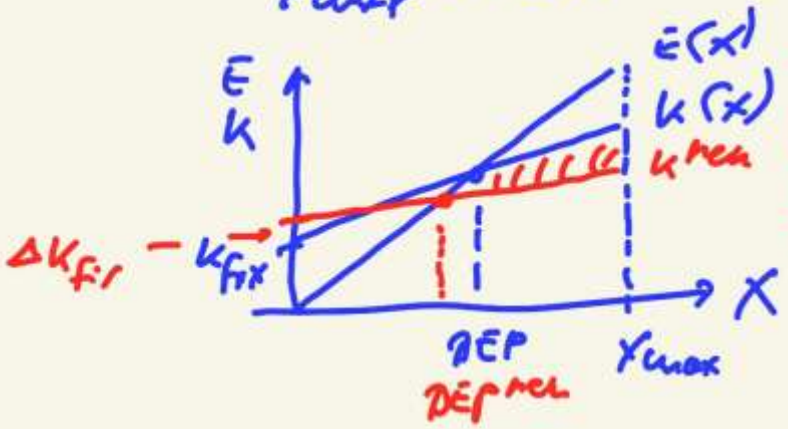
* (3) Ratio-Kurstheorie

K_{max} = const

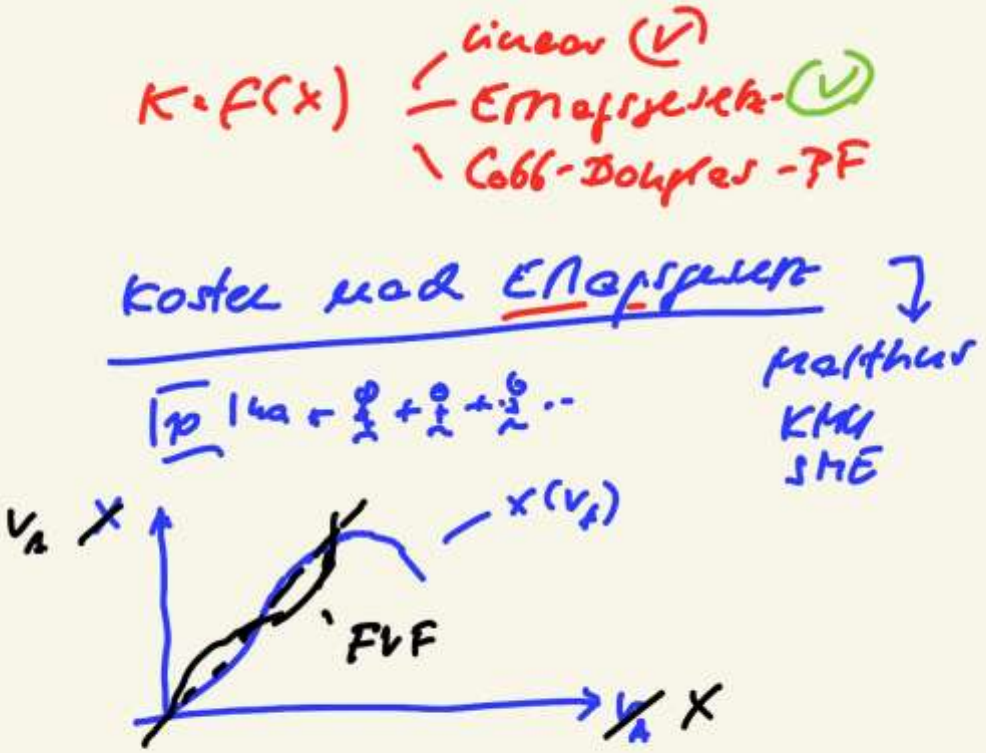


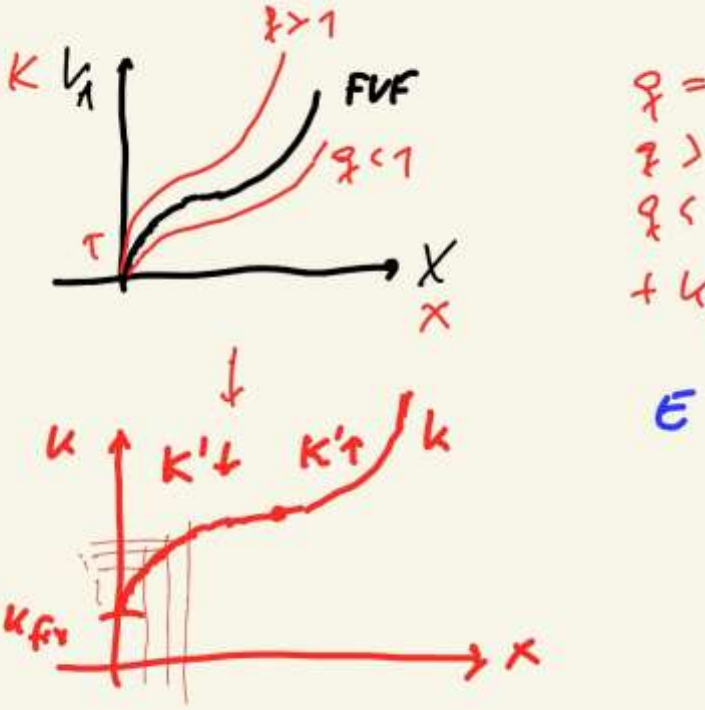
Ratio:
1. Y_I^D ↑
2. K_{fix} ↑
3. ΔK_{var} ↓↓↓
4. DEP ↓ GT ↑ (↓) (↓)

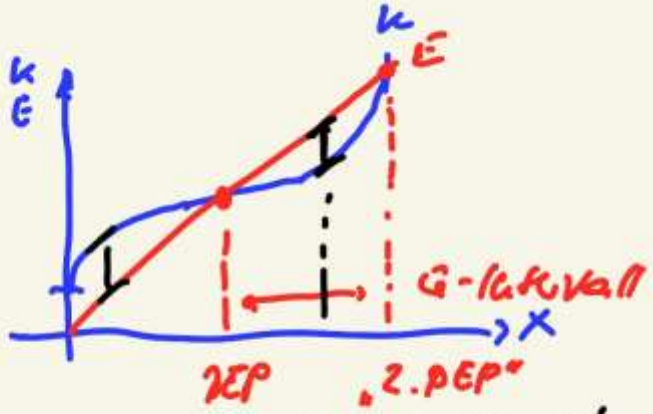
$|\Delta K_{fix}| \ll |\Delta K_{var}|$

u-Theorie

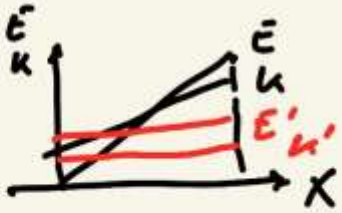
1. Produktionsfunktion
   $O = f(I)$
   $X = f(v_i)$ v Faktor
2. Faktoreinsatzfunktion (FEF)
   $I = f(O)$
   $v_i = f(x)$
3. Bewertung mit Kosten
   q_i - Faktorkosten
   $K = f(v_i; q_i)$
   $k = f_1(f_2(x); q_i)$
4. $G = E - K$
   $E = p \cdot x$

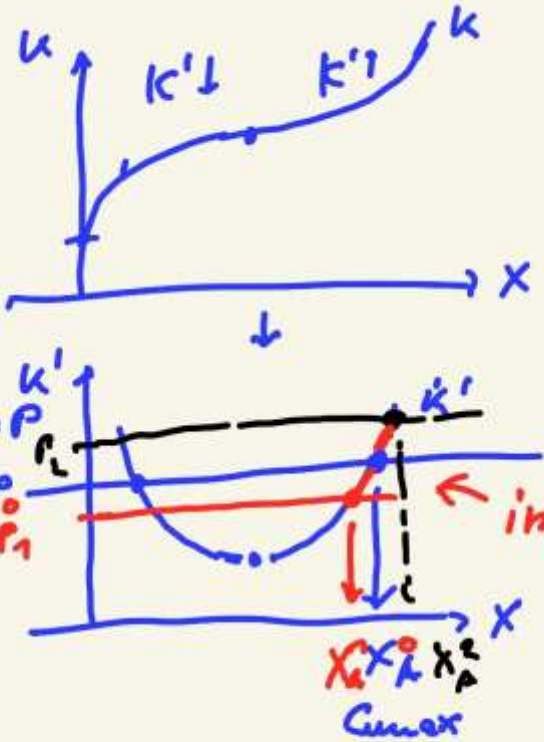

K = F(x)
linear
Ertragsgesetz-
Cobb-Douglas-PF
Kosten und Ertrag
Malthus
KMU
SME
FVF


FVF
q = const
+ K fix
E



Gleichgewicht $K' = E'$ (1)
$\forall X$ mit $E > K$ (2) **

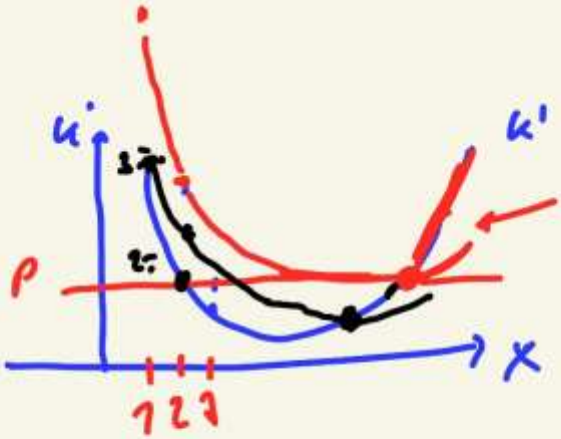




$K' = E'$
↓
ΔP

← ind. A-Fkt.

K' ↗ *

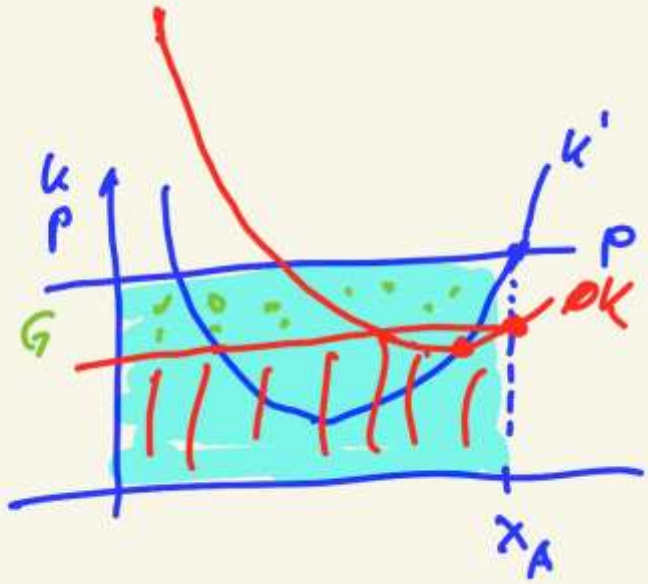


70: $k' = p = \varnothing k$

$\varnothing k = \frac{K}{x}$

3h: $k' = p = \varnothing k_{var}$

$\varnothing k = \frac{K_{fix} + \Sigma k_{var}}{x} + k' + 1 + \text{usw.}$



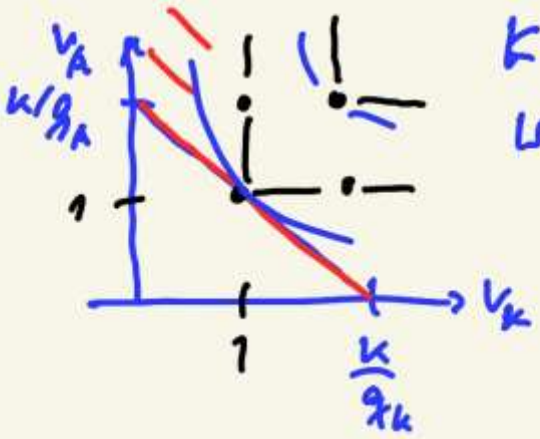
G?

$G = E - k$

$p \cdot x_A$

$k = x_A \cdot \varnothing k_{x_A}$

2 variable Prod-faktoren $v_A; v_K$



$x = v_A \cdot g_A + v_K \cdot g_K$

Isoquantenfunktion

↑

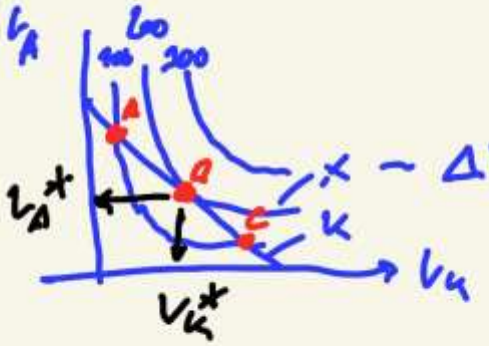
Suche:

$[v_A; v_K] \rightarrow x_{max}$

Isoquanten

a) vollst. substitutionale PF

realistisch ≤ b) vollst. limitationale PF



A | B | C

$x(A) = x(B) = x(C)$

$x(X) < x(B) > x(C)$

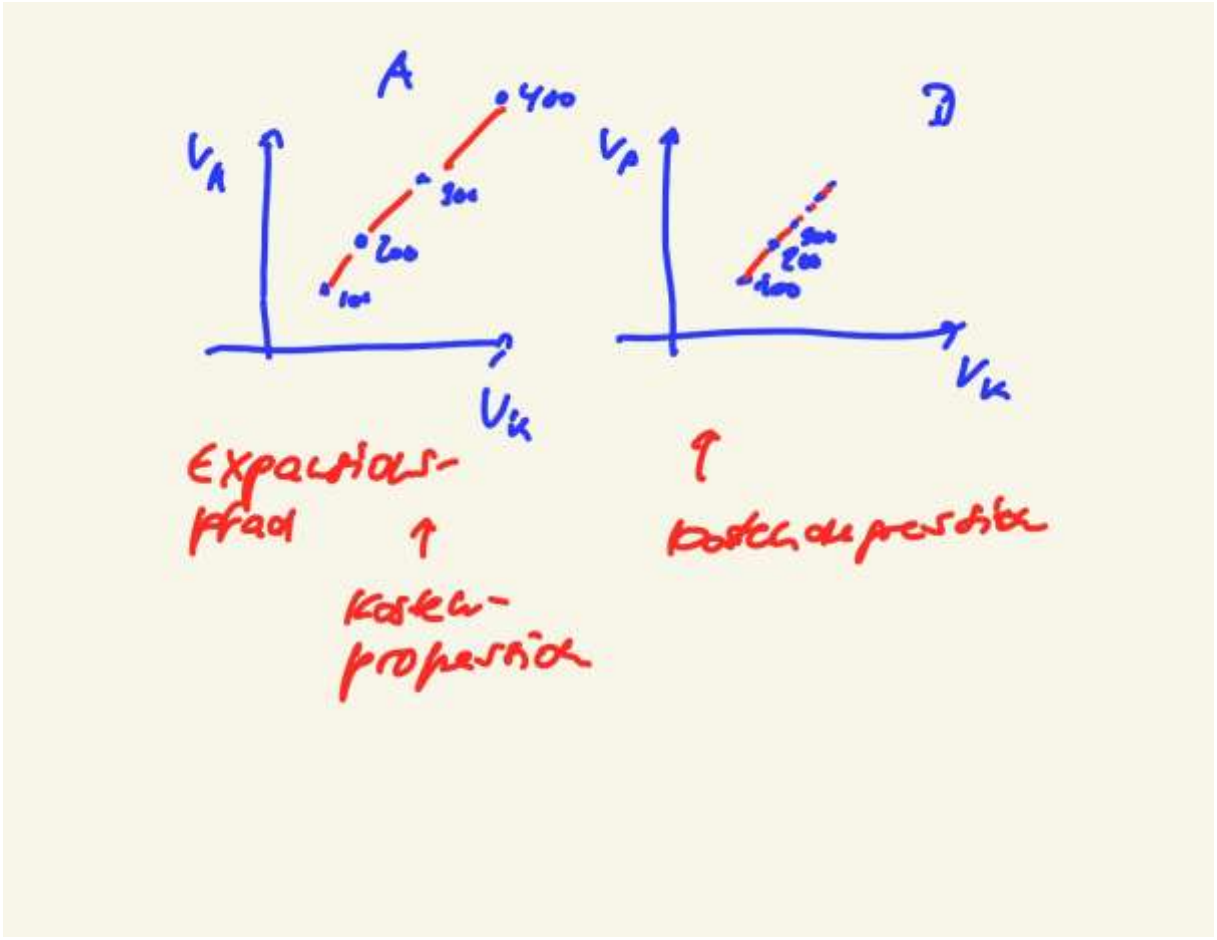
↑

$[v_A; v_K]$

x gesamt

K minimal

↳ MKK *


A
400
200
100
V_A
V_K
Expansions-
pfad
Kosten-
proportion
D
V_D
V_K