

Developing character is a process, not a choice

It is difficulties which show what men are.
Therefore when a difficulty falls upon you,
remember that Zeus, like a trainer of wrestlers, has
matched you with a rough young man. For what
purpose? you may say. Why, that you may become
an Olympic conqueror; but it is not accomplished
without sweat.

—Epictetus (55-135 AD). *Discourses and Selected Writings*.



Thinking about average cost (AC)

Profits = revenues – costs

Revenues = $(P)(Q)$ where Q = output and P = output price

Profits = $(P)(Q)$ – costs

Multiply costs by a “fancy” one = $\frac{Q}{Q}$

Profits = $(P)(Q)$ – $(costs) \frac{Q}{Q}$

Profits = $(P)(Q)$ – $\left(\frac{costs}{Q}\right)(Q)$

Note that $\left(\frac{costs}{Q}\right)$ equals average cost (AC)

Thinking about average cost (AC)

Note that $\left(\frac{\text{costs}}{Q}\right)$ equals average cost (AC)

Remember: Profits = $(P)(Q) - \left(\frac{\text{costs}}{Q}\right)(Q)$

Profits = $(P)(Q) - (AC)(Q)$

Profits = $[P - (AC)](Q)$

So long as you can operate producing a level of Q where $AC < P$
(where average cost is less than price) you can make a profit.

Thinking about average variable cost (AVC)

$$\text{Profits} = (P)(Q) - \text{costs}$$

$$\text{Costs} = \textit{variable costs} + \textit{fixed costs}$$

$$\text{Profits} = (P)(Q) - \textit{variable costs} - \textit{fixed costs}$$

$$\text{Profits} = (P)(Q) - VC - FC$$

$$\text{Multiply variable costs by a "fancy" one} = \frac{Q}{Q}$$

$$\text{Profits} = (P)(Q) - (VC) \frac{Q}{Q} - FC$$

$$\text{Profits} = (P)(Q) - \left(\frac{VC}{Q}\right) Q - FC$$

$$\text{Note that } \left(\frac{VC}{Q}\right) = \text{average variable costs}$$

Thinking about average variable cost (AVC)

$$\text{Profits} = (P)(Q) - (AVC) Q - FC$$

$$\text{Profits} = [P - AVC](Q) - FC$$

So long as you can operate at a Q where average variable cost is less than price, you should produce something so that your profits will be greater than $-FC$ (you won't lose more than fixed costs).

If there is no way you can make AVC less than price, you should not produce anything, because your highest possible profits are $-FC$.

Thinking about average variable cost (*AVC*)

Summary: If you can operate at a Q such that

$P > AC$ (average cost less than price)

you will make profits. But regardless of whether profits are positive or negative, you should produce something if you can make

$P > AVC$ (average variable cost less than price)



Average variable cost = variable cost / output = 60/23 = 2.61

Produce wheat?	Nitrogen (lbs / acre)	Wheat yield (bushels / acre)	Average variable Costs (\$ / acre)	Average variable Costs (\$ / bushel)	Average revenues (\$ / acre)	Private profits (\$ / acre)
NO	0.00	0.00	-----	-----	-----	\$ (50.00)
Yes	-	23.00	\$ 2.61	\$ 4.78	\$ 3.00	\$ (41.00)
Yes	10.00	25.00	\$ 2.44	\$ 4.44	\$ 3.00	\$ (36.00)
Yes	20.00	30.50	\$ 2.03	\$ 3.67	\$ 3.00	\$ (20.50)
Yes	30.00	40.00	\$ 1.58	\$ 2.83	\$ 3.00	\$ 7.00
Yes	40.00	55.00	\$ 1.16	\$ 2.07	\$ 3.00	\$ 51.00
Yes	50.00	45.20	\$ 1.44	\$ 2.54	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.60
Yes	60.00	45.15	\$ 1.46	\$ 2.57	\$ 3.00	\$ 19.45



Average cost = total cost / output = 110 / 23 = 4.78

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Average revenue = total revenue / output =
 $(P)(Q)/(Q) = P$, the price, always.

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Profits = (price – average cost)(output) = (3 – 4.78)(23) = -41
 (but when you produce no wheat you have to just know profits = - fixed cost)

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