Final Exam Review

Unit 4 – Modeling a Business

Supply & Demand

Situation #1: Price = \$3



If an item is priced too low, manufacturers won't be able to meet the demand. (This is bad because they're not making as much money as they could be making). This is called a shortage.

Supply & Demand

Situation #2: Price = \$7



If an item is priced too high, manufacturers will have too much of that item and will not be able to sell it. (This is bad because they wasted money creating unwanted products) This is called a surplus.

Supply & Demand

Situation #3: Price = \$6



When the supply and demand functions intersect, everyone is happy. ⁽²⁾ This is called equilibrium.

- <u>Variable expenses</u>: exact amount is unknown. Variable expenses depend on the number of items produced.
- <u>Fixed expenses</u>: exact amount is known and does not rely on the number of items produced.
- Total Expense equation:
 - Total Expenses = Fixed Expenses + Variable Expenses
- The <u>revenue</u> is the income a business receives from selling its product.
 - *R*evenue = *p*rice of the product x *q*uantity of products sold
- When revenue = expenses, that is your breakeven point.

Example:

The art students have researched all of their potential expenses for their assigned projects. The fixed expenses are \$17,600. The labor and materials required for each item produced costs \$7.53. Represent the total expenses as a function of the quantity produced, q.

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total expenses = variable expenses + fixed expenses
total expenses = variable expenses + $17,600
total expenses = ($7.53 \times q) + $17,600
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Example:

Raymond Ski Supply manufactures hand warmers for skiers. Their expense function is E = 1.18q + 12,000. Find the cost of producing 50,000 pairs of hand warmers.

E = 1.18q + 12,000E = 1.18(50,000) + 12,000E = \$71,000

Example:

Wally's Widget World created a monthly expense equation, E = 1.10q + 4,200. Wally's Widget World plans to sell its widgets to retailers at a wholesale price of \$2.50 each.

a) What is its revenue function?

Revenue = price x quantity R = 2.50q

Example:

Wally's Widget World created a monthly expense equation, E = 1.10q + 4,200. Wally's Widget World plans to sell its widgets to retailers at a wholesale price of \$2.50 each.

b) How many widgets must be sold to reach the breakeven point?

$$E = R$$

1.10q + 4,200 = 2.50q
4,200 = 1.40q
3,000 = q

Break-Even Analysis

When the revenue function is a **quadratic function**, you need to use the **quadratic formula** to solve for the breakeven points.

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$



Break-Even Analysis

Example: Determine the prices at the breakeven points for a certain product.

Expense FunctionRevenue FunctionE = -3,500q + 238,000 $R = -500q^2 + 30,000q$ E = R $-3,500q + 238,000 = -500q^2 + 30,000q$ $500q^2 + -33,500q + 238,000 = 0$

Now use the quadratic formula to solve for *q*.



Mathematically Modeling a Business

<u>Example</u>: Determine the expense, *E* for production of an item when the price *p*, is \$60 given E = 50q + 80,000 and q = 80p + 100,000.

<i>p</i> = \$60;	q = 80p + 100,000	E = 50q + 80,000
E = 50q + 80,000	q = 80 <mark>(60)</mark> + 100,000	E = 50(148,000) + 80,000
q = 80p + 100,000	<i>q</i> = 4800 + 100,000	E = 7,400,000 + 80,000
· · ·	<i>q</i> = 148,000	<i>E</i> = 7,480,000