

# Chapter 18

## Production Costs and revenue



SdP

### Expenses

Firms incur expenses when they produce goods and services. These expenses are called COSTS.

### You will learn:

How to calculate:

Fixed Costs  
Variable Costs  
Total Costs  
Average Costs  
Total Revenue  
Profit and Loss

### Fixed Costs

These costs remain exactly the same whatever the level of output. Fixed costs will still have to be run, if the firm produces nothing.

e.g.: rent, business rates, advertising, insurance premiums and interest payments

### Variable Costs

These production costs that do vary with output. If a firm produces more output, variable costs will increase. If a company produces nothing, variable costs will be zero.

e.g.: raw materials, packaging and fuel

### Total Costs

$$= TFC + TVC$$



### Average Costs



### Short-Run Costs

Costs that vary with output in the short run.

### Long-Run Costs

Costs that vary with output in the long run.

### Long-Run Costs

Costs that vary with output in the long run.



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SdP



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How to calculate:

Fixed Costs

Variable Costs

Total Costs

Average Costs

Total Revenue

Profit and Loss



## Expenses

Firms incurs expenses when they produce goods and services. These expenses are called **COSTS**.



## Fixed Costs

These costs remain exactly the same whatever the level of output. Fixed costs will still have to be met if the firm produces nothing.

e.g.: rent, business rates, advertising, insurance premiums and interest payments.

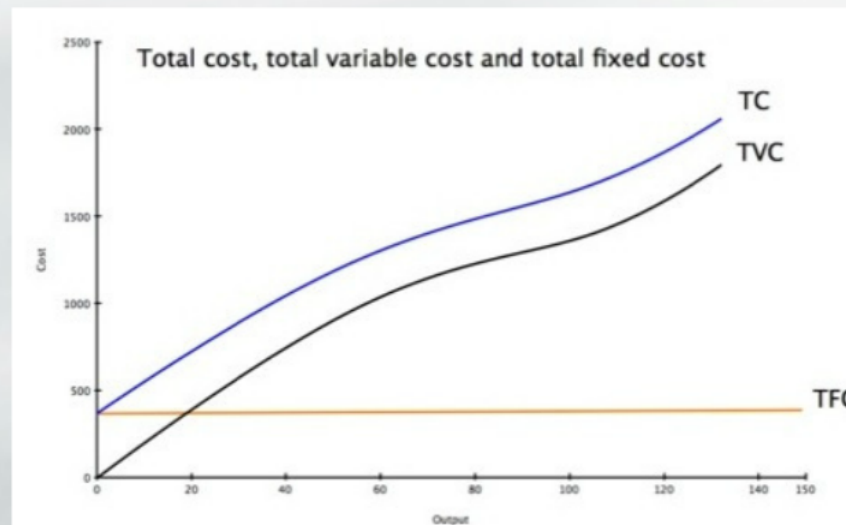
## Variable Costs

Those production costs that do vary with output. If a firm produces more output, variable costs will increase. If a company produces nothing, variable costs will be zero.

e.g.: raw materials, packaging and fuel.



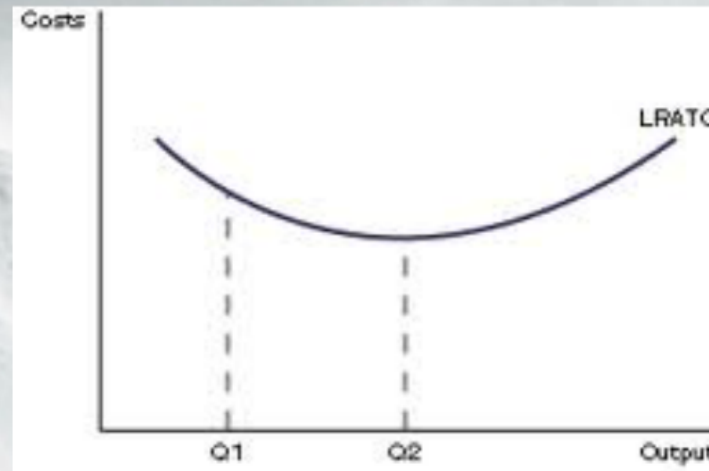
# Total Costs

$$= \text{TFC} + \text{TVC}$$


- Total Fixed Cost (TFC): Costs that must be paid even if output is 0 and do not vary with changes in short-run
- Total Variable Cost (TVC): costs that changes with the level of output

# Average Costs

$$AC = \frac{\text{Total Cost}}{\text{Quantity produced}}$$



**The average cost is the cost of producing a single unit of output.**



# Total Revenue

$$= \text{Price} \times \text{Quantity}$$

The amount of money a firm receives from selling its output.

# Profit and Loss

$$= \text{Total Revenue} - \text{Total Costs}$$

One of the main reasons shy firms calculate their costs and revenue is to work out the *profit* or *loss* made.



# Any Questions?



Pause for an exercise

Question 2, page 81, text book

**HOMEWORK**

Economics in practice, page 81, text book