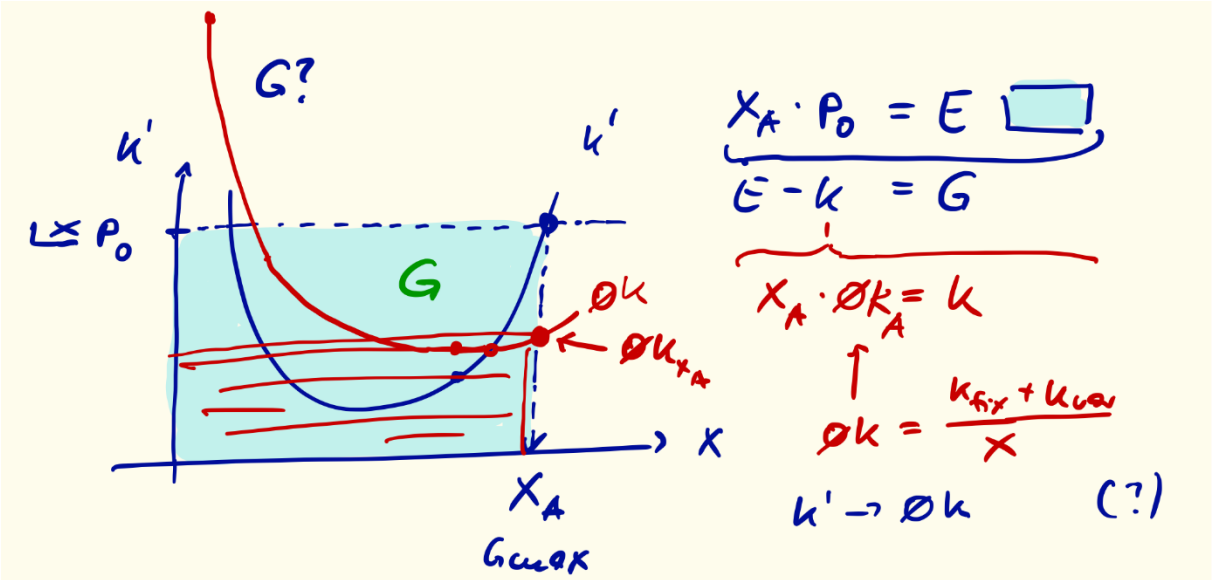
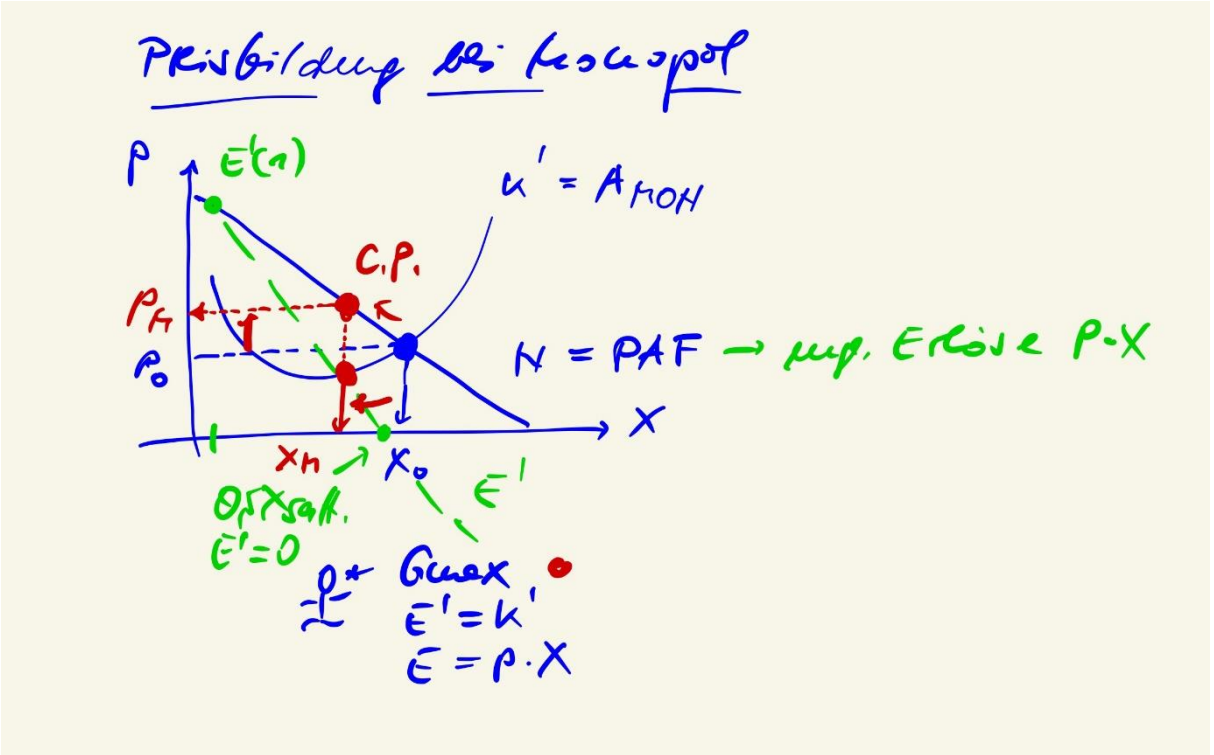
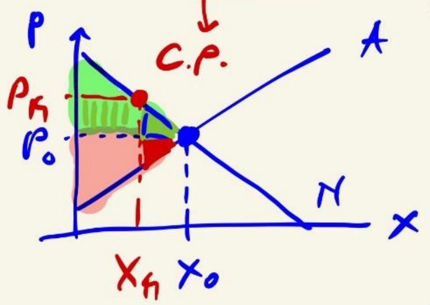
Wiederholung 30.11. 20



… und nun weiter:



Bewertung von Monopolen *



[x;p] mit G_{max} f. Monopol

⇒ x↓ ∧ p↑ ⇒ Y^{real}↓

⊖ ⊖ ⊖

⇒ Renten

① KR → PR ||||

. Tribut d. Kons. an Monopol

② KR-Verlust

③ PR-Verlust

⊖

⊕ Aufbau/Unterhalt von Netzen

⊕ FuE → Patente

⊕ Monumente

U-Theorie

. x_A? → opt. Prod.-plan

(1) . lineare Kosten

BEP

G_{max} bei x_{max}, also...

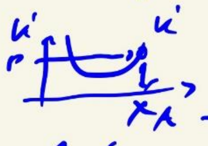
Anwendung: u.a. Politikbewertung *

. U-Analyse: Prod.-funktion, FUF, Kostenf.

(2) . Ertragsgesetz: G-Intervall

G_{max} <=> k' = E'

∀x mit E > K *



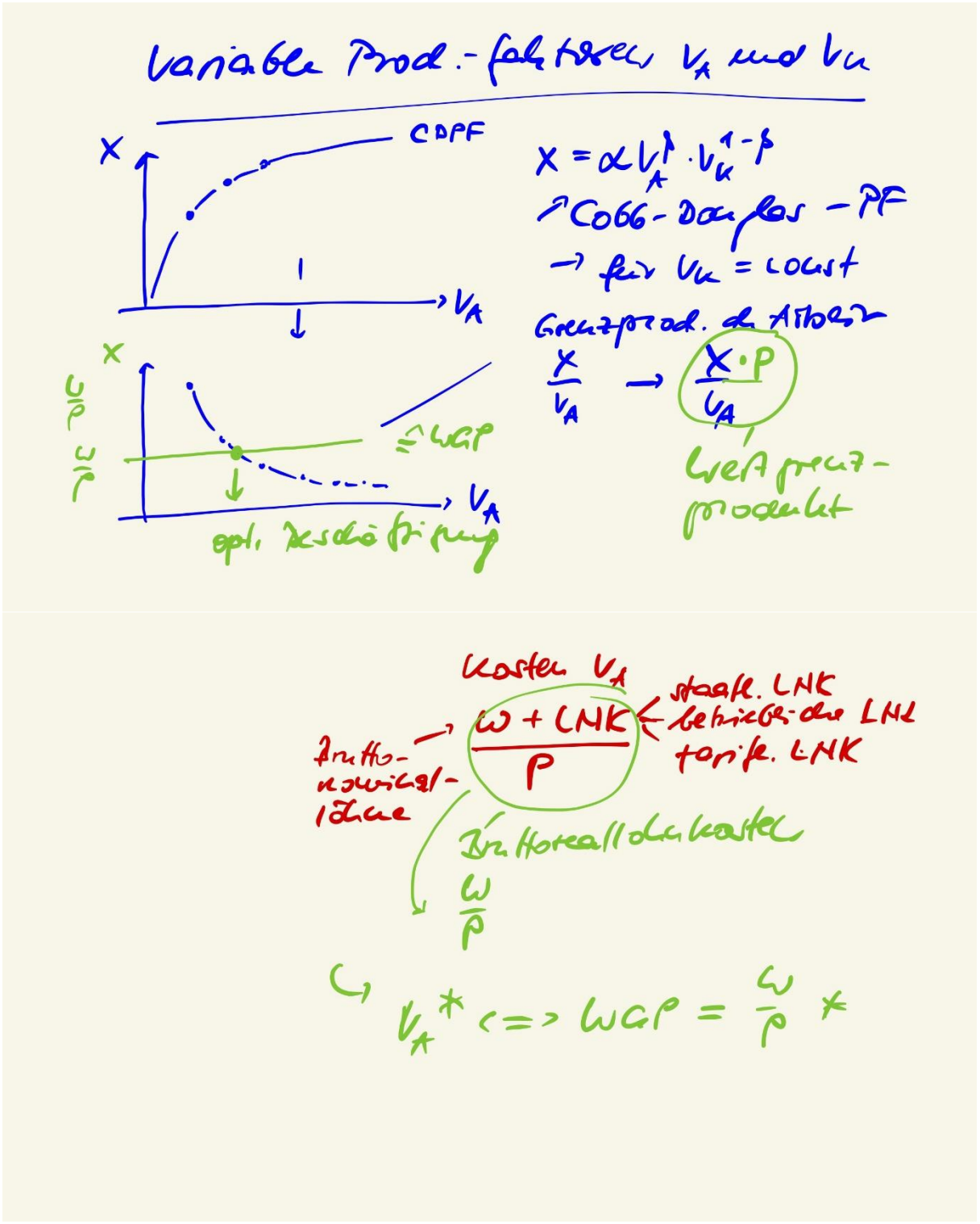
mit G_{max}

| Grenzen: BO, BM *

⇒ Monopolpreisbild. → x↓ p↑, Bewertung *

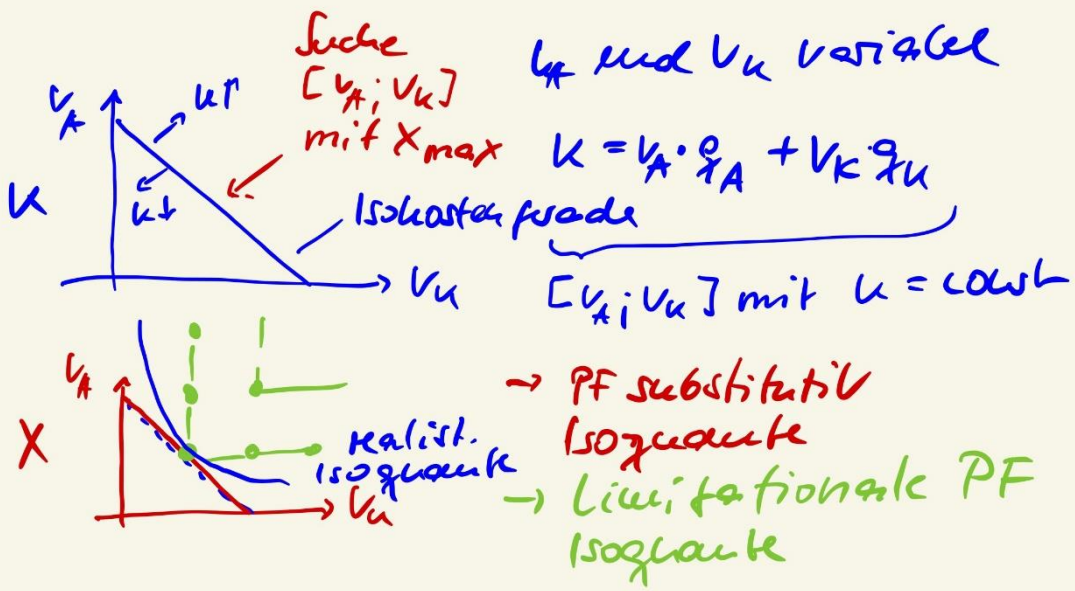
Anwendung *

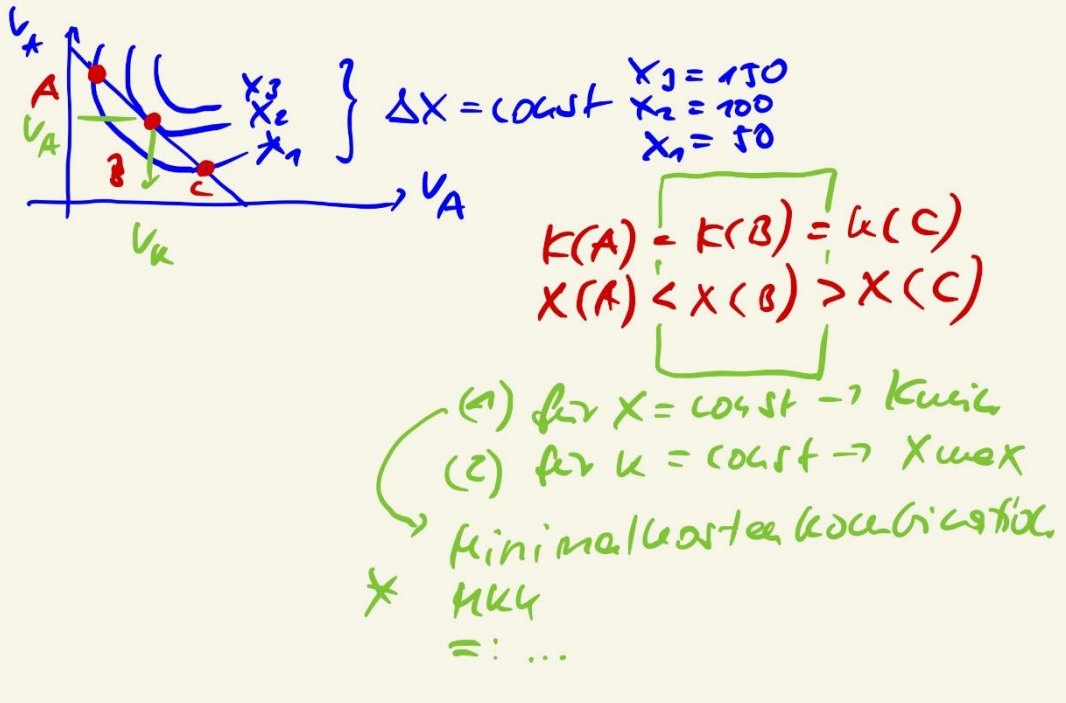
(3) Cobb-Douglas-PF

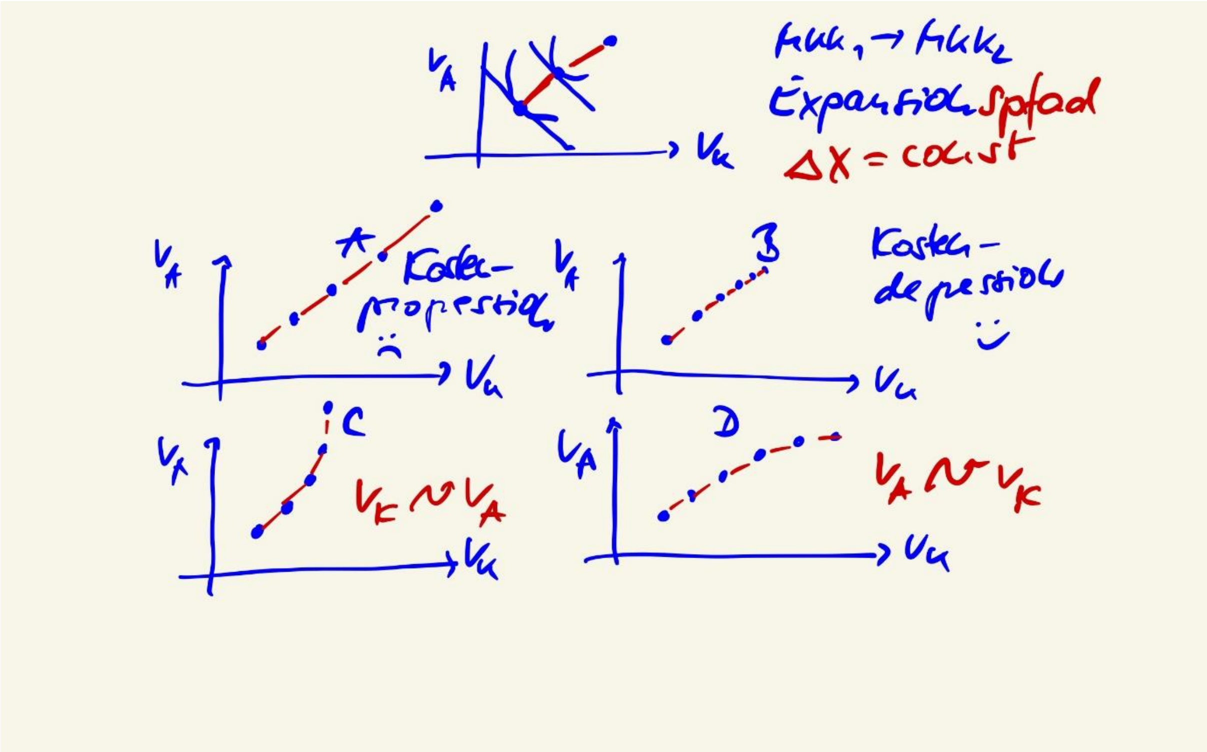


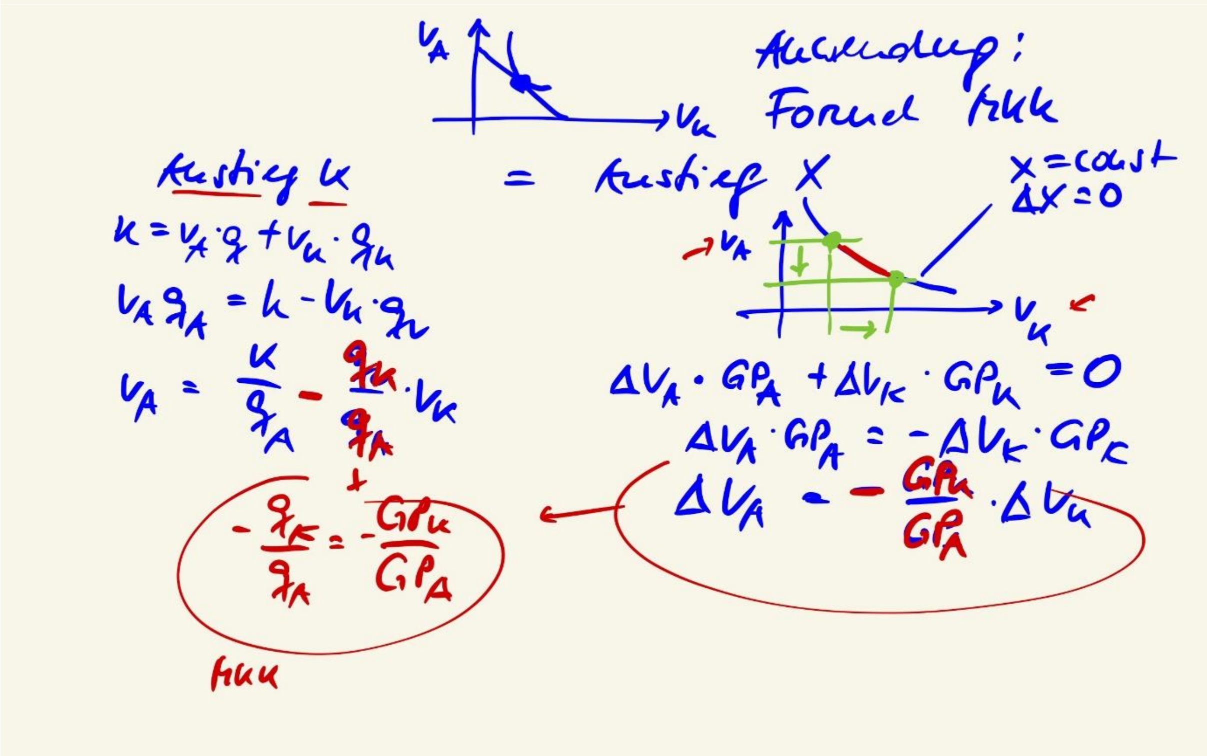
Vortrag:

- Vorgerd: Cobb-Douglas-PF – Ertragsgebirge – Höhenlinien – Isoquanten


Suche
$[v_A; v_K]$
mit x_{max}
v_A
v_K
k_1
k_2
$k = v_A \cdot q_A + v_K \cdot q_K$
Isokostengerade
$[v_A; v_K]$ mit $k = const$
X
realist. Isoquante
→ PF substitutiv
Isoquante
→ Limitationale PF
Isoquante


v_A
A
x_3
x_2
x_1
$\Delta X = const$
B
C
v_A
v_K
$x_3 = 150$
$x_2 = 100$
$x_1 = 50$
$K(A) = K(B) = K(C)$
$X(A) < X(B) > X(C)$
(1) für $X = const$ → Kmin
(2) für $k = const$ → Xmax
Minimalkostenkombination
* MKK
=: ...


Expansionspfad
ΔX = const
A
Kostenprogression
B
Kostendepression
C
D


Anwendung:
Formel
Anstieg k
=
Anstieg X
x = const
Δx = 0
ΔV_A · GP_A + ΔV_K · GP_K = 0
ΔV_A · GP_A = − ΔV_K · GP_K

$$\Delta V_A = -\frac{GP_K}{GP_A} \cdot \Delta V_K$$

$$\frac{\Delta V_A}{\Delta V_K} = -\frac{GP_K}{GP_A}$$ „Job-Killer-Formel“

MKK $$-\frac{q_K}{q_A} = -\frac{GP_K}{GP_A}$$

$$\frac{\uparrow GP_A}{\uparrow q_A} \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{GP_K}{q_K}$$

Lohn ↑ → q_A ↑
bei GP_A ↑
prod.-orientierte Lohnpolitik

$$\frac{\Delta V_A}{\Delta V_K} = -\frac{GP_K}{GP_A} = -\frac{q_K}{q_A}$$

GRS, Austausch der Prod.-faktoren bei $X = const$:

$$(5)\downarrow \; -\frac{q_K}{q_A} \; (1)\uparrow \;\; \stackrel{(2)}{\neq} \;\; -\frac{GP_K \downarrow (4)}{GP_A \uparrow (3)}$$

(1) Arb.-kosten ↑
(2) ⇒ ≠
(3) ⇒ GP_A ↑ durch Invest.
(4) V_K ↑ bei $X = const$ ⇒ GP_K ↓
(5) ⇒ q_K ↓ Entlastung

$$\frac{\Delta V_A}{\Delta V_K} = -\frac{GP_K}{GP_A}$$

V_A^1	100 Personen		$V_A^2 = 10$ Pers.
V_K^1	10 Maschinen		$V_K^2 = 100$ Masch.
X^1	1000 Stück	=	$X^2 = 1000$ Stk.
GP_A	10 Stk. / V_A		$GP_A = 100$ Stk. / V_A
GP_K	100 Stk. / V_K		$GP_K = 10$ Stk / V_K