

Derivative Applications

3.2 – Marginal Average Cost, Revenue, & Profit

Average Cost, Average Revenue & Average Profit

These are often useful to calculate the average cost per unit, the average revenue per unit, and the average profit per unit, denoted by $AC(x)$, $AR(x)$, and $AP(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Average Cost} \\ AC(x) &= \frac{C(x)}{x} \end{aligned}$$

Ex: If $AC(45 \text{ sneakers}) = \30 .

When the 45th pair of sneakers has been produced, the average cost is \$30 per pair of sneakers.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Average Revenue} \\ AR(x) &= \frac{R(x)}{x} \end{aligned}$$

Ex: If $AR(45 \text{ sneakers}) = \100 .

When the 45th pair of sneakers has been produced, the average revenue is \$100 per pair of sneakers.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Average Profit} \\ AP(x) &= \frac{P(x)}{x} \end{aligned}$$

Ex: If $AP(45 \text{ sneakers}) = \70 .

When the 45th pair of sneakers has been produced, the average profit is \$70 per pair of sneakers.

Marginal Average Cost

The marginal average cost reveals how much the average cost of producing an item is changing at any given moment.

$$MAC(x) = \left(\frac{C(x)}{x} \right)'$$

Ex: If $MAC(45 \text{ sneakers}) = -\3 .

When the 45th pair of sneakers has been produced, the average cost is decreasing by \$3 per pair of sneakers.

Marginal Average Revenue

The marginal average revenue reveals how much the average revenue from producing an item is changing at any given moment.

$$MAR(x) = \left(\frac{R(x)}{x} \right)'$$

Ex: If $MAR(45 \text{ sneakers}) = \2

When the 45th pair of sneakers has been produced, the average revenue is increasing by \$2 per pair of sneakers.

Marginal Average Profit

The marginal average profit reveals how much the average profit from producing an item is changing at any given moment.

$$MAP(x) = \left(\frac{P(x)}{x} \right)'$$

Ex: If $MAP(45 \text{ sneakers}) = \5

When the 45th pair of sneakers has been produced, the average profit is increasing by \$5 per pair of sneakers.

