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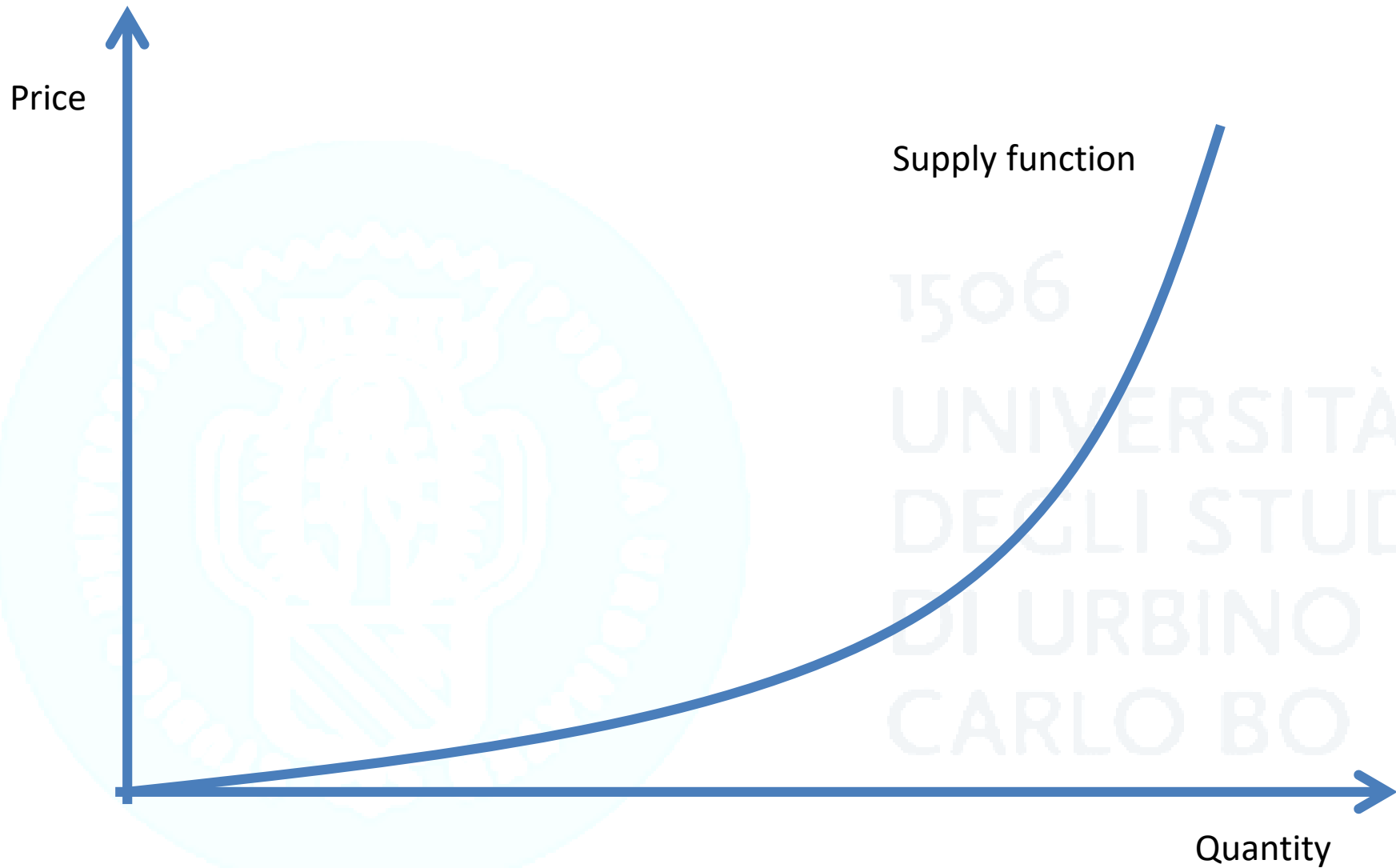
Basic concepts of microeconomics and industrial organization: Supply function and equilibrium

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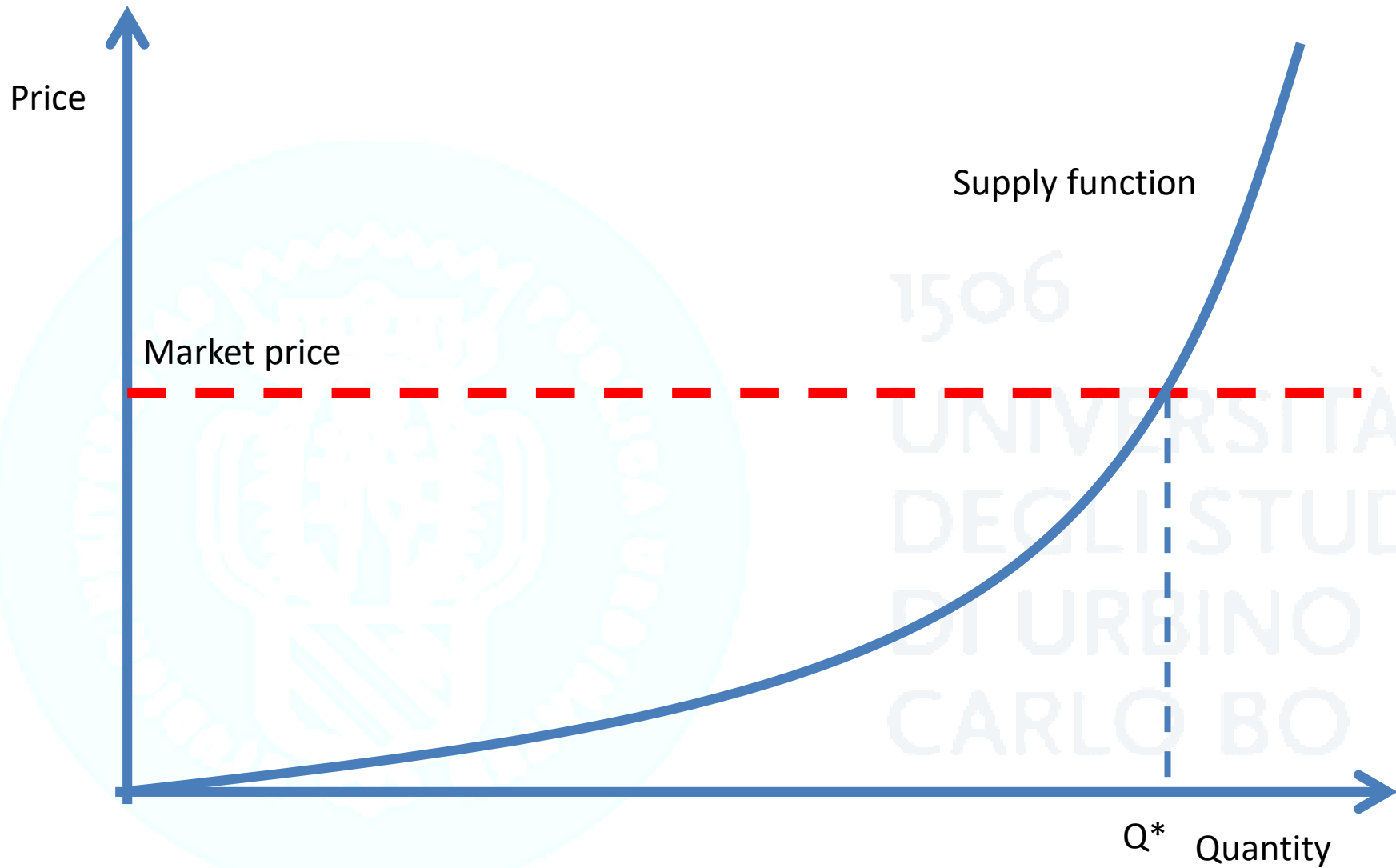
Supply function

- **Supply** indicates the **quantities** of a good or service which the **seller** is **willing** and **able** to **provide** at various **prices**
- **Law of supply** → ceteris paribus, the **quantity** supplied of a commodity will be **larger** at **higher** market **prices** and smaller at lower market prices



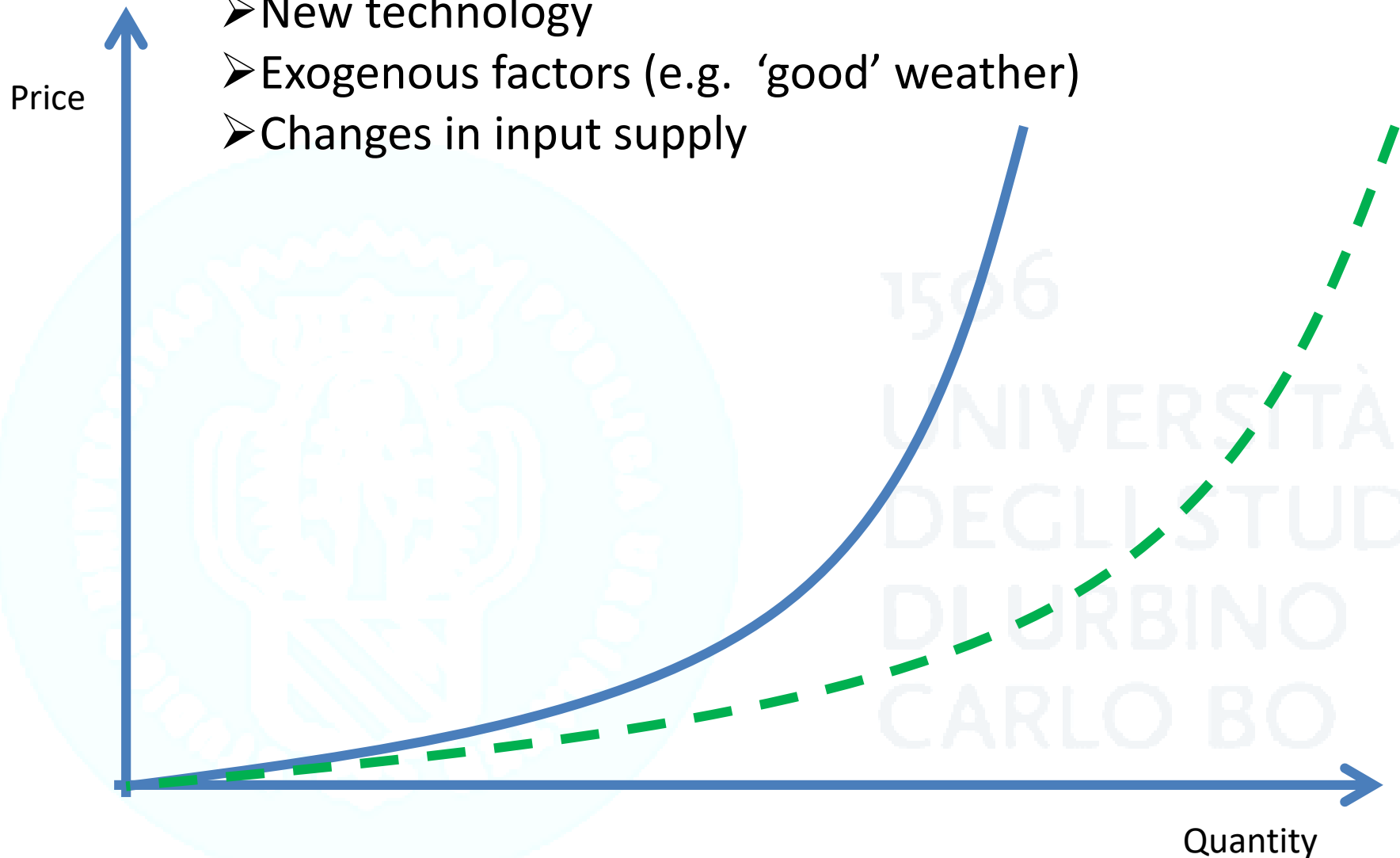
Law of diminishing returns

- The **successive unit of input** does **not** produce the **same** extra **output** as the **previous** one
- Important to **distinguish** between the role played by **diminishing (marginal) returns** and the role played by **returns to scale**



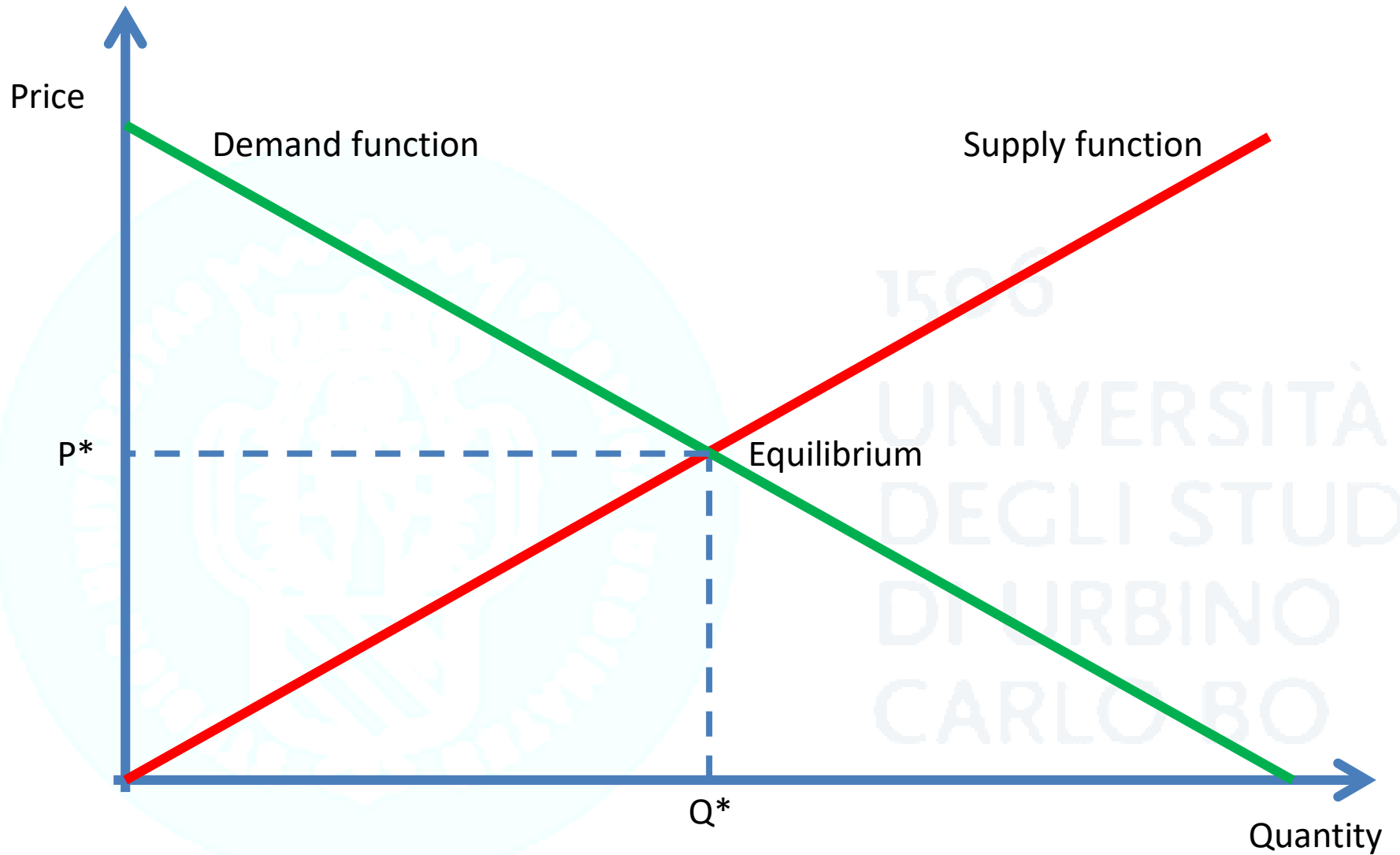
Supply shifts to the right if:

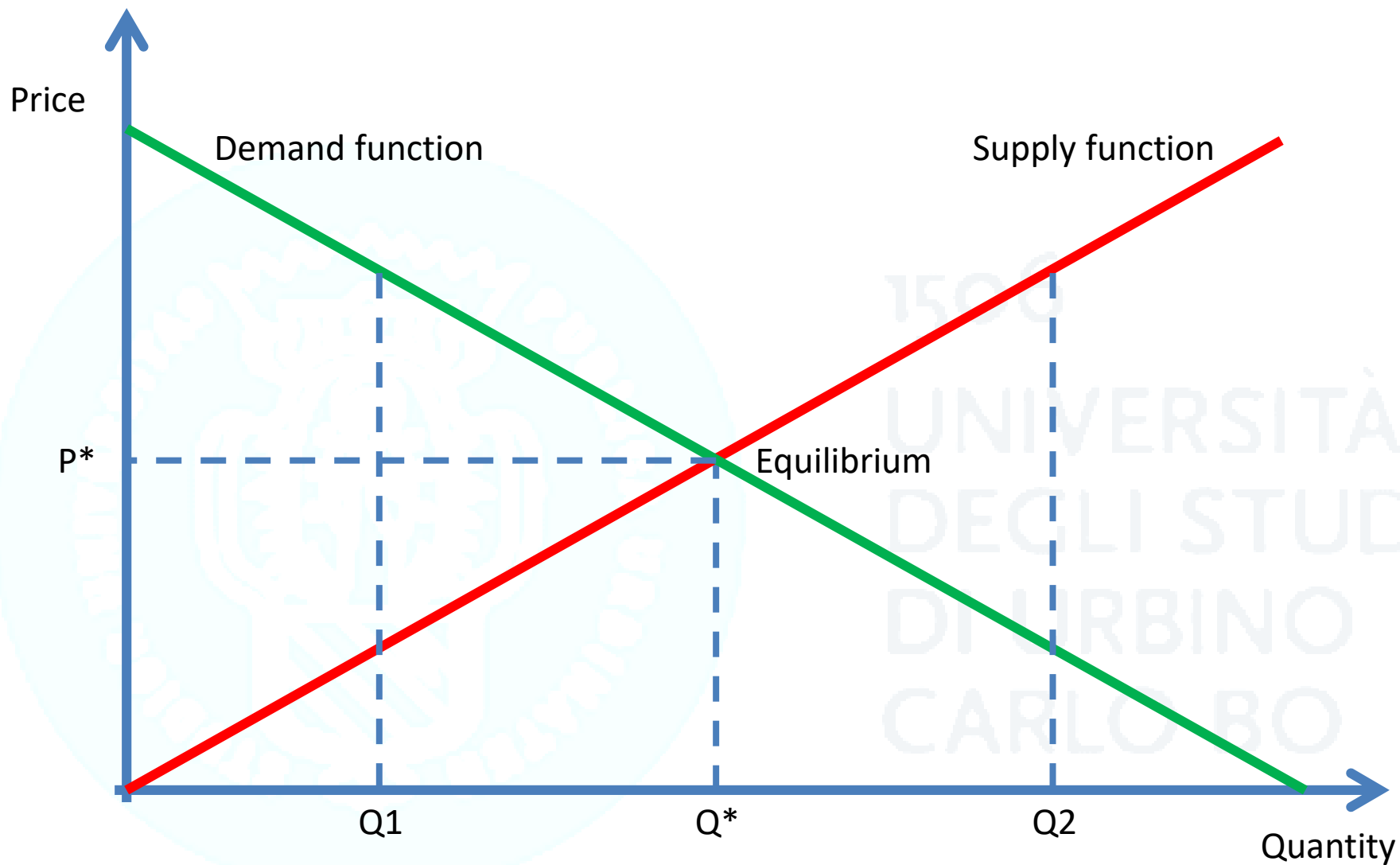
- New discoveries (e.g. gas or oil)
- New technology
- Exogenous factors (e.g. 'good' weather)
- Changes in input supply



Equilibrium in competitive markets

- Assumptions:
 - Large **number of buyers and sellers**
 - **Nobody** can **control** and have an **influence** on **market prices** (consumers and producers are **price-takers**)





Total and marginal revenues

- **Revenues of a firm as a function of prices and quantity**
 - **Total revenues** are given by : $TR(Q)=Q*P(Q)$ where $P(Q)$ is the demand function
 - **Average revenues** are is the average amount (per unit of Q) of money received by the producer from selling a certain quantity $Q \rightarrow AR=TR(Q)/Q=P(Q)$
 - **Marginal revenue** \rightarrow revenue received from selling an additional unit of the good $MR(Q)=dTR/dQ$

