경제수학 제 6 장 최대값, 최소값

Derivatives and Turning Points

• Sign of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ around a turning point:

before at critical value after

- Maximum + 0 –
- Minimum 0 +

Second Derivative of a Function

• After obtaining $\frac{dy}{dx}$ the first derivative

of the function we differentiate that and the result is called the second derivative of the original function

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\right)$$

• Second derivative: is obtained by differentiating a derivative

To Identify Possible Turning Points:

- Differentiate, set $\frac{dy}{dx}$ equal to zero and solve for x
- Find $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ and look at its sign to distinguish a maximum from a minimum
- The first and second order conditions are:

Maximum Minimum

$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$	0	0
$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}$	_	+

변곡점 (Point of Inflexion)

- There is also the possibility that d^2y/dx^2 may be zero
- In this case we have neither a maximum nor a minimum
- Here the curve changes its shape, bending in the opposite direction
- This is called a point of inflexion

Maximum Total Revenue

- For maximum total revenue
- Differentiate the TR function with respect to output, ${\it Q}$
- Set the derivative equal to zero and solve for Q
- Find the second derivative $\frac{d^2 TR}{dQ^2}$ and check that it is negative

Maximum Profit

- For maximum profit, p = TR TC
- Substitute the expressions for TR and TC in the profit function so p = f(Q)
- Differentiate the profit function with respect to output, ${\boldsymbol{Q}}$
- Set the derivative equal to zero and solve for Q
- Find the second derivative $\frac{d^2\pi}{dQ^2}$ and check that it is negative

Minimum Average Cost

• At the minimum point of AC AC = MC

• Marginal Cost intersects Average Cost at the minimum point of the AC curve

Average and Marginal Product of Labor

- When average product is maximized, APL=MPL
- The MPL curve intersects the APL curve at that point
- MPL reaches a maximum at a lower value of L than that where APL is a maximum
- After the maximum of MPL there are diminishing marginal returns, since the marginal product of labor is falling