

2.1 — Production, Specialization, Firms

ECON 306 • Microeconomic Analysis • Fall 2021

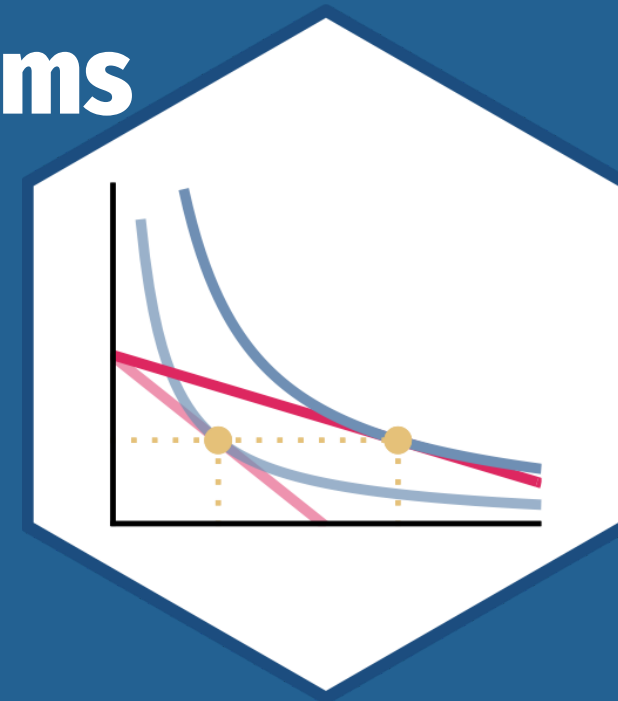
Ryan Safner

Assistant Professor of Economics

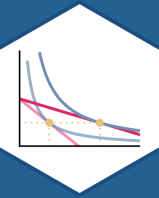
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🌐 microF21.classes.ryansafner.com



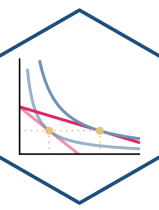
Outline



Production, Specialization, & Comparative Advantage

What Do Firms Do?

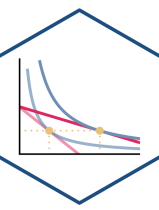
Producer Behavior



- How do **producers** decide:
 - which products to produce
 - in what quantity
 - using which inputs
 - and sold at what price?
- Answers to these questions are building blocks for **supply curves**



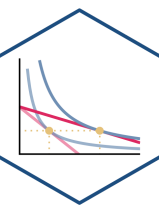
The Basics of Production



- Nearly all goods must be **produced** before we can exchange & consume them
- **Consumption** is the **destruction** of value to gain utility
 - Consumption is the ultimate goal of all economic activity



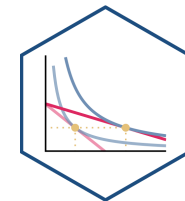
The Basics of Production



- **Production** is the **creation** of value, by transforming *lower*-valued goods (resources, inputs, etc) into *higher*-valued goods (outputs, consumer products, etc)

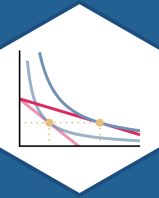


It's Demand all the Way Down!



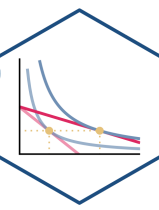
- **Supply** is actually **Demand** in disguise!
- The **(opportunity) cost** producers must pay to purchase (scarce) inputs to produce products comes from the fact that **other people demand** those same inputs to consume or produce **other things** for other purposes!
 - You are not paying the price just to buy them, but also to **pull them out of other valuable lines of production** in the economy!



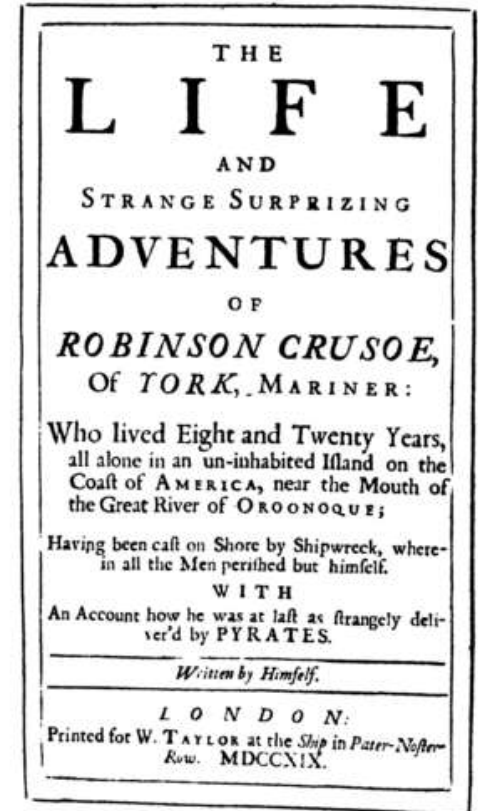


Production, Specialization, & Comparative Advantage

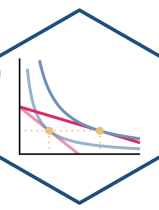
Production, Specialization, & Comparative Advantage



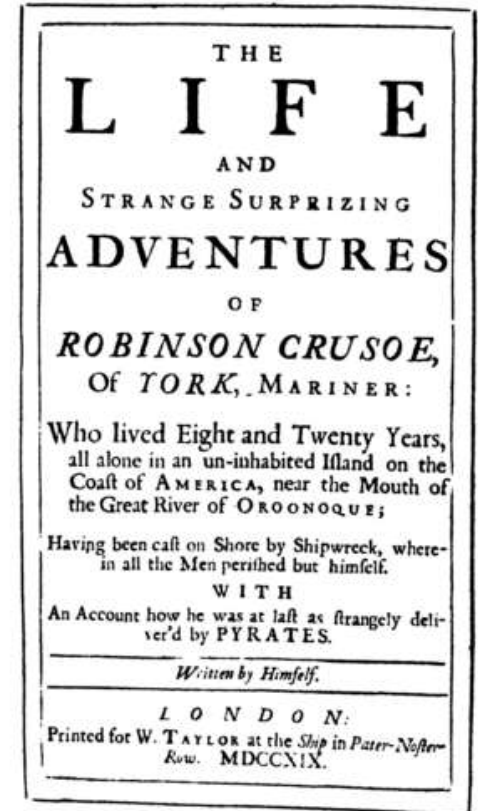
- Consider a simple example — Robinson Crusoe stranded on a deserted island
- **“Autarky”**: complete self-sufficiency; no exchange with others
- Anything he wants to consume, he must first produce by himself



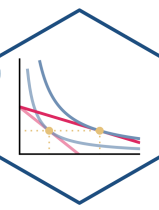
Production, Specialization, & Comparative Advantage



- Suppose on this tropical island, there is the potential to produce two goods:
 - Bananas
 - Coconuts

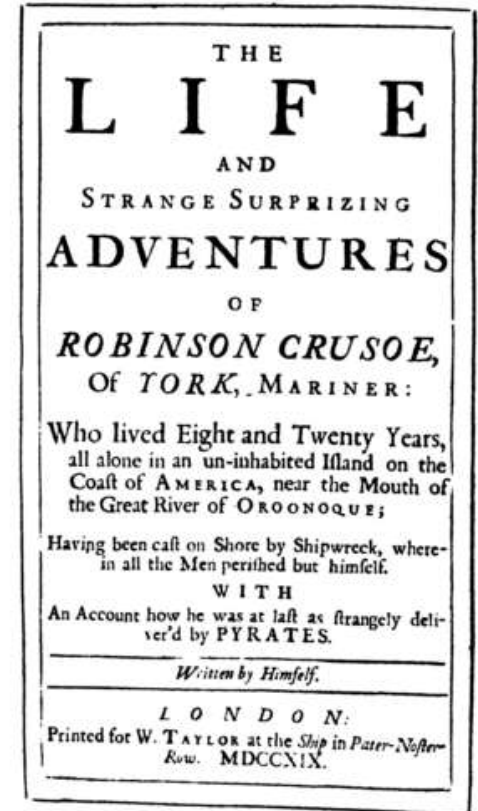


Production, Specialization, & Comparative Advantage

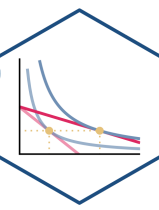


- Two plots of land, with different fertility

	Max Bananas	Max Coconuts
Plot A	10	5
Plot B	45	15



Production, Specialization, & Comparative Advantage

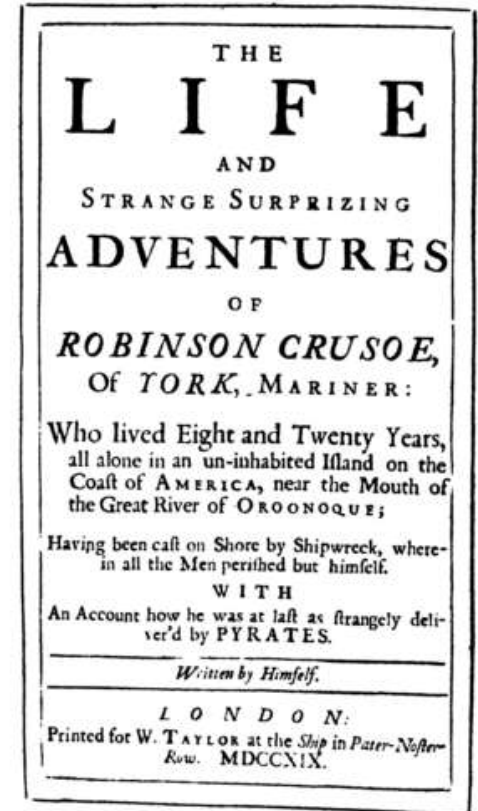


- Two plots of land, with different fertility

	Max Bananas	Max Coconuts
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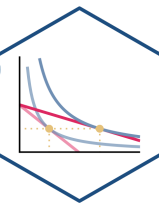
- For each plot, the **(opportunity) cost** of producing a marginal unit:[†]

	1 Banana	1 Coconut
Plot A	0.5C	2B
Plot B	0.33C	3B



[†] In other words, the **marginal cost**!

Production, Specialization, & Comparative Advantage

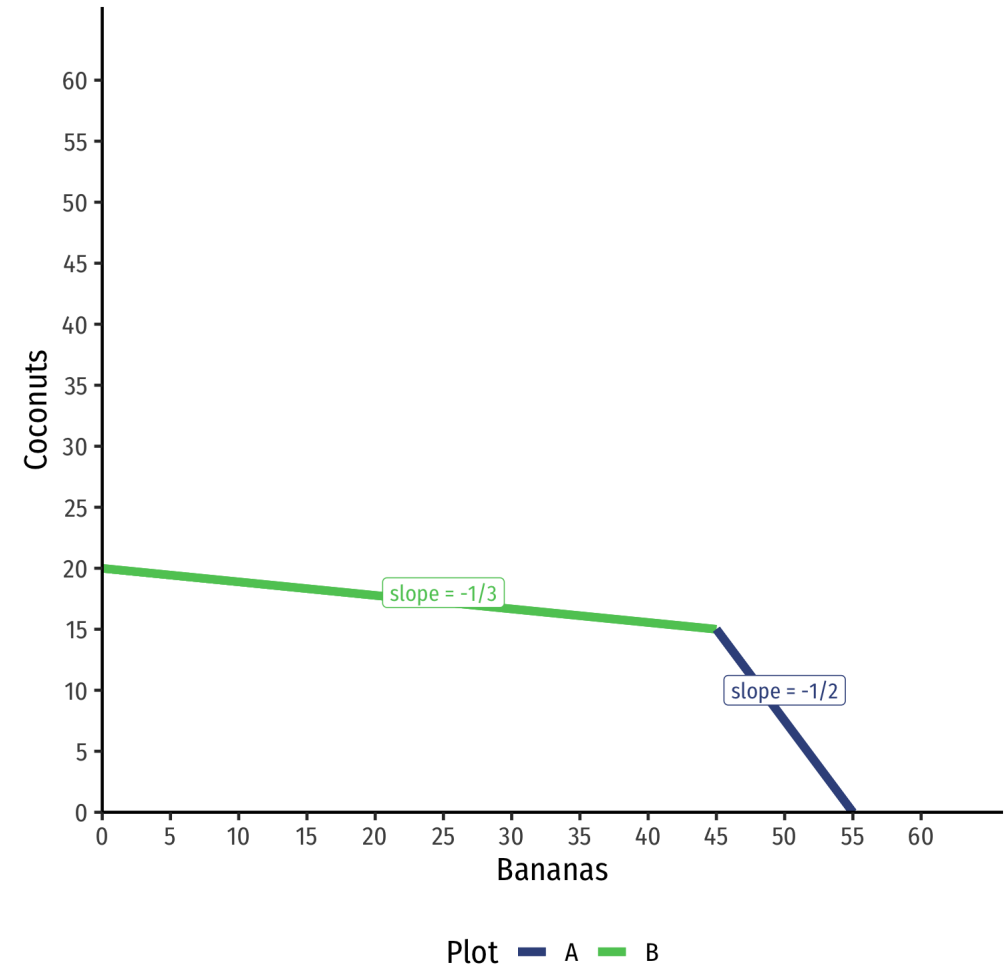


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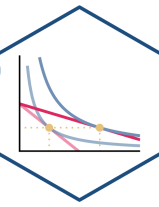
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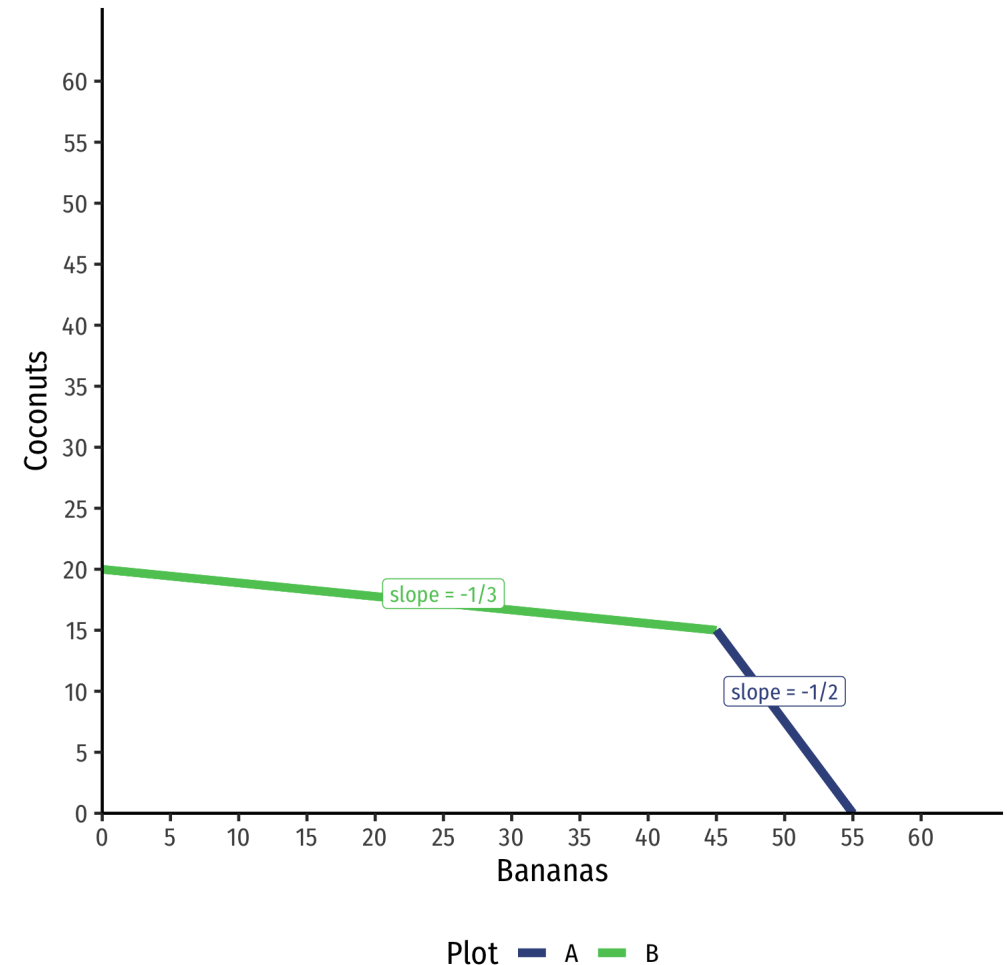
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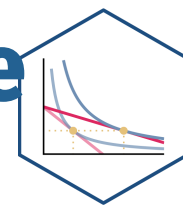
Production, Specialization, & Comparative Advantage



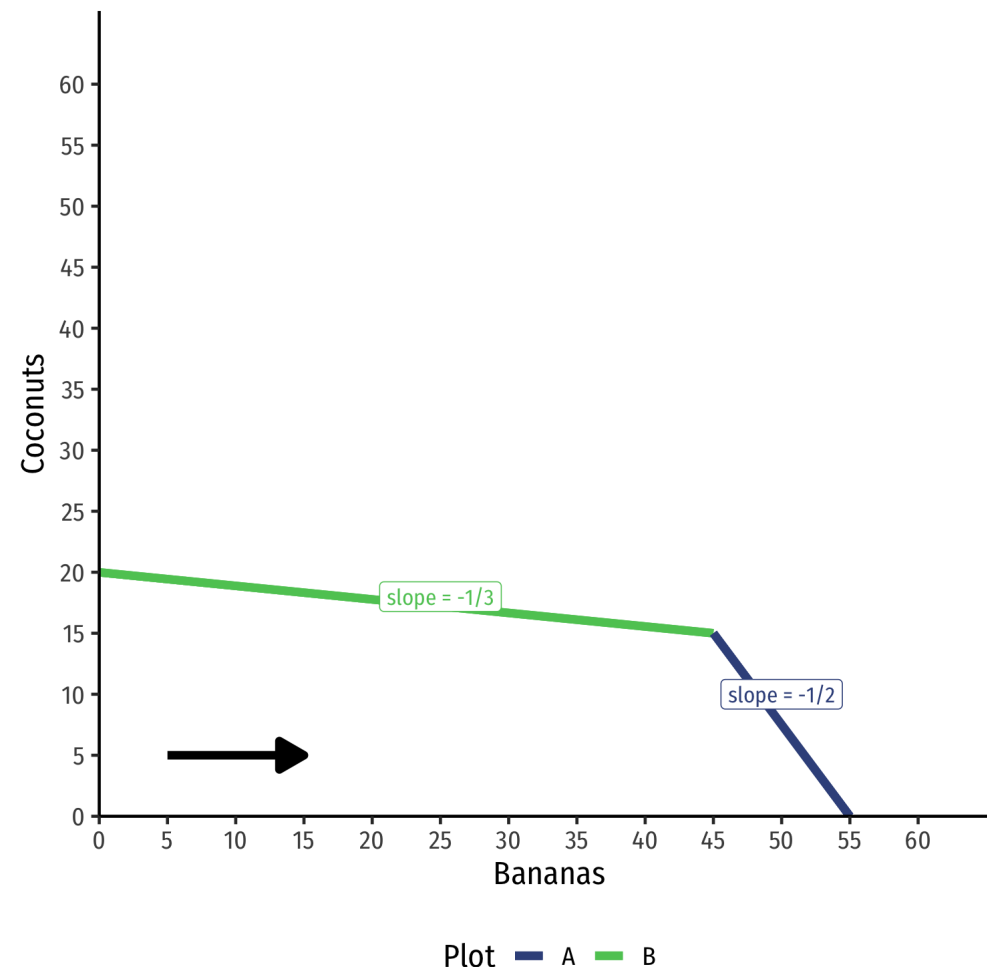
- **Production possibilities frontier (PPF)**
displaying possible combinations of outputs
- Slope of PPF called “**marginal rate of transformation**” (MRT)
 - can just call it **marginal cost**



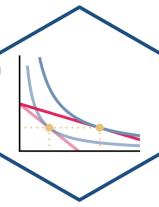
Production, Specialization, & Comparative Advantage



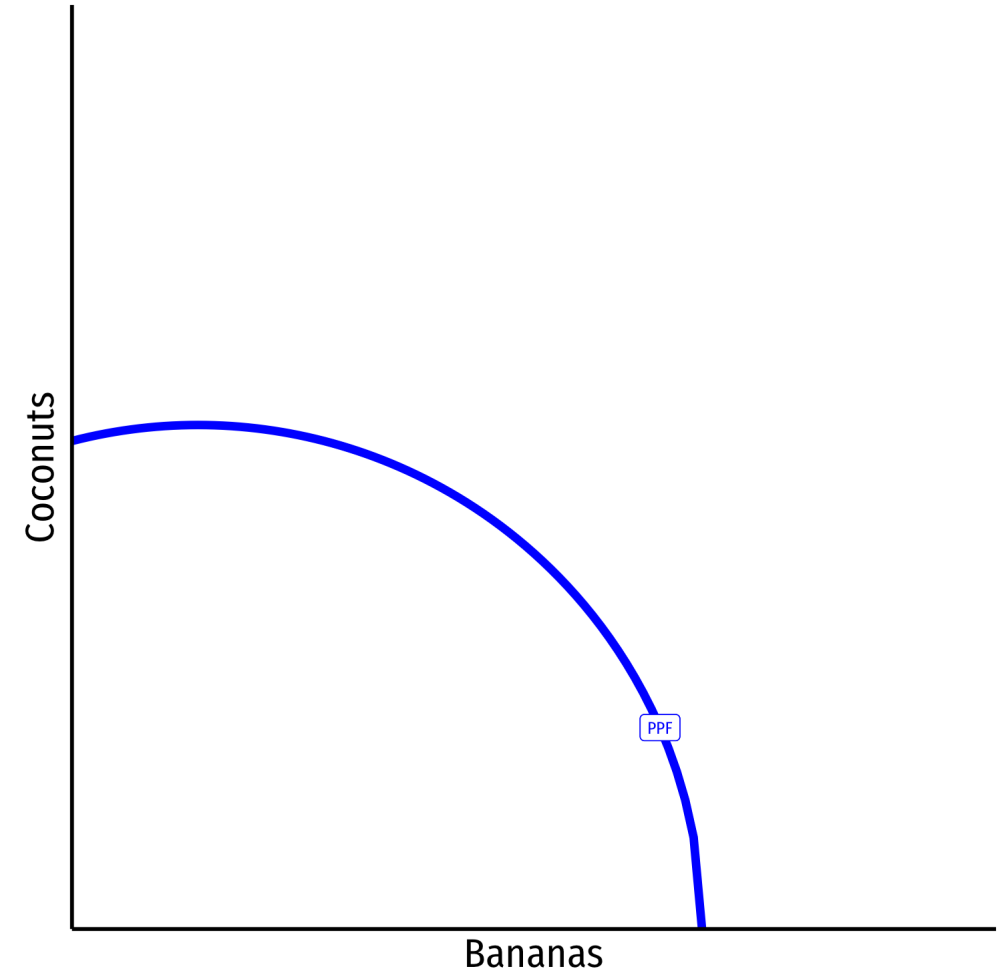
- **Increasing marginal cost**: to produce more of a good, (opportunity) cost rises as he cultivates more plots of land
- Producing **Bananas** (x-axis), start with most productive plot first (**Plot B**), then start cultivation on (**Plot A**)
 - **“Intensive margin”**: producing more on existing (most productive) plot (on **Plot B**)
 - **“Extensive margin”**: bringing new (worse) plots into cultivation for production (moving to **Plot A**)



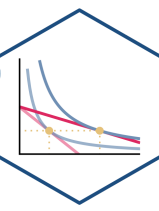
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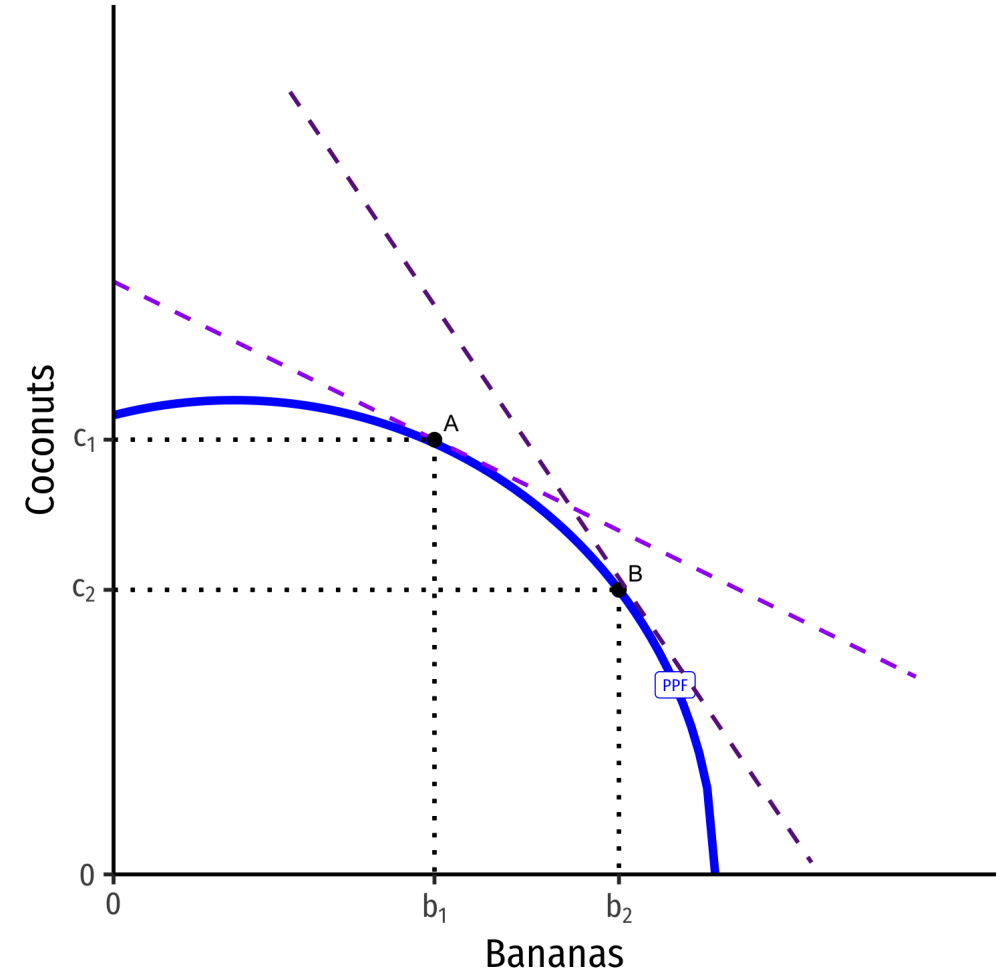
- Imagine now there are *many* various plots of land, differing in quality
- So a more-fully curved **PPF**



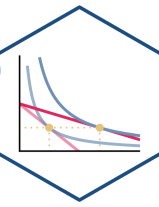
Production, Specialization, & Comparative Advantage



- Imagine now there are *many* various plots of land, differing in quality
- So a more-fully curved **PPF**
- Again, **increasing marginal cost** with more production (moving to worse land)
 - Producing more *Bananas*, ($A \rightarrow B$), slope gets *steeper*
 - Producing more *Coconuts*, ($A \leftarrow B$), slope gets *flatter*



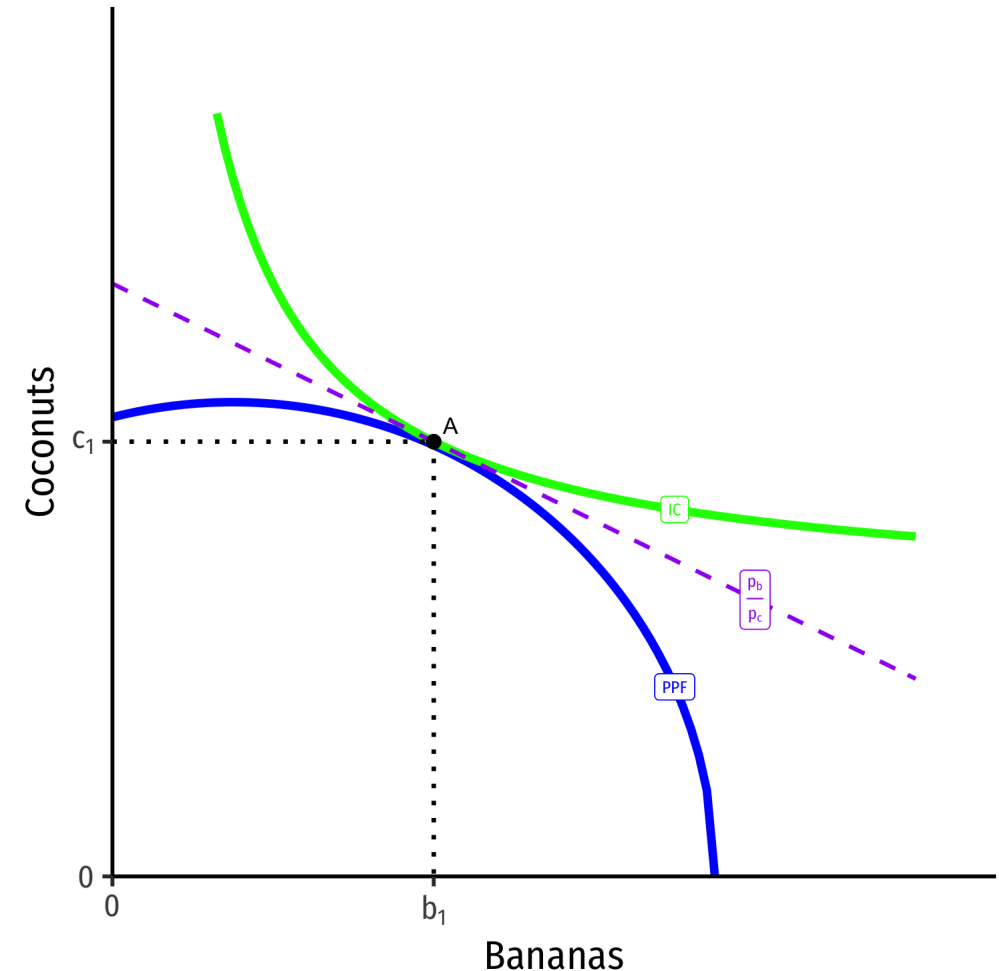
Production, Specialization, & Comparative Advantage



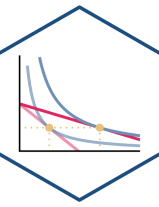
- Based on his preferences, his productive & consumption **optimum** in **autarky** is point A (highest **Indifference curve** tangent to **PPF**)
- At this point:

$$\underbrace{MRT}_{\text{PPF slope}} = \underbrace{MRS}_{\text{I.C. slope}} = \underbrace{\frac{p_b}{p_c}}_{\text{price line}}$$

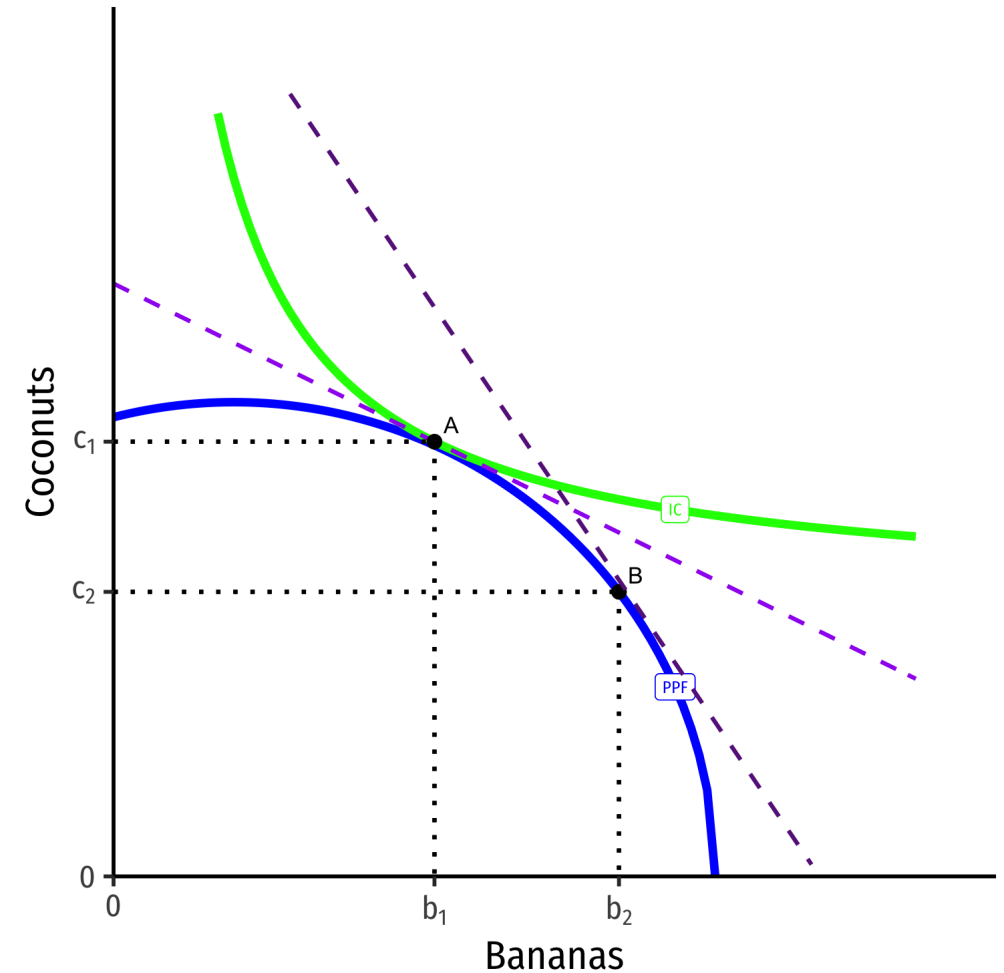
- $MC = MB = \text{price}$



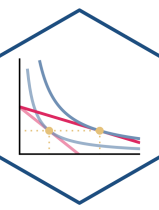
Trade



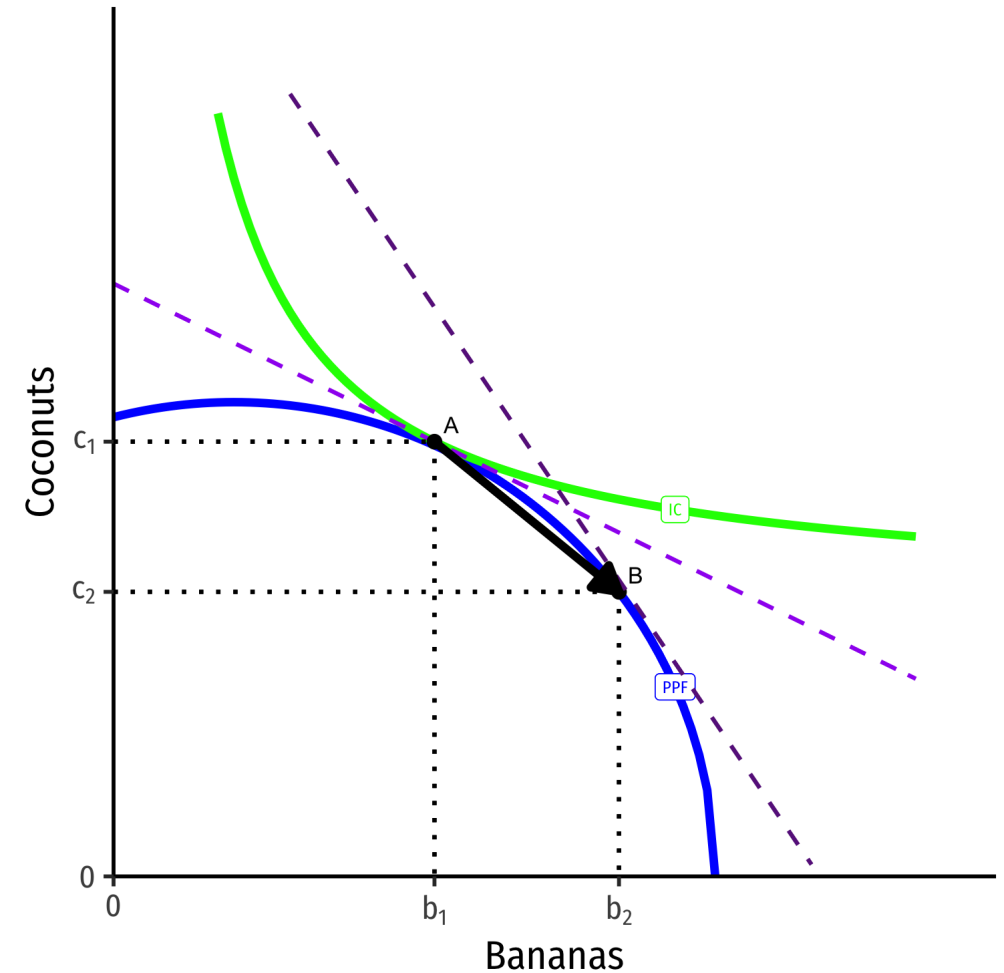
- Now suppose he has the opportunity to trade with others
- Current market exchange rate is the slope of darker purple dashed line



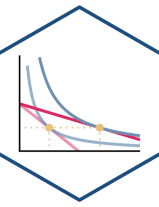
Trade



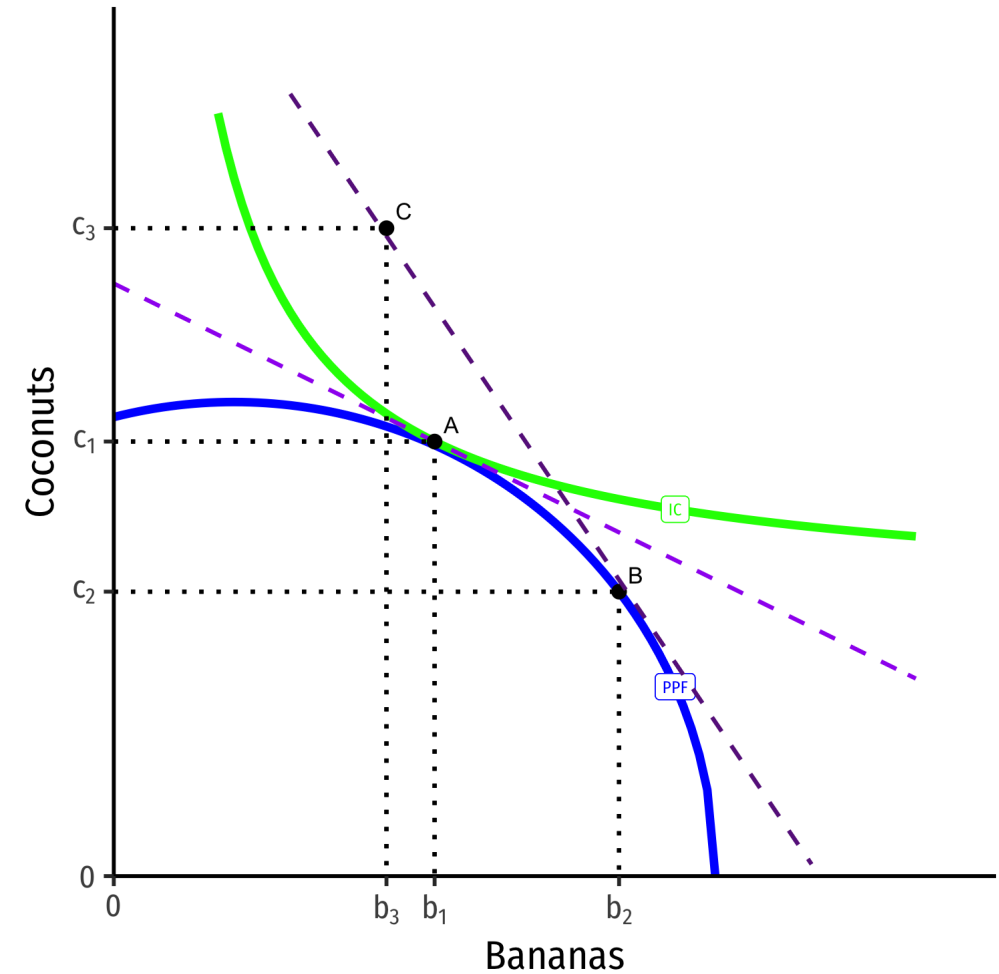
- Now suppose he has the opportunity to trade with others
- Current market exchange rate is the slope of darker purple dashed line
- He will **specialize** in production of Bananas, produce more of them ($A \rightarrow B$) to trade to get coconuts
 - B is his **productive optimum**



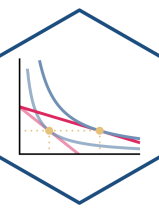
Post-Trade Consumption



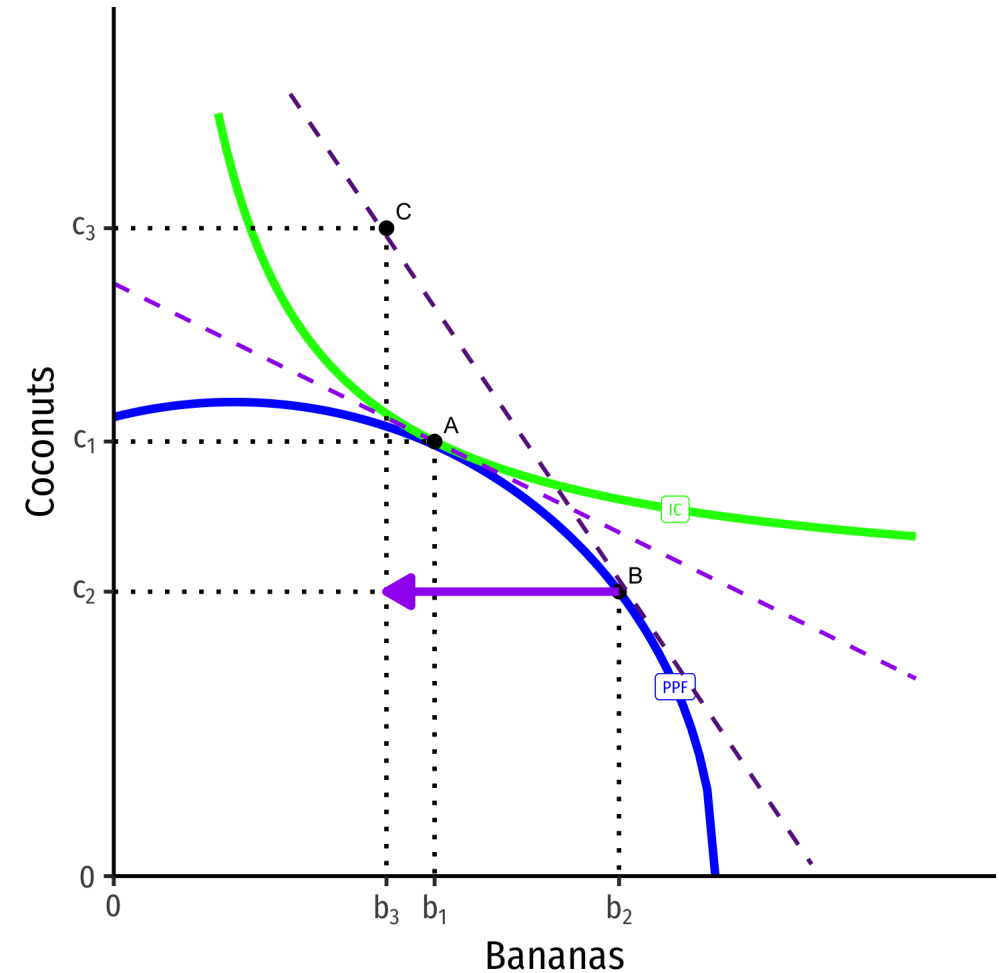
- He will trade at the market prices (slope of dark purple dashed line)



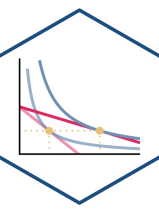
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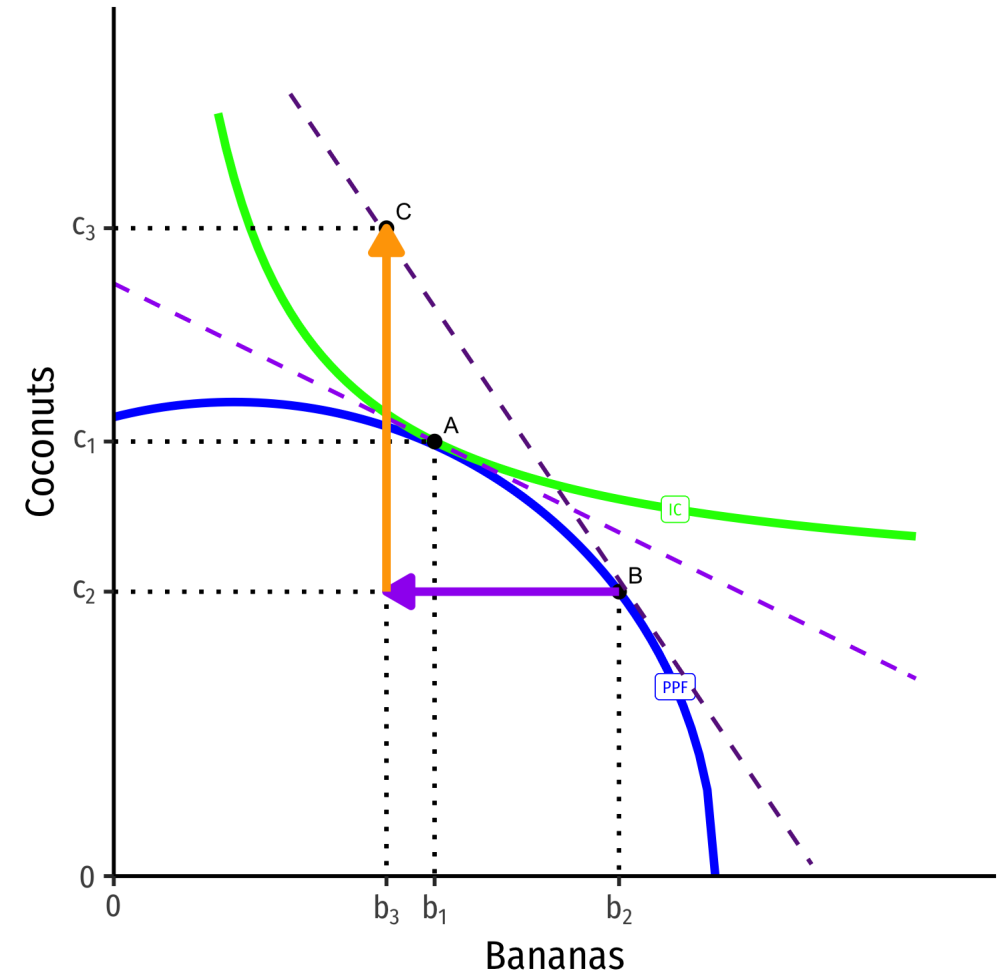
- He will trade at the market prices (slope of dark purple dashed line)
 - Sell (export) his specialized good, Bananas



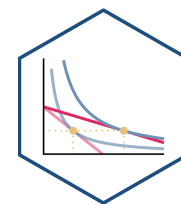
Post-Trade Consumption



- He will trade at the market prices (slope of dark purple dashed line)
 - Sell (export) his specialized good, Bananas
 - Buy (import) from others, Coconuts



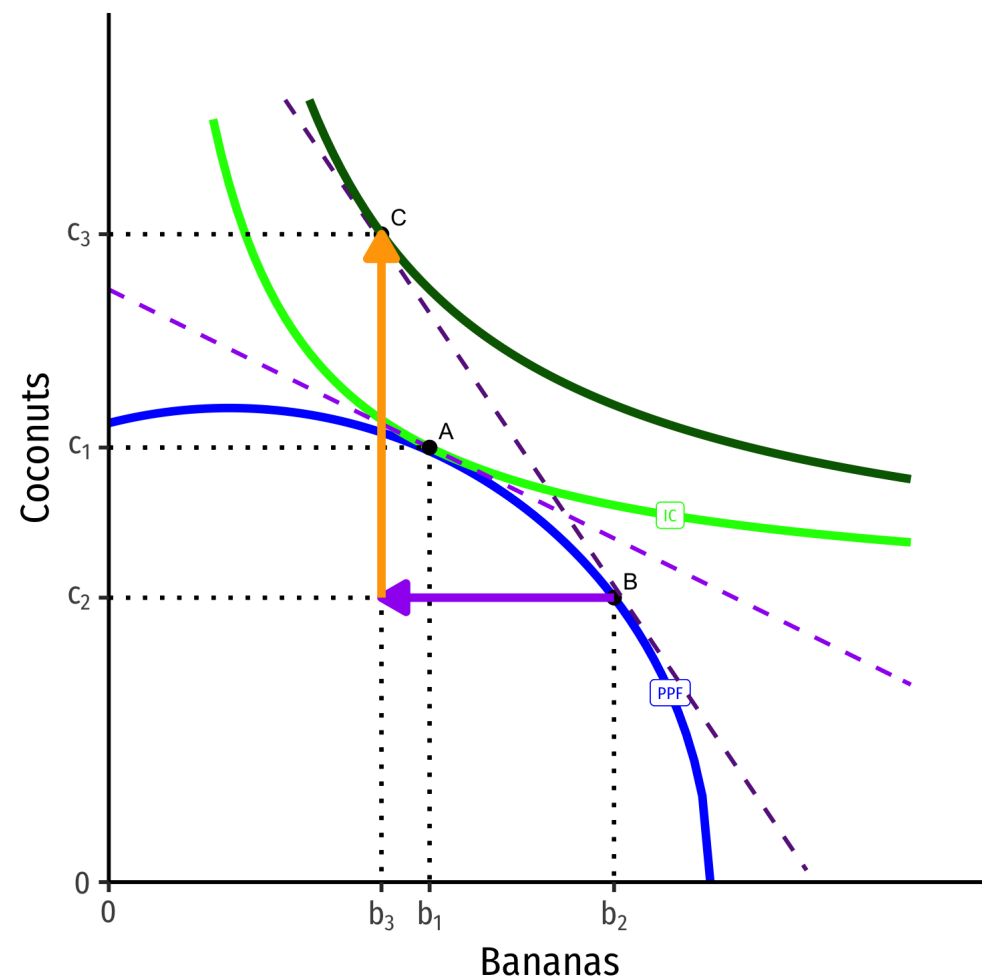
Post-Trade Consumption



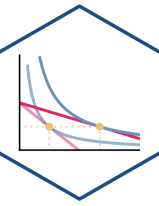
- He will trade at the market prices (slope of dark purple dashed line)
 - Sell (export) his specialized good, Bananas
 - Buy (import) from others, Coconuts
- Allows him to reach higher indifference curve at point C, new consumption optimum
 - Again, at this point (but at new market prices, instead of autarky prices!):

$$\underbrace{MRT}_{\text{PPF slope}} = \underbrace{MRS}_{\text{I.C. slope}} = \underbrace{\frac{p_b}{p_c}}_{\text{price line}}$$

- $MC = MB = \text{price}$

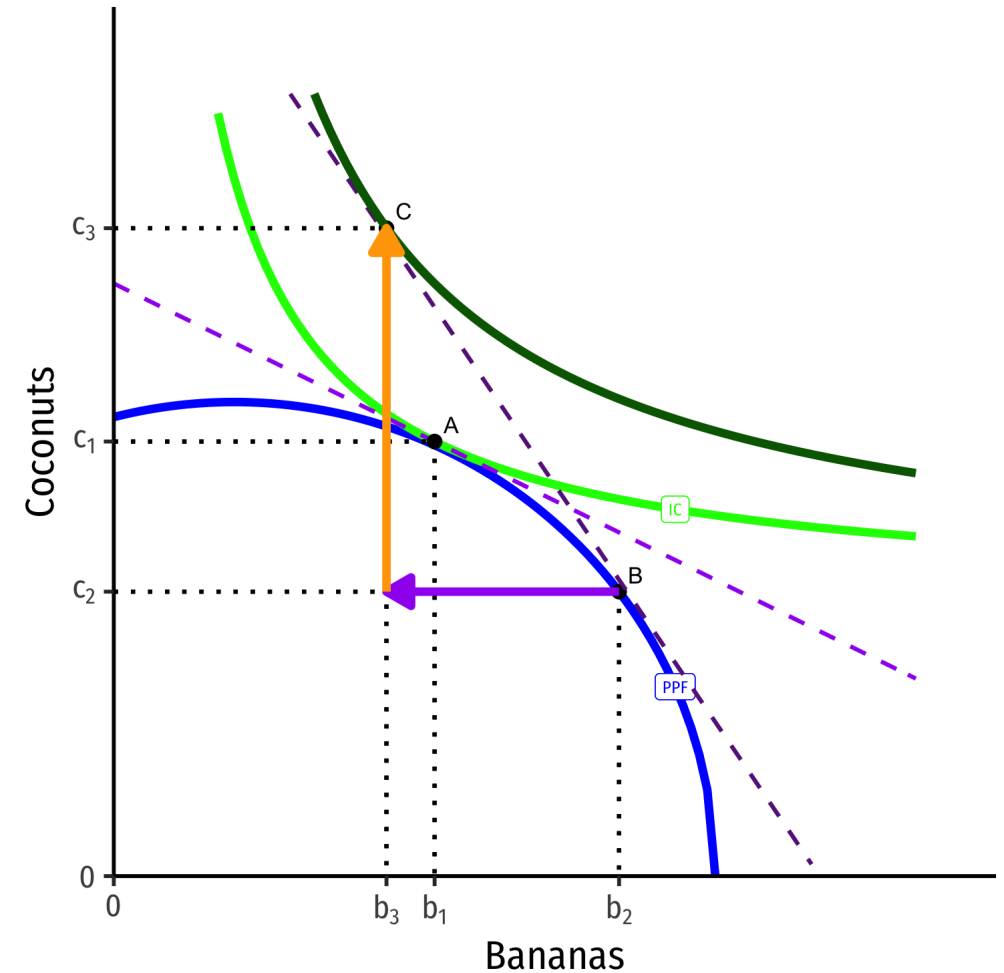


Takeaways

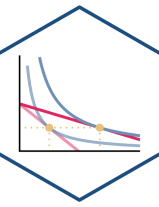


1. Trade is good

- Reaches higher indifference curve, beyond PPF!



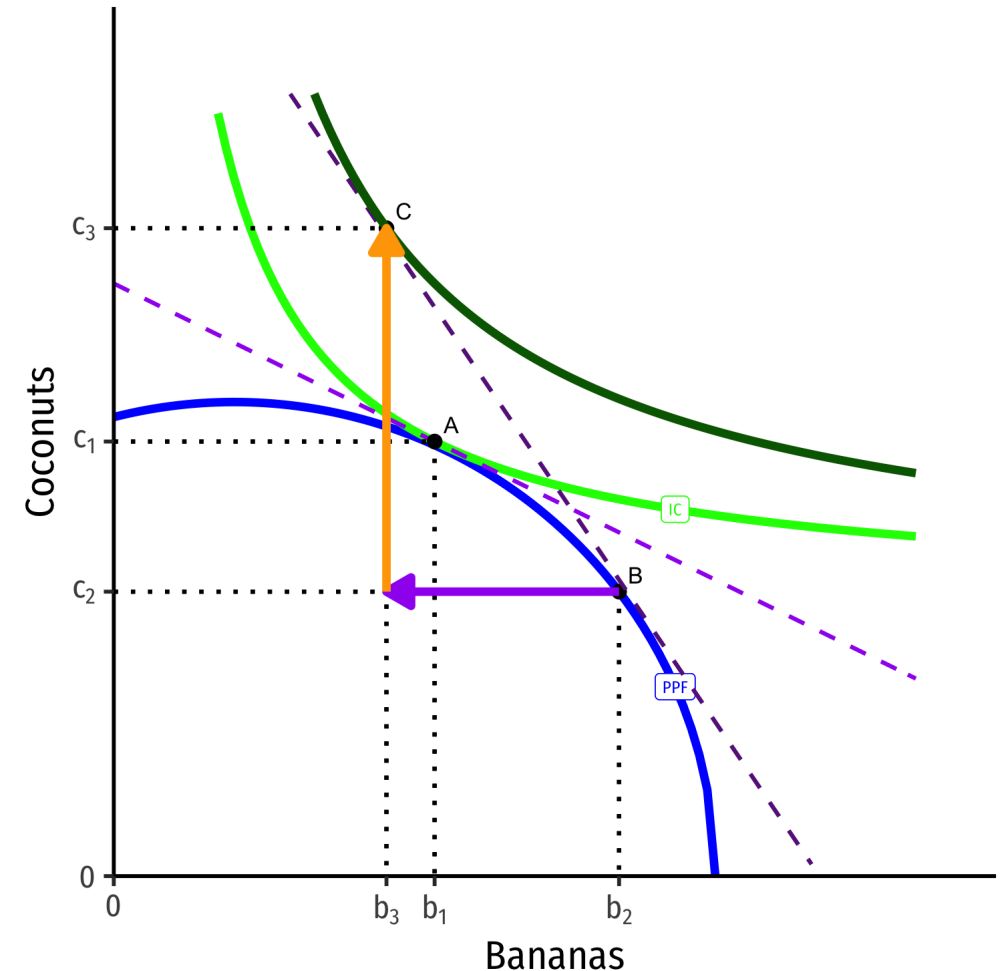
Takeaways: Specialization & Exchange



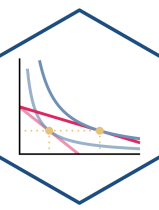
1. Trade is good

2. **Specialization** and **exchange**

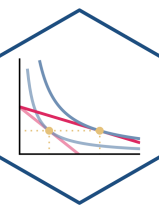
- specialize in producing whatever good you have the **comparative advantage** (lower opportunity cost) in
- buy (import) **everything else!**
- can be comparatively good at something, or comparatively bad at everything else!



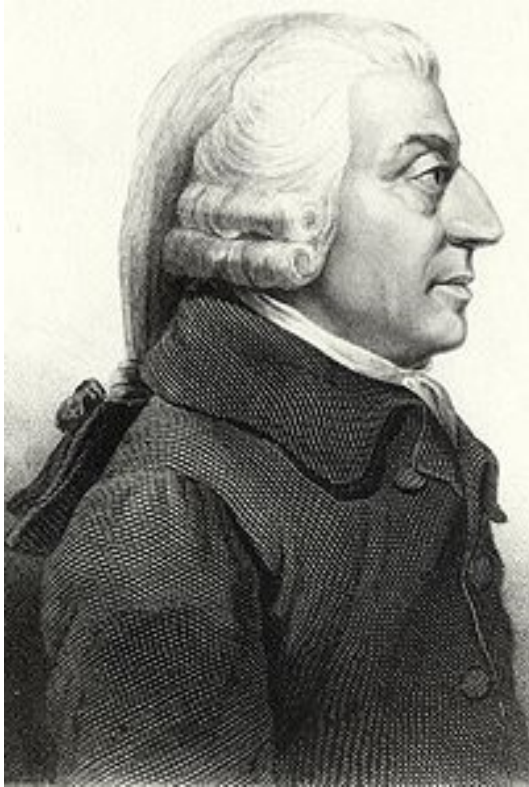
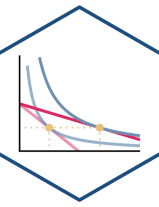
Takeaways: Comparative Advantage



Takeaways: Comparative Advantage



The Division of Labor



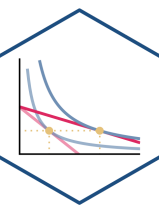
"The greatest improvement in the productive powers of labour, and the greater part of the skill, dexterity, and judgment with which it is any where directed, or applied, seem to have been the effects of the **division of labour**," (Book I, Chapter 1).

Smith, Adam, 1776, *[An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations](#)*

Adam Smith

1723-1790

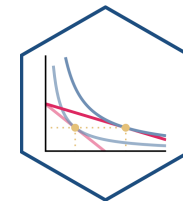
Takeaways: Specialization & Exchange



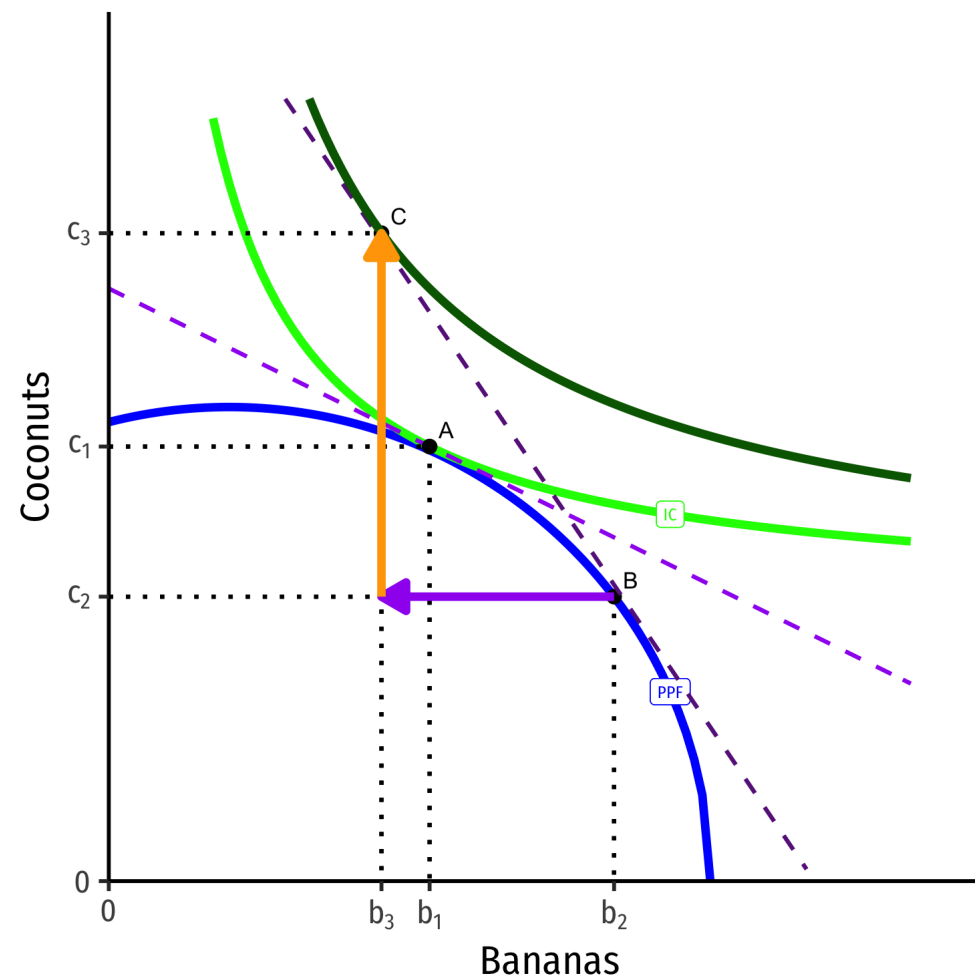
1. Trade is good
2. **Specialization** and **exchange**
 - specialize in producing whatever good you have the **comparative advantage** (lower opportunity cost) in
 - buy (import) **everything else!**
 - can be comparatively good at something, or comparatively bad at everything else!
- Learn much more in my [international trade](#) course



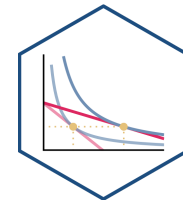
Takeaways



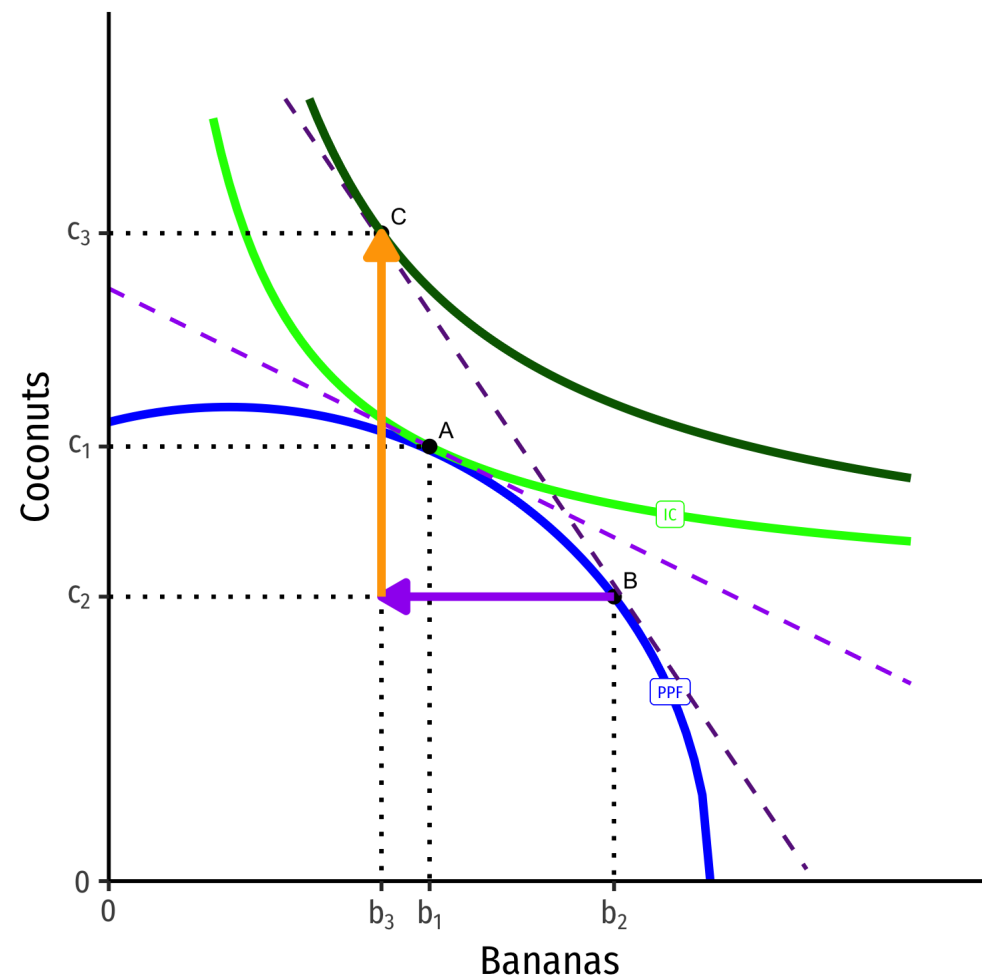
1. Trade is good
2. Specialization and comparative advantage
3. **Price differences imply gains from trade**
 - different price lines in “autarky” vs. with trade
 - **the more different his price is vs. market, the better off he will be!**



Takeaways



1. Trade is good
2. Specialization and comparative advantage
3. Price differences imply gains from trade
4. A **theory of the firm**
 - Productive optimum (B) is independent of preferences!
 - *Any* rational producer would make the same decision, regardless of preferences (or ownership structure)
 - sole-proprietor, partnership, corporation, non-profit, workers co-op, etc.



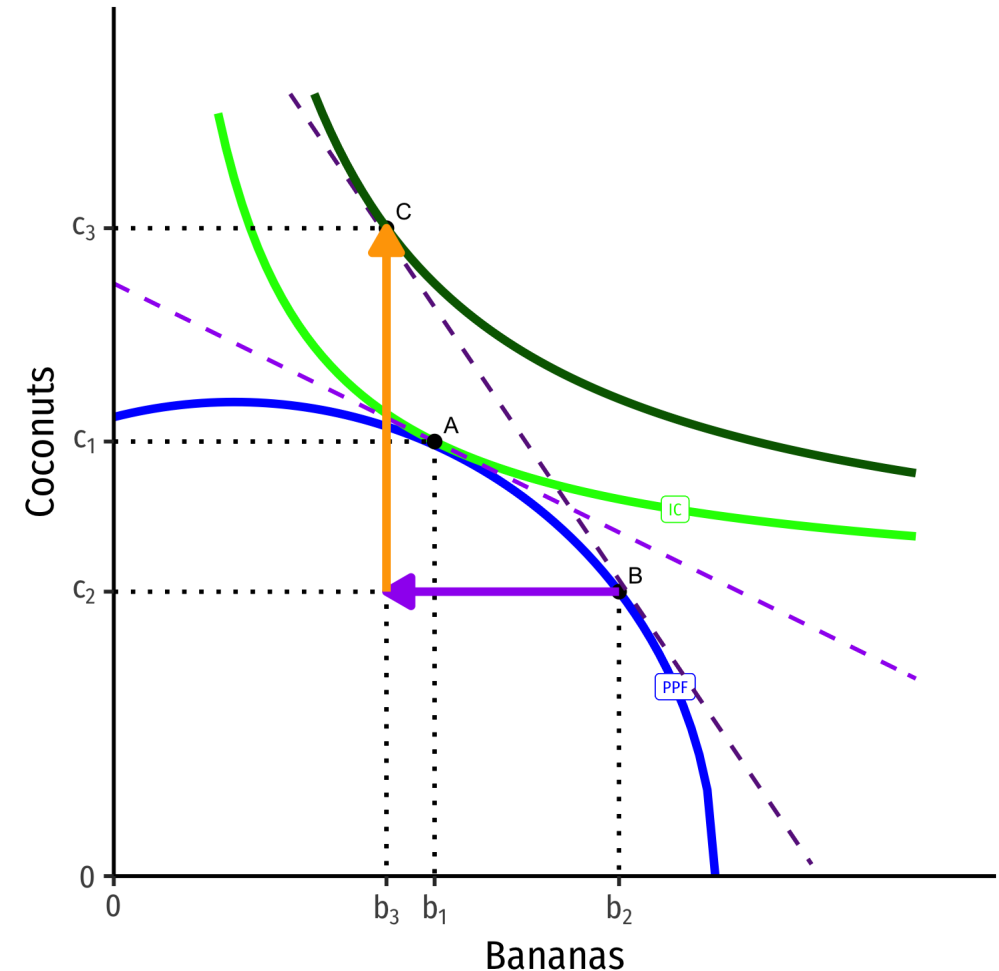
Takeaways

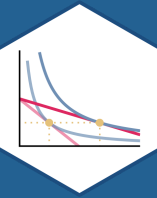
1. Trade is good
2. Specialization and comparative advantage
3. Price differences imply gains from trade
4. A theory of the firm
5. **Competitive firms produce where $p = MC$**

○ Point B:

$$\underbrace{MRT}_{\text{PPF slope}} = \underbrace{\frac{p_b}{p_c}}_{\text{price line}}$$

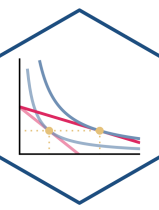
- $MC = \text{price}$





What Do Firms Do?

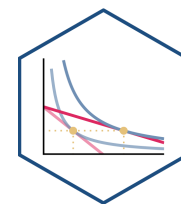
The Firm



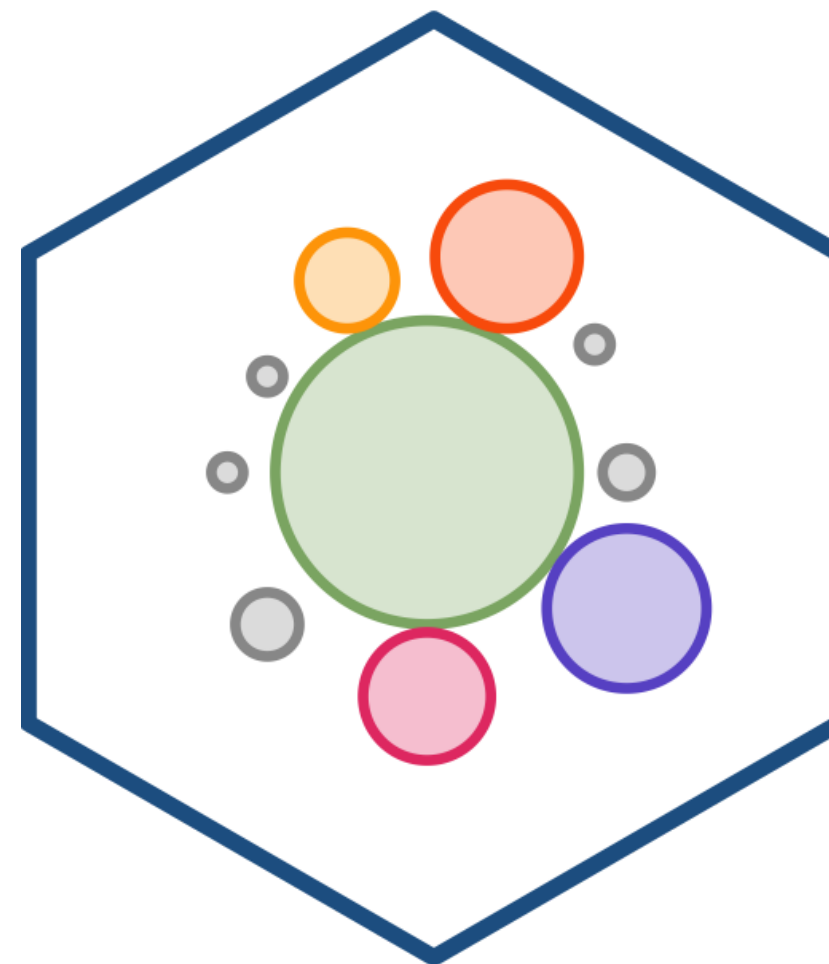
- In modern market economies, most production takes place in an organization known as a **firm**
 - A legal fiction for particular purposes
- It does not *have* to be this way, and for most of history it was not this way!
 - Craft guilds
 - Independent artisans
 - Independent contractors



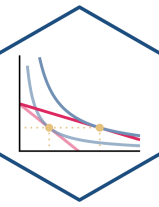
If Markets Are So Great, Why Do Firms Exist?



- Firms exist in the forms they do because they are **an efficient response to particular problems of economic organization**
- Lots of interesting & Nobel-prize winning analysis
- For now, we'll sidestep these and just *assume* firms exist. Learn more in my **Industrial Organization** course:
 - [Why Are There Firms?](#)
 - [The Firm as Nexus of Contracts](#)
 - [Asset Specificity and Vertical Integration](#)
 - [Contractual Restraints & Property Rights](#)



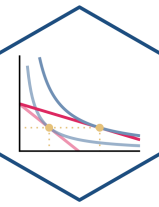
What Do Firms Do? I



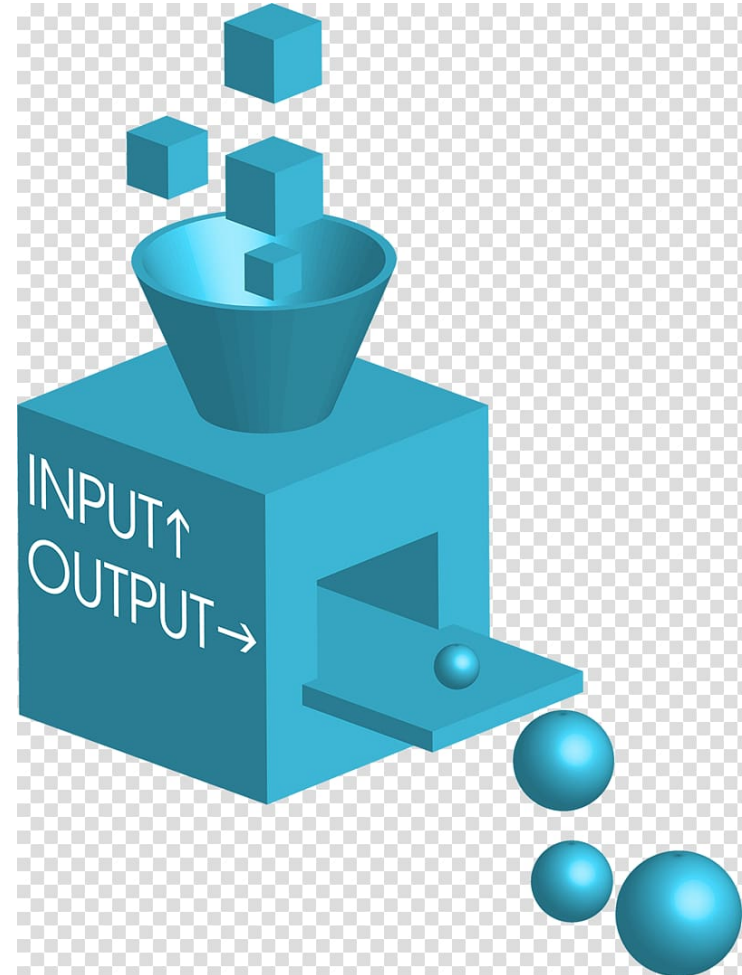
- We'll assume “the firm” is the agent to model:
 - So what do firms do?
 - How would we set up an optimization model:
1. **Choose:** < some alternative >
 2. **In order to maximize:** < some objective >
 3. **Subject to:** < some constraints >



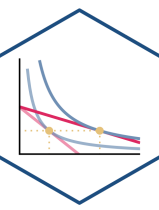
What Do Firms Do? II



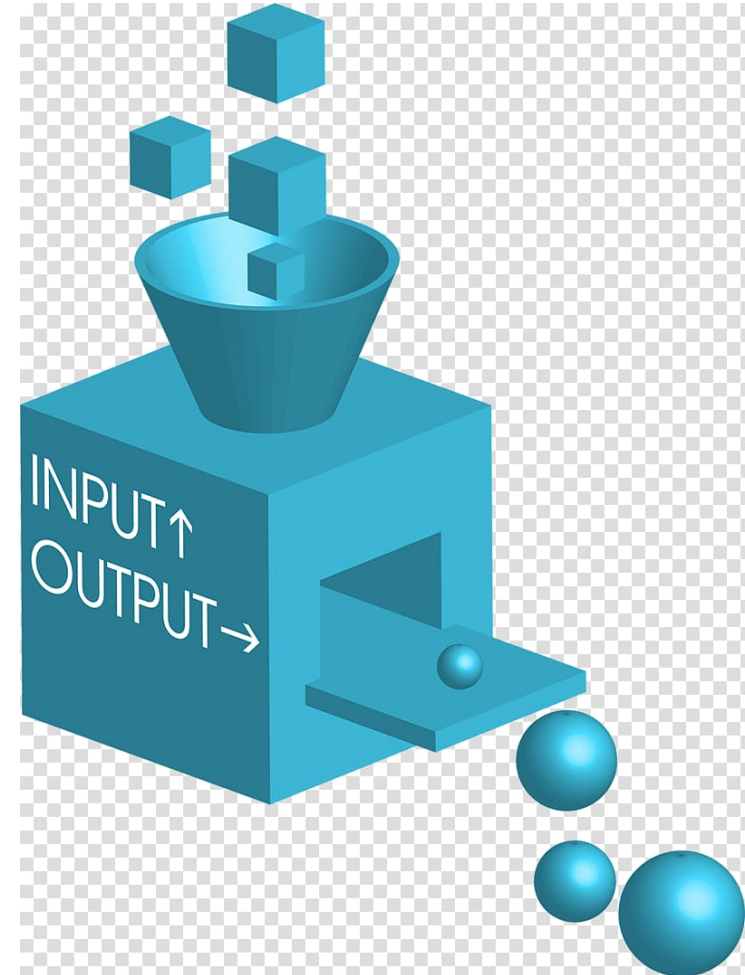
- Firms convert some goods to other goods:



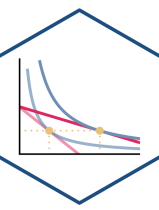
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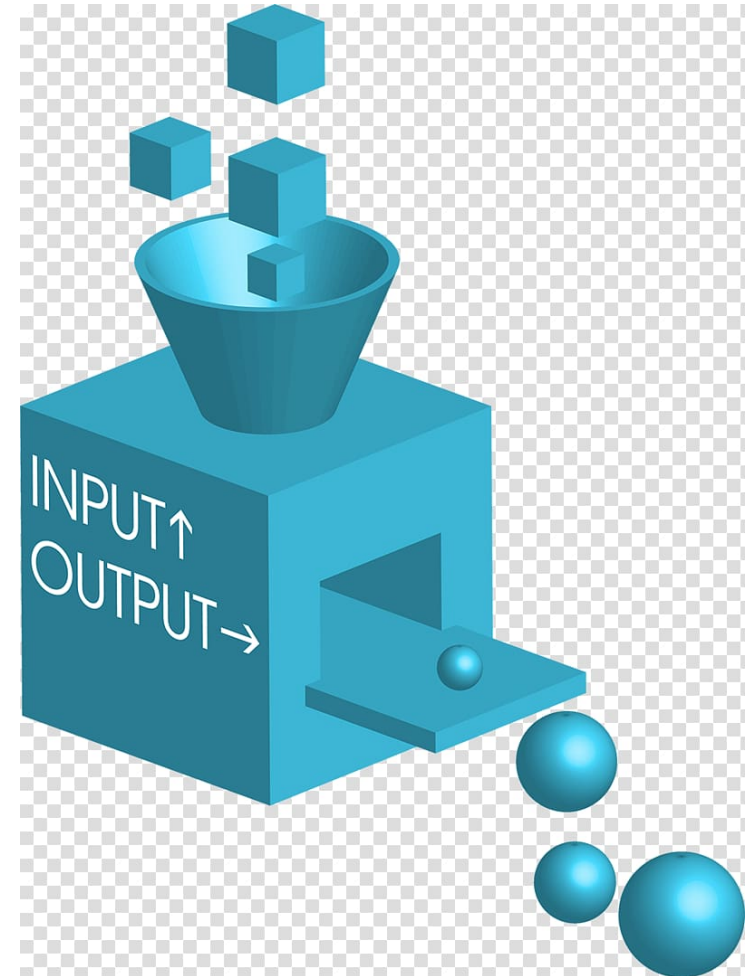
- Firms convert some goods to other goods:
- **Inputs:** $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$
 - **Examples:** worker efforts, warehouse space, electricity, loans, oil, cardboard, fertilizer, computers, software programs, etc



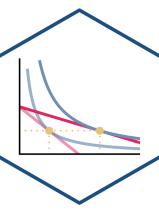
What Do Firms Do? II



- Firms convert some goods to other goods:
- **Inputs:** $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$
 - **Examples:** worker efforts, warehouse space, electricity, loans, oil, cardboard, fertilizer, computers, software programs, etc
- **Output:** q
 - **Examples:** gas, cars, legal services, mobile apps, vegetables, consulting advice, financial reports, etc

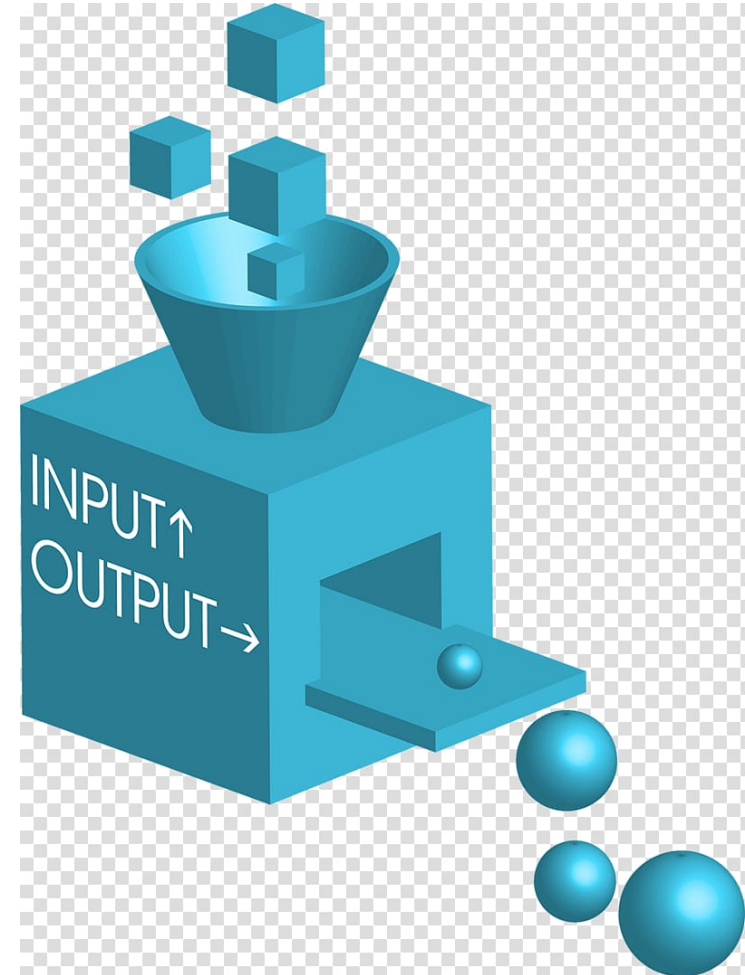


What Do Firms Do? III

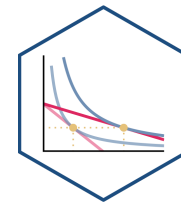


- **Technology** or a **production function**:
rate at which firm can convert specified
inputs $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ into **output** (q)

$$q = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$



Production Function as Recipe



The production function

READY IN: 1hr 20mins

YIELD: 2 loaves

UNITS: US

INGREDIENTS

Nutrition

- | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| 5 | cups all-purpose white flour |
| 2 | tablespoons yeast (or 2 x 7g pkts) |
| 2 | teaspoons sugar |
| 1 | teaspoon salt |
| 2 | cups warm-hot water |
| 1/4 | cup cooking oil |

The production algorithm

DIRECTIONS

Put 4 cups of the flour, yeast, sugar and salt into large bowl.

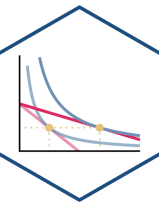
Pour in hot water and oil and mix until combined- it will be sticky.

Add the remaining flour in increments until dough is no longer sticky.

Knead for about 5 minutes until dough is elastic and smooth.

Place dough back into bowl and cover with a damp teatowel and let it rise until double its size- about 1/2 hour.

Factors of Production I

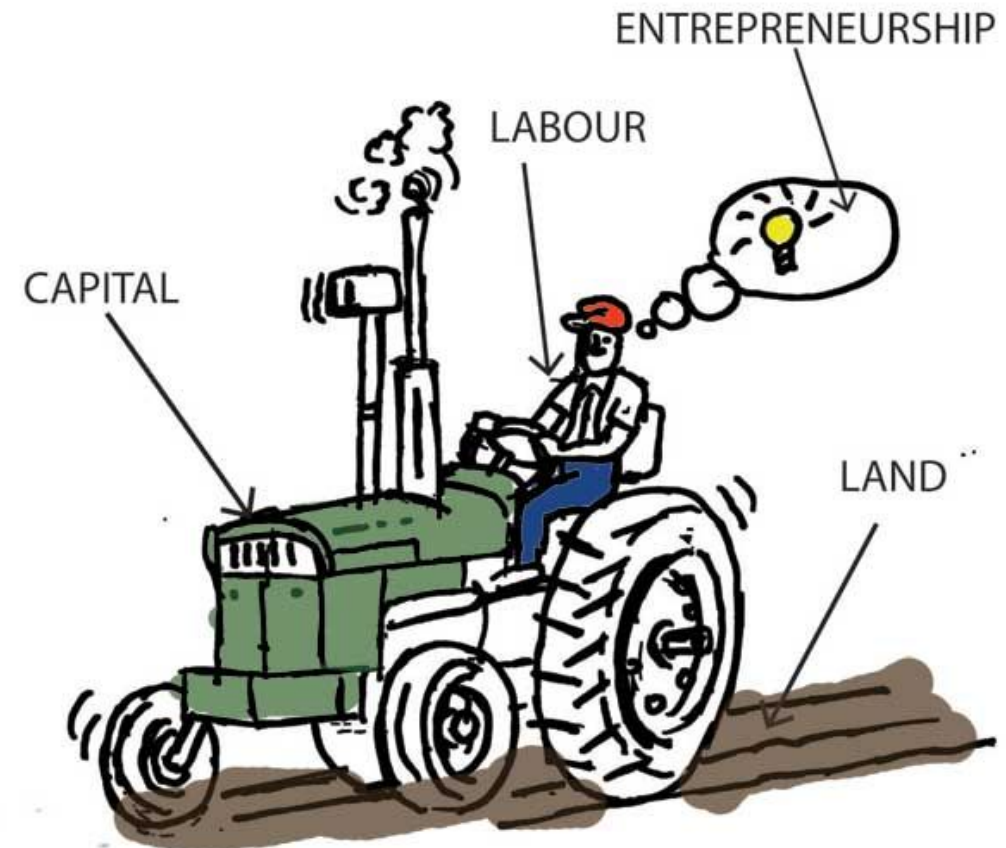


$$q = A f(t, l, k)$$

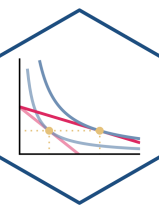
- Economists typically classify inputs, called the **“factors of production” (FOP)**:

Factor	Owned By	Earns
Land (t)	Landowners	Rent
Labor (l)	Laborers	Wages
Capital (k)	Capitalists	Interest

- A : **“total factor productivity”**
(ideas/knowledge/institutions)
- and Entrepreneurs/Owners who earn **Profit**



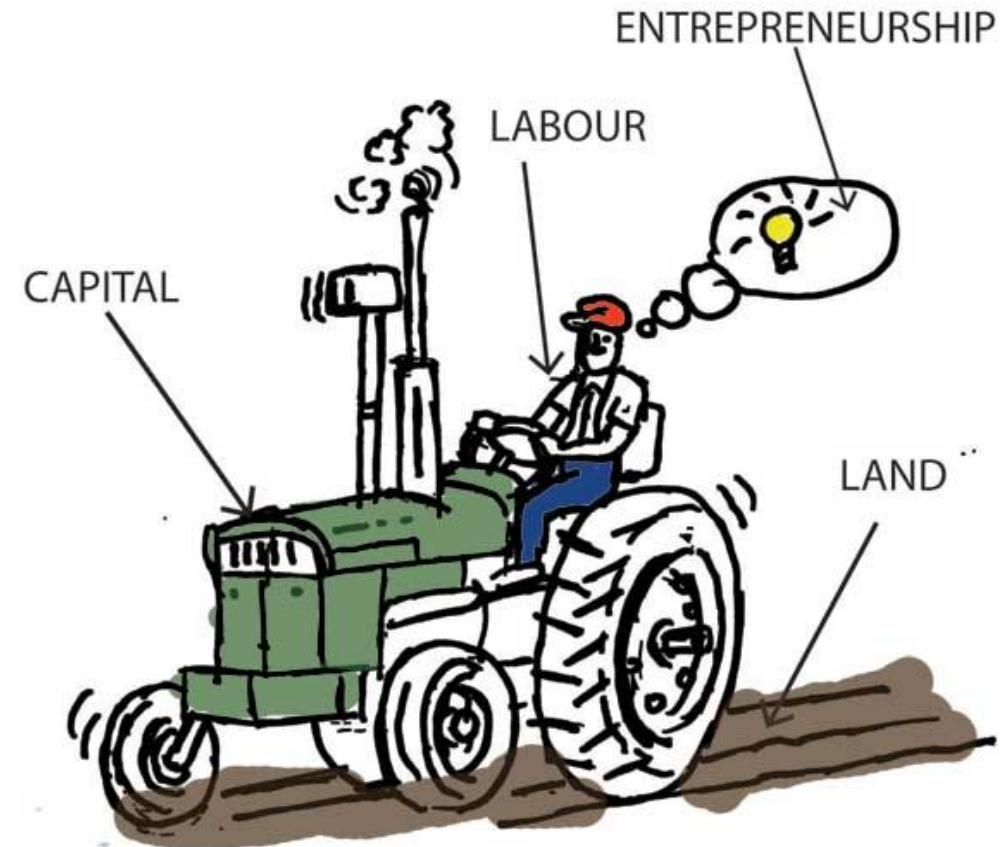
Factors of Production II



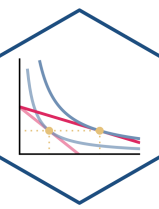
$$q = f(l, k)$$

- We will assume just two inputs: labor l and capital k

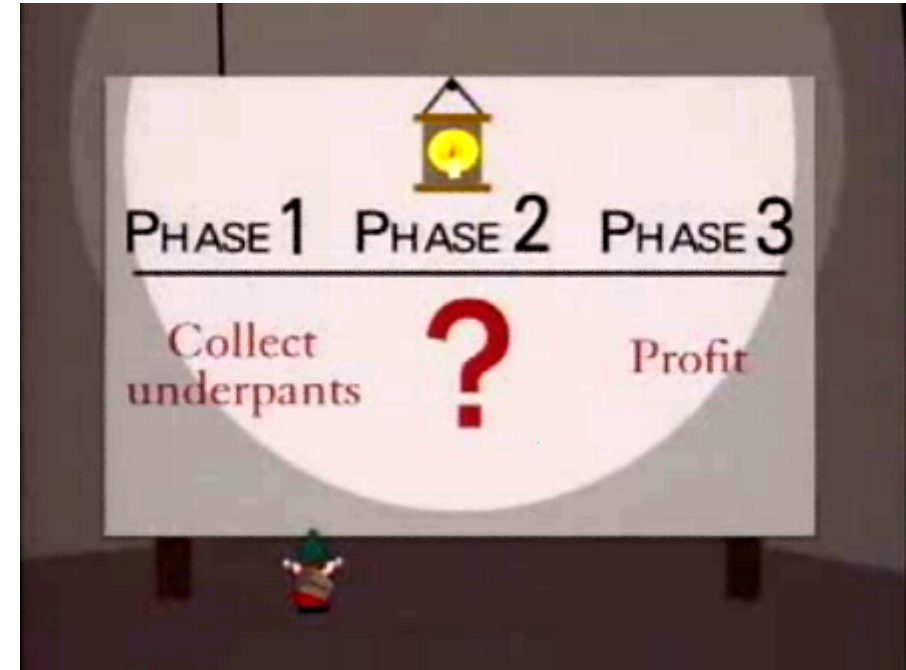
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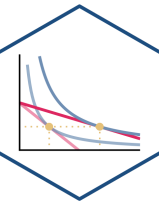
What Does a Firm Maximize?



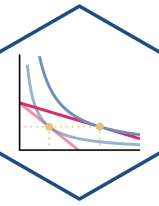
- We will assume firms **maximize profit (π)**
- Not true for all firms
 - **Examples:** non-profits, charities, civic associations, government agencies, criminal organizations, etc
- Even profit-seeking firms may also want to maximize additional things
 - **Examples:** goodwill, sustainability, social responsibility, etc



Profits Have a Bad Rap These Days



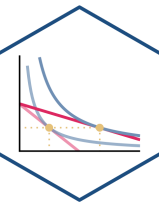
What is Profit?



- In economics, profit is simply **benefits minus (opportunity) costs**



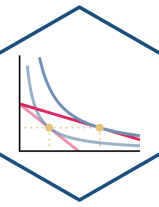
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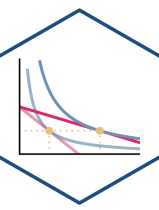
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- It can buy each **input** x_i at an associated price p_i
 - labor l at wage rate w
 - capital k at rental rate r



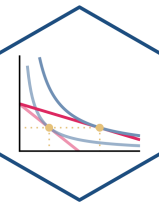
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- Suppose firm sells **output** q at price p
- It can buy each **input** x_i at an associated price p_i
 - labor l at wage rate w
 - capital k at rental rate r
- The profit of selling q units and using inputs l, k is:



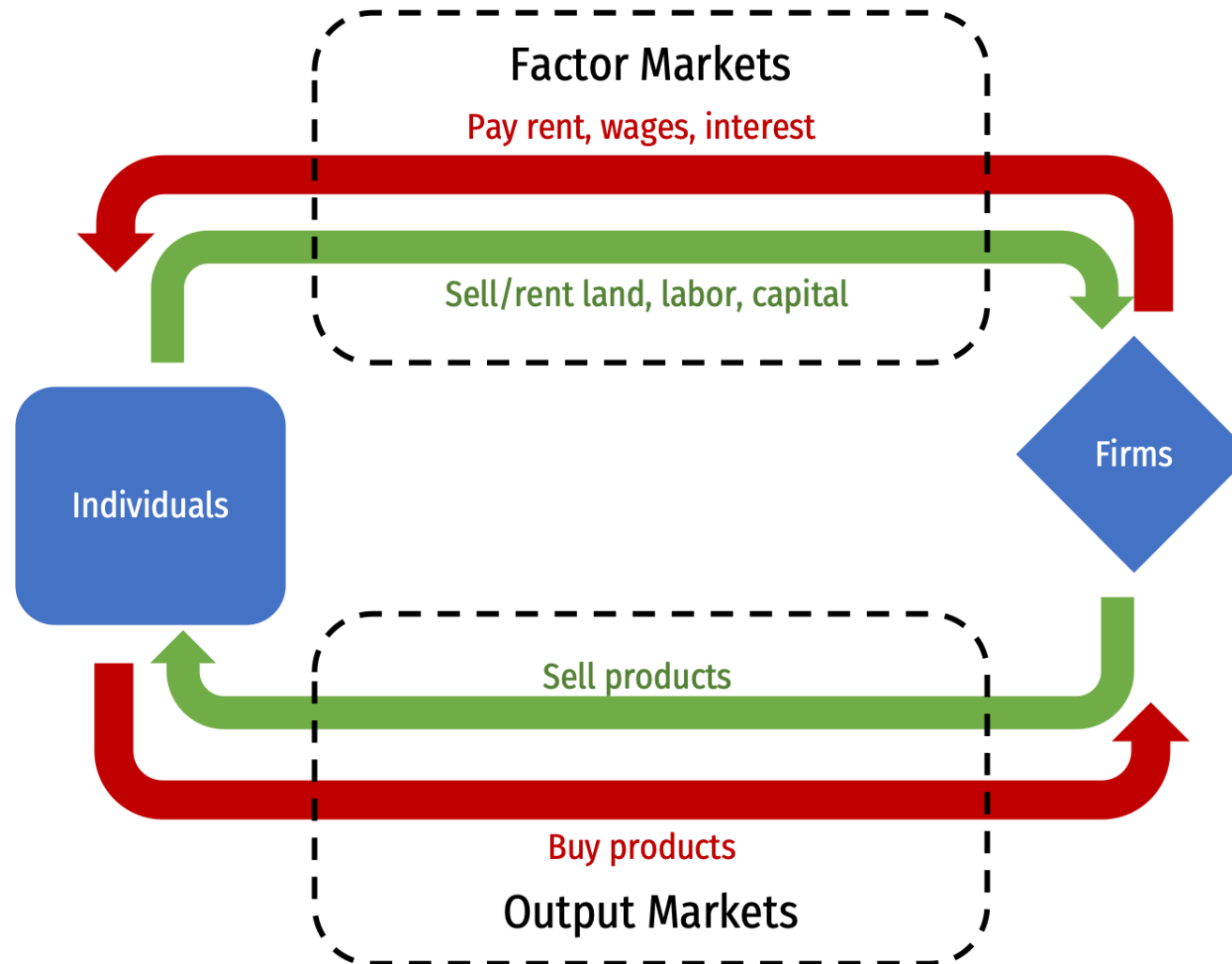
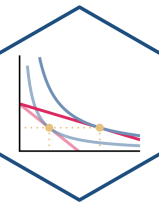
Who Gets the Profits? I



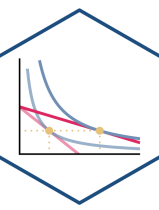
$$\pi = \underbrace{pq}_{\text{revenues}} - \underbrace{(wl + rk)}_{\text{costs}}$$



Reminder from Macroeconomics: “The Circular Flow”



Who Gets the Profits? I

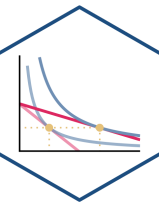


$$\pi = \underbrace{pq}_{\text{revenues}} - \underbrace{(wl + rk)}_{\text{costs}}$$

- The firm's costs are all of the factor-owner's incomes!
 - Landowners, laborers, creditors are all paid rent, wages, and interest, respectively



Who Gets the Profits? I

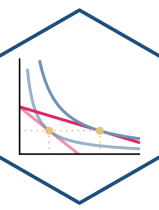


$$\pi = \underbrace{pq}_{\text{revenues}} - \underbrace{(wl + rk)}_{\text{costs}}$$

- Profits are the **residual value** leftover after paying all factors
- Profits are income for the **residual claimant(s)** of the production process (i.e. **owner(s)** of a firm):
 - Entrepreneurs
 - Shareholders



Who Gets the Profits? II

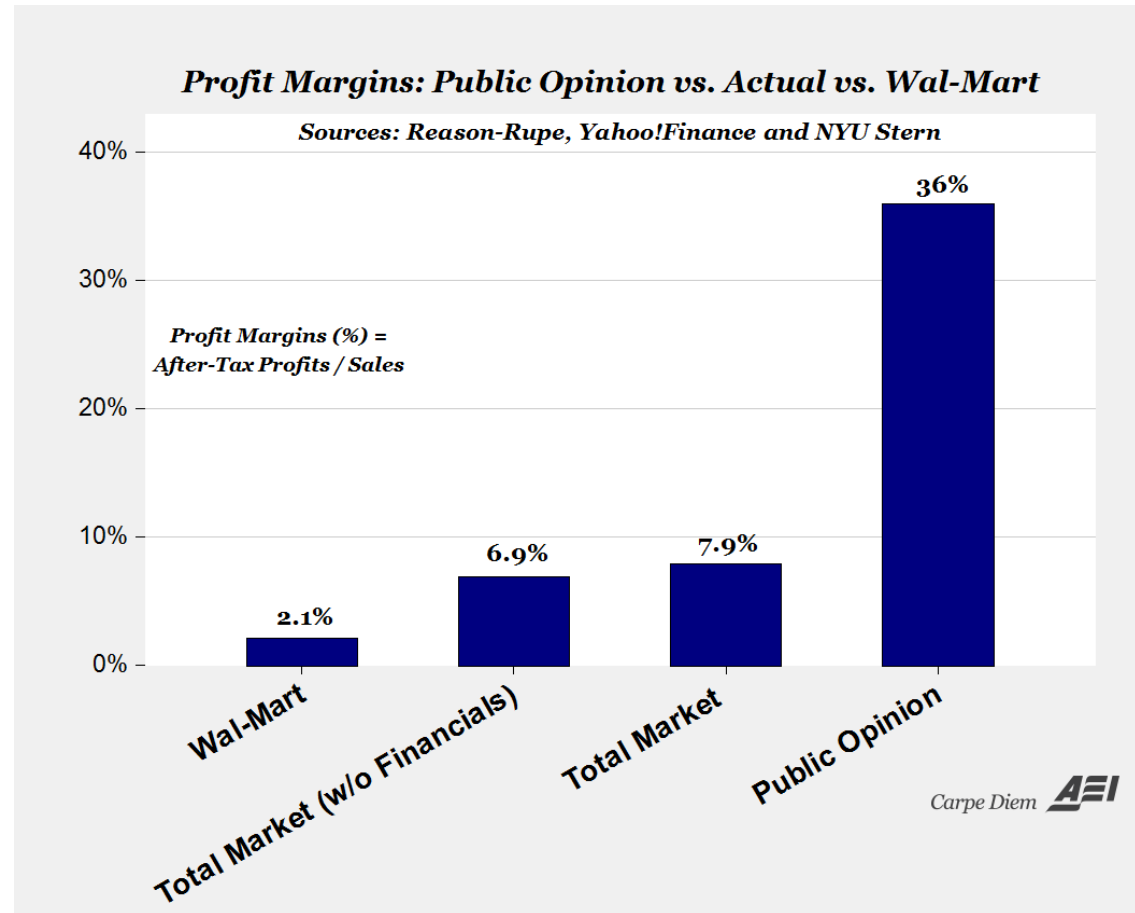
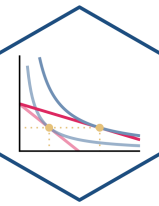


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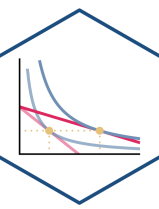
- Residual claimants have incentives to maximize firm's profits, as this *maximizes their own income*
- Entrepreneurs and shareholders are the only participants in production that are *not* guaranteed an income!
 - Starting and owning a firm is inherently **risky**!



People Overestimate Profits



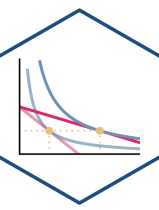
Profits and Entrepreneurship: A Preview



- In markets, production must face the **profit test**:
 - Is consumer's willingness to pay $>$ opportunity cost of inputs?
- Profits are an indication that **value is being created for society**
- Losses are an indication that **value is being destroyed for society**
- Survival in markets *requires* firms continually create value & earn profits



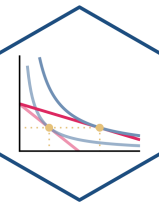
The Firm's Optimization Problem I



- So what do firms do?
 1. **Choose:** < some alternative >
 2. **In order to maximize:** < profits >
 3. **Subject to:** < technology >
- We've so far assumed they maximize profits and they are limited by their technology



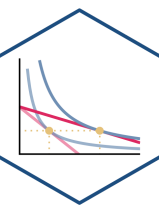
The Firm's Optimization Problem II



- What do firms **choose**? (Not an easy answer)
- Prices?
 - Depends on the market the firm is operating in!
 - Study of **industrial organization**
- Essential question: **how competitive is a market?** This will influence what firms (can) do



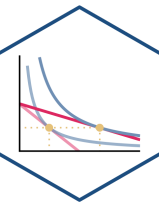
Industrial Organization: A Roadmap I



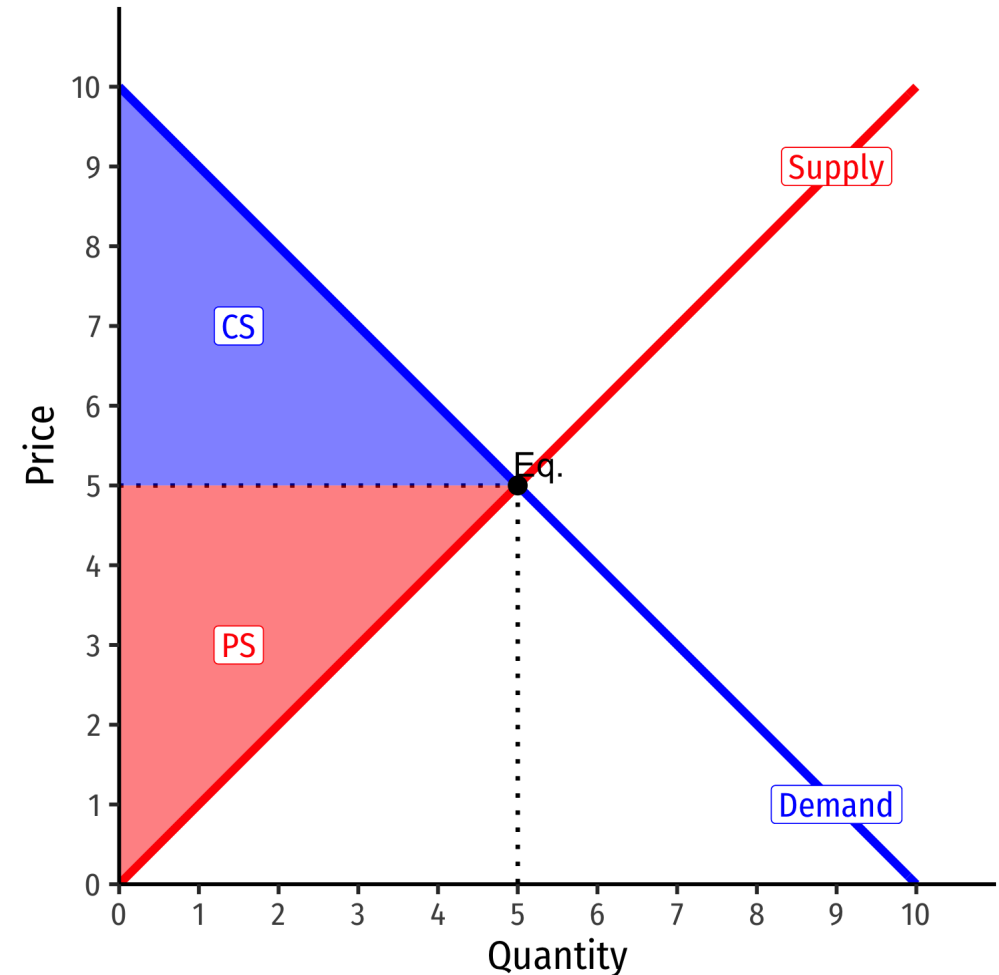
- Begin with one extreme case: “**perfect competition**”
 - Firms can choose to sell as much q^* as they want
 - Firms are constrained to sell at the (exogenous) market price $\bar{p}$
- Appropriate for settings with *many* firms, each small relative to market



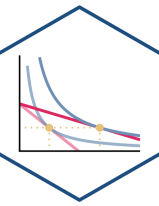
Interlude



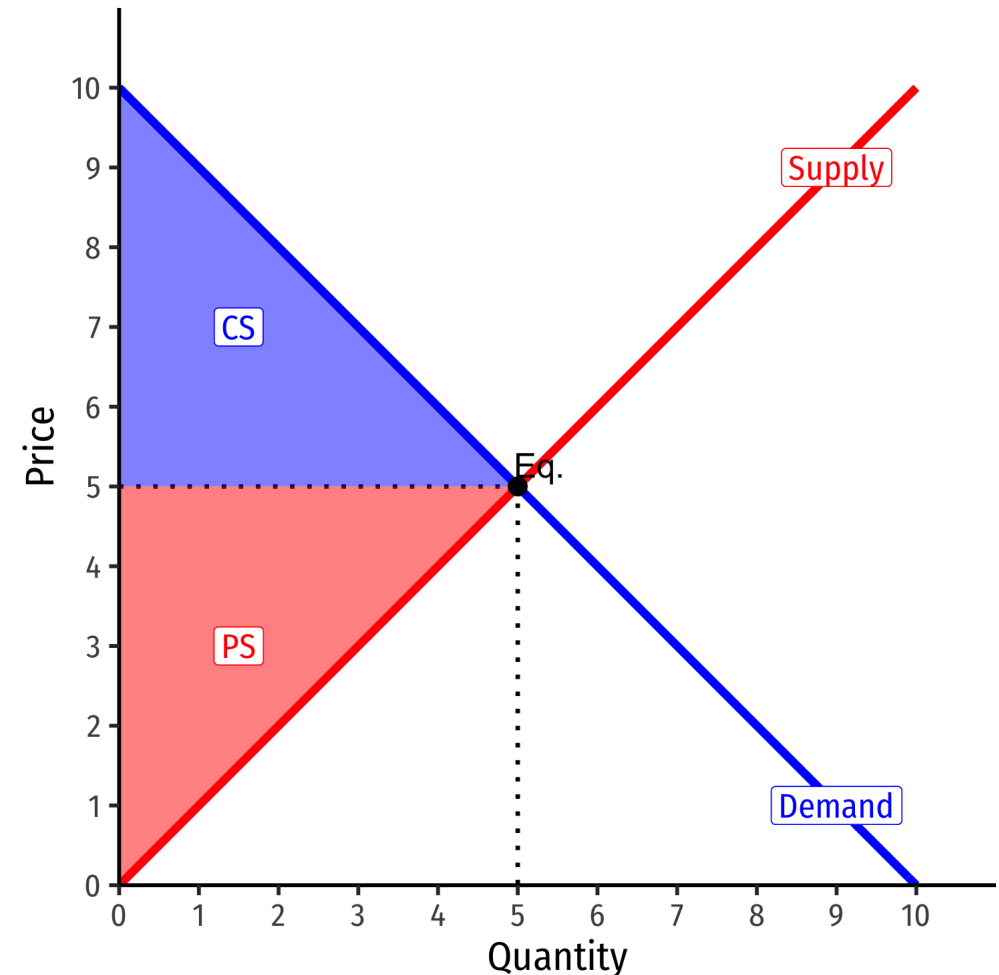
- After we find firm's **optimal decisions** in this market (and have Exam 2), we will then finally look at **Unit III: Market Equilibrium**
- Put **Supply** and **Demand** together



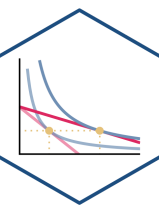
Interlude



- We've seen how **consumers** cause and respond to market changes
 - e.g. $(\Delta p_x, \Delta p_y, \Delta m)$
- We're about to explore how **producers** cause and respond to market changes
- Finally we can explain all of these market changes with Supply and Demand **equilibrium models**
- Discuss how markets work, why they are good & efficient, and when they fail



Industrial Organization: A Roadmap II



- Examine another extreme case:
monopoly of a single seller
 - Appropriate for some markets
- “**Imperfect competition**”: models of
monopolistic competition & **oligopoly**
 - In latter case, firms act **strategically**,
so we will need **game theory**
- Firms can choose *both* q^* & p^* to
maximize π

