## MARGINAL ANALYSIS



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derivative of cost $=$ marginal cost
derivative of revenue $=$ marginal revenue
derivative of profit $=$ marginal profit

Suppose the function below shows the cost in dollars to manufacture $x$ portable CD players.

$$
C(x)=-0.0001 x^{2}+20 x+150,000
$$

## What is the fixed cost?

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Fixed cost $=\$ 150,000$

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$C(x)=-0.0001 x^{2}+20 x+150,000$
Fixed cost $=\$ 150,000$
$C(50,000)=-0.0001\left(50,000^{2}\right)+20(50,000)+150,000$
$=\$ 900,000$

## What is the formula for the marginal cost?

$$
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$$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& C(x)=-0.0001 x^{2}+20 x+150,000 \\
& C^{\prime}(x)=\frac{d C}{d x}=-0.0002 x+20 \text { dollars per } C D
\end{aligned}
$$

## What is the marginal cost when $x=50,000 ?$

$$
\begin{aligned}
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## What is the marginal cost when $x=50,000 ?$

$C(x)=-0.0001 x^{2}+20 x+150,000$
$C^{\prime}(x)=\frac{d C}{d x}=-0.0002 x+20$ dollars per $C D$
$C^{\prime}(50,000)=-0.0002(50,000)+20$
$=-10+20=10$ dollars per CD

Use this result to estimate the cost of producing 50,001 CDs.
$C(x)=-0.0001 x^{2}+20 x+150,000$
$C^{\prime}(50,000)=-0.0002(50,000)+20$
$=-10+20=10$ dollars per CD

Use this result to estimate the cost of producing 50,001 CDs.
$C(x)=-0.0001 x^{2}+20 x+150,000$
$C^{\prime}(50,000)=-0.0002(50,000)+20$
$=-10+20=10$ dollars per CD
$C(50,001) \approx C(50,000)+10=\$ 900,010$

## What is the actual cost of producing 50,001 CDs?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& C(x)=-0.0001 x^{2}+20 x+150,000 \\
& C^{\prime}(50,000)=-0.0002(50,000)+20 \\
& =-10+20=10 \text { dollars per CD }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
C(50,001) \approx C(50,000)+10=\$ 900,010
$$

## What is the actual cost of producing 50,001 CDs?

$C(x)=-0.0001 x^{2}+20 x+150,000$
$C^{\prime}(50,000)=-0.0002(50,000)+20$
$=-10+20=10$ dollars per CD
$C(50,001)=-0.0001\left(50,001^{2}\right)+20(50,001)+150,000$
$=\$ 900,009.99 \ldots$

Given the cost and revenue functions below for refurbishing $x$ ipods, find the marginal profit.

$$
C(x)=0.25 x^{2}+40 x+1000 \text { dollars }
$$

$R(x)=80 x$ dollars

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$$
R(x)=80 x \text { dollars }
$$

$$
\text { Profit }=\text { Revenue }- \text { Cost }=R(x)-C(x)
$$

$$
=80 x-\left(0.25 x^{2}+40 x+1000\right)
$$

$$
\Rightarrow P(x)=-0.25 x^{2}+40 x-1000
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$$
\Rightarrow P(x)=-0.25 x^{2}+40 x-1000
$$

$$
P^{\prime}(x)=\frac{d P}{d x}=-0.5 x+40 \frac{\text { dollars }}{\text { ipod }}
$$

What is the marginal profit on refurbishing 20 ipods?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& C(x)=0.25 x^{2}+40 x+1000 \text { dollars } \\
& R(x)=80 x \text { dollars } \\
& \text { Profit }=\text { Revenue }- \text { Cost }=R(x)-C(x) \\
& =80 x-\left(0.25 x^{2}+40 x+1000\right) \\
& \Rightarrow P(x)=-0.25 x^{2}+40 x-1000 \\
& \quad P^{\prime}(x)=\frac{d P}{d x}=-0.5 x+40 \frac{\text { dollars }}{\text { ipod }}
\end{aligned}
$$

## What is the marginal profit on refurbishing 20 ipods?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P^{\prime}(x)=\frac{d P}{d x}=-0.5 x+40 \frac{\text { dollars }}{\text { ipod }} \\
& P^{\prime}(20)=-0.5(20)+40=30 \frac{\text { dollars }}{\text { ipod }}
\end{aligned}
$$

Estimate the profit on refurbishing 21 ipods.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P^{\prime}(x)=\frac{d P}{d x}=-0.5 x+40 \frac{\text { dollars }}{\text { ipod }} \\
& P^{\prime}(20)=-0.5(20)+40=30 \frac{\text { dollars }}{\text { ipod }}
\end{aligned}
$$

Estimate the profit on refurbishing 21 ipods.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P^{\prime}(20)=-0.5(20)+40=30 \frac{\text { dollars }}{\text { ipod }} \\
& P(20)=-0.25\left(20^{2}\right)+40(20)-1000=-300 \text { dollars } \\
& P(21) \approx-300+30=-270 \text { dollars }
\end{aligned}
$$

## What is the actual profit on refurbishing 21 ipods?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P^{\prime}(20)=-0.5(20)+40=30 \frac{\text { dollars }}{\text { ipod }} \\
& P(20)=-0.25\left(20^{2}\right)+40(20)-1000=-300 \text { dollars } \\
& P(21) \approx-300+30=-270 \text { dollars }
\end{aligned}
$$

## What is the actual profit on refurbishing 21 ipods?

$$
P^{\prime}(20)=-0.5(20)+40=30 \frac{\text { dollars }}{\text { ipod }}
$$

$P(20)=-0.25\left(20^{2}\right)+40(20)-1000=-300$ dollars

$$
P(21)=-0.25\left(21^{2}\right)+40(21)-1000=-270.25 \text { dollars }
$$

