

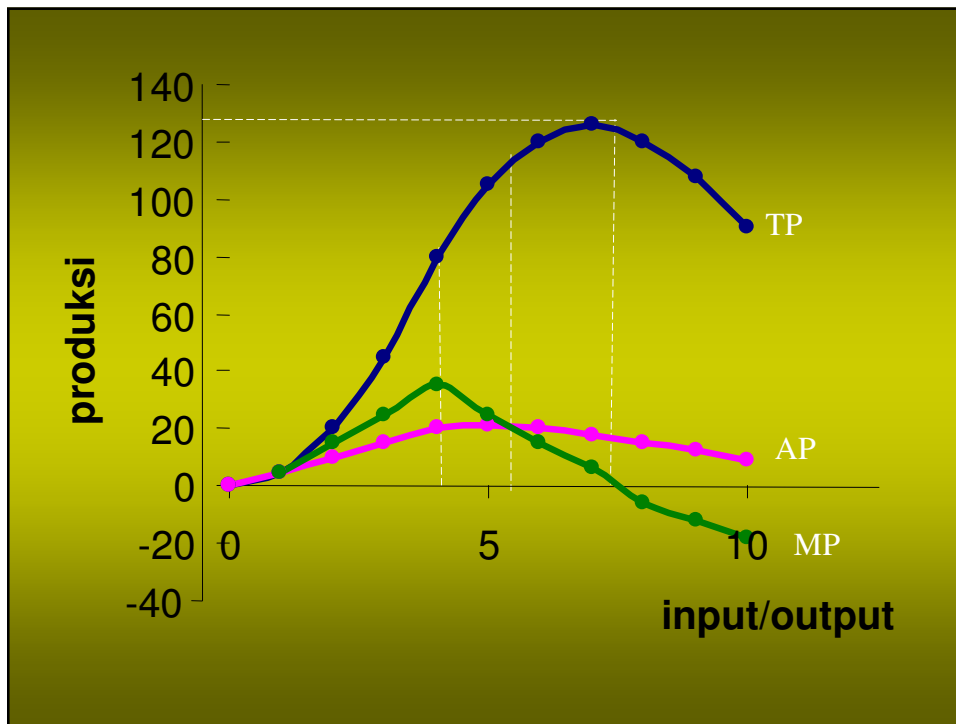
# TEORI PRODUKSI

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## PENGERETIAN DAN TEORI PRODUKSI

Produksi dengan satu input variabel :

TK	Q = TP	AP	MP
1	5		
2	20		
3	45		
4	80		
5	105		
6	120		
7	126		
8	120		
9	108		
10	90		



Produksi dengan dua vektor produksi variabel

Capital (K)	6	10	24	31	36	40	39	Output (Q)
	5	12	28	36	40	42	40	
	4	12	28	36	40	40	36	
	3	10	23	33	36	36	33	
	2	7	28	28	30	30	28	
	1	3	8	12	14	14	12	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Labor (L)							

# isoquan

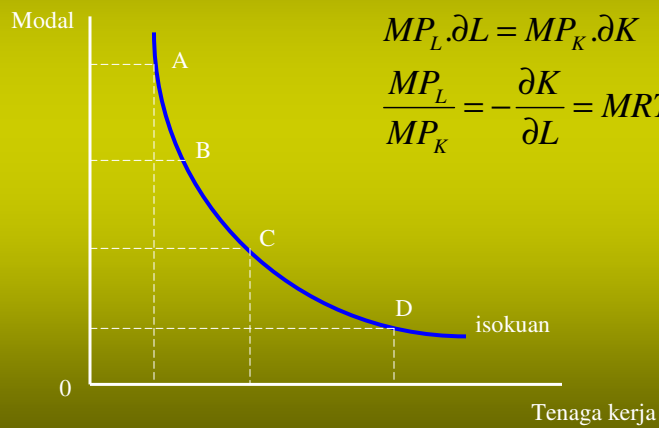
Asumsi-asumsi :

1. Konveksitas :

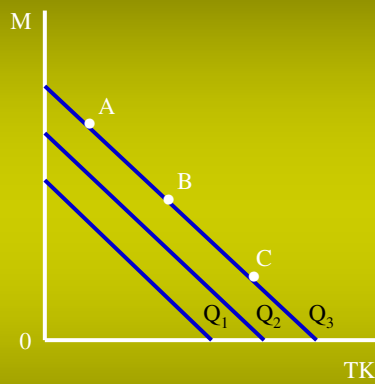
$$(MP_L \cdot \partial L) + (MP_K \cdot \partial K) = 0$$

$$MP_L \cdot \partial L = MP_K \cdot \partial K$$

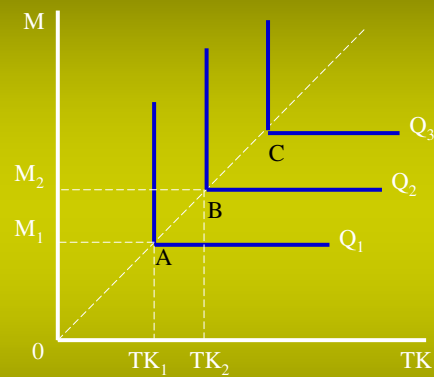
$$\frac{MP_L}{MP_K} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial L} = MRTS_{LK}$$



2. Penurunan nilai MRTS

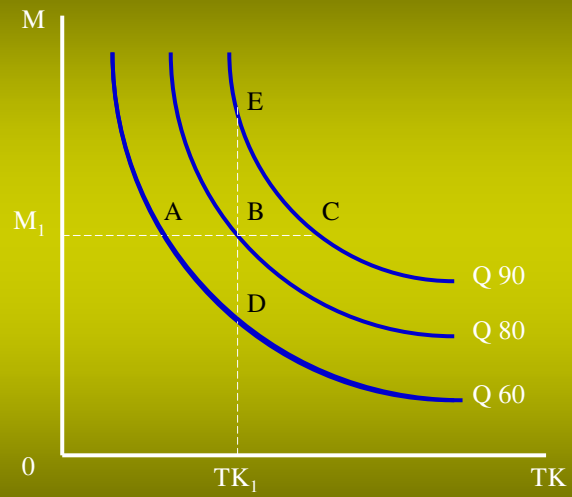


Faktor Produksi  
Substitusi Sempurna

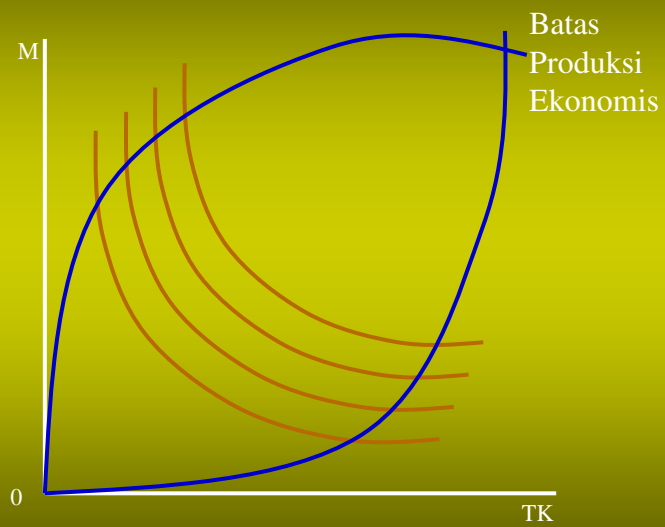


Faktor Produksi  
Proporsional Tetap

### 3. The Law of Diminishing Return



### Relevance Range of Production

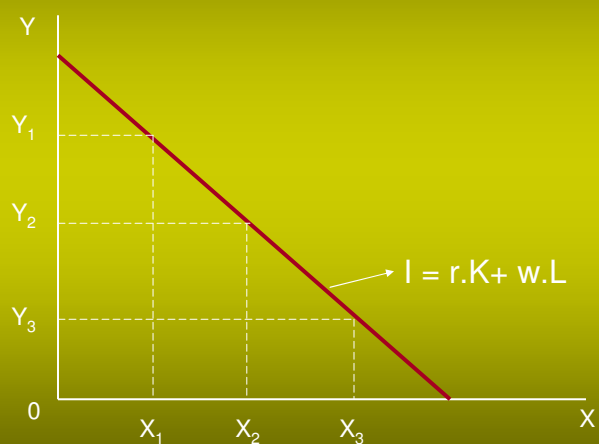


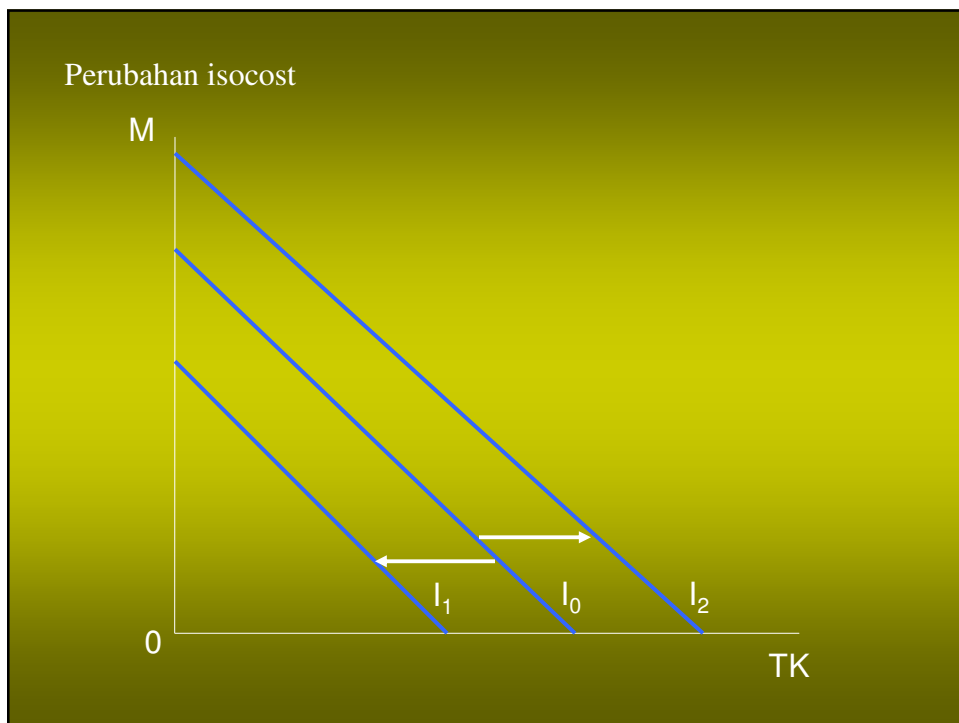
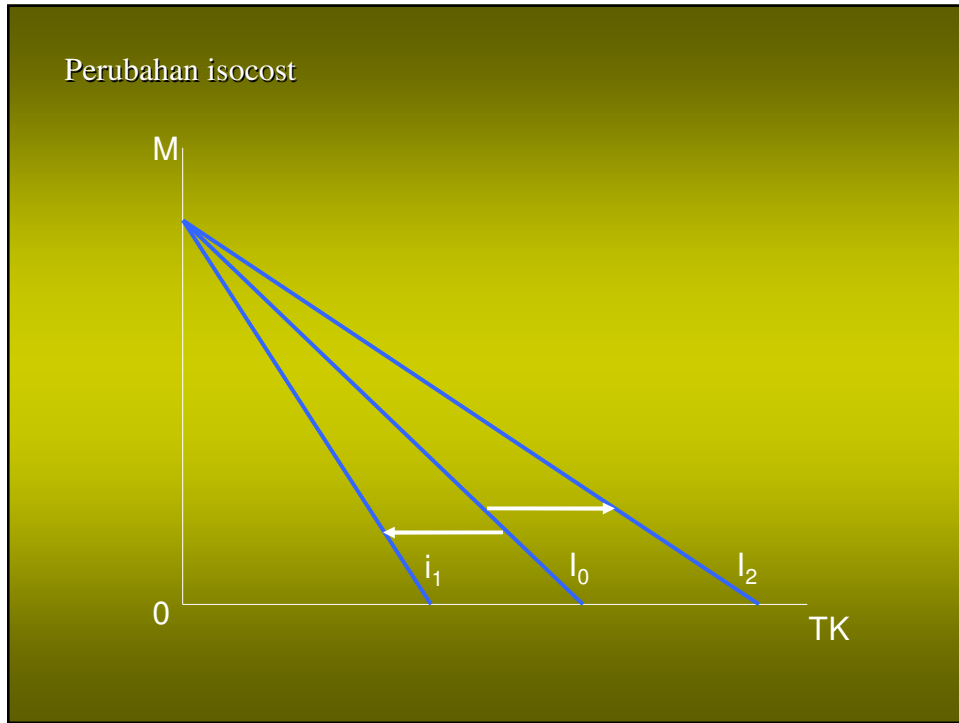
Perubahan output karena perubahan skala penggunaan produksi (return to scale) :

1. Increasing return to scale.
2. Constant return to scale.
3. Decreasing return to scale.

### GARIS ANGGARAN PRODUKSI (ISOCOST)

Budget Line (BL) =  $r.K + w.L$





## KESEIMBANGAN PRODUSEN

