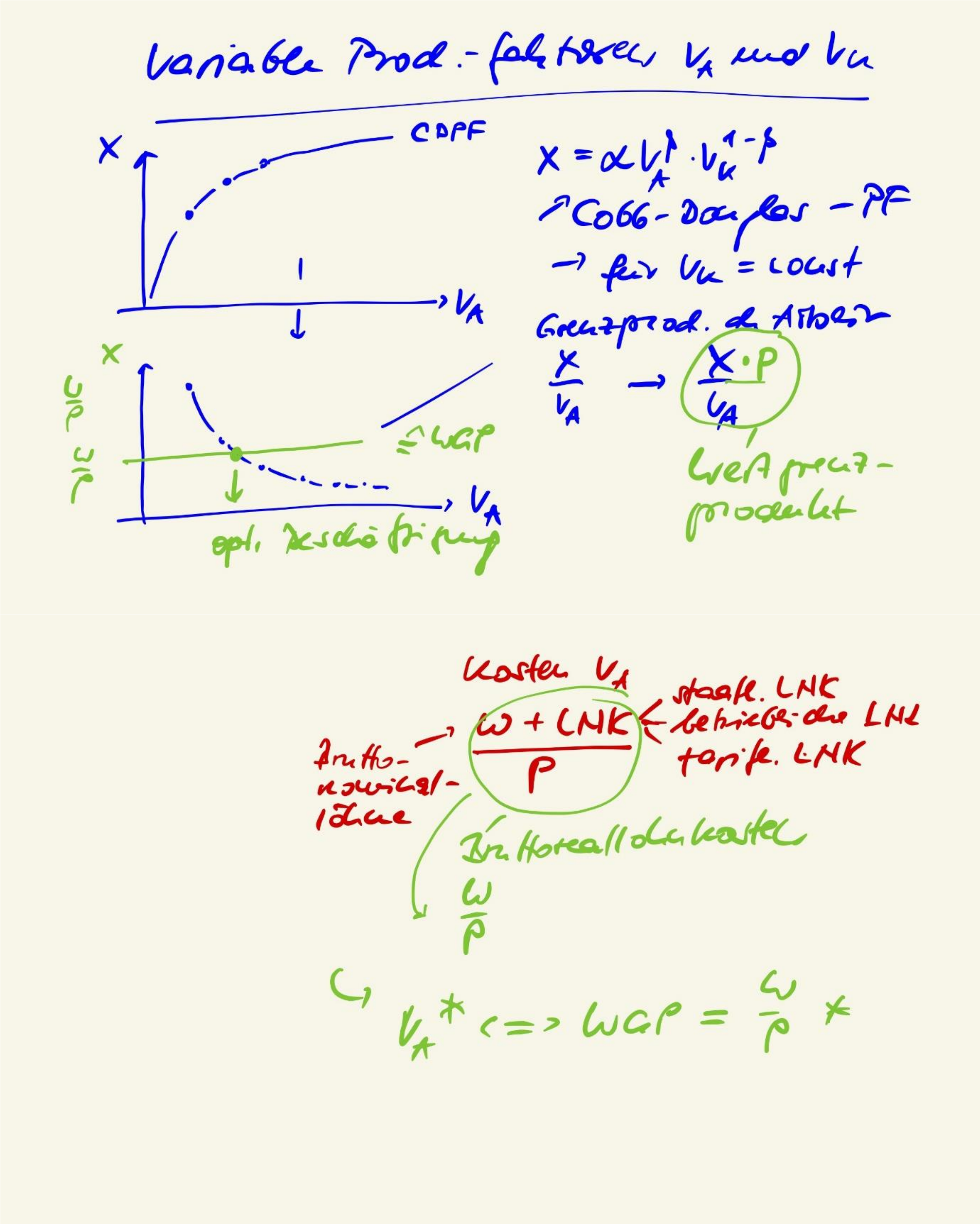
Vorträge

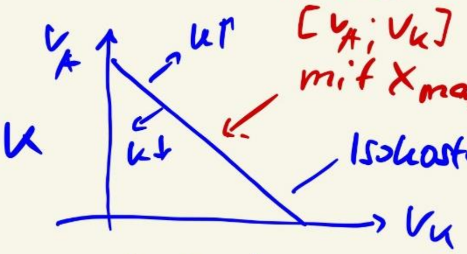
- Gürbütz: CDPF - Ertragsgebirge – Höhenlinien – Isoquanten
- Horn/Jabs: Übungsaufgabe 5



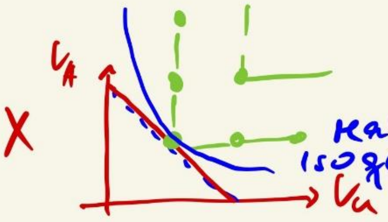
Suche $[v_A; v_K]$ mit X_{max}

v_A und v_K variabel

$K = v_A \cdot q_A + v_K \cdot q_K$

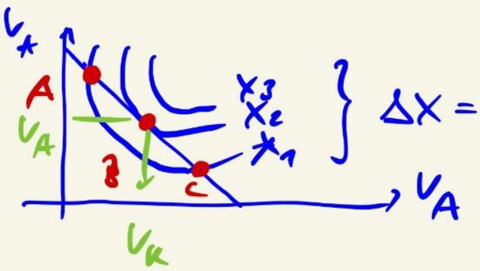


$[v_A; v_K]$ mit $K = const$



→ PF substitutiv Isoquante

→ Limitationale PF Isoquante



$\Delta X = const$ $\quad X_3 = 150$, $X_2 = 100$, $X_1 = 50$

$K(A) = K(B) = K(C)$

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

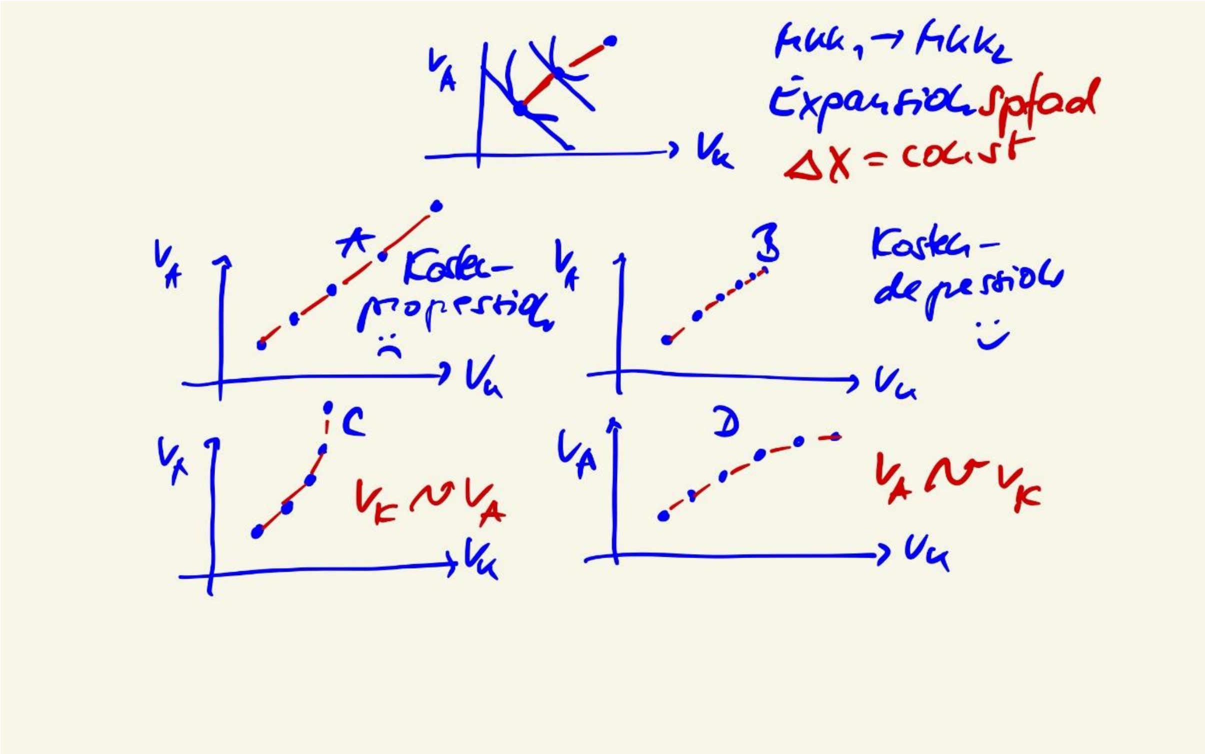
(1) für $X = const \rightarrow K_{min}$

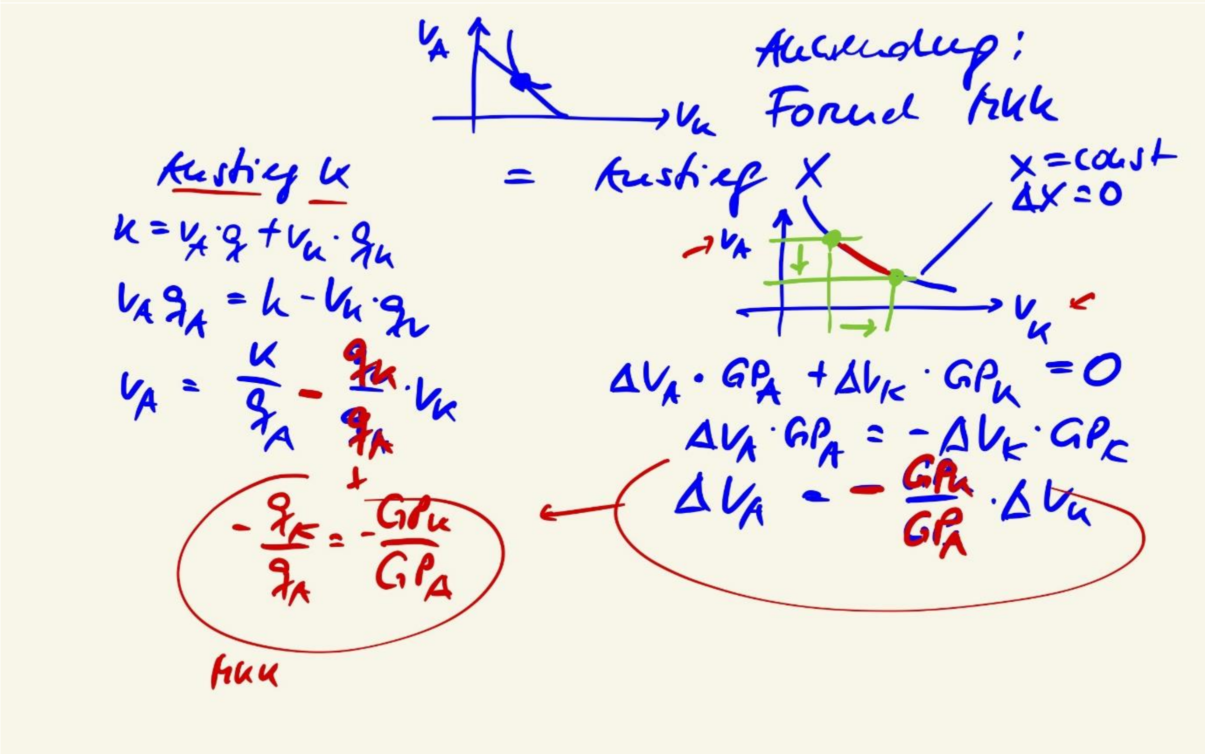
(2) für $K = const \rightarrow X_{max}$

→ Minimalkostenkombination

* MKK

=: ...


MKK1 → MKK2
Expansionspfad
ΔX = const
A
Kostenprogression
B
Kostendegression
C
vK ~ vA
D
vA ~ vK


Anwendung:
Formel MKK
Anstieg K = Anstieg X
x = const
ΔX = 0
K = vA·qA + vK·qK
vA qA = K − vK·qK
vA = K/qA − qK/qA·vK
− qK/qA = − GPK/GPA
MKK
ΔvA · GPA + ΔvK · GPK = 0
ΔvA · GPA = − ΔvK · GPK
ΔvA = − GPK/GPA · ΔvK

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

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

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

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

Konk ↑ → 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 $X = const$:

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

(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