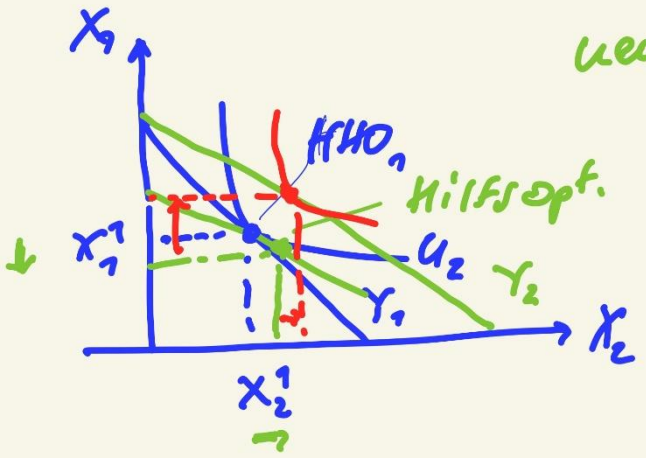
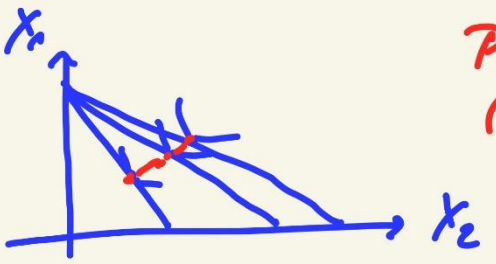
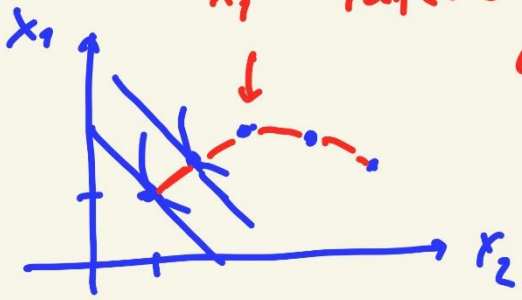




Preis-Konsum-Kurve (PKK)

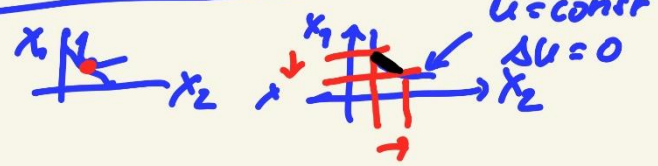
x_1 → inferior



Einkommens-Konsum-Kurve (EKK)

↗ PA2

Analyt. Restriktionsanp. HHO



Ausgg. IG

$Y = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2$

Ü $x_1 = f(x_2)$

$x_1 p_1 = Y - x_2 p_2$

$x_1 = \frac{Y}{p_1} - \frac{p_2}{p_1} x_2$

($y = a \cdot x + b$)

$-\frac{p_2}{p_1} = -\frac{u_2'}{u_1'}$

Nullen totales Differential

$\Delta x_1 \cdot u_1' + \Delta x_2 \cdot u_2' = 0$

$\Delta x_1 = f(\Delta x_2)$

$\Delta x_1 u_1' = -\Delta x_2 u_2'$

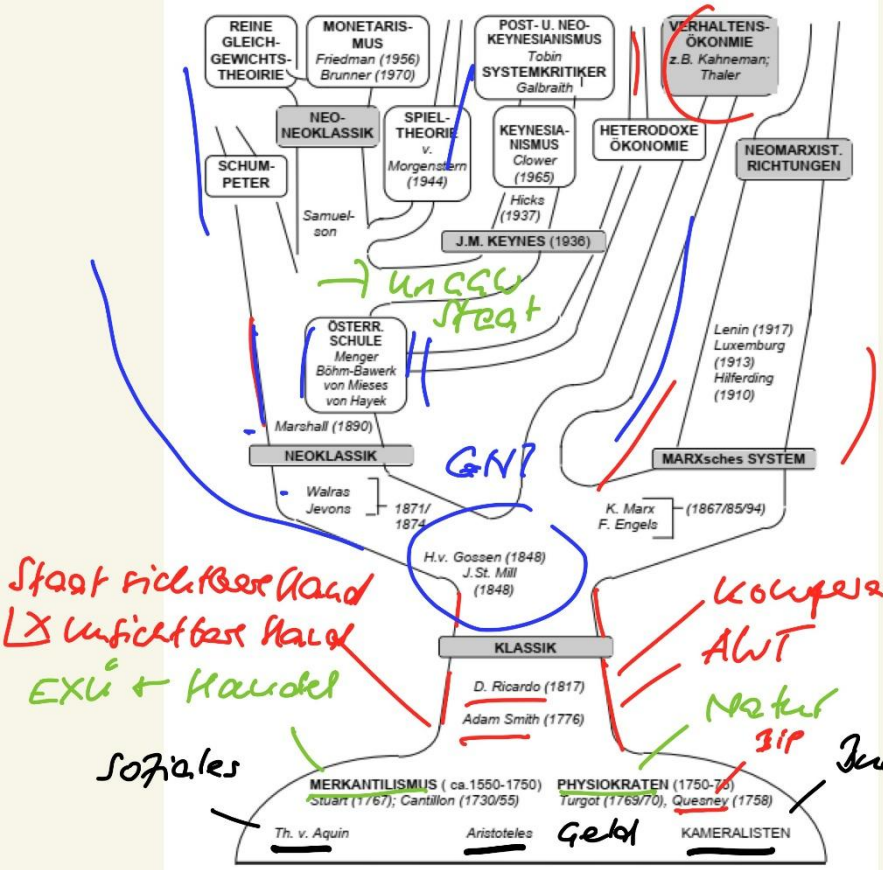
$\Delta x_1 = -\frac{u_2'}{u_1'} \cdot \Delta x_2$

Grenzrate d. Substitution

Zsf. HH-Theorie

- Ziel / Restriktionen → HH-optimum (x_H?)
- Nachfrage 1 Gut → $u'(*)$
  $u' = p$ → x_N (*)
- Nachfrage 2 Güter → 2-Güter-Modell
  * IG; IK; HH-optimum

- exogener Schock
  Δp $\uparrow p_2$ → PA1
  $\downarrow p_2$ → PA2
  } PKK, EKK
- analyt. Rest. HHO



Analyse d. U-Angebotes

Ziel: G_{max} [Gewinn]

x_i?

Restriktionen:

P_{gib} ← Preisabsatzfunktion

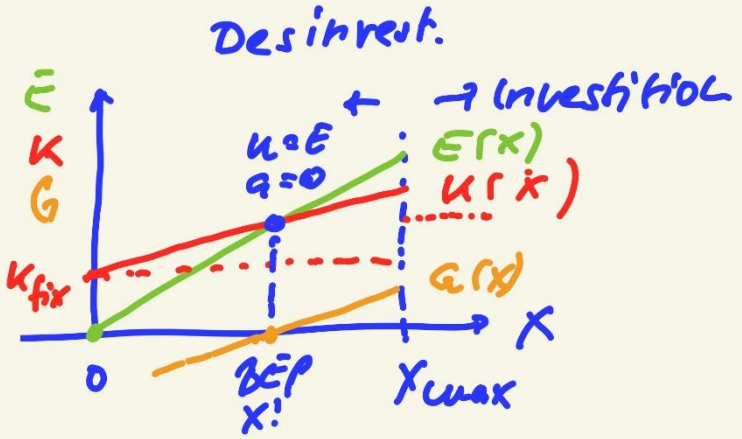
x_{max}

K — sprungfixe K.

fixe Kosten	variable K.
	! Arbeit

↳ opt. Prod.-plan → Bestimmung x_i

so → ges. P und K → G_{max}

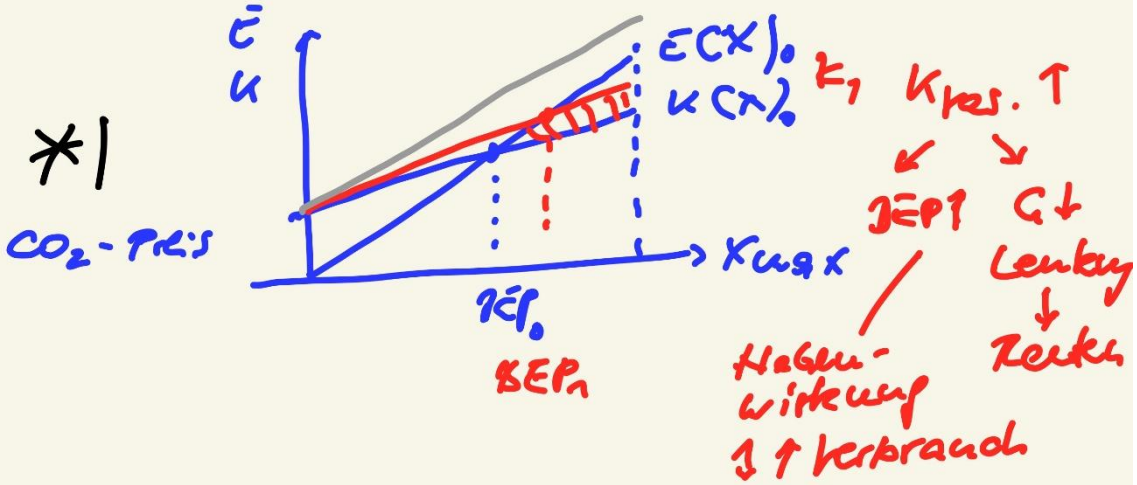


G_{max} bei X_{max}
aber: Kap.-auslastung < 100%
a) E_{X_1} : P
b) Stückkosten

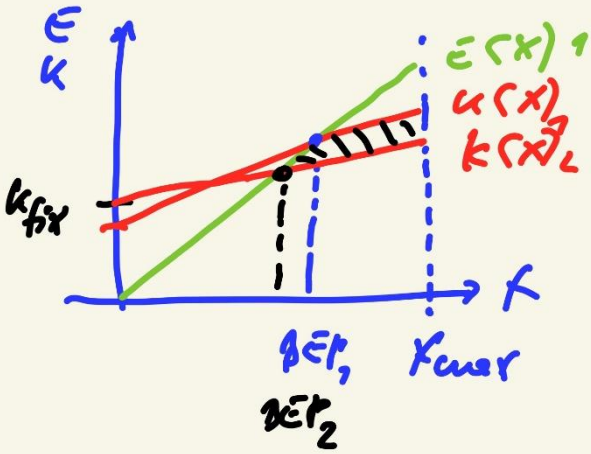
Bsp. Bis 4400 Nutz 80%

(1) Linear kostet

1.a Politikmaßnahme: Abgaben ↓ Verbrauch



1.b Rationalisierung
→ $x_{max} = const$

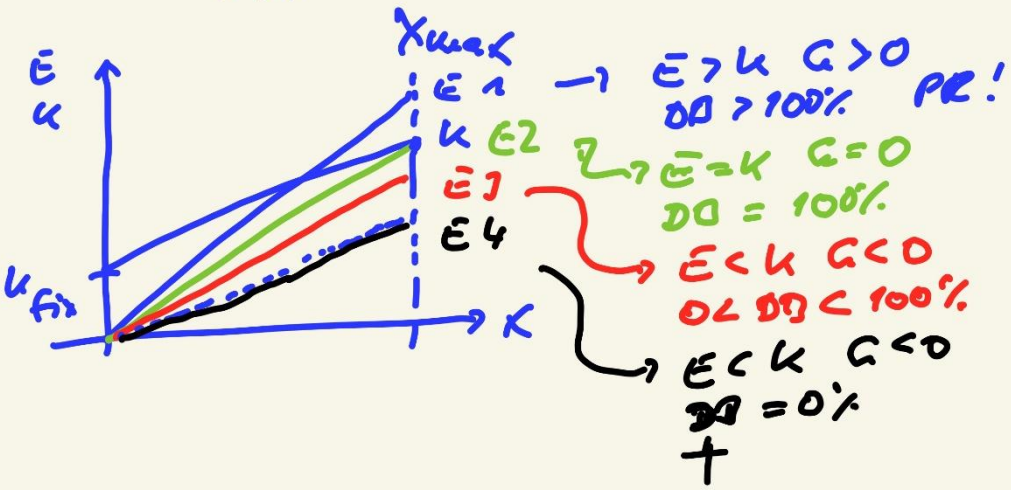


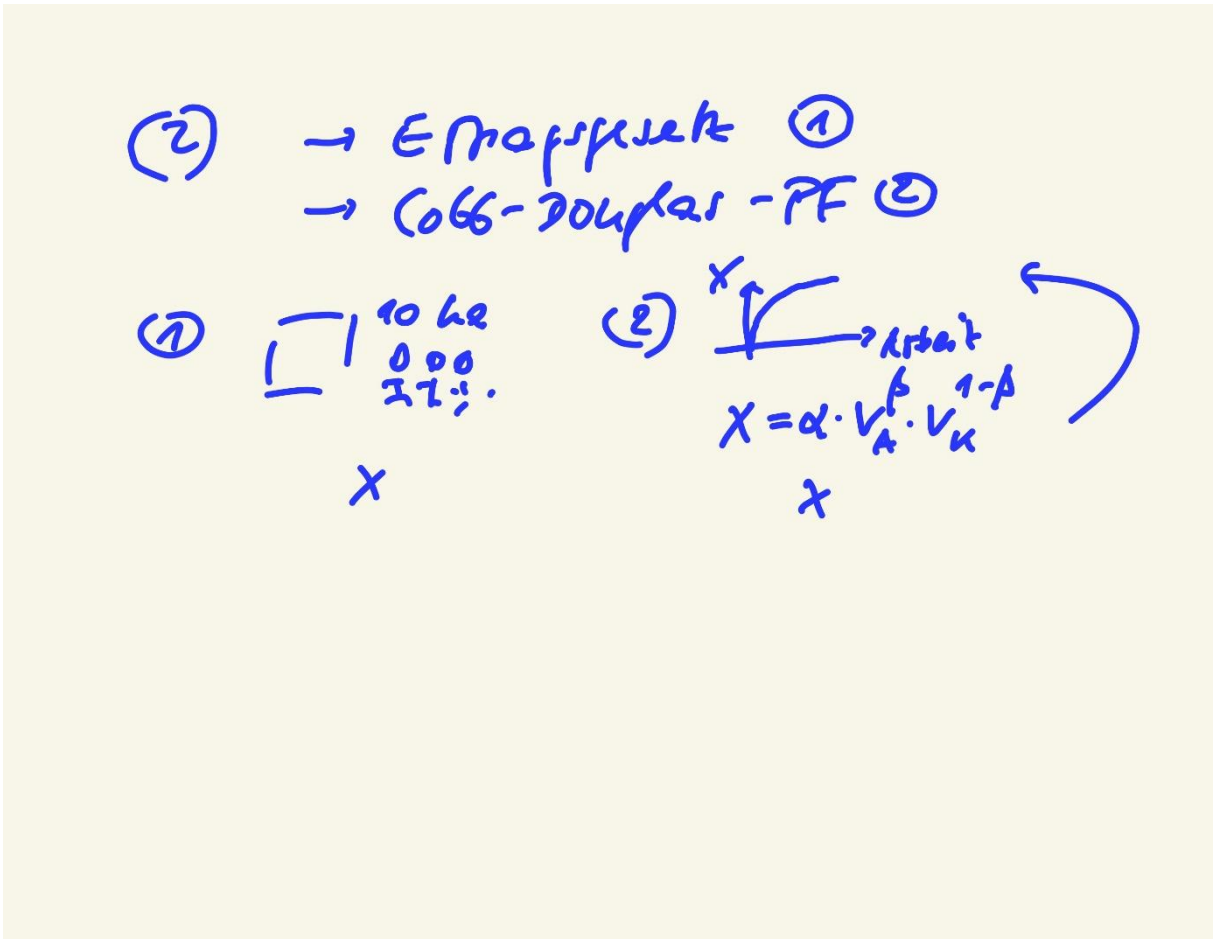
1. Invest. ↓ → K_{fix} ↑
2. K_{var} ↓↓ → x_{EP} ↓ (↓) G ↑ (↓)

↓

$|K_{fix}| < |K_{var.}|$

1.c Dickenplatzhalter PL → Et
↳ ...




(2) → Ertragsgesetz (1)
→ Cobb-Douglas-PF (2)
(1)
10 kg
000
17:.
X
(2)
X
Arbeit
$X = \alpha \cdot V_A^{\beta} \cdot V_K^{1-\beta}$
X