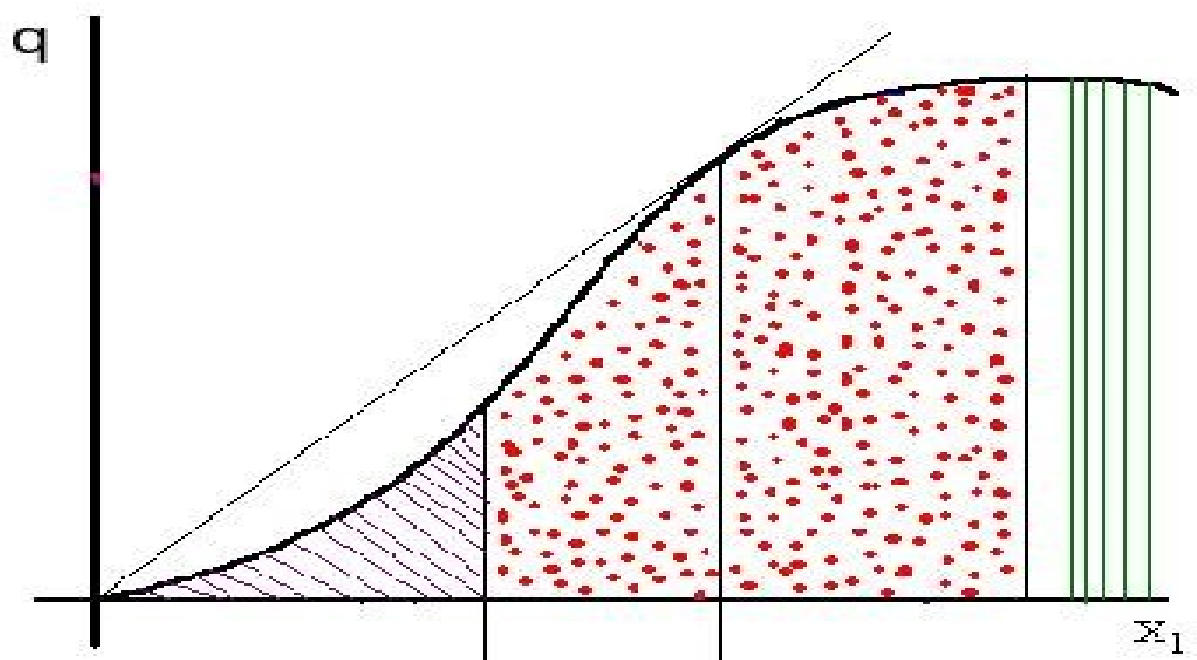
$$PMe_1 = \frac{f(X_1, X_2)}{X_1}$$

$$\frac{\delta PMe_1}{\delta X_1} = \frac{\delta f(X_1, X_2)}{\delta X_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta PMe_1}{\delta X_1} = \frac{X_1 PMg_1 - f(X_1, X_2)}{X_1^2} = 0$$

$$X_1 PMg_1 = f(X_1, X_2) \rightarrow PMg_1 = \frac{f(X_1, X_2)}{X_1} = PMe_1$$

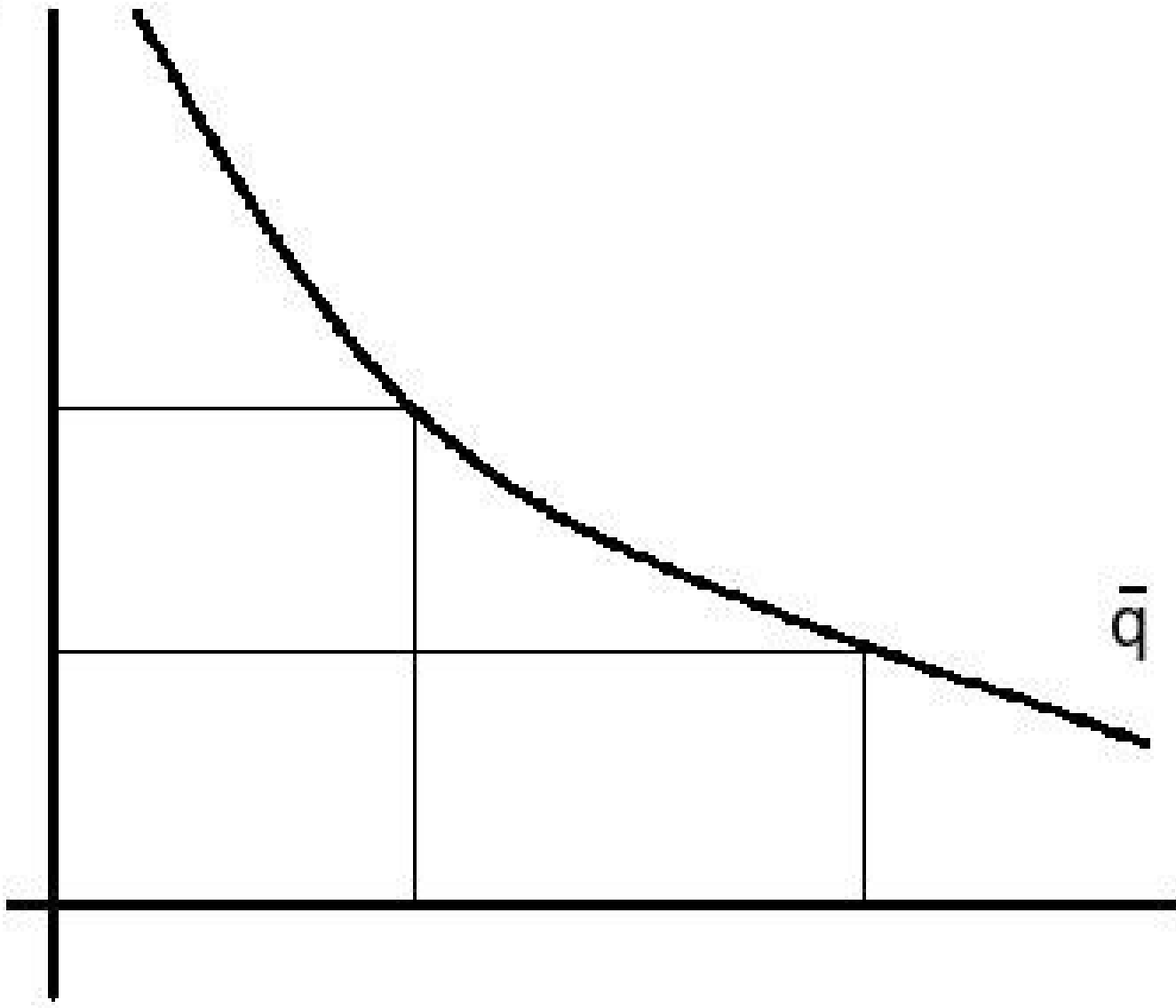




# ISOCUANTAS

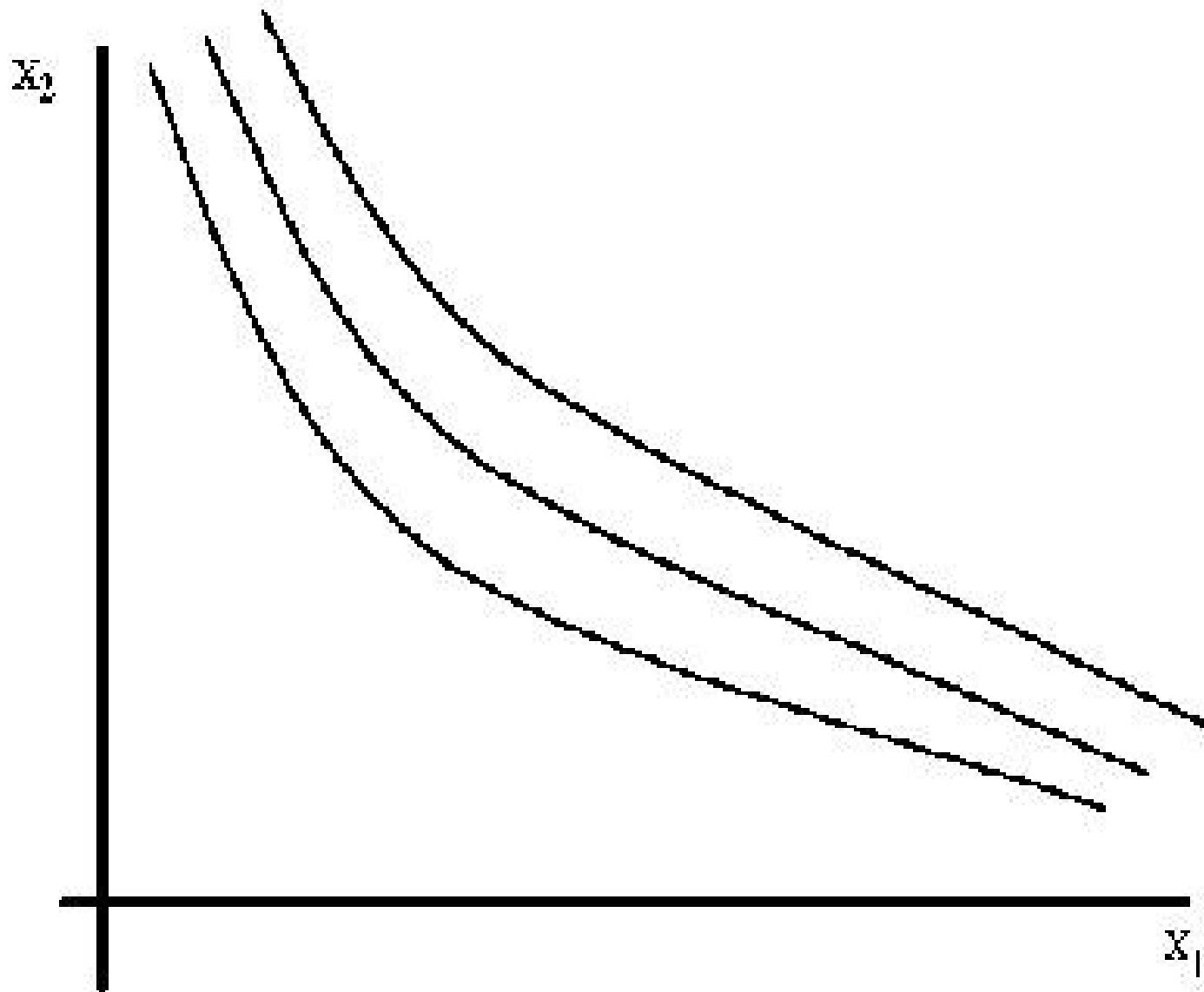
$$\bar{q} = f(X_1, X_2)$$

$x_2$

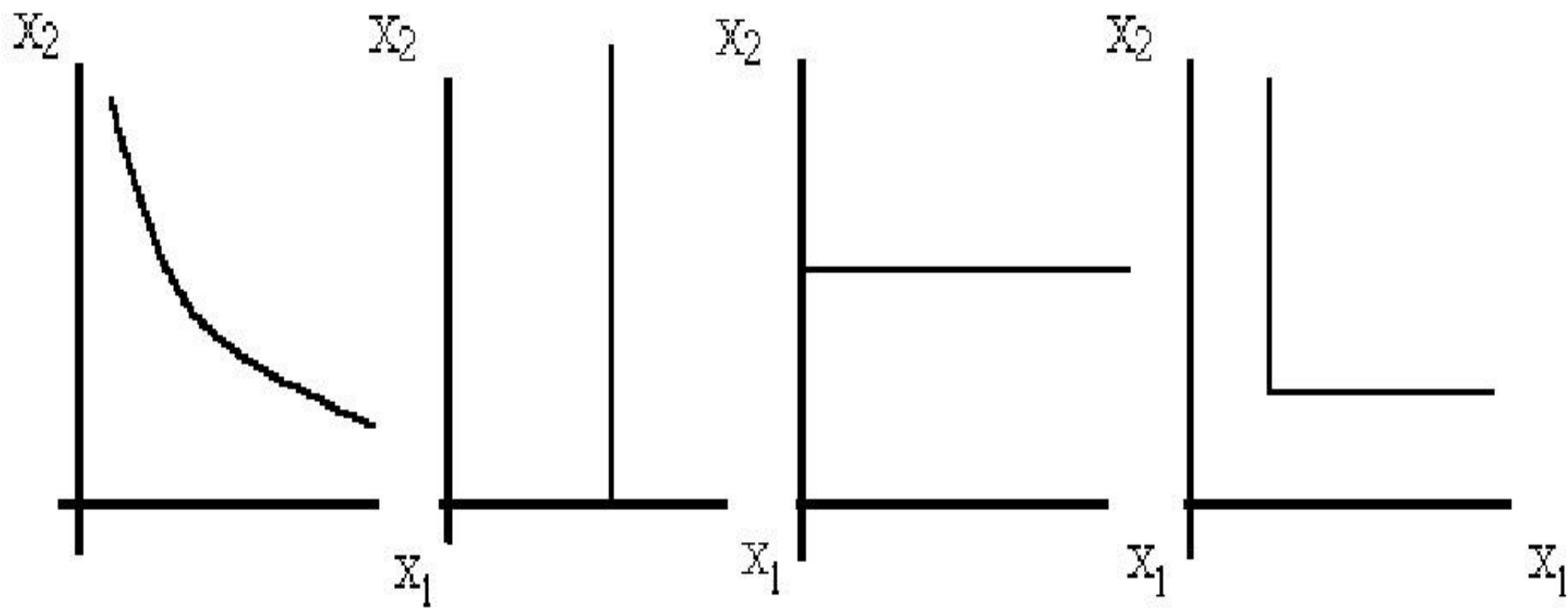


$q_1$

$x_1$



# TIPOLOGÍA



# **SUSTITUIBILIDAD DE FACTORES**

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

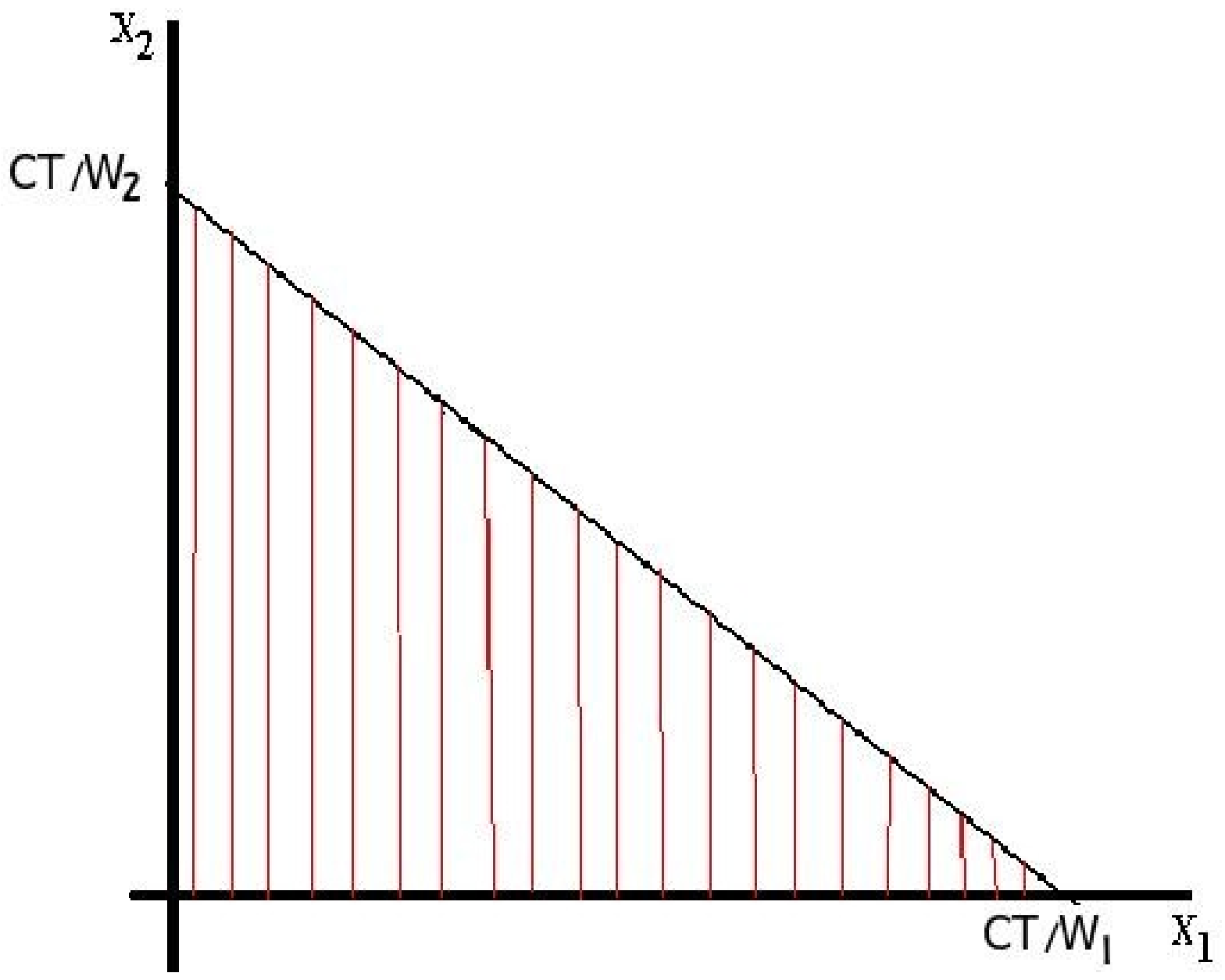
$$\delta \bar{q} = \frac{\delta f(X_1, X_2)}{\delta X_1} dX_1 + \frac{\delta f(X_1, X_2)}{\delta X_2} dX_2 = 0$$

$$PMg_1 dX_1 + PMg_2 dX_2 = 0$$

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

# La función de costos

$$CT = W_1 X_1 + W_2 X_2$$



## Costo Medio

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

## Costo Marginal

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

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

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

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

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

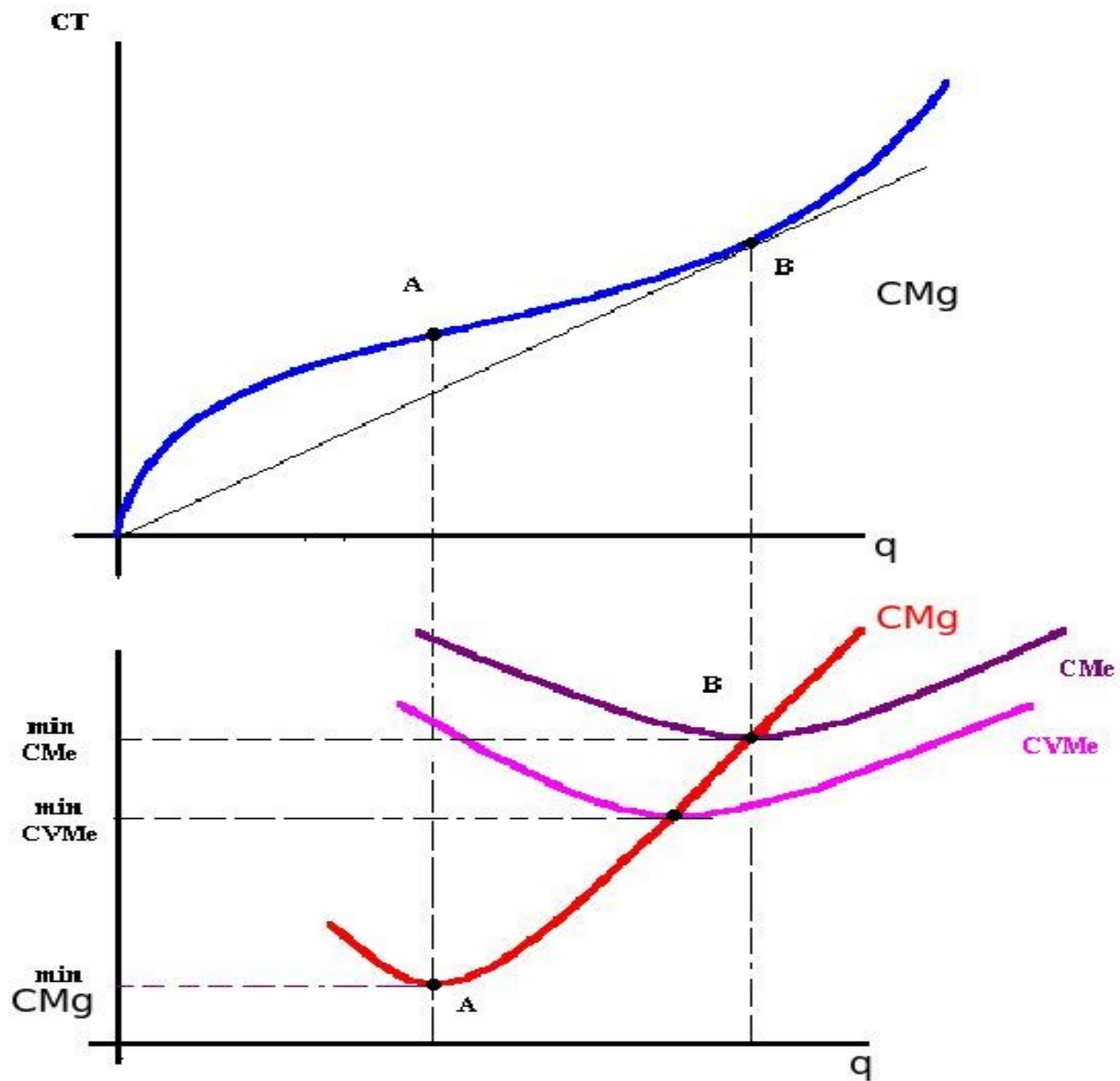
$$\frac{dCMe}{dq} = \frac{d\left(\frac{CT}{q}\right)}{dq} = \frac{qCMg - CT}{q^2} = 0$$

$$qCMg = CT \rightarrow CMg = \frac{CT}{q} = CMe$$

**Pero también**

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

**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**

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

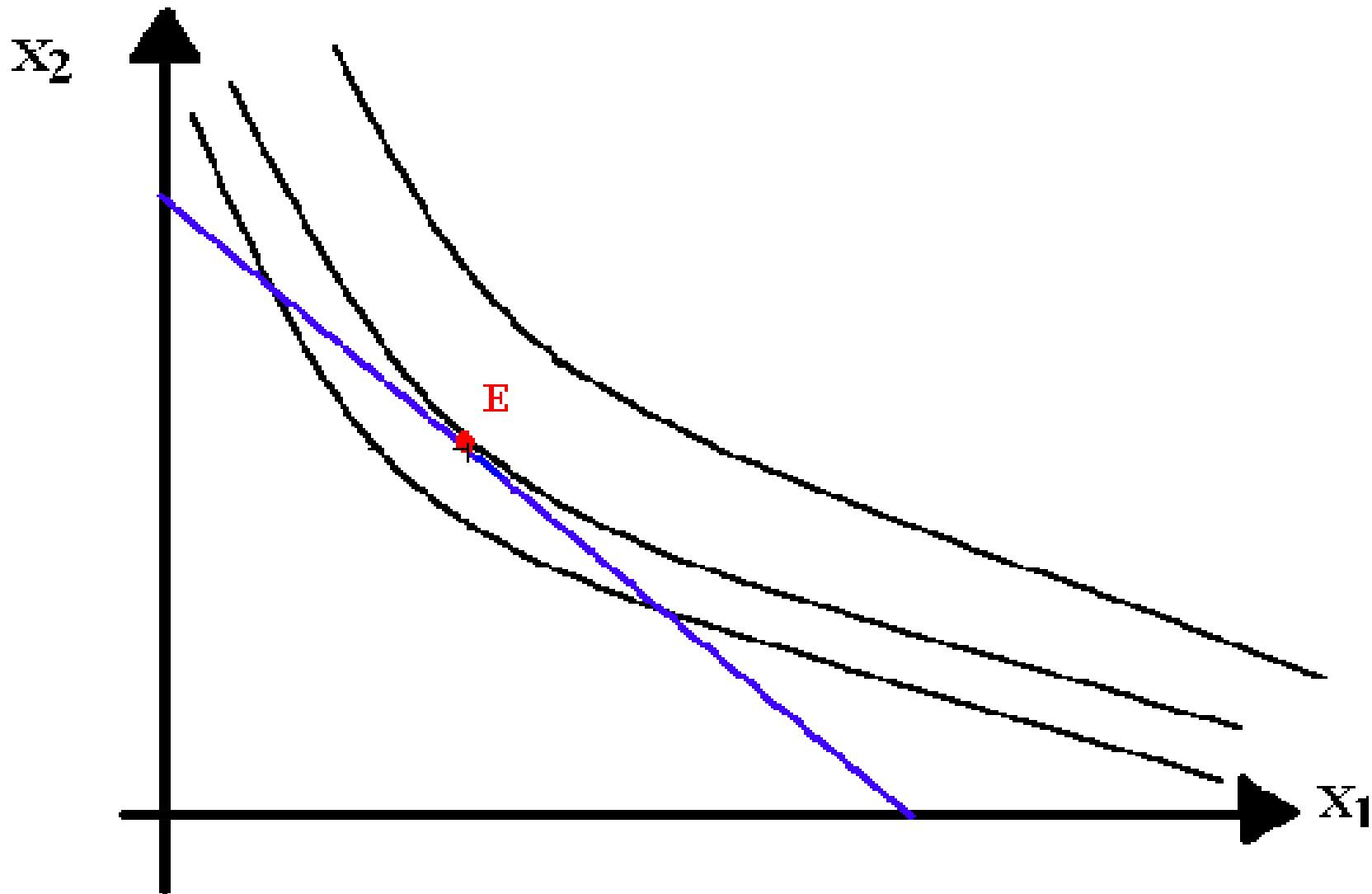
$$\max L = f(X_1, X_2) + \lambda(CT - W_1 X_1 + W_2 X_2)$$

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

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

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

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



**Dual**

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

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

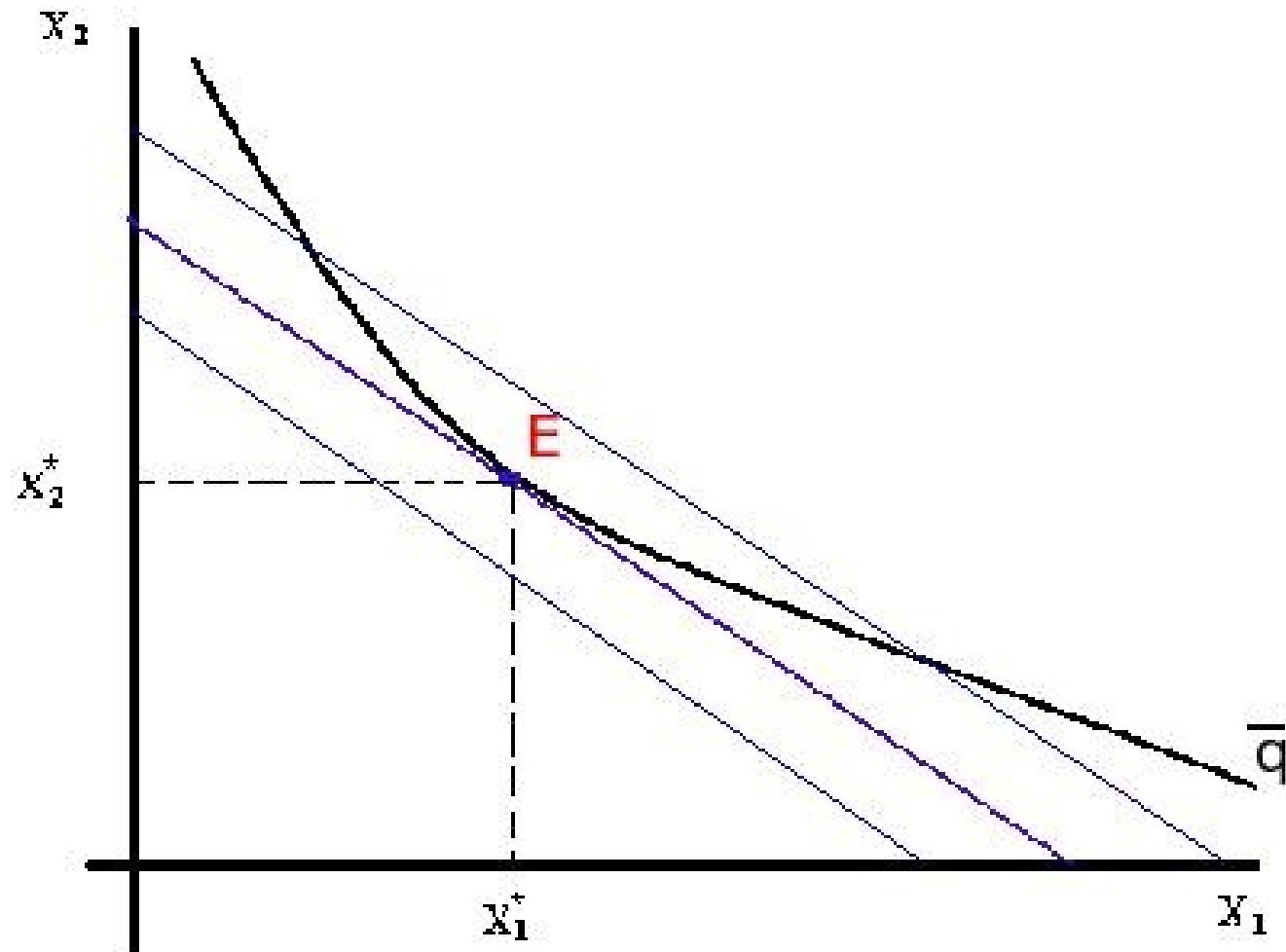
$$\min L = W_1 X_1 + W_2 X_2 + \mu(\bar{q} - f(X_1, X_2))$$

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

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

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

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



**Interpretación económica de  $\mu$**

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

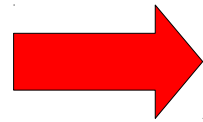
$$\rightarrow \mu = CMg$$

# La función de costos

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

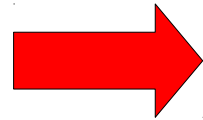
# propiedades

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



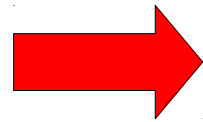
Homogenea de grado cero  
en precios de los factores

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



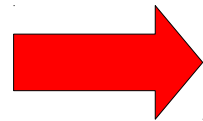
Homogenea de grado uno

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



Cóncava en precios de los  
factores

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



Lema de Shepard

