

Jakarta, 07 February 2013

The United States of America Ambassador for Indonesia
Jl. Merdeka Selatan
Jakarta

Subject: **Request for Cooperation in Publishing Text Books in MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function**

Dear Sir,

Herewith I would like to introduce myself (see my curriculum vitae enclosed) and later build a cooperation with an expert of your citizens in publishing some text books in Economics. I need your help to relate me with an expert or some experts in the field of Managerial Economics and/or Transportation Economics and the relationship between both disciplines. The books will be published in the of two authors, I and that expert.

Actually I have published three text books in Microeconomics almost at the same time to be used for different strata of education in Indonesian language. The three text books are basically same, just different in their version (adjusted to the strata: Diploma III, S₁, S₂ and S₃). The three books are:

1. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi
(MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function)
2. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi
(MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Non-Estimation Function)
3. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi dalam Bisnis Transportasi dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi
(MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION: Application of Microeconomic Concepts in Transportation Business Using Non-Estimation Function)

or

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION

Initially the three books will be sent at once to be translated into and published in English. However, considering there is no relationship that has been built before, I only send the draft of one book titled MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Frankly speaking, I admit that, as the author, I have limitation of knowledge in making the text book optimally. Therefore, it need refinement carried out by the co-author who has agreed with this cooperation. However, this book has some advantages that can be seen in the BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE TEXT BOOKS below.

That is my introduction to build a cooperation, hoping that there will be positive response from the expert you have appointed. We expect this book will give contribution to the development of education and knowledge, especially in Managerial Economics of Transportation as a new interdisciplinary subject.

I look forward to hearing from you soon. Thank you.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Amrizal', written in a cursive style.

(Amrizal)

Encl: 1 (one) set of book draft titled
MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BOOKS

Text book 1

The main idea of this book is based on the workshop on “The Materials of Economics” held in April and May 1978 in Faculty of Economics Gajah Mada University (cited in a book titled *Pengantar Ekonomika* written by **Prof. Ace Partadiredja, MSc, Ph.D.**). The workshop was attended by representatives of Faculty of Economics across Indonesia, and even some guests from Rockefeller Foundation, University of The Philippines and Kasetsart University Thailand. It concluded what and how far the material of Microeconomics should be given, whether for introductory, intermediate, or advanced level. It determined the specifications, limitations, and scope of economic disciplines, and it also had various types of teachers from universities who introduced economic science to various students.

Based on this workshop, the writer tries to track the economic science and distinguishes the materials that deserve explanation. The writer has narrowed the scope (differentiating between micro and macro economics). Text book 1 titled **MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function** is composed using “Statistical Functions of Estimation Result”, where the functions used in both the calculation and analysis should be estimated or regressed first with the resulted calculation, i.e. “fraction”. Text book 1 is aimed for those who have mastered the theory and concepts of “**Pure Microeconomics (Managerial Economics)**” and are able to proficiently use calculator or Mathematical and Statistical analysis, because the users will be the evaluators on this book by presenting “three main elements of scope” as follows:

- (1) Consumer behaviour, including demand theory, cardinal utility theory with “marginal utility approach” and ordinal utility theory with “Indifference curve approach” (already theoretized by experts, resulting in a consumption triangle meant by Slutsky's theorem or “Hicks Decomposition” using equation $TE = SE + IE$)
- (2) Producer behaviour, including supply theory, production theory with one input “The law of Diminishing Return” and production theory with two inputs or Isoquant production theory with “Isoquant production curve approach” (already theoretized by experts), resulting in a production triangle using equation $TO = SE + OE$)
- (3) Market equilibrium behaviour, including cost theory and short term control of input prices, revenue theory and short term and long term control of production output, and functions of short term and long term profit (already theoretized by experts): i.e. defining functional formulation of profit function with aggregate production cost: $\pi = [R_a(Q_a) + R_b(Q_b)] - [a + bQ_a]$, where $Q = Q_a + Q_b$.

Those three main elements must be absolutely presented or made if we want to publish a “perfect text book, where the writer must share the same perception about the scope of discussion” inspired by the experts who have composed it, at least to “meet what is meant by the last definition from the experts who have implicitly theoretized this

science.” In the writer’s opinion, there is a sub-section [quoted: “**already theoretized by experts**”] in each of the three main elements of the scope of discussion neglected by the current experts when they write such text books. To make a book perfect, we should meet those three main elements by focusing on the case of Two Commodities (two products or inputs):

- (1) First, Consumer Behaviour Theory on Two Commodities “Indifference curve approach” through a combination of two individual functions: cardinal utility theory “marginal utility approach” and **the effort to prove the formation of consumption triangle on the curve** mentioned in Slutsky’s theorem (or Hicks Decomposition) with the equation: $TE = SE + IE$ which is related to demand function.
- (2) Second, Behaviour Theory on Two Factor Inputs “Isoquant Production Curve Approach” through a combination of two individual functions: production theory one input “The law of Diminishing Return” and **the effort to prove the formation of production triangle on the curve** mentioned in Isoquant Production’s theorem with the equation: $TO = SE + OE$ which is related to supply function.
- (3) Third, Market Equilibrium Behaviour “Long Term Profit Function with Aggregate Production Cost” through controlling inputs price of production cost or controlling production output “Interaction between Estimation Result Function: changing the form of function, substitution process” and **the effort to prove the origin of theory formulation that builds the functional form of profit function with (aggregate) production cost** which is related to estimation result functions Consumer Behaviour on Two Commodities and Producer Behaviour Theory on Two Factor Inputs.

The advantages of text book 1 are: (1) The involvement of the writer in thinking about something never made by current experts through reviving the inspiration from experts in the old time, and (2) The effort to prove the formation of both consumption triangle and production triangle on the curve and the effort to prove the origin of theory formulation that builds the functional form of profit function with (aggregate) production cost as theoretized by the respective experts for the three main elements discussed above, are new color in a text book which is very unfrequently published, “**new solution**” that contains **new innovation** or “**theoretical refinement**” in the pure “Micro-Economy (or Managerial Economy)”.

Considering the limited number of original data and the various functional forms of functions for each chapter, it is difficult to imagine that this text book will finish in a relatively short time. Pasalnya The writing process of this book uses data tabulation (**original data** only in **Table 1 dan Table 2**, quoted from Ace Partadiredja., “*Pengantar Ekonomika*”, FE UGM, 3rd ed., 1982). The original data is “**expanded/developed/enriched**” until it can become 10 tables from the tabulation of teens of columns, 19 Empirical Functions of Estimation Results and 35 curves from mathematical calculation (for the case of one and two commodities/inputs) which will be described in detail.

The first step in this book the “formation of several functions of estimation results for short term and long term functions for the case of **One Commodity** (one product or

input)” as many as 19 items, and directly mathematically calculated to build microeconomical curves suitable with the chapter. In the second step, several estimation result for long term function for **Two Commodities** (two products or inputs) is formed, which are 3 in number, and directly mathematically calculated using **Lagrange Multiplier Function**. In the third step, there is an “Interaction Among Estimation Result Functions” to build a profit function for **One Commodity** (2 items) and **Two Commodities** (1 item) either short term or long term. All the steps have been classified into three: I. TRANSFORMATION MODEL divided into the Form of Estimation Result Function and Interaction Among Estimation Result Functions, II. ESTIMATION RESULT OF SEVERAL FUNCTIONS: Short Term Estimation Result “One Commodity” and Long Term Estimation Result “Two Commodities” III. CALCULATION RESULT “Interaction Among Estimation Result Functions” presented in the form of: Consumer Behaviour “Indifference Curve Approach”, Producer Behaviour “Isoquant Production Approach”, Production Cost, Total Revenue and Market Equilibrium Behaviour “Profit Analysis” for: the case of Horizontal Demand Curve and the case of Vertical Demand Curve.

Considering the materials presented in this book is “**very complicated**”, especially in the use of Estimation Result Functions, the use of mathematical calculation “Lagrange Multiplier Function” to make curve relevant with the chapter plus **new solutions presented by the author**, it is difficult to decide “Who are the target of these books, and students in what education level will need them”.

The author just hopes text book 1 “**be reviewed thoroughly**” to determine the correctness of **the new solution** the author presented. Consequently, the author will kindly accept any correction in this book. In the other hand, if the new solution is **correct**, the author hopes it can be used for scientific communities and give contribution to “Education and Science Development” in general, and especially to students that need it.

PERSOALAN YANG MENONJOL (Protruding Issue)

PART I "CONSUMER'S BEHAVIOUR":

LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER FUNCTION: Indifference Curve "Slutsky's theorem and Hicks Decomposition with Demand curve"

EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi (MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function)

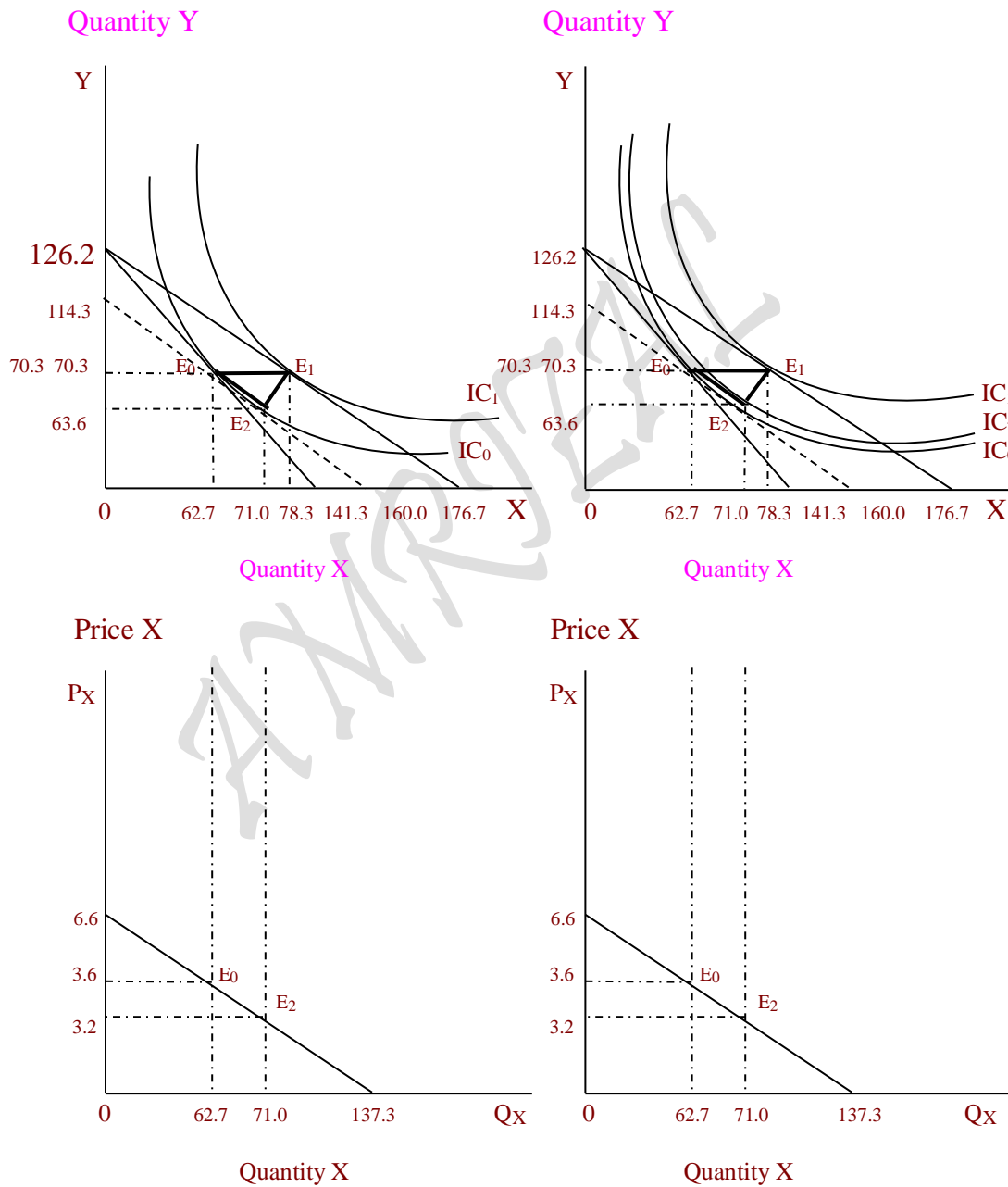


Figure 1: Indifference Curve, Slutsky's Theorem: $TE = SE + IE$ and demand Curve
D: $P_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x$

Figure 2: Indifference Curve, Hicks De-Composition: $TE = SE + IE$. and demand Curve
D: $P_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x$

Konsep teori tentang perilaku konsumen (consumer's behaviour) yang berhubungan dengan teori permintaan merupakan Slutsky's Theorem, dilengkapi oleh JR Hicks atau disebut sebagai Hicks Decomposition (Similarly by Slutsky's Theorem). Teori ini dikenal sebagai **The Ordinal Utility Theory** melalui **Indifference Curve Approach**. Konsep The Ordinal Utility Theory merupakan hasil penggabungan dua buah fungsi yang berasal Teori Guna Kardinal (**The Cardinal Utility Theory**) untuk masing-masingnya disebut sebagai perilaku konsumen yang mengkonsumsi satu macam barang (one commodity) dan pendekatan yang dilakukan dalam teori ini adalah Pendekatan Guna Marginal (**Marginal Utility Approach**)¹⁾, yang sangat berhubungan sekali dengan konsep permintaan dengan pendugaan bentuk fungsi untuk masing-masingnya sebagai: TU, MU dan D: $P_X(Q_X) = \text{Short-Run Demand Function}$.

The Ordinal Utility Theory disebut juga sebagai fungsi permintaan terhadap dua barang (two commodity) yang berhubungan langsung dengan Demand Elasticity dan **The Cardinal Utility Theory** untuk kedua komoditi yang dikonsumsi atau melalui **Penggabungan dua Fungsi Utilitas (The Merging Two Utility Function)**, dimana terdapat asumsi yang menyatakan $TU = BL$ secara murni. Hubungan dan keterkaitan antar kurva antara Indifference Curve dengan demand Curve menurut infirasi ahlinya ditandai dengan terbentuknya sebuah segitiga utilitas" dengan persamaan: $TE = SE + IE$ (Total Effect = Substitution Effect + Income Effect), yang dapat diperhitungkan dengan menggunakan "**Lagrange Multiplier Function**" dengan hasil perhitungan sebagai berikut^{λ)}:

$$Z = U(X, Y) - \lambda (B - XP_X - YP_Y)$$

$$Z = 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} + \lambda (464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y)$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} TU: \quad U &= U(X, Y) && (\dots\dots\dots\text{Estimate Function}) \\ &= \delta X^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha} \\ &= 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BL: \quad B &= XP_X + YP_Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = a_0/2 X + b_0/2 Y \\ 464.873201 &= 3.2892089 X + 3.6829259 Y \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \delta X^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha} + \lambda \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 X - b_0/2 Y \} \\ &= 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} - \lambda (464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) \end{aligned}$$

¹⁾ Konsep Marginal Utility Approach dapat digunakan untuk menganalisa permintaan konsumen, sebagaimana perusahaan yang selalu berusaha memperoleh Utilitas Total yang maksimum dari pendapatannya. Dalam analisa utilitas, diasumsikan pula berlakunya "*The law of Diminishing Marginal Utility*" (sebagai Hukum Gossen I), yaitu makin banyak suatu barang dikonsumsi, maka nilai tingkat konsumsi tertentu semakin menurun, Utilitas Marginal yang diperoleh dari setiap satuan tambahan barang yang dikonsumsi. Prinsip untuk memaksimalkan utilitas konsumen ialah bahwa dengan pendapatannya yang tertentu konsumen akan membeli sejumlah barang-barang dan jasa-jasa dimana utilitas marginalnya suatu barang adalah sama dengan utilitas marginal barang lainnya seharga sama. Mengenai Konsep Marginal Utility Approach tidak dibahas didalam surat ini, akan tetapi didalam Lampiran perhitungan dijelaskan secara terperinci (lihat hal 16-19)

^{λ)} Computation's Enclosure in Consumer's Behaviour , Page 16-36

1). Total Utility TU: $Z = 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} + \lambda (464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 465.915159$

Lagrange Multiplier functions TU, assumption P_X and P_Y constant

Optimal Solution: $X_0 = 62.6667404$
 $Y_0 = 70.2564223$
 $\lambda = 0.99412865$
 $Z_{\max} = 465.915159$ ($Z_{\max} = U_0$)

Slope of IC: $dY/dX = -U_X/U_Y = -0.8931$

Slope of BL: $dY/dX = -P_X/P_Y = -0.8931$

MRS_{XY} : Slope of IC = Slope of BL
 $(-MU_X/MU_Y) = (-P_X/P_Y)$
 $-U_X/U_Y = -P_X/P_Y = 0.8931$

2). Total Utility TU: $Z = 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} + \lambda (464.873201 - 2.6313671 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 513.959336$

Lagrange Multiplier functions TU, assumption P_X down 20 % from 3.2892089 to 2.6313671

Optimal Solution: $X_1 = 78.3334266$
 $Y_1 = 70.2564223$ ($Y_0 = Y_1$)
 $\lambda = 1.09664107$
 $Z_{\max} = 513.959336$ ($Z_{\max} = U_1$)

Slope of IC: $dY/dX = -U_X/U_Y = -0.7145$

Slope of BL: $dY/dX = -P_X/P_Y = -0.7145$

MRS_{XY} : Slope of IC = Slope of BL
 $(-MU_X/MU_Y) = (-P_X/P_Y)$
 $-U_X/U_Y = -P_X/P_Y = 0.7145$

3). Total Budget B: $Z = 2.6313671 X + 3.6829259 Y + \lambda [465.915159 - 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}] = 421.080142$

Lagrange Multiplier functions BL, The Compensated of Budget Line

Optimal Solution: $X_2 = 70.9540827$
 $Y_2 = 63.6379633$
 $\lambda = 0.91114534$
 $Z_{\min} = 421.080142$ ($Z_{\max} = B_1$)

Slope of IC: $dY/dX = -U_X/U_Y = -0.7145$

Slope of BL: $dY/dX = -P_X/P_Y = -0.7145$

MRS_{XY} : Slope of IC = Slope of BL
 $(-MU_X/MU_Y) = (-P_X/P_Y)$
 $-U_X/U_Y = -P_X/P_Y = 0.7145$

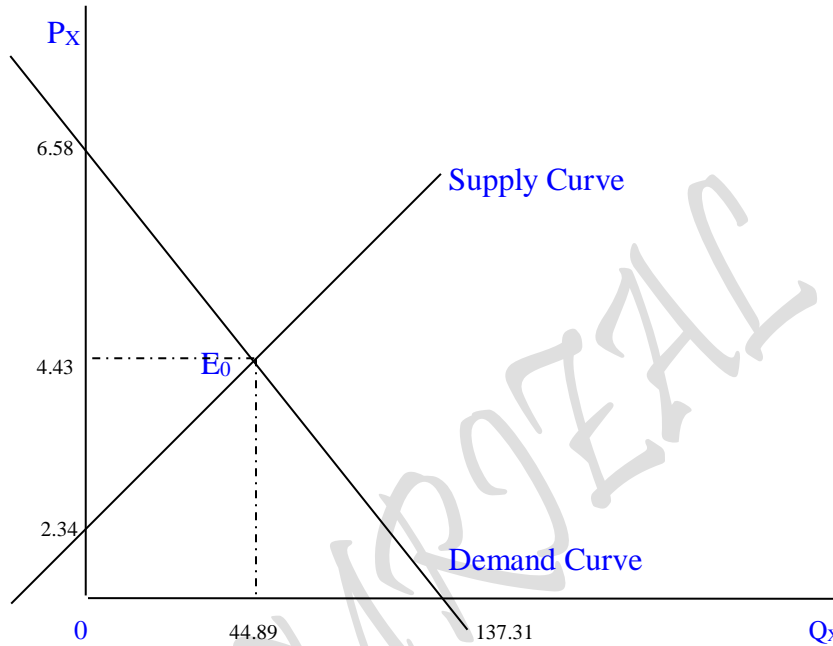
4). Demand Curve D: $P_X = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_{DX}$

The Price Function at utility (One Commodity) Product X (Cardinal Utility Theory):

$P_X = f(Q_{DX})$, $P_X = a_0 + a_1 Q_{DX}$, where $a_1 < 0$

Pelengkap Analisa:**Harga Keseimbangan Biasa, Fungsi Permintaan = Fungsi Penawaran:**

Baik secara manual maupun secara parsial, maka keseimbangan pasar (market equilibrium) dapat dibentuk dengan menggunakan peralatan hitung secara matematis untuk menyeimbangkan dua persamaan fungsi hasil estimasi: *Permintaan = Penawaran* berikut:

**Menggunakan Data Kuantitatif, Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal**

Estimate 5 D: $P_x = 6.57841776 - 0.0479106 Q_{Dx}$
 Estimate 2 S: $P_x = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q_{Sx}$

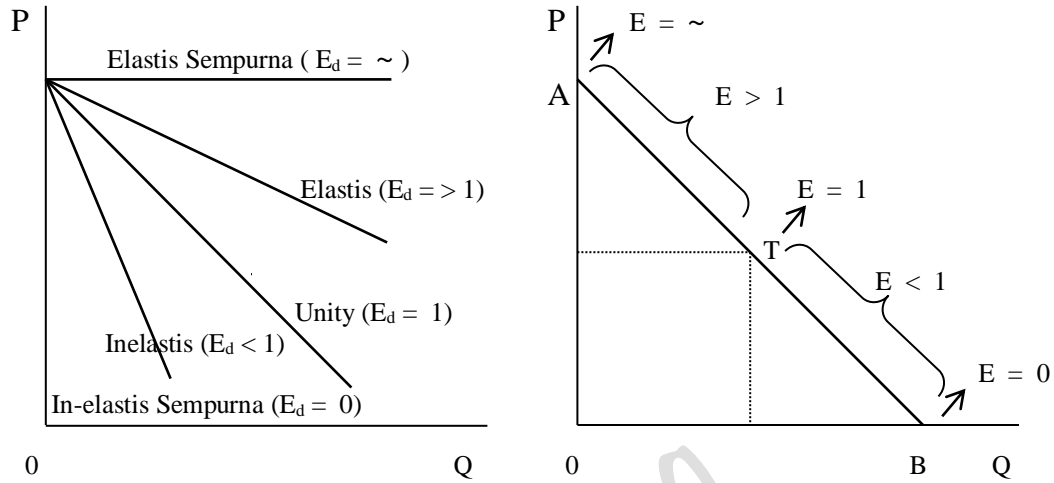
Equilibrium: $D = S$

$$\begin{aligned} 6.57841776 - 0.0479106 Q_x &= 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q_x \\ 6.57841776 - 2.33684908 &= 0.04657978 Q_x + 0.0479106 Q_x \\ 4.24156868 &= 0.09449038 Q_x \\ Q_x &= 4.24156868 / 0.09449038 = 44.8888943 \end{aligned}$$

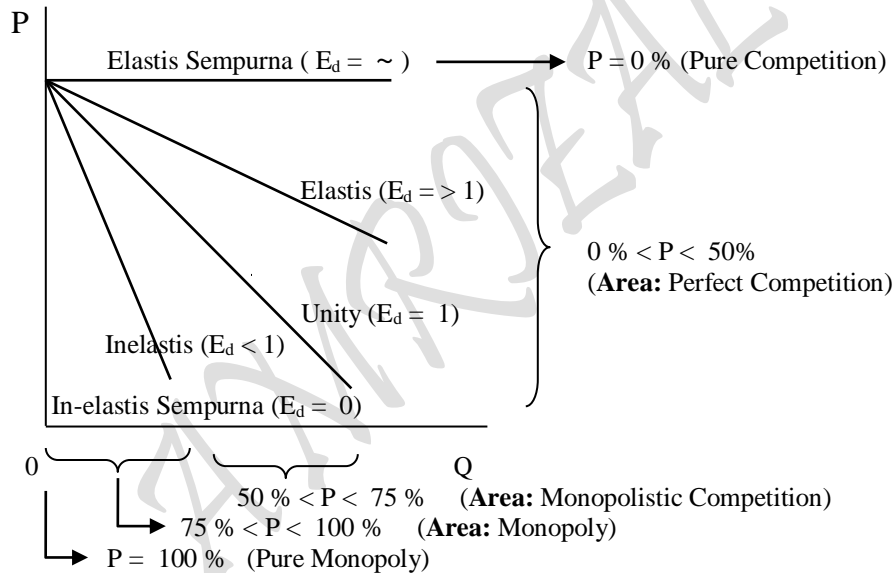
D: $P_x = 6.57841776 - 0.0479106 Q_x$
 $P_x = 6.57841776 - 0.0479106(44.8888943)$
 $P_x = 4.4277639$

S: $P_x = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q_x$
 $P_x = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978(44.8888943)$
 $P_x = 4.4277639$

Area Struktur Pasar Dan Hubungannya Dengan Elastisitas



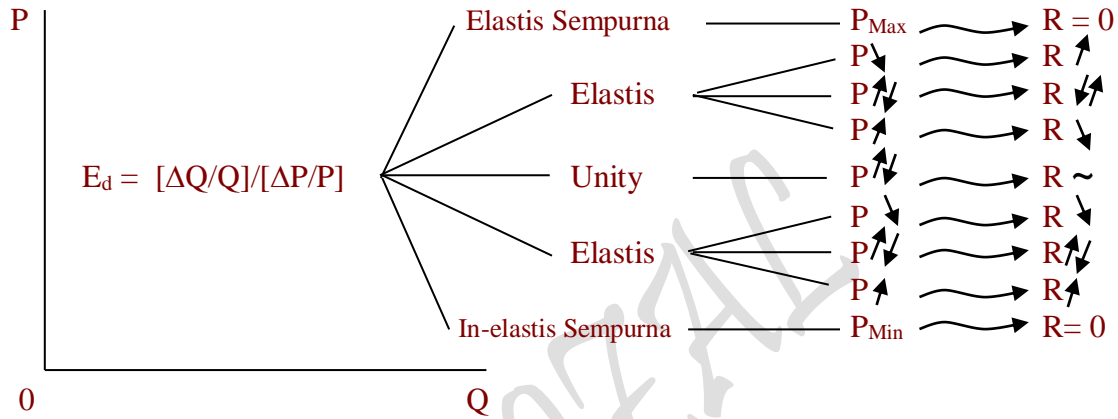
2. Area Struktur Pasar & Hubungannya Dengan Elastisitas Permintaan (Ed)



	Elastis Sempurna	Elastis	Unity Elastis	In-elastis	In-elastis Sempurna
Koefisien Elastisitas	$E_d = \sim$	$E_d > 1$	$E_d = 1$	$E_d < 1$	$E_d = 0$
Pengaruh Penurunan Harga	$\Delta Q = \sim$ Pengeluaran Tidak Hingga	$\Delta Q/Q > \Delta P/P$ Pengeluaran Lebih Besar	$\Delta Q/Q = \Delta P/P$ Pengeluaran Sebanding	$\Delta Q/Q < \Delta P/P$ Pengeluaran Lebih Kecil	$\Delta Q = 0$ Pengeluaran Konstan
Pengaruh Kenaikan Harga	$\Delta Q = \sim$ Pengeluaran Tidak Hingga	$\Delta Q/Q < \Delta P/P$ Pengeluaran Lebih Kecil	$\Delta Q/Q = \Delta P/P$ Pengeluaran Sebanding	$\Delta Q/Q > \Delta P/P$ Pengeluaran Lebih Besar	$\Delta Q = 0$ Pengeluaran Konstan

3. Konsep Kebijakan Perubahan P (Price) Terhadap R (Revenue)

Semua ruang lingkup mikroekonomi atau ekonomi manajerial kuantitatif (atau yang mempunyai kurva), memiliki besaran elastisitas. Selain elastisitas permintaan, juga dikenal elastisitas penawaran, elastisitas produksi, elastisitas biaya Produksi dan sebagainya. Atau melalui hubungan antar variabel mikroekonomi yang juga memiliki besaran elastisitas seperti merubah $P \uparrow \downarrow$ (Naik/Turun) guna merubah Revenue (TR) hingga sampai terciptanya besaran profit yang dikehendaki, melalui contoh analisa sebagai berikut:



Elastisitas	% P	P	Q	TR	P/Q	Ed	Struktur Pasar
Elastis Sempurna	100 %	10	0	0	~	~	Pure Competition
Elastis	90 %	9	1 7/10	15 3/10	5.294	9	
	75 %	7.5	4,25	31.875	1.765	3	
	60 %	6	6 4/5	40 4/5	0.882	1.499	
Unity	50 %	5	8,5	42,5	0.588	1	Monopolistic Competition
Elastis	40 %	4	10 1/5	40 4/5	0.392	0.667	
	25 %	2.5	12,75	31.875	0.196	0.333	Monopoly
10 %	1	15 3/10	15 3/10	0.065	0.111		
In-elastis Sempurna	0 %	0	17	0	0	0	Pure Monopoly

Melalui hasil perhitungan Elastisitas permintaan (E_d) pada berbagai tingkat perubahan harga $P \uparrow \downarrow$ (Naik/Turun) VS Q dan hubungannya dengan perubahan Revenue (R). Formulasi Elastisitas permintaan (E_d) sebagai berikut:

- a) $P \downarrow$ VS $Q \uparrow \rightsquigarrow R \uparrow$ (Elastisitas $E_d > 1$ & Perfect Competition)
- b) $P \downarrow$ VS $Q \uparrow \rightsquigarrow R \downarrow$ (Unity, $E_d = 1$)
- c) $P \uparrow$ VS $Q \downarrow \rightsquigarrow R \downarrow$ (Unity, $E_d = 1$)
- d) $P \uparrow$ VS $Q \downarrow \rightsquigarrow R \uparrow$ (In-Elastis $E_d < 0$ & Non-Perfect Competition)
(Monopolistic Competition & Monopoly)

6.1 Hubungan Berbagai Perubahan P (Price) Dengan R (Revenue):

- $P \updownarrow$ VS $Q \updownarrow$: Mempunyai hubungan negatif, dimana $dQ/dP < 0$
- $P \updownarrow \rightsquigarrow R \sim$: Terjadi pada saat koefisien elastisitas Unity ($E_d = 1$),
 $\Delta Q/Q = \Delta P/P$ dan $dQ/dP = 1$
- $P \updownarrow \rightsquigarrow R \updownarrow$: Terjadi pada saat koefisien elastisitas Elastis ($E_d > 1$), dan
 In-elastis ($E_d < 1$) atau sepanjang terjadi perubahan harga $P \updownarrow$
 (Naik/Turun) mengakibatkan $\Delta Q/Q < \Delta P/P$ dan $dQ/dP < 1$.
- $P \updownarrow \rightsquigarrow R \upuparrows$: Terjadi pada saat koefisien elastisitas In-Elastis ($E_d < 1$), dan
 elastis ($E_d > 1$) atau sepanjang terjadi perubahan harga $P \updownarrow$
 (Naik/Turun) mengakibatkan $\Delta Q/Q > \Delta P/P$ dan $dQ/dP > 1$.

7.1 Hubungan Berbagai Perubahan P (Price) Dengan Kenaikan Profit

- $\pi = TR - TC$: $\pi =$ Profit, TR = Total Revenue dan TC = Total Cost
- TR_{Max} : Terjadi pada saat koefisien elastisitas Unity ($E_d = 1$), $\Delta Q/Q = \Delta P/P$
 dan $dQ/dP = 1$. Kurva TR merupakan fungsi persamaan kuadrat
 yang normal simetris (parabola murni), upaya perubahan harga $P \updownarrow$
 (Naik/Turun) $\rightsquigarrow R \sim$ (konstan), tidak memiliki area struktur
 pasar.
- $P \up \rightsquigarrow R \up \rightsquigarrow \pi \up$: Terjadi pada saat koefisien elastisitas In-Elastis ($E_d < 1$), dan
 $\Delta Q/Q > \Delta P/P$ dan $dQ/dP > 1$. Berlangsung pada struktur pasar
 Non-Perfect Competition: Monopolistic Competition &
 Monopoly, dengan area:
 $50\% < P < 75\%$ (Area: Monopolistic Competition)
 $75\% < P < 100\%$ (Area: Monopoly)
- $P \downarrow \rightsquigarrow R \up \rightsquigarrow \pi \up$: Terjadi pada saat koefisien elastisitas Elastis ($E_d > 1$), dan
 $\Delta Q/Q > \Delta P/P$ dan $dQ/dP > 1$. Berlangsung pada struktur pasar
 Perfect Competition, dengan area 50 % pertama sebuah kurva
 permintaan, $0\% < P < 50\%$ (Area: Perfect Competition)

7.2 Keterangan lain:

- 1) Elastisitas Sempurna: Memiliki kurva permintaan mendatar, $\Delta P/P = 0$, $E_d = \sim$
 Struktur pasar "Pure Competition.
- 2) In-Elastisitas Sempurna: Memiliki kurva permintaan Vertikal, $\Delta Q/Q = 0$, $E_d = 0$
 Struktur pasar "Pure Monopoly.

Hubungannya Dengan Keseimbangan Harga Setelah Turunnya Harga Barang X:
 The Relationship with Price Equilibrium After Down to Price Product X:

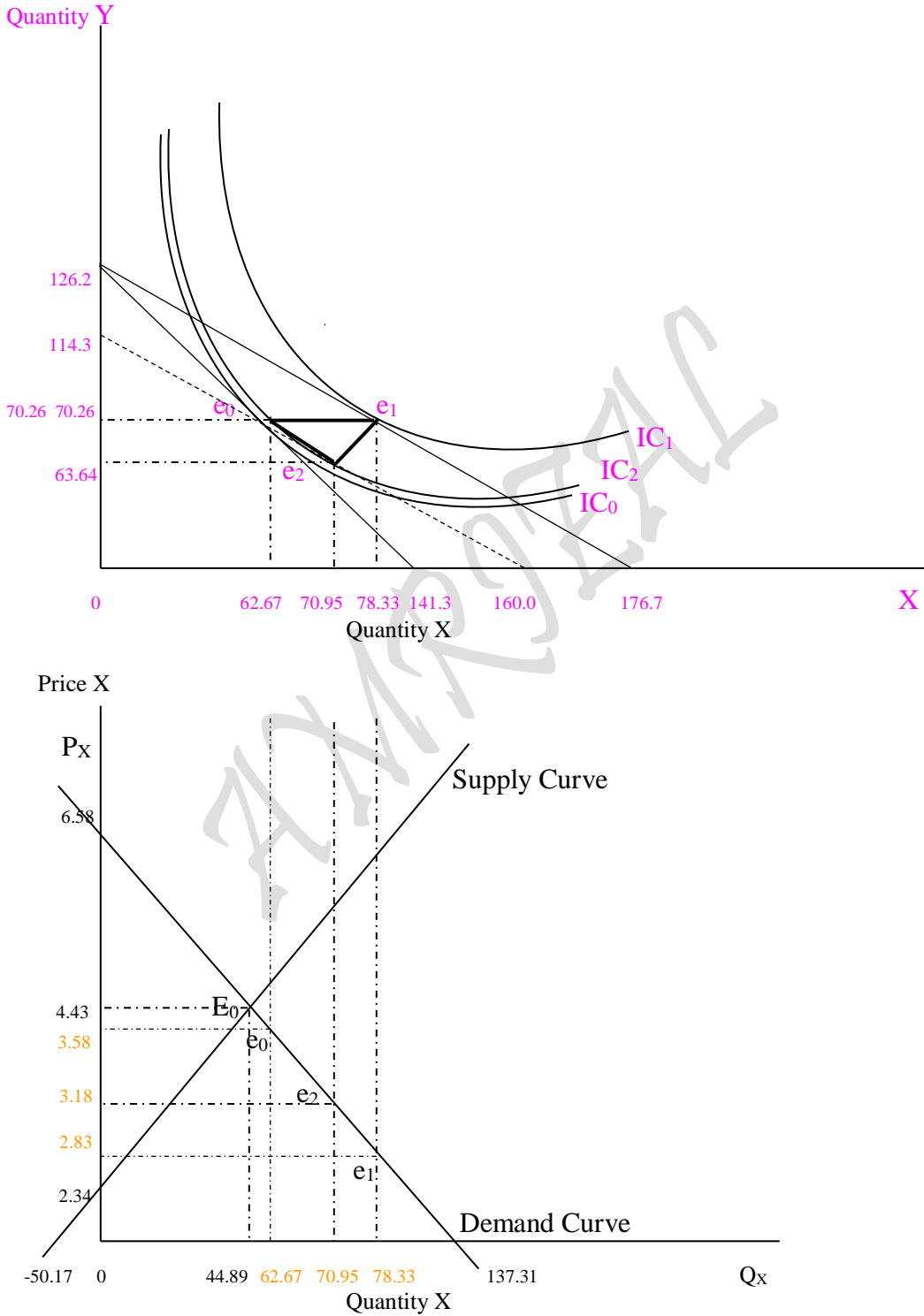


Figure 3: Price Equilibrium between Demand Curve D: $P_x = 6.57841776 - 0.0479106 Q_x$ and Supply Curve S: $P_x = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q_x$ and The Relationship with "Indifference Curve Approach"

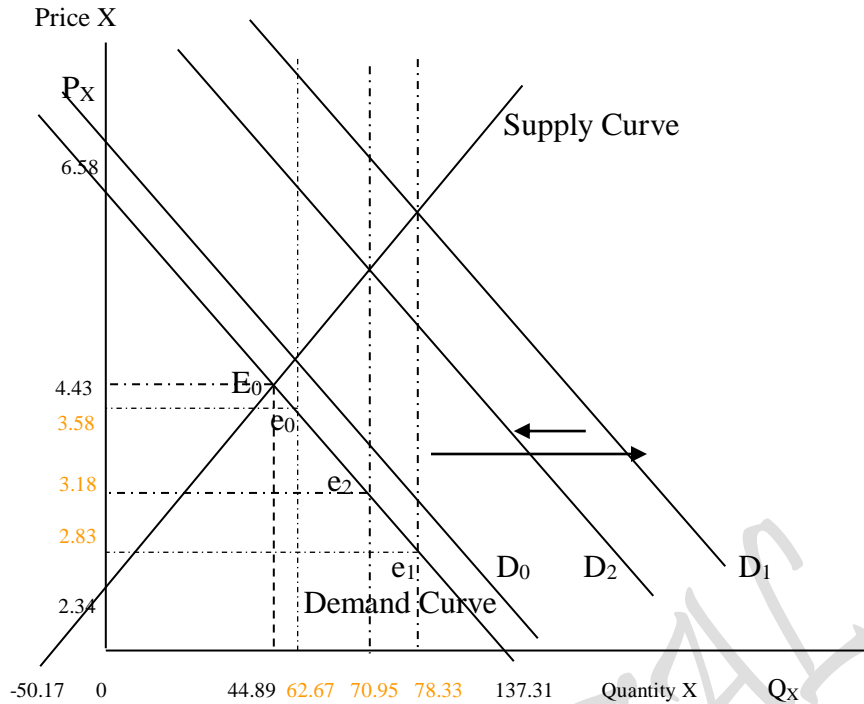


Figure 4: Price Equilibrium between Demand Curve and Supply Curve, The Relationship with “Indifference Curve Approach” and Shifting of Demand Curves up to right

Perhitungan harga Px Consumer's Behaviour (Price Calculation of Px Consumer's Behaviour):

Estimate 5 D: $P_x = 6.57841776 - 0.0479106 Q_{DX}$
 Estimate 2 S: $P_x = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q_{SX}$

where: $X_0 = Q_{DX} = 62.6667404$ $D_0: P_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_{DX} = 3.576017$
 $X_1 = Q_{DX} = 78.3334266$ $D_1: P_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_{DX} = 2.825416$
 $X_2 = Q_{DX} = 70.9540827$ $D_2: P_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_{DX} = 3.178965$

Permintaan

1. Harga (P)	:	4.43	3.58	3.18	2.83
2. Perubahan Harga (ΔP)	:		-0.85	-0.4	-0.35
				-1.25	-1.6
3. Perubahan Relatif Harga ($\Delta P/P$)	:		-0.192	-0.112	-0.110
				-0.349	-0.447
4. Jumlah Barang (Q)	:	44.89	62.67	70.95	78.33
5. Perubahan Barang (ΔQ)	:		17.7	8.28	7.38
				26.06	33.44
6. Perubahan Relatif Barang ($\Delta Q/Q$)	:		0.396	0.132	0.104
				0.581	0.745
7. Elastisitas ($\eta = (3)/(6)$)	:		-0.485	-0.849	-1.058
			$E_d =$	-0.601	-0.600
8. Perubahan Marginal	:		dP_x/dQ_{DX}	$=$	-0.047911
9. Tingkat Substitusi Marginal	:		MRS_{XY}	$=$	72/100

Menurut hasil perhitungan yang menggunakan **Indifference Curve Approach**, bila harga barang P_X turun sebesar 20 % dari sebesar 3.2892089 menjadi sebesar 2.6313671 (Rp Ribu) maka akibatnya bahwa permintaan terhadap barang Q_{DX} meningkat dari sebesar $X_0 = 62.67$ unit menjadi sebesar $X_1 = 78.33$ unit. Akibat lainnya **Total Utility maksimum juga meningkat dari semula sebesar ($Z_{\max} = 465.92 = U_0$) menjadi sebesar ($Z_{\max} = 513.96 = U_1$).** Meningkatkan TU maksimum berarti meningkat pula *maximum satisfaction of the consumer*

Hubungan dan keterkaitan antar kurva antara **Indifference Curve** dengan **demand Curve** menurut infirasi ahlinya adalah terjadinya "*perubahan relatif antara harga barang P_X dengan jumlah permintaan terhadap barang Q_{DX}* " yang sesuai dengan hukum permintaan itu sendiri. Dengan turunnya harga barang P_X dari sebesar $P_0 = 3.58$ menjadi sebesar $P_1 = 2.83$ maka permintaan terhadap barang Q_{DX} meningkat dan konsumen mampu membeli lebih banyak barang tersebut, sehingga **Total Utilitas juga meningkat dari sebesar U_0 menjadi sebesar U_1 dan dengan meningkatnya TU maka jumlah permintaan barang Q_{DX} meningkat dari sebesar ($Q_{DX} = 62.67 = Q_{D0}$) unit menjadi sebesar ($Q_{DX} = 78.33 = Q_{D1}$) unit dengan titik kombinasi perubahan relatif antara harga dengan jumlah permintaan bergerak turun sepanjang kurva permintaan dari e_0 menuju ke e_1 .** Elastisitas Permintaan adalah sebesar $E_d = -0.600$ (...dengan kemiringan kurva yang bersifat **In-elastis** dan aktivitas ekonomi bergerak dalam struktur pasar Persaingan Monopolistik (*Monopolistic Competition*), oleh karena adanya **pengaruh penurunan harga barang P_X** , maka $E_d < 1$ dan $\Delta Q/Q < \Delta P/P$.

Karena adanya asumsi bahwa "*konsumen mempertahankan kepuasan semula (yaitu dengan cara mempertahankan tingkat kepuasan yang lebih tinggi dari sebelumnya)*" yaitu sebesar ($Z_{\max} = 513.959336 = U_1$)" sehingga terjadi **Total Anggaran Belanja minimum atau Total Anggaran Belanja** yang harus dikeluarkan menjadi lebih kecil dari sebelumnya, yaitu dari sebesar $B_0 = 464.87$ menjadi sebesar ($Z_{\min} = 421.08 = B_1$), oleh karena $MU_X < P_X$ maka konsumen dapat meningkatkan kepuasannya dengan cara **mengurangi pemakaian (atau permintaan terhadap)** barang X dan menyimpannya sebagai pendapatan yang tidak untuk dibelanjakan (...Lihat Equilibrium of The Consumer pada The Cardinal Utility Theory melalui Marginal Utility Approach).

Pada **demand curve** terlihat **penurunan pemakaian (atau permintaan terhadap)** barang X tersebut dari sebesar $X_1 = 78.33$ unit menjadi sebesar $X_2 = 70.95$ unit (bertolak belakang atau **berbanding terbalik** dengan hukum permintaan itu sendiri), sedangkan pada **Indifference Curve Approach** terlihat **bergerak menuju kepada titik keseimbangan e_0** (tidak berlaku lagi kedua hukum permintaan-penawaran yang ceteris paribus tersebut), sedangkan **penyimpanan Anggaran yang tidak dibelanjakan sebagai pendapatan adalah sebuah kekuatan yang mampu merubah posisi optimal solution secara relatif dari dari e_1 menjadi e_2 atau IC_1 bergeser ke kiri bawah menjadi IC_2** , Sehingga posisi letak dari **Total Anggaran Belanja Konsumsi minimum (Budget's Line)** yang disebut juga sebagai "**Compensated of Budget's Line**" berada **dibawah** (dan sejajar dengan) **Total Anggaran Belanja Konsumsi semula** (sebelum terjadinya penurunan harga barang P_X) dan selisih dari kedua Total Budget tersebut dinamakan sebagai "Income Effect" yang berpotensi menggerakkan bekerjanya **Substitution Effect** menuju posisi **turun dari e_0 menjadi e_2** . Secara riil **Total Budget menguat**, kombinasi pembelian barang X dan barang Y secara relatif berubah dengan **tingkat substitusi marginal** sebesar ($MRS_{XY} = 2.6313671/3.6829259 = 0.7144773 = 72/100$) yang mendorong terjadinya penggeseran kurva permintaan ke kanan.

PART II "PRODUCER'S BEHAVIOUR":

LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER FUNCTION: "Isoquant Production with Supply curve"

EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi
 (MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function)

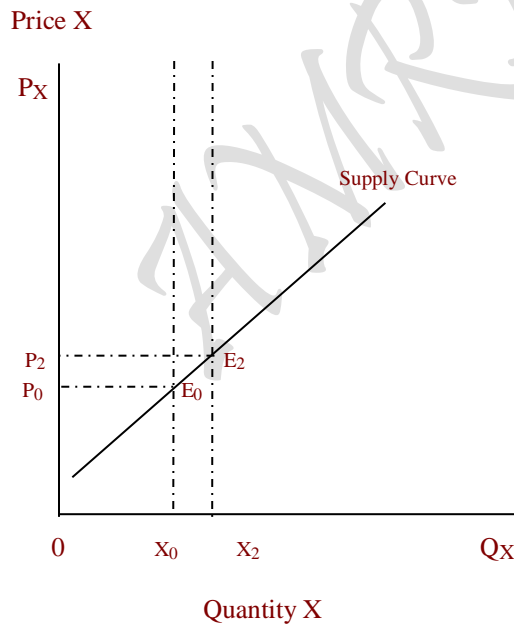
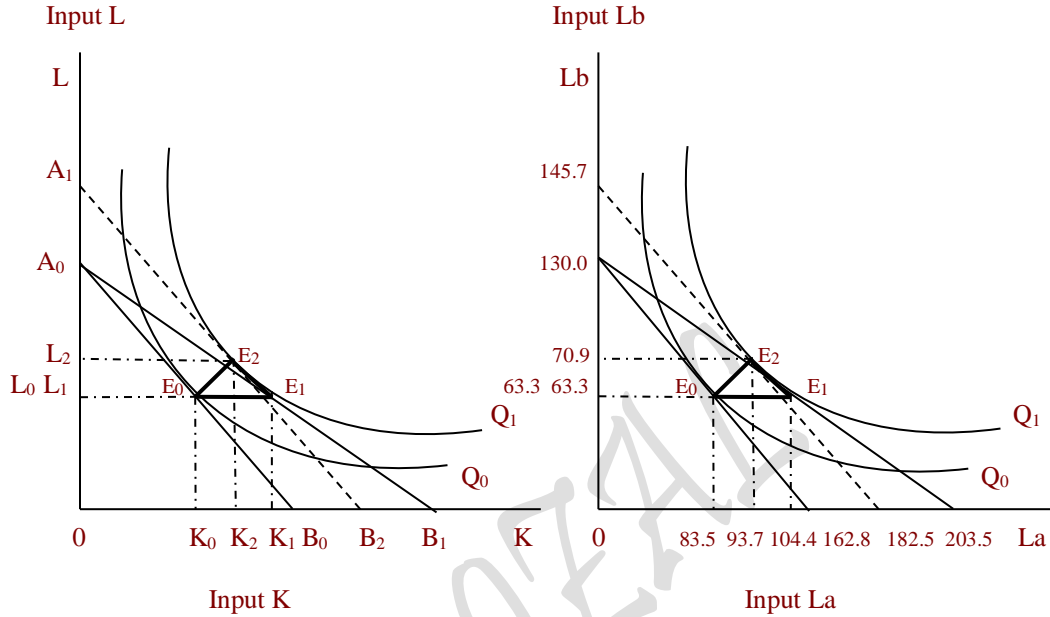


Figure 5: Isoquant Production Curve, Theorema: $TO = SE + OE$ and Supply Curve function $S: P_X = b_0 + b_1Q_{SX}$

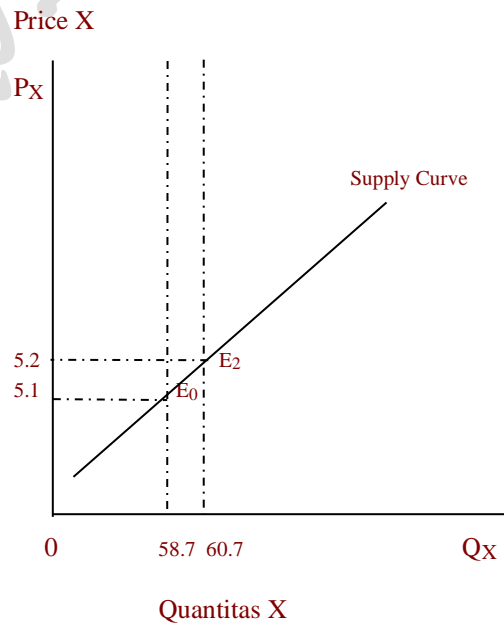


Figure 6: Isoquant Production Curve, Theorema: $TO = SE + OE$ and Supply Curve Function $S: P_X = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q_{SX}$

Konsep teori tentang perilaku produsen (producer's behaviour) yang berhubungan dengan teori penawaran berasal dari **Classical Theory by JR Hicks** adalah **Total Produksi yang menggunakan dua inputs factor (two inputs)** yang dikenal sebagai **Cost of Production's Theory** melalui **Isoquant Production Approach**. Bentuk fungsi Total Produksi (TP) ini dibangun dari penggabungan dua bentuk *Short-Run Production Function* ataupun *Long-Run Production Function*, sehingga bentuk fungsi ini dikenal sebagai **Fungsi Produksi Jangka Panjang Gabungan²⁾** (**The Merging of Long-Run Production Function**). Penggunaan teori biaya produksi ini hanya dapat dilakukan melalui **Penggabungan dua Fungsi Revenue (The Merging Two Revenue Function)**, oleh karena terdapat asumsi yang menyatakan $TR = TC$ secara tidak murni, sehingga harus diedit dengan formulasi yang digunakan untuk Total Produksi TP adalah: $Q = Q_a + Q_b$ (merupakan penggabungan dua buah fungsi produksi jangka panjang atau jangka pendek). Untuk menghitung TP yang menggunakan **dua inputs factor (two inputs)** jangka panjang yang sesungguhnya perlu dipisahkan dari fungsi TR terlebih dahulu atau dikembalikan kedalam wujud awal dua fungsi permintaan yang membangunnya.

Isoquant Production Approach, perkembangannya sangat tergantung sekali dengan keberhasilan **Indifference Curve Approach** yang *diinfrasikan* ahlinya sebagai Slutsky's Theorem, oleh karena JR Hicks hanya berperan sebagai ahli pelengkap atau yang menyempurnakan infrasi ahli terdahulu. Selain sebagai Hicks Decomposition (Similarly by Slutsky's Theorem) dan juga sama-sama membentuk atau mempunyai indentitas yang membentuk segitiga sebagai *hubungan dan keterkaitan antar kurva antara Isoquant Production Curve dengan supply Curve yang ditandai dengan terbentuknya sebuah segitiga produksi* dengan persamaan: $TO = SE + OE$ (Total Output = Substitution Effect + Output Effect), yang dapat diperhitungkan dengan menggunakan **"Lagrange Multiplier Function"** dengan hasil perhitungan sebagai berikut¹⁾:

$$Z = \delta La^\alpha Lb^\beta + \mu (C - La P_{La} - Lb P_{Lb})$$

$$Z = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb)$$

where: TP: $Q = Q(La, Lb)$ (.....Estimate Function)

$$= \delta La^\alpha Lb^\beta$$

$$= 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}$$

$$TC: C = La P_{La} + Lb P_{Lb} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = a_0/2 La + b_0/2 Lb$$

$$459.597508 = 2.82365645 La + 3.53662818 Lb$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = \delta La^\alpha Lb^\beta + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 La - b_0/2 Lb \}$$

$$= 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb)$$

²⁾ Total Produksi yang menggunakan *satu input factor* (one input) dalam proses produksi dikenal sebagai **"The Law of Diminishing Return Approach"**, baik bentuk *Short-Run Production Function* maupun *Long-Run Production Function*. Masing-masing terdapat 3 pendugaan bentuk fungsi sebagai: TP, MP dan AP dapat disusun kedalam sebuah kurva yang masing-masingnya mampu menentukan tahap-tahap produksi yang efisien maupun yang tidak efisien secara fisik maupun secara ekonomi (efisien secara ekonomi harus diketahui harga input dan harga output) dengan menggunakan formulasi yang disebut sebagai Elastisitas produksi ($E_P = MP/AP$). Mengenai kedua bentuk fungsi: *Short-Run Production Function* maupun *Long-Run Production Function* tidak dibahas dalam surat ini, akan tetapi didalam Lampiran perhitungan dijelaskan secara terperinci (lihat hal 37-48)

¹⁾ Computation's Enclosure in Producer's Behaviour , Page 37-65

1. Total Production TP: $Z = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb) = 108.311525$

Lagrange Multiplier functions TP, assumption P_{La} and P_{Lb} constant

Optimal Solution:

$$La = 83.5277652$$

$$Lb = 63.2647212$$

$$\mu = 0.18150756$$

$$Z_{\max} = 108.311525 \quad (Z_{\max} = Q_0)$$

$$\text{Slope of Q : } dLb/dLa = - Q_{La}/Q_{Lb} = -0.7984$$

$$\text{Slope of C : } dLb/dLa = - P_{La}/P_{Lb} = -0.7984$$

$$\text{MRTS}_{LaLb}: \text{Slope of Q} = \text{Slope of C}$$

$$(- MP_{La}/MP_{Lb}) = (- P_{La}/P_{Lb})$$

$$- Q_{La}/Q_{Lb} = - P_{La}/P_{Lb} = 0.7984$$

2. Total Production TP: $Z = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} + \mu (459.597508 - 2.25892516 La - 3.53662818 Lb) = 118.298041$

Lagrange Multiplier functions TP, assumption P_{La} down 20 % from 2.82365645 to 2.25892516

Optimal Solution:

$$La = 104.409707$$

$$Lb = 63.2647211$$

$$\mu = 0.19824288$$

$$Z_{\max} = 118.298041 \quad (Z_{\max} = Q_1)$$

$$\text{Slope of Q : } dLb/dLa = - Q_{La}/Q_{Lb} = -0.6387$$

$$\text{Slope of C : } dLb/dLa = - P_{La}/P_{Lb} = -0.6387$$

$$\text{MRTS}_{LaLb}: \text{Slope of Q} = \text{Slope of C}$$

$$(- MP_{La}/MP_{Lb}) = (- P_{La}/P_{Lb})$$

$$- Q_{La}/Q_{Lb} = - P_{La}/P_{Lb} = 0.6387$$

3). Cost Budget C: $Z = 2.82365645 La + 3.53662818 Lb + \mu (118.298041 - 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}) = 515.358468$

Lagrange Multiplier functions C, The Compensated of Isocost's Line

Optimal Solution:

$$La = 93.6618242$$

$$Lb = 70.9403536$$

$$\mu = 5.65632241$$

$$Z_{\min} = 515.358468 \quad (Z_{\min} = C_2)$$

$$\text{Slope of Q : } dLb/dLa = - Q_{La}/Q_{Lb} = -0.7984$$

$$\text{Slope of C : } dLb/dLa = - P_{La}/P_{Lb} = -0.7984$$

$$\text{MRTS}_{LaLb}: \text{Slope of Q} = \text{Slope of C}$$

$$(- MP_{La}/MP_{Lb}) = (- P_{La}/P_{Lb})$$

$$- Q_{La}/Q_{Lb} = - P_{La}/P_{Lb} = 0.7984$$

4. $P_X = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q_{SX}$, (Quantity of Supply = Production Output)

$$Q_{SX} = 16.213463 La^{0.2908779}, \text{ where: } La = 83.5277652, La = 104.409707 \text{ dan } La = 93.6618242$$

$$Q_{SX} = 16.213463 (83.5277652)^{0.2908779} = 58.7345858$$

$$Q_{SX} = 16.213463 (104.409707)^{0.2908779} = 60.7239169$$

$$Q_{SX} = 16.213463 (93.6618242)^{0.2908779} = 60.7239169$$

$$P_X = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 [16.213463 La^{0.2908779}]$$

$$P_X = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 [16.213463 (83.5277652)^{0.2908779}] = 5.072693$$

$$P_X = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 [16.213463 (104.409707)^{0.2908779}] = 5.256160$$

$$P_X = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 [16.213463 (93.6618242)^{0.2908779}] = 5.165356$$

Hubungannya Dengan Keseimbangan Harga Setelah Turunnya Harga Input La:
 The Relationship with Price Equilibrium After Down to Price Input La:

Input Lb

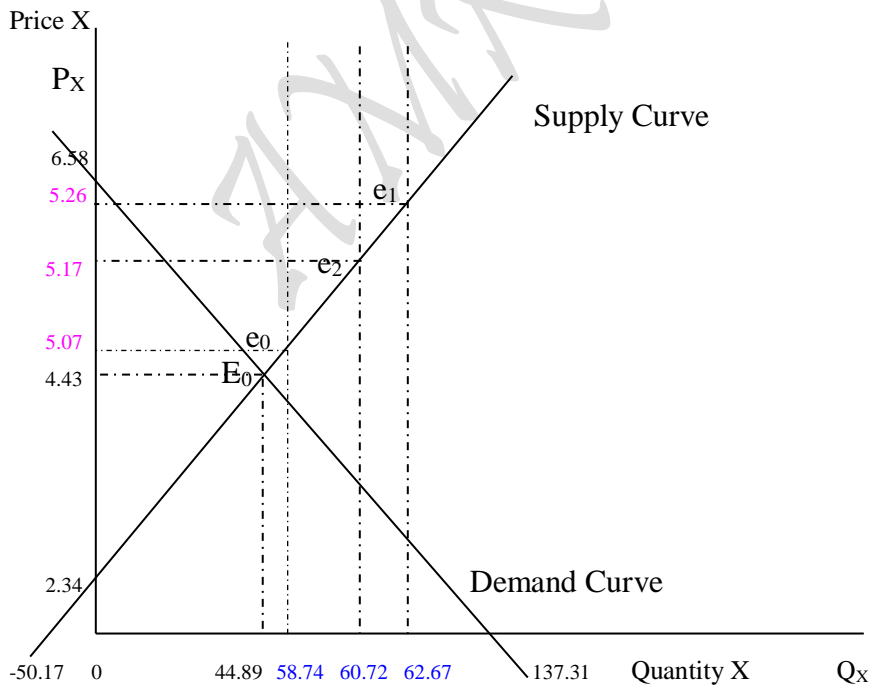
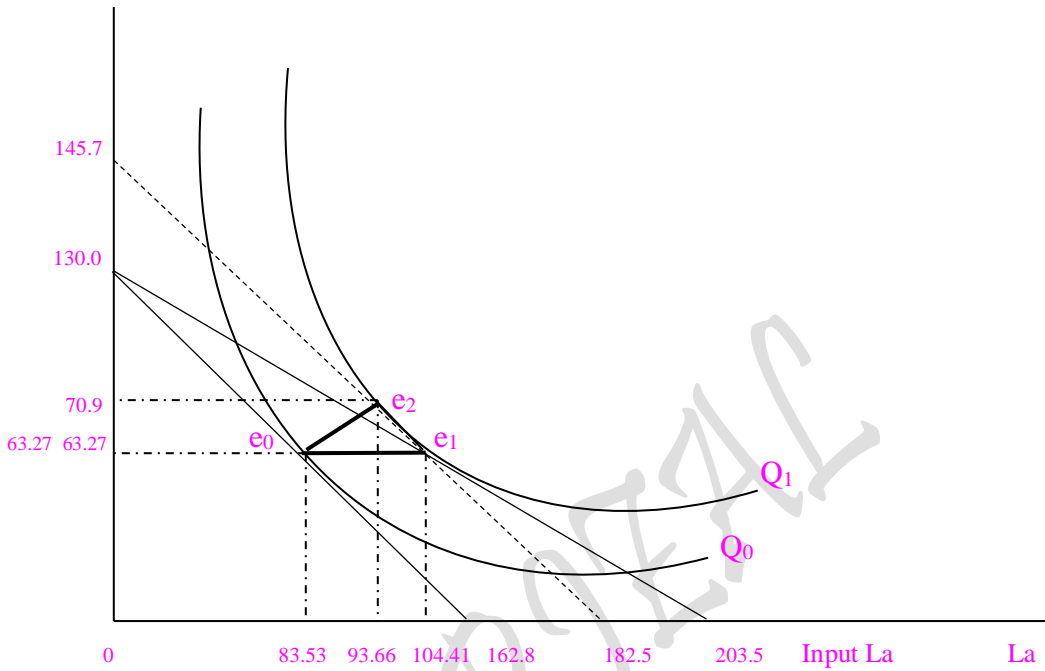


Figure 7: Inputs Substitution of Long-Run production function TP: $Q_{sx} = 16.213463 La^{0.2908779}$ into Supply Curve function S: $P_x = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q_{sx}$, The Relationship between "Isoquant Production Curve Approach" with Price equilibrium in Demand and Supply Curve functions

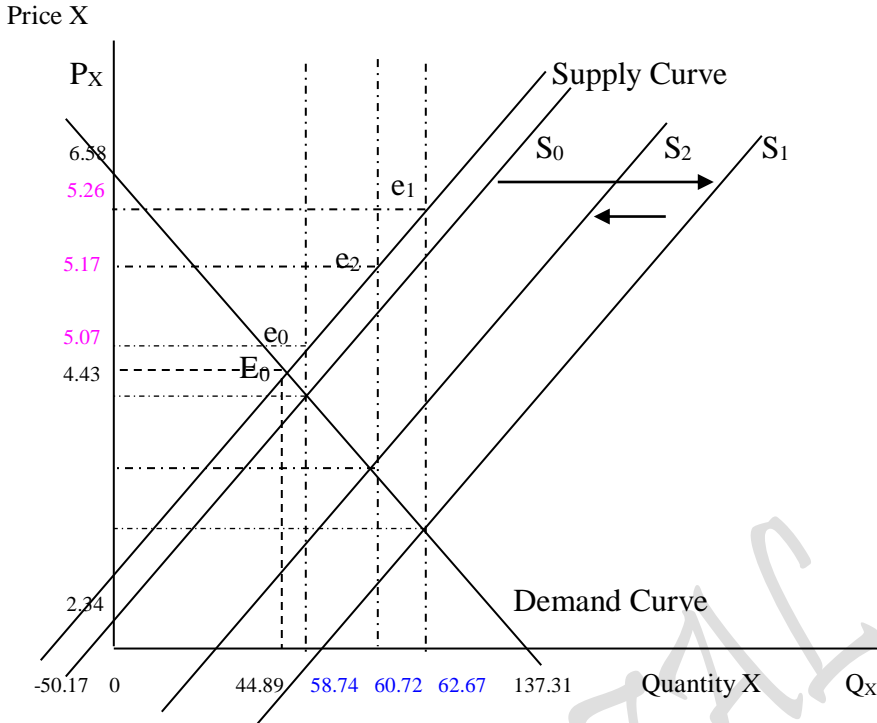


Figure 8: Inputs Substitution of Long-Run Production function TP: $Q_{SX} = 16.213463 La^{0.2908779}$ into Supply Curve function S: $P_X = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q_{SX}$, The Relationship between "Isoquant Production Curve Approach" with Price equilibrium and Shifting of Supply Curves up to right

Estimate 5 D: $P_X = 6.57841776 - 0.0479106 Q_{DX}$
 Estimate 2 S: $P_X = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q_{SX}$

Perhitungan harga P_X Producer's Behaviour (Price Calculation of P_X Producer's Behaviour):

S: $P_X = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q_{SX}$ (.....Quantity of Supply = Production Output)
 TP: $Q_{SX} = 16.213463 La^{0.2908779}$

Where: $La_0 = La = 83.5277652$ TP: $Q_{S0} = Q_{SX} = 58.7345858$ $S_0: P_X = 5.072693$
 $La_1 = La = 104.409707$ TP: $Q_{S1} = Q_{SX} = 62.6733475$ $S_1: P_X = 5.256160$
 $La_2 = La = 93.6618242$ TP: $Q_{S2} = Q_{SX} = 60.7239169$ $S_2: P_X = 5.165356$

Penawaran

1. Harga (P)	:	4.43	5.07	5.17	5.26
2. Perubahan Harga (ΔP)	:		0.64	0.1	0.09
				0.74	0.83
3. Perubahan Relatif Harga ($\Delta P/P$)	:		0.145	0.010	0.017
				0.146	0.164
4. Jumlah Barang (Q)	:	44.89	58.74	60.72	62.67
5. Perubahan Barang (ΔQ)	:		13.85	1.98	1.9
				15.83	17.78
6. Perubahan Relatif Barang ($\Delta Q/Q$)	:		0.309	0.034	0.031
				0.353	0.396
7. Elastisitas (η) = (3)/(6)	:		0.469	0.294	0.548
				$E_s = 0.414$	0.414
8. Perubahan Marginal	:		$dP_X/dQ_{DX} = 0.046580$		
9. Tingkat Substitusi Marginal	:		$MRTS_{La,Lb} = 64/100$		

Menurut **Isoquant Production Curve Approach**, bila harga input L_a turun sebesar 20 % dari sebesar 2.82365645 menjadi sebesar 2.25892516 (Rp Ribu) maka jumlah unit input L_a yang digunakan selama proses produksi berlangsung meningkat dari sebesar $L_{a0} = 83.53$ unit input menjadi sebesar $L_{a1} = 104.41$ unit input (.....Quantity of Supply = Production Output), sehingga Total Produksi maksimum meningkat dari sebesar ($Z_{\max} = 108.3 = Q_0$) unit produk menjadi sebesar ($Z_{\max} = 118.30 = Q_1$) unit produk..

Hubungan dan keterkaitan antar kurva antara **Isoquant Production Curve** dengan **Supply Curve** menurut infirasi ahlinya adalah terjadinya "**perubahan relatif antara harga input L_a dengan jumlah penawaran dari barang (produk) Q_{sx}** " yang sesuai dengan hukum (Quantity of Supply = Production Output) itu sendiri. Dengan turunnya harga input P_{L_a} , maka Total Produksi meningkat dari sebesar Q_0 menjadi sebesar Q_1 dan jumlah penawaran barang (produk) Q_{sx} juga meningkat dari sebesar ($Q_{sx} = 58.74 = Q_{s0}$) unit produk menjadi sebesar ($Q_{sx} = 62.67 = Q_{s1}$) unit produk yang seiring dengan meningkatnya harga produk P_x dari sebesar $P_0 = 5.07$ naik menjadi sebesar $P_1 = 5.26$ atau dengan dengan titik kombinasi perubahan relatif antara harga dengan jumlah penawaran yang **bergerak naik** sepanjang kurva penawaran dari e_0 menuju ke e_1 . Elastisitas penawaran adalah sebesar $E_s = 0.414$ (...dengan kemiringan kurva yang **bersifat elastis** dan aktivitas ekonomi bergerak dalam struktur pasar Perfect Competition oleh karena adanya **pengaruh penurunan harga input L_a** , dimana $E_s > 1$ dan $\Delta Q/Q < \Delta P/P$).

Karena adanya asumsi bahwa "**produsen mempertahankan Total Produksi maksimum yang lebih besar (sebesar $Z_{\max} = 118.3 = Q_1$)**" sehingga terjadi **Total Biaya Produksi** minimum yang lebih tinggi dari sebelumnya dari sebesar ($Z_{\min} = 459.60 = C_1$) menjadi sebesar ($Z_{\min} = 515.36 = C_2$) guna untuk mempertahankan Total Produksi maksimum yang lebih besar tersebut (...produksi yang besar hanya tercipta dari **total cost of production** yang besar pula) atau terjadinya Total Budget minimum yang harus dikeluarkan sebagai **total cost of production** juga menjadi lebih besar dari yang dianggarkan sebelumnya, oleh karena **Elastisitas Produksi** ($E_p < 0$) maka produsen dapat mengurangi ketidak efisienan dengan cara **mengurangi pemakaian (atau penggunaan)** input L_a dan menyimpannya sebagai pendapatan yang tidak untuk digunakan sebagai pembiayaan produksi (...Lihat Equilibrium of The Producer pada The Law of Diminishing Return).

Pada **supply curve** terlihat **mengurangi pemakaian (atau penggunaan)** input L_a tersebut dari sebesar $L_{a1} = 104.41$ unit input menjadi sebesar $L_{a2} = 93.66$ unit input (bertolak belakang atau **berbanding terbalik** dengan teori produksi itu sendiri), sedangkan pada **Isoquant Production Curve Approach** terlihat **bergerak menuju kepada titik keseimbangan e_0** (tidak berlaku lagi kedua hukum permintaan-penawaran yang ceteris paribus tersebut), sedangkan penyimpanan Anggaran Biaya Produksi yang tidak dibelanjakan disimpan sebagai pendapatan dan merupakan kekuatan yang mampu **merubah posisi optimal solution** secara relatif dari e_1 menjadi e_2 atau dari Q_1 bergeser **kekiri atas** menjadi Q_2 , sehingga posisi letak dari **Total Anggaran Biaya Produksi** minimum (atau Isocost's Line) yang disebut juga sebagai "**Compensated of Isocost's Line**" berada **diatas** (dan sejajar dengan) Total Anggaran Biaya Produksi semula (sebelum terjadinya penurunan harga input P_{L_a}) dan selisih dari kedua Total Budget tersebut dinamakan sebagai "Output Effect" yang berpotensi menggerakkan bekerjanya **Substitution Effect** menuju posisi **naik** dari e_0 ke e_2 , sehingga kombinasi penggunaan input L_a dan input L_b secara relatif berubah sebesar **Tingkat Substitusi Teknis Marginal** ($MRTS_{L_a,L_b} = 2.25892516/3.53662818 = 0.6387228 = 64/100$) yang mendorong terjadinya penggeseran kurva penawaran ke kanan.

Demand Curve-Supply as Consumer-Producer Behaviour
“Indifference Curve Approach” Vs “Isoquant Production Approach”

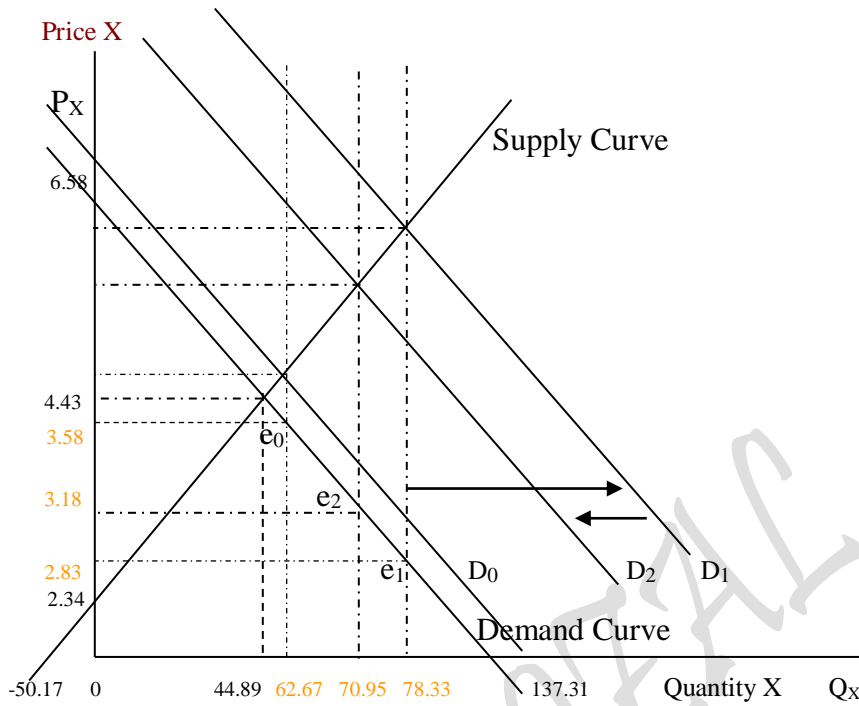


Figure 9: Price Equilibrium between Demand and Supply Curve function, The Relationship with “Indifference Curve Approach” and Shifting of Demand Curves up to right

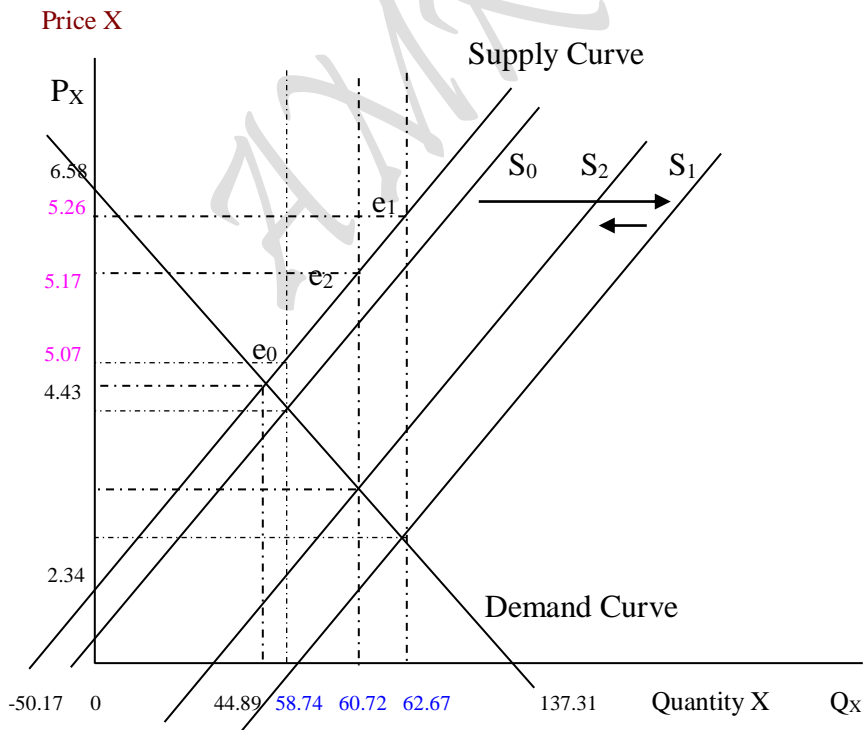


Figure 10: Price Equilibrium between Demand Supply Curve function, The Relationship with “Isoquant Production Curve Approach” and Shifting of Supply Curves up to right

Analisa Gabungan: Kurva Indifferensi dan Kurva Produksi Isokuan
 (The Union Analysis: Indifference Curve and Isoquant Production Curve)

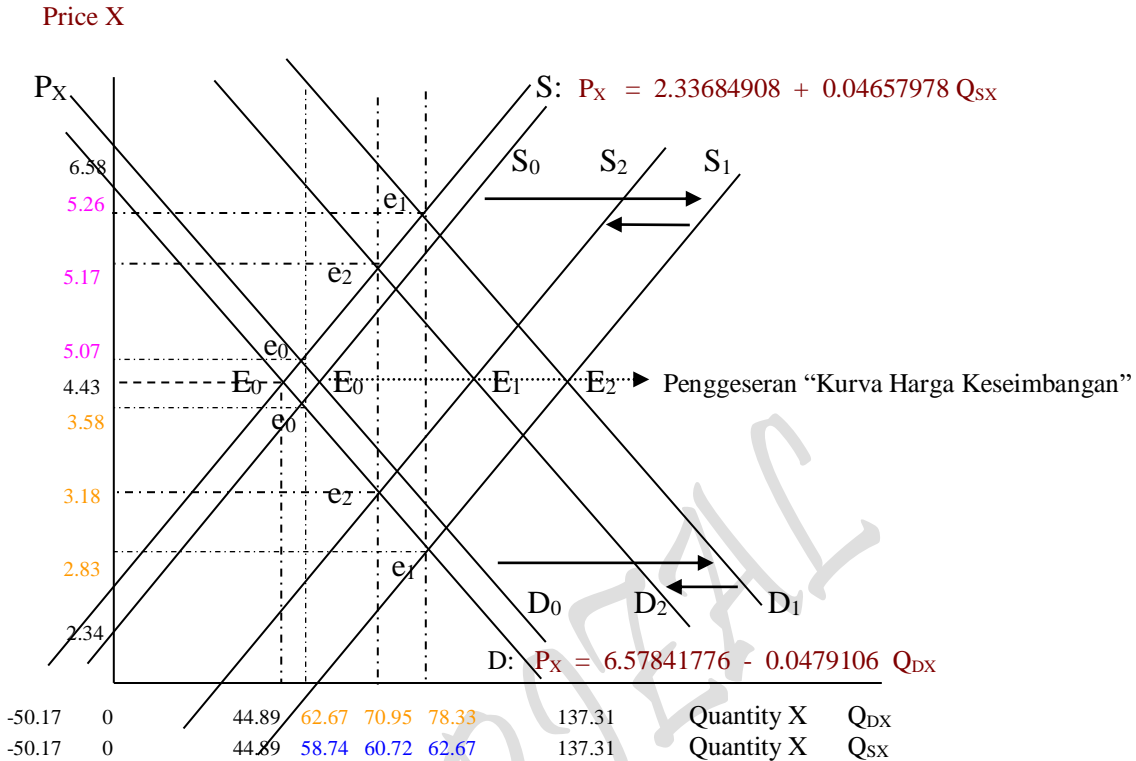


Figure 11: Price Equilibrium of Demand-Supply Curve function, The Relationship between: "Indifference Curve Approach" with "Isoquant Production Curve Approach" that all at once and be equal to Shifting Demand-Supply Curves function up to right

Estimate 5 D: $P_x = 6.57841776 - 0.0479106 Q_{Dx}$
 Estimate 2 S: $P_x = 2.33684908 + 0.0465798 Q_{Sx}$
 Excess Demand : 3.93 10.22 15.66 Relative demand: 6.29 5.44 Average: 12.58 12.36
 Range Price: D-S : 1.49 1.99 2.43 0.5 0.44

		Permintaan					Penawaran				
1. Harga (P)	:	4.43	3.58	3.18	2.83	4.43	5.07	5.17	5.26		
2. Perubahan Harga (ΔP)	:		-0.85	-0.4	-0.35		0.64	0.1	0.09		
				-1.25	-1.6			0.74	0.83		
3. Perubahan Relatif Harga (ΔP/P)	:	-0.192	-0.112	-0.110		0.145	0.010	0.017			
			-0.349	-0.447			0.146	0.164			
4. Jumlah Barang (Q)	:	44.89	62.67	70.95	78.33	44.89	58.74	60.72	62.67		
5. Perubahan Barang (ΔQ)	:		17.78	8.28	7.38		13.85	1.98	1.9		
				26.06	33.44			15.83	17.78		
6. Perubahan Relatif Barang (ΔQ/Q)	:	0.396	0.132	0.104		0.309	0.034	0.031			
			0.581	0.745			0.353	0.396			
7. Elastisitas (7) = (3)/(6)	:	-0.485	-0.849	-1.058		0.469	0.294	0.548			
		Ed =	-0.601	-0.600		Es =	0.414	0.414			
8. Perubahan Marginal	:		$dP_x/dQ_{Dx} = -0.047911$					$dP_x/dQ_{Dx} = 0.046580$			
9. Tingkat Substitusi Marginal	:		$MRS_{xy} = 72/100$					$MRTS_{La,Lb} = 64/100$			

Bahwa perilaku konsumen (consumer's behaviour), khususnya The Ordinal Utility Theory melalui **Indifference Curve Approach** kurang responsif dibandingkan dengan perilaku produsen (producer's behaviour), The Total Cost of Production melalui **Isoquant Production Curve Approach**. Perbandingan responsif/tidaknya kedua perilaku konsumen-produsen ini terbukti dari ($MRS_{XY} = 72/100$) > ($MRTS_{La,Lb} = 64/100$), perbandingan elastisitas harga yang terjadi, dimana Elastisitas Permintaan adalah sebesar $E_d = -0.600$ (...dengan kemiringan kurva yang bersifat *In-elastis* dan aktivitas ekonomi bergerak dalam struktur pasar Persaingan Monopolistik (*Monopolistic Competition*), oleh karena adanya *pengaruh penurunan harga barang P_X* , maka $E_d < 1$ dan $\Delta Q/Q < \Delta P/P$. Sedangkan Elastisitas penawaran adalah sebesar $E_s = 0.414$ (...dengan kemiringan kurva yang *bersifat elastis* dan aktivitas ekonomi bergerak dalam struktur pasar Perfect Competition oleh karena adanya *pengaruh penurunan harga input L_a* , dimana $E_s > 1$ dan $\Delta Q/Q < \Delta P/P$). Artinya, untuk meningkatkan jumlah permintaan terhadap barang Q_{DX} dengan jumlah penawaran dari barang Q_{SX} yang sama, maka terjadi penurunan harga barang P_X lebih besar dari pada naiknya harga barang itu sendiri

Karena adanya asumsi bahwa "konsumen mempertahankan kepuasan semula (yaitu dengan cara mempertahankan tingkat kepuasan yang lebih tinggi dari sebelumnya) sehingga terjadi **Total Anggaran Belanja** minimum atau **Total Anggaran Belanja** yang harus dikeluarkan menjadi lebih kecil dari sebelumnya, Sehingga posisi letak dari **Total Anggaran Belanja Konsumsi** minimum (Budget's Line) yang disebut juga sebagai "**Compensated of Budget's Line**" berada *dibawah* (dan sejajar dengan) **Total Anggaran Belanja Konsumsi** semula (sebelum terjadinya penurunan harga barang P_X). Secara riil *Total Budget* menguat dan selisih antara kedua Total Budget tersebut dinamakan sebagai "Income Effect" yang berpotensi menggerakkan bekerjanya **Substitution Effect** menuju posisi turun dari kiri atas e_0 menjadi kekanan bawah e_2

Sedangkan Karena adanya asumsi bahwa "produsen mempertahankan Total Produksi maksimum yang lebih besar sehingga terjadi **Total Biaya Produksi** minimum yang lebih tinggi dari sebelumnya guna untuk mempertahankan Total Produksi maksimum yang lebih besar tersebut sehingga **Total Anggaran Biaya Produksi** minimum yang disebut sebagai "**Compensated of Isocost's Line**" terletak sejajar diatas **Total Anggaran Biaya Produksi** yang seharusnya dikeluarkan semula (sebelum adanya penurunan harga input P_{La}) dan selisih dari kedua Total Budget tersebut dinamakan sebagai "Output Effect" yang berpotensi menggerakkan bekerjanya **Substitution Effect** menuju posisi naik dari e_0 ke e_2 .

Bahwa aktivitas perilaku konsumen (consumer's behaviour), khususnya The Ordinal Utility Theory melalui **Indifference Curve Approach** dan perilaku produsen (producer's behaviour), khususnya The Total Cost of Production melalui **Isoquant Production Curve Approach** terjadi secara bersamaan atau pada waktu yang sama.

Terdapat pengaruh hubungan timbal balik yang saling adu kekuatan (kekuatan pengaruh perilaku konsumen dan kekuatan pengaruh perilaku produsen), dimana turunnya harga barang P_X maka *jumlah permintaan terhadap barang Q_{DX}* meningkat, sebaliknya *jumlah penawaran dari barang (produk) Q_{SX}* menurun sehingga posisi optimal solution bergerak menuju kepada titik keseimbangan e_0 (tidak berlaku lagi kedua hukum permintaan-penawaran yang ceteris paribus tersebut) sehingga secara bersamaan dua kekuatan tersebut mendorong terjadinya penggeseran kurva permintaan-penawaran (shifting of demand-supply curve) ke kanan.

PART III "PROFIT ANALISYS":

LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER FUNCTION: "LR Profit Analisis And Outputs Substitution"

EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi
(MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function)

III. 1. Total Penerimaan Penjualan (Total Revenue)

Penggabungan dua Fungsi Revenue (The Merging Two Revenue Function)

Sama halnya dengan konsep Microeconomic's Analisis terdahulu yang berasal dari Slutsky's Theorem (Similarly by JR Hicks or Hicks Decomposition) yang dikenal sebagai **The Ordinal Utility Theory** melalui **Indifference Curve Approach** dapat dilakukan melalui **Penggabungan dua Fungsi Utility (The Merging Two Utility Function)**, dimana terdapat semacam identitas yang menyatakan bahwa $TU = BU$ yang diperhitungkan secara murni (dengan nilai yang persis sama). Dengan cara yang serupa, maka untuk menghitung Total Penerimaan Penjualan (Revenue) TR jangka panjang juga dapat dilakukan melalui **Penggabungan dua Fungsi Revenue (The Merging Two Revenue Function)** dengan identitas bahwa $TR = TC$ yang diperhitungkan secara murni, dengan hasil perhitungan menggunakan "**Lagrange Multiplier Function**" dengan hasil perhitungan sebagai berikut^{p)}:

$$Z = \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} + \rho (C - P_a Q_a - P_b Q_b)$$

$$= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} + \rho (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b)$$

wherec:

$$TR: R = R(Q_a, Q_b) \quad (\dots\dots Estimate Function)$$

$$= \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha}$$

$$= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$$

$$TC: C = P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = a_0/2 Q_a + b_0/2 Q_b$$

$$875.531579 = 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} + \rho \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 Q_a - b_0/2 Q_b \}$$

$$= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} + \rho (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b)$$

4.4.3.5. Bentuk Transformasi Fungsi Keuntungan Jangka Panjang

(Form Transformation of Long Run Profit Function)

Interaction between Estimate function: Change The Shape function TR with Substitution Inputs

Untuk menghitung keuntungan (profit) diperlukan diperlukan identitas $TR \neq TC$. Ada dua cara menghitung profit jangka panjang (melalui Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi) tersebut adalah: (1) Melakukan Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi dengan cara mengubah bentuk fungsi TR dengan **Substitusi Inputs**, proses perhitungan yang dilakukan adalah "*Mencari Nilai Input La dan Lb dengan Mengubah Bentuk Fungsi:*

^{p)} Computation's Enclosure in Profit Analisis, Page 66-76

Total Revenue (Cara Substitusi Qa dan Qb kedalam fungsi Revenue)" dan (2) Mengembalikan TR kedalam wujud awal dari dua fungsi permintaan yang membangunnya $TR = TRa + TRb$ serta mengubah TC: $C = f(Q)$ sebagai fungsi estimasi (simple regression) jangka pendek dimana: $Q = Qa + Qb$, yang dapat diperhitungkan "secara biasa tanpa menggunakan" Lagrange Multiplier Function dengan hasil perhitungan beberapa fungsi hasil estimasi sebagai berikut^(π):

Diketahui (Example):

$$TR = TC: \quad TR: \quad R = 7.3223621 Qa^{0.4856883} Qb^{0.5061819}$$

$$TR: \quad R = 3.664215746 Qa + 3.407884183 Qb = 875.531579 = C$$

$$TP: \quad Qa = 16.213462 La^{0.29087791}$$

$$Qb = 10.951096 Lb^{0.41963682}$$

$$P: \quad P_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 La = 2.82365645$$

$$P_{Lb} = 7.0732563 - 0.063141 Lb = 3.53662815$$

$$TC: \quad C = La P_{La} + Lb P_{Lb} = 459.597508$$

$$= 2.82365645 La + 3.53662818 Lb = 459.597508$$

$$TP: \quad Q = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} = 107.787361$$

Mencari Nilai Input La dan Lb dengan Mengubah Bentuk Fungsi:

Total Revenue (Cara Substitusi Qa dan Qb kedalam fungsi Revenue)

Determine Inputs value of La dan Lb with determine shape function:

Total Revenue (Substitusi Qa dan Qb into The Revenue Function)

$$R = 7.3223621 Qa^{0.4856883} Qb^{0.5061819} = C$$

$$R = 7.3223621 [(16.213463 La^{0.2908779})^{0.4856883}] [10.95109542 Lb^{0.4196368}]^{0.5061819} = C$$

$$R = 7.3223621 [(16.213463)^{0.4856883} La^{(0.2908779)(0.4856883)}] [(10.95109542)^{0.5061819} Lb^{(0.4196368)(0.5061819)}] = C$$

$$R = 7.3223621 (3.8692119 La^{0.14127599}) (3.3585715 Lb^{0.2124126}) = C$$

$$R = 95.154277 La^{0.14127599} Lb^{0.2124126} = C$$

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

$$= 95.154277 La^{0.14127599} Lb^{0.2124126} - (2.82365645 La + 3.53662818 Lb)$$

Penyelesaian (settlement) :

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

$$= 95.154277 La^{0.14127599} Lb^{0.21241255} - (2.82365645 La + 3.53662818 Lb)$$

..... .Dari hasil perhitungan, maka diperoleh: $La = 65.0149412$ dan $Lb = 78.0454243$
Kemudian, dapat membuktikan kembali hasil perhitungan sebelumnya, yaitu:

Isocost:	$C = Q_{La} P_{La} + Q_{Lb} P_{Lb}$ $= 2.82365645 Q_{La} + 3.53662818 Q_{Lb}$ $= 2.82365645 (92.6123012) + 3.53662818 (56.011595)$ $= 459.597508$
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^(π) Computation's Enclosure in Profit Analisis, Page 100-104

TC:	$ \begin{aligned} C &= Q_{La} P_{La} + Q_{Lb} P_{Lb} \\ &= 2.82365645 L_a + 3.53662818 L_b \\ &= 2.82365645 (65.0149412) + 3.53662818 (78.0454243) \\ &= 459.597505 \end{aligned} $
-----	--

TP:	$ \begin{aligned} Q_a &= 16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791} = 60.5251971 = 54.6061079 \\ Q_b &= 10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682} = 59.3061022 = 68.1641857 + \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad 119.8313 \qquad \qquad \qquad 122.77029 \end{aligned} $
-----	--

Total Production:	$ \begin{aligned} Q &= Q_a + Q_b \\ &= (16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682}) \\ &= (16.213462 (92.6123012)^{0.2908779}) + (10.951096 (56.011595)^{0.41963682}) \\ &= 60.5251971 + 59.3061022 \\ &= 119.831299 \end{aligned} $
-------------------	---

Total Production:	$ \begin{aligned} Q &= Q_a + Q_b \\ &= (16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682}) \\ &= (16.213462 (65.0149412)^{0.2908779}) + (10.951096 (78.0454243)^{0.41963682}) \\ &= 54.6061079 + 68.1641857 \\ &= 122.77029 \end{aligned} $
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atau dengan cara (or with the method)^{¶)}:

4.4.4.3. Hasil Perhitungan Fungsi Keuntungan Jangka Panjang

(The Computation Result of Long-Run Profit Function)

Diketahui (Example):

$$TR : \quad TR_a = (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a) Q_a = 7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2$$

$$TR_b = (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b) Q_b = 6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2$$

$$TC: \quad C = 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q, \text{ where: } Q = Q_a + Q_b$$

Penyelesaian (settlement):

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

$$= (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a) Q_a + (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b) Q_b - [26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q]$$

..... .Dari hasil perhitungan, maka diperoleh: $Q_a = 42.974535$ dan $Q_b = 57.833164$
Kemudian, dapat membuktikan kembali hasil perhitungan sebelumnya, yaitu:

Isocost:	$ \begin{aligned} C &= P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b \\ &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b \\ &= 3.664215746 (99.9633274) + 3.407884183 (149.431246) \\ &= 875.531578 \end{aligned} $
----------	--

Isocost:	$ \begin{aligned} C &= Q_{La} P_{La} + Q_{Lb} P_{Lb} \\ &= 2.82365645 Q_{La} + 3.53662818 Q_{Lb} \\ &= 2.82365645 (92.6123012) + 3.53662818 (56.011595) \\ &= 459.597508 \end{aligned} $
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^{¶)} Computation's Enclosure in Profit Analisis, Page 104-112

Total Production:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= Q_a + Q_b \\
 &= (16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682}) \\
 &= (16.213462 (92.6123012)^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 (56.011595)^{0.41963682}) \\
 &= 119.831299
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 TP: \quad Q_a &= 16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791} = 60.5251971 = 54.6061079 \\
 Q_b &= 10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682} = 59.3061022 = 68.1641857 + \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad 119.8313 \qquad \qquad \qquad 122.77029
 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan Biaya Produksi (The Comparison of Production's Cost):

$$\begin{aligned}
 TC: \quad C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\
 &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (42.974535 + 57.833164) \\
 &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (119) \\
 &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (106)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 TC: \quad C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q & \pi &= TR - TC \\
 &= 447.20662 & \pi &= 565.13978 - 447.20662 \\
 &= 523.21253 & \pi &= 117.93316 \\
 &= 468.89962 & \text{where: } Q_a &= 42.974535 \text{ \& } Q_b = 57.833164
 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan Profit (The Comparison of Profit):

$\pi = TR - TC:$	875-447.2	875.531578-523.21253	875-468.8
Hasil (Result):	427.8	352.31904	406.2
Hasil (Result)/9:	427.8/9	352.31904/9	406.2/9
Profit:	47.533333	39.14656	45.133333

Bandingkan dengan (Comparability with) : $\pi = 39.11$ (...to discern Table 2.1 dan Table 2.2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 TR &= TR_a + TR_b \\
 TR &= 247.239983 + 317.899797 \\
 TR &= 565.13978
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 TC: \quad C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\
 TC: \quad C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (Q_a + Q_b) \\
 TC: \quad C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (42.974535+57.833164) \\
 TC: \quad C &= 447.20662
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 TC: \quad C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\
 &= 447.20662 \\
 &= 523.21253 \\
 &= 468.89962
 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan Profit (The Comparison of Profit)::

$$\begin{array}{r} 427.8 \quad 352.31904 \quad 406.2 \\ 47.533333 \quad 39.14656 \quad 45.133333 \end{array}$$

Bandingkan dengan : $\pi = 39.11$ (... Table 2.1 dan 2.2)
(Comparability with)

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

$$\pi = 565.13978 - 447.20662 \quad \text{where: } Q_a = 42.974535$$

$$\pi = 117.93316 \quad Q_b = 57.833164$$

Isocost:

$$\begin{aligned} C &= P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b \\ &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b \\ &= 3.664215746 (99.9633274) + 3.407884183 (149.431246) \\ &= 875.531578 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TC: } C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\ &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (119.831299) \\ &= 526.68563 \end{aligned}$$

Isocost:

$$\begin{aligned} C &= Q_{La} P_{La} + Q_{Lb} P_{Lb} \\ &= 2.82365645 Q_{La} + 3.53662818 Q_{Lb} \\ &= 2.82365645 (92.6123012) + 3.53662818 (56.011595) \\ &= 459.597508 \end{aligned}$$

Total Produksi:

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= Q_a + Q_b \\ &= (16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682}) \\ &= (16.213462 (92.6123012)^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 (56.011595)^{0.41963682}) \\ &= 119.831299 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TP: } Q_a &= 16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791} = 60.5251971 = 54.6061079 \\ Q_b &= 10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682} = 59.3061022 = 68.1641857 + \\ & \quad 119.8313 \quad 122.77029 \end{aligned}$$

$$TR = TR_a + TR_b$$

$$TR = 247.239983 + 317.899797$$

$$TR = 565.13978$$

$$\text{TC: } C = 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q$$

$$\text{TC: } C = 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (Q_a + Q_b)$$

$$\text{TC: } C = 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (42.974535 + 57.833164)$$

$$\text{TC: } C = 447.20662$$

$$\text{TC: } C = 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q$$

$$= 447.20662$$

$$= 538.96449$$

$$= 468.89962$$

Perbandingan Biaya Produksi (The Comparison of Production's Cost):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TC: } C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\
 &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (42.974535 + 57.833164) \\
 &= \boxed{26.040440 + 4.17791676 (122.77029)} \\
 &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (106)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TC: } C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\
 &= 447.20662 \\
 &= \boxed{538.96449} \\
 &= 468.89962
 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan Profit (The Comparison of Profit):

$\pi = \text{TR} - \text{TC}:$	875-447.2	$\boxed{875.531578-538.96449}$	875-468.8
Hasil (Result):	427.8	336.56709	406.2
Hasil (Result)9:	427.8/9	336.56709/9	406.2/9
Profit:	47.533333	37.396343	45.133333

Bandingkan dengan (Comparability with): $\pi = 37.2$ (.....to discern Table 5.6 dan Table 5.7)

Perbandingan Profit (The Comparison of Profit):

$$\begin{aligned}
 &427.8 \quad 336.56709 \quad 406.2 \\
 &47.533333 \quad 37.396343 \quad 45.133333
 \end{aligned}$$

Bandingkan dengan : $\pi = 37.2$ (.....to discern Tabel 5.6)
(Comparability with)

$$\pi = \text{TR} - \text{TC}$$

$$\pi = 565.13978 - 447.20662 \quad \text{where: } Q_a = 42.974535$$

$$\pi = 117.93316 \quad Q_b = 57.833164$$

Menghitung keuntungan (profit) jangka panjang dengan cara: (1) Melakukan Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi, yaitu dengan cara mengubah bentuk fungsi Total Revenue dengan cara melakukan **Substitusi outputs**: yaitu dengan cara mensubstitusi "*Qa dan Qb kedalam fungsi Total Revenue*" adalah sebuah **kreasi baru (new creation)** yang mampu *membuktikan kembali* kebenaran pembentukan semua fungsi hasil estimasi terdahulu sebagaimana yang telah disajikan didalam Teori Perilaku Produsen (the theory of producer's behaviour) melalui **Isoquant Production Curve Approach**, khususnya adalah upaya pembuktian terbentuknya segitiga produksi pada kurva yang dimaksudkan oleh Isoquant Production's theorem dengan persamaan: $TO = SE + OE$. (2) Melakukan perhitungan **Fungsi Keuntungan Jangka Panjang Tadingan**, adalah dengan cara **menggabungkan** beberapa fungsi Hasil Estimasi yang selama ini telah resmi digunakan sebagai sebuah "**Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni**" (formulasi yang diogunakan dari teori tersebut, yaitu: Fungsi profit dengan biaya produksi gabungan: $\pi = [R_a(Q_a) + R_b(Q_b)] - [a + bQ_a]$, dimana $Q = Q_a + Q_b$. Tujuannya tidak lain dan tidak bukan adalah sebagai pembandingan kebenaran formulasi Total Revenue TR melalui substitusi outputs tersebut.

PENGGUNAAN DATA YANG DIPERLUKAN (The Utilization of Data The Needful)

Table 2.1. TOTAL PRODUK DAN PENERIMAAN: MARGINAL DAN RATA-RATA PER BULAN
 Total Product And Revenue: Marginal And Average Per Month)

No Sampel	Jumlah karyawan per bulan	Produk Total Quantitas	Penerimaan Total (Rp 0.000)	Produk Marginal	Penerimaan Marginal (Rp 0.000)	Produk Rata-rata Per 10 Karyawan	Penerimaan Rata-rata per 10 karyawan (Rp 0.000)
	L	= Q TP	TR = PQ	MP	MR	AP	AR
Sample No	Total Labor Per Month	Total Product	Total Revenue	Marginal Product	Marginal Revenue	Average Product Per 10 Labor	Average Revenue Per 10 Labor
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
1	0	20	100	20.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
2	10	25	125	5.00	25.00	2.50	12.50
3	20	30	150	5.00	25.00	1.50	7.50
4	30	37	185	7.00	35.00	1.23	6.17
5	40	46	230	9.00	45.00	1.15	5.75
6	50	54	270	8.00	40.00	1.08	5.40
7	60	60	300	6.00	30.00	1.00	5.00
8	70	65	325	5.00	25.00	0.93	4.64
9	80	67	335	2.00	10.00	0.84	4.19

Source: Ace Partadiredja, "Pengantar Ekonomika", Bagian penerbitan FE-UGM 1982, page 31.

Table 2.2. STRUKTUR BIAYA PRODUKSI: MARGINAL DAN RATA-RATA PER BULAN
 (Cost of Production's Structure: Marginal And Average Per Month)

No Sampel	Jumlah Karyawan per bulan	Produk Total Quantitas	Biaya Tetap (Rp 0.000)	Biaya Variabel (Rp 0.000)	Biaya Total (Rp 0.000)	Biaya Marginal (Rp 0.000)	Biaya Total Rata-rata/10 Karyawan (Rp 0.000)	Biaya Tetap Rata-rata/10 Karyawan (Rp 0.000)	Biaya Variabel Rata-rata/10 Karyawan (Rp 0.000)
	L	= Q TP	TFC	TVC	TC	MC	AC	AFC	AVC
Sample No	Total Labor Per Month	Total Production	Total Fixed Cost	Total Variable Cost	Total Cost	Marginal Cost	Average Cost	Average Fixed Cost/10 Labor	Average Variable Cost/10 Labor
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
1	0	20	120	0	120	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
2	10	25	120	16	136	3.20	5.44	4.80	0.64
3	20	30	120	32	152	3.20	5.07	4.00	1.07
4	30	37	120	48	168	2.29	4.54	3.24	1.30
5	40	46	120	64	184	1.78	4.00	2.61	1.39
6	50	54	120	90	210	3.25	3.89	2.22	1.67
7	60	60	120	96	216	1.00	3.60	2.00	1.60
8	70	65	120	114	234	3.60	3.60	1.85	1.75
9	80	67	120	128	248	7.00	3.70	1.79	1.91

Source: Ace Partadiredja, "Pengantar Ekonomika", Bagian penerbitan FE-UGM 1982, page 37.

Table 2.3. DATA KUANTITATIF: ANALISIS PROFIT “KASUS PERMINTAAN HORIZONTAL”
 (Quantitative Data: Profit Analysis “The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve”)

Number	Total Cost	Total Labor		Price Output	Quantity = Demand = Utility	Total Revenue	Quantity = Supply	Price/Cost of Output		Quantity		Total Cost	Profit
	TC (Rp0.000)	Q _L = L Input	Ln L	P (Rp0.000)	TP Q _d AP _L Q _L Output	TR P.Q _d (Rp0.000)	Q _s Output	Average Revenue	Average Cost	Q Output	Ln Q	TC=AC.Q TC = C TC = f(Q) AC.Q (Rp0.000)	Π=TR-TC Π PQ _d -ACQ (Rp0.000)
		P = TR/Q P = PQ/Q P = f(Q)	P = AR (Rp0.000)					P = AC (Rp0.000)	TP = APL TP = Q TP = f(L)				
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6] = [7]/[5]	[7] = [5][6]	[8]	[9] = [7]/[3]	[10] = [13]/[11]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14] = [7]-[13]
1	120	0	0.00	5	20	100	67	0	5.88	20.33	3.01	119.50	-19.50
2	136	10	2.30	5	25	125	65	12.5	5.67	24.17	3.18	137.03	-12.03
3	152	20	3.00	5	30	150	60	7.5	5.01	30.24	3.41	151.40	-1.40
4	168	30	3.40	5	37	185	54	6.2	4.45	37.71	3.63	167.88	17.12
5	184	40	3.69	5	46	230	46	5.8	4.07	45.75	3.82	186.34	43.66
6	210	50	3.91	5	54	270	37	5.4	3.81	53.53	3.98	203.99	66.01
7	216	60	4.09	5	60	300	30	5.0	3.66	60.21	4.10	220.24	79.76
8	234	70	4.25	5	65	325	25	4.6	3.65	64.96	4.17	236.98	88.02
9	248	80	4.38	5	67	335	20	4.2	3.66	66.94	4.20	244.69	90.31
Total Rata-rata	1668.00 185.33	360.00 40.00	29.03 3.23	45.00 5.00	404.00 44.89	2020.00 224.44	404.00 44.89	51.15 5.68	39.85 4.43	403.86 44.87	33.52 3.72	1668.05 185.34	351.95 39.11

Source: Diolah oleh penulis dari Table 2.1 dan Table 2.2.

Table 2.4. DATA KUANTITATIF: ANALISIS PROFIT “KASUS KURVA PERMINTAAN MENURUN”
 (Quantitative Data: Profit Analysis “The Case of Decline Demand Curve”)

Number	Total Cost (Rp0.000)	Total Labor		Price Output $P = TR/Q$ $P = PQ/Q$ $P = f(Q)$ P (Rp0.000)	Quantity = Demand = Utility TP Q_d AP, Q_L Output	Total Revenue TR $P \cdot Q_d$ (Rp0.000)	Quantity = Supply Q_s Output	Price/Cost of Output		Quantity		Total Cost TC=AC.Q TC = C TC = f(Q) TC AC.Q (Rp0.000)	Profit $\Pi = TR - TC$ Π $PQ_d - ACQ$ (Rp0.000)
		$Q_L = L$ Input	Ln L					Average Revenue	Average Cost	TP = AP.L TP = Q TP = f(L)	Ln Q		
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6] = [7]/[5]	[7] = [5][6]	[8]	[9] = [7]/[3]	[10] = [13]/[11]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14] = [7]-[13]
1	120	0	0.00	6.90	14.50	100	97.15	0.00	8.17	14.46	2.67	118.13	-18.13
2	136	10	2.30	5.43	23.02	125	83.78	12.50	6.44	21.84	3.08	140.56	-15.56
3	152	20	3.00	5.39	27.84	150	56.59	7.50	5.22	29.13	3.37	152.05	-2.05
4	168	30	3.40	5.60	33.02	185	62.64	6.17	4.44	36.81	3.61	163.47	21.53
5	184	40	3.69	4.74	48.51	230	48.51	5.75	4.25	45.33	3.81	192.52	37.48
6	210	50	3.91	4.31	62.64	270	33.02	5.40	3.87	55.15	4.01	213.19	56.81
7	216	60	4.09	5.30	56.59	300	27.84	5.00	3.07	66.73	4.20	204.94	95.06
8	234	70	4.25	3.88	83.78	325	23.02	4.64	2.93	80.54	4.39	236.11	88.89
9	248	80	4.38	3.45	97.15	335	14.50	4.19	2.55	97.04	4.58	247.05	87.95
Total Rata-rata	1668.00 185.33	360.00 40.00	29.03 3.23	45.00 5.00	447.03 49.67	2020.00 224.44	447.03 49.67	51.15 5.68	40.93 4.55	447.03 49.67	33.72 3.75	1668.01 185.33	351.99 39.11

Source: Diolah oleh penulis dari Table 2.1 dan Table 2.2

III.2. UTILITY AND CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE "Indifference Curve Approach"

(5) Function $TU_y = (7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y)Q_y$
 (4) Function $TU_x = (6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x)Q_x$

Table 3.3. TOTAL UTILITAS DAN PERKIRAAN JUMLAH PENGELUARAN BARANG-BARANG KONSUMSI (Total Utility And Estimation Of Total Expenditure In Consumption Goods)

Number	Quantity	Quantity	TU _x	TU _y	Total Utility	Ln TU	Ln Q ₁	Ln Q ₂	P ₁ Q ₁ 3.289209	P ₂ Q ₂ 3.682926	Budget Line	Ln BL
	Q _d	Q _a			TU						BL	
	X	Y			TU						BL	
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6] =[4]+[5]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12] =[10]+[11]	[13]
1	20	14.50	65.78	53.40	119.19	4.78	3.00	2.67	65.78	53.40	119.19	4.78
2	25	23.02	82.23	84.77	167.00	5.12	3.22	3.14	82.23	84.77	167.00	5.12
3	30	27.84	98.68	102.53	201.21	5.30	3.40	3.33	98.68	102.53	201.21	5.30
4	37	33.02	121.70	121.59	243.29	5.49	3.61	3.50	121.70	121.59	243.29	5.49
5	46	48.51	151.30	178.66	329.96	5.80	3.83	3.88	151.30	178.66	329.96	5.80
6	54	62.64	177.62	230.70	408.32	6.01	3.99	4.14	177.62	230.70	408.32	6.01
7	60	56.59	197.35	208.40	405.75	6.01	4.09	4.04	197.35	208.40	405.75	6.01
8	65	83.78	213.80	308.55	522.35	6.26	4.17	4.43	213.80	308.55	522.35	6.26
9	67	97.15	220.38	357.80	578.17	6.36	4.20	4.58	220.38	357.80	578.17	6.36
Total Average	404 44.89	447.03 49.67	1328.84 147.65	1646.39 182.93	2975.23 330.58	51.13 5.68	33.52 3.72	33.69 3.74	1328.84 147.65	1646.39 182.93	2975.23 330.58	51.13 5.68

Source: Diolah oleh penulis dari Table 5 and 6.

Hasil Perhitungan Komputer
 (Consideration's Result of Computer)

$Ln TU = f(Ln X, Ln Y)$	$BL = f(X, Y) \quad (...indentitas)$	$Ln BL = f(Ln X, Ln Y)$
Regression Output:	Regression Output:	Regression Output:
Constant 1.976552	Constant 1.3E-12	Constant 1.976552
Std Err of Y Est 0.006431	Std Err of Y Est 6.03E-13	Std Err of Y Est 0.006431
R Squared 0.999893	R Squared 1	R Squared 0.999893
No. of Observations 9	No. of Observations 9	No. of Observations 9
Degrees of Freedom 6	Degrees of Freedom 6	Degrees of Freedom 6
X Coefficient(s) 0.439809 0.552096	X Coefficient(s) 3.289209 3.682926	X Coefficient(s) 0.439809 0.552096
Std Err of Coef. 0.028796 0.02017	Std Err of Coef. 4.23E-14 2.66E-14	Std Err of Coef. 0.028796 0.02017
(T-Test, DF = 6) 15.27343 27.37259	(T-Test, DF = 6) 7.77E+13 1.38E+14	(T-Test, DF = 6) 15.27343 27.37259

TU: $Ln U = 1.976552 + 0.4398092 Ln X + 0.5520962 Ln Y$
 $U = e^{1.976552} X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}$
 $U = (2.71828)^{1.976552} X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}$
 $U = 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}$
 $U = 7.21781301 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}$

IV.1. Proses Susitansi Input Kedalam Fungsi Total Produksi Jangka Pendek TP
(Inputs Substitution's Process Into Short-Run Of Total Production Function TP)

(10) Function TP_b: $Q = 14.4581121 + 0.75744142 L - 0.0027224 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3$
 (4) Function TP_a: $Q = 20.3333333 + 0.24365079 L + 0.01535714 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3$

Table 4.4. TOTAL PRODUKSI DAN PENGGUNAAN INPUTS DALAM PROSES PRODUKSI GABUNGAN
 (Total Production And The Using Of Inputs In Union Production Process)

Number	Jumlah Produksi	Jumlah karyawan per bulan	Substitusi Input L ke TP	Produktivitas	Input La	Output Qa	Quantitas	Jumlah karyawan per bulan	Substitusi Input L ke TP	Produktivitas	Input Lb	Output Qb
	Total Product	Total Labor Per Month	Substitution Input L Into TP	Productivity	Input La	Output Qa	Quantity	Total Labor Per Month	Substitution Input L Into TP	Productivity	Input Lb	Output Qb
	TP Q _a Q _a	L L _a	TP TP = AP.L TP = Q TP = f(L)	O/I AP	La I	Qs Tpa Qa	TP Q _a Q _b	L L L _b	TP TP = AP.L TP = Q TP = f(L)	O/I AP	Lb I	Qs TPb Qb
[1]	[2]	[3]	Output Q [4]	[5] =[2]/[3]	[6] =[4]/[5]	[7]	[8]	[9]	Output Q [10]	[11] =[8]/[9]	[12] =[10]/[11]	[13]
1	20	0	20.33	0.00	0.00	67	14.50	0	14.46	0.00	0.00	97.15
2	25	10	24.17	2.50	9.67	65	23.02	10	21.84	2.30	9.49	83.78
3	30	20	30.24	1.50	20.16	60	27.84	20	29.13	1.39	20.93	56.59
4	37	30	37.71	1.23	30.58	54	33.02	30	36.81	1.10	33.45	62.64
5	46	40	45.75	1.15	39.79	46	48.51	40	45.33	1.21	37.38	48.51
6	54	50	53.53	1.08	49.57	37	62.64	50	55.15	1.25	44.02	33.02
7	60	60	60.21	1.00	60.21	30	56.59	60	66.73	0.94	70.76	27.84
8	65	70	64.96	0.93	69.96	25	83.78	70	80.54	1.20	67.30	23.02
9	67	80	66.94	0.84	79.93	20	97.15	80	97.04	1.21	79.91	14.50
Total Average	404 44.89	360 40.00	403.86 44.87	10.23 1.14	359.86 39.98	404.00 44.89	447.03 49.67	360.00 40.00	447.03 49.67	10.61 1.18	363.23 40.36	447.03 49.67

Source: Diolah oleh penulis dari Table 4.2 dan Table 4.3.

IV.2. PRODUCTION AND INPUTS SUBSTITUTION “Isoquant Production Approach”

(5) Function TC_b : $C = 73.0796238 + 3.42525333 Q - 0.0228743 Q^2 + 6.226E-05 Q^3$
 (2) Function TC_a : $C = 0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3$

Table 4.5. TOTAL PRODUKSI DAN PENGGUNAAN INPUTS DALAM PROSES PRODUKSI:
 FUNGSI PRODUKSI DUA INPUT VARIABEL
 (Total Production And The Using of Inputs In Production Process: Production Function Two Input Variable)

Number	Total Cost	Productivity	TC_a	Total Cost	Productivity	TC_b	Output Q_a	Output Q_b	Output Q	$Ln Q$	$Ln La$	$Ln Lb$
	TC	O/I		TC	O/I		Q_s	Q_s	Q_s			
	C	$P = AC / TC/Q_d$		C	$P = AC / TC/Q_d$		TP_a / Q_a	TP_b / Q_b	$TP = Q_a + Q_b$			
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]
1	119.50	5.88	0.00	118.13	8.17	0.00	67	97.15	164.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	137.03	5.67	56.70	140.56	6.44	64.37	65	83.78	148.78	5.00	2.27	2.25
3	151.40	5.01	100.14	152.05	5.22	104.38	60	56.59	116.59	4.76	3.00	3.04
4	167.88	4.45	133.55	163.47	4.44	133.23	54	62.64	116.64	4.76	3.42	3.51
5	186.34	4.07	162.91	192.52	4.25	169.89	46	48.51	94.51	4.55	3.68	3.62
6	203.99	3.81	190.53	213.19	3.87	193.29	37	33.02	70.02	4.25	3.90	3.78
7	220.24	3.66	219.46	204.94	3.07	184.27	30	27.84	57.84	4.06	4.10	4.26
8	236.98	3.65	255.36	236.11	2.93	205.20	25	23.02	48.02	3.87	4.25	4.21
9	244.69	3.66	292.42	247.05	2.55	203.66	20	14.50	34.50	3.54	4.38	4.38
Total	1668.05	39.85	1411.06	1668.01	40.93	1258.29	404.00	447.03	851.03	34.79	29.01	29.06
Average	185.34	4.43	156.78	185.33	4.55	139.81	44.89	49.67	94.56	3.87	3.22	3.23

Source: Diolah oleh penulis dari Table 4.2 dan Table 4.3.

Hasil Perhitungan Komputer
 (Consideration's Result of Computer)

Regression Output:		Regression Output:		Regression Output:	
Constant	1.380965	Constant	4.080652	Constant	3.649533
Std Err of Y Est	1.26103	Std Err of Y Est	0.190598	Std Err of Y Est	0.294859
R Squared	0.48667	R Squared	0.836442	R Squared	0.807952
No. of Observations	9	No. of Observations	9	No. of Observations	9
Degrees of Freedom	6	Degrees of Freedom	7	Degrees of Freedom	7
X Coefficient(s)	0.395242 0.374948	X Coefficient(s)	0.29233	X Coefficient(s)	0.408938
Std Err of Coef.	5.3903 5.373942	Std Err of Coef.	0.048859	Std Err of Coef.	0.075356
(T-Test, DF = 6)	0.073325 0.069772	(T-Test, DF = 7)	5.983158	(T-Test, DF = 7)	5.426716

TP: $Ln Q = 1.3809649 + 0.3952417 Ln La + 0.374948 Ln Lb$
 $Q = e^{1.3809649} La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}$
 $Q = (2.71828)^{1.3809649} La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}$
 $Q = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}$

V.3. TOTAL REVENUE “Two Commodity”

(5) Function: $TR_b = (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b) Q_b$
 (4) Function:: $TR_a = (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a) Q_a$

Table 5.5. TOTAL REVENUE DAN PERKIRAAN JUMLAH PENGELUARAN/ BIAYA PRODUKSI
 (Total Revenue And Estimation Of Total Expenditure/Cost Of Production)

Number	Quantity	Quantity	TRa	TRb	TR	Ln TR	Ln Qa	Ln Qb	PaQa	PbQb	C	Ln C
	Qd	Qd										
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6] =[4]+[5]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12] =[10]+[11]	[13]
1	20	14.50	73.28	49.41	122.70	4.81	3.00	2.67	73.28	49.41	122.70	4.81
2	25	23.02	91.61	78.44	170.04	5.14	3.22	3.14	91.61	78.44	170.04	5.14
3	30	27.84	109.93	94.88	204.80	5.32	3.40	3.33	109.93	94.88	204.80	5.32
4	37	33.02	135.58	112.51	248.09	5.51	3.61	3.50	135.58	112.51	248.09	5.51
5	46	48.51	168.55	165.31	333.87	5.81	3.83	3.88	168.55	165.31	333.87	5.81
6	54	62.64	197.87	213.47	411.34	6.02	3.99	4.14	197.87	213.47	411.34	6.02
7	60	56.59	219.85	192.84	412.69	6.02	4.09	4.04	219.85	192.84	412.69	6.02
8	65	83.78	238.17	285.50	523.68	6.26	4.17	4.43	238.17	285.50	523.68	6.26
9	67	97.15	245.50	331.08	576.58	6.36	4.20	4.58	245.50	331.08	576.58	6.36
Total Average	404.00 44.89	447.03 49.67	1480.34 164.48	1523.44 169.27	3003.78 333.75	51.25 5.69	33.52 3.72	33.69 3.74	1480.34 164.48	1523.44 169.27	3003.78 333.75	51.25 5.69

Source: Diolah oleh penulis dari Table 15 and 16.

Hasil Perhitungan Komputer
 (Consideration's Result of Computer)

$Ln TR = f (Ln Q_a, Ln Q_b)$	$C = f (Q_a, Q_b) \quad (\dots indentitas)$	$Ln C = f(Ln Q_a, Ln Q_b)$
Regression Output:	Regression Output:	Regression Output:
Constant 1.9909	Constant 4E-13	Constant 1.9909
Std Err of Y Est 0.0064	Std Err of Y Est 4E-13	Std Err of Y Est 0.0064
R Squared 0.9999	R Squared 1	R Squared 0.9999
No. of Observations 9	No. of Observations 9	No. of Observations 9
Degrees of Freedom 6	Degrees of Freedom 6	Degrees of Freedom 6
X Coefficient(s) 0.4857 0.5062	X Coefficient(s) 3.6642 3.4079	X Coefficient(s) 0.4857 0.5062
Std Err of Coef. 0.0289 0.0202	Std Err of Coef. 3E-14 2E-14	Std Err of Coef. 0.0289 0.0202
T-test (DF = 6) 16.82 25.027	T-test (DF = 6) 1E+14 2E+14	T-test (DF = 6) 16.82 25.027

TR: $Ln R = 1.9909343 + 0.4856883 Q_a + 0.5061819 Q_b$
 $R = e^{1.9909343} Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$
 $R = (2.71828)^{1.9909343} Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$
 $R = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$

4.4.4.1. Dengan menggunakan Q sebagai Fungsi Produksi Jangka Pendek
 (The Using Q as Short-Run Production Function)

(3) Function TP: $Q = 14.4581121 + 0.75744142 L - 0.0027224 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3$
 (2) Function TP: $Q = 20.3333333 + 0.24365079 L + 0.01535714 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3$

(7) Function D: $P_{Lb} = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 L$

(6) Function D: $P_{La} = 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 L$

(11) Function: TR: $R = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$

(10) Function TP: $Q = 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948}$

Table 5.6. TOTAL KEUNTUNGAN DAN PENGGUNAAN INPUTS DALAM PROSES PRODUKSI:
 FUNGSI KEUNTUNGAN DUA KOMMODITAS (Fungsi Keuntungan Gabungan)
 Total Revenue And Using The Inputs in Production Process
 Profit Function Two-Commodity [The Profit (Union) Function]

Number	Quantity TP = AP.L TP = Q TP = f(L) Q _d X = Q _a	Quantity TP = AP.L TP = Q TP = f(L) Q _d Y = Q _b	Total Cost TC = AC.Q TC = C TC = f(Q)	Total Cost TC = AC.Q TC = C TC = f(Q)	Produc- tivity O/I P = AC C(Q)/Q(L)	Produc- tivity O/I P = AC C(Q)/Q(L)	Total Cost TC _a P.Q _L	Total Cost TC _b P.Q _L	Total Production Q	Total Revenue TR	Total Cost of Production TC =TC _a +TC _b	Total Profit Π = TR-TC
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6] =[4]/[2]	[7] =[5]/[3]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12] =[8]+[9]	[13] =[11]-[12]
1	20.33	14.46	119.50	118.13	5.88	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.25	0.00	122.25
2	24.17	21.84	137.03	140.56	5.67	6.44	56.70	64.37	23.44	163.81	121.07	42.74
3	30.24	29.13	151.40	152.05	5.01	5.22	100.14	104.38	39.97	211.34	204.52	6.82
4	37.71	36.81	167.88	163.47	4.45	4.44	133.55	133.23	54.63	264.84	266.78	-1.94
5	45.75	45.33	186.34	192.52	4.07	4.25	162.91	169.89	68.18	323.24	332.80	-9.56
6	53.53	55.15	203.99	213.19	3.81	3.87	190.53	193.29	80.96	385.26	383.82	1.44
7	60.21	66.73	220.24	204.94	3.66	3.07	219.46	184.27	93.17	449.23	403.73	45.51
8	64.96	80.54	236.98	236.11	3.65	2.93	255.36	205.20	104.91	512.67	460.56	52.11
9	66.94	97.04	244.69	247.05	3.66	2.55	292.42	203.66	116.27	571.66	496.08	75.58
Total	403.86	447.03	1668.05	1668.01	39.85	40.93	1411.06	1258.29	581.53	3004.30	2669.35	334.95
Average	44.87	49.67	185.34	185.33	4.43	4.55	156.78	139.81	64.61	333.81	296.59	37.22

Source: Diolah oleh penulis dari table 1 until to 10.

4.4.4.2. Dengan menggunakan Q sebagai Fungsi Produksi Jangka Panjang
 (The Using Q as Long-Run Production Function)

- (3) Function TP: $Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$
- (2) Function TP: $Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$
- (7) Function D: $P_{Lb} = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 L$
- (6) Function D: $P_{La} = 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 L$
- (11) Function: TR: $R = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$
- (10) Function TP: $Q = 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948}$

Table 5.7. TOTAL KEUNTUNGAN DAN PENGGUNAAN INPUTS DALAM PROSES PRODUKSI:
 FUNGSI KEUNTUNGAN DUA KOMMODITAS (Fungsi Keuntungan Gabungan)
 Total Revenue And Using The Inputs in Production Process
 Profit Function Two-Commodity [The Profit (Union) Function]

Number	Quantity = Demand = Utility Q_d TP = $X = Q_a$	Quantity = Demand = Utility Q_d TP = $Y = Q_b$	Input La L_a I	Input Lb L_b I	Productivity O/I $P = AC$ $C_a(Q_b)/Q_d$	Productivity O/I $P = AC$ $C_b(Q_a)/Q_d$	Total Cost of Production TCa	Total Cost of Production TCb	Total Production Q	Total Revenue TR	Total Cost of Production TC $=TC_a+TC_b$	Total Profit $\Pi=TR-TC$
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]
1	20	14.50	0.00	0.00	5.88	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.45	0.00	121.45
2	25	23.02	9.67	9.49	5.67	6.44	56.70	64.37	22.68	171.02	121.07	49.95
3	30	27.84	20.16	20.93	5.01	5.22	100.14	104.38	40.79	205.75	204.52	1.22
4	37	33.02	30.58	33.45	4.45	4.44	133.55	133.23	57.33	248.34	266.78	-18.44
5	46	48.51	39.79	37.38	4.07	4.25	162.91	169.89	66.32	335.40	332.80	2.60
6	54	62.64	49.57	44.02	3.81	3.87	190.53	193.29	76.92	412.66	383.82	28.84
7	60	56.59	60.21	70.76	3.66	3.07	219.46	184.27	99.25	412.54	403.73	8.81
8	65	83.78	69.96	67.30	3.65	2.93	255.36	205.20	103.35	523.14	460.56	62.58
9	67	97.15	79.93	79.91	3.66	2.55	292.42	203.66	116.19	572.22	496.08	76.14
Total	404.00	447.03	359.86	363.23	39.85	40.93	1411.06	1258.29	582.82	3002.52	2669.35	333.17
Average	44.89	49.67	39.98	40.36	4.43	4.55	156.78	139.81	64.76	333.61	296.59	37.02

Source: Diolah oleh penulis dari Table 1 until to 10.

Hasil Perhitungan Komputer (Consideration's Result of Computer)							
$\ln TR = f(\ln Q_a, \ln Q_b)$		$C = f(Q_{La}, Q_{Lb})$ (...indentitas)		$C = f(Q)$, dimana: $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$			
Regression Output:		Regression Output:		Regression Output:			
Constant	1.9909	Constant	-2E-13	Constant	26.04		
Std Err of Y Est	0.0064	Std Err of Y Est	4E-13	Std Err of Y Est	25.528		
R Squared	0.9999	R Squared	1	R Squared	0.9788		
No. of Observations	9	No. of Observations	9	No. of Observations	9		
Degrees of Freedom	6	Degrees of Freedom	6	Degrees of Freedom	7		
X Coefficient(s)	0.4857 0.5062	X Coefficient(s)	2.8237 3.5366	X Coefficient(s)	4.1779		
Std Err of Coef.	0.0289 0.0202	Std Err of Coef.	4E-14 3E-14	Std Err of Coef.	0.2324		
T-test (DF = 6)	16.82 25.027	T-test (DF = 6)	8E+13 1E+14	T-test (DF = 7)	17.979		

PENGGUNAAN MODEL DAN FORMULASI (The Utilization of Model And Formulation):**4.3.1. MODEL TRANSFORMASI (Transformation Model)****I. Bentuk Fungsi Hasil Estimasi (The Shape Of Estimate Function)**

Demand: D: $P = f(Q)$,where: $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$

$$D: P_1 = a_0 - a_1Q_1 \quad (\text{.....The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve})$$

$$D: P_2 = b_0 - b_1Q_2 \quad (\text{.....The Case of Decline Demand Curve})$$

Supply: S: $P = f(Q)$,where: $\partial P/\partial Q > 0$

$$S: P_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1Q_1 \quad (\text{.....The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve})$$

$$S: P_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1Q_2 \quad (\text{.....The Case of Decline Demand Curve})$$

$$\text{Equilibrium: } D = S$$

$$a_0 - a_1Q_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1Q_1$$

$$\text{Equilibrium: } D = S$$

$$b_0 - b_1Q_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1Q_2$$

$$\text{Short-Run Total Production Function TP: } Q = c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3$$

$$\text{Short-Run Total Cost Of Production Function TC: } C = d_0 + d_1Q + d_2Q^2 + d_3Q^3$$

$$\text{Long-Run Total Production Function TP: } Q = \delta L^\alpha$$

$$\text{Long-Run Utility (Union) Function TU: } U = \delta X^\alpha Y^\beta$$

$$\text{Long-Run Production (Union) Function TP: } Q = \delta L_a^\alpha L_b^\beta$$

$$\text{Long-Run Revenue (Union) Function TR: } R = \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^\beta$$

II. Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi (The Interaction Between Estimate Functions)**1. Lagrange Multiplier Function "Long-Run Utility (Union) Function TU"**

$$Z = \delta X^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha} + \lambda \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 X - b_0/2 Y \}$$

$$= \delta X^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha}$$

2. Lagrange Multiplier Function "Long-Run Production (Union) Function TP"

$$Z = \delta L_a^\alpha L_b^\beta + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 L_a - b_0/2 L_b \}$$

$$= \delta L_a^\alpha L_b^\beta$$

3. Lagrange Multiplier Function "Long-Run Revenue (Union) Function TR"

$$Z = \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 Q_a - b_0/2 Q_b \}$$

$$= \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha}$$

4. Profit Analysis at Market Structur in "One Commodity"

$$4.1. \text{ Profit : } \pi = TR - TC = P.Q - AC.Q = P(Q).Q - AC(Q).Q$$

$$4.2. \text{ Profit : } \pi = TR - TC = P.Q - AC.Q = P(Q).Q(L) - AC(Q).Q(L)$$

(Hubungan jangka pendek Interaksi antara TP dengan TC, ump: TC max dan TP min dan sebaliknya)

(Short-Run Relationship and Interaction between TP with TC, exp: TC max and TP min and just the opposite)

5. Profit Analysis at Market Structur in "Two Commodity"

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi &= TR - TC \\
 &= R(Q) - C(Q) \\
 &= [R_1 + R_2] - C(Q_1, Q_2) \\
 &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - C[Q_1(L_1), Q_2(L_2)] \\
 &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - C[Q\{AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha}\}] \\
 &\quad \text{where: } Q = AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha} \quad (\dots\text{Estimate Functions}) \\
 &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - [a + bQ], \quad Q = Q_1 + Q_2
 \end{aligned}$$

4.4. Perumusan Bentuk Fungsi Keuntungan Gabungan Jangka Panjang The Formulation Of Shape Long-Run Profit (Union) Function

4.4.1. Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi (The Interaction Between Estimate Functions) Profit Analysis at Market Structur in "One Commodity"

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi &= TR - TC \\
 &= P.Q - AC.Q \\
 &= P(Q).Q - AC(Q).Q \\
 &= P(Q).Q(L) - AC(Q).Q(L) \\
 &= P(Q) [Q(L)] - AC(Q) [Q(L)] \\
 &= (a_0 - a_1Q) (c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3) \\
 &\quad - (d_0/Q + d_1 + d_2Q + d_3Q^2) (c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3) \\
 &= \{[(a_0 - a_1Q)] - [(d_0/Q + d_1 + d_2Q + d_3Q^2)]\} \{(c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3)\} \\
 &= (a_0 - a_1Q)(c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3) - (d_0 + d_1Q + d_2Q^2 + d_3Q^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

where:

Demand Function D: $P = P(Q) = f(Q)$, $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$, (P = Price, Q = Q_d)
 $P = a_0 - a_1Q$

Short-Run Total Production Function TP: $Q = Q(L) = f(L)$,(TP = Q = Q_d ,L= Labor)
 TP: $Q = f(L)$
 $Q = c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3$

Short-Run Cost Of Production Function TC: $C = f(Q)$,(TC = C, Q = TP = Q_d)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TC: } C &= f(Q) \\
 C &= d_0 + d_1Q + d_2Q^2 + d_3Q^3 \\
 \text{AC: } AC &= d_0/Q + d_1 + d_2Q + d_3Q^2
 \end{aligned}$$

4.4.2. Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi (The Interaction Between Estimate Functions) Profit Analysis at Market Structur in "Two Commodity"

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi &= TR - TC \\
 &= R(Q) - C(Q) \\
 &= [R_1 + R_2] - C(Q_1, Q_2) \\
 &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - C[Q_1(L_1), Q_2(L_2)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - C [Q\{AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha}\}] \\
 &\quad \text{where: } Q = AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha} \quad (\dots\text{Estimate Function}) \\
 &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - [a + b Q], \quad Q = Q_1 + Q_2
 \end{aligned}$$

Perincian Fungsi Keuntungan Jangka Pendek

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal:

Detail Of Short-Run Profit Function

The Case of Decline Demand Curve:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Profit : } \pi &= TR_a - TC_a = P_a \cdot Q_a - AC_a \cdot Q_a = P_a(Q_a) \cdot Q_a(L_a) - AC_a(Q_a) \cdot Q_a(L_a) \\
 &= P_a(Q_a) [Q_a(L_a)] - AC_a(Q_a) [Q_a(L_a)] \\
 &= (a_0 - a_1 Q_a) (c_0 + c_1 L_a + c_2 L_a^2 + c_3 L_a^3) \\
 &\quad - (d_0/Q_a + d_1 + d_2 Q_a + d_3 Q_a^2) (c_0 + c_1 L_a + c_2 L_a^2 + c_3 L_a^3) \\
 &= \{(a_0 - a_1 Q_a) - [(d_0/Q_a + d_1 + d_2 Q_a + d_3 Q_a^2)]\} \{c_0 + c_1 L_a + c_2 L_a^2 + c_3 L_a^3\} \\
 &= (a_0 - a_1 Q_a)(c_0 + c_1 L_a + c_2 L_a^2 + c_3 L_a^3) - (d_0 + d_1 Q_a + d_2 Q_a^2 + d_3 Q_a^3) \\
 &= ?
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{where: } D: & P_a = a_0 - a_1 Q_a \\
 TP: & Q_a = c_0 + c_1 L_a + c_2 L_a^2 + c_3 L_a^3 \\
 TC: & C = d_0 + d_1 Q_a + d_2 Q_a^2 + d_3 Q_a^3 \\
 AC: & AC = d_0/Q_a + d_1 + d_2 Q_a + d_3 Q_a^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun:

The Case of Decline Demand Curve:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Profit : } \pi &= TR_b - TC_b = P_b \cdot Q_b - AC_b \cdot Q_b = P_b(Q_b) \cdot Q_b(L_b) - AC_b(Q_b) \cdot Q_b(L_b) \\
 &= P_b(Q_b) [Q_b(L_b)] - AC_b(Q_b) [Q_b(L_b)] \\
 &= (a_0 - a_1 Q_b) (c_0 + c_1 L_b + c_2 L_b^2 + c_3 L_b^3) \\
 &\quad - (d_0/Q_b + d_1 + d_2 Q_b + d_3 Q_b^2) (c_0 + c_1 L_b + c_2 L_b^2 + c_3 L_b^3) \\
 &= \{(a_0 - a_1 Q_b) - [(d_0/Q_b + d_1 + d_2 Q_b + d_3 Q_b^2)]\} \{c_0 + c_1 L_b + c_2 L_b^2 + c_3 L_b^3\} \\
 &= (a_0 - a_1 Q_b)(c_0 + c_1 L_b + c_2 L_b^2 + c_3 L_b^3) - (d_0 + d_1 Q_b + d_2 Q_b^2 + d_3 Q_b^3) \\
 &= ?
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{where: } D: & P_b = a_0 - a_1 Q_b \\
 TP: & Q_b = c_0 + c_1 L_b + c_2 L_b^2 + c_3 L_b^3 \\
 TC: & C = d_0 + d_1 Q_b + d_2 Q_b^2 + d_3 Q_b^3 \\
 AC: & AC = d_0/Q_b + d_1 + d_2 Q_b + d_3 Q_b^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Perincian Fungsi Keuntungan Gabungan Jangka Panjang

Detail of Short-Run Profit (Union) Function

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi &= TR - TC \\
 &= R(Q) - C(Q) \\
 &= [R_a + R_b] - C(Q_a, Q_b) \\
 &= [R_a(Q_a) + R_b(Q_b)] - C[Q_a(L_a), Q_b(L_b)] \\
 &= [R_a(Q_a) + R_b(Q_b)] - C[Q\{AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha}\}] \\
 &\quad \text{where: } Q = AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha} \quad (\dots\text{Estimate Function}) \\
 &= [R_a(Q_a) + R_b(Q_b)] - [a + b Q_a], \quad Q = Q_a + Q_b
 \end{aligned}$$

4.3.2. HASIL ESTIMASI BEBERAPA FUNGSI (The Result of Estimate Several Functions)

I. Hasil Estimasi Jangka Pendek "One Commodity" (Short-Run Estimate "One Commodity")

Estimate 1 :	Demand Function D:	$P = 5$
Estimate 2 :	Supply Function S:	$P = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q$
Estimate 3 :	Demand Function D:	$P = 6.68668164 - 0.0339575 Q$
Estimate 4 :	Supply Function S:	$P = 1.434682416 + 0.06267167 Q$
Estimate 5 :	UTILITY Function TU_X :	$TU_X = (6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_X)Q_X$
Estimate 6 :	UTILITY Function TU_Y :	$TU_Y = (7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_Y)Q_Y$
Estimate 7 :	REVENUE Function TR_a :	$TR_a = (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a)Q_a$
Estimate 6 :	REVENUE Function TR_b :	$TR_b = (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b)Q_b$
Estimate 9 :	COST Function TC_{La} :	$TC_{La} = (5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{La})Q_{La}$
Estimate 10 :	COST Function TC_{Lb} :	$TC_{Lb} = (7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb})Q_{Lb}$
Estimate 11 :	Function TP_a :	$Q = 20.3333333 + 0.24365079 L + 0.01535714 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3$
Estimate 12 :	Function TP_b :	$Q = 14.4581121 + 0.75744142 L - 0.0027224 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3$
Estimate 13 :	Function TP_a :	$Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$
Estimate 14 :	Function TP_b :	$Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$
Estimate 15 :	Function TC_a :	$C = 0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3$
Estimate 16 :	Function TC_b :	$C = 73.0796238 + 3.42525333 Q - 0.0228743 Q^2 + 6.226E-05 Q^3$

II. Hasil Estimasi Jangka Panjang "Two Commodity" (Short-Run Estimate "Two Commodity")

Estimate 17 :	UTILITY Function TU:	$U = 7.21781301 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}$
Estimate 18 :	PRODUCTION Function TP:	$Q = 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948}$
Estimate 19 :	REVENUE Function TR:	$R = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$

4.3.3. HASIL PERHITUNGAN "Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi" (The Computation Result "Interaction Between Estimate Functions")

I. Consumer's Behaviour "Indifference Curve Approach"

TU & Budget Line:	D:	$P_X = AC$	$P_X = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_X$
	D:	$P_Y = AC$	$P_Y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_Y$

Demand: D: $P = f(Q)$, where: $\partial P / \partial Q < 0$

D:	$P_1 = a_0 - a_1 Q_X$	(.....The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve)
D:	$P_2 = b_0 - b_1 Q_Y$	(.....The Case of Decline Demand Curve)

Penggabungan dua Fungsi Utility (The Merging Two Utility Function)

$$\begin{aligned}
 BL &= X P_X + Y P_Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TU \\
 &= P_X Q_X + P_Y Q_Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\
 &= a_0/2 Q_X + b_0/2 Q_Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\
 &= (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\
 &= 3.2892089 (68.6530539) + 3.6829259 (64.910069) \\
 &= 6.578417759^2/4(0.04791061) + (7.36585178)^2/4(0.0567389) \\
 &= 464.873201
 \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} - \lambda (464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y)$$

$$= 464.253894$$

Budget Line: $B = P_X Q_X + P_Y Q_Y$

$$= 3.2892089 Q_X + 3.6829259 Q_Y$$

$$= 3.2892089 (68.6530517) + 3.6829259 (64.910069)$$

$$= 464.873203$$

II. Producer's Behaviour "Isoquant Production Approach"

TP & Cost of Inputs: D: $P_{La} = AC, P_{La} = 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{La}$

D: $P_{Lb} = AC, P_{Lb} = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb}$

Demand: D: $P = f(Q)$, where: $\partial P / \partial Q < 0$

D: $P_1 = a_0 - a_1 Q_{La}$ (.....The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve)

D: $P_2 = b_0 - b_1 Q_{Lb}$ (.....The Case of Decline Demand Curve)

Penggabungan dua Fungsi Revenue (The Merging Two Revenue Function)

$$TC = L_a P_{La} + L_b P_{Lb} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR$$

$$= P_{La} Q_{La} + P_{Lb} Q_{Lb} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$= a_0/2 Q_{La} + b_0/2 Q_{Lb} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$= (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$= 2.82365645 (92.6123094) + 3.53662818 (56.01159498) = 459.597508$$

$$= (5.64731294)^2/4(0.0304887) + (7.07325632)^2/4(0.0631412)$$

$$= 459.597508$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948} + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 L_a - 3.53662818 L_b)$$

$$= 107.787357$$

Isocost: $C = Q_{La} P_{La} + Q_{Lb} P_{Lb}$

$$= 2.82365645 Q_{La} + 3.53662818 Q_{Lb}$$

$$= 2.82365645 (92.6123012) + 3.53662818 (56.011595)$$

$$= 459.597508$$

Total Production: $Q = Q_a + Q_b$

$$= (16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682})$$

$$= (16.213462 (92.6123012)^{0.2908779}) + (10.951096 (56.011595)^{0.2908779})$$

$$= 119.831299$$

III. Total Revenue

TR & Isocost: D: $P = AR, P_a = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a$

D: $P = AR, P_b = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b$

Demand: D: $P = f(Q)$, where: $\partial P / \partial Q < 0$

D: $P_a = a_0 - a_1 Q_a$ (.....The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve)

D: $P_b = b_0 - b_1 Q_b$ (.....The Case of Decline Demand Curve)

Penggabungan dua Fungsi Revenue (The Merging Two Revenue Function)

$$\begin{aligned}
TC &= P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR \\
&= a_0/2 Q_a + b_0/2 Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\
&= (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\
&= 3.664215746 (99.9633205) + 3.407884183 (149.431246) \\
&= ((7.32843149)^2)/4(0.0366556) + (6.81576835)^2/4(0.0228057) \\
&= 875.531579
\end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$\begin{aligned}
Z &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} + \mu (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b) \\
&= 864.1981284
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Isocost: } C &= P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b \\
&= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b \\
&= 3.664215746 (99.9633274) + 3.407884183 (149.431246) \\
&= 875.531578
\end{aligned}$$

4.3.4. PERILAKU KESEIMBANGAN PASAR (Market Equilibrium Behaviour)**I. Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal (The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve):**

$$\begin{aligned}
1. \text{ Profit : } \pi &= TR - TC = P.Q - AC.Q = P(Q).Q - AC(Q).Q \\
&= 5Q - [0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3]
\end{aligned}$$

Profit Analysis "One Commodity"

The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve: Total Analisis

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Profit : } \pi &= TR - TC, \text{ where: } Q = 72.268283 \\
&= R(Q) - C(Q) \\
&= 5Q - [0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3] \\
&= 361.34142 - 268.37248 \\
&= 92.968935
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. \text{ Profit : } \pi &= TR - TC = P.Q - AC.Q = P(Q).Q(L) - AC(Q).Q(L) \\
&= 5 [20.333333 + 0.2436508 L + 0.0153571 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3] \\
&\quad - [0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3] \\
&= ?
\end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan kurva antara TR dengan TC:

(The Comparison of Curve Between TR with TC)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Total Product TP: } Q &= 20.333333 + 0.2436508 L + 0.0153571 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3 \\
\text{Total Cost TC: } C &= 0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3
\end{aligned}$$

II. Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun (The Case of Decline Demand Curve):

$$\begin{aligned}
1. \text{ Profit : } \pi &= TR - TC = P.Q - AC.Q = P(Q).Q - AC(Q).Q \\
&= (6.6866816 - 0.033957 Q) Q \\
&\quad - [73.079624 + 3.4252533 Q - 0.022874 Q^2 + 6.2265E-05 Q^3]
\end{aligned}$$

Profit Analysis "One Commodity"**The Case of Decline Demand Curve: Total Analisis**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Profit : } \pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} \quad ,\text{where: } Q = 85.51257781 \\
 &= R(Q) - C(Q) \\
 &= (6.6866816 - 0.033957 Q)Q - [73.079624 + 3.4252533 Q - 0.022874 Q^2 + 6.2265E-05 Q^3] \\
 &= 323.488181 - 237.6524487 \\
 &= 85.8357323
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ Profit : } \pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} = P.Q - AC.Q = P(Q).Q(L) - AC(Q).Q(L) \\
 &= (6.6866816 - 0.033957 Q) (14.4581121 + 0.7574414 L - 0.00272245 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3) \\
 &\quad - [73.079624 + 3.4252533 Q - 0.022874 Q^2 + 6.2265E-05 Q^3] \\
 &= ?
 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan kurva antara TR dengan TC:**(The Comparison of Curve Between TR with TC)**

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{Total Product TP:} & Q = 14.4581121 + 0.7574414 L - 0.00272245 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3 \\
 \text{Total Cost TC:} & C = 73.079624 + 3.4252533 Q - 0.022874 Q^2 + 6.2265E-05 Q^3
 \end{array}$$

Text book 2

Text book 2 titled **MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Non-Estimation Function** is composed using Mathematical functions of Non-Estimation with the calculation result of "integer". The aim is that the users of this book can more easily understand the theoretical concepts of "**Pure Microeconomics or Managerial Economics**" and can trace the Mathematical calculation related to Non-Estimation functions appropriately and in shorter time, so that the curve making will be accurate.

Text book 2 also presents "**three main elements of discussion**" in pure Microeconomics (Managerial Economics), and "**changes**" the use of Statistical Functions of Estimation Result to the use of Mathematical Functions of Non-Estimation. It contains **new innovations** in order to "prove the formation of both consumption triangle and production triangle on the curve and to prove the origin of theoretical formulation that builds the functional form of profit function with (aggregate) production cost as theorized by the respective experts of those three main elements of discussion. The difference is that in text book 1 the three behaviours (consumer, producer and market equilibrium behaviours) for the case of **Two Commodities** have close interrelations among its chapters in terms of data processing and the determination of the functional form of the functions used. While in text book 2, the relations happen separately only in **each chapter**.

Text book 3

Text book 3 titled **MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION: Application of Microeconomic Concepts in Transportation Business Using Non-Estimation Function** is the same as text book 2 but **improved** by substituting the new elements of transportation aspects such as **distance** and **load capacity** of various Transportation Modes (Land, Sea, and Air) which are included in the Transportation

Economics (Management). Consequently, it becomes a text book of “**Applied Managerial Economics (in Transportation)**” atau “Managerial Economics of Transportation”.

Text book 3 presents “**three main elements od discussion in Managerial Economics of Transportation**”, “**change**” from pure Microeconomics (Managerial Economics) to Microeconomics (Managerial Economis) of Transportation in the version using Mathematical Non-Estimation Functions. It contains **new innovation** in order to “prove the formation of both consumption triangle and production triangle on the curve and to prove the origin of theoretical formulation that builds the functional form of profit function with (aggregate) production cost as theoretized by the respective experts of those three main elements of discussion which are just the same as those in text book 2.

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| c) Matematika I | m) Prekonomian Indonesia |
| d) Matematika II | n) Koperasi |
| e) Operation Research | o) Bank Dan Lembaga Keuangan |
| f) Pengantar Ekonomi Makro | |
| g) Teori Ekonomi I (Makro) | |
| h) Pengantar Ekonomi Mikro | |
| i) Teori Ekonomi II (Mikro) | |
| j) Ekonomi Manajerial | |

PENGALAMAN DIBIDANG: KARYA ILMIAH, RISET & PENELITIAN

A. SEMASA KULIAH

Dalam Bidang Ekonomi

Dibuat Dalam Bentuk Paper:

- 1) Produksi Nasional dan Investasi periode tahun 1983/84-1988/89: Suatu Kajian Ulang Kerangka Landasan Perencanaan pada Repelita IV (1985)
- 2) Produksi dan Ekspor Komoditi Propinsi Jambi (1986).
- 3) Indonesia, Dari Ekonomi Terpimpin ke Ekonomi Pancasila (1986)
- 4) Analisa Usaha Perikanan Darat daerah Sumatera Barat (1986)
- 5) Industrialisasi, Produksi Dan Daya Saing Perdagangan Luar Negeri (1987)
- 6) Kredit Kelayakan Usaha Dan Produksi Daerah Sumatera Barat (1987)
- 7) Metode Produksi Dalam Negeri Dan Perdagangan Internasional (1987)
- 8) Dana Masyarakat Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi daerah Sumatera Barat (1988)
- 9) Industrialisasi Dan Kebijakan Perdagangan Indonesia (1988)
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- 15) Silsilah Keturunan Masyarakat Minangkabau: Pengangkatan Datuk dalam Kaum (1984)
- 16) Shalat Dalam Rangka Pembinaan Moral (1986)

B. SELESAI KULIAH (.....atau Sebagai Dosen Perguruan Tinggi):

17. Pengembangan Tabungan Dalam Negeri Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia, Skripsi Sarjana Ekonomi, Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Andalas, Agustus 1992.

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19. *Perspektif Ekonomi Indonesia Dalam Satu Tahap Pembangunan Jangka Panjang*, Jakarta, May 1994.
20. Analisis Fungsi Tabungan Indonesia: Pengujian Model Hipotesa Pendapatan Permanen, Jakarta, Juni 1994.
21. Ekspor Komoditi Primer Pulau Sumatera Dalam Perdagangan Luar Negeri Indonesia, Jakarta, July 1994.
22. Ekspor Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi: Studi Kasus Indonesia, 1969-1994. Jakarta, Agustus 1995.
23. Perkiraan Pembentukan Modal Di Indonesia, Jakarta, September 1995.
24. Kebijakan Deregulasi Perbankan Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Produksi Di Indonesia, Jakarta, Oktober 1995.
25. Instabilitas Perdagangan Luar Negeri Indonesia, Jakarta, November 1995.
26. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia Dan Ketergantungan Terhadap Dana Luar Negeri, Jakarta, Juli 1995.
27. Sumber Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Diantara Modal Dan Tabungan, Jakarta, Agustus 1996.
28. Pengukuran Kondisi Ekonomi Indonesia Dan Pencapaian Steady-State Growth, Jakarta, September 1996.
29. Modal Asing Swasta Dan Pembentukan Investasi Produktif Dalam Pembiayaan Pembangunan, Jakarta, Oktober 1996.
30. Trade-Off Antara Penerimaan Pajak Dan Kemampuan Menabung Masyarakat, Jakarta, Oktober 1996.
31. Mobilisasi Tabungan Dan Investasi Suatu Ekonomi Terbuka: Kasus Indonesia 1969-1995, Jakarta, November 1996.
32. Pengaruh Pendapatan Permanen Dalam Pembentukan Tabungan, Jakarta, Oktober 1997.
33. Peranan Ekspor Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia, Jakarta, Oktober 1997.

34. Analisis Fungsi Konsumsi Indonesia Dengan Pendapatan Permanen, Jakarta, Desember 1997.
35. Pembiayaan Ekonomi Dalam Negeri Indonesia: Diantara Keinginan Dan Kenyataan, Jakarta, Desember 1997.
36. Sektor Perdagangan Luar Negeri Indonesia Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Kegiatan Ekonomi, Jakarta, Desember 1997.
37. Reformasi Kebijakan Makro Dan Pengaruh Ekonomi Sektor Terbuka, Jakarta, September 1998.
38. Keseimbangan Pendapatan Nasional: Investasi Dan Sumber Pembiayaan Ekonomi, Jakarta, September 1998.
39. Analisis Pengaruh Pembentukan Tabungan Suatu Ekonomi Terbuka, Jakarta, November 1998.
40. Pengaruh Aliran Modal Asing Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Pembentukan Tabungan, Jakarta, Desember 1998.
41. Perkiraan Kebutuhan Investasi Dan Pengukuran Tinggal Landas, Jakarta, January 1999.
42. Kemampuan Pembentukan Modal Domestik: Sektor Pemerintah Dan Masyarakat, Jakarta, February 1999.
43. Prestasi Ekonomi Indonesia Dan Akumulasi Sumber Pembiayaan Pembangunan, Jakarta, February 1999.
44. Kualitas Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia Dan Dilema Ketergantungan Sumber Dana, Jakarta, Maret 1999.
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Buku Ajar Dan Modul Soal & Pemecahan (....Dibuat untuk STMT Trisakti)

46. Pengantar Teori Ekonomi (169 halaman), Bekasi, April 1996.
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50. Pengantar Ekonomi Mikro (129 halaman), Bekasi, April 2006.
51. Pengantar Ekonomi Makro: Perhitungan Pendapatan Nasional (127 halaman), Bekasi, April 2006.
52. Teori Ekonomi Mikro (91 halaman), Bekasi, April 2006.
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54. Ekonomi Manajerial (79 halaman), Bekasi, April 2006.
55. Modul Soal Dan Pemecahan Ekonomi Manajerial (86 halaman), Bekasi, April 2006.

Buku Riset Nasional (....Dibuat untuk HABIBIE AWARD 2006)

56. Pengembangan Teori Perilaku Konsumen-Produsen Ke Alam Praktek Manajerial (325 halaman), Nominasi Karya Iptek "Habibie Award 2006", Bekasi, January 2006.

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57. Ilmu Ekonomi (425 halaman), Sebuah draft buku teks yang digunakan secara lokal oleh FE-UKI Jakarta, Bekasi, April 2006.
58. Pengantar Teori Ekonomi (350 halaman), Bekasi, April 2006.

59. Teori Ekonomi (292 halaman), Bekasi, April 2006.
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61. Pengantar Ekonomi Mikro (304 halaman), Bekasi, April 2006.
62. Pengantar Ekonomi Makro: Perhitungan Pendapatan Nasional (412 halaman), Bekasi, April 2006.
63. Teori Ekonomi Mikro (306 halaman), Bekasi, April 2006.
64. Ekonomi Mikro Aplikasi (372 halaman), Sebuah draft buku teks yang digunakan secara lokal oleh STIE-Swadaya Jakarta, Bekasi, Juny 2006

Buku Teks Nasional (.... Dikaji ulang oleh UI Juli 2008 – Maret 2009)

65. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi (495 halaman), Bekasi, November 2007.
66. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi (670 halaman), Bekasi, April 2008.
67. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Hasil Estimasi (687 halaman), Bekasi, Agust 2006.

Karya Ilmiah Paper Tahap II (....Dibuat untuk Koptis Wilayah III Jakarta)

68. Standar Ukuran Tinggal Landas Perekonomian Suatu Negara, Jakarta, January 2000.
69. Pembentukan Modal Domestik Bruto: Sektor Pemerintah Dan Masyarakat, Jakarta, Mei 2000.
70. Pembentukan Tabungan Dan Pembiayaan Ekonomi Jangka Panjang Indonesia, Jakarta, Mei 2000.
71. Prestasi Ekonomi Indonesia Dan Pencapaian Steady-State Growth, Jakarta, Juli 2000.
72. Aliran Modal Asing Swasta Dalam Pembentukan Investasi Produktif, Jakarta, September 2000.
73. Fungsi Konsumsi Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Pendapatan Permanen, Jakarta, November 2000.
74. Pendapatan Permanen Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Pembentukan Tabungan, Jakarta, February 2001.
75. Pengujian Model Fungsi Tabungan Indonesia Dengan Hipotesa Pendapatan Permanen, Jakarta, April 2001.
76. Kebutuhan Tabungan Dan Sumber Pembiayaan Ekonomi Indonesia, Jakarta, Juni 2001.
77. Sumber-Sumber Pembentukan Investasi: Trade Off Antara Pajak Dan Tabungan, Jakarta, Agustus 2001.
78. Aggregate Expenditure Ekonomi Sektoral (Kajian Perhitungan Ekonomi 3 Sektor), Jakarta, Oktober 2001.
79. Sumber-Sumber Pembentukan Investasi Dalam Struktur Ekonomi Terbuka, Jakarta, Desember 2001.
80. Aggregate Expenditure Ekonomi Sektoral (Kajian Perhitungan Ekonomi 4 Sektor), Jakarta, January 2002.
81. Pengaruh Sektor Perdagangan Luar Negeri Terhadap Aktivitas Ekonomi Indonesia, Jakarta, Maret 2002.

82. Aliran Modal Asing Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Pembentukan Tabungan, Jakarta, Mei 2002.
83. Penafsiran Tingkat Efisiensi Marginal Ekonomi Indonesia Dan Perkiraan Pembentukan Modal, Jakarta, July 2002.
84. Sumber-Sumber Pembentukan Investasi Dalam Struktur Ekonomi Sederhana, Jakarta, September 2002.
85. Aggregate Expenditure Ekonomi Sektor (Kajian Perhitungan Ekonomi 2 Sektor), Jakarta, November 2002.
86. Pembentukan Modal Domestik Bruto Dan Ketergantungan Sumber Dana, Jakarta, January 2003.
87. Prestasi Ekonomi Dan Indeks Instabilitas Sektor Perdagangan Luar Negeri Indonesia, Jakarta, Maret 2003.
88. Model Makro Keseimbangan Agregatif Pembentukan Tabungan Dan Investasi, Jakarta, Mei 2003.
89. Ekspor Komoditi Primer Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Regional Pulau Sumatera, Jakarta, Juli 2003.
90. Kontribusi Ekspor Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia, Jakarta, September 2003.
91. Pengaruh Variabel-Variabel Agregatif Terhadap Pembentukan Tabungan Dan Pendapatan, Jakarta, November 2003.
92. Pengembangan Sumber Pembiayaan Yang Makin Bertumpu Pada Kemampuan Sendiri, Jakarta, Februari 2004.
93. Pengembangan Instrumen Kebijakan Makro Terhadap Pembentukan Investasi Dan Pendapatan, Jakarta, April 2004.
94. Kebutuhan Tabungan Dan Pembentukan Investasi Produktif Bagi Pembiayaan Pembangunan, Jakarta, Juni 2004.
95. Pengaruh Ekspor Terhadap Pendapatan Nasional Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Jakarta, Agustus 2004.
96. Pengaruh Deregulasi Perbankan Bidang Ekspor Terhadap Devisa Dan Pendapatan Nasional, Jakarta, Oktober 2004.
97. Aliran Dana Luar Negeri Di Indonesia Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Jakarta, Desember 2004.

Beberapa Karya Ilmiah Dibidang Manajemen:

98. Strategi Indonesia Dan Manajemen Pembentukan Modal Bagi Peningkatan Pendapatan Masyarakat, Jakarta, January 2005.
99. Manajemen Perdagangan Internasional Pengurangan Distorsi Ekonomi Pasca Seleksi Aliran Dana Luar Negeri, Jakarta, Maret 2005.
100. Manajemen Perbankan Pasca Deregulasi Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Produksi Di Indonesia, Jakarta, Juli 2005.

Publikasi Pada Jurnal Ekonomi:

101. Evaluasi Ekonomi Indonesia Setelah 34 Tahun Membangun: Diantara Kekuatan Dan Kelemahan, Jurnal Ekonomi "Jurnal Ilmiah Kwartalan Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Borobudur", Volume XXIII, Edisi February 2007

3 Buah Buku Teks Untuk Perguruan Tinggi (...Dalam Pemeriksaan Dirjen DIKTI)

102. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi (286 halaman), Bekasi, Juni 2009.
103. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi (495 halaman), Bekasi, Juni 2009
104. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi (555 halaman), Bekasi, Agust 2009.

3 Buah Proposal Penelitian Untuk Tahun 2010 bidang Manajemen Transportasi (.....Proposal Dan Draft Penelitian P3M STMT-TRISAKTI, 15 April 2010)

105. KEPADATAN LALU LINTAS ANGKUTAN JALAN RAYA DI DKI JAKARTA: Trade Off Antara Pengguna Kendaraan Pribadi Dan Umum, Bekasi April 2010.
106. PENGARUH BEBERAPA FAKTOR PRODUKSI TERHADAP PRODUKSI PT PELNI, Bekasi April 2010.
107. PENENTUAN JUMLAH ALAT ANGKUT YANG SEPADAN DENGAN ARUS PENUMPANG: Studi Kasus Pelayaran Antar Pulau Route JKT-UPG, Bekasi April 2010.

3 Buah Proposal Penelitian bidang Manajemen Transportasi: Darat, Laut & Udara (..... Usul Hibah Kompetensi DIKTI Tahun 2010)

108. KEPADATAN LALU LINTAS ANGKUTAN JALAN RAYA DI DKI JAKARTA: TRADE-OFF ANTARA PENGGUNA KENDARAAN PRIBADI DAN UMUM (Studi Kasus: Penerapan Konsep Slutsky's Theorem, $TE = SE + IE$)
109. ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PRODUKSI PT PELNI (Studi Kasus: Penerapan Konsep Production Isoquant, $TO = SE + OE$)
110. PENENTUAN JUMLAH ALAT ANGKUT YANG SEPADAN DENGAN ARUS PENUMPANG JAKARTA-UJUNG PANDANG (Studi Kasus: Penerapan Konsep Harga Keseimbangan)

3 Text Books as The Subject for Cooperation in Publishing in Managerial Economics of Transportation for UNIVERSITIES WITH MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS PROGRAM: Northwestern University, Kellogg School of Management & UMSL - USA, 25 June 2010

The three books are:

111. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi (MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function)

112. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi (MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Non-Estimation Function)
113. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi dalam Bisnis Transportasi dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi (MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION: Application of Microeconomic Concepts in Transportation Business Using Non-Estimation Function)

or

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION

Special for Cooperation in Publishing Text Books in Managerial Economics of Transportation in Northwestern University and UMSL - USA, 25 June 2010

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Ph.D, Economics
Washington University, 1987



Fields: Transportation Economics

Fall 2010 Classes: Econ 5640 MW 5:30-6:45

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14 Buah Proposal Penelitian Untuk Tahun 2011 bidang Manajemen Transportasi
 (...Proposal Penelitian Yang Digagalkan P3M STMT-TRISAKTI 31 Maret 2011)

114. Produksi Jasa Angkutan Udara Indonesia Dan Investasi Produktif Yang Diperlukan (Studi Kasus: Penerapan Konsep Teori W.W Rostow), Maret 2011.
115. Menasionalisasikan Jasa Angkutan Rel Dan Jumlah Investasi Yang Dibutuhkan, Maret 2011.
116. Produktivitas Dan Produksi Jasa Angkutan Kereta Api Indonesia, Maret 2011.
117. Angkutan Pelayaran Antar Pulau Dalam Wilayah Teritorial Indonesia, Maret 2011.
118. Produksi (Jasa) Angkutan Udara Komersial Penerbangan Domestik, Maret 2011.
119. Pengembangan Jasa Angkutan Pelayaran Antar Pulau Indonesia, Maret 2011.
120. Usaha Jasa Angkutan Udara Pada Penerbangan Domestik (Studi Kasus: Penerapan Konsep Mikroekonomi Transportasi) , Maret 2011.
121. Utilitas Penumpang Pengguna Jasa Pelayaran Antar Pulau, Maret 2011.
122. Angkutan Penumpang Udara Pada Penerbangan Domestik, Maret 2011.
123. Angkutan Komersial Penumpang Dalam Negeri: Trade-Off Antara Angkutan laut Dan Udara (Studi Kasus: Penerapan Konsep Slutsky's Theorem, $TE = SE + IE$), Maret 2011.
124. Kebutuhan Modal Dan Pertumbuhan Produksi Angkutan Udara Luar Negeri, Maret 2011.
125. Pengembangan Produksi (Jasa) Angkutan Kereta Api Indonesia [Studi Kasus: Produk (Jasa) Yang Bersifat Komplementer] , Maret 2011.
126. Angkutan Kargo Pelayaran Antar Pulau Dan Penerbangan Domestik, Maret 2011.
127. Produksi Angkutan Kargo Udara Penerbangan Internasional, Maret 2011.

2 Buah Laporan Penelitian Untuk Tahun 2010 bidang Manajemen Transportasi
 (...Laporan Penelitian Yang Telah Selesai STMT-TRISAKTI Akhir Des 2010)

128. Kebutuhan Investasi Produktif Dan Pengembangan Produksi Jasa Angkutan Jalan Raya Di Indonesia, Jakarta Desember 2010.
 THE NEED OF PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE PRODUCT OF INDONESIAN ROAD TRANSPORT
129. Produksi Jasa Angkutan Laut Indonesia Dan Akseleritas Pendapatan Nasional Jakarta Desember 2010.
 THE PRODUCT SERVICE OF INDONESIAN SEA TRANSPORT AND THE ACCELERATION OF NATIONAL INCOME

3 Buah Karya Professional Majalah Tahun 2010 bidang Ilmu Ekonomi:

(Dibuat oleh LP3ET "Lembaga Penelitian, Pengkajian dan Perumusan Ekonomi Terapan, Direktur: Drs. Amrizal) Jakarta, November 2011

130. Evaluasi Ekonomi Indonesia Di Era Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, Jakarta November 2010.
 INDONESIAN ECONOMIC EVALUATION IN THE ERA OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPEMENT

131. Evaluasi Ekonomi 50 Tahun Indonesia membangun, Jakarta November 2010.
132. Kebutuhan Tabungan Sebagai Sumber Pembiayaan Pembangunan Indonesia, Jakarta November 2010.

3 Buah Proposal Penelitian bidang Manajemen Transportasi: Darat, Laut & Udara (..... Usul Hibah Kompetensi DIKTI Tahun 2011)

133. Mendampingi Rencana Pembangunan DKI Dibidang Transportasi Dan Sub-Bagiannya Secara Sektoral (Studi Kasus: Penerapan Konsep Teori W.W. Rostow), Jakarta Oktober 2011.
134. Mendampingi Rencana Pembangunan Indonesia Dibidang Transportasi Dan Sub-Bagiannya Secara Sektoral (Studi Kasus: Penerapan Konsep Teori W.W. Rostow), Jakarta Oktober 2011.
135. Fungsi Produksi Cobb-Douglas PT PELNI Dan Efek-Efek Yang Terjadi Karena Perubahan Harga Input Faktor, Jakarta Oktober 2011.

4 Buah Karya Profesional (Untuk Majalah Ekonomi)

136. Pengembangan Ekonomi Dan Dilema Pengaruh Politik Di Berbagai Era Kepemimpinan Indonesia, Jakarta, Mei 2012.
137. Prestasi Ekonomi Indonesia jangka Panjang Berbagai Era Kepemimpinan dari Masa Ke Masa, Jakarta, Mei 2012.
138. Perkiraan Kebutuhan Tabungan Bagi Target Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Yang Hendak Dicapai, Jakarta, Mei 2012.
139. Pengendalian Ekonomi Ditengah Ancaman Krisis Dan Dilema Keterbatasan Sumber Pembiayaan Yang Saling Trade-Off, Jakarta, Mei 2012.

2 Buah Proposal Penelitian Untuk Tahun 2013 bidang Manajemen Transportasi (...Proposal Penelitian Yang Telah Disetujui P3M STMT-TRISAKTI 16 Sept 2013)

140. Pengaruh Beberapa Faktor Produksi Terhadap Produksi PT PELNI (Studi Kasus: Penerapan Model Fungsi Produksi Cobb-Douglass), September 2013.
141. Tingkat Efisiensi Dan Produktivitas Jasa Angkutan KERETA API INDONESIA, September 2013.

3 Proposal Penelitian dan 1 Buah HASIL PENELITIAN Di Bidang Transportasi

142. Loyalitas Konsumen Pengguna Jasa Angkutan KERETA API PATAS PURWAKARTA, September 2013.
143. Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Keunggulan Bersaing GARUDA INDONESIA Pada Penerbangan Domestik, Juli 2014.

144. **Analisa Kepuasan Pengguna Jasa Transportasi PERUM DAMRI Untuk Meningkatkan Loyalitas , Juli 2014.**
(Studi Pada Kantor Pusat/Pull Utama Perum Damri Jakarta)
145. Loyalitas Konsumen Pengguna Jasa Angkutan KERETA API PATAS PURWAKARTA, April 2014.

1 Buah TESIS S2 Yang Diangkat Dari LAPORAN HASIL PENELITIAN P3M 2014

146. Loyalitas Konsumen Pengguna Jasa Angkutan KERETA API PATAS PURWAKARTA, Juni 2014.
(Studi Pada PT. Kereta Api Indonesia DAOP I Jakarta)

Seminar-seminar Dan Lokakarya:

147. Peserta Seminar Sehari “SISTIM EKONOMI MENURUT ISLAM” yang diselenggarakan oleh P3EM FE-UIA di Auditorium Graha Kencana BKKBN, Tanggal 28 April 1993.
148. Peserta Seminar Sehari “PENJAMIN KEUANGAN KOPERASI” yang diselenggarakan tanggal 3 Mei 1993 di AKP Borobudur (Tanda Penghargaan, Nomor 32/AKP-YPBN/1003.
149. Peserta Dalam Pelatihan “MANAJEMEN PERPUSTAKAAN PERGURUAN TINGGI MENUJU ERA REFORMASI”, Diselenggarakan Tanggal 27 s/d 28 Januari 1994 di Hotel Grand Menteng Jakarta.
150. Peserta Dalam Pasantren Teknologi Sehari Ke-9 “MU’JIZATAL-QUR’AN DAN SUNAH RASUL DALAM KAITANNYA DENGAN IPTEK” Diselenggarakan padavhari Sabtu, 1 Oktober 1994 di Aula Fakultas Teknik Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta (Sertifikat nomor 05/IPTEK-PPMIX/1994.
151. ROTARY-ROTARACT HALF-DAY SEMINAR “HOW TO BE A SUCCESFULL YOUNG EXECUTIVE” Jakarta, 22 April 1995.
152. Peserta seminar dua hari “MANAJEMEN AUDIT: PERKEMBANGAN DAN STRATEGI UNTUK MENINGKATKAN EFISIENSI DAN EFEKTIVITAS” yang diselenggarakan oleh PPA FE-Universitas Indonesia di Ballroom Dai-Ichi Hotel Jakarta, Rabu dan Kamis 12-13 Juli 1995. Sertifikat Nomor: 007/SEM-MGT AUDIT/PPA/VII/95.
153. Peserta Seminar Sehari “DAMPAK YENDAKA TERHADAP NERACA PEMBAYARAN SEKTOR MONETER DALAM NEGERI” Yang diselenggarakan tanggal 1 Mei 1995 di AKP Borobudur. Tanda Penghargaan, Nomor 112/YPB/V/1995.

154. Peserta Seminar Sehari SEMA Fakultas Ekonomi “PELUANG DAN KESEMPATAN KERJA DI JAKARTA” Tanggal 20 September 1995.
155. INTEGRATED INTERNAL AUDIT SEMINAR, diselenggarakan oleh TOTAL MEGA INOVATIVE PROGRES. Diselenggarakan tanggal 7-8 Februari 1996 pada PAN PACIFIC HOTEL, JAKARTA.
156. Peserta Seminar Sehari “TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI BANK SEBAGAI KEMAJUAN INDUSTRI PERBANKAN DI INDONESIA MENGHADAPI GLOBALISASI DI MASA YANG AKAN DATANG”, diselenggarakan tanggal 6 Mei 1996 di AKP Borobudur. Tanda Penghargaan, Nomor 712/AKP-YPB/V/1996.
157. Tree-Day Course in “MODERN COST MANAGEMENT CONTROL AND ANALYSIS AT MITRA KARYA PROFESIONAL. Jakarta, 4,5,6 Juni 1996. Certificate: No: 048/MKP/F-LK/VI/96.
158. Dosen Pendamping Dalam Rapat Paripurna IV BPM Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Borobudur, tanggal 5-7 Agustus 1996.
159. Peserta Dalam Seminar Dan Loka Karya Optimisasi Kegiatan Lembaga Pengabdian pada Masyarakat UNBOR. Yang diselenggarakan tanggal 6-9 Agustus 1996. Piagam Nomor: 07/Pan-Sem/C/VIII/1996.
160. Peserta Kegiatan SEMA Fakultas Ekonomi “SEMINAR SEHARI KEWIRAUSAHAAN DI INDONESIA”, Kampus Universitas Borobudur tanggal 25 Agustus 1996.
161. Peserta LOKAKARYA MANAJEMEN AUDIT, Yang diselenggarakan oleh PPA FE-Universitas Indonesia di Ballroom Dai-Ichi Hotel Jakarta, Rabu dan Kamis 28-29 Agustus 1996.. Sertifikat Nomor: 003/Lok MA/ /PPA/VII/96.
162. Dosen Pendamping dalam Kegiatan SEMA Fakultas Ekonomi “Survey Masyarakat Di Bawah Garis Kemiskinan, Kelurahan Cilincing Jakarta Utara, tanggal 1-6 September 1996.
163. Dosen Pendamping dalam Kegiatan SEMA Fakultas Ekonomi “ORIENTASI STUDI KEMAHASISWAAN, Cibubur 17-19 September 1996.
164. Dosen Pendamping Dalam “KUNJUNGAN STUDI LAPANGAN MAHASISWA FAKULTAS EKONOMI KE BAPEPAM DAN BEJ, Tanggal 17 Desember 1996.
165. Pembanding Dalam Seminar Sehari se DKI Jakarta 1997 “PERAN INVESTASI BAGI USAHAWAN MUDA DAN PROSPEKNYA DALAM DUNIA USAHA”

166. Peserta Dalam Acara SEMINAR NASIONAL SEHARI 1998, "Prediksi Perekonomian Indonesia Dalam Menghadapi Era Persaingan Produk Perdagangan Pasar Bebas.

Demikianlah Daftar Khusus Buku Teks, Karya Ilmiah dan Paper Nasional saya buat dengan sebenarnya,

Jakarta, 27 September 2013

Direvisi/Dikaji Ulang a/n LP3ET, Sept 2021

Peneliti,



(AMRIZAL)

AMRIZAL

LAMPIRAN PERHITUNGAN BUKU TEKS 1: (THE ENCLOSURE'S RESULT OF TEXT BOOK 1)

Lampiran 1. PRODUK DAN PENERIMAAN TOTAL, MARGINAL DAN RATA-RATA PER BULAN

No Sample	Jumlah karyawan per bulan L	Produk Total Quantitas = Q TP	Penerimaan Total (Rp 0.000) Revenue TR = PQ	Produk Marginal MP	Penerimaan Marginal (Rp 0.000) MR	Produk Rata-rata per 10 Karyawan AP	Penerimaan Rata-rata per 10 karyawan (Rp 0.000) AR
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
1	0	20	100	20.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
2	10	25	125	5.00	25.00	2.50	12.50
3	20	30	150	5.00	25.00	1.50	7.50
4	30	37	185	7.00	35.00	1.23	6.17
5	40	46	230	9.00	45.00	1.15	5.75
6	50	54	270	8.00	40.00	1.08	5.40
7	60	60	300	6.00	30.00	1.00	5.00
8	70	65	325	5.00	25.00	0.93	4.64
9	80	67	335	2.00	10.00	0.84	4.19

Sumber: Ace Partadiredja, "Pengantar Ekonomika", Bagian penerbitan FE-UGM 1982, hal 31.

Lampiran 2. STRUKTUR BIAYA PRODUKSI, MARGINAL DAN RATA-RATA PER BULAN

No Sample	Jumlah Karyawan per bulan L	Produk Total Quantitas = Q TP	Biaya Tetap (Rp 0.000) TFC	Biaya Variabel (Rp 0.000) TVC	Biaya Total (Rp 0.000) TC	Biaya Marginal (Rp 0.000) MC	Biaya Total Rata-rata/ 10 Karyawan (Rp 0.000) AC	Biaya Tetap Rata-rata/ 10 Karyawan (Rp 0.000) AFC	Biaya Variabel Rata-rata/ 10 Karyawan (Rp 0.000) AVC
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
1	0	20	120	0	120	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
2	10	25	120	16	136	3.20	5.44	4.80	0.64
3	20	30	120	32	152	3.20	5.07	4.00	1.07
4	30	37	120	48	168	2.29	4.54	3.24	1.30
5	40	46	120	64	184	1.78	4.00	2.61	1.39
6	50	54	120	90	210	3.25	3.89	2.22	1.67
7	60	60	120	96	216	1.00	3.60	2.00	1.60
8	70	65	120	114	234	3.60	3.60	1.85	1.75
9	80	67	120	128	248	7.00	3.70	1.79	1.91

Sumber: Ace Partadiredja, "Pengantar Ekonomika", Bagian penerbitan FE-UGM 1982, hal 37.

Lampiran 3. DATA KUANTITATIF ANALISIS PROFIT KASUS PERMINTAAN HORIZONTAL

Nomor	Total Cost TC (Rp0.000)	Jumlah Karyawan		Harga Output P = TR/Q P = PQ/Q P = f(Q) P (Rp0.000)	Quantitas = Demand = Utility TP Q _d APL Q _L Output	Revenue TR P.Q _d (Rp0.000)	Quantitas = Supply Q _s Output	Harga/Biaya Output		Quantitas		Total Cost TC = AC.Q TC = C TC = f(Q) TC AC.Q (Rp0.000)	Profit Π = TR-TC Π PQ _d -ACQ (Rp0.000)
		Q _L = L Input	Ln L					= Average Revenue P = AR (Rp0.000)	TC = AC.Q AC = TC/Q AC = f(Q) P = AC (Rp0.000)	TP = APL TP = Q TP = f(L) Q Output	Ln Q		
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6] =[7]/[5]	[7] =[5][6]	[8]	[9] =[7]/[3]	[10] =[13]/[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14] =[7]-[13]
1	120	0	0.00	5	20	100	67	0	5.88	20.33	3.01	119.50	-19.50
2	136	10	2.30	5	25	125	65	12.5	5.67	24.17	3.18	137.03	-12.03
3	152	20	3.00	5	30	150	60	7.5	5.01	30.24	3.41	151.40	-1.40
4	168	30	3.40	5	37	185	54	6.2	4.45	37.71	3.63	167.88	17.12
5	184	40	3.69	5	46	230	46	5.8	4.07	45.75	3.82	186.34	43.66
6	210	50	3.91	5	54	270	37	5.4	3.81	53.53	3.98	203.99	66.01
7	216	60	4.09	5	60	300	30	5.0	3.66	60.21	4.10	220.24	79.76
8	234	70	4.25	5	65	325	25	4.6	3.65	64.96	4.17	236.98	88.02
9	248	80	4.38	5	67	335	20	4.2	3.66	66.94	4.20	244.69	90.31
Total	1668.00	360.00	29.03	45.00	404.00	2020.00	404.00	51.15	39.85	403.86	33.52	1668.05	351.95
Rata-rata	185.33	40.00	3.23	5.00	44.89	224.44	44.89	5.68	4.43	44.87	3.72	185.34	39.11

Sumber: Diolah oleh penulis dari Lampiran 1 dan 2.

Lampiran 4. DATA KUANTITATIF ANALISIS PROFIT KASUS PERMINTAAN MENURUN

Nomor	Total Cost TC (Rp0.000)	Jumlah Karyawan		Harga Output P = TR/Q P = PQ/Q P = f(Q) P (Rp0.000)	Quantitas = Demand = Utility TP Q _d AP ₁ Q _L Output	Revenue TR P.Q _d (Rp0.000)	Quantitas = Supply Q _s Output	Harga/Biaya Output		Quantitas		Total Cost TC = AC.Q TC = C TC = f(Q) TC AC.Q (Rp0.000)	Profit Π = TR-TC Π PQ _d -ACQ (Rp0.000)
		Q _L = L Input	Ln L					= Average Revenue P = AR (Rp0.000)	TC = AC.Q AC = TC/Q AC = f(Q) P = AC (Rp0.000)	TP = A.P.L TP = Q TP = f(L) Q Output	Ln Q		
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]
					=[7]/[5]	=[5][6]		=[7]/[3]	=[13]/[10]				=[7]-[13]
1	120	0	0.00	6.90	14.50	100	97.15	0.00	8.17	14.46	2.67	118.13	-18.13
2	136	10	2.30	5.43	23.02	125	83.78	12.50	6.44	21.84	3.08	140.56	-15.56
3	152	20	3.00	5.39	27.84	150	56.59	7.50	5.22	29.13	3.37	152.05	-2.05
4	168	30	3.40	5.60	33.02	185	62.64	6.17	4.44	36.81	3.61	163.47	21.53
5	184	40	3.69	4.74	48.51	230	48.51	5.75	4.25	45.33	3.81	192.52	37.48
6	210	50	3.91	4.31	62.64	270	33.02	5.40	3.87	55.15	4.01	213.19	56.81
7	216	60	4.09	5.30	56.59	300	27.84	5.00	3.07	66.73	4.20	204.94	95.06
8	234	70	4.25	3.88	83.78	325	23.02	4.64	2.93	80.54	4.39	236.11	88.89
9	248	80	4.38	3.45	97.15	335	14.50	4.19	2.55	97.04	4.58	247.05	87.95
Total	1668.00	360.00	29.03	45.00	447.03	2020.00	447.03	51.15	40.93	447.03	33.72	1668.01	351.99
Rata-rata	185.33	40.00	3.23	5.00	49.67	224.44	49.67	5.68	4.55	49.67	3.75	185.33	39.11

Sumber: Diolah oleh penulis dari Lampiran 1 dan 2.

II. HASIL ESTIMASI BEBERAPA FUNGSI

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal

Estimasi 1 : Fungsi Permintaan D: $P = f(Q, E)$,dimana (..... P = Price, Q = Q_d)

$$P = a_0 + a_1Q \text{ ,dimana: } a_0 = \text{Constant}$$

$$P = a_0$$

$$P = 5 + 0Q$$

$$P = 5$$

$$P = 5 - 0 Q$$

$$S_{(ci)}: (0)$$

$$t_{(ci)}: (-0)$$

$$n = 9, SE = 0$$

$$r^2 = 1$$

$$r = 1$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = 1$$

$$F = 0$$

$$D-W = 0$$

Estimasi 2 : Fungsi Penawaran $P = f(Q, E)$,dimana (.... $P = AC$, $Q = Q_s$)
 $P = b_0 + b_1Q$
 $P = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q$

$$P = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q$$

$S_{(bi)}:$ (0.00696247)
 $t_{(bi)}:$ (6.690122571)

$n = 9,$ $SE = 0.348463738$
 $r^2 = 0.864754528$
 $r = 0.929921786$
 $\bar{r}^2 = 0.845433746$
 $F = 44.75774001$
 $D-W = 0.513345839$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun

Estimasi 3 : Fungsi Permintaan $P = f(Q, E)$,dimana (..... $P = Price$, $Q = Q_d$)
 $P = a_0 + a_1Q$
 $P = 6.68668164 - 0.0339575 Q$

$$P = 6.68668164 - 0.0339575 Q$$

$S_{(ci)}:$ (0.00538903)
 $t_{(ci)}:$ (-6.3012199)

$n = 9,$ $SE = 0.42897445$
 $r^2 = 0.85012431$
 $r = 0.92202186$
 $\bar{r}^2 = 0.82871349$
 $F = 39.7053717$
 $D-W = 1.96693824$

Estimasi 4 : Fungsi Penawaran $P = f(Q, E)$,dimana (.... $P = AC$, $Q = Q_s$)
 $P = b_0 + b_1Q$
 $P = 1.434682416 + 0.06267167 Q$

$$P = 1.434682416 + 0.06267167 Q$$

$S_{(di)}:$ (0.00604511)
 $t_{(di)}:$ (10.3673345)

$n = 9,$ $SE = 0.481199$
 $r^2 = 0.93885482$
 $r = 0.96894521$
 $\bar{r}^2 = 0.93011979$
 $F = 107.481625$
 $D-W = 2.1438556$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal

Estimasi 5: Fungsi Permintaan UTILITY DAN HARGA/BIAYA KONSUMSI (Budget Line)

D: $P = f(Q_d)$, ,dimana (.... $P = AC$, $Q_d = TP$) $P = f(Q, E)$ $P = a_0 + a_1Q$ $P = 6.57841776 - 0.0479106 Q$

$$P = 6.57841776 - 0.0479106 Q$$

$$S_{(ci)}: (0.00552373)$$

$$t_{(ci)}: (-8.6735971)$$

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 0.27645643$$

$$r^2 = 0.91487425$$

$$r = 0.95649059$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = 0.90271343$$

$$F = 75.2312866$$

$$D-W = 0.61280064$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun

Estimasi 6: Fungsi Permintaan UTILITY DAN HARGA/BIAYA KONSUMSI (Budget Line)

D: $P = f(Q_d)$, ,dimana (.... $P = AC$, $Q_d = TP$) $P = f(Q, E)$ $P = a_0 + a_1Q$ $P = 7.36585178 - 0.0567389 Q$

$$P = 7.36585178 - 0.0567389 Q$$

$$S_{(ci)}: (0.01173663)$$

$$t_{(ci)}: (-4.8343434)$$

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 0.93425182$$

$$r^2 = 0.76951603$$

$$r = 0.87722063$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = 0.73658975$$

$$F = 23.3708761$$

$$D-W = 1.10301587$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal

Estimasi 7: Fungsi Permintaan REVENUE HARGA/BIAYA FAKTOR PRODUKSI (Isocost's Line)

D: $P = f(Q)$,dimana [... $P = AR$ dan $Q = TP = Q_d$] $P = f(Q, E)$ $P = a_0 + a_1Q$ $P = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q$

$$P = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q$$

$$S_{(ci)}: (0.06872122)$$

$$T_{(ci)}: (-0.5333955)$$

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 3.43941928$$

$$r^2 = 0.03905695$$

$$r = 0.19762831$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = -0.0982206$$

$$F = 0.28451078$$

$$D-W = 2.23947934$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun

Estimasi 8: Fungsi Permintaan REVENUE HARGA/BIAYA FAKTOR PRODUKSI (Isocost's Line)

D: $P = f(Q)$,dimana [... $P = AR$ dan $Q = TP = Q_d$]

$P = f(Q, E)$

$P = a_0 + a_1Q$

$P = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q$

$$P = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q$$

$$S_{(ci)}: (0.04322633)$$

$$T_{(ci)}: (-0.5275871)$$

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 3.44087505$$

$$r^2 = 0.03824332$$

$$r = 0.19555898$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = -0.0991505$$

$$F = 0.27834817$$

$$D-W = 2.25535654$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal

Estimasi 9: Fungsi Permintaan HARGA/BIAYA FAKTOR PRODUKSI (Total Cost)

D: $P = f(Q)$,dimana [... $P = AC$ dan $Q = L_a = Q_{La}$, $Q = f(L)$, $L = \text{Input Labor}$

$P = f(Q, E)$

$P = a_0 + a_1Q$

$P_{La} = 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{La}$

$$P_{La} = 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{La}$$

$$S_{(ci)}: (0.00410403)$$

$$T_{(ci)}: (-7.4289714)$$

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 0.31789691$$

$$r^2 = 0.88744102$$

$$r = 0.94204088$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = 0.87136116$$

$$F = 55.1896156$$

$$D-W = 0.58765536$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun

Estimasi 10: Fungsi Permintaan HARGA/BIAYA FAKTOR PRODUKSI (Total Cost)

D: $P = f(Q)$,dimana [... $P = AC$ dan $Q = L_b = Q_{Lb}$, $Q = f(L)$, $L = \text{Input Labor}$

$$P = f(Q, E)$$

$$P = a_0 + a_1 Q$$

$$P_{Lb} = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb}$$

$$P_{Lb} = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb}$$

$$S_{(ci)}: (0.00784924)$$

$$t_{(ci)}: (-8.044242)$$

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 0.60799956$$

$$r^2 = 0.90238437$$

$$r = 0.94993914$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = 0.88843928$$

$$F = 64.7098289$$

$$D-W = 0.83582976$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal

Estimasi 11: Fungsi Total Produksi Jangka pendek (TP): $Q = f(L)$,

$$Q = f(L)$$

$$Q = c_0 + c_1 L + c_2 L^2 + c_3 L^3$$

$$Q = 20.3333333 + 0.24365079 L + 0.01535714 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3$$

$$Q = 20.3333333 + 0.24365079 L + 0.01535714 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3$$

$S_{(ci)}$:	(0.06218299)	(0.00187746)	(1.54E-05)
$t_{(ci)}$:	(3.91828713)	(8.17972285)	(-9.0187598)

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 0.58145958$$

$$r^2 = 0.99932513$$

$$r = 0.99966251$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = 0.99892021$$

$$F = 2467.9421$$

$$D-W = 2.48998981$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun

Estimasi 12: Fungsi Total Produksi Jangka pendek (TP): $Q = f(L)$,

$$Q = f(L)$$

$$Q = c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3$$

$$Q = 14.4581121 + 0.75744142 L - 0.0027224 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3$$

$$Q = 14.4581121 + 0.75744142 L - 0.0027224 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3$$

$S_{(ci)}$:	(0.67154432)	(0.02027566)	(0.0001663)
$t_{(ci)}$:	(1.1279098)	(-0.1342717)	(0.46288059)

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 6.27946487$$

$$r^2 = 0.96888468$$

$$r = 0.9843194$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = 0.95021549$$

$$F = 51.8975229$$

$$D-W = 2.94635268$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal

Estimasi 13: Fungsi Total Produksi Jangka Panjang

$$TP: \quad Q = f(L, E) \quad , \text{dimana } [TP = Q = Q_a, \quad L = L_a \text{ dan Input Labor}]$$

$$Q_{sx} = \delta L a^\alpha$$

$$\ln Q = 2.78584376 + 0.29087791 \ln L$$

Atau: $Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$

$$\ln Q = 2.78584376 + 0.29087791 \ln L$$

$S_{(qi)}$:	(0.05043581)
$T_{(qi)}$:	(5.76728962)

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 0.1964038$$

$$r^2 = 0.82613719$$

$$r = 0.90892089$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = 0.80129965$$

$$F = 33.2616296$$

$$D-W = 1.05137351$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun

Estimasi 14: Fungsi Total Produksi Jangka Panjang

TP: $Q = f(L, E)$,dimana [TP = Q = Q_b, L = L_a dan Input Labor]

$$Q_{sy} = \delta L b^\alpha$$

$$\ln Q = 2.39344112 + 0.41963682 \ln L$$

Atau: $Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$

$$\ln Q = 2.39344112 + 0.41963682 \ln L$$

$$S_{(qi)}: (0.06617222)$$

$$T_{(qi)}: (6.34158613)$$

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 0.2576835$$

$$r^2 = 0.85174427$$

$$r = 0.92289993$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = 0.83056489$$

$$F = 40.2157146$$

$$D-W = 0.80518228$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan HorizontalEstimasi 15: Fungsi Biaya Produksi Kubic jangka Pendek (TC): $C = f(Q)$

$$C = f(Q)$$

$$C = d_0 + d_1Q + d_2Q^2 + d_3Q^3$$

$$C = 0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3$$

$$C = 0.31307241 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3$$

$$S_{(ai)}: (2.92421563) \quad (0.07097397) \quad (0.0005389)$$

$$t_{(ai)}: (2.90829111) \quad (-2.1214485) \quad (2.16229928)$$

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 4.02636887$$

$$r^2 = 0.99492116$$

$$r = 0.99745735$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = 0.99187386$$

$$F = 326.492479$$

$$D-W = 2.80278587$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan MenurunEstimasi 16: Fungsi Biaya Produksi Kubic jangka Pendek (TC): $C = f(Q)$

$$C = f(Q)$$

$$C = d_0 + d_1Q + d_2Q^2 + d_3Q^3$$

$$C = 73.0796238 + 3.42525333 Q - 0.0228743 Q^2 + 6.226E-05 Q^3$$

$$C = 73.0796238 + 3.42525333 Q - 0.0228743 Q^2 + 6.226E-05 Q^3$$

$S_{(ai)}$:	(1.56682767)	(0.03162965)	(0.0001878)
$t_{(ai)}$:	(2.18610725)	(-0.7231919)	(0.33147095)

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 7.14366301$$

$$r^2 = 0.98401256$$

$$r = 0.99197407$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = 0.97442009$$

$$F = 102.581809$$

$$D-W = 2.61332389$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal & Menurun (Gabungan)

Estimasi 17: Fungsi Permintaan UTILITY DAN HARGA/BIAYA KONSUMSI (Budget Line)

D: $P = f(Q_d)$, dimana (...P = AC, $Q_d = TP$)

$$P = f(Q, E)$$

$$P = a_0 + a_1 Q$$

$$P = 6.57841776 - 0.0479106 Q$$

D: $P = f(Q_d)$, dimana (...P = AC, $Q_d = TP$)

$$P = f(Q, E)$$

$$P = a_0 + a_1 Q$$

$$P = 7.36585178 - 0.0567389 Q$$

$$\ln TU = f(\ln X, \ln Y, E)$$

$$U = \delta X^\alpha Y^\beta$$

$$TU: \ln U = 1.976552 + 0.4398092 \ln X + 0.5520962 \ln Y$$

$$U = 7.21781301 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}$$

$$\ln U = 1.976552 + 0.4398092 \ln X + 0.5520962 \ln Y$$

$S_{(ui)}$:	(0.0287957)	(0.0201697)
--------------	-------------	-------------

$t_{(ui)}$:	(15.273431)	(27.372589)
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$$n = 9, \quad SE = 0.00643066$$

$$R^2 = 0.99989339$$

$$R = 0.9999467$$

$$\bar{R}^2 = 0.99985786$$

$$F = 28137.839$$

$$D-W = 1.35762722$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal & Menurun (Gabungan)

Estimasi 18: Fungsi Permintaan REVENUE HARGA/BIAYA FAKTOR PRODUKSI (Isocost's Line)

D: $P = f(Q)$, dimana [.... P = AR dan $Q = TP = Q_d$

$$P = f(Q, E)$$

$$P = a_0 + a_1Q$$

$$P = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q$$

D: $P = f(Q)$,dimana [... $P = AR$ dan $Q = TP = Q_d$

$$P = f(Q, E)$$

$$P = a_0 + a_1Q$$

$$P = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q$$

$$\ln TR = f(\ln Q_a, \ln Q_b, E)$$

$$R = \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^\beta$$

$$TR: \ln R = 1.9909343 + 0.4856883 Q_a + 0.5061819 Q_b$$

$$R = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$$

$$\ln Q = 1.9909343 + 0.4856883 \ln L_a + 0.5061819 \ln L_b$$

$$S_{(qi)}: \quad (0.0288756) \quad (0.0202256)$$

$$t_{(qi)}: \quad (16.820047) \quad (25.026783)$$

$$n = 9, \quad SE = 0.00644849$$

$$R^2 = 0.99988925$$

$$R = 0.99994462$$

$$\bar{R}^2 = 0.99985233$$

$$F = 27083.8352$$

$$D-W = 1.35876008$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal & Menurun (Gabungan)

Estimasi 19: Fungsi Permintaan HARGA/BIAYA FAKTOR PRODUKSI (Total Cost)

D: $P = f(Q)$,dimana [... $P = AC$ dan $Q = L_a = Q_{La}$, $Q = f(L)$, $L = \text{Input Labor}$

$$P = f(Q, E)$$

$$P = a_0 + a_1Q$$

$$P_{La} = 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{La}$$

D: $P = f(Q)$,dimana [... $P = AC$ dan $Q = L_b = Q_{Lb}$, $Q = f(L)$, $L = \text{Input Labor}$

$$P = f(Q, E)$$

$$P = a_0 + a_1Q$$

$$P_{Lb} = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb}$$

$$Q = f(L_a, L_b, E) \quad ,dimana: TP = Q = Q_a + Q_b$$

$$Q = \delta L_a^\alpha L_b^\beta$$

$$TP: \ln Q = 1.3809649 + 0.3952417 \ln L_a + 0.374948 \ln L_b$$

$$Q = 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Q &= 1.38096495 + 0.39524174 \ln L_a + 0.374948 \ln L_b \\ S_{(q_i)} &: (5.39030041) \quad (5.37394154) \\ t_{(q_i)} &: (0.07332462) \quad (0.06977151) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 9, \quad SE = 1.26102978 \\ R^2 &= 0.48667026 \\ R &= 0.69761756 \\ \bar{R}^2 &= 0.31556034 \\ F &= 2.8441967 \\ D-W &= 1.28138005 \end{aligned}$$

I. MODEL TRANSFORMASI

Model Fungsi Dan Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi

Model Fungsi Total Produksi Jangka pendek TP: $Q = f(L)$, $Q = c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3$
(regresi mulai dari data awal atau nol)

Model Fungsi Total Produksi Jangka panjang TP: $Q = f(L)$, $Q = c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3$
(Regresi dimulai dari data ke dua)

Model Fungsi Permintaan pada adanya TP: $P = f(Q)$, $P = a_0 + a_1Q$
(Linier untuk Permintaan D: mendatar, data P sama besar dan mulai pada data kedua)

Model Fungsi Permintaan pada adanya TP: $P = f(Q)$, $P = a_0 + a_1Q$
(Linier untuk Permintaan D: Menurun, Data P tidak sama, mulai dari awal)

Rumus Profit : $\pi = TR - TC = P.Q - AVC.Q = P(Q).Q - AVC(L).Q$

(Rumus biasa, contoh: $\pi = TR - TC = 10Q - [Q^3 - 6Q^2 + 10Q + 5]$)

Rumus Profit : $\pi = TR - TC = P.Q - AVC.Q = P(Q).Q(L) - AVC(L).Q(L)$

(Hubungan jangka pendel Interaksi antara TP dengan TC, ump: TC max dan TP min dan sebaliknya)

Kebutuhan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi

Fungsi Permintaan D: $P = f(Q)$, $P = a_0 + a_1Q$, dimana $\partial P / \partial Q < 0$ (Slope Negatif)

Fungsi Penawaran S: $P = f(Q)$, $P = b_0 + b_1Q$, dimana $\partial P / \partial Q > 0$ (Slope Positif)

Fungsi Total Produksi TP: $Q = f(L)$, $Q = c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3$

Fungsi Total Biaya TC: $C = f(Q)$, $C = d_0 + d_1Q + d_2Q^2 + d_3Q^3$

II. HASIL ESTIMASI BEBERAPA FUNGSI

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal

Pendugaan Fungsi Produksi Kubic jangka Pendek

Total Product TP: $Q = f(L)$, $Q = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 L + 0.0153571 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3$

Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan dan Penawaran		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q_d), P = 5 + 0Q, P = 5$	(...P = TR/Q = D dan Q_d = Demand for Quantity)
Fungsi Penawaran S:	$P = f(Q_s), P = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q$	(...P = AC, Q_s = Supply of Quantity)
Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan, MU dan TU		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q_d), P = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q$	(...P = AC, Q_d = TP)
Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan, MR dan TR		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q), P = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q$	[P = AR dan Q = TP = Q_d]
Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan, Harga/Biaya Faktor Produksi		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q), P_{Lb} = 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{Lb}$	[P = AC dan Q = $L_b = Q_{Lb}$, Q = f(L), L = Input Labor]
Pendugaan Fungsi Total Produksi Jangka Panjang		
Total Produksi TP:	$Q = f(L, E) TP: Ln Q = 2.7858438 + 0.2908779 Ln L$	[$Q_a = \delta L a^a$ TP = Q = Q_{Lb} , L = La dan Input Labor]
	Atau: $Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$	

Pendugaan Fungsi Biaya Produksi Kubic jangka Pendek

Total Cost TC: $C = f(Q), C = 0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun

Pendugaan Fungsi Produksi Kubic jangka Pendek

Total Product TP: $Q = f(L), Q = 14.4581121 + 0.7574414 L - 0.00272245 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3$

Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan & Penawaran		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q_d), P = 6.6866816 - 0.033957 Q$	(...P = TR/Q = D dan Q_d = Demand for Quantity)
Fungsi Penawaran S:	$P = f(Q_s), P = 1.43468242 + 0.0626717 Q$	(...P = AC, Q_s = Supply of Quantity)
Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan, MU dan TU		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q_d), P = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q$	(...P = AC, Q_d = TP)
Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan, MR dan TR		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q), P = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q$	[P = AR dan Q = TP = Q_d]
Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan, Harga/Biaya Faktor Produksi		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q), P_{Lb} = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb}$	[P = AC dan Q = $L_b = Q_{Lb}$, Q = f(L), L = Input Labor]
Pendugaan Fungsi Total Produksi Jangka Panjang		
Total Produksi TP:	$Q = f(L, E) TP: Ln Q = 2.3934411 + 0.4196368 Ln L$	[$Q_b = \delta L b^a$ TP = Q = Q_{Lb} , L = Lb dan Input Labor]
	Atau: $Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$	

Pendugaan Fungsi Biaya Produksi Kubic jangka Pendek

Total Cost TC: $C = f(Q), C = 73.079624 + 3.4252533 Q - 0.022874 Q^2 + 6.2265E-05 Q^3$

III. HUBUNGAN ANTAR FUNGSI HASIL ESTIMASI

1. Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal

Total Produksi "The Law of Diminishing Return Approach"

Pendugaan Fungsi Produksi Kubic jangka Pendek

Total Product: TP: $Q = f(L), Q = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 L + 0.0153571 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3$

TP: $Q = f(L), Q = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 L + 0.0153571 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3$

MP: $Q = f(L), Q = 0.2436508 + 0.0307142 L - 0.000417 L^2$

AP: $Q = f(L), Q = 20.333333/L + 0.2436508 + 0.0153571 L - 0.000139 L^2$

Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan, MU dan TU		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q_d)$	$P = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q$ (...P = AC, $Q_d = TP$)
D:	$P = f(Q_d)$	$P = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q$
AU:	$AU = f(Q_d)$	$AU = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q$
TU:	$TU = AU \cdot Q_d$	$TU = 6.5784178 Q - 0.0479106 Q^2$
MU:	$MU = dTU/dQ_d$	$MU = 6.5784178 - 0.095821 Q$
Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan, MR dan TR		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q)$	$P = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q$ [P = AR dan $Q = TP = Q_d$]
D:	$P = f(Q)$	$P = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q$
AR:	$AR = f(Q)$	$AR = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q$
TR:	$TR = AR \cdot Q$	$TR = 7.32843149 Q - 0.0366556 Q^2$
MR:	$MR = dTR/dQ$	$MR = 7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q$
Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan, Harga/Biaya Faktor Produksi, MC dan TC		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q)$	$P_{La} = 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{La}$ [P = AC dan $Q = L_a = Q_{La}$, $Q = f(L)$, L = Input Labor]
D:	$P = f(Q_{La})$	$P = 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{La}$
AC:	$AC = f(Q_{La})$	$AC = 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{La}$
TC:	$TC = AR \cdot Q_{La}$	$TC = 5.64731294 Q_{La} - 0.0304887 Q_{La}^2$
MC:	$MC = dTC/dQ_{La}$	$MC = 5.64731294 - 0.0609774 Q_{La}$

Total Produksi "The Law of Diminishing Return Approach"

Total Produksi: Analisa Kurva "One Commodity" Jangka Panjang

$$Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$$

Fungsi Permintaan: D: $P_{La} = f(Q_{La})$, $P_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 Q_{La}$

TP: $Q = f(L)$, $Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$

MP: $Q = dTP/dL$, $Q = 4.71613807 L^{-0.7091221}$

AP: $Q = TP/L$, $Q = 16.213463 L^{-0.7091221}$

Pendugaan Fungsi Biaya Produksi Kubic jangka Pendek

Total Cost TC: $C = f(Q)$, $C = 0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3$

TC: $C = f(Q)$, $C = 0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3$

TFC: $C = f(Q)$, $C = 0.3130724$

TVC: $C = f(Q)$, $C = 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3$

AC: $C = f(Q)$, $C = 0.3130724/Q + 8.5044703 - 0.1505676 Q + 0.0011653 Q^2$

AFC: $C = f(Q)$, $C = 0.3130724/Q$

AVC: $C = f(Q)$, $C = 8.5044703 - 0.1505676 Q + 0.0011653 Q^2$

MC: $C = f(Q)$, $C = 8.5044703 - 0.3011352 Q + 0.0034959 Q^2$

2. Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun

Total Produksi "The Law of Diminishing Return Approach"

Pendugaan Fungsi Produksi Kubic jangka Pendek

Total Product TP: $Q = f(L)$, $Q = 14.4581121 + 0.7574414 L - 0.00272245 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3$

TP: $Q = f(L)$, $Q = 14.4581121 + 0.7574414 L - 0.00272245 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3$

MP: $Q = f(L)$, $Q = 0.7574414 - 0.0054449 L + 0.0002309 L^2$

AP: $Q = f(L)$, $Q = 14.4581121/L + 0.7574414 - 0.00272245 L + 7.698E-05 L^2$

Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan, MU dan TU		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q_d), P = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q$	(...P = AC, $Q_d = TP$)
D:	$P = f(Q_d), P = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q$	
AU:	$AU = f(Q_d), AU = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q$	
TU:	$TU = AU \cdot Q_d, TU = 7.3658518 Q - 0.0567389 Q^2$	
MU:	$MU = dTU/dQ_d, MU = 7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q$	
Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan, MR dan TR		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q), P = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q$	[P = AR dan $Q = TP = Q_d$]
D:	$P = f(Q), P = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q$	
AR:	$AR = f(Q), AR = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q$	
TR:	$TR = AR \cdot Q, TR = 6.81576835 Q - 0.0228057 Q^2$	
MR:	$MR = dTR/dQ, MR = 6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q$	
Pendugaan Fungsi Permintaan, Harga/Biaya Faktor Produksi, MC dan TC		
Fungsi Permintaan D:	$P = f(Q), P_{Lb} = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb}$	[P = AC dan $Q = L_b = Q_{Lb}, Q = f(L), L = \text{Input Labor}$]
D:	$P = f(Q_{Lb}), P = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb}$	
AC:	$AC = f(Q_{Lb}), AC = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb}$	
TC:	$TC = AR \cdot Q_{Lb}, TC = 7.07325632 Q_{Lb} - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb}^2$	
MC:	$MC = dTC/dQ_{Lb}, MC = 7.07325632 - 0.1262824 Q_{Lb}$	

Total Produksi "The Law of Diminishing Return Approach"

Total Produksi: Analisa Kurva "One Commodity" Jangka Panjang

$$Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$$

$$\text{Fungsi Permintaan: D: } P_{Lb} = f(Q_{Lb}), P_{Lb} = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb}$$

$$\text{TP: } Q = f(L), Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$$

$$\text{MP: } Q = dTP/dL, Q = 4.5954826 L^{-0.5803632}$$

$$\text{AP: } Q = TP/L, Q = 10.951095 L^{-0.5803632}$$

Pendugaan Fungsi Biaya Produksi Kubic jangka Pendek

$$\text{Total Cost TC: } C = f(Q), C = 73.079624 + 3.4252533 Q - 0.022874 Q^2 + 6.2265E-05 Q^3$$

$$\text{TC: } C = f(Q), C = 73.079624 + 3.4252533 Q - 0.022874 Q^2 + 6.2265E-05 Q^3$$

$$\text{TFC: } C = f(Q), C = 73.079624$$

$$\text{TVC: } C = f(Q), C = 3.4252533 Q - 0.022874 Q^2 + 6.2265E-05 Q^3$$

$$\text{AC: } C = f(Q), C = 73.079624/Q + 3.4252533 - 0.022874 Q + 6.2265E-05 Q^2$$

$$\text{AFC: } C = f(Q), C = 73.079624/Q$$

$$\text{AVC: } C = f(Q), C = 3.4252533 - 0.022874 Q + 6.2265E-05 Q^2$$

$$\text{MC: } C = f(Q), C = 3.4252533 - 0.045748 Q + 0.0001868 Q^2$$

KESIMPULAN:

Permintaan Mendatar:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Profit: } \pi &= TR - TC = P \cdot Q - AC \cdot Q \\ &= 5Q - [0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Profit: } \pi &= TR - TC = P \cdot Q - AC \cdot Q \\ &= 5 [20.333333 + 0.2436508 L + 0.0153571 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3] \\ &\quad - [0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3] \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan kurva antara TR dengan TC:

$$\text{Total Product TP: } Q = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 L + 0.0153571 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3$$

$$\text{Total Cost TC: } C = 0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3$$

Permintaan Menurun:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Profit: } \pi &= TR - TC = P \cdot Q - AC \cdot Q \\ &= (6.6866816 - 0.033957 Q) Q \\ &\quad - [73.079624 + 3.4252533 Q - 0.022874 Q^2 + 6.2265E-05 Q^3] \end{aligned}$$

Profit : $\pi = TR - TC = P.Q - AC.Q$
 $= (6.6866816 - 0.033957 Q) (14.4581121 + 0.7574414 L - 0.00272245 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3)$
 $- [73.079624 + 3.4252533 Q - 0.022874 Q^2 + 6.2265E-05 Q^3]$

Perbandingan kurva antara TR dengan TC:

Total Product TP: $Q = 14.4581121 + 0.7574414 L - 0.00272245 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3$
 Total Cost TC: $C = 73.079624 + 3.4252533 Q - 0.022874 Q^2 + 6.2265E-05 Q^3$

I. Consumers's Behavior

I.1. UTILITY DAN PENGELUARAN KONSUMSI "Indifference Curve Approach"

$TU_y = (7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y)Q_y$
 $TU_x = (6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x)Q_x$

Tabel 3. TOTAL UTILITAS DAN PERKIRAAN JUMLAH PENGELUARAN BARANG-BARANG KONSUMSI

Nomor	Quantitas	Quantitas	TU _x	TU _y	TU	Ln TU	Ln Q ₁	Ln Q ₂	P ₁ Q ₁	P ₂ Q ₂	BL	Ln BL
	X	Y			TU	Ln TU	Ln X	Ln Y	P _x Q _x	P _y Q _y	BL	Ln BL
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6] =[4]+[5]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12] =[10]+[11]	[13]
1	20	14.50	65.78	53.40	119.19	4.78	3.00	2.67	65.78	53.40	119.19	4.78
2	25	23.02	82.23	84.77	167.00	5.12	3.22	3.14	82.23	84.77	167.00	5.12
3	30	27.84	98.68	102.53	201.21	5.30	3.40	3.33	98.68	102.53	201.21	5.30
4	37	33.02	121.70	121.59	243.29	5.49	3.61	3.50	121.70	121.59	243.29	5.49
5	46	48.51	151.30	178.66	329.96	5.80	3.83	3.88	151.30	178.66	329.96	5.80
6	54	62.64	177.62	230.70	408.32	6.01	3.99	4.14	177.62	230.70	408.32	6.01
7	60	56.59	197.35	208.40	405.75	6.01	4.09	4.04	197.35	208.40	405.75	6.01
8	65	83.78	213.80	308.55	522.35	6.26	4.17	4.43	213.80	308.55	522.35	6.26
9	67	97.15	220.38	357.80	578.17	6.36	4.20	4.58	220.38	357.80	578.17	6.36
Total Rata-rata	404 44.89	447.03 49.67	1328.84 147.65	1646.39 182.93	2975.23 330.58	51.13 5.68	33.52 3.72	33.69 3.74	1328.84 147.65	1646.39 182.93	2975.23 330.58	51.13 5.68

Sumber: Diolah oleh penulis dari Lampiran 3 dan 4.

Hasil Perhitungan Komputer

Ln TU = f(Ln X, Ln Y) Regression Output:		BL = f(X, Y) (...indentitas) Regression Output:		Ln BL = f(Ln X, Ln Y) Regression Output:	
Constant	1.976552	Constant	1.3E-12	Constant	1.976552
Std Err of Y Est	0.006431	Std Err of Y Est	6.03E-13	Std Err of Y Est	0.006431
R Squared	0.999893	R Squared	1	R Squared	0.999893
No. of Observations	9	No. of Observations	9	No. of Observations	9
Degrees of Freedom	6	Degrees of Freedom	6	Degrees of Freedom	6
X Coefficient(s)	0.439809 0.552096	X Coefficient(s)	3.289209 3.682926	X Coefficient(s)	0.439809 0.552096
Std Err of Coef.	0.028796 0.02017	Std Err of Coef.	4.23E-14 2.66E-14	Std Err of Coef.	0.028796 0.02017
(T-Test, DF = 6)	15.27343 27.37259	(T-Test, DF = 6)	7.77E+13 1.38E+14	(T-Test, DF = 6)	15.27343 27.37259

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TU: } \ln U &= 1.976552 + 0.4398092 \ln X + 0.5520962 \ln Y \\
 U &= e^{1.976552} X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} \\
 U &= (2.71828)^{1.976552} X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} \\
 U &= 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} \\
 U &= 7.21781301 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}
 \end{aligned}$$

I.2. Utility "Marginal Utility Approach"

Total Utility: Analisa Kurva "One Commodity"

$$\text{TU: } U_x = (6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x)Q_x$$

$$\text{Fungsi Permintaan: } D: P_x = f(Q_x), P_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TU: } TU_x &= P_x Q_x, & TU_x &= 6.5784178 Q_x - 0.0479106 Q_x^2 \\
 \text{MU: } MU_x &= dTU_x/dQ_x, & MU_x &= 6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x \\
 \text{AU: } AU_x &= TU_x/Q_x, & AU_x &= 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x \quad (\dots\dots P = AU = D)
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Nilai Extreem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TU: } U_x &= 6.5784178 Q_x - 0.0479106 Q_x^2 \\
 \text{FOC: } dU_x/dQ_x &= 6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x = 0 \\
 &6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x = 0 \\
 &Q_x = 6.5784178/0.0958212 \\
 &Q_x = 68.6530517
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{SOC: } d^2U_x/dQ_x^2 = -0.0958212 < 0 \quad (\dots\dots \text{Maximum})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{x_{\max}} (Q_x = 68.6530517) &= 6.5784178 Q_x - 0.0479106 Q_x^2 \\
 &= 225.8142287
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Titik Potong Kurva:

$$\text{TU: } U_x = 6.5784178 Q_x - 0.0479106 Q_x^2$$

Bila $Q_x = 0$, maka $U_x = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_x = 0, \text{ maka } Q_x, & 6.5784178 Q_x - 0.0479106 Q_x^2 = 0 \\
 & Q_x^2 - 6.5784178/0.0479106 Q_x = 0 \\
 & Q_x^2 - 137.30610345 Q_x = 0 \\
 & (Q_x - 137.30610345)Q_x = 0 \\
 & Q_x = 137.30610345 \\
 & Q_x = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

MU: $MU_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x$
 Bila $Q_x = 0$, maka $MU_x = 6.5784178$

$$MU_x = 0, \text{ maka } Q_x, \quad 6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x = 0$$

$$Q_x = 6.5784178 / 0.0958212$$

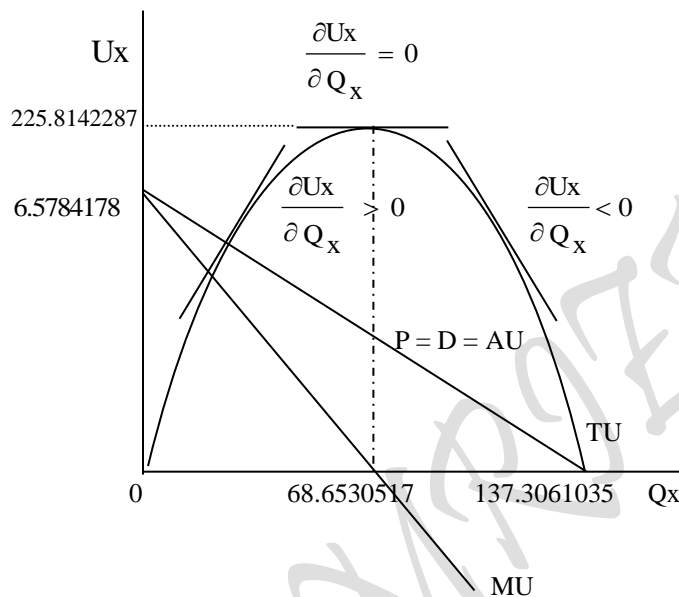
$$Q_x = 68.65305173$$

AU: $AU_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x$
 Bila $Q_x = 0$, maka $AU_x = 6.5784178$

$$AU_x = 0, \text{ maka } Q_x, \quad 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x = 0$$

$$Q_x = 6.5784178 / 0.0479106$$

$$Q_x = 137.30610345$$



TU: $TU_x = (6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x)Q_x$, $P_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x$
 MU: $MU_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x = 0$, $6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x = 0$
 $Q_x = 6.5784178 / 0.0958212$, $Q_x = 68.6530517$

Utility 1 barang "MU Approach" TU: $TU_y = 7.3658518 Q_y - 0.0567389 Q_y^2$

Total Utility: Analisa Kurva "One Commodity"

$$TU: U_y = (7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y)Q_y$$

Fungsi Permintaan: D: $P_y = f(Q_y)$, $P_y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y$

TU: $TU_y = P_y \cdot Q_y$, $TU_x = 7.3658518 Q_y - 0.0567389 Q_y^2$

MU: $MU_y = dTU_y/dQ_y$, $MU_y = 7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y$

AU: $AU_y = TU_y/Q_y$, $AU_y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y$ (.....P = AU = D)

Menentukan Nilai Extreem:

$$TU: U_y = 7.3658518 Q_y - 0.0567389 Q_y^2$$

$$FOC: dU_y/dQ_y = 7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y = 0$$

$$7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y = 0$$

$$Q_y = 7.3658518 / 0.1134778$$

$$Q_y = 64.91006875$$

SOC: $d^2U_x/dQ^2x = - 0.1134778 < 0$ (.....Maximum)
 $U_{y_{max}} (Q_y = 64.91006875) = 7.3658518 Q_y - 0.0567389 Q_y^2$
 $= 239.0589734$

Menentukan Titik Potong Kurva:

TU: $U_y = 7.3658518 Q_y - 0.0567389 Q_y^2$

Bila $Q_y = 0$, maka $U_y = 0$

$U_y = 0$, maka Q_y , $7.3658518 Q_y - 0.0567389 Q_y^2 = 0$
 $Q_y^2 - 7.3658518/0.0567389 Q_y = 0$
 $Q_y^2 - 129.820138 Q_y = 0$
 $(Q_y - 129.820138)Q_y = 0$
 $Q_y = 129.820138$
 $Q_y = 0$

MU: $MU_y = 7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y$

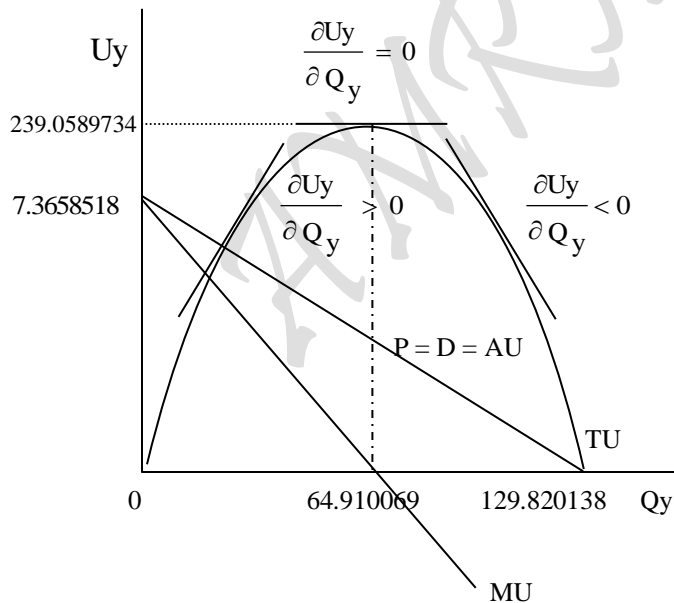
Bila $Q_y = 0$, maka $MU_y = 7.3658518$

$MU_y = 0$, maka Q_y , $7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y = 0$
 $Q_y = 7.3658518/0.1134778$
 $Q_y = 64.91006875$

AU: $AU_y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y$

Bila $Q_y = 0$, maka $AU_y = 7.3658518$

$AU_y = 0$, maka Q_y , $7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y = 0$
 $Q_y = 7.3658518/0.0567389$
 $Q_y = 129.8201375$



TU: $TU_y = (7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y)Q_y$, $P_y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y$
 MU: $MU_y = 7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y = 0$, $7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y = 0$
 , $Q_y = 7.3658518/0.1134778$, $Q_y = 64.910069$

I.3. Utility “Indifference Curve Approach”

Analisa Penaksiran Bentuk Fungsi Budget Line untuk “Two s/d n Commodity”

Cara 1:

P = Market Price (Harga Pasar), D: $P = f(Q)$
 Q = Quantity (Jumlah Barang), D: $P = f(Q)$
 $P(Q)$ = Demand Function, D: $P = f(Q)$,dimana: $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$
 $P(Q_X)$ = Short-Run Demand Function, D: $P_X = a_0 - a_1 Q_X$
 $P(Q_Y)$ = Short-Run Demand Function, D: $P_Y = b_0 - b_1 Q_Y$
 $U(X, Y)$ = Long-Run Utility Function TU: $U = f(X, Y) = A X^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha}$
BL: $B = a_0/2 X + b_0/2 Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TU$

Permintaan: D: $P = f(Q)$,dimana: $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$

D: $P_X = a_0 - a_1 Q_X$ (.....Kasus Kurva Pertama)

D: $P_Y = b_0 - b_1 Q_Y$ (.....Kasus Kurva Kedua)

TU: $TU_X = P_X Q_X = (a_0 - a_1 Q_X) Q_X$, $P_X = a_0 - a_1 Q_X$
 $TU_Y = P_Y Q_Y = (b_0 - b_1 Q_Y) Q_Y$, $P_Y = b_0 - b_1 Q_Y$

MU: $MU_X = a_0 - 2a_1 Q_X$
 $MU_Y = b_0 - 2b_1 Q_Y$

$MU_X = a_0 - 2a_1 Q_X = 0$, $Q_X = a_0/2a_1$

$MU_Y = b_0 - 2b_1 Q_Y = 0$, $Q_Y = b_0/2b_1$

$P_X = a_0 - a_1 Q_X$, $P_X = a_0 - a_1(a_0/2a_1)$, $P_X = a_0 - a_0/2 = a_0/2$

$P_Y = b_0 - b_1 Q_Y$, $P_Y = b_0 - b_1(b_0/2b_1)$, $P_Y = b_0 - b_0/2 = b_0/2$

Ad Cara 1:

TU: $TU_X = (6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_X) Q_X$, $P_X = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_X$
 $TU_Y = (7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_Y) Q_Y$, $P_Y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_Y$

MU: $MU_X = 6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_X = 0$, $6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_X = 0$
 $Q_X = 6.5784178/0.0958212$, $Q_X = 68.6530517$

$MU_Y = 7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_Y = 0$, $7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_Y = 0$
 $Q_Y = 7.3658518/0.1134778$, $Q_Y = 64.910069$

$P_X = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_X$

$P_X = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 (68.6530517)$, $P_X = 3.2892089$

$P_Y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_Y$

$P_Y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 (64.910069)$, $P_Y = 3.6829259$

Cara 2:

Eq: $MU_X/P_X = MU_Y/P_Y$: $(a_0 - 2a_1 Q_X)/(a_0 - a_1 Q_X) = (b_0 - 2b_1 Q_Y)/(b_0 - b_1 Q_Y)$
 $(a_0 - 2a_1 Q_X)(b_0/2) = (b_0 - 2b_1 Q_Y)(a_0/2)$
 $(a_0 b_0/2 - a_1 b_0 Q_X) = (a_0 b_0/2 - a_0 b_1 Q_Y)$
 $a_0 b_0/2 - a_0 b_0/2 = a_1 b_0 Q_X - a_0 b_1 Q_Y$

$$a_1 b_0 Q_X = a_0 b_1 Q_Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_X &= a_0 b_1 / a_1 b_0 Q_Y \\ &= (a_0 b_1 / a_1 b_0) (b_0 / 2 b_1) \\ &= a_0 b_0 b_1 / 2 a_1 b_0 b_1 \\ &= a_0 / 2 a_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 b_1 Q_Y &= a_1 b_0 Q_X \\ Q_Y &= a_1 b_0 / a_0 b_1 Q_X \\ &= (a_1 b_0 / a_0 b_1) (a_0 / 2 a_1) \\ &= (b_0 / 2 b_1) \end{aligned}$$

Ad Cara 2:

Eq: $MU_x/P_x = MU_y/P_y$

$$\begin{aligned} (6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x) / 3.2892089 &= (7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y) / 3.6829259 \\ (6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x)(3.6829259) &= (7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y)(3.2892089) \\ 24.2278253 - 0.352902379 Q_x &= 24.2278253 - 0.3732522 Q_y \\ 24.2278253 - 24.2278253 &= 0.352902379 Q_x - 0.3732522 Q_y \\ 0 &= 0.352902379 Q_x - 0.3732522 Q_y \\ 0.352902379 Q_x &= 0.3732522 Q_y \\ 0.352902379 Q_x &= 0.3732522 (64.910069) \\ Q_x &= 68.6530539 \\ 24.2278253 - 24.2278253 &= 0.352902379 Q_x - 0.3732522 Q_y \\ 0 &= 0.352902379 Q_x - 0.3732522 Q_y \\ 0.3732522 Q_y &= 0.352902379 Q_x \\ 0.3732522 Q_y &= 0.352902379 (68.6530539) \\ Q_y &= 64.910069 \end{aligned}$$

Cara 3:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{BL} &= P_x Q_x + P_y Q_y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\ \mathbf{BL: B} &= a_0/2 Q_x + b_0/2 Q_y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = \mathbf{TU} \end{aligned}$$

Dapatkan

Titik Kombinasi Budget Line (BL), untuk Q_x dan Q_y (.....sebagai titik potong)

$U = f(Q_x, Q_y)$, $D: P = f(Q_x, Q_y)$, $U =$ diukur dengan Uang, $Uang = P = BL$

$$\mathbf{BL: B} = (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = \mathbf{TU}$$

$$\mathbf{BL: B} = a_0/2 Q_x + b_0/2 Q_y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = \mathbf{TU}$$

$$\mathbf{TU: Ln U} = f(\text{Ln } Q_x, \text{Ln } Q_y)$$

$$\mathbf{TU: U} = A Q_x^\alpha Q_y^{1-\alpha} \quad (\text{.....Fungsi Hasil Estimasi})$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= A Q_x^\alpha Q_y^{1-\alpha} + \lambda \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 Q_x - b_0/2 Q_y \} \\ &= A Q_x^\alpha Q_y^{1-\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TU

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = A Q_x^\alpha Q_y^{1-\alpha} + \lambda \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 Q_1 - b_0/2 Q_2 \}$$

Atau, dengan mengganti $Q_X = X$ dan $Q_Y = Y$, sebagai berikut:

$$BL = XP_X + YP_Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$BL = a_0/2 X + b_0/2 Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TU$$

$$\text{Titik Kombinasi Budget Line (BL): } X = a_0/2a_1 \\ Y = b_0/2b_1$$

$U = f(X, Y)$, $D: P = f(X, Y)$, U = diukur dengan Uang, $Uang = P = BL$

$$BL: B = (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TU$$

$$BL: B = a_0/2 X + b_0/2 Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TU$$

$$TU: \ln BL = f(\ln X, \ln Y)$$

$$TU: U = AX^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha} \quad (\dots\dots\text{Fungsi Hasil Estimasi})$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = AX^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha} + \lambda \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 X - b_0/2 Y \} \\ = AX^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha}$$

Ad Cara 3:

$$TU = XP_X + YP_Y = 464.873201$$

$$TU = 3.2892089 X + 3.6829259 Y = 464.873201 = BL$$

$$\text{Titik Kombinasi Budget Line (BL): } X = 141.33283 \\ Y = 126.223882$$

$U = f(X, Y)$, $D: P = f(X, Y)$, U = diukur dengan Uang, $Uang = P = BL$

$$TU: U = P_X Q_X + P_Y Q_Y = 464.873201 = BL$$

$$TU: U = 3.2892089 X + 3.6829259 Y = 464.873201 = BL$$

$$TU: \ln BL = f(\ln X, \ln Y)$$

$$TU: U = 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} - \lambda (464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) \\ = 464.253894$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TU, asumsi P_X dan P_Y tetap

$$1). \text{ Lagrange Multiplier Function: } Z = 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} + \lambda (464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y)$$

$$\text{FOC: } Z_\lambda = (464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 0$$

$$Z_X = [(0.4398092)7.21780342 X^{(0.4398092-1)} Y^{0.5520962}] - 3.2892089 \lambda = 0$$

$$Z_Y = [(0.5520962)7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{(0.5520962-1)}] - 3.6829259 \lambda = 0$$

$$(464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 0$$

$$3.17445635 X^{-0.5601908} Y^{0.5520962} - 3.2892089 \lambda = 0$$

$$3.98492184 X^{0.4398092} Y^{-0.4479038} - 3.6829259 \lambda = 0$$

$$(464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 0$$

$$\lambda = (3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962}) / (3.2892089 X^{0.5601908})$$

$$\lambda = (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}) / (3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038})$$

$$\lambda = \lambda :$$

$$(3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962}) / (3.2892089 X^{0.5601908}) = (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}) / (3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038})$$

$$(3.2892089 X^{0.5601908})(3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}) = (3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038})(3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962})$$

$$13.1072404 X = 11.6912875 Y$$

$$X = 0.8919717 Y$$

$$(464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 0$$

$$464.873201 - 3.2892089 (0.8919717 Y) - 3.6829259 Y = 0$$

$$464.873201 - 2.9338813 Y - 3.6829259 Y = 0$$

$$464.873201 - 6.6168072 Y = 0$$

$$464.873201 = 6.6168072 Y$$

$$Y = 70.2564223$$

$$X = 0.8919717 Y = 62.6667404$$

$$\lambda = (3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962}) / (3.2892089 X^{0.5601908}) = (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}) / (3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038})$$

$$= (3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962}) / (3.2892089 X^{0.5601908})$$

$$= (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}) / (3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038})$$

$$= 0.99412865$$

SOC: $Z_{\lambda\lambda} = 0$ $Z_{\lambda x} = -3.2892089$ $Z_{\lambda y} = -3.6829259$
 $Z_{x\lambda} = -3.2892089$ $Z_{xx} = -0.0292303$ $Z_{xy} = 0.02569584$
 $Z_{y\lambda} = -3.6829259$ $Z_{yx} = 0.02569584$ $Z_{yy} = -0.0233418$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3.2892089 & -3.6829259 \\ -3.2892089 & -0.0292303 & 0.02569584 \\ -3.6829259 & 0.02569584 & -0.0233418 \end{vmatrix} = \text{Jacobian Determinant}$$

$$= |Hb|$$

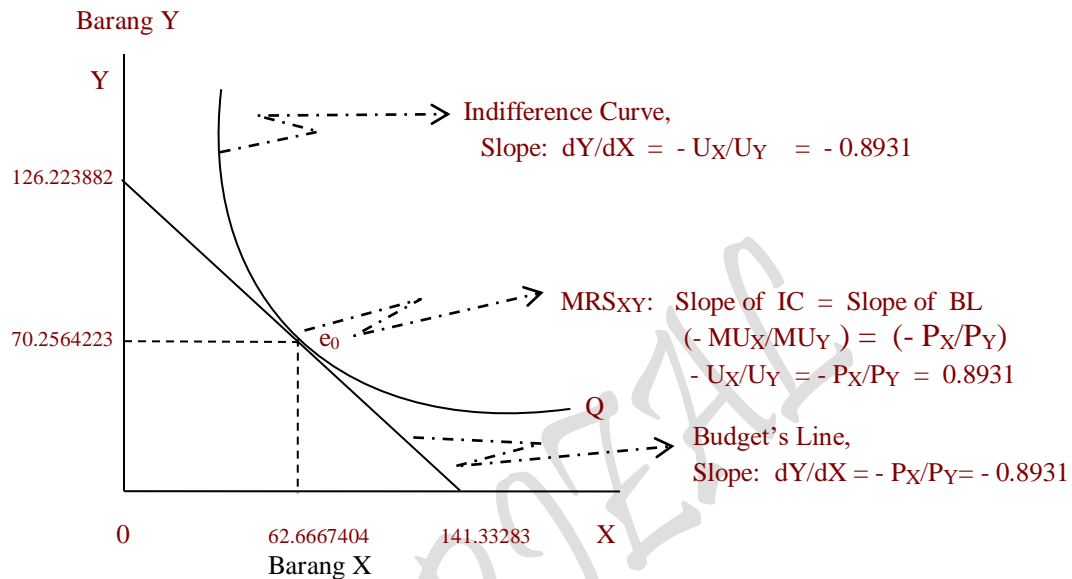
$$= 1.27156451 > 0$$

$|Hb| > 0$ fungsi mempunyai nilai extreme pada (λ, X_0, Y_0) menjadi :

Maximum jika $Z_{xx} < 0$ $Z_{yy} < 0$
 Minimum jika $Z_{xx} > 0$ $Z_{yy} > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{\max} &= 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} + \lambda (464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) \\
 &= 7.21780342 (62.6667404)^{0.4398092} (70.2564223)^{0.5520962} \\
 &\quad + (0.99412865) [(464.873201 - 3.2892089 (62.6667404) - 3.6829259 (70.2564223))] \\
 &= 465.915159
 \end{aligned}$$

Slope of Budget Line, Slope of Indifference Curve dan membuktikan bahwa nilai $MRS_{XY} = P_Y/P_X$



Gambar : Tercapainya Optimal Solution: Tingkat Utility Maksimum, Terjadi pada saat equilibrium e_0 , yaitu titik singgung antara Kurva Indiferensi dengan kurva Garis Anggaran.

Anggaran Belanja Konsumsi : $464.873201 = 3.2892089 X + 3.6829259 Y$

$$3.6829259 Y = 464.873201 - 3.2892089 X$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{3.6829259} 464.873201 - \frac{3.2892089 X}{3.6829259}$$

$$Y = \frac{464.873201}{3.6829259} - \frac{3.2892089 X}{3.6829259}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X} Y = \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \left(\frac{464.873201}{3.6829259} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \left(\frac{3.2892089 X}{3.6829259} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial X} = \frac{-3.2892089}{3.6829259}$$

$$= -0.893096682 \rightarrow \text{Slope of Budget Line}$$

Total Utilitas : $U = f(X, Y)$

$$= 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial X} = 3.17445635 X^{-0.5601908} Y^{0.5520962} = MP_X = MPP_X = Q_X$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} = 3.98492184 X^{0.4398092} Y^{-0.4479038} = MP_Y = MPP_Y = Q_Y$$

MPP_X = Marginal Physical Product of X

$$\partial U = (3.17445635 X^{-0.5601908} Y^{0.5520962}) \partial X$$

$$\partial U = (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092} Y^{-0.4479038}) \partial Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial U &= (3.17445635 X^{-0.5601908} Y^{0.5520962}) \partial X + \\ &\quad (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092} Y^{-0.4479038}) \partial Y = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (MP_X) \partial X + (MP_Y) \partial Y = 0$$

$$Q_X \partial X + Q_Y \partial Y = 0$$

$$Q_Y \partial Y = -Q_X \partial X$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial X} = \frac{-Q_X}{Q_Y}$$

$$= \frac{-(3.17445635 X^{-0.5601908} Y^{0.5520962})}{(3.98492184 X^{0.4398092} Y^{-0.4479038})}$$

$$= \frac{-3.17445635 Y}{3.98492184 X} = \frac{-3.17445635 (70.2564223)}{3.98492184 (62.6667404)}$$

$$= \frac{-223.0259459}{249.7220625}$$

$$= -0.893096684 \rightarrow \text{Slope of Indifference Curve}$$

Tingkat Subsitusi Marginal (Marginal Rate of Substitution) "MRS_{XY}":

Total Utilitas : $U = f(X, Y)$

$$= 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial X} = 3.17445635 X^{-0.5601908} Y^{0.5520962} = MP_X = MPP_X = Q_X$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} = 3.98492184 X^{0.4398092} Y^{-0.4479038} = MP_Y = MPP_Y = Q_Y$$

$$\partial U = (3.17445635 X^{-0.5601908} Y^{0.5520962}) \partial X$$

$$\partial U = (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092} Y^{-0.4479038}) \partial Y$$

$$\partial U = (3.17445635 X^{-0.5601908} Y^{0.5520962}) \partial X + (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092} Y^{-0.4479038}) \partial Y = 0$$

$$= (MP_X) \partial X + (MP_Y) \partial Y = 0$$

$$Q_X \partial X + Q_Y \partial Y = 0$$

$$Q_Y \partial Y = -Q_X \partial X$$

$$\frac{-\partial Y}{\partial X} = \frac{Q_X}{Q_Y}$$

$$= \frac{(3.17445635 X^{-0.5601908} Y^{0.5520962})}{(3.98492184 X^{0.4398092} Y^{-0.4479038})}$$

$$= \frac{3.17445635 Y}{3.98492184 X} = \frac{3.17445635 (70.2564223)}{3.98492184 (62.6667404)}$$

$$= \frac{223.0259459}{249.7220625}$$

$$= 0.893096684 \rightarrow MRS_{XY}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TU ,asumsi P_x turun 20 % dari 3.2892089 menjadi 2.6313671

2). Lagrange Multiplier Function: $Z = 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} + \lambda (464.873201 - 2.6313671 X - 3.6829259 Y)$

$$\text{FOC: } Z\lambda = (464.873201 - 2.6313671 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 0$$

$$Z_X = [(0.4398092)7.21780342 X^{(0.4398092-1)} Y^{0.5520962}] - 2.6313671 \lambda = 0$$

$$Z_Y = [(0.5520962)7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{(0.5520962-1)}] - 3.6829259 \lambda = 0$$

$$(464.873201 - 2.6313671 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 0$$

$$3.17445635 X^{-0.5601908} Y^{0.5520962} - 2.6313671 \lambda = 0$$

$$3.98492184 X^{0.4398092} Y^{-0.4479038} - 3.6829259 \lambda = 0$$

$$(464.873201 - 2.6313671 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 0$$

$$\lambda = (3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962}) / (2.6313671 X^{0.5601908})$$

$$\lambda = (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}) / (3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038})$$

$$\lambda = \lambda :$$

$$(3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962}) / (2.6313671 X^{0.5601908}) = (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}) / (3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038})$$

$$(2.6313671 X^{0.5601908})(3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}) = (3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038})(3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962})$$

$$10.4857922 X = 11.6912875 Y$$

$$X = 1.11496464 Y$$

$$(464.873201 - 2.6313671 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 0$$

$$464.873201 - 2.6313671 (1.11496464 Y) - 3.6829259 Y = 0$$

$$464.873201 - 2.9338813 Y - 3.6829259 Y = 0$$

$$464.873201 - 6.6168072 Y = 0$$

$$464.873201 = 6.6168072 Y$$

$$Y = 70.2564223$$

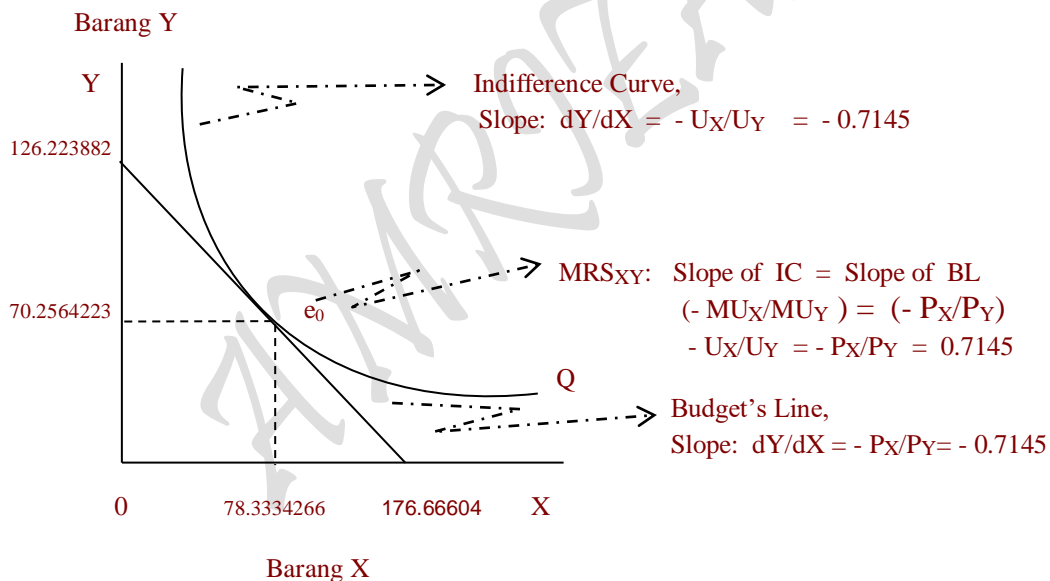
$$X = 1.11496464 Y = 78.3334266$$

$$\lambda = (3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962}) / (2.6313671 X^{0.5601908}) = (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}) / (3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038})$$

$$= (3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962}) / (2.6313671 X^{0.5601908})$$

$$= (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}) / (3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038})$$

$$= 1.09664107$$



Gambar : Tercapainya Optimal Solution: Tingkat Utility Maksimum, Terjadi pada saat equilibrium e_0 , yaitu titik singgung antara Kurva Indiferensi dengan kurva Garis Anggaran.

SOC:

$Z_{\lambda\lambda} = 0$	$Z_{\lambda x} = -2.6313671$	$Z_{\lambda y} = -3.6829259$
$Z_{x\lambda} = -2.6313671$	$Z_{xx} = -0.0206364$	$Z_{xy} = 0.02267643$
$Z_{y\lambda} = -3.6829259$	$Z_{yx} = 0.02267643$	$Z_{yy} = -0.02574875$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2.6313671 & -3.6829259 \\ -2.6313671 & -0.0206364 & 0.02267643 \\ -3.6829259 & 0.02267643 & -0.02574875 \end{vmatrix} = \text{Jacobian Determinant}$$

$$-3.6829259 \quad 0.02267643 \quad -0.02574875$$

$$= |Hb|$$

$$= 0.89771872 > 0$$

$|Hb| > 0$ fungsi mempunyai nilai extreme pada (λ, X_0, Y_0) menjadi :

Maximum jika $Z_{xx} < 0$ $Z_{YY} < 0$

Minimum jika $Z_{xx} > 0$ $Z_{YY} > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\max} &= 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} + \lambda (464.873201 - 2.6313671 X - 3.6829259 Y) \\ &= 7.21780342 (78.3334266)^{0.4398092} (70.2564223)^{0.5520962} \\ &\quad + (1.09664107)[(464.873201 - 2.6313671(62.6667404) - 3.6829259 (70.2564223))] \\ &= 513.959336 \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TU

3). Lagrange Multiplier Function: $Z = 2.6313671 X + 3.6829259 Y + \lambda [465.915159 - 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}]$

$$\text{FOC: } Z_{\lambda} = [465.915159 - 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}] = 0$$

$$Z_X = 2.6313671 + [(0.4398092)(-7.21780342) X^{(0.4398092-1)} Y^{0.5520962}] \lambda = 0$$

$$Z_Y = 3.6829259 + [(0.5520962)(-7.21780342) X^{0.4398092} Y^{(0.5520962-1)}] \lambda = 0$$

$$[465.915159 - 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}] = 0$$

$$2.6313671 - [3.17445635 X^{-0.5601908} Y^{0.5520962}] \lambda = 0$$

$$3.6829259 - [3.98492184 X^{0.4398092} Y^{-0.4479038}] \lambda = 0$$

$$[465.915159 - 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}] = 0$$

$$\lambda = [2.6313671 X^{0.5601908}] / [3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962}]$$

$$\lambda = [3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038}] / [3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}]$$

$$\lambda = \lambda :$$

$$[2.6313671 X^{0.5601908}] / [3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962}] = [3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038}] / [3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}]$$

$$(2.6313671 X^{0.5601908})(3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}) = (3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962})(3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038})$$

$$10.485792 X = 11.691288 Y$$

$$X = 1.1149647 Y$$

$$[465.915159 - 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}] = 0$$

$$[465.915159 - 7.21780342 (1.1149647 Y)^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}] = 0$$

$$[465.915159 - (7.21780342)(1.04902509) Y^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}] = 0$$

$$465.915159 - 7.57165688 Y^{0.9919054} = 0$$

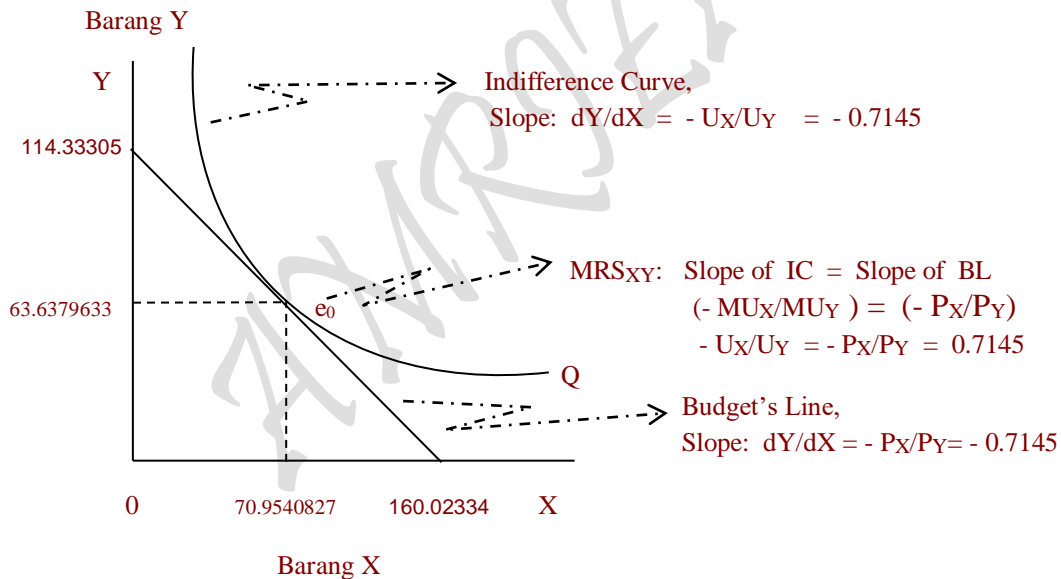
$$465.915159 = 7.57165688 Y^{0.9919054}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln 465.915159 &= \ln 7.57165688 + 0.9919054 \ln Y \\ \ln 465.915159 - \ln 7.57165688 &= 0.9919054 \ln Y \\ \ln (465.915159/7.57165688) &= 0.9919054 \ln Y \\ 4.1195916 &= 0.9919054 \ln Y \\ \ln Y &= 4.1195916/0.9919054 \\ \ln Y &= 4.1532102 \\ Y &= 63.6379633 \\ X &= 1.1149647 Y = 70.9540827 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= [2.6313671 X^{0.5601908}] / [3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962}] = [3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038}] / [3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}] \\ &= (2.6313671 X^{0.5601908}) / (3.17445635 Y^{0.5520962}) \\ &= (3.6829259 Y^{0.4479038}) / (3.98492184 X^{0.4398092}) \\ &= 0.91114534 \end{aligned}$$

SOC:

$Z_{\lambda\lambda} = 0$	$Z_{\lambda X} = -2.8879772$	$Z_{\lambda Y} = -4.0420839$
$Z_{X\lambda} = -2.8879772$	$Z_{XX} = 0.02077495$	$Z_{XY} = -0.0228286$
$Z_{Y\lambda} = -4.0420839$	$Z_{YX} = -0.0228286$	$Z_{YY} = 0.02592158$



Gambar : Tercapainya Optimal Solution: Tingkat Utility Maksimum, Terjadi pada saat equilibrium e_0 , yaitu titik singgung antara Kurva Indiferensi dengan kurva Garis Anggaran.

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2.8879772 & -4.0420839 \\ -2.8879772 & 0.02077495 & -0.0228286 \\ -4.0420839 & -0.0228286 & 0.02592158 \end{vmatrix} = \text{Jacobian Determinant}$$

$$= Hb$$

$$= -1.0886046 < 0$$

$|Hb| < 0$ fungsi mempunyai nilai extreme pada (λ, X_0, Y_0) menjadi :

Maximum jika $Z_{xx} < 0$ $Z_{yy} < 0$

Minimum jika $Z_{xx} > 0$ $Z_{yy} > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\min} &= 2.6313671 X + 3.6829259 Y + \lambda [465.915159 - 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}] \\ &= 2.6313671 (70.9540827) + 3.6829259 (63.6379633) \\ &\quad + [0.91114534][465.915159 - 7.21780342(70.9540827)^{0.4398092} (63.6379633)^{0.5520962}] \\ &= 421.080142 \end{aligned}$$

Cara 4:

Menggabungkan dua Fungsi Utility

Fungsi I TU: $TU_X = P_X Q_X$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (a_0 - a_1 Q_X) Q_X \\ &= a_0 Q_X - a_1 Q_X^2 \end{aligned}$$

P: $P_X = a_0 - a_1 Q_X$

MU: $MU_X = a_0 - 2a_1 Q_X$

Fungsi II TU: $TU_Y = P_Y Q_Y$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (b_0 - b_1 Q_Y) Q_Y \\ &= b_0 Q_Y - b_1 Q_Y^2 \end{aligned}$$

P: $P_Y = b_0 - b_1 Q_Y$

MU: $MU_Y = b_0 - 2b_1 Q_Y$

$$\begin{aligned} MU_X &= a_0 - 2a_1 Q_X = 0, & Q_X &= a_0/2a_1 \\ MU_Y &= b_0 - 2b_1 Q_Y = 0, & Q_Y &= b_0/2b_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_X &= a_0 - a_1 Q_X, & P_X &= a_0 - a_1(a_0/2a_1), & P_X &= a_0 - a_0/2 = a_0/2 \\ P_Y &= b_0 - b_1 Q_Y, & P_Y &= b_0 - b_1(b_0/2b_1), & P_Y &= b_0 - b_0/2 = b_0/2 \end{aligned}$$

Budget Line:

$$\begin{aligned} B &= P_X Q_X + P_Y Q_Y \\ &= a_0/2 Q_X + b_0/2 Q_Y \\ &= a_0/2 (a_0/2a_1) + b_0/2 (b_0/2b_1) \\ &= [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \end{aligned}$$

Total Utility:

$$\begin{aligned} U &= U_X + U_Y \\ &= P_X Q_X + P_Y Q_Y \\ &= [(a_0 - a_1 Q_X) Q_X + (b_0 - b_1 Q_Y) Q_Y] \\ &= (a_0 Q_X - a_1 Q_X^2) + (b_0 Q_Y - b_1 Q_Y^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= [(a_0 (a_0/2a_1) - a_1 (a_0/2a_1)^2) + [(b_0 (b_0/2b_1) - b_1 (b_0/2b_1)^2)]$$

$$= [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

Cara Membentuk Lagrange Multiplier Functions, TU

$$B = P_X Q_X + P_Y Q_Y$$

$$= [(a_0 - a_1 Q_X) Q_X + (b_0 - b_1 Q_Y) Q_Y]$$

$$= (a_0 Q_X - a_1 Q_X^2) + (b_0 Q_Y - b_1 Q_Y^2)$$

$$= [(a_0 Q_X + b_0 Q_Y) - (a_1 Q_X^2 + b_1 Q_Y^2)]$$

$$= \{ [a_0 (a_0/2a_1) + b_0 (b_0/2b_1)] - [a_1 (a_0/2a_1)^2 + b_1 (b_0/2b_1)^2] \}$$

$$= 2[(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$= [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$= [(a_0 Q_X + b_0 Q_Y) - (a_1 Q_X^2 + b_1 Q_Y^2)]$$

$$= [(a_0 Q_X + b_0 Q_Y) - (= TU)]$$

$$= (a_0 Q_X + b_0 Q_Y) - TU$$

$$TU = (a_0 Q_X + b_0 Q_Y) - B$$

$$= (a_0/2) Q_X + (b_0/2) Q_Y - [(a_0/2) Q_X - a_1 Q_X^2] + (b_0/2) Q_Y - b_1 Q_Y^2$$

$$= - [(- a_1 Q_X^2) - (b_1 Q_Y^2)]$$

$$= a_1 Q_X^2 + b_1 Q_Y^2$$

$$TU = a_1 Q_X^2 + b_1 Q_Y^2 = B = (a_0/2) Q_X + (b_0/2) Q_Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$= a_1 Q_X^2 + b_1 Q_Y^2 + \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - (a_0/2) Q_X - (b_0/2) Q_Y \}$$

$$= a_1 Q_X^2 + b_1 Q_Y^2 + \lambda \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - (a_0/2) Q_X - (b_0/2) Q_Y \}$$

Ad Cara 4:

Menggabungkan dua Fungsi Utility

Fungsi I TU: $TU_x = P_x Q_x$

$$= (6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x) Q_x$$

$$= 6.5784178 Q_x - 0.0479106 Q_x^2$$

P: $P_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x$

MU: $MU_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x$

Fungsi II TU: $TU_y = P_y Q_y$

$$= (7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y) Q_y$$

$$= 7.3658518 Q_y - 0.0567389 Q_y^2$$

P: $P_y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y$

MU: $MU_y = 7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y$

$$MU_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x = 0 \quad , 6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x = 0$$

$$, Q_x = 6.5784178/0.0958212 \quad , Q_x = 68.6530517$$

$$MU_y = 7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y = 0 \quad , 7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y = 0$$

$$, Q_y = 7.3658518/0.1134778 \quad , Q_y = 64.910069$$

$$P_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x \quad ,P_x = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 (68.6530517)$$

$$,P_x = 3.2892089$$

$$P_y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y \quad ,P_y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 (64.910069)$$

$$,P_y = 3.6829259$$

Budget Line:

$$B = P_x Q_x + P_y Q_y$$

$$= 3.2892089 Q_x + 3.6829259 Q_y$$

$$= 3.2892089 (68.6530517) + 3.6829259 (64.910069)$$

$$= 464.873203$$

Total Utility:

$$U = U_x + U_y$$

$$= P_x Q_x + P_y Q_y$$

$$= [(6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x)Q_x + (7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y)Q_y]$$

$$= (6.5784178 Q_x - 0.0479106 Q_x^2) + (7.3658518 Q_y - 0.0567389 Q_y^2)$$

$$= [(6.5784178 (68.6530517) - 0.0479106 (68.6530517)^2]$$

$$+ [(7.3658518 (64.910069) - 0.0567389 (64.910069)^2]$$

$$= 464.873202$$

Cara Membentuk Lagrange Multiplier Functions, TU

$$B = P_x Q_x + P_y Q_y$$

$$= [(6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_x)Q_x + (7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_y)Q_y]$$

$$= (6.5784178 Q_x - 0.0479106 Q_x^2) + (7.3658518 Q_y - 0.0567389 Q_y^2)$$

$$= [(6.5784178 Q_x + 7.3658518 Q_y) - (0.0479106 Q_x^2 + 0.0567389 Q_y^2)]$$

$$= [(6.5784178 (68.6530517) + 7.3658518 (64.910069)]$$

$$- [0.0479106 (68.6530517)^2 + (0.0567389 (64.910069)^2]$$

$$= 929.746406 - 464.873204$$

$$= 464.873202$$

$$= [(6.5784178 Q_x + 7.3658518 Q_y) - (0.0479106 Q_x^2 + 0.0567389 Q_y^2)]$$

$$= [(6.5784178 Q_x + 7.3658518 Q_y) - (= TU)]$$

$$= (6.5784178 Q_x + 7.3658518 Q_y) - TU$$

Total Utility:

$$\text{TU: } U_X = (6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_X)Q_X$$

$$U_Y = (7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_Y)Q_Y$$

$P(Q)$ = Demand Function,

D: $P = f(Q)$, where: $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$

$P_X(Q_X)$ = Short-Run Demand Function,

D: $P_X = a_0 - a_1 Q_X$

$P_Y(Q_Y)$ = Short-Run Demand Function,

D: $P_Y = b_0 - b_1 Q_Y$

Budget Line:

D: $P_X = AC$

$P_X = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_X$

D: $P_Y = AC$

$P_Y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_Y$

$$\text{BL} = X P_X + Y P_Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = \text{TU}$$

$$\text{BL} = P_X Q_X + P_Y Q_Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = \text{TU}$$

$$\text{BL} = a_0/2 Q_X + b_0/2 Q_Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = \text{TU}$$

$$\text{BL} = (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = \text{TU}$$

$$\text{BL} = 3.2892089 (68.6530539) + 3.6829259 (64.910069) = 464.873201 = \text{TU}$$

$$\text{TU: } U = \delta X^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha} \quad (\dots\text{Estimate Functions})$$

$$= 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = \delta X^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha} + \lambda \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 X - b_0/2 Y \}$$

$$= \delta X^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha}$$

$$Z = 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} - \lambda (464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y)$$

$$= 464.253894$$

Penggabungan dua Fungsi Utility (The Merging Two Utility Function)

$$\text{TU} = a_1 X^2 + b_1 Y^2 = B = (a_0/2) X + (b_0/2) Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$= a_1 X^2 + b_1 Y^2 + \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - (a_0/2) X - (b_0/2) Y \}$$

$$= a_1 X^2 + b_1 Y^2 + \lambda \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - (a_0/2) X - (b_0/2) Y \}$$

$$= 0.0479106 X^2 + 0.0567389 Y^2 + \lambda (464.873202 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y)$$

$$= 0.0479106 (68.6530501)^2 + 0.0567389 (64.9100694)^2$$

$$+ (1.99999995)[(464.873202 - 3.2892089 (68.6530501) - 3.6829259 (64.9100694))]$$

$$= 464.873196$$

Budget Line:

$$B = P_X Q_X + P_Y Q_Y$$

$$= 3.2892089 Q_X + 3.6829259 Q_Y$$

$$= 3.2892089 (68.6530517) + 3.6829259 (64.910069)$$

$$= 464.873203$$

Total Utility:

$$U = U_X + U_Y$$

$$= P_X Q_X + P_Y Q_Y$$

$$= [(6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_X)Q_X + (7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_Y)Q_Y]$$

$$= (6.5784178 Q_X - 0.0479106 Q_X^2) + (7.3658518 Q_Y - 0.0567389 Q_Y^2)$$

$$= [(6.5784178 (68.6530517) - 0.0479106 (68.6530517)^2]$$

$$+ [(7.3658518 (64.910069) - 0.0567389 (64.910069)^2]$$

$$= 464.873202$$

$$\begin{aligned}
TU &= (6.5784178 Q_x + 7.3658518 Q_y) - B \\
&= (6.5784178 Q_x + 7.3658518 Q_y) \\
&\quad - [(6.5784178 Q_x - 0.0479106 Q_x^2) + (7.3658518 Q_y - 0.0567389 Q_y^2)] \\
&= - [(-0.0479106 Q_x^2) - (0.0567389 Q_y^2)] \\
&= 0.0479106 Q_x^2 + 0.0567389 Q_y^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
TU &= 0.0479106 Q_x^2 + 0.0567389 Q_y^2 = B = 3.2892089 Q_x + 3.6829259 Q_y = 464.873202 \\
&= 0.0479106 Q_x^2 + 0.0567389 Q_y^2 + (464.873202 - 3.2892089 Q_x - 3.6829259 Q_y) \\
&= 0.0479106 Q_x^2 + 0.0567389 Q_y^2 + \lambda (464.873202 - 3.2892089 Q_x - 3.6829259 Q_y)
\end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TU

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$\begin{aligned}
Z &= 0.0479106 Q_x^2 + 0.0567389 Q_y^2 + \lambda (464.873202 - 3.2892089 Q_x - 3.6829259 Q_y) \\
Z &= 0.0479106 X^2 + 0.0567389 Y^2 + \lambda (464.873202 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y)
\end{aligned}$$

Uraian

$$U = U(Q_x, Q_y)$$

$$dU = U_x dQ_x + U_y dQ_y = 0$$

$$(d/dQ_x)U_x dQ_x + (d/dQ_y)U_x dQ_y = 0$$

$$MU_x dQ_x + MU_y dQ_y = 0$$

$$d/dQ_x (6.5784178 Q_x - 0.0479106 Q_x^2) dQ_x + d/dQ_x (7.3658518 Q_y - 0.0567389 Q_y^2) dQ_y = 0$$

$$(6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x) dQ_x + (7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y) dQ_y = 0$$

$$(6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x) dQ_x = - (7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y) dQ_y$$

$$dQ_y/dQ_x = (6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x) / -(7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y)$$

$$B = P_x Q_x + P_y Q_y$$

$$dB = P_x dQ_x + P_y dQ_y = 0$$

$$(d/dQ_x)P_x dQ_x + (d/dQ_y)P_x dQ_y = 0$$

$$P_x dQ_x + P_y dQ_y = 0$$

$$d/dQ_x (3.2892089 Q_x) dQ_x + d/dQ_x (3.6829259 Q_y) dQ_y = 0$$

$$3.2892089 dQ_x + 3.6829259 dQ_y = 0$$

$$3.2892089 dQ_x = -3.6829259 dQ_y$$

$$dQ_y/dQ_x = 3.2892089 / -3.6829259$$

$$dQ_y/dQ_x = (6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x) / -(7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y) = 3.2892089 / -3.6829259$$

$$(6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x) / (7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y) = 3.2892089 / 3.6829259$$

$$(6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x)(3.6829259) = (7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y)(3.2892089)$$

$$MU_x/MU_y = P_x/P_y$$

$$MU_x P_y = MU_y P_x$$

$$MU_x/P_x = MU_y/P_y$$

Eq: $MU_x/P_x = MU_y/P_y$

$$(6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x) / 3.2892089 = (7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y) / 3.6829259$$

$$(6.5784178 - 0.0958212 Q_x)(3.6829259) = (7.3658518 - 0.1134778 Q_y)(3.2892089)$$

$$24.2278253 - 0.352902379 Q_x = 24.2278253 - 0.3732522 Q_y$$

$$24.2278253 - 24.2278253 = 0.352902379 Q_x - 0.3732522 Q_y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= 0.352902379 Q_x - 0.3732522 Q_y \\
 0.352902379 Q_x &= 0.3732522 Q_y \\
 0.352902379 Q_x &= 0.3732522 (64.910069) \\
 Q_x &= 68.6530539
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 24.2278253 - 24.2278253 &= 0.352902379 Q_x - 0.3732522 Q_y \\
 0 &= 0.352902379 Q_x - 0.3732522 Q_y \\
 0.3732522 Q_y &= 0.352902379 Q_x \\
 0.3732522 Q_y &= 0.352902379 (68.6530539) \\
 Q_y &= 64.910069
 \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TU

Lagrange Multiplier Function: $Z = 0.0479106 X^2 + 0.0567389 Y^2 + \lambda (464.873202 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y)$

$$\text{FOC: } Z\lambda = (464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 0$$

$$Z_X = [2(0.0479106) X] - 3.2892089 \lambda = 0$$

$$Z_Y = [2(0.0567389) Y] - 3.6829259 \lambda = 0$$

$$(464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 0$$

$$0.0958212 X - 3.2892089 \lambda = 0$$

$$0.1134778 Y - 3.6829259 \lambda = 0$$

$$(464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 0$$

$$\lambda = (0.0958212 X)/(3.2892089)$$

$$\lambda = (0.1134778 Y)/(3.6829259)$$

$$\lambda = \lambda :$$

$$(0.0958212 X)/(3.2892089) = (0.1134778 Y)/(3.6829259)$$

$$(0.0958212 X)(3.6829259) = (0.1134778 Y)(3.2892089)$$

$$0.35290238 X = 0.37325219 Y$$

$$X = 1.0576641 Y$$

$$(464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) = 0$$

$$464.873201 - 3.2892089 (1.0576641 Y) - 3.6829259 Y = 0$$

$$464.873201 - 3.4788782 Y - 3.6829259 Y = 0$$

$$464.873201 - 7.1618041 Y = 0$$

$$464.873201 = 7.1618041 Y$$

$$Y = 64.9100694$$

$$X = 1.0576641 Y = 68.6530501$$

$$\lambda = (0.0958212 X)/(3.2892089) = (0.1134778 Y)/(3.6829259)$$

$$= (0.0958212 X)/(3.2892089)$$

$$= 0.0958212 (68.6530501)/(3.2892089)$$

$$= 1.99999995$$

$$\text{SOC:} \quad \begin{array}{lll} Z_{\lambda\lambda} = 0 & Z_{\lambda x} = -3.2892089 & Z_{\lambda y} = -3.6829259 \\ Z_{x\lambda} = -3.2892089 & Z_{xx} = 0.0958212 & Z_{xy} = 0 \\ Z_{y\lambda} = -3.6829259 & Z_{yx} = 0 & Z_{yy} = 0.1134778 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{HB}| &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3.2892089 & -3.6829259 \\ -3.2892089 & 0.0958212 & 0 \\ -3.6829259 & 0 & 0.1134778 \end{vmatrix} = \text{Bordered Hessian Determinant} \\ &= -2.5274177 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$|\text{Hb}| < 0$, fungsi mempunyai nilai extreme pada (λ, X_0, Y_0) menjadi :

Maximum jika $Z_{xx} < 0$ $Z_{yy} < 0$

Minimum jika $Z_{xx} > 0$ $Z_{yy} > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\min} &= 0.0479106 X^2 + 0.0567389 Y^2 + \lambda (464.873202 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) \\ &= 0.0479106 (68.6530501)^2 + 0.0567389 (64.9100694)^2 \\ &\quad + (1.99999995)[(464.873202 - 3.2892089 (68.6530501) - 3.6829259 (64.9100694))] \\ &= 464.873196 \quad (\dots\text{persis identik sebesar Budget Line, berarti = Cost min}) \end{aligned}$$

II. Producer's Behavior

II.1. PRODUKSI DAN BIAYA PRODUKSI

$$TP: Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$$

$$TP: Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$$

Tabel 5. TOTAL PRODUKSI DAN PENGGUNAAN INPUTS DALAM PROSES PRODUKSI GABUNGAN

Nomor	Quantitas	Jumlah Karyawan per bulan	TP	Produk-tivitas	Input La	Output Qa	Quantitas	Jumlah karyawan per bulan	TP	Produk-tivitas	Input Lb	Output Qb
	TP Q _a Q _a	L La		O/I AP	La I	Qs TP _a Q _a	TP Q _a Q _b	L Lb		O/I AP	Lb I	Qs TP _b Q _b
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5] = [2]/[3]	[6] = [4]/[5]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11] = [8]/[9]	[12] = [10]/[11]	[13]
1	20	0	20.33	0.00	0.00	67	14.50	0	14.46	0.00	0.00	97.15
2	25	10	24.17	2.50	9.67	65	23.02	10	21.84	2.30	9.49	83.78
3	30	20	30.24	1.50	20.16	60	27.84	20	29.13	1.39	20.93	56.59
4	37	30	37.71	1.23	30.58	54	33.02	30	36.81	1.10	33.45	62.64
5	46	40	45.75	1.15	39.79	46	48.51	40	45.33	1.21	37.38	48.51
6	54	50	53.53	1.08	49.57	37	62.64	50	55.15	1.25	44.02	33.02
7	60	60	60.21	1.00	60.21	30	56.59	60	66.73	0.94	70.76	27.84
8	65	70	64.96	0.93	69.96	25	83.78	70	80.54	1.20	67.30	23.02
9	67	80	66.94	0.84	79.93	20	97.15	80	97.04	1.21	79.91	14.50
Total	404	360	403.86	10.23	359.86	404.00	447.03	360.00	447.03	10.61	363.23	447.03
Rata-rata	44.89	40.00	44.87	1.14	39.98	44.89	49.67	40.00	49.67	1.18	40.36	49.67

Sumber: Diolah oleh penulis dari Lampiran 3 dan 4.

II.2. Total Produksi "The Law of Diminishing Return Approach"

Total Produksi: Analisa Kurva "One Input"

$$TP: Q = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 La + 0.0153571 La^2 - 0.000139 La^3$$

Fungsi Permintaan: D: $P_{La} = f(Q_{La}), P_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 Q_{La}$

TP: $Q = f(La), Q = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 La + 0.0153571 La^2 - 0.000139 La^3$

MP: $Q = dTP/dLa, Q = 0.2436508 + 0.0307142 La - 0.000417 La^2$

AP: $Q = TP/La, Q = 20.333333/La + 0.2436508 + 0.0153571 La - 0.000139 La^2$

Menentukan Nilai Extreem:

$$TP: Q = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 La + 0.0153571 La^2 - 0.000139 La^3$$

$$FOC: dQ/dLa = 0, 0.2436508 + 0.0307142 La - 0.000417 La^2 = 0$$

$$- 0.000417 La^2 + 0.0307142 La + 0.2436508 = 0$$

$$- La^2 + 73.6551559 La + 584.294484 = 0$$

$$La^2 - 73.6551559 La - 584.294484 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (La + 7.2242663)(La - 80.8794222) &= 0 \\ La &= -7.2242663 \\ La &= 80.8794222 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{SOC: } d^2Q/dLa^2 = 0.0307142 - 0.000834 La$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{untuk: } La = 80.8794222, \quad d^2Q/dLa^2 &= 0.0307142 - 0.000834 La \\ &= 0.0307142 - 0.000834(80.8794222) \\ &= -0.0367392 < 0 \quad (\text{.....Maximum}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{untuk: } La = -7.2242663, \quad d^2Q/dLa^2 &= 0.0307142 - 0.000834 La \\ &= 0.0307142 - 0.000834(-7.2242663) \\ &= 0.03673924 > 0 \quad (\text{.....Minimum}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TP_{\text{Max}} &= Q_{\text{max}}(La = 80.8794222) = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 La + 0.0153571 La^2 - 0.000139 La^3 \\ &= 66.9569492 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TP_{\text{Min}} &= Q_{\text{min}}(La = -7.2242663) = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 La + 0.0153571 La^2 - 0.000139 La^3 \\ &= 19.42703 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{TP: } Q = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 La + 0.0153571 La^2 - 0.000139 La^3$$

$$\text{Titik Potong: } Q = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 La + 0.0153571 La^2 - 0.000139 La^3$$

$$\text{Bila } La = 0, \text{ maka } Q = 20.333333$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q = 0, \text{ maka } La, \quad &20.333333 + 0.2436508 La + 0.0153571 La^2 - 0.000139 La^3 = 0 \\ &20.333333 + (0.2436508 + 0.0153571 La - 0.000139 La^2) La = 0 \\ &[20.333333/La + (0.2436508 + 0.0153571 La - 0.000139 La^2)]La = 0 \\ &La = 0 \\ &20.333333/La = 0, \quad La = 0 \\ &(0.2436508 + 0.0153571 La - 0.000139 La^2) = 0 \\ &0.000139 La^2 - 0.0153571 La - 0.2436508 = 0 \\ &(La^2 - 0.0153571/0.000139 La - 0.2436508/0.000139) = 0 \\ &(La^2 - 110.4827 La - 1752.8835) = 0 \\ &(La - 124.55578)(La + 14.07308) = 0 \\ &La = 124.55578 \\ &La = -14.07308 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Nilai Extreem:

$$\text{MP: } Q = 0.2436508 + 0.0307142 La - 0.000417 La^2$$

$$\text{FOC: } dQ/dLa = 0, \quad 0.0307142 - 0.000834 La = 0$$

$$La = 0.0307142/0.000834$$

$$La = 36.8275779$$

$$\text{SOC: } d^2Q/dLa^2 = -0.000834 < 0 \quad (\text{.....Maximum})$$

$$\begin{aligned} MP_{\text{Max}} &= Q_{\text{max}}(La = 36.8275779) = 0.2436508 + 0.0307142 La - 0.000417 La^2 \\ &= 0.8092156 \end{aligned}$$

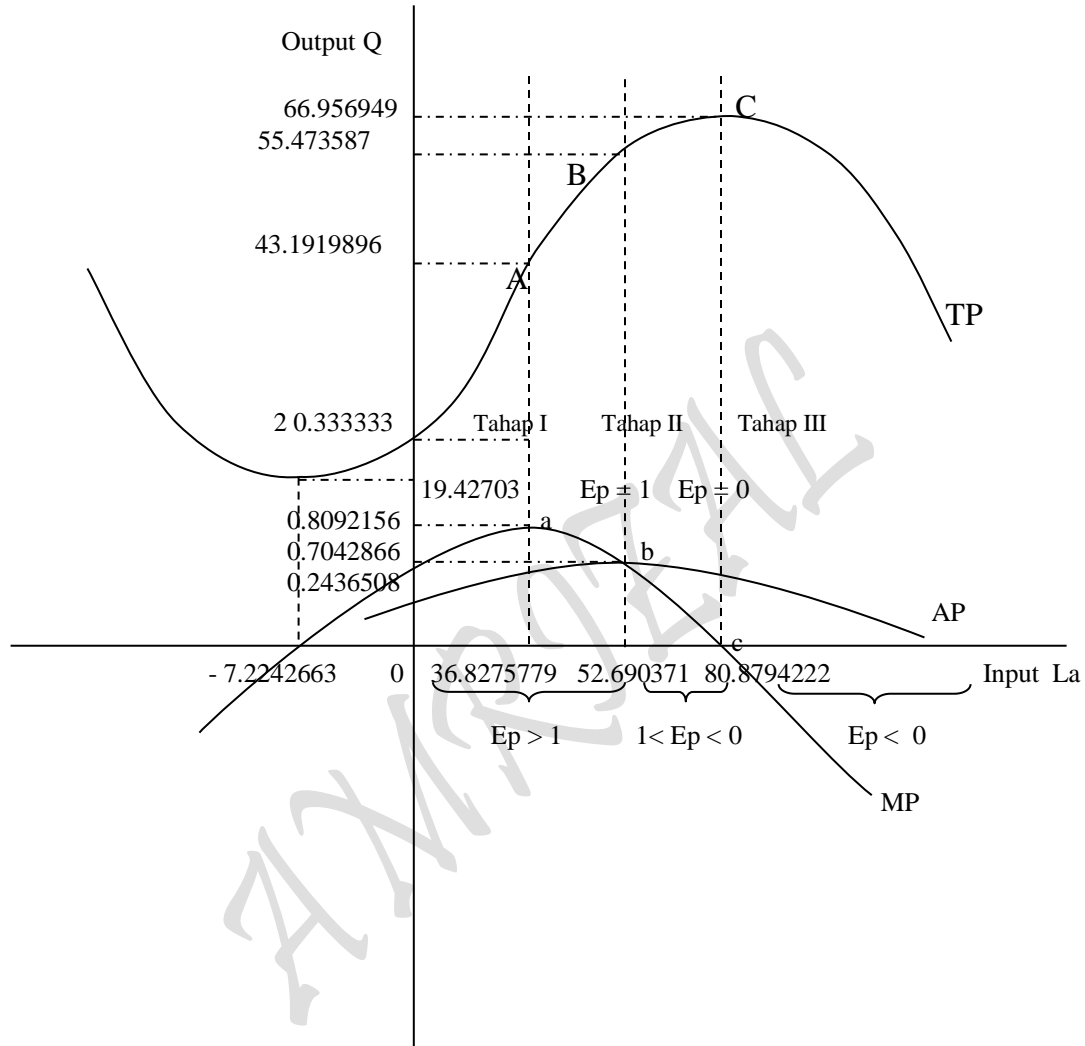
$$\text{Titik Potong MP: } Q = 0.2436508 + 0.0307142 La - 0.000417 La^2$$

$$\text{Bila } La = 0, \text{ maka } Q = 0.2436508$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q = 0, \text{ maka } La, \quad &0.2436508 + 0.0307142 La - 0.000417 La^2 = 0 \\ &-0.000417 La^2 + 0.0307142 La + 0.2436508 = 0 \\ &-La^2 + 73.6551559 La + 584.294484 = 0 \\ &La^2 - 73.6551559 La - 584.294484 = 0 \\ &(La + 7.2242663)(La - 80.8794222) = 0 \\ &La = -7.2242663 \\ &La = 80.8794222 \end{aligned}$$

Titik belok: $d^2Q/dLa^2 = 0, \quad 0.0307142 - 0.000834 La = 0$
 $La = 0.0307142/0.000834$
 $La = 36.8275779$

Gambar 1:



Menentukan Nilai Extremum:

AP: $Q = 20.333333/La + 0.2436508 + 0.0153571 La - 0.000139 La^2$
 $= 20.333333 La^{-1} + 0.2436508 + 0.0153571 La - 0.000139 La^2$

FOC: $dQ/dLa = 0, \quad (-1)20.333333 La^{-1} + 0.0153571 - (2)0.000139 La^{2-1} = 0$
 $-20.333333 La^{-2} + 0.0153571 - 0.000278 La = 0$
 $20.333333/La^2 - 0.0153571 + 0.000278 La = 0$
 $[(20.333333/La^2 + (-0.0153571 + 0.000278 La)] La^2 = 0$
 $La = 0$
 $20.333333/La^2 = 0, \quad La = 0$
 $(-0.0153571 + 0.000278 La) = 0$
 $0.0153571 - 0.000278 La = 0$
 $La = 0.0153571/0.000278$
 $La = 55.2413669$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SOC: } d^2Q/dLa^2 &= (-2)(-20.333333) La^{-2-1} - 0.000278 \\ &= 40.666666 La^{-3} - 0.000278 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{untuk: } La &= 55.2413669, \quad d^2Q/dLa^2 = 40.666666 La^{-3} - 0.000278 \\ &= 40.666666 (55.2413669)^{-3} - 0.000278 \\ &= -3.676E-05 < 0 \quad (\dots\text{Maximum}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AP_{\text{Max}} &= Q_{\text{max}} (La = 55.2413669) = 20.333333/La + 0.2436508 + 0.0153571 La - 0.000139 La^2 \\ &= 1.03590604 \end{aligned}$$

Mencari Titik Belok

$$\text{TP: } Q = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 La + 0.0153571 La^2 - 0.000139 La^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SOC: } d^2Q/dLa^2 &= 0, \quad 0.0307142 - 0.000834 La = 0 \\ &- 0.000834 La + 0.0307142 = 0 \\ &0.000834 La - 0.0307142 = 0 \\ La &= 36.8275779 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Nilai Extrem:

$$\text{MP: } Q = 0.2436508 + 0.0307142 La - 0.000417 La^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FOC: } dQ/dLa &= 0, \quad 0.0307142 - 0.000834 La = 0 \\ La &= 0.0307142/0.000834 \\ La &= 36.8275779 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{SOC: } d^2Q/dLa^2 = -0.000834 < 0 \quad (\dots\text{Maximum})$$

$$\begin{aligned} MP_{\text{Max}} &= Q_{\text{max}} (La = 36.8275779) = 0.2436508 + 0.0307142 La - 0.000417 La^2 \\ &= 0.8092156 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{MP: } Q = 0.2436508 + 0.0307142 La - 0.000417 La^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Titik belok: } d^2Q/dLa^2 &= 0, \quad 0.0307142 - 0.000834 La = 0 \\ La &= 0.0307142/0.000834 \\ La &= 36.8275779 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AP: } Q &= 20.333333/La + 0.2436508 + 0.0153571 La - 0.000139 La^2 \\ &= 20.333333 La^{-1} + 0.2436508 + 0.0153571 La - 0.000139 La^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Titik Belok: } d^2Q/dLa^2 &= 0, \quad 40.666666 La^{-3} - 0.000278 = 0 \\ 40.666666 La^{-3} &= 0.000278 \\ La^{-3} &= 0.000278/40.666666 \\ 1/La^3 &= 0.000278/40.666666 \\ 40.666666 &= 0.000278 La^3 \\ 0.000278 La^3 &= 40.666666 \\ La^3 &= 146282.971 \\ La &= 52.690371 \end{aligned}$$

Pada saat $La = 36.8275779$ maka MP dan AP masing-masing bernilai:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MP: } Q &= 0.2436508 + 0.0307142 La - 0.000417 La^2 \\ &= 0.8092156 \quad (\text{MP mencapai Nilai Maximum}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AP: } Q &= 20.333333/La + 0.2436508 + 0.0153571 La - 0.000139 La^2 \\ &= 1.17281646 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TP: } Q &= 20.333333 + 0.2436508 La + 0.0153571 La^2 - 0.000139 La^3 \\ &= 43.1919896 \end{aligned}$$

Pada saat $La = 52.690371$ maka MP dan AP masing-masing bernilai:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MP: } Q &= 0.2436508 + 0.0307142 La - 0.000417 La^2 \\ &= 0.70428664 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{AP: } Q = 20.333333/La + 0.2436508 + 0.0153571 La - 0.000139 La^2 \\ = 1.0528221$$

$$\text{TP: } Q = 20.333333 + 0.2436508 La + 0.0153571 La^2 - 0.000139 La^3 \\ = 55.473587$$

Total Produksi "The Law of Diminishing Return Approach" Total Produksi: Analisa Kurva "One Commodity"

$$Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$$

$$\text{Fungsi Permintaan: } D: P_{La} = f(Q_{La}), \quad P_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 Q_{La}$$

$$\text{TP: } Q = f(L), \quad Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$$

$$\text{MP: } Q = dTP/dL, \quad Q = 4.71613807 L^{-0.7091221}$$

$$\text{AP: } Q = TP/L, \quad Q = 16.213463 L^{-0.7091221}$$

$$\text{Bentuk Regresi TP: } Q = \delta L^\alpha$$

$$\text{Hasil Estimasi TP: } Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$$

Penjabaran Masing-masing fungsi sebagai bentuk matematis sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Total Produksi TP: } Q = f(L), \quad Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779} \quad (\dots \text{Dari Hasil Estimasi})$$

$$\text{Marginal Produksi MP: } Q = dTP/dL, \quad Q = d/dL [TP] \\ Q = d/dL [16.213463 L^{0.2908779}] \\ = (0.2908779)16.213463 L^{(0.2908779-1)} \\ = 4.71613807 L^{-0.7091221}$$

$$\text{Produksi Rata-rata AP: } Q = TP/L, \quad Q = [TP/L] \\ Q = [16.213463 L^{0.2908779}]/L \\ = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779} L^{-1} \\ = 16.213463 L^{(0.2908779-1)} \\ = 16.213463 L^{-0.7091221}$$

Menentukan Nilai Extreem:

$$\text{TP: } Q = f(La), \quad Q = 16.213463 La^{0.2908779}$$

$$\text{FOC: } dQ/dLa = 0, \quad (0.2908779)16.213463 La^{(0.2908779-1)} = 0 \\ 4.71613807 La^{-0.7091221} = 0 \\ \text{Ln } 4.71613807 - 0.7091221 \text{ Ln } L = 0 \\ \text{Ln } 4.71613807 = 0.7091221 \text{ Ln } L \\ 1.5509903 = 0.7091221 \text{ Ln } L \\ \text{Ln } L = 1.5509903/0.7091221 \\ \text{Ln } L = 2.1871978 \\ L = 8.9102099$$

$$\text{SOC: } d^2Q/dL^2 = d/dL [4.71613807 L a^{-0.7091221}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{untuk: } L = 8.9102099, \quad d^2Q/dL^2 &= -3.3443177 L^{-1.7091221} \\ &= -3.3443177 (8.9102099)^{-1.7091221} \\ &= -0.0795853 < 0 \quad (\dots\dots\text{Maximum}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TP}_{\text{Max}} = Q_{\text{max}} (L = 8.9102099) &= 16.213463 L^{0.2908779} \\ &= 16.213463 (8.9102099)^{0.2908779} \\ &= 30.6321297 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Titik Potong } Q = f(L), \quad Q &= 16.213463 L^{0.2908779} \\ Q = f(L), \quad \text{Ln } Q &= \text{Ln } 16.213463 + 0.2908779 L \\ \text{Bila } L = 0, \text{ maka } Q &= 0 \\ Q = 0, \text{ maka } L, \quad 16.213463 L^{0.2908779} &= 0 \\ \text{Ln } 16.213463 + 0.2908779 \text{ Ln } L &= \text{Ln } 0 \\ 2.78584195 + 0.2908779 \text{ Ln } L &= 0 \\ 0.2908779 \text{ Ln } L &= -2.78584195 \\ \text{Ln } L &= -2.78584195/0.2908779 \\ L &= 6.93E-05 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Nilai Extreem:

$$\text{MP: } Q = f(L), \quad Q = 4.71613807 L^{-0.7091221}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FOC: } dQ/dL = 0, \quad (-0.7091221) 4.71613807 L^{(-0.7091221-1)} &= 0 \\ -3.3443177 L^{-1.7091221} &= 0 \\ \text{Ln } -3.3443177 - 1.7091221 \text{ Ln } L &= 0 \\ \text{Ln } -3.3443177 &= 1.7091221 \text{ Ln } L \\ 0 &= 1.7091221 \text{ Ln } L \\ \text{Ln } L &= 0/1.7091221 \\ \text{Ln } L &= 0 \\ L &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SOC: } d^2Q/dL^2 = d^2/dL^2 [-3.3443177 L^{-1.7091221}] &= 0 \quad (\dots\text{titik belok}) \\ \text{untuk: } La = 1, \quad d^2Q/dLa^2 &= (-1.7091221)(-3.3443177) L^{(-1.7091221-1)} = 0 \\ &= 5.71584729 L^{-2.7091221} = 0 \\ &= \text{Ln } 5.71584729 - 2.7091221 \text{ Ln } L = \text{Ln } 0 \\ 1.7432425 &= 2.7091221 \text{ Ln } L \\ \text{Ln } L &= 1.7432425/2.7091221 \\ \text{Ln } L &= 0.64347137 \\ L &= 1.90307571 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MP}_{\text{Max}} = Q_{\text{max}} (L = 1) \quad Q &= 4.71613807 L^{-0.7091221} \\ &= 4.71613807 (1)^{-0.7091221} \\ &= 4.71613807 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MP_{\text{Max}} = Q_{\text{max}} (L = 1.90307571) \quad Q &= 4.71613807 L^{-0.7091221} \\ &= 4.71613807 (1.90307571)^{-0.7091221} \\ &= 2.98825764 \end{aligned}$$

Titik Potong $Q = f(L), \quad Q = 4.71613807 L^{-0.7091221}$
 $Q = f(L), \quad \text{Ln } Q = \text{Ln } 4.71613807 - 0.7091221 \text{ Ln } L$

Bila $L = 0,$ maka $Q = 0$
 $Q = 0,$ maka $L,$ $4.71613807 L^{-0.7091221} = 0$
 $\text{Ln } 4.71613807 - 0.7091221 \text{ Ln } L = \text{Ln } 0$
 $1.55099026 = 0.7091221 \text{ Ln } L$
 $\text{Ln } L = 1.55099026/0.7091221$
 $\text{Ln } L = 2.18719775$
 $L = 8.91\text{E}+00$

Menentukan Nilai Extremem:

AP: $Q = f(L), \quad Q = 16.213463 L^{-0.7091221}$

FOC: $dQ/dL = 0, \quad (-0.7091221)16.213463 L^{(-0.7091221-1)} = 0$
 $-11.497325 L^{-1.7091221} = 0$
 $\text{Ln}-11.497325 - 1.7091221 \text{ Ln } L = 0$
 $\text{Ln}-11.497325 = 1.7091221 \text{ Ln } L$
 $0 = 1.7091221 \text{ Ln } L$
 $\text{Ln } L = 0/1.7091221$
 $\text{Ln } L = 0$
 $L = 1$

SOC: $d^2Q/dL^2 = d/dL [-11.497325 L^{-1.7091221}] = 0$ (...titik belok)
 untuk: $L = 1, \quad d^2Q/dL^2 = (-1.7091221)(-11.497325) L^{(-1.7091221-1)} = 0$
 $19.650332 L^{-2.7091221} = 0$
 $\text{Ln } 19.650332 - 2.7091221 \text{ Ln } L = \text{Ln } 0$
 $2.97809423 = 2.7091221 \text{ Ln } L$
 $\text{Ln } L = 2.97809423/2.7091221$
 $\text{Ln } L = 1.09928387$
 $L = 3.00201542$

$$\begin{aligned} AP_{\text{Max}} = Q_{\text{max}} (L = 1) \quad Q &= 16.213463 L^{-0.7091221} \\ &= 16.213463 (1)^{-0.7091221} \\ &= 16.213463 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AP_{\text{Max}} = Q_{\text{max}} (L = 3.00201542) \quad Q &= 16.213463 L^{-0.7091221} \\ &= 16.213463 (3.00201542)^{-0.7091221} \\ &= 7.4358691 \end{aligned}$$

Titik Potong $Q = f(L), \quad Q = 16.213463 L^{-0.7091221}$
 $Q = f(L), \quad \text{Ln } Q = \text{Ln } 16.213463 - 0.7091221 \text{ Ln } L$

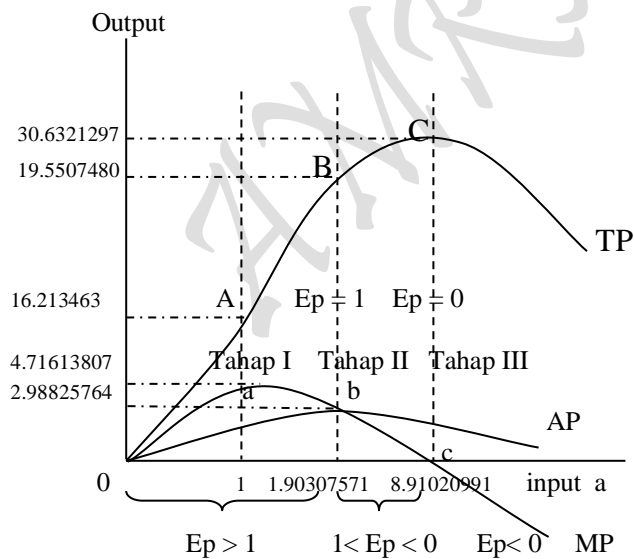
Bila $L = 0$, maka $Q = 0$
 $Q = 0$, maka $L, \quad 16.213463 L^{-0.7091221} = 0$
 $\text{Ln } 16.213463 - 0.7091221 \text{ Ln } L = \text{Ln } 0$
 $2.78584195 = 0.7091221 \text{ Ln } L$
 $\text{Ln } L = 2.78584195 / 0.7091221$
 $\text{Ln } L = 3.92857866$
 $L = 50.8346729$

Untuk Semua alternatif input $L = L_a$ terhadap Total Produk (TP)

$TP = Q (L = 1) = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$
 $= 16.213463 (1)^{0.2908779}$
 $= 16.213463$

$TP = Q (L = 1.90307571) = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$
 $= 16.213463 (1.90307571)^{0.2908779}$
 $= 19.550748$

$TP = Q (L = 8.91020991) = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$
 $= 16.213463 (8.91020991)^{0.2908779}$
 $= 30.632130$



Gambar 2: Produksi Jangka Panjang

Total Produksi "The Law of Diminishing Return Approach"

Total Produksi: Analisa Kurva "One Commodity" Jangka Panjang

$$Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$$

$$\text{Fungsi Permintaan: } D: P_{Lb} = f(Q_{Lb}), \quad P_{Lb} = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb}$$

$$\text{TP: } Q = f(L), \quad Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$$

$$\text{MP: } Q = dTP/dL, \quad Q = 4.5954826 L^{-0.5803632}$$

$$\text{AP: } Q = TP/L, \quad Q = 10.951095 L^{-0.5803632}$$

$$\text{Bentuk Regresi TP: } Q = \delta L^\alpha$$

$$\text{Hasil Estimasi TP: } Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$$

Penjabaran Masing-masing fungsi sebagai bentuk matematis sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Total Produksi TP: } Q = f(L), \quad Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368} \quad (\dots \text{ Dari Hasil Estimasi})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Marginal Produksi MP: } Q &= dTP/dL, \quad Q = d/dL [TP] \\ &= d/dL [Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}] \\ &= (0.4196368) 10.951095 L^{(0.4196368-1)} \\ &= 4.59548246 L^{-0.5803632} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Produksi Rata-rata AP: } Q &= TP/L, \quad Q = [TP/L] \\ &= [10.951095 L^{0.4196368}] / L \\ &= 10.951095 L^{0.4196368} L^{-1} \\ &= 10.951095 L^{(0.4196368-1)} \\ &= 10.951095 L^{-0.5803632} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Nilai Extreem:

$$\text{TP: } Q = f(Lb), \quad Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FOC: } dQ/dLb = 0, \quad (0.4196368)10.951095 L^{(0.4196368-1)} &= 0 \\ 4.59548246 L^{-0.5803632} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ln } 4.59548246 - 0.5803632 \text{ Ln } L = 0$$

$$\text{Ln } 4.59548246 = 0.5803632 \text{ Ln } L$$

$$1.525073747 = 0.7091221 \text{ Ln } L$$

$$\text{Ln } L = 1.525073747 / 0.7091221$$

$$\text{Ln } L = 2.15065043$$

$$L = 8.59044406$$

$$\text{SOC: } d^2Q/dL^2 = d/dL [4.59548246 L^{-0.5803632}]$$

$$\text{untuk: } L = 8.59044406, \quad d^2Q/dL^2 = -2.6670489 L^{-1.5803632}$$

$$= -2.6670489 (8.59044406)^{-1.5803632}$$

$$= -0.0891142 < 0 \quad (\dots \text{Maximum})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TP}_{\text{Max}} &= Q_{\text{max}} (L = 8.59044406) = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368} \\ &= 10.951095 (8.59044406)^{0.4196368} \\ &= 27.0025557 \end{aligned}$$

Titik Potong $Q = f(L), \quad Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$
 $Q = f(L), \quad \text{Ln } Q = \text{Ln } 10.951095 + 0.4196368 \text{ Ln } L$

Bila $L = 0$, maka $Q = 0$
 $Q = 0$, maka $L, \quad 10.951095 L^{0.4196368} = 0$
 $\text{Ln } 10.951095 + 0.4196368 \text{ Ln } L = \text{Ln } 0$
 $2.3934395 + 0.4196368 \text{ Ln } L = 0$
 $0.4196368 \text{ Ln } L = -2.3934395$
 $\text{Ln } L = -2.3934395/0.4196368$
 $L = 0.00333395$

Menentukan Nilai Extremem:

MP: $Q = f(L), \quad Q = 4.59548246 L^{-0.5803632}$

FOC: $dQ/dL = 0, \quad (-0.5803632) 4.59548246 L^{(-0.5803632-1)} = 0$
 $-2.667049 L^{-1.5803632} = 0$
 $\text{Ln } -2.667049 - 1.5803632 \text{ Ln } L = 0$
 $\text{Ln } -2.667049 = 1.5803632 \text{ Ln } L$
 $0 = 1.5803632 \text{ Ln } L$
 $\text{Ln } L = 0/1.5803632$
 $\text{Ln } L = 0, L = 1$

SOC: $d^2Q/dL^2 = d/dL [-2.667049 L^{-1.5803632}] = 0 \quad (\dots\text{titik belok})$

untuk: $L_b = 1, \quad d^2Q/dL^2 = (-1.5803632)(-2.667049) L^{(-1.5803632-1)} = 0$
 $= 4.21490609 L^{-2.5803632} = 0$
 $= \text{Ln } 4.21490609 - 2.5803632 \text{ Ln } L = \text{Ln } 0$
 $1.43862731 = 2.5803632 \text{ Ln } L$
 $\text{Ln } L = 1.43862731/2.5803632$
 $\text{Ln } L = 0.557529$
 $L = 1.74635193$

$MP_{\text{Max}} = Q_{\text{max}} (L = 1) \quad Q = 4.59548246 L^{-0.5803632}$
 $= 4.59548246 (1)^{-0.5803632}$
 $= 4.59548246$

$MP_{\text{Max}} = Q_{\text{max}} (L = 1.74635193) \quad Q = 4.59548246 L^{-0.5803632}$
 $= 4.59548246 (1.74635193)^{-0.5803632}$
 $= 3.32511557$

Titik Potong $Q = f(L), \quad Q = 4.59548246 L^{-0.5803632}$
 $Q = f(L), \quad \text{Ln } Q = \text{Ln } 4.59548246 - 0.5803632 \text{ Ln } L$

Bila $L = 0$, maka $Q = 0$
 $Q = 0$, maka $L, \quad 4.59548246 L^{-0.5803632} = 0$
 $\text{Ln } 4.59548246 - 0.5803632 \text{ Ln } L = \text{Ln } 0$
 $1.5250737 = 0.5803632 \text{ Ln } L$

$$\ln L = 1.5250737/0.5803632$$

$$\ln L = 2.62779187$$

$$L = 13.8431686$$

Menentukan Nilai Extrem:

$$\text{AP: } Q = f(L), \quad Q = 10.951095 L^{-0.5803632}$$

$$\text{FOC: } dQ/dL = 0, \quad (-0.5803632)10.951095 L^{(-0.5803632-1)} = 0$$

$$-6.3556125 L^{-1.5803632} = 0$$

$$\ln -6.3556125 - 1.5803632 \ln L = 0$$

$$\ln -6.3556125 = 1.5803632 \ln L$$

$$0 = 1.5803632 \ln L$$

$$\ln L = 0/1.5803632$$

$$\ln L = 0$$

$$L = 1$$

$$\text{SOC: } d^2Q/dL^2 = d/dL [-6.3556125 L^{-1.5803632}] = 0 \quad (\dots \text{titik belok})$$

$$\text{untuk: } L = 1, \quad d^2Q/dL^2 = (-1.5803632)(-6.3556125) L^{(-1.5803632-1)} = 0$$

$$10.044176 L^{-2.5803632} = 0$$

$$\ln 10.044176 - 2.5803632 \ln L = \ln 0$$

$$2.306993 = 2.5803632 \ln L$$

$$\ln L = 2.306993/2.5803632$$

$$\ln L = 0.8940575$$

$$L = 2.4450302$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AP}_{\text{Max}} = Q_{\text{max}} (L = 1) \quad Q &= 10.951095 L^{-0.5803632} \\ &= 10.951095 (1)^{-0.5803632} \\ &= 10.951095 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AP}_{\text{Max}} = Q_{\text{max}} (L = 2.4450302) \quad Q &= 10.951095 L^{-0.5803632} \\ &= 10.951095 (2.4450302)^{-0.5803632} \\ &= 6.5179597 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Titik Potong } Q = f(L), \quad Q &= 10.951095 L^{-0.5803632} \\ Q = f(L), \quad \ln Q &= \ln 10.951095 - 0.5803632 \ln L \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bila } L = 0, \text{ maka } Q = 0$$

$$Q = 0, \text{ maka } L, \quad 10.951095 L^{-0.5803632} = 0$$

$$\ln 10.951095 - 0.5803632 \ln L = \ln 0$$

$$2.3934395 = 0.5803632 \ln L$$

$$\ln L = 2.3934395/0.5803632$$

$$\ln L = 4.1240373$$

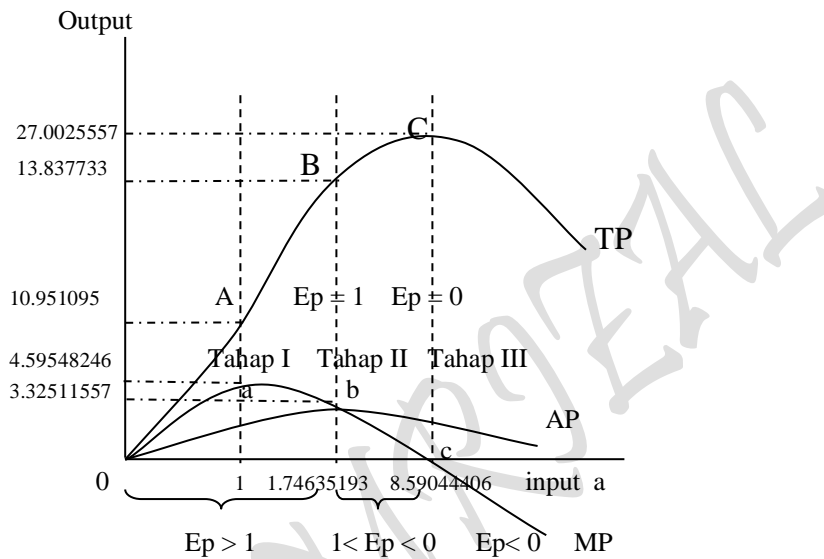
$$L = 61.808279$$

Untuk Semua alternatif input $L = L_b$ terhadap Total Produk (TP)

$$\begin{aligned} TP = Q(L = 1) &= 10.951095 L^{0.4196368} \\ &= 10.951095 (1)^{0.4196368} \\ &= 10.951095 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TP = Q(L = 1.74635193) &= 10.951095 L^{0.4196368} \\ &= 10.951095 (1.74635193)^{0.4196368} \\ &= 13.837733 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TP = Q(L = 8.59044406) &= 10.951095 L^{0.4196368} \\ &= 10.951095 (8.59044406)^{0.4196368} \\ &= 27.0025557 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 3: Produksi Jangka Panjang

$$D: P_{Lb} = f(Q_{Lb}), P = 7.0732563 - 0.063141 L$$

$$D: P_{La} = f(Q_{La}), P = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 L$$

Tabel 6. TOTAL PRODUKSI DAN PENGGUNAAN INPUTS DALAM PROSES PRODUKSI: FUNGSI PRODUKSI DUA INPUT VARIABEL

Nomor	Total Cost	Produktivitas	TCa	Total Cost	Produktivitas	TCb	Output Qa	Output Qb	Output Q	Ln Q	Ln La	Ln Lb
	TC	O/I		TC	O/I		Qs	Qs	TP			
	C	P = AC TC/Qd		C	P = AC TC/Qd		TPa Qa	TPb Qb	= Qa + Qb			
[1]	[2]	[5]	[13]	[2]	[5]	[13]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]
1	119.50	5.88	0.00	118.13	8.17	0.00	67	97.15	164.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	137.03	5.67	56.70	140.56	6.44	64.37	65	83.78	148.78	5.00	2.27	2.25
3	151.40	5.01	100.14	152.05	5.22	104.38	60	56.59	116.59	4.76	3.00	3.04
4	167.88	4.45	133.55	163.47	4.44	133.23	54	62.64	116.64	4.76	3.42	3.51
5	186.34	4.07	162.91	192.52	4.25	169.89	46	48.51	94.51	4.55	3.68	3.62
6	203.99	3.81	190.53	213.19	3.87	193.29	37	33.02	70.02	4.25	3.90	3.78
7	220.24	3.66	219.46	204.94	3.07	184.27	30	27.84	57.84	4.06	4.10	4.26
8	236.98	3.65	255.36	236.11	2.93	205.20	25	23.02	48.02	3.87	4.25	4.21
9	244.69	3.66	292.42	247.05	2.55	203.66	20	14.50	34.50	3.54	4.38	4.38
Total Rata-rata	1668.05 185.34	39.85 4.43	1411.06 156.78	1668.01 185.33	40.93 4.55	1258.29 139.81	404.00 44.89	447.03 49.67	851.03 94.56	34.79 3.87	29.01 3.22	29.06 3.23

Sumber: Diolah oleh penulis dari Lampiran 3 dan 4.

Hasil Perhitungan Komputer

Regression Output:		Regression Output:		Regression Output:	
Constant	1.380965	Constant	4.080652	Constant	3.649533
Std Err of Y Est	1.26103	Std Err of Y Est	0.190598	Std Err of Y Est	0.294859
R Squared	0.48667	R Squared	0.836442	R Squared	0.807952
No. of Observations	9	No. of Observations	9	No. of Observations	9
Degrees of Freedom	6	Degrees of Freedom	7	Degrees of Freedom	7
X Coefficient(s)	0.395242 0.374948	X Coefficient(s)	0.29233	X Coefficient(s)	0.408938
Std Err of Coef.	5.3903 5.373942	Std Err of Coef.	0.048859	Std Err of Coef.	0.075356
(T-Test, DF = 6)	0.073325 0.069772	(T-Test, DF = 7)	5.983158	(T-Test, DF = 7)	5.426716

$$TP: Ln Q = 1.3809649 + 0.3952417 Ln La + 0.374948 Ln Lb$$

$$Q = e^{1.3809649} La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}$$

$$Q = (2.71828)^{1.3809649} La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}$$

$$Q = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}$$

II.3. Total Produksi "Isoquant Curve Approach"

Analisa Penaksiran Bentuk Fungsi Biaya Produksi untuk "Two s/d n Commodity"

Cara 1:

$P = \text{Input Price (Harga Input), D: } P = f(Q)$
 $Q = \text{Quantity (Jumlah Input), D: } P = f(Q)$
 $P(Q) = \text{Demand Function, D: } P = f(Q) \text{ ,dimana: } \partial P/\partial Q < 0$
 $P(Q_{La}) = \text{Short-Run Demand Function, D: } P_{La} = a_0 - a_1 Q_{La}$
 $P(Q_{Lb}) = \text{Short-Run Demand Function, D: } P_{Lb} = b_0 - b_1 Q_{Lb}$
 $Q(La, Lb) = \text{Long-Run Utility Function TP: } Q = f(La, Lb) = A La^\alpha Lb^{1-\alpha}$
TC: } C = (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR

Permintaan: D: } P = f(Q) \text{ ,dimana: } \partial P/\partial Q < 0
 D: } $P_{La} = a_0 - a_1 Q_{La}$ (.....Kasus Kurva Permintaan Pertama)
 D: } $P_{Lb} = b_0 - b_1 Q_{Lb}$ (.....Kasus Kurva Permintaan Kedua)

TR: } $TR_{La} = P_{La} Q_{La} = (a_0 - a_1 Q_{La}) Q_{La}$, $P_{La} = a_0 - a_1 Q_{La}$
**TR}_{Lb} = P_{Lb} Q_{Lb} = (b_0 - b_1 Q_{Lb}) Q_{Lb} , $P_{Lb} = b_0 - b_1 Q_{Lb}$

MR: } $MR_{La} = a_0 - 2a_1 Q_{La}$
MR}_{Lb} = b_0 - 2b_1 Q_{Lb}

 $MR_{La} = a_0 - 2a_1 Q_{La} = 0$, $Q_{La} = a_0/2a_1$
 $MR_{Lb} = b_0 - 2b_1 Q_{Lb} = 0$, $Q_{Lb} = b_0/2b_1$

 $P_{La} = a_0 - a_1 Q_{La}$, $P_{La} = a_0 - a_1(a_0/2a_1)$, $P_{La} = a_0 - a_0/2 = a_0/2$
 $P_{Lb} = b_0 - b_1 Q_{Lb}$, $P_{Lb} = b_0 - b_1(b_0/2b_1)$, $P_{Lb} = b_0 - b_0/2 = b_0/2$**

Ad Cara 1:

TR : } $TR_{La} = (5.6473129 - 0.030489 Q_{La}) Q_{La}$, $TR_{La} = 5.6473129 Q_{La} - 0.030489 Q_{La}^2$, $P_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 Q_{La}$
 $TR_{Lb} = (7.0732563 - 0.063141 Q_{Lb}) Q_{Lb}$, $TR_{Lb} = 7.0732563 Q_{Lb} - 0.063141 Q_{Lb}^2$, $P_{Lb} = 7.0732563 - 0.063141 Q_{Lb}$

 MR : } $MR_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{La} = 0$, $5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{La} = 0$, $Q_{La} = 5.6473129/0.060978$, $Q_{La} = 92.6123012$
 $MR_{Lb} = 7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{Lb} = 0$, $7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{Lb} = 0$, $Q_{Lb} = 7.0732563/0.126282$, $Q_{Lb} = 56.011595$
 $P_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 Q_{La}$, $P_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489(92.6123012)$, $P_{La} = 2.82365645$
 $P_{Lb} = 7.0732563 - 0.063141 Q_{Lb}$, $P_{Lb} = 7.0732563 - 0.063141(56.011595)$, $P_{Lb} = 3.53662818$

Cara 2:

Eq: } $MR_{La}/P_{La} = MR_{Lb}/P_{Lb}$: $(a_0 - 2a_1 Q_{La})/(a_0 - a_1 Q_{La}) = (b_0 - 2b_1 Q_{Lb})/(b_0 - b_1 Q_{Lb})$
 $(a_0 - 2a_1 Q_{La})(b_0/2) = (b_0 - 2b_1 Q_{Lb})(a_0/2)$
 $(a_0 b_0/2 - a_1 b_0 Q_{La}) = (a_0 b_0/2 - a_0 b_1 Q_{Lb})$
 $a_0 b_0/2 - a_0 b_0/2 = a_1 b_0 Q_{La} - a_0 b_1 Q_{Lb}$
 $a_1 b_0 Q_{La} = a_0 b_1 Q_{Lb}$

 $Q_{La} = a_0 b_1 / a_1 b_0 Q_{Lb}$
 $= (a_0 b_1 / a_1 b_0)(b_0/2b_1)$
 $= a_0 b_0 b_1 / 2 a_1 b_0 b_1$
 $= a_0 / 2 a_1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 b_1 Q_{Lb} &= a_1 b_0 Q_{La} \\
 Q_{Lb} &= a_1 b_0 / a_0 b_1 Q_{La} \\
 &= (a_1 b_0 / a_0 b_1) (a_0 / 2 a_1) \\
 &= (b_0 / 2 b_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Ad Cara 2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Eq: } MR_{La}/P_{La} = MR_{Lb}/P_{Lb} & (5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{La}) / 2.82365645 = (7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{Lb}) / 3.53662818 \\
 & (5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{La})(3.53662818) = (7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{Lb})(2.82365645) \\
 19.9724459 - 0.2156565 Q_{La} &= 19.9724458 - 0.356577 Q_{Lb} \\
 19.9724459 - 19.9724458 &= 0.2156565 Q_{La} - 0.356577 Q_{Lb} \\
 0 &= 0.2156565 Q_{La} - 0.356577 Q_{Lb} \\
 0.2156565 Q_{La} &= 0.356577 Q_{Lb} \\
 0.2156565 Q_{La} &= 0.356577 (56.011595) \\
 Q_{La} &= 92.6123094 \\
 19.9724459 - 19.9724458 &= 0.2156565 Q_{La} - 0.356577 Q_{Lb} \\
 0 &= 0.2156565 Q_{La} - 0.356577 Q_{Lb} \\
 0.356577 Q_{Lb} &= 0.2156565 Q_{La} \\
 0.356577 Q_{Lb} &= 0.2156565 (92.6123094) \\
 Q_{Lb} &= 56.01159498
 \end{aligned}$$

Cara 3:

$$TC = P_{La} Q_{La} + P_{Lb} Q_{Lb} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$TC: C = a_0/2 Q_{La} + b_0/2 Q_{Lb} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR$$

Dapatkan

Titik Kombinasi Total Cost (TC), untuk Q_{La} dan Q_{Lb} (.....sebagai titik potong)

$R = f(Q_{La}, Q_{Lb})$, $D: P = f(Q_{La}, Q_{Lb})$, $R =$ diukur dengan Uang, Uang = $P = TC$

$$TC: C = (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR$$

$$TC: C = a_0/2 Q_{La} + b_0/2 Q_{Lb} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR$$

$$TP: Ln Q = f(Ln Q_{La}, Ln Q_{Lb})$$

$$TP: Q = A Q_{La}^\alpha Q_{Lb}^{1-\alpha} \quad (\text{.....Fungsi Hasil Estimasi})$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= A Q_{La}^\alpha Q_{Lb}^{1-\alpha} + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 Q_{La} - b_0/2 Q_{Lb} \} \\
 &= A Q_{La}^\alpha Q_{Lb}^{1-\alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TP

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = A Q_{La}^\alpha Q_{Lb}^{1-\alpha} + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 Q_{La} - b_0/2 Q_{Lb} \}$$

Atau, dengan mengganti $Q_{La} = La$ dan $Q_{Lb} = Lb$, sebagai berikut:

$$TC = La P_{La} + Lb P_{Lb} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$TC = a_0/2 La + b_0/2 Lb = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR$$

Titik Kombinasi Total Cost (TC): $La = a_0/2a_1$
 $Lb = b_0/2b_1$

$R = f(La, Lb)$, $D: P = f(La, Lb)$, $U =$ diukur dengan Uang, $Uang = P = TC$

$$TC: C = (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR$$

$$TC: C = a_0/2 La + b_0/2 Lb = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR$$

$$TP: Ln Q = f(Ln La, Ln Lb)$$

$$TP: Q = A La^\alpha Lb^{1-\alpha} \quad (\dots\dots\text{Fungsi Hasil Estimasi})$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = A La^\alpha Lb^{1-\alpha} + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 La - b_0/2 Lb \}$$

$$= A La^\alpha Lb^{1-\alpha}$$

Ad Cara 3:

$$TC = Q_{La}P_{La} + Q_{Lb}P_{Lb} = 459.597508$$

$$TC = 2.82365645 La + 3.53662818 Lb = 459.597508 = TC$$

Titik Kombinasi Isocost (TC): $TC: Q_{La} = 162.766794$
 $Q_{Lb} = 129.953584$

$TR = f(Q_{La}, Q_{Lb})$, $D: P = f(Q_{La}, Q_{Lb})$, $TR =$ diukur dengan Uang, $Uang = P = TC$

$$TC: C = La P_{La} + Lb P_{Lb} = 459.597508 = TC$$

$$TC: C = 2.82365645 La + 3.53662818 Lb = 459.597508 = TC$$

$$TP: Ln Q = f(Ln La, Ln Lb)$$

$$TP: Q = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb)$$

$$= 107.787357$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TP, asumsi P_{La} dan P_{Lb} tetap

1) Lagrange Multiplier Function: $Z = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb)$

$$FOC: Z\mu = 459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb = 0$$

$$Z_{La} = [(0.3952417) 3.9787352 La^{(0.3952417-1)} Lb^{0.374948}] - 2.82365645 \mu = 0$$

$$Z_{Lb} = [(0.374948) 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{(0.374948-1)}] - 3.53662818 \mu = 0$$

$$459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb = 0$$

$$1.57256206 La^{-0.6047583} Lb^{0.374948} - 2.82365645 \mu = 0$$

$$1.49181881 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{-0.625052} - 3.53662818 \mu = 0$$

$$459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb = 0$$

$$\mu = (1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948}) / (2.82365645 La^{0.6047583})$$

$$\mu = (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417}) / (3.53662818 Lb^{0.625052})$$

$\mu = \mu$:

$$(1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948}) / (2.82365645 La^{0.6047583}) = (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417}) / (3.53662818 Lb^{0.625052})$$

$$(1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948}) (3.53662818 Lb^{0.625052}) = (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417}) (2.82365645 La^{0.6047583})$$

$$5.5615673 Lb = 4.21238381 La$$

$$Lb = 0.75740948 La$$

$$459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb = 0$$

$$459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 (0.75740948 La) = 0$$

$$459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 2.6786757 La = 0$$

$$459.597508 - 5.50233215 La = 0$$

$$459.597508 = 5.50233215 La$$

$$La = 83.5277652$$

$$Lb = 0.75740948 La = 63.2647212$$

$$\mu = (1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948}) / (2.82365645 La^{0.6047583}) = (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417}) / (3.53662818 Lb^{0.625052})$$

$$= (1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948}) / (2.82365645 La^{0.6047583})$$

$$= (1.57256206 (63.2647212)^{0.374948}) / (2.82365645 (83.5277652)^{0.6047583})$$

$$= 0.18150756$$

SOC: $Z_{\mu\mu} = 0$ $Z_{\mu La} = -2.8236565$ $Z_{\mu Lb} = -3.5366282$

$Z_{La\mu} = -2.8236565$ $Z_{LaLa} = -0.0037107$ $Z_{LaLb} = 0.0030375$

$Z_{Lb\mu} = -3.5366282$ $Z_{LbLa} = 0.0030375$ $Z_{LbLb} = -1.4012363$

$$|HB| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2.8236565 & -3.5366282 \\ -2.8236565 & -0.0037107 & 0.0030375 \\ -3.5366282 & 0.0030375 & -1.4012363 \end{vmatrix} = \text{Jacobian Hessian Determinant}$$

$$= 11.2791864 > 0$$

$|Hb| > 0$ fungsi mempunyai nilai extreem pada (μ, La, Lb) menjadi :

Maximum jika $Z_{LaLa} < 0$ $Z_{LbLb} < 0$

Minimum jika $Z_{LaLa} > 0$ $Z_{LbLb} > 0$

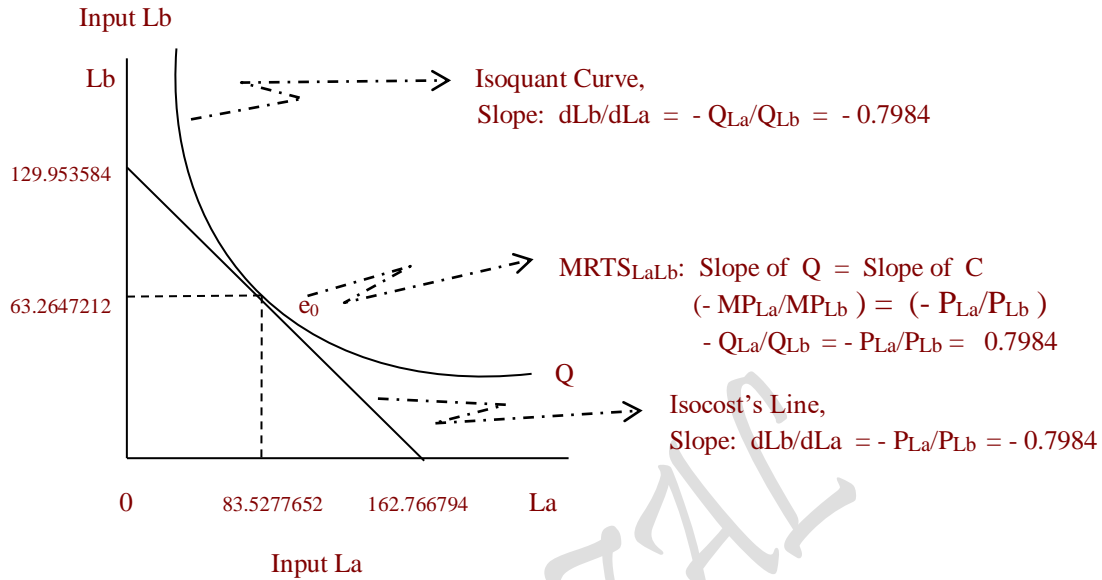
$$Z_{max} = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb)$$

$$= 3.9787352 (83.5277652)^{0.3952417} (63.2647212)^{0.374948}$$

$$+ (0.18150756)[(459.597508 - 2.82365645(83.5277652) - 3.53662818(63.2647212))]$$

$$= 108.311525$$

Menentukan Slope of Isocost, Slope of Isoquant dan nilai $MRTS_{LbLa} = P_{La}/P_{Lb}$.



Gambar : Tercapainya Optimal Solution: Tingkat Produksi Maksimum, Terjadi pada saat equilibrium e_0 , yaitu titik singgung antara Kurva Isoquant production dengan kurva Isocost.

Anggaran Biaya Produksi : $459.597508 = 2.82365645 La + 3.53662818 Lb$

$$3.53662818 Lb = 459.597508 - 2.82365645 La$$

$$Lb = \frac{1}{3.53662818} 459.597508 - \frac{2.82365645 La}{3.53662818}$$

$$Lb = \frac{459.597508}{3.53662818} - \frac{2.82365645 La}{3.53662818}$$

$$\frac{d}{dLa} Lb = \frac{d}{dLa} \left(\frac{459.597508}{3.53662818} \right) - \frac{d}{dLa} \left(\frac{2.82365645 La}{3.53662818} \right)$$

$$\frac{dLb}{dLa} = \frac{-2.82365645}{3.53662818}$$

$$= -0.798403537 \rightarrow \text{Slope of Isocost}$$

Total Produksi : $Q = f(La, Lb)$

$$= 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial La} = 1.57256206 La^{-0.6047583} Lb^{0.374948} = MP_{La} = MPP_{La} = Q_{La}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Lb} = 1.49181881 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{-0.625052} = MP_{Lb} = MPP_{Lb} = Q_{Lb}$$

MPP_{La} = Marginal Physical Product of La

$$\partial Q = (1.57256206 La^{-0.6047583} Lb^{0.374948}) dLa$$

$$\partial Q = (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{-0.625052}) dLb$$

$$\partial Q = (1.57256206 La^{-0.6047583} Lb^{0.374948}) dLa$$

$$+ (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{-0.625052}) dLb = 0$$

$$= (MP_{La}) dLa + (MP_{Lb}) dLb = 0$$

$$Q_{La} dLa + Q_{Lb} dLb = 0$$

$$Q_{Lb} dLb = -Q_{La} dLa$$

$$\frac{dLb}{dLa} = \frac{-Q_{La}}{Q_{Lb}}$$

$$= \frac{-(1.57256206 La^{-0.6047583} Lb^{0.374948})}{(1.49181881 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{-0.625052})}$$

$$= \frac{1.57256206 Lb}{1.49181881 La} = \frac{1.57256206 (63.2647212)}{1.49181881 (83.5277652)}$$

$$= \frac{99.4877}{124.608} = 0.798405399 \rightarrow MRTS_{LaLb}$$

Tingkat Substitusi Teknis Marginal (Marginal Rate Technical of Substitution "MRTS_{LaLb}":

Total Produksi : $Q = f(La, Lb)$

$$= 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial La} = 1.57256206 La^{-0.6047583} Lb^{0.374948} = MP_{La} = MPP_{La} = Q_{La}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial Lb} = 1.49181881 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{-0.625052} = MP_{Lb} = MPP_{Lb} = Q_{Lb}$$

$$\partial Q = (MP_{La}) dLa = Q_{La} dLa$$

$$\partial Q = (MP_{Lb}) dLb = Q_{Lb} dLb$$

$$\partial Q = (MP_{La}) dLa + (MP_{Lb}) dLb = 0$$

$$MP_{Lb} dLb = -MP_{La} dLa$$

$$\frac{-dLb}{dLa} = \frac{MP_{La}}{MP_{Lb}}$$

$$= \frac{(1.57256206 La^{-0.6047583} Lb^{0.374948})}{(1.49181881 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{-0.625052})}$$

$$= \frac{1.57256206 Lb}{1.49181881 La} = \frac{1.57256206 (63.2647212)}{1.49181881 (83.5277652)}$$

$$= \frac{99.4877}{124.608} = 0.798405399 \rightarrow MRTS_{LaLb}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TP ,asumsi P_{La} turun 20 % dari 2.82365645 menjadi 2.25892516

2). Lagrange Multiplier Function: $Z = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} + \mu (459.597508 - 2.25892516 La - 3.53662818 Lb)$

$$FOC: Z_{\mu} = 459.597508 - 2.25892516 La - 3.53662818 Lb = 0$$

$$Z_{La} = [(0.3952417) 3.9787352 La^{(0.3952417-1)} Lb^{0.374948}] - 2.25892516 \mu = 0$$

$$Z_{Lb} = [(0.374948) 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{(0.374948-1)}] - 3.53662818 \mu = 0$$

$$459.597508 - 2.25892516 La - 3.53662818 Lb = 0$$

$$1.57256206 La^{-0.6047583} Lb^{0.374948} - 2.25892516 \mu = 0$$

$$1.49181881 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{-0.625052} - 3.53662818 \mu = 0$$

$$459.597508 - 2.25892516 La - 3.53662818 Lb = 0$$

$$\mu = (1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948}) / (2.25892516 La^{0.6047583})$$

$$\mu = (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417}) / (3.53662818 Lb^{0.625052})$$

$$\mu = \mu :$$

$$(1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948}) / (2.25892516 La^{0.6047583}) = (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417}) / (3.53662818 Lb^{0.625052})$$

$$(1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948})(3.53662818 Lb^{0.625052}) = (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417})(2.25892516 La^{0.6047583})$$

$$5.5615673 Lb = 3.36990704 La$$

$$Lb = 0.60592758 La$$

$$459.597508 - 2.25892516 La - 3.53662818 Lb = 0$$

$$459.597508 - 2.25892516 La - 3.53662818 (0.60592758 La) = 0$$

$$459.597508 - 2.25892516 La - 2.14294055 La = 0$$

$$459.597508 - 4.40186571 La = 0$$

$$459.597508 = 4.40186571 La$$

$$La = 104.409707$$

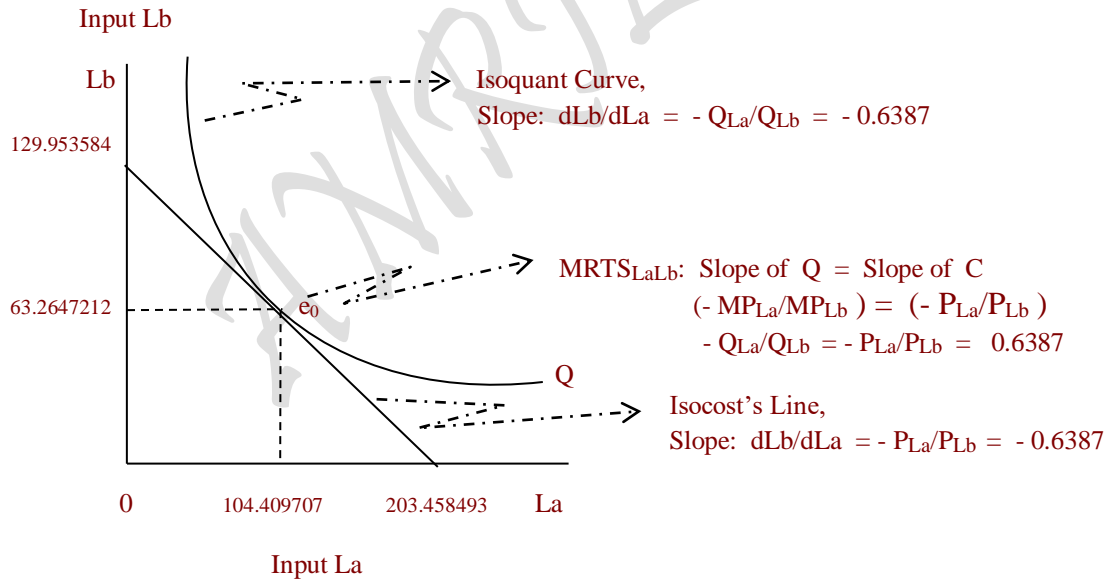
$$Lb = 0.60592758 La = 63.2647211$$

$$\mu = (1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948}) / (2.25892516 La^{0.6047583}) = (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417}) / (3.53662818 Lb^{0.625052})$$

$$= (1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948}) / (2.25892516 La^{0.6047583})$$

$$= (1.57256206 (63.2647211)^{0.374948}) / (2.25892516 (104.409707)^{0.6047583})$$

$$= 0.19824288$$



Gambar : Tercapainya Optimal Solution: Tingkat Produksi Maksimum, Terjadi pada saat equilibrium e_0 , yaitu titik singgung antara Kurva Isoquant production dengan kurva Isocost.

SOC: $Z_{\mu\mu} = 0$	$Z_{\mu La} = -2.2589252$	$Z_{\mu Lb} = -3.5366282$
$Z_{La\mu} = -2.2589252$	$Z_{LaLa} = -0.0025938$	$Z_{LaLb} = 0.00265405$
$Z_{Lb\mu} = -3.5366282$	$Z_{LbLa} = 0.00265405$	$Z_{LbLb} = -0.00692694$

$$|HB| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2.2589252 & -3.5366282 \\ -2.2589252 & -0.0025938 & 0.00265405 \\ -3.5366282 & 0.00265405 & -0.00692694 \end{vmatrix} = \text{Jacobian Hessian Determinant}$$

$$= 0.11019554 > 0$$

$|Hb| > 0$ fungsi mempunyai nilai extreem pada (μ, La, Lb) menjadi :

Maximum jika $Z_{LaLa} < 0$ $Z_{LbLb} < 0$

Minimum jika $Z_{LaLa} > 0$ $Z_{LbLb} > 0$

$$Z_{\max} = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} + \mu (459.597508 - 2.25892516 La - 3.53662818 Lb)$$

$$= 3.9787352 (104.409707)^{0.3952417} (63.2647211)^{0.374948}$$

$$+ (0.19824288)[(459.597508 - 2.25892516(104.409707) - 3.53662818(63.2647211))]$$

$$= 118.298041$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TP

3). Lagrange Multiplier Function: $Z = 2.82365645 La + 3.53662818 Lb + \mu (118.298041 - 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948})$

$$\text{FOC: } Z_{\mu} = (118.298041 - 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}) = 0$$

$$Z_{La} = 2.82365645 + [(0.3952417)(-3.9787352) La^{(0.3952417-1)} Lb^{0.374948}] \mu = 0$$

$$Z_{Lb} = 3.53662818 + [(0.374948)(-3.9787352) La^{0.3952417} Lb^{(0.374948-1)}] \mu = 0$$

$$118.298041 - 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} = 0$$

$$2.82365645 - (1.57256206 La^{-0.6047583} Lb^{0.374948}) \mu = 0$$

$$3.53662818 - (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{-0.625052}) \mu = 0$$

$$118.298041 - 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} = 0$$

$$\mu = (2.82365645 La^{0.6047583}) / (1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948})$$

$$\mu = (3.53662818 Lb^{0.625052}) / (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417})$$

$\mu = \mu :$

$$(2.82365645 La^{0.6047583}) / (1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948}) = (3.53662818 Lb^{0.625052}) / (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417})$$

$$(2.82365645 La^{0.6047583})(1.49181881 La^{0.3952417}) = (1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948})(3.53662818 Lb^{0.625052})$$

$$4.21238381 La = 5.5615673 Lb$$

$$Lb = 0.75740948 La$$

$$118.298041 - 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} = 0$$

$$118.298041 - 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} (0.75740948 La)^{0.374948} = 0$$

$$118.298041 - 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} 0.9010633 La^{0.374948} = 0$$

$$118.298041 - 3.58509227 La^{0.7701897} = 0$$

$$118.298041 = 3.58509227 La^{0.7701897}$$

$$\text{Ln } 118.298041 = \text{Ln } 3.58509227 + 0.7701897 \text{ Ln } La$$

$$\text{Ln } 118.298041 - \text{Ln } 3.58509227 = 0.7701897 \text{ Ln } La$$

$$\text{Ln } (118.298041/3.58509227) = 0.7701897 \text{ Ln } La$$

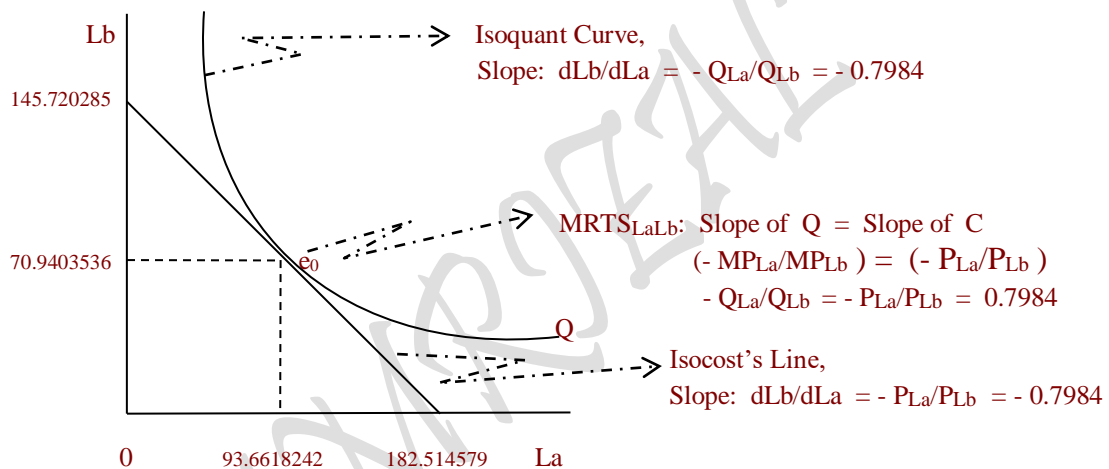
$$3.496423 = 0.7701897 \text{ Ln } La$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln La &= 3.496423/0.7701897 \\ \ln La &= 4.53969068 \\ La &= 93.6618242 \\ Lb &= 0.75740948 \quad La = 70.9403536 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= (2.82365645 La^{0.6047583}) / (1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948}) = (3.53662818 Lb^{0.625052}) / (1.49181881 La^{0.3952417}) \\ &= (2.82365645 La^{0.6047583}) / (1.57256206 Lb^{0.374948}) \\ &= (2.82365645 (93.6618242)^{0.6047583}) / (1.57256206 (70.9403536)^{0.374948}) \\ &= 5.65632241 \end{aligned}$$

SOC: $Z_{\mu\mu} = 0$ $Z_{\mu La} = -0.4992036$ $Z_{\mu Lb} = -0.6252522$
 $Z_{La\mu} = -0.4992036$ $Z_{LaLa} = 0.01823186$ $Z_{LaLb} = -0.01492415$
 $Z_{Lb\mu} = -0.6252522$ $Z_{LbLa} = -0.01492415$ $Z_{LbLb} = 0.03116106$

Input Lb



Input La

Gambar : Tercapainya Optimal Solution: Anggaran Biaya Produksi Minimum, Terjadi pada saat equilibrium e_0 , yaitu titik singgung antara Kurva Isoquant production dengan kurva Isocost.

$$\begin{aligned} |HB| &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -0.4992036 & -0.6252522 \\ -0.4992036 & 0.01823186 & -0.01492415 \\ -0.6252522 & -0.01492415 & 0.03116106 \end{vmatrix} = \text{Jacobian Hessian Determinant} \\ &= -0.0242095 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$|Hb| < 0$ fungsi mempunyai nilai extreme pada (μ, La, Lb) menjadi :
 Maximum jika $Z_{LaLa} < 0$ $Z_{LbLb} < 0$
 Minimum jika $Z_{LaLa} > 0$ $Z_{LbLb} > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_{\min} &= 2.82365645 La + 3.53662818 Lb + \mu (118.298041 - 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}) \\
&= 2.82365645 (93.6618242) + 3.53662818 (70.9403536) \\
&\quad + (5.65632241)(118.298041 - 3.9787352 (93.6618242)^{0.3952417} (70.9403536)^{0.374948}) \\
&= 515.358468
\end{aligned}$$

Cara 4:**Menggabungkan dua Fungsi Revenue**

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Fungsi I TR: } TR_{La} &= P_{La} Q_{Lb} \\
&= (a_0 - a_1 Q_{La}) Q_{Lb} \\
&= a_0 Q_{La} - a_1 Q_{La}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$P: P_{La} = a_0 - a_1 Q_{La}$$

$$MR: MR_{La} = a_0 - 2a_1 Q_{La}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Fungsi II TR: } TR_{Lb} &= P_{Lb} Q_{Lb} \\
&= (b_0 - b_1 Q_{Lb}) Q_{Lb} \\
&= b_0 Q_{Lb} - b_1 Q_{Lb}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$P: P_{Lb} = b_0 - b_1 Q_{Lb}$$

$$MR: MR_{Lb} = b_0 - 2b_1 Q_{Lb}$$

$$MR_{La} = a_0 - 2a_1 Q_{La} = 0, Q_{La} = a_0/2a_1$$

$$MR_{Lb} = b_0 - 2b_1 Q_{Lb} = 0, Q_{Lb} = b_0/2b_1$$

$$P_{La} = a_0 - a_1 Q_{La}, P_{La} = a_0 - a_1(a_0/2a_1), P_{La} = a_0 - a_0/2 = a_0/2$$

$$P_{Lb} = b_0 - b_1 Q_{Lb}, P_{Lb} = b_0 - b_1(b_0/2b_1), P_{Lb} = b_0 - b_0/2 = b_0/2$$

Total Cost:

$$\begin{aligned}
C &= P_{La} Q_{La} + P_{Lb} Q_{Lb} \\
&= a_0/2 Q_{La} + b_0/2 Q_{Lb} \\
&= a_0/2 (a_0/2a_1) + b_0/2 (b_0/2b_1) \\
&= [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]
\end{aligned}$$

Total Revenue:

$$\begin{aligned}
R &= R_{La} + R_{Lb} \\
&= P_{La} Q_{La} + P_{Lb} Q_{Lb} \\
&= [(a_0 - a_1 Q_{La}) Q_{La} + (b_0 - b_1 Q_{Lb}) Q_{Lb}] \\
&= (a_0 Q_{La} - a_1 Q_{La}^2) + (b_0 Q_{Lb} - b_1 Q_{Lb}^2) \\
&= [(a_0 (a_0/2a_1) - a_1 (a_0/2a_1)^2) + [(b_0 (b_0/2b_1) - b_1 (b_0/2b_1)^2)] \\
&= [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]
\end{aligned}$$

Cara Membentuk Lagrange Multiplier Functions, TR

$$\begin{aligned}
C &= P_{La} Q_{La} + P_{Lb} Q_{Lb} \\
&= [(a_0 - a_1 Q_{La}) Q_{La} + (b_0 - b_1 Q_{Lb}) Q_{Lb}] \\
&= (a_0 Q_{La} - a_1 Q_{La}^2) + (b_0 Q_{Lb} - b_1 Q_{Lb}^2) \\
&= [(a_0 Q_{La} + b_0 Q_{Lb}) - (a_1 Q_{La}^2 + b_1 Q_{Lb}^2)] \\
&= \{[a_0 (a_0/2a_1) + b_0 (b_0/2b_1)] - [a_1 (a_0/2a_1)^2 + b_1 (b_0/2b_1)^2]\} \\
&= 2[(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\
&= [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [(a_0 Q_{La} + b_0 Q_{Lb}) - (a_1 Q_{La}^2 + b_1 Q_{Lb}^2)] \\
 &= [(a_0 Q_{La} + b_0 Q_{Lb}) - (= TR)] \\
 &= (a_0 Q_{La} + b_0 Q_{Lb}) - TR
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 TR &= (a_0 Q_{La} + b_0 Q_{Lb}) - C \\
 &= (a_0/2) Q_{La} + (b_0/2) Q_{Lb} - [(a_0/2) Q_{La} - a_1 Q_{La}^2] + (b_0/2) Q_{Lb} - b_1 Q_{Lb}^2 \\
 &= - [(- a_1 Q_{La}^2) - (b_1 Q_{Lb}^2)] \\
 &= a_1 Q_{La}^2 + b_1 Q_{Lb}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 TR &= a_1 Q_{La}^2 + b_1 Q_{Lb}^2 = C = (a_0/2) Q_{La} + (b_0/2) Q_{Lb} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\
 &= a_1 Q_{La}^2 + b_1 Q_{Lb}^2 + \{[(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - (a_0/2) Q_{La} - (b_0/2) Q_{Lb}\} \\
 &= a_1 Q_{La}^2 + b_1 Q_{Lb}^2 + \mu \{[(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - (a_0/2) Q_{La} - (b_0/2) Q_{Lb}\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ad Cara 4:

Menggabungkan dua TR "Mencari Lag Biaya Produksi"

Fungsi I TR: $TR_{La} = P_{La} Q_{La}$
 $= (5.6473129 - 0.030489 Q_{La}) Q_{La}$
 $= 5.6473129 Q_{La} - 0.030489 Q_{La}^2$
 P: $P_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 Q_{La}$
 MR: $MR_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{La}$

Fungsi II TR: $TR_{Lb} = P_{Lb} Q_{Lb}$
 $= (7.0732563 - 0.063141 Q_{Lb}) Q_{Lb}$
 $= 7.0732563 Q_{Lb} - 0.063141 Q_{Lb}^2$
 P: $P_{Lb} = 7.0732563 - 0.063141 Q_{Lb}$
 MR: $MR_{Lb} = 7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{Lb}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MR_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{La} = 0 & \quad 5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{La} = 0 & \quad , Q_{La} = 5.6473129/0.060978 & \quad , Q_{La} = 92.6123012 \\
 MR_{Lb} = 7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{Lb} = 0 & \quad , 7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{Lb} = 0 & \quad , Q_{Lb} = 7.0732563/0.126282 & \quad , Q_{Lb} = 56.011595
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 Q_{La} & \quad , P_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 (92.6123012) & \quad , P_{La} = 2.82365645 \\
 P_{Lb} = 7.0732563 - 0.063141 Q_{Lb} & \quad , P_{Lb} = 7.0732563 - 0.063141 (56.011595) & \quad , P_{Lb} = 3.53662818
 \end{aligned}$$

Isocost:

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= Q_{La} P_{La} + Q_{Lb} P_{Lb} \\
 &= 2.82365645 Q_{La} + 3.53662818 Q_{Lb} \\
 &= 2.82365645 (92.6123012) + 3.53662818 (56.011595) \\
 &= 459.597508
 \end{aligned}$$

Total Produksi:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= Q_a + Q_b \\
 &= (16.213462 La^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 Lb^{0.41963682}) \\
 &= (16.213462 (92.6123012)^{0.2908779}) + (10.951096 (56.011595)^{0.2908779}) \\
 &= 119.831299
 \end{aligned}$$

Total Production:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TP: } Q &= f(L), & Q &= 20.333333 + 0.2436508 L + 0.0153571 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3 \\ Q &= f(L), & Q &= 14.4581121 + 0.7574414 L - 0.00272245 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3 \\ \text{TP: } Q_a &= f(L_a), & Q_a &= 16.213463 L_a^{0.2908779} \\ Q_b &= f(L_b), & Q_b &= 10.951095 L_b^{0.4196368} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(Q) = \text{Demand Function, } L_a = Q_{L_a} \quad D: P = f(Q) \quad , \text{where: } \partial P / \partial Q < 0$$

$$P_{L_a}(Q_{L_a}) = \text{Short-Run Demand Function, } D: P_{L_a} = a_0 - a_1 Q_{L_a}$$

$$P_{L_b}(Q_{L_b}) = \text{Short-Run Demand Function, } D: P_{L_b} = b_0 - b_1 Q_{L_b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost of Inputs :} \quad D: P_{L_a} &= AC, & P_{L_a} &= 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{L_a} \\ D: P_{L_b} &= AC, & P_{L_b} &= 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{L_b} \end{aligned}$$

$$TC = L_a P_{L_a} + L_b P_{L_b} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$TC = P_{L_a} Q_{L_a} + P_{L_b} Q_{L_b} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$TC = a_0/2 Q_{L_a} + b_0/2 Q_{L_b} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR$$

$$TC = (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR$$

$$TC = 2.82365645 (92.6123094) + 3.53662818 (56.01159498) = 459.597508 = TR$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TP: } Q &= \delta L_a^\alpha L_b^\beta && (\dots\text{Estimate Functions}) \\ &= 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948} \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \delta L_a^\alpha L_b^\beta + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 L_a - b_0/2 L_b \} \\ &= \delta L_a^\alpha L_b^\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948} + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 L_a - 3.53662818 L_b) \\ &= 107.787357 \end{aligned}$$

Penggabungan dua Fungsi Revenue (The Merging Two Revenue Function)

$$\begin{aligned} TR &= a_1 L_a^2 + b_1 L_b^2 = C = (a_0/2) L_a + (b_0/2) L_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\ &= a_1 L_a^2 + b_1 L_b^2 + \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - (a_0/2) L_a - (b_0/2) L_b \} \\ &= a_1 L_a^2 + b_1 L_b^2 + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - (a_0/2) L_a - (b_0/2) L_b \} \\ &= 0.030489 L_a^2 + 0.063141 L_b^2 + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 L_a - 3.53662818 L_b) \\ &= [0.030489 (92.6123031)^2 + 0.063141 (56.0115938)^2] + (2.00000004)[(459.597508 \\ &\quad - 2.82365645 (92.6123031) - 3.53662818 (56.0115938)] \\ &= 459.597506 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Isocost:} \quad C &= Q_{L_a} P_{L_a} + Q_{L_b} P_{L_b} \\ &= 2.82365645 Q_{L_a} + 3.53662818 Q_{L_b} \\ &= 2.82365645 (92.6123012) + 3.53662818 (56.011595) \\ &= 459.597508 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Production: } Q &= Q_a + Q_b \\ &= (16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682}) \\ &= (16.213462 (92.6123012)^{0.2908779}) + (10.951096 (56.011595)^{0.2908779}) \\ &= 119.831299 \end{aligned}$$

Cara Membentuk Lagrange Multiplier Functions, TR

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= L_a P_{L_a} + L_b P_{L_b} \\
 &= (5.6473129 - 0.030489 Q_{L_a})Q_{L_a} + (7.0732563 - 0.063141 Q_{L_b})Q_{L_b} \\
 &= 5.6473129 Q_{L_a} - 0.030489 Q_{L_a}^2 + 7.0732563 Q_{L_b} - 0.063141 Q_{L_b}^2 \\
 &= [(5.6473129 Q_{L_a} + 7.0732563 Q_{L_b}) - (0.030489 Q_{L_a}^2 + 0.063141 Q_{L_b}^2)] \\
 &= [(5.6473129 (92.6123012) + 7.0732563 (56.011595)) - [(0.030489 (92.6123012)^2 + \\
 &0.063141(56.011595)^2] \\
 &= 919.1950105 - 459.597504 \\
 &= 459.597507 \\
 &= [(5.6473129 Q_{L_a} + 7.0732563 Q_{L_b}) - (0.030489 Q_{L_a}^2 + 0.063141 Q_{L_b}^2)] \\
 &= [(5.6473129 Q_{L_a} + 7.0732563 Q_{L_b}) - (= TR)] \\
 &= (5.6473129 Q_{L_a} + 7.0732563 Q_{L_b}) - TR \\
 TR &= (5.6473129 Q_{L_a} + 7.0732563 Q_{L_b}) - C \\
 &= (5.6473129 Q_{L_a} + 7.0732563 Q_{L_b}) - [5.6473129 Q_{L_a} - 0.030489 Q_{L_a}^2 + 7.0732563 Q_{L_b} - 0.063141 Q_{L_b}^2] \\
 &= - [(-0.030489 Q_{L_a}^2) - (0.063141 Q_{L_b}^2)] \\
 &= 0.030489 Q_{L_a}^2 + 0.063141 Q_{L_b}^2 \\
 TR &= 0.030489 Q_{L_a}^2 + 0.063141 Q_{L_b}^2 = C = 2.82365645 Q_{L_a} + 3.53662818 Q_{L_b} = 459.597508 \\
 &= 0.030489 Q_{L_a}^2 + 0.063141 Q_{L_b}^2 + (459.597508 - 2.82365645 Q_{L_a} - 3.53662818 Q_{L_b}) \\
 &= 0.030489 Q_{L_a}^2 + 0.063141 Q_{L_b}^2 + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 Q_{L_a} - 3.53662818 Q_{L_b})
 \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TR

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= 0.030489 Q_{L_a}^2 + 0.063141 Q_{L_b}^2 + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 Q_{L_a} - 3.53662818 Q_{L_b}) \\
 \text{Atau } Z &= 0.030489 L_a^2 + 0.063141 L_b^2 + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 L_a - 3.53662818 L_b)
 \end{aligned}$$

Uraian:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= R (Q_{L_a} , Q_{L_b}) \\
 dR &= R_{L_a} dQ_{L_a} + R_{L_b} dQ_{L_b} = 0 \\
 (d/dQ_{L_a})R_{L_a} dQ_{L_a} + (d/dQ_{L_b})R_{L_b} dQ_{L_b} &= 0 \\
 MR_{L_a} dQ_{L_a} + MR_{L_b} dQ_{L_b} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d/dQ_{L_a} (5.6473129 Q_{L_a} - 0.030489 Q_{L_a}^2) dQ_{L_a} + d/dQ_{L_b} (7.0732563 Q_{L_b} - 0.063141 Q_{L_b}^2) dQ_{L_b} &= 0 \\
 (5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{L_a}) dQ_{L_a} + (7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{L_b}) dQ_{L_b} &= 0 \\
 (5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{L_a}) dQ_{L_a} &= - (7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{L_b}) dQ_{L_b} \\
 dQ_{L_b}/dQ_{L_a} &= (5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{L_a}) / (- (7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{L_b}))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= P_{L_a} Q_{L_a} + P_{L_b} Q_{L_b} \\
 dC &= P_{L_a} dQ_{L_a} + P_{L_b} dQ_{L_b} = 0 \\
 (d/dQ_{L_a})P_{L_a} dQ_{L_a} + (d/dQ_{L_b})P_{L_b} dQ_{L_b} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{L_a} dQ_{L_a} + P_{L_b} dQ_{L_b} &= 0 \\
 d/dQ_{L_a} (2.82365645 Q_{L_a}) dQ_{L_a} + d/dQ_{L_b} (3.53662818 Q_{L_b}) dQ_{L_b} &= 0 \\
 2.82365645 dQ_{L_a} + 3.53662818 dQ_{L_b} &= 0 \\
 2.82365645 dQ_{L_a} &= - 3.53662818 dQ_{L_b} \\
 dQ_{L_b}/dQ_{L_a} &= 2.82365645 / - 3.53662818 \\
 dQ_{L_b}/dQ_{L_a} &= (5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{L_a}) / (- (7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{L_b})) = 2.82365645 / - 3.53662818 \\
 (5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{L_a}) / (7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{L_b}) &= 2.82365645 / 3.53662818 \\
 (5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{L_a}) (3.53662818) &= (7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{L_b}) (2.82365645) \\
 MR_{L_a} / MR_{L_b} &= P_{L_a} / P_{L_b} \\
 MR_{L_a} P_{L_b} &= MR_{L_b} P_{L_a} \\
 MR_{L_a} / P_{L_a} &= MR_{L_b} / P_{L_b}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Eq: } MR_{L_a} / P_{L_a} = MR_{L_b} / P_{L_b} \quad (5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{L_a}) / 2.82365645 &= (7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{L_b}) / 3.53662818 \\
 (5.6473129 - 0.060978 Q_{L_a}) (3.53662818) &= (7.0732563 - 0.126282 Q_{L_b}) (2.82365645) \\
 19.9724459 - 0.2156565 Q_{L_a} &= 19.9724458 - 0.356577 Q_{L_b} \\
 19.9724459 - 19.9724458 &= 0.2156565 Q_{L_a} - 0.356577 Q_{L_b}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= 0.2156565 Q_{La} - 0.356577 Q_{Lb} \\
 0.2156565 Q_{La} &= 0.356577 Q_{Lb} \\
 0.2156565 Q_{La} &= 0.356577 (56.011595) \\
 Q_{La} &= 92.6123094
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 19.9724459 - 19.9724458 &= 0.2156565 Q_{La} - 0.356577 Q_{Lb} \\
 0 &= 0.2156565 Q_{La} - 0.356577 Q_{Lb} \\
 0.356577 Q_{Lb} &= 0.2156565 Q_{La} \\
 0.356577 Q_{Lb} &= 0.2156565 (92.6123094) \\
 Q_{Lb} &= 56.01159498
 \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TR "Biaya Produksi"

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = 0.030489 La^2 + 0.063141 Lb^2 + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb)$$

FOC: $Z_{\mu} = (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb) = 0$
 $Z_{La} = [2 (0.030489) La] - 2.82365645 \mu = 0$
 $Z_{Lb} = [2 (0.063141) Lb] - 3.53662818 \mu = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb) &= 0 \\
 0.060978 La - 2.82365645 \mu &= 0 \\
 0.126282 Lb - 3.53662818 \mu &= 0 \\
 (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb) &= 0 \\
 \mu &= (0.060978 La)/(2.82365645) \\
 \mu &= (0.126282 Lb)/(3.53662818)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= \mu : \\
 (0.060978 La)/(2.82365645) &= (0.126282 Lb)/(3.53662818) \\
 (0.060978 La)(3.53662818) &= (0.126282 Lb)(2.82365645) \\
 0.2156565 La &= 0.356576984 Lb \\
 La &= 1.65344881 Lb
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb) &= 0 \\
 459.597508 - 2.82365645 (1.65344881 Lb) - 3.53662818 Lb &= 0 \\
 459.597508 - 4.6687714 Lb - 3.53662818 Lb &= 0 \\
 459.597508 - 8.20539958 Lb &= 0 \\
 459.597508 &= 8.20539958 Lb \\
 Lb &= 56.0115938 \\
 La &= 1.65344881 Lb = 92.6123031
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= (0.060978 La)/(2.82365645) = (0.126282 Lb)/(3.53662818) \\
 &= (0.060978 La)/(2.82365645) \\
 &= (0.060978)(92.6123031)/(2.82365645) \\
 &= 2.00000004
 \end{aligned}$$

SOC: $Z_{\mu\mu} = 0$ $Z_{\mu La} = -2.8236565$ $Z_{\mu Lb} = -3.5366282$
 $Z_{La\mu} = -2.8236565$ $Z_{LaLa} = 0.060978$ $Z_{LaLb} = 0$
 $Z_{Lb\mu} = -3.5366282$ $Z_{LbLa} = 0$ $Z_{LbLb} = 0.126282$

$$\left| \text{HB} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2.8236565 & -3.5366282 \\ -2.8236565 & 0.060978 & 0 \\ -3.5366282 & 0 & 0.126282 \end{vmatrix} = \text{Jacobian Hessian Determinant}$$

$$= -1.7695478 < 0$$

$|H_b| < 0$ fungsi mempunyai nilai extreme pada (μ, La, Lb) menjadi :

Maximum jika $Z_{LaLa} < 0$ $Z_{LbLb} < 0$

Minimum jika $Z_{LaLa} > 0$ $Z_{LbLb} > 0$

$$Z_{min} = 0.030489 La^2 + 0.063141 Lb^2 + \delta (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb)$$

$$= [0.030489 (92.6123031)^2 + 0.063141 (56.0115938)^2] + (2.00000004)[(459.597508 - 2.82365645 (92.6123031) - 3.53662818 (56.0115938))]$$

$$= 459.597506 \quad (\dots \text{persis identik sebesar Isocost, berarti} = \text{Cost min})$$

III. Total Keuntungan “Profit Analysis“

III.1. Analisa Penaksiran Bentuk Fungsi Revenue untuk “Two s/d n Commodity”

$$TR_b = (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b)Q_b$$

$$TR_a = (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a)Q_a$$

Tabel 8. TOTAL REVENUE DAN PERKIRAAN JUMLAH PENGELUARAN/ BIAYA PRODUKSI

Nomor	Quantitas	Quantitas	TRa	TRb	TR	Ln TR	Ln Qa	Ln Qb	P _a Q _a	P _b Q _b	C	Ln C
	Qa	Qa							3.664216	3.407884		
	Qa	Qb			TR	Ln TR	Ln Qa	Ln Qb	PaQa	PbQb	C	Ln C
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6] =[4]+[5]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12] =[10]+[11]	[13]
1	20	14.50	73.28	49.41	122.70	4.81	3.00	2.67	73.28	49.41	122.70	4.81
2	25	23.02	91.61	78.44	170.04	5.14	3.22	3.14	91.61	78.44	170.04	5.14
3	30	27.84	109.93	94.88	204.80	5.32	3.40	3.33	109.93	94.88	204.80	5.32
4	37	33.02	135.58	112.51	248.09	5.51	3.61	3.50	135.58	112.51	248.09	5.51
5	46	48.51	168.55	165.31	333.87	5.81	3.83	3.88	168.55	165.31	333.87	5.81
6	54	62.64	197.87	213.47	411.34	6.02	3.99	4.14	197.87	213.47	411.34	6.02
7	60	56.59	219.85	192.84	412.69	6.02	4.09	4.04	219.85	192.84	412.69	6.02
8	65	83.78	238.17	285.50	523.68	6.26	4.17	4.43	238.17	285.50	523.68	6.26
9	67	97.15	245.50	331.08	576.58	6.36	4.20	4.58	245.50	331.08	576.58	6.36
Total Rata-rata	404.00 44.89	447.03 49.67	1480.34 164.48	1523.44 169.27	3003.78 333.75	51.25 5.69	33.52 3.72	33.69 3.74	1480.34 164.48	1523.44 169.27	3003.78 333.75	51.25 5.69

Sumber: Diolah oleh penulis dari tabel 3 dan 4.

Hasil Perhitungan Komputer

Ln TR = f (Ln Q _a , Ln Q _b)			C = f (Q _a , Q _b) (...indentitas)			Ln C = f(Ln Q _a , Ln Q _b)		
Regression Output:			Regression Output:			Regression Output:		
Constant	1.9909		Constant	4E-13		Constant	1.9909	
Std Err of Y Est	0.0064		Std Err of Y Est	4E-13		Std Err of Y Est	0.0064	
R Squared	0.9999		R Squared	1		R Squared	0.9999	
No. of Observations	9		No. of Observations	9		No. of Observations	9	
Degrees of Freedom	6		Degrees of Freedom	6		Degrees of Freedom	6	
X Coefficient(s)	0.4857	0.5062	X Coefficient(s)	3.6642	3.4079	X Coefficient(s)	0.4857	0.5062
Std Err of Coef.	0.0289	0.0202	Std Err of Coef.	3E-14	2E-14	Std Err of Coef.	0.0289	0.0202
T-test (DF = 6)	16.82	25.027	T-test (DF = 6)	1E+14	2E+14	T-test (DF = 6)	16.82	25.027

$$TR: Ln R = 1.9909343 + 0.4856883 Q_a + 0.5061819 Q_b$$

$$R = e^{1.9909343} Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$$

$$R = (2.71828)^{1.9909343} Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$$

$$R = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$$

Cara 1:

P = Input Price (Harga Input), D: P = f(Q)
 Q = Quantity (Jumlah Output), D: P = f(Q)
 P(Q) = Demand Function, D: P = f(Q) ,dimana: $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$
 P(Q_a) = Short-Run Demand Function, D: P_a = a₀ - a₁Q_a
 P(Q_b) = Short-Run Demand Function, D: P_b = b₀ - b₁Q_b
 R(Q_a, Q_b) = Long-Run Revenue Function TR: R = f(Q_a, Q_b) = A Q_a^α Q_b^{1-α}
TC: C = (a₀/2)(a₀/2a₁) + (b₀/2)(b₀/2b₁) = [(a₀²/4a₁) + (b₀²/4b₁)] = TR

Permintaan: D: P = f(Q) ,dimana: $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$
 D: P_a = a₀ - a₁Q_a (...Kasus Kurva Permintaan Pertama)
 D: P_b = b₀ - b₁Q_b (...Kasus Kurva Permintaan Kedua)

TR: TR_a = P_aQ_a = (a₀ - a₁Q_a)Q_a ,P_a = a₀ - a₁Q_a
 TR_b = P_bQ_b = (b₀ - b₁Q_b)Q_b ,P_b = b₀ - b₁Q_b

MR: MR_a = a₀ - 2a₁Q_a
 MR_b = b₀ - 2b₁Q_b

MR_a = a₀ - 2a₁Q_a = 0 ,Q_a = a₀/2a₁
 MR_b = b₀ - 2b₁Q_b = 0 ,Q_b = b₀/2b₁

P_a = a₀ - a₁Q_a ,P_a = a₀ - a₁(a₀/2a₁) ,P_a = a₀ - a₀/2 = a₀/2
 P_b = b₀ - b₁Q_b ,P_b = b₀ - b₁(b₀/2b₁) ,P_b = b₀ - b₀/2 = b₀/2

Ad Cara 1:

P = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q
 P = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q

TR: TR_a = (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a)Q_a = 7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a² ,P_a = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a
 TR_b = (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b)Q_b = 6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b² ,P_b = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b

MR: MR_a = 7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q_a = 0 ,Q_a = 7.32843149/0.0733112 ,Q_a = 99.9633274
 MR_b = 6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q_b = 0 ,Q_b = 6.81576835/0.0456114 ,Q_b = 149.431246

,P_a = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a ,P_a = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 (99.9633274) ,P_a = 3.664215746
 ,P_b = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b ,P_b = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 (149.431246) ,P_b = 3.407884183

Cara 2:

$$\text{Eq: } MR_a/P_a = MR_b/P_b: \quad (a_0 - 2a_1Q_a)/(a_0 - a_1Q_a) = (b_0 - 2b_1Q_b)/(b_0 - b_1Q_b)$$

$$(a_0 - 2a_1Q_a)(b_0/2) = (b_0 - 2b_1Q_b)(a_0/2)$$

$$(a_0b_0/2 - a_1b_0Q_a) = (a_0b_0/2 - a_0b_1Q_b)$$

$$a_0b_0/2 - a_0b_0/2 = a_1b_0Q_a - a_0b_1Q_b$$

$$a_1b_0Q_a = a_0b_1Q_b$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_a &= a_0b_1/a_1b_0Q_b \\ &= (a_0b_1/a_1b_0)(b_0/2b_1) \\ &= a_0b_0b_1/2a_1b_0b_1 \\ &= a_0/2a_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0b_1Q_b &= a_1b_0Q_a \\ Q_b &= a_1b_0/a_0b_1Q_a \\ &= (a_1b_0/a_0b_1)(a_0/2a_1) \\ &= (b_0/2b_1) \end{aligned}$$

Ad Cara 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eq: } MR_a/P_a = MR_b/P_b: & (7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q_a) / 3.664215746 = (6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q_b) / 3.407884183 \\ & (7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q_a)(3.407884183) = (6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q_b)(3.664215746) \\ & 24.9744458 - 0.24983608 Q_a = 24.9744457 - 0.16713 Q_b \\ & 24.9744458 - 24.9744457 = -0.16713 Q_b + 0.24983608 Q_a \\ & 0 = -0.16713 Q_b + 0.24983608 Q_a \\ & 0.24983608 Q_a = 0.16713 Q_b \\ & 0.24983608 Q_a = 0.16713 (149.431246) \\ & Q_a = 99.9633205 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 24.9744458 - 24.9744457 &= -0.16713 Q_b + 0.24983608 Q_a \\ 0 &= -0.16713 Q_b + 0.24983608 Q_a \\ 0.24983608 Q_a &= 0.16713 Q_b \\ 0.16713 Q_b &= 0.24983608 (99.9633205) \\ Q_b &= 149.431246 \end{aligned}$$

Cara 3:

$$\mathbf{TC = P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]}$$

$$\mathbf{TC: C = a_0/2 Q_a + b_0/2 Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR}$$

Dapatkan

Titik Kombinasi Total Cost (TC), untuk Q_a dan Q_b (.....sebagai titik potong)

$R = f(Q_a, Q_b)$, $D: P = f(Q_a, Q_b)$, $R =$ diukur dengan Uang, Uang = $P = TC$

$$\mathbf{TC: C = (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR}$$

$$\mathbf{TC: C = a_0/2 Q_a + b_0/2 Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR}$$

$$\mathbf{TR: Ln R = f(Ln Q_a, Ln Q_b)}$$

$$\mathbf{TR: R = A Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} \quad (\text{.....Fungsi Hasil Estimasi})}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= A Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 Q_a - b_0/2 Q_b \} \\ &= A Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TR**Lagrange Multiplier Function:**

$$Z = A Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 Q_{La} - b_0/2 Q_{Lb} \}$$

Atau, dengan mengganti Q_a dan Q_b , sebagai berikut:

$$TC = Q_a P_a + Q_b P_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$TC = a_0/2 Q_a + b_0/2 Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR$$

Titik Kombinasi Total Cost (TC): $Q_a = a_0/2a_1$
 $Q_b = b_0/2b_1$

$R = f(Q_a, Q_b)$, $D: P = f(Q_a, Q_b)$, $R =$ diukur dengan Uang, Uang = $P = TC$

$$TC: C = (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR$$

$$TC: C = a_0/2 Q_a + b_0/2 Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR$$

$$TR: \ln Q = f(\ln Q_a, \ln Q_b)$$

$$TR: R = A Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} \quad (\dots\dots\text{Fungsi Hasil Estimasi})$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = A Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 Q_a - b_0/2 Q_b \}$$

$$= A Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha}$$

Ad Cara 3:

$$TR = P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b = 875.531579$$

$$TR: R = 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b = 875.531579 = C$$

Titik Kombinasi Isocline (C): $Q_a = 238.941056$
 $Q_b = 256.913537$

$R = f(Q_a, Q_b)$, $D: P = f(Q_a, Q_b)$, $R =$ diukur dengan Uang, Uang = $AC = \text{Isocost}$

$$TR: R = P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b = 875.531579 = C$$

$$TR: R = 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b = 875.531579 = C$$

$$TR: \ln C = f(\ln Q_a, \ln Q_b)$$

$$TR: R = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} + \mu (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b)$$

$$= 864.1981284$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TR**Lagrange Multiplier Function:**

$$Z = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} + \mu (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FOC: } Z_{\mu} &= (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b) = 0 \\ Z_{Q_a} &= (0.4856883) 7.3223621 Q_a^{(0.4856883-1)} Q_b^{0.5061819} - 3.664215746 \mu = 0 \\ Z_{Q_b} &= (0.5061819) 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{(0.5061819-1)} - 3.407884183 \mu = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b &= 0 \\ 3.5563856 Q_a^{-0.5143117} Q_b^{0.5061819} - 3.664215746 \mu &= 0 \\ 3.70644716 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{-0.4938181} - 3.407884183 \mu &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b &= 0 \\ \mu &= (3.5563856 Q_b^{0.5061819}) / (3.664215746 Q_a^{0.5143117}) \\ \mu &= (3.70644716 Q_a^{0.4856883}) / (3.407884183 Q_b^{0.4938181}) \end{aligned}$$

$\mu = \mu :$

$$\begin{aligned} (3.5563856 Q_b^{0.5061819}) / (3.664215746 Q_a^{0.5143117}) &= (3.70644716 Q_a^{0.4856883}) / (3.407884183 Q_b^{0.4938181}) \\ (3.5563856 Q_b^{0.5061819}) (3.407884183 Q_b^{0.4938181}) &= (3.70644716 Q_a^{0.4856883}) (3.664215746 Q_a^{0.5143117}) \\ 12.1197502 Q_b &= 13.581222 Q_a \\ Q_b &= 1.12058597 Q_a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b &= 0 \\ 875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 (1.12058597 Q_a) &= 0 \\ 875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.8188272 Q_a &= 0 \\ 875.531579 - 7.483042946 Q_a &= 0 \\ 875.531579 &= 7.483042946 Q_a \\ Q_a &= 117.002079 \\ Q_b &= 1.12058597 Q_a = 131.110888 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= (3.5563856 Q_b^{0.5061819}) / (3.664215746 Q_a^{0.5143117}) = (3.70644716 Q_a^{0.4856883}) / (3.407884183 Q_b^{0.4938181}) \\ &= (3.5563856 Q_b^{0.5061819}) / (3.664215746 Q_a^{0.5143117}) \\ &= (3.70644716 Q_a^{0.4856883}) / (3.407884183 Q_b^{0.4938181}) \\ &= 0.989104235 \end{aligned}$$

SOC:

$Z_{\mu\mu} = 0$	$Z_{\mu Q_a} = -3.6642157$	$Z_{\mu Q_b} = -3.407884183$
$Z_{Q_a\mu} = -3.6642157$	$Z_{Q_a Q_a} = -0.01593147$	$Z_{Q_a Q_b} = 0.013992359$
$Z_{Q_b\mu} = -3.4078842$	$Z_{Q_b Q_a} = 0.01399236$	$Z_{Q_b Q_b} = -0.012695656$

$$\begin{aligned} |H_b| &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3.66421575 & -3.4078842 \\ -3.6642157 & -0.01593147 & 0.01399236 \\ -3.4078842 & 0.013992359 & -0.0126957 \end{vmatrix} = \text{Jacobian Hessian Determinant} \\ &= 0.70493229 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$|H_b| > 0$ fungsi mempunyai nilai extreem pada (μ, Q_a, Q_b) menjadi :

Maximum jika $Z_{Q_a Q_a} < 0$ $Z_{Q_b Q_b} < 0$

Minimum jika $Z_{Q_a Q_a} > 0$ $Z_{Q_b Q_b} > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_{\max} &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} + \mu (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b) \\
&= 7.3223621(117.002079)^{0.4856883} (131.110888)^{0.5061819} + (0.989104235)[(875.531579 - \\
&\quad 3.664215746 (117.002079) - 3.407884183 (131.110888))] \\
&= 873.0900427
\end{aligned}$$

Cara 4:

Menggabungkan dua Fungsi Revenue

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Fungsi I TR: } TR_a &= P_a Q_b \\
&= (a_0 - a_1 Q_a) Q_b \\
&= a_0 Q_a - a_1 Q_a^2 \\
\text{P: } P_a &= a_0 - a_1 Q_a \\
\text{MR: } MR_a &= a_0 - 2a_1 Q_a
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Fungsi II TR: } TR_b &= P_b Q_b \\
&= (b_0 - b_1 Q_b) Q_b \\
&= b_0 Q_b - b_1 Q_b^2 \\
\text{P: } P_b &= b_0 - b_1 Q_b \\
\text{MR: } MR_b &= b_0 - 2b_1 Q_b
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
MR_a &= a_0 - 2a_1 Q_a = 0, Q_a = a_0/2a_1 \\
MR_b &= b_0 - 2b_1 Q_b = 0, Q_b = b_0/2b_1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_a &= a_0 - a_1 Q_a, P_a = a_0 - a_1(a_0/2a_1), P_a = a_0 - a_0/2 = a_0/2 \\
P_b &= b_0 - b_1 Q_b, P_b = b_0 - b_1(b_0/2b_1), P_b = b_0 - b_0/2 = b_0/2
\end{aligned}$$

Total Cost:

$$\begin{aligned}
C &= P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b \\
&= a_0/2 Q_a + b_0/2 Q_b \\
&= a_0/2 (a_0/2a_1) + b_0/2 (b_0/2b_1) \\
&= [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]
\end{aligned}$$

Total Revenue:

$$\begin{aligned}
R &= R_a + R_b \\
&= P_a Q_b + P_b Q_b \\
&= [(a_0 - a_1 Q_a) Q_a + (b_0 - b_1 Q_b) Q_b] \\
&= (a_0 Q_a - a_1 Q_a^2) + (b_0 Q_b - b_1 Q_b^2) \\
&= [(a_0 (a_0/2a_1) - a_1 (a_0/2a_1)^2) + [(b_0 (b_0/2b_1) - b_1 (b_0/2b_1)^2)] \\
&= [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]
\end{aligned}$$

Cara Membentuk Lagrange Multiplier Functions, TR

$$\begin{aligned}
C &= P_a Q_b + P_b Q_b \\
&= [(a_0 - a_1 Q_a) Q_a + (b_0 - b_1 Q_b) Q_b] \\
&= (a_0 Q_a - a_1 Q_a^2) + (b_0 Q_b - b_1 Q_b^2) \\
&= [(a_0 Q_a + b_0 Q_b) - (a_1 Q_a^2 + b_1 Q_b^2)] \\
&= \{ [a_0 (a_0/2a_1) + b_0 (b_0/2b_1)] - [a_1 (a_0/2a_1)^2 + b_1 (b_0/2b_1)^2] \} \\
&= 2[(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\
&= [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= [(a_0 Q_a + b_0 Q_b) - (a_1 Q_a^2 + b_1 Q_b^2)] \\
&= [(a_0 Q_a + b_0 Q_b) - (= TR)] \\
&= (a_0 Q_a + b_0 Q_b) - TR
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
TR &= (a_0 Q_a + b_0 Q_b) - C \\
&= (a_0/2) Q_a + (b_0/2) Q_b - [(a_0/2) Q_a - a_1 Q_a^2] + (b_0/2) Q_b - b_1 Q_b^2 \\
&= - [(- a_1 Q_a^2) - (b_1 Q_b^2)] \\
&= a_1 Q_a^2 + b_1 Q_b^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
TR &= a_1 Q_a^2 + b_1 Q_b^2 = C = (a_0/2) Q_a + (b_0/2) Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\
&= a_1 Q_a^2 + b_1 Q_b^2 + \{[(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - (a_0/2) Q_a - (b_0/2) Q_b\} \\
&= a_1 Q_a^2 + b_1 Q_b^2 + \mu \{[(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - (a_0/2) Q_a - (b_0/2) Q_b\}
\end{aligned}$$

Ad Cara 4:

Menggabungkan dua Fungsi Revenue

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Fungsi I TR: } TR_a &= P_a Q_a \\
&= (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a) Q_a \\
&= 7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2 \\
P: P_a &= 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a \\
MR: MR_a &= 7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q_a
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Fungsi II TR: } TR_b &= P_b Q_b \\
&= (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b) Q_b \\
&= 6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2 \\
P: P_b &= 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b \\
MR: MR_b &= 6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q_b
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
MR_a = 7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q_a = 0, Q_a &= 7.32843149/0.0733112, Q_a = 99.9633274 \\
MR_b = 6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q_b = 0, Q_b &= 6.81576835/0.0456114, Q_b = 149.431246
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_a = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a, P_a &= 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 (99.9633274), P_a = 3.664215746 \\
P_b = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b, P_b &= 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 (149.431246), P_b = 3.407884183
\end{aligned}$$

Isocost:

$$\begin{aligned}
C &= P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b \\
&= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b \\
&= 3.664215746 (99.9633274) + 3.407884183 (149.431246) \\
&= 875.531578
\end{aligned}$$

Total Revenue:

$$\begin{aligned}
R &= R_a + R_b \\
&= R_a(Q_a) + R_b(Q_b), \text{dimana: } e = 2.71828, R_a, R_b = \text{Constant} \\
&= [(e^{R_a}) Q_a + (e^{R_b}) Q_b] \\
&= (e^{1.29861433}) Q_a + (e^{1.22609162}) Q_b \\
&= (3.66421255)(99.9633274) + (3.40788136)(149.431246) \\
&= 875.530837
\end{aligned}$$

Cara Membentuk Lagrange Multiplier Functions, TR

$$\begin{aligned}
C &= P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b \\
&= [(7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a)Q_a + (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b)Q_b] \\
&= (7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2) + (6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2) \\
&= (7.32843149 Q_a + 6.81576835 Q_b) - (0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 0.0228057 Q_b^2) \\
&= (7.32843149 (99.9633274) + 6.81576835 (149.431246)) - [(0.0366556 (99.9633274)^2 + 0.0228057 (149.431246)^2)] \\
&= 1751.06315 - 875.531575 \\
&= 875.531578 \\
&= (7.32843149 Q_a + 6.81576835 Q_b) - (0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 0.0228057 Q_b^2) \\
&= [(7.32843149 Q_a + 6.81576835 Q_b)] - (= TR)] \\
&= (7.32843149 Q_a + 6.81576835 Q_b) - TR \\
TR &= (7.32843149 Q_a + 6.81576835 Q_b) - C \\
&= (7.32843149 Q_a + 6.81576835 Q_b) - [(7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2) + (6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2)] \\
&= -[(-0.0366556 Q_a^2) - (0.0228057 Q_b^2)] \\
&= 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 0.0228057 Q_b^2 \\
TR &= 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 0.0228057 Q_b^2 = C = 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b = 875.531579 \\
&= 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 0.0228057 Q_b^2 + (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b) \\
&= 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 0.0228057 Q_b^2 + \mu (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b)
\end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TR

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 0.0228057 Q_b^2 + \mu (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b)$$

Uraian:

$$\begin{aligned}
R &= R(Q_a, Q_b) \\
dR &= R_a dQ_a + R_b dQ_b = 0 \\
(d/dQ_a)R_a dQ_a + (d/dQ_b)R_b dQ_b &= 0 \\
MR_a dQ_a + MR_b dQ_b &= 0 \\
d/dQ_a (7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2) dQ_a + d/dQ_b (6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2) dQ_b &= 0 \\
(7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q_a) dQ_a + (6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q_b) dQ_b &= 0 \\
(7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q_a) dQ_a &= -(6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q_b) dQ_b \\
dQ_b/dQ_a &= (7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q_a)/-(6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q_b)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C &= P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b \\
dC &= P_a dQ_a + P_b dQ_b = 0 \\
(d/dQ_a)P_a dQ_a + (d/dQ_b)P_b dQ_b &= 0 \\
P_a dQ_a + P_b dQ_b &= 0 \\
d/dQ_a (3.664215746 Q_a) dQ_a + d/dQ_b (3.407884183 Q_b) dQ_b &= 0 \\
3.664215746 dQ_a + 3.407884183 dQ_b &= 0 \\
3.664215746 dQ_a &= -3.407884183 dQ_b \\
dQ_b/dQ_a &= 3.664215746/-3.407884183
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
dQ_b/dQ_a &= (7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q_a)/-(6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q_b) = 3.664215746/-3.407884183 \\
(7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q_a)/-(6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q_b) &= 3.664215746/-3.407884183 \\
(7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q_a)(3.407884183) &= (6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q_b)(3.664215746) \\
MR_a/MR_b &= P_a/P_b \\
MR_a P_b &= MR_b P_a \\
MR_a/P_a &= MR_b/P_b
\end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TR

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = (0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 0.0228057 Q_b^2) + \mu (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b)$$

$$\text{FOC: } Z_\mu = (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b) = 0$$

$$Z_{Q_a} = [2 (0.0366556) Q_a] - 3.664215746 \mu = 0$$

$$Z_{Q_b} = [2 (0.0228057) Q_b] - 3.407884183 \mu = 0$$

$$(875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b) = 0$$

$$0.0733112 Q_a - 3.664215746 \mu = 0$$

$$0.0456114 Q_b - 3.407884183 \mu = 0$$

$$(875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b) = 0$$

$$\mu = (0.0733112 Q_a)/(3.664215746)$$

$$\mu = (0.0456114 Q_b)/(3.407884183)$$

$$\mu = \mu :$$

$$(0.0733112 Q_a)/(3.664215746) = (0.0456114 Q_b)/(3.407884183)$$

$$(0.0733112 Q_a)(3.407884183) = (0.0456114 Q_b)(3.664215746)$$

$$0.24983608 Q_a = 0.16713001 Q_b$$

$$Q_a = 0.66895866 Q_b$$

$$(875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b) = 0$$

$$875.531579 - 3.664215746 (0.66895866 Q_b) - 3.407884183 Q_b = 0$$

$$875.531579 - 2.4512089 Q_b - 3.407884183 Q_b = 0$$

$$875.531579 - 5.859093083 Q_b = 0$$

$$875.531579 = 5.859093083 Q_b$$

$$Q_b = 149.431246$$

$$Q_a = 0.66895866 Q_b = 99.9633261$$

$$\mu = (0.0733112 Q_a)/(3.664215746) = (0.0456114 Q_b)/(3.407884183)$$

$$= (0.0733112 Q_a)/(3.664215746)$$

$$= 0.0733112 (99.9633261)/(3.664215746)$$

$$= 1.99999997$$

$$\text{SOC: } Z_{\mu\mu} = 0 \quad Z_{\mu Q_a} = -3.6642157 \quad Z_{\mu Q_b} = -3.407884183$$

$$Z_{Q_a\mu} = -3.6642157 \quad Z_{Q_a Q_a} = 0.0733112 \quad Z_{Q_a Q_b} = 0$$

$$Z_{Q_b\mu} = -3.4078842 \quad Z_{Q_b Q_a} = 0 \quad Z_{Q_b Q_b} = 0.0456114$$

$$| \text{Hb} | = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3.66421575 & -3.4078842 \\ -3.6642157 & 0.0733112 & 0 \\ -3.4078842 & 0 & 0.0456114 \end{vmatrix} = \text{Jacobian Hessian Determinant}$$

$$= -1.4638128 < 0$$

Total Revenue:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TR} : \quad \text{TR}_a &= (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a)Q_a \\ \text{TR}_b &= (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b)Q_b \end{aligned}$$

$P(Q)$ = Demand Function,

D: $P = f(Q)$,where: $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$

$P_a(Q_a)$ = Short-Run Demand Function,

D: $P_a = a_0 - a_1 Q_a$

$P_b(Q_b)$ = Short-Run Demand Function,

D: $P_b = b_0 - b_1 Q_b$

Isocost

:

D: $P = AR$

$P_a = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a$

D: $P = AR$

$P_b = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b$

$$\text{TC} = P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)]$$

$$\text{TC} = a_0/2 Q_a + b_0/2 Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = \text{TR}$$

$$\text{TC} = (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = \text{TR}$$

$$\text{TC} = 3.664215746 (99.9633205) + 3.407884183 (149.431246) = 875.531579 = \text{TR}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TR} : \quad R &= \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} && (\dots\text{Estimate Functions}) \\ &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 Q_a - b_0/2 Q_b \}$$

$$= \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} + \mu (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b) \\ &= 864.1981284 \end{aligned}$$

Penggabungan dua Fungsi Revenue (The Merging Two Revenue Function)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TR} &= a_1 Q_a^2 + b_1 Q_b^2 = C = (a_0/2) Q_a + (b_0/2) Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\ &= a_1 Q_a^2 + b_1 Q_b^2 + \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - (a_0/2) Q_a - (b_0/2) Q_b \} \\ &= a_1 Q_a^2 + b_1 Q_b^2 + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - (a_0/2) Q_a - (b_0/2) Q_b \} \\ &= 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 0.0228057 Q_b^2 + \mu (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b) \\ &= [0.0366556 (99.9633261)^2 + 0.0228057 (149.431246)^2] + (1.99999997)[(875.531579 \\ &\quad - 3.664215746 (99.9633261) - 3.407884183 (149.431246))] \\ &= 875.531566 \end{aligned}$$

Isocost:

$$C = P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b$$

$$= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b$$

$$= 3.664215746 (99.9633274) + 3.407884183 (149.431246)$$

$$= 875.531578$$

Total Revenue:

$$R = R_a + R_b$$

$$= R_a(Q_a) + R_b(Q_b) \text{ ,dimana: } e = 2.71828 \text{ , } R_a, R_b = \text{Constant}$$

$$= [(e^{R_a}) Q_a + (e^{R_b}) Q_b]$$

$$= (e^{1.29861433}) Q_a + (e^{1.22609162}) Q_b$$

$$= (3.66421255)(99.9633274) + (3.40788136)(149.431246)$$

$$= 875.530837$$

$|H_b| < 0$ fungsi mempunyai nilai extreme pada (μ, Q_a, Q_b) menjadi :

Maximum jika $Z_{Q_a Q_a} < 0$ $Z_{Q_b Q_b} < 0$

Minimum jika $Z_{Q_a Q_a} > 0$ $Z_{Q_b Q_b} > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\min} &= (0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 0.0228057 Q_b^2) + \mu (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b) \\ &= [0.0366556 (99.9633261)^2 + 0.0228057 (149.431246)^2] + (1.99999997)[(875.531579 \\ &\quad - 3.664215746 (99.9633261) - 3.407884183 (149.431246)] \\ &= 875.531566 \quad (\dots \text{persis identik sebesar Isocost, berarti} = \text{Cost min}) \end{aligned}$$

III.2. Perilaku Konsumen-Produsen: "Satu Barang" (One Commodity)

Konsep Dasar Harga Keseimbangan "Pengaruh Satu Variabel Independen"

Permintaan: D: $P = f(Q)$
 D: $P = a_0 - a_1 Q$,dimana: $\partial P / \partial Q < 0$

Penawaran: S: $P = f(Q)$
 S: $P = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Q$,dimana: $\partial P / \partial Q > 0$

Equilibrium: E: $D = S$
 $a_0 - a_1 Q = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Q$

Permintaan: D: $Q = f(P)$
 D: $Q = a_0 - a_1 P$,dimana: $\partial Q / \partial P < 0$

Penawaran: S: $Q = f(P)$
 S: $Q = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 P$,dimana: $\partial Q / \partial P > 0$

Equilibrium: E: $D = S$
 $a_0 - a_1 P = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 P$

III.3. Konsep Dasar Harga Keseimbangan "Pengaruh Dua Variabel Independen"

TR: $R = a_0/2 Q_1 + b_0/2 Q_2 = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = C$

TC: $C = a_0/2 Q_1 + b_0/2 Q_2 = -[(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = R$

Supply S : S: $P = AC$ $P = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q_s$
 S: $P = AC$ $P = 1.434682416 + 0.06267167 Q_s$

Budget Line : D: $P = AC$ $P = 6.578417759 - 0.04791061 Q_d$
 D: $P = AC$ $P = 7.36585178 - 0.0567389 Q_d$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Isocost} & : & \text{D: } P = AR \quad P = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_d \\ & & \text{D: } P = AR \quad P = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_d \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Cost Inputs} & : & \text{D: } P_{La} = AC, \quad P_{La} = 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{La} \\ & & \quad P_{Lb} = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb} \end{array}$$

$$\text{TC: } -37.52$$

$$\text{TU: } 464.9 \quad 5.274$$

$$\text{TR: } 875.5$$

$$\text{TC: } 459.6$$

4. Profit Analysis

4.1. Hubungan Variabel-variabel Keuntungan Secara Umum

Secara umum tujuan produsen adalah memaksimalkan keuntungan (Maximum Profit) dan meminimumkan kerugian (Minimum Loss). Secara simbolis keuntungan yang diperoleh atau kerugian yang diderita oleh produsen dirumuskan sebagai berikut:

$$\pi = \text{TR} - \text{TC} \quad (1)$$

$$= R(Q) - C(Q) \quad (2)$$

$$= P \times Q - AC \times Q \quad (3)$$

$$= (P - AC)Q \quad (4)$$

dimana:

$$\pi = \text{Profit (Keuntungan)}$$

TR = Total Revenue (Penerimaan Penjualan)

TC = Total Cost (Pembiayaan Produksi)

AC = Average Cost (Pembiayaan Produksi Rata-rata)

P(Q) = Demand Function, D: $P = f(Q)$,dimana: $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$

P(Q) = Short-Run Demand Function, D: $P = a_0 - a_1Q$

C(Q) = Production Cost Function

4.2. Hubungan Variabel-variabel Keuntungan berdasarkan Model Fungsi Kubik

$$\pi = \text{TR} - \text{TC}$$

$$= R(Q) - C(Q)$$

$$= P \times Q - AC \times Q$$

$$= (P - AC)Q$$

$$= (a_0 - a_1Q)Q - (b_0 + b_1Q + b_2Q^2 + b_3Q^3)$$

dimana:

$$\pi = \text{Profit (Keuntungan)}$$

TR = Total Revenue (Penerimaan Penjualan)

TC = Total Cost (Pembiayaan Produksi)

AC = Average Cost (Pembiayaan Produksi Rata-rata)

P = Market Price (Harga Pasar), $P = f(Q)$ dimana: $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$

$P(Q)$ = Demand Function, D: $P = a_0 - a_1Q$

$C(Q)$ = Production Cost Function

$P(Q)$ = Short-Run Demand Function, Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun D: $P = a_0 - a_1Q$

$P(Q)$ = Short-Run Demand Function,,Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal D: $P = a$

$C(Q)$ = Short-Run Production Cost Function TC: $C = b_0 + b_1Q + b_2Q^2 + b_3Q^3$

$$TC = f(Q)$$

$$TC = b_0 + b_1Q + b_2Q^2 + b_3Q^3$$

$$TFC = b_0$$

$$TVC = b_1Q + b_2Q^2 + b_3Q^3$$

$$ATC = b_0/Q + b_1 + b_2Q + b_3Q^2$$

$$AFC = b_0/Q$$

$$AVC = b_1 + b_2Q + b_3Q^2$$

$$MC = b_1 + 2b_2Q + 3b_3Q^2$$

4.2.1. Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun

Profit Analysis at Market struktur in "One Commodity"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Profit : } \pi &= TR - TC \\ &= R(Q) - C(Q) \\ &= P \times Q - AC \times Q \\ &= (P - AC)Q \\ &= (a_0 - a_1Q)Q - (b_0 + b_1Q + b_2Q^2 + b_3Q^3) \\ &= a_0Q - a_1Q^2 - b_0 - b_1Q - b_2Q^2 - b_3Q^3 \\ &= -b_0 + a_0Q - b_1Q - a_1Q^2 - b_2Q^2 - b_3Q^3 \\ &= -b_0 + (a_0 - b_1)Q - (a_1 + b_2)Q^2 - b_3Q^3 \end{aligned}$$

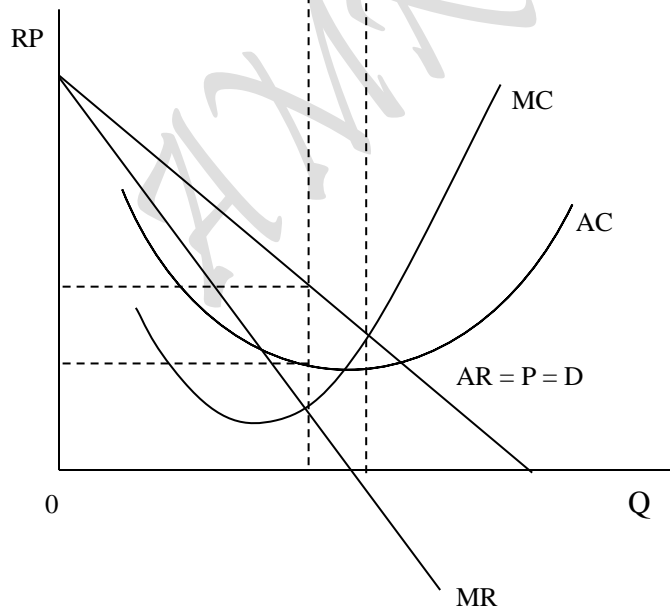
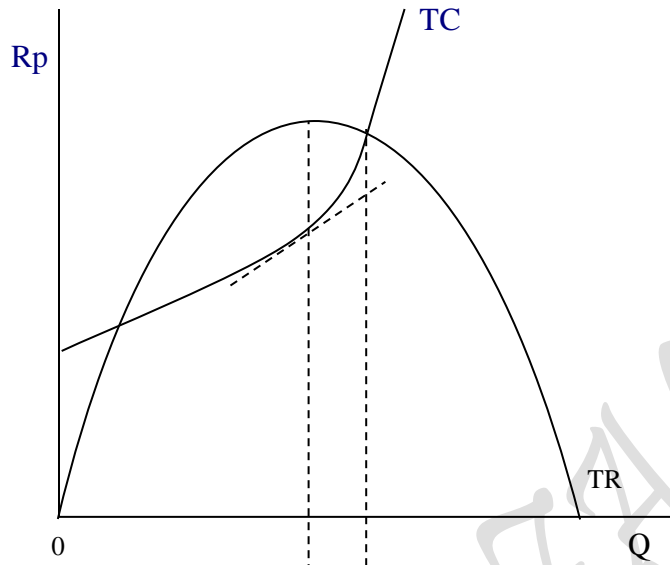
$$\begin{aligned} \text{FOC: } \partial\pi/\partial Q &= 0, \quad \partial\pi/\partial Q = 0 \\ &\partial/\partial Q [-b_0 + (a_0 - b_1)Q - (a_1 + b_2)Q^2 - b_3Q^3] = 0 \\ &(a_0 - b_1) - 2(a_1 + b_2)Q - 3b_3Q^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SOC: } \partial^2\pi/\partial Q^2 &= \partial/\partial Q [(a_0 - b_1) - 2(a_1 + b_2)Q - 3b_3Q^2] \\ &= -2(a_1 + b_2) - 6b_3Q \\ &= -2a_1 - 2b_2 - 6b_3Q \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bila: } \partial^2\pi/\partial Q^2 < 0 \quad (\dots\text{Maximum})$$

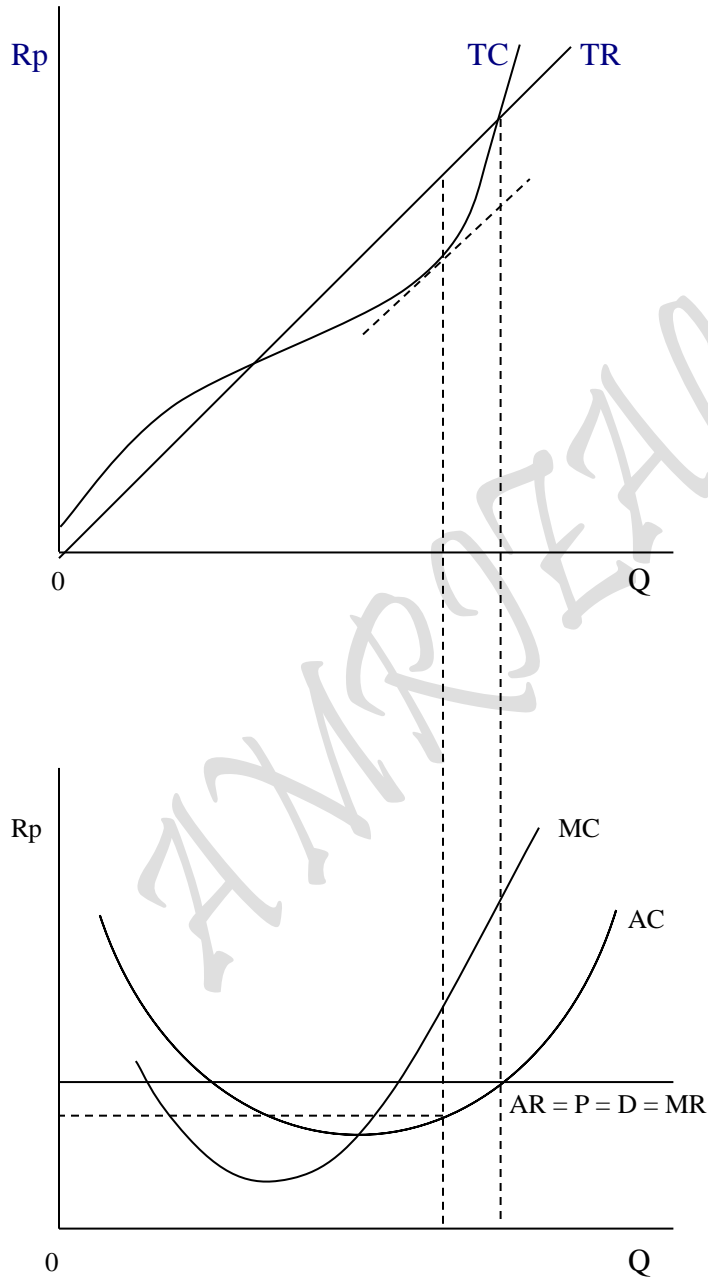
$$\partial^2\pi/\partial Q^2 > 0 \quad (\dots\text{Minimum})$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun



4.2.2. Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal Profit Analysis at Market structur in "One Commodity"

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal



Profit : $\pi = TR - TC$
 $= R(Q) - C(Q)$
 $= P \times Q - AC \times Q$
 $= (P - AC)Q$
 $= aQ - (b_0 + b_1Q + b_2Q^2 + b_3Q^3)$

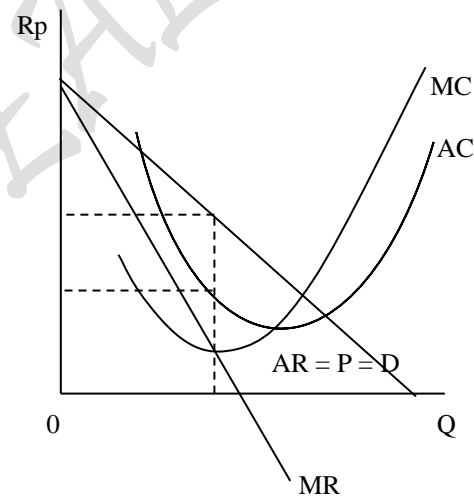
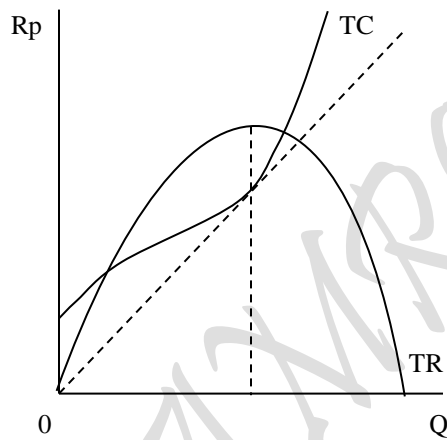
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= aQ - b_0 - b_1Q - b_2Q^2 - b_3Q^3 \\
 &= -b_0 + aQ - b_1Q - b_2Q^2 - b_3Q^3 \\
 &= -b_0 + (a - b_1)Q - b_2Q^2 - b_3Q^3
 \end{aligned}$$

FOC: $\partial\pi/\partial Q = 0, \quad \partial\pi/\partial Q = 0$
 $\partial/\partial Q [-b_0 + (a - b_1)Q - b_2Q^2 - b_3Q^3] = 0$
 $(a - b_1) - 2b_2Q - 3b_3Q^2 = 0$

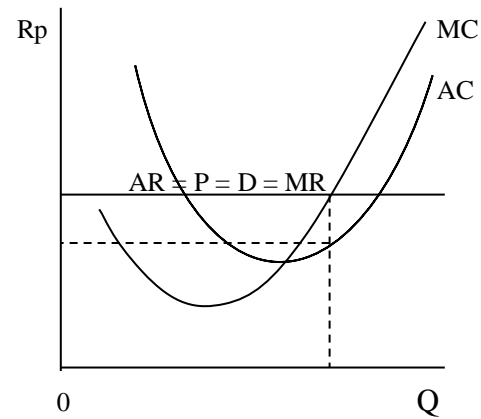
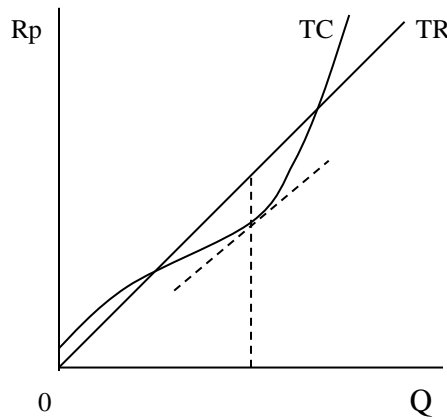
SOC: $\partial^2\pi/\partial Q^2 = \partial/\partial Q [(a - b_1) - 2b_2Q - 3b_3Q^2]$
 $= -2b_2 - 6b_3Q$

Bila: $\partial^2\pi/\partial Q^2 < 0$ (.....Maximum)
 $\partial^2\pi/\partial Q^2 > 0$ (.....Minimum)

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun



Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal



4.2.3. Analisa Break Even Point (BEP)

Profit Analysis at Market Structur in "One Commodity"

$$\begin{aligned}\pi &= TR - TC \\ &= R(Q) - C(Q) \\ &= R(Q) - [TVC + TFC] \\ &= P \times Q - [AVC \times Q + TFC]\end{aligned}$$

dimana:

π = Profit (Keuntungan)

TR = Total Revenue (Penerimaan Penjualan)

TC = Total Cost (Pembiayaan Produksi)

TVC = Total Variable Cost (Pembiayaan Produksi Variabel)

TFC = Total Fixed Cost (Pembiayaan Produksi Tetap)

AVC = Average Variable Cost (Pembiayaan Produksi Rata-rata Variabel)

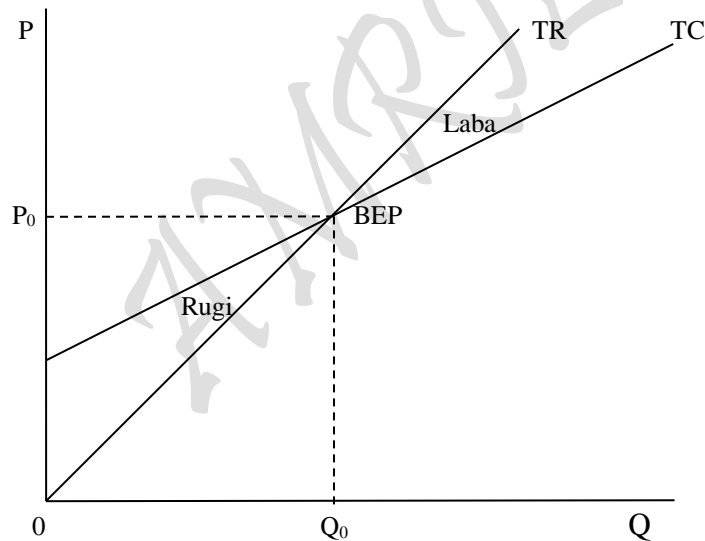
P = Market Price (Harga Pasar), $P = f(Q)$ dimana: $\partial P / \partial Q < 0$

$P(Q)$ = Short-Run Demand Function, D: $P = a_0 - a_1Q$

$P(Q)$ = Short-Run Demand Function, Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun D: $P = a_0 - a_1Q$

$P(Q)$ = Short-Run Demand Function, Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal D: $P = a$

$C(Q)$ = Short-Run Production Cost Function TC: $C = TVC + TFC$



$$TC = TVC + TFC$$

$$\frac{TC}{Q} = \frac{TVC}{Q} + \frac{TFC}{Q}$$

$$ATC = AVC + AFC$$

$$AC = AVC + AFC$$

$$TC = AC \times (Q)$$

$$TVC = AVC \times (Q)$$

$$TFC = AFC \times (Q)$$

dimana: TC = Total Cost, TVC = Total Variable Cost, TFC = Total Fixed Cost

ATC = Average Total Cost (= AC = Average Cost)

AVC = Average Variable Cost

AFC = Total Fixed Cost

4.3. Perumusan Teori Dari Unsur-unsur Yang Membangun Fungsi Profit Analisa Penaksiran Bentuk Fungsi Profit untuk "Two s/d n Commodity"

4.3.1. MODEL TRANSFORMASI (Transformation Model)

I. Bentuk Fungsi Hasil Estimasi (The Shape Of Estimate Function)

Demand: D: $P = f(Q)$, where: $\partial P / \partial Q < 0$

$$D: P_1 = a_0 - a_1 Q_1 \quad (\dots\dots \text{The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve})$$

$$D: P_2 = b_0 - b_1 Q_2 \quad (\dots\dots \text{The Case of Decline Demand Curve})$$

Supply: S: $P = f(Q)$, where: $\partial P / \partial Q > 0$

$$S: P_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Q_1 \quad (\dots\dots \text{The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve})$$

$$S: P_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Q_2 \quad (\dots\dots \text{The Case of Decline Demand Curve})$$

Equilibrium: $D = S$

$$a_0 - a_1 Q_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Q_1$$

Equilibrium: $D = S$

$$b_0 - b_1 Q_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Q_2$$

Short-Run Total Production Function TP: $Q = c_0 + c_1 L + c_2 L^2 + c_3 L^3$

Short-Run Total Cost Of Production Function TC: $C = d_0 + d_1 Q + d_2 Q^2 + d_3 Q^3$

Long-Run Total Production Function TP: $Q = \delta L^\alpha$

Long-Run Utility (Union) Function TU: $U = \delta X^\alpha Y^\beta$

Long-Run Production (Union) Function TP: $Q = \delta L_a^\alpha L_b^\beta$

Long-Run Revenue (Union) Function TR: $R = \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^\beta$

II. Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi (The Interaction Between Estimate Functions)

1. Lagrange Multiplier Function "Long-Run Utility (Union) Function TU"

$$Z = \delta X^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha} + \lambda \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 X - b_0/2 Y \}$$

$$= \delta X^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha}$$

2. Lagrange Multiplier Function “Long-Run Production (Union) Function TP”

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \delta L_a^\alpha L_b^\beta + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 L_a - b_0/2 L_b \} \\ &= \delta L_a^\alpha L_b^\beta \end{aligned}$$

3. Lagrange Multiplier Function “Long-Run Revenue (Union) Function TR”

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2 Q_a - b_0/2 Q_b \} \\ &= \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

4. Profit Analysis at Market Structur in “One Commodity”

$$4.1. \text{ Profit : } \pi = TR - TC = P \cdot Q - AC \cdot Q = P(Q) \cdot Q - AC(Q) \cdot Q$$

$$4.2. \text{ Profit : } \pi = TR - TC = P \cdot Q - AC \cdot Q = P(Q) \cdot Q(L) - AC(Q) \cdot Q(L)$$

(Hubungan jangka pendek Interaksi antara TP dengan TC, ump: TC max dan TP min dan sebaliknya)

(Short-Run Relationship and Interaction between TP with TC, exp: TC max and TP min and just the opposite)

5. Profit Analysis at Market Structur in “Two Commodity”

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= TR - TC \\ &= R(Q) - C(Q) \\ &= [R_1 + R_2] - C(Q_1, Q_2) \\ &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - C[Q_1(L_1), Q_2(L_2)] \\ &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - C[Q\{AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha}\}] \\ &\quad \text{where: } Q = AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha} \quad (\dots \text{Estimate Functions}) \\ &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - [a + bQ], \quad Q = Q_1 + Q_2 \end{aligned}$$

4.3.2. HASIL ESTIMASI BEBERAPA FUNGSI (The Result of Estimate Several Functions)

I. Hasil Estimasi Jangka Pendek “One Commodity”

(Short-Run Estimate “One Commodity”)

Estimate 1 : Demand Function D:	$P = 5$
Estimate 2 : Supply Function S:	$P = 2.33684908 + 0.04657978 Q$
Estimate 3 : Demand Function D:	$P = 6.68668164 - 0.0339575 Q$
Estimate 4 : Supply Function S:	$P = 1.434682416 + 0.06267167 Q$
Estimate 5: UTILITY Function TU _X :	$TU_X = (6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_X)Q_X$
Estimate 6: UTILITY Function TU _Y :	$TU_Y = (7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_Y)Q_Y$
Estimate 7: REVENUE Function TR _a :	$TR_a = (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a)Q_a$
Estimate 6: REVENUE Function TR _b :	$TR_b = (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b)Q_b$
Estimate 9: COST Function TC _{La} :	$TC_{La} = (5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{La})Q_{La}$
Estimate 10: COST Function TC _{Lb} :	$TC_{Lb} = (7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{Lb})Q_{Lb}$
Estimate 11: Function TP _a :	$Q = 20.3333333 + 0.24365079 L + 0.01535714 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3$
Estimate 12: Function TP _b :	$Q = 14.4581121 + 0.75744142 L - 0.0027224 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3$
Estimate 13: Function TP _a :	$Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$
Estimate 14: Function TP _b :	$Q = 10.951095 L^{0.4196368}$
Estimate 15: Function TC _a :	$C = 0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3$
Estimate 16: Function TC _b :	$C = 73.0796238 + 3.42525333 Q - 0.0228743 Q^2 + 6.226E-05 Q^3$

II. Hasil Estimasi Jangka Panjang "Two Commodity" (Short-Run Estimate "Two Commodity")

Estimate 17: UTILITY Function TU: $U = 7.21781301 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962}$
 Estimate 18: PRODUCTION Function TP: $Q = 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948}$
 Estimate 19: REVENUE Function TR: $R = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$

4.3.3. HASIL PERHITUNGAN "Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi" (The Computation Result "Interaction Between Estimate Functions")

I. Consumer's Behaviour "Indifference Curve Approach"

TU & Budget Line: D: $P_X = AC$ $P_X = 6.5784178 - 0.0479106 Q_X$
 D: $P_Y = AC$ $P_Y = 7.3658518 - 0.0567389 Q_Y$

Demand: D: $P = f(Q)$, where: $\partial P / \partial Q < 0$
 D: $P_1 = a_0 - a_1 Q_X$ (.....The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve)
 D: $P_2 = b_0 - b_1 Q_Y$ (.....The Case of Decline Demand Curve)

Penggabungan dua Fungsi Utility (The Merging Two Utility Function)

$$\begin{aligned} BL &= X P_X + Y P_Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TU \\ &= P_X Q_X + P_Y Q_Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\ &= a_0/2 Q_X + b_0/2 Q_Y = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\ &= (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\ &= 3.2892089 (68.6530539) + 3.6829259 (64.910069) \\ &= 6.578417759^2/4(0.04791061) + (7.36585178)^2/4(0.0567389) \\ &= 464.873201 \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} - \lambda (464.873201 - 3.2892089 X - 3.6829259 Y) \\ &= 464.253894 \end{aligned}$$

Budget Line: $B = P_X Q_X + P_Y Q_Y$
 $= 3.2892089 Q_X + 3.6829259 Q_Y$
 $= 3.2892089 (68.6530517) + 3.6829259 (64.910069)$
 $= 464.873203$

II. Producer's Behaviour "Isoquant Production Approach"

TP & Cost of Inputs: D: $P_{L_a} = AC$, $P_{L_a} = 5.64731294 - 0.0304887 Q_{L_a}$
 D: $P_{L_b} = AC$, $P_{L_b} = 7.07325632 - 0.0631412 Q_{L_b}$

Demand: D: $P = f(Q)$, where: $\partial P / \partial Q < 0$
 D: $P_1 = a_0 - a_1 Q_{L_a}$ (.....The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve)
 D: $P_2 = b_0 - b_1 Q_{L_b}$ (.....The Case of Decline Demand Curve)

Penggabungan dua Fungsi Revenue (The Merging Two Revenue Function)

$$\begin{aligned} TC &= L_a P_{L_a} + L_b P_{L_b} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR \\ &= P_{L_a} Q_{L_a} + P_{L_b} Q_{L_b} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\ &= a_0/2 Q_{L_a} + b_0/2 Q_{L_b} = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\ &= (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2.82365645 (92.6123094) + 3.53662818 (56.01159498) = 459.597508 \\
 &= (5.64731294)^2/4(0.0304887) + (7.07325632)^2/4(0.0631412) \\
 &= 459.597508
 \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948} + \mu (459.597508 - 2.82365645 La - 3.53662818 Lb) \\
 &= 107.787357
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Isocost:} \quad C &= Q_{La} P_{La} + Q_{Lb} P_{Lb} \\
 &= 2.82365645 Q_{La} + 3.53662818 Q_{Lb} \\
 &= 2.82365645 (92.6123012) + 3.53662818 (56.011595) \\
 &= 459.597508
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total Production:} \quad Q &= Q_a + Q_b \\
 &= (16.213462 La^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 Lb^{0.41963682}) \\
 &= (16.213462 (92.6123012)^{0.2908779}) + (10.951096 (56.011595)^{0.2908779}) \\
 &= 119.831299
 \end{aligned}$$

III. Total Revenue

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TR \& Isocost:} \quad D: \quad P &= AR & P_a &= 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a \\
 D: \quad P &= AR & P_b &= 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Demand:} \quad D: \quad P &= f(Q) \text{ ,where: } \partial P/\partial Q < 0 \\
 D: \quad P_a &= a_0 - a_1 Q_a & (\text{.....The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve}) \\
 D: \quad P_b &= b_0 - b_1 Q_b & (\text{.....The Case of Decline Demand Curve})
 \end{aligned}$$

Penggabungan dua Fungsi Revenue (The Merging Two Revenue Function)

$$\begin{aligned}
 TC &= P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] = TR \\
 &= a_0/2 Q_a + b_0/2 Q_b = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\
 &= (a_0/2)(a_0/2a_1) + (b_0/2)(b_0/2b_1) = [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] \\
 &= 3.664215746 (99.9633205) + 3.407884183 (149.431246) \\
 &= ((7.32843149)^2)/4(0.0366556) + (6.81576835)^2/4(0.0228057) \\
 &= 875.531579
 \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} + \mu (875.531579 - 3.664215746 Q_a - 3.407884183 Q_b) \\
 &= 864.1981284
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Isocost:} \quad C &= P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b \\
 &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b \\
 &= 3.664215746 (99.9633274) + 3.407884183 (149.431246) \\
 &= 875.531578
 \end{aligned}$$

4.3.4. PERILAKU KESEIMBANGAN PASAR (Market Equilibrium Behaviour)**I. Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal (The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve):**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ Profit: } \pi &= TR - TC = P.Q - AC.Q = P(Q).Q - AC(Q).Q \\
 &= 5Q - [0.3130724 + 8.5044703 Q - 0.1505676 Q^2 + 0.0011653 Q^3]
 \end{aligned}$$

Profit Analysis "One Commodity"**The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve: Total Analisis**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Profit : } \pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} \quad ,\text{where: } Q = 72.268283 \\
 &= R(Q) - C(Q) \\
 &= 5Q - [0.3130724 + 8.5044703Q - 0.1505676Q^2 + 0.0011653Q^3] \\
 &= 361,34142 - 268.37248 \\
 &= 92.968935
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ Profit : } \pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} = P.Q - AC.Q = P(Q).Q(L) - AC(Q).Q(L) \\
 &= 5 [20.333333 + 0.2436508L + 0.0153571L^2 - 0.000139L^3] \\
 &\quad - [0.3130724 + 8.5044703Q - 0.1505676Q^2 + 0.0011653Q^3] \\
 &= ?
 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan kurva antara TR dengan TC:**(The Comparison of Curve Between TR with TC)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total Product TP:} \quad Q &= 20.333333 + 0.2436508L + 0.0153571L^2 - 0.000139L^3 \\
 \text{Total Cost TC:} \quad C &= 0.3130724 + 8.5044703Q - 0.1505676Q^2 + 0.0011653Q^3
 \end{aligned}$$

II. Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun (The Case of Decline Demand Curve):

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ Profit : } \pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} = P.Q - AC.Q = P(Q).Q - AC(Q).Q \\
 &= (6.6866816 - 0.033957Q)Q \\
 &\quad - [73.079624 + 3.4252533Q - 0.022874Q^2 + 6.2265E-05Q^3]
 \end{aligned}$$

Profit Analysis "One Commodity"**The Case of Decline Demand Curve: Total Analisis**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Profit : } \pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} \quad ,\text{where: } Q = 85.51257781 \\
 &= R(Q) - C(Q) \\
 &= (6.6866816 - 0.033957Q)Q - [73.079624 + 3.4252533Q - 0.022874Q^2 + 6.2265E-05Q^3] \\
 &= 323.488181 - 237.6524487 \\
 &= 85.8357323
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ Profit : } \pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} = P.Q - AC.Q = P(Q).Q(L) - AC(Q).Q(L) \\
 &= (6.6866816 - 0.033957Q)(14.4581121 + 0.7574414L - 0.00272245L^2 + 7.698E-05L^3) \\
 &\quad - [73.079624 + 3.4252533Q - 0.022874Q^2 + 6.2265E-05Q^3] \\
 &= ?
 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan kurva antara TR dengan TC:**(The Comparison of Curve Between TR with TC)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total Product TP:} \quad Q &= 14.4581121 + 0.7574414L - 0.00272245L^2 + 7.698E-05L^3 \\
 \text{Total Cost TC:} \quad C &= 73.079624 + 3.4252533Q - 0.022874Q^2 + 6.2265E-05Q^3
 \end{aligned}$$

4.4. Perumusan Bentuk Fungsi Keuntungan Gabungan Jangka Panjang The Formulation Of Shape Long-Run Profit (Union) Function

4.4.1. Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi (The Interaction Between Estimate Functions) Profit Analysis at Market Structur in "One Commodity"

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi &= TR - TC \\
 &= P \cdot Q - AC \cdot Q \\
 &= P(Q) \cdot Q - AC(Q) \cdot Q \\
 &= P(Q) \cdot Q(L) - AC(Q) \cdot Q(L) \\
 &= P(Q) [Q(L)] - AC(Q) [Q(L)] \\
 &= (a_0 - a_1Q) (c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3) \\
 &\quad - (d_0/Q + d_1 + d_2Q + d_3Q^2) (c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3) \\
 &= \{[(a_0 - a_1Q)] - [(d_0/Q + d_1 + d_2Q + d_3Q^2)]\} \{ (c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3) \} \\
 &= (a_0 - a_1Q)(c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3) - (d_0 + d_1Q + d_2Q^2 + d_3Q^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

where:

Demand Function D: $P = P(Q) = f(Q)$, $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$, (P = Price, Q = Q_d)
 $P = a_0 - a_1Q$

Short-Run Total Production Function TP: $Q = Q(L) = f(L)$,(TP = Q = Q_d ,L= Labor)
 TP: $Q = f(L)$
 $Q = c_0 + c_1L + c_2L^2 + c_3L^3$

Short-Run Cost Of Production Function TC: $C = f(Q)$,(TC = C, Q = TP = Q_d)
 TC: $C = f(Q)$
 $C = d_0 + d_1Q + d_2Q^2 + d_3Q^3$
 AC: $AC = d_0/Q + d_1 + d_2Q + d_3Q^2$

4.4.2. Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi (The Interaction Between Estimate Functions) Profit Analysis at Market Structur in "Two Commodity"

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi &= TR - TC \\
 &= R(Q) - C(Q) \\
 &= [R_1 + R_2] - C(Q_1, Q_2) \\
 &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - C[Q_1(L_1), Q_2(L_2)] \\
 &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - C[Q\{AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha}\}] \\
 &\quad \text{where: } Q = AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha} \quad (\dots\text{Estimate Functions}) \\
 &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - [a + bQ], \quad Q = Q_1 + Q_2
 \end{aligned}$$

Perincian Fungsi Keuntungan Jangka Pendek: Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal (Detail Of Short-Run Profit Function: The Case of Decline Demand Curve)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Profit : } \pi &= TR_a - TC_a = P_a \cdot Q_a - AC_a \cdot Q_a = P_a(Q_a) \cdot Q_a(L_a) - AC_a(Q_a) \cdot Q_a(L_a) \\
 &= P_a(Q_a) [Q_a(L_a)] - AC_a(Q_a) [Q_a(L_a)] \\
 &= (a_0 - a_1Q_a) (c_0 + c_1L_a + c_2L_a^2 + c_3L_a^3) \\
 &\quad - (d_0/Q_a + d_1 + d_2Q_a + d_3Q_a^2) (c_0 + c_1L_a + c_2L_a^2 + c_3L_a^3) \\
 &= \{[(a_0 - a_1Q_a)] - [(d_0/Q_a + d_1 + d_2Q_a + d_3Q_a^2)]\} \{ (c_0 + c_1L_a + c_2L_a^2 + c_3L_a^3) \} \\
 &= (a_0 - a_1Q_a)(c_0 + c_1L_a + c_2L_a^2 + c_3L_a^3) - (d_0 + d_1Q_a + d_2Q_a^2 + d_3Q_a^3) \\
 &= ?
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{where: } D: & P_a = a_0 - a_1 Q_a \\
 TP: & Q_a = c_0 + c_1 L_a + c_2 L_a^2 + c_3 L_a^3 \\
 TC: & C = d_0 + d_1 Q_a + d_2 Q_a^2 + d_3 Q_a^3 \\
 AC: & AC = d_0/Q_a + d_1 + d_2 Q_a + d_3 Q_a^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun:

The Case of Decline Demand Curve:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Profit : } \pi &= TR_b - TC_b = P_b \cdot Q_b - AC_b \cdot Q_b = P_b(Q_b) \cdot Q_b(L_b) - \\
 &AC_b(Q_b) \cdot Q_b(L_b) \\
 &= P_b(Q_b) [Q_b(L_b)] - AC_b(Q_b) [Q_b(L_b)] \\
 &= (a_0 - a_1 Q_b) (c_0 + c_1 L_b + c_2 L_b^2 + c_3 L_b^3) \\
 &\quad - (d_0/Q_b + d_1 + d_2 Q_b + d_3 Q_b^2) (c_0 + c_1 L_b + c_2 L_b^2 + c_3 L_b^3) \\
 &= \{(a_0 - a_1 Q_b) - [(d_0/Q_b + d_1 + d_2 Q_b + d_3 Q_b^2)]\} \{c_0 + c_1 L_b + c_2 L_b^2 + c_3 L_b^3\} \\
 &= (a_0 - a_1 Q_b)(c_0 + c_1 L_b + c_2 L_b^2 + c_3 L_b^3) - (d_0 + d_1 Q_b + d_2 Q_b^2 + d_3 Q_b^3) \\
 &= ?
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{where: } D: & P_b = a_0 - a_1 Q_b \\
 TP: & Q_b = c_0 + c_1 L_b + c_2 L_b^2 + c_3 L_b^3 \\
 TC: & C = d_0 + d_1 Q_b + d_2 Q_b^2 + d_3 Q_b^3 \\
 AC: & AC = d_0/Q_b + d_1 + d_2 Q_b + d_3 Q_b^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Perincian Fungsi Keuntungan Gabungan Jangka Panjang

Detail of Short-Run Profit (Union) Function

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi &= TR - TC \\
 &= R(Q) - C(Q) \\
 &= [R_a + R_b] - C(Q_a, Q_b) \\
 &= [R_a(Q_a) + R_b(Q_b)] - C[Q_a(L_a), Q_b(L_b)] \\
 &= [R_a(Q_a) + R_b(Q_b)] - C[Q\{AL_a^\alpha L_b^{1-\alpha}\}] \\
 &\quad \text{where: } Q = AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha} \quad (\dots\text{Estimate Functions}) \\
 &= [R_a(Q_a) + R_b(Q_b)] - [a + b Q_a], \quad Q = Q_a + Q_b
 \end{aligned}$$

4.4.3. Analisa Penggabungan Fungsi Keuntungan: Asumsi, TR = TC

(The Merging Analysis of Profit Function)

Profit Analysis at Market Structur in "Two s/d n Commodity"

Profit Function with Lagrange Multiplier Fuction

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi &= TR - TC \\
 &= R(Q) - C(Q_1, Q_2) \\
 &= [R_1 + R_2] - C(Q_1, Q_2) \\
 &= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - C(Q_1, Q_2) \\
 &= [P_1 Q_1 + P_2 Q_2] - C(Q_1, Q_2) \\
 &= [(a_0 - a_1 Q_1) Q_1 + (b_0 - b_1 Q_2) Q_2] - C(Q_1, Q_2) \\
 &= [(a_0 - a_1 Q_1) Q_1 + (b_0 - b_1 Q_2) Q_2 + \dots + (z_n - z_n Q_n) Q_n] - C(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n) \\
 &= P_1 Q_1 + P_2 Q_2 + \dots + P_n Q_n - A Q_1^\sigma Q_2 b^{1-\sigma} Q_n b^{1-[\sigma + (1-\sigma)]}
 \end{aligned}$$

where:

π = Profit (Keuntungan)

TR = Total Revenue (Penerimaan Penjualan)

TC = Total Cost of Production (Pembiayaan Produksi)

P = Market Price (Harga Pasar), D: $P = f(Q)$

$P(Q)$ = Demand Function, D: $P = f(Q)$,dimana: $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$

$P(Q)$ = Supply Function, D: $P = f(Q)$ $\partial P/\partial Q > 0$

$P(Q_1)$ = Short-Run Demand Function, D: $P_1 = a_0 - a_1Q_1$

$P(Q_2)$ = Short-Run Demand Function, D: $P_2 = b_0 - b_1Q_2$

$P(Q_1)$ = Short-Run Supply Function, S: $P_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1Q_1$

$P(Q_2)$ = Short-Run Supply Function, S: $P_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1Q_2$

$C(Q_1, Q_2)$ = Long-Run Production Cost Function TC: $C = f(Q_1, Q_2)$

$C(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n)$ = Long-Run Production Cost Function TC: $C = f(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n)$

Demand: D: $P = f(Q)$,where: $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$

D: $P_1 = a_0 - a_1Q_1$ (...The Case of Firstly Demand Curve)

D: $P_2 = b_0 - b_1Q_2$ (...The Case of Secondly Demand Curve)

TR: $TR_1 = P_1Q_1 = (a_0 - a_1Q_1)Q_1$, $P_1 = a_0 - a_1Q_1$

TR: $TR_2 = P_2Q_2 = (b_0 - b_1Q_2)Q_2$, $P_2 = b_0 - b_1Q_2$

MR: $MR_1 = a_0 - 2a_1Q_1$

$MR_2 = b_0 - 2b_1Q_2$

$MR_1 = a_0 - 2a_1Q_1 = 0$, $Q_1 = a_0/2a_1$

$MR_2 = b_0 - 2b_1Q_2 = 0$, $Q_2 = b_0/2b_1$

$P_1 = a_0 - a_1Q_1$, $P_1 = a_0 - a_1(a_0/2a_1)$, $P_1 = a_0 - a_0/2 = a_0/2$

$P_2 = b_0 - b_1Q_2$, $P_2 = b_0 - b_1(b_0/2b_1)$, $P_2 = b_0 - b_0/2 = b_0/2$

Supply: S: $P = f(Q)$,where: $\partial P/\partial Q > 0$

S: $P_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1Q_1$ (...The Case of Firstly Demand Curve)

S: $P_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1Q_2$ (...The Case of Secondly Demand Curve)

TC: $TC_1 = P_1Q_1 = (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1Q_1)Q_1$, $P_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1Q_1$

TC: $TC_2 = P_2Q_2 = (\beta_0 + \beta_1Q_2)Q_2$, $P_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1Q_2$

MC: $MC_1 = \alpha_0 + 2\alpha_1Q_1$

$MC_2 = \beta_0 + 2\beta_1Q_2$

$MC_1 = \alpha_0 + 2\alpha_1Q_1 = 0$, $Q_1 = -\alpha_0/2\alpha_1$

$MC_2 = \beta_0 + 2\beta_1Q_2 = 0$, $Q_2 = -\beta_0/2\beta_1$

$P_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1Q_1$, $P_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(-\alpha_0/2\alpha_1)$, $P_1 = \alpha_0 - \alpha_0/2 = \alpha_0/2$

$P_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1Q_2$, $P_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1(-\beta_0/2\beta_1)$, $P_2 = \beta_0 - \beta_0/2 = \beta_0/2$

4.4.3.1. Analisa Penaksiran Bentuk Fungsi Revenue: Model Cobb-Douglas The Appraising Analysis For Shape Revenue Function: Model Cobb-Douglas

Method 1:

Demand: D: $P = f(Q)$, where: $\partial P/\partial Q < 0$
 D: $P_1 = a_0 - a_1Q_1$ (.....The Case of Firstly Demand Curve)
 D: $P_2 = b_0 - b_1Q_2$ (.....The Case of Secondly Demand Curve)

TR: $TR_1 = P_1Q_1 = (a_0 - a_1Q_1)Q_1$, $P_1 = a_0 - a_1Q_1$
 TR: $TR_2 = P_2Q_2 = (b_0 - b_1Q_2)Q_2$, $P_2 = b_0 - b_1Q_2$

MR: $MR_1 = a_0 - 2a_1Q_1$
 $MR_2 = b_0 - 2b_1Q_2$

$MR_1 = a_0 - 2a_1Q_1 = 0$, $Q_1 = a_0/2a_1$
 $MR_2 = b_0 - 2b_1Q_2 = 0$, $Q_2 = b_0/2b_1$

$P_1 = a_0 - a_1Q_1$, $P_1 = a_0 - a_1(a_0/2a_1)$, $P_1 = a_0 - a_0/2 = a_0/2$
 $P_2 = b_0 - b_1Q_2$, $P_2 = b_0 - b_1(b_0/2b_1)$, $P_2 = b_0 - b_0/2 = b_0/2$

Method 2:

Eq: $MR_1/P_1 = MR_2/P_2$: $(a_0 - 2a_1Q_1)/(a_0 - a_1Q_1) = (b_0 - 2b_1Q_2)/(b_0 - b_1Q_2)$

$(a_0 - 2a_1Q_1)(b_0/2) = (b_0 - 2b_1Q_2)(a_0/2)$

$(a_0b_0/2 - a_1b_0Q_1) = (a_0b_0/2 - a_0b_1Q_2)$

$a_0b_0/2 - a_0b_0/2 = a_1b_0Q_1 - a_0b_1Q_2$

$a_1b_0Q_1 = a_0b_1Q_2$

$Q_1 = a_0b_1/a_1b_0Q_2$

$= (a_0b_1/a_1b_0)(b_0/2b_1)$

$= a_0b_0b_1/2a_1b_0b_1$

$= a_0/2a_1$

$a_0b_1Q_2 = a_1b_0Q_1$

$Q_2 = a_1b_0/a_0b_1Q_1$

$= (a_1b_0/a_0b_1)(a_0/2a_1)$

$= (b_0/2b_1)$

Method 3:

TR = P₁Q₁ + P₂Q₂ = [(a₀²/4a₁) + (b₀²/4b₁)]
TR: R = a₀/2 Q₁ + b₀/2 Q₂ = [(a₀²/4a₁) + (b₀²/4b₁)] = C

Dapatkan Titik Kombinasi Isocline (C), untuk Q₁ dan Q₂ (.....sebagai titik potong)
 be obtained The Combibation Point Isocline (C), for Q₁ dan Q₂ (...as intersection)

R = f(Qa,Qb), D: P = f(Qa, Qb), R = diukur dengan Uang, Uang = AC = Isocost
 R = f(Qa,Qb), D: P = f(Qa, Qb), R = be measured with Money, Money = AC = Isocost

TR: R = (a₀/2)(a₀/2a₁) + (b₀/2)(b₀/2b₁) = [(a₀²/4a₁) + (b₀²/4b₁)] = C

TR: R = a₀/2 Q₁ + b₀/2 Q₂ = [(a₀²/4a₁) + (b₀²/4b₁)] = C
 TR: Ln C = f (Ln Q₁, Ln Q₂)
 TR: R = AQ₁^α Q₂^{1-α} (.....Estimate Functions)

Lagrange Multiplier Function:
 Z = AQ₁^α Q₂^{1-α} + μ {[(a₀²/4a₁) + (b₀²/4b₁)] - a₀/2Q₁ - b₀/2Q₂ }
 = [(a₀²/4a₁) + (b₀²/4b₁)]

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TR

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = AQ_1^\alpha Q_2^{1-\alpha} + \mu \{ [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2Q_1 - b_0/2Q_2 \}$$

4.4.3.2. Analisa Penaksiran Bentuk Fungsi Cost Model Cobb-Douglas

The Appraising Analysis For Shape Cost Function: Model Cobb-Douglas

Method 1:

Supply:

S: P = f(Q) ,where: ∂P/∂Q > 0

S: P₁ = α₀ + α₁Q₁ (.....The Case of Firstly Demand Curve)

S: P₂ = β₀ + β₁Q₂ (.....The Case of Secondly Demand Curve)

TC: TC₁ = P₁Q₁ = (α₀ + α₁Q₁)Q₁ ,P₁ = α₀ + α₁Q₁

TC: TC₂ = P₂Q₂ = (β₀ + β₁Q₂)Q₂ ,P₂ = β₀ + β₁Q₂

MC: MC₁ = α₀ + 2α₁Q₁

MC₂ = β₀ + 2β₁Q₂

MC₁ = α₀ + 2α₁Q₁ = 0 ,Q₁ = -α₀/2α₁

MC₂ = β₀ + 2β₁Q₂ = 0 ,Q₂ = -β₀/2β₁

P₁ = α₀ + α₁Q₁ ,P₁ = α₀ + α₁(-α₀/2α₁) ,P₁ = α₀ - α₀/2 = α₀/2

P₂ = β₀ + β₁Q₂ ,P₂ = β₀ + β₁(-β₀/2β₁) ,P₂ = β₀ - β₀/2 = β₀/2

Method 2:

Eq: MC₁/P₁ = MC₂/P₂: (α₀ + 2α₁Q₁)/(α₀ + α₁Q₁) = (β₀ + 2β₁Q₂)/(β₀ + β₁Q₂)

(α₀ + 2α₁Q₁)(β₀ + β₁Q₂) = (β₀ + 2β₁Q₂)(α₀ + α₁Q₁)

(α₀ + 2α₁Q₁)(β₀/2) = (β₀ + 2β₁Q₂)(α₀/2)

$$\begin{aligned}
(\alpha_0\beta_0/2 + \alpha_1\beta_0Q_1) &= (\alpha_0\beta_0/2 + \alpha_0\beta_1Q_2) \\
\alpha_0\beta_0/2 - \alpha_0\beta_0/2 &= \alpha_1\beta_0Q_1 - \alpha_0\beta_1Q_2 \\
\alpha_1\beta_0Q_1 &= \alpha_0\beta_1Q_2 \\
Q_1 &= \alpha_0\beta_1/\alpha_1\beta_0Q_2 \\
&= (\alpha_0\beta_1/\alpha_1\beta_0)(-\beta_0/2\beta_1) \\
&= -\alpha_0\beta_0\beta_1/2\alpha_1\beta_0\beta_1 \\
&= -\alpha_0/2\alpha_1 \\
\alpha_1\beta_0Q_1 &= \alpha_0\beta_1Q_2 \\
Q_2 &= [\alpha_1\beta_0/\alpha_0\beta_1]Q_1 \\
&= [\alpha_1\beta_0/\alpha_0\beta_1][-\alpha_0/2\alpha_1] \\
&= [-\alpha_0\alpha_1\beta_0/2\alpha_0\alpha_1\beta_1] \\
&= [-\beta_0/2\beta_1] \\
&= -\beta_0/2\beta_1
\end{aligned}$$

Method 3:

$$\text{TC} = P_1Q_1 + P_2Q_2 = -[(\alpha_0^2/4\alpha_1) + (\beta_0^2/4\beta_1)]$$

$$\text{TC: } C = \alpha_0/2 Q_1 + \beta_0/2 Q_2 = -[(\alpha_0^2/4\alpha_1) + (\beta_0^2/4\beta_1)] = R$$

Dapatkan Titik Kombinasi Isocline (C), untuk Q_1 dan Q_2 (.....sebagai titik potong)
be obtained The Combination Point Isocline (C), for Q_1 dan Q_2 (...as intersection)

$C = f(Q_1, Q_2)$, $S: P = f(Q_1, Q_2)$, $C =$ diukur dengan Uang, Uang = AC = Isocost
 $C = f(Q_1, Q_1)$, $S: P = f(Q_1, Q_1)$, $C =$ be measured with Money, Money = AC = Isocost

$$\text{TC: } C = \alpha_0/2 [-\alpha_0/2\alpha_1] + \beta_0/2 [-\beta_0/2\beta_1] = [(-\alpha_0^2/4\alpha_1) + (-\beta_0^2/4\beta_1)] = R$$

$$\text{TC: } C = \alpha_0/2 Q_1 + \beta_0/2 Q_2 = -[(\alpha_0^2/4\alpha_1) + (\beta_0^2/4\beta_1)] = R$$

$$\text{TC: } \ln C = f(\ln Q_1, \ln Q_2)$$

$$\text{TC: } C = AQ_1^\alpha Q_2^{1-\alpha} \quad (\dots\text{Estimate Functions})$$

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$\begin{aligned}
Z &= AQ_1^\alpha Q_2^{1-\alpha} + \gamma \{ -[(\alpha_0^2/4\alpha_1) + (\beta_0^2/4\beta_1)] - \alpha_0/2 Q_1 - \beta_0/2 Q_2 \} \\
&= -[(\alpha_0^2/4\alpha_1) + (\beta_0^2/4\beta_1)]
\end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TC

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$Z = AQ_1^\sigma Q_2^{1-\sigma} + \gamma \{ -[(\alpha_0^2/4\alpha_1) + (\beta_0^2/4\beta_1)] - \alpha_0/2 Q_1 - \beta_0/2 Q_2 \}$$

Equilibrium: $\pi = TR - TC$

$$\pi(Q) = R(Q) - C(Q)$$

$$\partial\pi/\partial Q = \partial R/\partial Q - \partial C/\partial Q = 0$$

$$\partial R/\partial Q - \partial C/\partial Q = 0$$

$$MR = MC$$

$$MR_1 + MR_2 = MC_1 + MC_2$$

$$[a_0 - 2a_1Q_1] + [b_0 - 2b_1Q_2] = [\alpha_0 + 2\alpha_1Q_1] + [\beta_0 + 2\beta_1Q_2]$$

Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi Yang Membangun Fungsi Profit (The Interaction Between Estimate Functions That Build Profit Functin)

Total Revenue:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TR: } R &= \delta Q_a^\alpha Q_b^{1-\alpha} && (\dots\text{Estimate Functions}) \\ &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} \\ &= 875.531578 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Isocost: } C &= P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b = R, \text{ where: } TR = TC \\ &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b \\ &= 3.664215746 (99.9633274) + 3.407884183 (149.431246) \\ &= 875.531578 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TR: } TR_a &= (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a) Q_a \\ TR_b &= (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b) Q_b \end{aligned}$$

Total Cost:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Isocost: } C &= Q_{La} P_{La} + Q_{Lb} P_{Lb} \\ &= 2.82365645 Q_{La} + 3.53662818 Q_{Lb} \\ &= 2.82365645 (92.6123012) + 3.53662818 (56.011595) \\ &= 459.597508 \end{aligned}$$

Total Profit:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= TR - TC \\ &= P(Q).Q - AC(Q).Q \\ &= R(Q) - C(Q) \\ &= 875.531578 - 459.597508 \\ &= 415.93407 && (\dots\text{Provisional Value of Profit}) \end{aligned}$$

Total Production/Supply:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TP: } Q &= \delta L_a^\alpha L_b^\beta && (\dots\text{Estimate Functions}) \\ &= 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TP: } Q_a &= f(L_a), & Q_a &= 16.213463 L_a^{0.2908779} \\ Q_b &= f(L_b), & Q_b &= 10.951095 L_b^{0.4196368} \end{aligned}$$

Total Utility(Quantity)/Demand:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TU: } U &= \delta X^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha} && (\dots\text{Estimate Functions}) \\ &= 7.21780342 X^{0.4398092} Y^{0.5520962} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TP: } Q &= f(L), & Q &= 20.333333 + 0.2436508 L + 0.0153571 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3 \\ Q &= f(L), & Q &= 14.4581121 + 0.7574414 L - 0.00272245 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [a_0 - 2a_1Q_1] - [\alpha_0 + 2\alpha_1Q_1] = [\beta_0 + 2\beta_1Q_2] - [b_0 - 2b_1Q_2] \\
& [(a_0 - \alpha_0) - 2(a_1 - \alpha_1)Q_1] = -[b_0 - 2b_1Q_2] + [\beta_0 + 2\beta_1Q_2] \\
& [(a_0 - \alpha_0) - 2(a_1 - \alpha_1)Q_1] = -\{[b_0 - 2b_1Q_2] - [\beta_0 + 2\beta_1Q_2]\} \\
& [(a_0 - \alpha_0) - 2(a_1 - \alpha_1)Q_1] = -[(b_0 - \beta_0) - 2(b_1 - \beta_1)Q_2] \\
& (a_0 - \alpha_0) - 2(a_1 - \alpha_1)Q_1 = -(b_0 - \beta_0) + 2(b_1 - \beta_1)Q_2 \\
& dQ_2/dQ_1 = -[a_0 - \alpha_0]/[b_0 - \beta_0] \\
& dQ_2/dQ_1 = -[\alpha_0 - \alpha_0]/[\beta_0 - \beta_0] \\
& -[a_0 - \alpha_0]/[b_0 - \beta_0] = -[\alpha_0 - \alpha_0]/[\beta_0 - \beta_0] \\
& [a_0 - \alpha_0]/[b_0 - \beta_0] = [\alpha_0 - \alpha_0]/[\beta_0 - \beta_0]
\end{aligned}$$

$$dQ_2/dQ_1 = -MR_1/MR_2$$

$$dQ_2/dQ_1 = -MC_1/MC_2$$

$$-MR_1/MR_2 = -MC_1/MC_2$$

$$MR_1/MR_2 = MC_1/MC_2$$

$$MR_1 MC_2 = MC_1 MR_2$$

$$[a_0 - 2a_1Q_1][\beta_0 + 2\beta_1Q_2] = [\alpha_0 + 2\alpha_1Q_1][b_0 - 2b_1Q_2]$$

$$a_0[\beta_0 + 2\beta_1Q_2] - 2a_1Q_1[\beta_0 + 2\beta_1Q_2] = \alpha_0[b_0 - 2b_1Q_2] + 2\alpha_1Q_1[b_0 - 2b_1Q_2]$$

$$a_0\beta_0 + 2a_0\beta_1Q_2 - 2a_1\beta_0Q_1 - 4a_1\beta_1Q_1Q_2 = \alpha_0b_0 - 2\alpha_0b_1Q_2 + 2\alpha_1b_0Q_1 - 4\alpha_1b_1Q_1Q_2$$

$$a_0\beta_0 - \alpha_0b_0 + 2a_0\beta_1Q_2 + 2\alpha_0b_1Q_2 - 2a_1\beta_0Q_1 - 2\alpha_1b_0Q_1 - 4a_1\beta_1Q_1Q_2 + 4\alpha_1b_1Q_1Q_2 = 0$$

$$(a_0\beta_0 - \alpha_0b_0) + 2(a_0\beta_1 + \alpha_0b_1)Q_2 - 2(a_1\beta_0 + \alpha_1b_0)Q_1 - 4(a_1\beta_1 - \alpha_1b_1)Q_1Q_2 = 0$$

Lagrange Multiplier functions, TR

Lagrange Multiplier Function:

$$TR: Z = AQ_1^\alpha Q_2b^{1-\alpha} + \mu \{[(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - a_0/2Q_1 - b_0/2Q_2\}$$

$$TC: Z = AQ_1^\sigma Q_2b^{1-\sigma} + \gamma \{-[(\alpha_0^2/4\alpha_1) + (\beta_0^2/4\beta_1)] - \alpha_0/2Q_1 - \beta_0/2Q_2\}$$

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

$$= [(a_0^2/4a_1) + (b_0^2/4b_1)] - [[(\alpha_0^2/4\alpha_1) + (\beta_0^2/4\beta_1)]]$$

Formula Keuntungan (The Formulation of Profit):

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

$$\pi(Q) = R(Q) - C(Q)$$

$$= R(Q) - C(Q_1, Q_2)$$

$$= [R_1 + R_2] - C(Q_1, Q_2)$$

$$= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2)] - C(Q_1, Q_2)$$

$$= [P_1Q_1 + P_2Q_2] - C(Q_1, Q_2)$$

$$= P_1Q_1 + P_2Q_2 - AQ_1^\sigma Q_2b^{1-\sigma}$$

Untuk ≥ 2 variabel, berlaku (to ≥ 2 variable, with the result that):

$$= [(a_0 - a_1Q_1)Q_1 + (b_0 - b_1Q_2)Q_2] - C(Q_1, Q_2)$$

$$= [(a_0 - a_1Q_1)Q_1 + (b_0 - b_1Q_2)Q_2 + \dots + (z_n - z_nQ_n)Q_n] - C(Q_1, Q_2, Q_n)$$

$$= P_1Q_1 + P_2Q_2 + \dots + P_nQ_n - AQ_1^\sigma Q_2b^{1-\sigma} Q_nb^{1-[\sigma + (1-\sigma)]}$$

Dugaan Sementara Bentuk Fungsi Profit Dan Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi

4.4.3.3. Dugaan Pertama, Bentuk Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi: Asumsi TR = TC

Diketahui:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TR} = \text{TC}, \quad R &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b = 875.531579 = C \\ R &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} = C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D: } P_{Lb} &= f(Q_{Lb}), \quad P = 7.0732563 - 0.063141 L \\ \text{D: } P_{La} &= f(Q_{La}), \quad P = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 L \end{aligned}$$

Contoh Soal:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TC: } C &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} \\ \text{TR: } R &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b = 875.531579 \end{aligned}$$

Pertanyaan: Tentukan Nilai: Q_a , Q_b , Profit, TR, TC dan Gambarkan Kurvanya ?

Penyelesaian:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} \\ &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b - [7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}] \\ &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b - 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial Q_a} = \frac{\partial}{\partial Q_a} (\pi) = 3.664215746 - (0.4856883)(7.3223621)Q_a^{(0.4856883-1)} Q_b^{0.5061819} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial Q_b} = \frac{\partial}{\partial Q_b} (\pi) = 3.407884183 - (0.5061819)(7.3223621)Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{(0.5061819-1)} = 0$$

$$3.664215746 - 3.5563856 Q_a^{-0.5143117} Q_b^{0.5061819} = 0$$

$$3.407884183 - 3.7064472 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{-0.4938181} = 0$$

$$3.5563856 Q_a^{-0.5143117} Q_b^{0.5061819} = 3.664215746$$

$$3.7064472 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{-0.4938181} = 3.407884183$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3.5563856 Q_a^{-0.5143117} Q_b^{0.5061819} = 3.664215746 \\ 3.7064472 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{-0.4938181} = 3.407884183 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} 3.407884183 \\ 3.664215746 \end{array} \right|$$

$$12.119750 Q_a^{-0.5143117} Q_b^{0.5061819} = 12.487223$$

$$13.581222 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{-0.4938181} = 12.487223$$

$$12.119750 Q_a^{-0.5143117} Q_b^{0.5061819} = 12.487223$$

$$13.581222 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{-0.4938181} = 12.487223 \quad -$$

$$12.119750 Q_a^{-0.5143117} Q_b^{0.5061819} - [13.581222 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{-0.4938181}] = 0$$

$$12.119750 Q_a^{-0.5143117} Q_b^{0.5061819} = 13.581222 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{-0.4938181}$$

$$12.119750 Q_b^{0.5061819} / Q_a^{0.5143117} = 13.581222 Q_a^{0.4856883} / Q_b^{0.4938181}$$

$$12.119750 Q_b^{0.5061819} Q_b^{0.4938181} = 13.581222 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_a^{0.5143117}$$

$$12.119750 Q_b = 13.581222 Q_a$$

$$Q_b = 13.581222/12.119750 Q_a$$

$$Q_b = 1.12058599 Q_a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TR: } R &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b = 875.531579 \\ &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 (1.12058599 Q_a) \\ &= 875.531579 \\ &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.818827271 Q_a = 875.531579 \\ &= 7.483043017 Q_a = 875.531579 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_a = 875.531579/7.483043017$$

$$= 117.0020775$$

$$Q_b = 1.12058599 Q_a$$

$$= 1.12058599 (117.0020775)$$

$$= 131.1108888$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TR: } R &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b = 875.531579 \\ R &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b \\ &= 3.664215746 (117.0020775) + 3.407884183 (131.1108888) \\ &= 875.5315789 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TC: } C &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} \\ &= 7.3223621 [((117.0020775)^{0.4856883}) ((131.1108888)^{0.5061819})] \\ &= 873.09004 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Profit: } \pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} \\ &= 875.5315789 - 873.09004 \\ &= 2.4415389 \end{aligned}$$

4.4.3.4. Dugaan Kedua, Bentuk Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang
 Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi: Asumsi TR = TC (...Kebalikannya)

Diketahui:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TR} = \text{TC}, \quad R &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b = 875.531579 = C \\ R &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} = C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{D: } P_{Lb} = f(Q_{Lb}), \quad P = 7.0732563 - 0.063141 L$$

$$\text{D: } P_{La} = f(Q_{La}), \quad P = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 L$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Contoh Soal: } \text{TC: } C &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} \\ \text{TR: } R &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b = 875.531579 \end{aligned}$$

Pertanyaan: Tentukan Nilai: Q_a , Q_b , Profit, TR, TC dan Gambarkan Kurvanya ?.

Penyelesaian:

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

$$= 7.3223621 Qa^{0.4856883} Qb^{0.5061819} - (3.664215746 Qa + 3.407884183 Qb)$$

$$= 7.3223621 Qa^{0.4856883} Qb^{0.5061819} - (3.664215746 Qa + 3.407884183 Qb)$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial Qa} = \frac{\partial}{\partial Qa} (\pi) = (0.4856883)(7.3223621)Qa^{(0.4856883-1)} Qb^{0.5061819} - 3.664215746 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial Qb} = \frac{\partial}{\partial Qb} (\pi) = (0.5061819)(7.3223621)Qa^{0.4856883} Qb^{(0.5061819-1)} - 3.407884183 = 0$$

$$3.5563856Qa^{-0.5143117} Qb^{0.5061819} - 3.664215746 = 0$$

$$3.7064472Qa^{0.4856883} Qb^{-0.4938181} - 3.407884183 = 0$$

$$3.5563856Qa^{-0.5143117} Qb^{0.5061819} = 3.664215746$$

$$3.7064472Qa^{0.4856883} Qb^{-0.4938181} = 3.407884183$$

$$3.5563856Qa^{-0.5143117} Qb^{0.5061819} = 3.664215746 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 3.407884183 \\ 3.664215746 \end{array} \right|$$

$$3.7064472Qa^{0.4856883} Qb^{-0.4938181} = 3.407884183$$

$$12.119750 Qa^{-0.5143117} Qb^{0.5061819} = 12.487223$$

$$13.581222 Qa^{0.4856883} Qb^{-0.4938181} = 12.487223$$

$$12.119750 Qa^{-0.5143117} Qb^{0.5061819} = 12.487223$$

$$13.581222 Qa^{0.4856883} Qb^{-0.4938181} = 12.487223 \quad -$$

$$12.119750 Qa^{-0.5143117} Qb^{0.5061819} - [13.581222 Qa^{0.4856883} Qb^{-0.4938181}] = 0$$

$$12.119750 Qa^{-0.5143117} Qb^{0.5061819} = 13.581222 Qa^{0.4856883} Qb^{-0.4938181}$$

$$12.119750 Qb^{0.5061819} / Qa^{0.5143117} = 13.581222 Qa^{0.4856883} / Qb^{0.4938181}$$

$$12.119750 Qb^{0.5061819} Qb^{0.4938181} = 13.581222 Qa^{0.4856883} Qa^{0.5143117}$$

$$12.119750 Qb = 13.581222 Qa$$

$$Qb = 13.581222 / 12.119750 Qa$$

$$Qb = 1.12058599 Qa$$

TR: $R = 3.664215746 Qa + 3.407884183 Qb = 875.531579$

$$3.664215746 Qa + 3.407884183 (1.12058599 Qa) = 875.531579$$

$$3.664215746 Qa + 3.818827271 Qa = 875.531579$$

$$7.483043017 Qa = 875.531579$$

$$Qa = 875.531579 / 7.483043017$$

$$= 117.0020775$$

$$Qb = 1.12058599 Qa$$

$$= 1.12058599 (117.0020775)$$

$$= 131.1108888$$

TC: $C = 3.664215746 Qa + 3.407884183 Qb = 875.531579$

$$C = 3.664215746 Qa + 3.407884183 Qb$$

$$= 3.664215746 (117.0020775) + 3.407884183 (131.1108888)$$

$$= 875.5315789$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TR: } R &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} \\ &= 7.3223621 [((117.0020775)^{0.4856883}) ((131.1108888)^{0.5061819})] \\ &= 873.09004 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Profit: } \pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} \\ &= 873.09004 - 875.5315789 \\ &= -2.4415389 \end{aligned}$$

4.4.3.5. Dugaan Ketiga, Bentuk Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang

Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi: Mengubah Bentuk Fungsi TR Dengan Substitusi Inputs

Diketahui:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TR} = \text{TC: } \text{TR: } R &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} \\ \text{TR: } R &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b = 875.531579 = C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TP: } Q_a &= 16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791} \\ Q_b &= 10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P: } P_{L_a} &= 5.6473129 - 0.030489 L_a = 2.82365645 \\ P_{L_b} &= 7.0732563 - 0.063141 L_b = 3.53662815 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TC: } C &= L_a P_{L_a} + L_b P_{L_b} = 459.597508 \\ &= 2.82365645 L_a + 3.53662818 L_b = 459.597508 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{TP: } Q = 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948} = 107.787361$$

**Mencari Nilai Input L_a dan L_b dengan Mengubah Bentuk Fungsi:
Total Revenue (Cara Substitusi Q_a dan Q_b kedalam fungsi Revenue)**

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} = C \\ R &= 7.3223621 [(16.213463 L_a^{0.2908779})^{0.4856883}] [10.95109542 L_b^{0.4196368})^{0.5061819}] = C \\ R &= 7.3223621 [(16.213463)^{0.4856883} L_a^{(0.2908779)(0.4856883)}] [(10.95109542)^{0.5061819} L_b^{(0.4196368)(0.5061819)}] = C \\ R &= 7.3223621 (3.8692119 L_a^{0.14127599}) (3.3585715 L_b^{0.2124126}) = C \\ R &= 95.154277 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{0.2124126} = C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} \\ &= 95.154277 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{0.2124126} - (2.82365645 L_a + 3.53662818 L_b) \end{aligned}$$

Penyelesaian:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} \\ &= 95.154277 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{0.21241255} - (2.82365645 L_a + 3.53662818 L_b) \end{aligned}$$

3. Cara Mendapatkan Bentuk Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit): Fungsi TR dan TC untuk 2 Inputs

Diketahui:

$$TR = TC: \quad TR: \quad R = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$$

$$TR: \quad R = 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b = 875.531579 = C$$

$$TP: \quad Q_a = 16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791}$$

$$Q_b = 10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682}$$

$$P: \quad P_{L_a} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 L_a = 2.82365645$$

$$P_{L_b} = 7.0732563 - 0.063141 L_b = 3.53662815$$

$$TC: \quad C = L_a P_{L_a} + L_b P_{L_b} = 459.597508$$

$$= 2.82365645 L_a + 3.53662818 L_b = 459.597508$$

$$TP: \quad Q = 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948} = 107.787361$$

Mencari Nilai Input La dan Lb dengan Mengubah Bentuk Fungsi: Total Revenue (cara substitusi):

$$R = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} = C$$

$$R = 7.3223621 [(16.213463 L_a^{0.2908779})^{0.4856883}] [10.95109542 L_b^{0.4196368}]^{0.5061819} = C$$

$$R = 7.3223621 [(16.213463)^{0.4856883} L_a^{(0.2908779)(0.4856883)}] [(10.95109542)^{0.5061819} L_b^{(0.4196368)(0.5061819)}] = C$$

$$R = 7.3223621 (3.8692119 L_a^{0.14127599})(3.3585715 L_b^{0.2124126}) = C$$

$$R = 95.154277 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{0.2124126} = C$$

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

$$= 95.154277 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{0.2124126} - (2.82365645 L_a + 3.53662818 L_b)$$

$$d\pi/dQ_a = d/dQ_a (\pi) = (0.14127599)(95.154277) L_a^{0.14127599-1} L_b^{0.2124126} - 2.82365645 = 0$$

$$d\pi/dQ_b = d/dQ_b (\pi) = (0.21241255)(95.154277) L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{0.21241255-1} - 3.53662818 = 0$$

$$13.4430147 L_a^{-0.85872401} L_b^{0.2124126} = 2.82365645$$

$$20.2119632 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{-0.78758745} = 3.53662818$$

$$13.4430147 L_a^{-0.85872401} L_b^{0.2124126} = 2.82365645 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 3.53662818 \\ 2.82365645 \end{array} \right|$$

$$20.2119632 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{-0.78758745} = 3.53662818$$

$$47.542945 L_a^{-0.85872401} L_b^{0.2124126} = 9.986223$$

$$57.071640 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{-0.78758745} = 9.986223$$

$$47.542945 L_a^{-0.85872401} L_b^{0.2124126} = 9.986223$$

$$\underline{57.071640 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{-0.78758745} = 9.986223} \quad -$$

$$47.542945 L_a^{-0.85872401} L_b^{0.2124126} - [57.071640 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{-0.78758745}] = 0$$

$$47.542945 L_a^{-0.85872401} L_b^{0.2124126} = [57.071640 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{-0.78758745}]$$

$$47.542945 L_b^{0.2124126} / L_a^{0.85872401} = 57.071640 L_a^{0.14127599} / L_b^{0.78758745}$$

$$47.542945 L_b^{0.2124126} L_b^{0.78758745} = 57.071640 L_a^{0.14127599} L_a^{0.85872401}$$

$$47.542945 L_b = 57.071640 L_a$$

$$L_b = 57.071640 / 47.542945 L_a$$

$$= 1.2004229 L_a$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TC:} \quad C &= 2.82365645 L_a + 3.53662818 L_b = 459.597508 \\
 &= 2.82365645 L_a + 3.53662818 (1.2004229 L_a) = 459.597508 \\
 &= 2.82365645 L_a + 4.2454495 L_a = 459.597508 \\
 &7.06910595 L_a = 459.597508
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_a &= 459.597508/7.06910595 \\
 &= 65.0149412
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_b &= 1.2004229 L_a \\
 &= 1.2004229 (65.0149412) \\
 &= 78.0454243
 \end{aligned}$$

Bukti:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TR:} \quad R &= 95.154277 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{0.21241255} \\
 &= 95.154277 [(65.0149412)^{0.14127599}] [(78.0454243)^{0.21241255}] \\
 &= 433.033895
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TC:} \quad C &= 2.82365645 L_a + 3.53662818 L_b \\
 &= 2.82365645 (65.0149412) + 3.53662818 (78.0454243) \\
 &= 459.597505
 \end{aligned}$$

Isocost:	$ \begin{aligned} C &= Q_{La} P_{La} + Q_{Lb} P_{Lb} \\ &= 2.82365645 Q_{La} + 3.53662818 Q_{Lb} \\ &= 2.82365645 (92.6123012) + 3.53662818 (56.011595) \\ &= 459.597508 \end{aligned} $
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TC:	$ \begin{aligned} C &= Q_{La} P_{La} + Q_{Lb} P_{Lb} \\ &= 2.82365645 L_a + 3.53662818 L_b \\ &= 2.82365645 (65.0149412) + 3.53662818 (78.0454243) \\ &= 459.597505 \end{aligned} $
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$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TP:} \quad Q_a &= 16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791} = 60.5251971 = 54.6061079 \\
 Q_b &= 10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682} = 59.3061022 = 68.1641857 + \\
 &119.8313 \qquad \qquad \qquad 122.77029
 \end{aligned}$$

Total Produksi:	$ \begin{aligned} Q &= Q_a + Q_b \\ &= (16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682}) \\ &= (16.213462 (92.6123012)^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 (56.011595)^{0.41963682}) \\ &= 60.5251971 + 59.3061022 \\ &= 119.831299 \end{aligned} $
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Total Produksi:	$ \begin{aligned} Q &= Q_a + Q_b \\ &= (16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682}) \\ &= (16.213462 (65.0149412)^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 (78.0454243)^{0.41963682}) \\ &= 54.6061079 + 68.1641857 \\ &= 122.77029 \end{aligned} $
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$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TR:} \quad R &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} \\
 &= 7.3223621 (54.6061079)^{0.4856883} (68.1641857)^{0.5061819} \\
 &= 433.03393
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Isocost: TC:} \quad C &= Q_{La} P_{La} + Q_{Lb} P_{Lb} \\
 &= 2.82365645 Q_{La} + 3.53662818 Q_{Lb} \\
 &= 2.82365645 (92.6123012) + 3.53662818 (56.011595) \\
 &= 459.597508
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total Produksi:} \quad Q &= Q_a + Q_b \\
 &= (16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682}) \\
 &= (16.213462 (92.6123012)^{0.2908779}) + (10.951096 (56.011595)^{0.41963682}) \\
 &= 60.5251971 + 59.3061022 \\
 &= 119.831299
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= 3.9787352 (92.6123012)^{0.3952417} (56.011595)^{0.374948} \\
 &= 107.787357
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= 3.9787352 (65.0149412)^{0.3952417} (78.0454243)^{0.374948} \\
 &= 106.134196
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_a &= 16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791} \\
 &= 16.213462 (92.6123012)^{0.2908779} \\
 &= 60.5251971
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_b &= 10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682} \\
 &= 10.951096 (56.011595)^{0.41963682} \\
 &= 59.3061022
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TR:} \quad R &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b = 875.531579 \\
 R &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b \\
 &= 3.664215746 (117.0020775) + 3.407884183 (131.1108888) \\
 &= 875.5315789
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TC:} \quad C &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} \\
 &= 7.3223621 [(117.0020775)^{0.4856883} ((131.1108888)^{0.5061819})] \\
 &= 873.09004
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} = C \\
 &= 7.3223621 [(16.213463 L_a^{0.2908779})^{0.4856883}] [10.95109542 L_b^{0.4196368})^{0.5061819}] = C \\
 &= 7.3223621 [(16.213463)^{0.4856883} L_a^{(0.2908779)(0.4856883)}] [(10.95109542)^{0.5061819} L_b^{(0.4196368)(0.5061819)}] = C \\
 &= 7.3223621 (3.8692119 L_a^{0.14127599}) (3.3585715 L_b^{0.2124126}) = C \\
 &= 95.154277 L_a^{0.14127599} L_b^{0.2124126} \\
 &= 433.033895
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{TC: } C &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b \\
&= 3.664215746 [(16.213463 L_a^{0.2908779})] + 3.407884183 [10.95109542 L_b^{0.4196368}] \\
&= 3.664215746 [(16.213463 L_a^{0.2908779})] + 3.407884183 [10.95109542 L_b^{0.4196368}] \\
&= 59.4096264 L_a^{0.2908779} + 37.320065 L_b^{0.4196368} \\
&= 59.4096264 (65.0149412)^{0.2908779} + 37.320065 (78.0454243)^{0.4196368} \\
&= 59.4096264 * ((65.0149412)^{0.2908779}) + 37.320065 * ((78.0454243)^{0.4196368}) \\
&= 432.38419
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{TR: } R &= 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} \\
&= 7.3223621 (54.6061079)^{0.4856883} (68.1641857)^{0.5061819} \\
&= 433.03393
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{TC: } C &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b \\
&= 3.664215746 (54.6061079) + 3.407884183 (68.1641857) \\
&= 432.38421
\end{aligned}$$

Penemuan bentuk Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang

4.4.4. Hasil Pembentukan Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang

Bentuk Fungsi Profit dengan Biaya Produksi (Gabungan): **Asumsi, TR ≠ TC**

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi &= \text{TR} - \text{TC} \\
&= R(Q) - C(Q) \\
&= [R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n] - C(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n) \\
&= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2) + \dots + R_n(Q_n)] - C[Q_1(L_1), Q_2(L_2), \dots, Q_n(L_n)] \\
&= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2) + \dots + R_n(Q_n)] - C[Q\{AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha} \dots L_n^{1-[\alpha + (1-\alpha)]}\}] \\
&\quad \text{dimana: } Q = AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha} \dots L_n^{1-[\alpha + (1-\alpha)]} \quad (\dots \text{Fungsi Hasil Estimasi}) \\
&= [R_1(Q_1) + R_2(Q_2) + \dots + R_n(Q_n)] - [a + bQ], \quad Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_n
\end{aligned}$$

dimana: π = Profit (Keuntungan)

TR = Total Revenue (Penerimaan Penjualan)

TC = Total Cost (Pembiayaan Produksi)

P = Market Price (Harga Pasar), D: $P = f(Q)$

$P(Q)$ = Demand Function, D: $P = f(Q)$, dimana: $\partial P / \partial Q < 0$

$C(Q)$ = Cost Function, TC: $C = f(Q)$ $\partial C / \partial Q > 0$

$P(Q_1)$ = Short-Run Demand Function, D: $P_1 = a_0 - a_1 Q_1$

$P(Q_2)$ = Short-Run Demand Function, D: $P_2 = b_0 - b_1 Q_2$

$P(Q_n)$ = Short-Run Demand Function, D: $P_n = c_0 - c_1 Q_n$

Short-Run Cost Function:

$C(Q)$, TC: $C = a + bQ$, dimana: $Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_n$

Long-Run Production Function:

$Q(L)$, TP: $Q = AL^\alpha$

$Q(L_1)$, TP₁: $Q_1 = \delta L_1^\alpha$

$Q(L_2)$, TP₂: $Q_2 = \varepsilon L_2^\beta$

4.4.4.1. Dengan menggunakan Q sebagai Fungsi Produksi Jangka Pendek

$$TP: Q = 14.4581121 + 0.75744142 L - 0.0027224 L^2 + 7.698E-05 L^3 \quad R = 7.3223621Q_a^{0.4856883}Q_b^{0.5061819}$$

$$TP: Q = 20.3333333 + 0.24365079 L + 0.01535714 L^2 - 0.000139 L^3 \quad Q = 3.9787352 La^{0.3952417} Lb^{0.374948}$$

Tabel 5.6. TOTAL KEUNTUNGAN DAN PENGGUNAAN INPUTS DALAM PROSES PRODUKSI:
FUNGSI KEUNTUNGAN DUA KOMMODITAS (Fungsi Keuntungan Gabungan)

Nomor	Quantitas	Quantitas	Total Cost	Total Cost	Produk- tivities	Produk- Tivities	Total Cost	Total Cost	total Produksi	Total Revenue	Total Biaya Produksi	Total Keun- Tungan
	TP = AP.L TP = Q TP = f (L) Q _a X = Q _a	TP = AP.L TP = Q TP = f (L) Q _a Y = Q _b	TC = AC.Q TC = C TC = f (Q)	TC = AC.Q TC = C TC = f (Q)	O/I P = AC C(Q)/Q(L)	O/I P = AC C(Q)/Q(L)	TC _a P.Q _L	TC _b P.Q _L	Q	TR	TC =TC _a +TC _b	Π = TR-TC
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6] =[4]/[2]	[7] =[5]/[3]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12] =[8]+[9]	[13] =[11]-[12]
1	20.33	14.46	119.50	118.13	5.88	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.25	0.00	122.25
2	24.17	21.84	137.03	140.56	5.67	6.44	56.70	64.37	23.44	163.81	121.07	42.74
3	30.24	29.13	151.40	152.05	5.01	5.22	100.14	104.38	39.97	211.34	204.52	6.82
4	37.71	36.81	167.88	163.47	4.45	4.44	133.55	133.23	54.63	264.84	266.78	-1.94
5	45.75	45.33	186.34	192.52	4.07	4.25	162.91	169.89	68.18	323.24	332.80	-9.56
6	53.53	55.15	203.99	213.19	3.81	3.87	190.53	193.29	80.96	385.26	383.82	1.44
7	60.21	66.73	220.24	204.94	3.66	3.07	219.46	184.27	93.17	449.23	403.73	45.51
8	64.96	80.54	236.98	236.11	3.65	2.93	255.36	205.20	104.91	512.67	460.56	52.11
9	66.94	97.04	244.69	247.05	3.66	2.55	292.42	203.66	116.27	571.66	496.08	75.58
Total	403.86	447.03	1668.05	1668.01	39.85	40.93	1411.06	1258.29	581.53	3004.30	2669.35	334.95
Rata-rata	44.87	49.67	185.34	185.33	4.43	4.55	156.78	139.81	64.61	333.81	296.59	37.22

Sumber: Diolah oleh penulis dari tabel 1 s/d 10.

4.4.4.2. Dengan menggunakan Q sebagai Fungsi Produksi Jangka Panjang

TP: $Q = 10.951095 L^{0.419636}$ D: $P_{Lb} = 7.0732563 - 0.063141 L$ $R = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819}$

TP: $Q = 16.213463 L^{0.2908779}$ D: $P_{La} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 L$ $Q = 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948}$

Tabel 5.7. TOTAL KEUNTUNGAN DAN PENGGUNAAN INPUTS DALAM PROSES PRODUKSI:
FUNGSI KEUNTUNGAN DUA KOMMODITAS (Fungsi Keuntungan Gabungan)

Nomor	Quantitas Q_d $X = Q_a$	Quantitas Q_d $Y = Q_b$	Input L_a I	Input L_b I	Produktivitas O/I $P = AC$ $C_a(Q_a)/Q_a$	Produktivitas O/I $P = AC$ $C_b(Q_b)/Q_b$	Total Biaya Produksi TC_a	Total Biaya Produksi TC_b	Total Produksi Q	Total Revenue TR	Total Biaya Produksi TC $=TC_a+TC_b$	Total Keuntungan $\Pi=TR-TC$
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]
1	20	14.50	0.00	0.00	5.88	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.45	0.00	121.45
2	25	23.02	9.67	9.49	5.67	6.44	56.70	64.37	22.68	171.02	121.07	49.95
3	30	27.84	20.16	20.93	5.01	5.22	100.14	104.38	40.79	205.75	204.52	1.22
4	37	33.02	30.58	33.45	4.45	4.44	133.55	133.23	57.33	248.34	266.78	-18.44
5	46	48.51	39.79	37.38	4.07	4.25	162.91	169.89	66.32	335.40	332.80	2.60
6	54	62.64	49.57	44.02	3.81	3.87	190.53	193.29	76.92	412.66	383.82	28.84
7	60	56.59	60.21	70.76	3.66	3.07	219.46	184.27	99.25	412.54	403.73	8.81
8	65	83.78	69.96	67.30	3.65	2.93	255.36	205.20	103.35	523.14	460.56	62.58
9	67	97.15	79.93	79.91	3.66	2.55	292.42	203.66	116.19	572.22	496.08	76.14
Total	404.00	447.03	359.86	363.23	39.85	40.93	1411.06	1258.29	582.82	3002.52	2669.35	333.17
Rata-rata	44.89	49.67	39.98	40.36	4.43	4.55	156.78	139.81	64.76	333.61	296.59	37.02

Sumber: Diolah oleh penulis dari tabel 1 s/d 10.

HASIL PERHITUNGAN KOMPUTER

Ln TR = f (Ln Q_a , Ln Q_b)		C = f (Q_{La} , Q_{Lb}) (...indentitas)		C = f (Q), dimana: $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$	
Regression Output:		Regression Output:		Regression Output:	
Constant	1.9909	Constant	-2E-13	Constant	26.04
Std Err of Y Est	0.0064	Std Err of Y Est	4E-13	Std Err of Y Est	25.528
R Squared	0.9999	R Squared	1	R Squared	0.9788
No. of Observations	9	No. of Observations	9	No. of Observations	9
Degrees of Freedom	6	Degrees of Freedom	6	Degrees of Freedom	7
X Coefficient(s)	0.4857 0.5062	X Coefficient(s)	2.8237 3.5366	X Coefficient(s)	4.1779
Std Err of Coef.	0.0289 0.0202	Std Err of Coef.	4E-14 3E-14	Std Err of Coef.	0.2324
T-test (DF = 6)	16.82 25.027	T-test (DF = 6)	8E+13 1E+14	T-test (DF = 7)	17.979

HASIL PERHITUNGAN KOMPUTER

$$\ln TR = f(\ln Q_a, \ln Q_b)$$

Regression Output:

Constant	1.9909343	
Std Err of Y Est	0.0064485	
R Squared	0.9998892	
No. of Observations	9	
Degrees of Freedom	6	
X Coefficient(s)	0.4856883	0.5061819
Std Err of Coef.	0.0288756	0.0202256
T-test (DF = 6)	16.8200472	25.0267832

$$C = f(Q_{La}, Q_{Lb}) \quad (\dots \text{indentitas})$$

Regression Output:

Constant	-2.003E-13	
Std Err of Y Est	4.4369E-13	
R Squared	1	
No. of Observations	9	
Degrees of Freedom	6	
X Coefficient(s)	2.82365645	3.53662818
Std Err of Coef.	3.5556E-14	3.4841E-14
T-test (DF = 6)	7.9413E+13	1.0151E+14

$$C = f(Q), \quad \text{dimana: } Q = Q_a + Q_b$$

Regression Output:

Constant	26.0404401	
Std Err of Y Est	25.5277228	
R Squared	0.97880451	
No. of Observations	9	
Degrees of Freedom	7	
X Coefficient(s)	4.17791677	0.50618194
Std Err of Coef.	0.2323724	0.02022561
T-test (DF = 7)	17.9794021	25.0267832

$$\begin{aligned}
Q(L_3), TP_3: & Q_3 = \phi L_3^\gamma \\
Q(L_1, L_2), & TP: Q = AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha} \\
Q(L_1, L_2, L_3), & TP: Q = AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha} L_3^{1-\alpha + (1-\alpha)} \\
Q(L_1, L_2, L_3, \dots, L_n), & TP: Q = AL_1^\alpha L_2^{1-\alpha} L_3^{1-\alpha + (1-\alpha)} \dots L_n^{1-\alpha + (1-\alpha) + \{1-\alpha + (1-\alpha)\}} \\
C(Q_1, Q_2) = & \text{Long-Run Production Cost Function TC: } C = f(Q_1, Q_2) \\
C(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n) = & \text{Long-Run Production Cost Function TC: } C = f(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n)
\end{aligned}$$

4.4.4.3. Hasil Perhitungan Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang

Contoh Soal:

$$\begin{aligned}
TR: & TRa = (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a) Q_a = 7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2 \\
& TRb = (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b) Q_b = 6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$TC: C = 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q, \text{ dimana: } Q = Q_a + Q_b$$

Penyelesaian:

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a) Q_a + (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b) Q_b - [26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q] \\
& = 7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2 - [26.040440 + 4.17791676 (Q_a + Q_b)] \\
& = 7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2 - [26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q_a + 4.17791676 Q_b] \\
& = 7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2 - 26.040440 - 4.17791676 Q_a - 4.17791676 Q_b \\
& = 3.15051473 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 2.63785159 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2 - 26.040440
\end{aligned}$$

$$FOC: \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial Q_a} = \frac{\partial}{\partial Q_a} (\pi) = 3.15051473 - 2 \cdot (0.0366556 Q_a) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial Q_b} = \frac{\partial}{\partial Q_b} (\pi) = 2.63785159 - 2 \cdot (0.0228057 Q_b) = 0$$

$$= 3.15051473 - 0.0733112 Q_a = 0$$

$$= 2.63785159 - 0.0456114 Q_b = 0$$

$$3.15051473 = 0.0733112 Q_a$$

$$2.63785159 = 0.0456114 Q_b$$

$$Q_a = 3.15051473 / 0.0733112$$

$$Q_b = 2.63785159 / 0.0456114$$

$$Q_a = 42.974535$$

$$Q_b = 57.833164$$

$$SOC: \frac{\partial^2 \pi}{\partial Q_a^2} = -0.0733112 < 0 \quad (\dots \text{Maximum})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \pi}{\partial Q_b^2} = -0.0456114 < 0 \quad (\dots \text{Maximum})$$

Jika $\pi = f(Q_a, Q_b)$ fungsi mempunyai nilai extreem pada Q_a dan Q_b menjadi :

Maximum jika $Z_{Q_a Q_a} < 0$ $Z_{Q_b Q_b} < 0$

Minimum jika $Z_{Q_a Q_a} > 0$ $Z_{Q_b Q_b} > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_{\max} &= 3.15051473 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 2.63785159 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2 - 26.040440 \\
 &= (3.15051473)(42.974535) - (0.0366556)(42.974535)^2 \\
 &\quad + (2.63785159)(57.833164) - (0.0228057)(57.833164)^2 - 26.040440 \\
 &= 117.933165
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{TR: } R = 7.3223621 Q_a^{0.4856883} Q_b^{0.5061819} = \text{TC}$$

$$\text{TP: } Q_a = 16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791}$$

$$Q_b = 10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682}$$

$$\text{P: } P_{L_a} = 5.6473129 - 0.030489 L_a = 2.82365645$$

$$P_{L_b} = 7.0732563 - 0.063141 L_b = 3.53662815$$

$$\text{TC: } C = L_a P_{L_a} + L_b P_{L_b} = 459.597508$$

$$= 2.82365645 L_a + 3.53662818 L_b = 459.597508$$

$$\text{TP: } Q = 3.9787352 L_a^{0.3952417} L_b^{0.374948} = 107.787361$$

$$\text{TR: } \text{TR}_a = (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a)Q_a = 7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2, \text{ Pa} = 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a$$

$$\text{TR}_b = (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b)Q_b = 6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2, \text{ Pb} = 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b$$

$$\text{TC: } C = 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q, \text{ dimana: } Q = Q_a + Q_b$$

$$\pi = \text{TR} - \text{TC}$$

$$= 7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2 - [26.040440 + 4.17791676 (Q_a + Q_b)]$$

$$= 7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2 - 26.040440 - 4.17791676 Q_a - 4.17791676 Q_b$$

$$= 3.15051473 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2 + 2.63785159 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2 - 26.040440$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{P: } P_a &= 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a \\
 &= 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 (42.974535) \\
 &= 5.7531741
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_b &= 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b \\
 &= 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 (57.833164) \\
 &= 5.4968426
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TR: } \text{TR}_a &= 7.32843149 Q_a - 0.0366556 Q_a^2 \\
 &= 7.32843149 (42.974535) - 0.0366556 (42.974535)^2 \\
 &= 247.23998
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TR}_b &= 6.81576835 Q_b - 0.0228057 Q_b^2 \\
 &= 6.81576835 (57.833164) - 0.0228057 (57.833164)^2 \\
 &= 317.8998
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MR: } \text{MR}_a &= 7.32843149 - 0.0733112 Q_a \\
 &= 7.32843149 - 0.0733112 (42.974535) \\
 &= 4.1779168
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MR}_b &= 6.81576835 - 0.0456114 Q_b \\
 &= 6.81576835 - 0.0456114 (57.833164) \\
 &= 4.1779168
 \end{aligned}$$

$$MR = MR_a + MR_b = (4.1779168) + (4.1779168) = 8.3558336$$

$$TC: C = 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (Q_a + Q_b)$$

$$TC: C = 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q_a + 4.17791676 Q_b$$

$$MC: MC_a = 4.17791676$$

$$MC_b = 4.17791676$$

$$MC = MC_a + MC_b = (4.17791676) + (4.17791676) = 8.3558336$$

$$MR = MC = 8.3558336$$

$$AR = AR_a + AR_b = P_a + P_b$$

$$= (7.32843149 - 0.0366556 Q_a) + (6.81576835 - 0.0228057 Q_b)$$

$$= 7.32843149 - 0.0366556 (42.974535) + 6.81576835 - 0.0228057 (57.833164)$$

$$= 5.7531741 + 5.4968426$$

$$= 11.250017$$

$$AR = TR_a/Q_a + TR_b/Q_b = AR_a + AR_b = P_a + P_b$$

$$= 247.23998/42.974535 + 317.8998/57.833164$$

$$= 5.7531741 + 5.4968426$$

$$= 11.250017$$

Perbandingan Biaya Produksi:

$$\begin{aligned} TC: C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\ &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (42.974535 + 57.833164) \\ &= \boxed{26.040440 + 4.17791676 (119)} \\ &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (106) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TC: C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\ &= 447.20662 \\ &= \boxed{523.21253} \\ &= 468.89962 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan Profit:

$\pi = TR - TC:$	875-447.2	$\boxed{875.531578-523.21253}$	875-468.8
Hasil:	427.8	352.31904	406.2
Hasil/9:	427.8/9	352.31904/9	406.2/9
Profit:	47.533333	39.14656	45.133333

Bandingkan dengan : $\pi = 39.11$ (...Lihat Tabel 2.1 dan Tabel 2.2)

$$\begin{aligned} TR: TR_a &= P_a Q_a \\ &= (5.7531741)(42.974535) \\ &= 247.23998 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TR_b &= P_b Q_b \\ &= (5.4968426)(57.833164) \\ &= 317.8998 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TR &= TR_a + TR_b \\ TR &= 247.239983 + 317.899797 \\ TR &= 565.13978 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TC: C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\ TC: C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (Q_a + Q_b) \\ TC: C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (42.974535 + 57.833164) \\ TC: C &= 447.20662 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TC: C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\ &= 447.20662 \\ &= 523.21253 \\ &= 468.89962 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan Profit:	427.8	352.31904	406.2
	47.533333	39.14656	45.133333
	Bandingkan dengan : $\pi = 39.11$ (... Tabel 2.1 dan 2.2)		

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

$$\pi = 565.13978 - 447.20662 \quad \text{dimana: } Q_a = 42.974535$$

$$\pi = 117.93316 \quad Q_b = 57.833164$$

Isocost:

$$\begin{aligned} C &= P_a Q_a + P_b Q_b \\ &= 3.664215746 Q_a + 3.407884183 Q_b \\ &= 3.664215746 (99.9633274) + 3.407884183 (149.431246) \\ &= 875.531578 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TC: C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\ &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (119.831299) \\ &= 526.68563 \end{aligned}$$

Isocost:

$$\begin{aligned} C &= Q_{La} P_{La} + Q_{Lb} P_{Lb} \\ &= 2.82365645 Q_{La} + 3.53662818 Q_{Lb} \\ &= 2.82365645 (92.6123012) + 3.53662818 (56.011595) \\ &= 459.597508 \end{aligned}$$

Total Produksi:

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= Q_a + Q_b \\ &= (16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791}) + (10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682}) \\ &= (16.213462 (92.6123012)^{0.2908779}) + (10.951096 (56.011595)^{0.41963682}) \\ &= 119.831299 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TP: } Q_a &= 16.213462 L_a^{0.29087791} = 60.5251971 = 54.6061079 \\ Q_b &= 10.951096 L_b^{0.41963682} = 59.3061022 = 68.1641857 + \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad 119.8313 \qquad \qquad \qquad 122.77029 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{TR} = \text{TR}_a + \text{TR}_b$$

$$\text{TR} = 247.239983 + 317.899797$$

$$\text{TR} = 565.13978$$

Perbandingan Biaya Produksi:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TC: } C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\ &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (42.974535 + 57.833164) \\ &= \boxed{26.040440 + 4.17791676 (122.77029)} \\ &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (106) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TC: } C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\ &= 447.20662 \\ &= \boxed{538.96449} \\ &= 468.89962 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan Profit:

$\pi = \text{TR} - \text{TC}:$	875-447.2	$\boxed{875.531578-538.96449}$	875-468.8
Hasil:	427.8	336.56709	406.2
Hasil/9:	427.8/9	336.56709/9	406.2/9
Profit:	47.533333	37.396343	45.133333

Bandingkan dengan : $\pi = 37.2$ (...Lihat Tabel 5.6 dan atau Yabel 5.7)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TC: } C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\ \text{TC: } C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (Q_a + Q_b) \\ \text{TC: } C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 (42.974535+57.833164) \\ \text{TC: } C &= 447.20662 \\ \text{TC: } C &= 26.040440 + 4.17791676 Q \\ &= 447.20662 \\ &= 538.96449 \\ &= 468.89962 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan:	427.8	336.56709	406.2
	47.533333	37.396343	45.133333
	Bandingkan dengan : $\pi = 37.2$ (...Lihat Tabel 5.6)		

$$\pi = \text{TR} - \text{TC}$$

$$\pi = 565.13978 - 447.20662 \qquad \text{dimana: } Q_a = 42.974535$$

$$\pi = 117.93316 \qquad \qquad \qquad Q_b = 57.833164$$

***** *The End* (07 February 2013)*****

Berbagai Upaya Penerbitan 3 Buku Teks:

1. DALAM NEGERI:

- 1.1 STMT Trisakti (.....Tidak Ditanggapi sama sekali)
- 1.2 UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA (.....ditanggapi, tapi keberatan **Mencetaknya**)
- 1.3 DIKTI (.....Disumbangkan sebagai Buku Teks Milik DIKTI, tapi **Tidak Diterima**)

2. LUAR NEGERI

Melalui Surat Via: The United States of America Ambassador for Indonesia
Jl. Merdeka Selatan
Jakarta (EducationUSA – AMINEF)

2.1 North Western Univ USA

2.2 UMSL USA

Dengan berbagai bukti sebagai Berikut:

1. DALAM NEGERI:

1. Mohon Cek Ulang oleh UI 240908
2. Mohon Arahan DIRJEN 180609
3. Mohon Izin Bertemu DIRJEN 151009
4. Audiensi ke Ruang DIRJEN 011209
5. Pengaduan DIKTI ke Presiden RI
6. Surat dari Wamendiknas 300910

2. LUAR NEGERI:

1. Sending Several Letter to USA
2. To Mr David Austen Smith northwestern
3. To Mr Leon N Moses-Smith Northwestern
4. Letter 3 To Mr Robert L Sorensen UMSL 23 March 2014
5. Letter 3 To Mr Donald C Sweeney UMSL 23 March 2014
6. Letter 4 To Mr David Austen Smith northwestern 23 March 2014
7. Letter 4 To Mr Leon N Moses northwestern 23 March 2014

Secara Detail sebagai berikut:

DALAM NEGERI:

Ad 1. Mohon Cek Ulang oleh UI 240908

Jakarta, 24 September 2008

Prihal: Pengiriman *3 buah buku Teks* bersolusi baru
dibidang Ekonomi Manajerial (berbagai versi)

Kepada Yth:
Bapak Rektor
Univ.Indonesia

Kepada Yth:
Bapak Dekan FE-UI
di-
Jakarta

Dengan Hormat:

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

N a m a : AMRIZAL
Tempat/Tanggal Lahir : Muara Labuh, 12 Juli 1962
Jenis Kelamin : Laki-laki
A g a m a : I s l a m
Pendidikan/Selesai : FE-UNAND / 8 Agustus 1992
Program Studi/ Jurusan : Studi Pembangunan / IESP

Pekerjaan : Sebagai Dosen PTS 1993/94 s/d Sekarang
Jenjang Kepangkatan Akademis : SK Koptis Wil III **Lektor Madya** Sept 1999

A l a m a t : Gang Palem I RT-002/05 No.11
Kel. Harapan Mulya-Medan Satria
Bekasi

Telp (Hp) 0813-87676298 (Simpati)
0816-1608144 (Mentari)
088114990026 (Smart)

Email: amrizal_ina@Yahoo.com

Sesungguhnya dengan segala keredhahan hati saya, pertama-tama Izinkanlah saya mengirimkan/melampirkan *3 buah buku Teks* kepada **Civitas Akademika Universitas Indonesia** dengan berbagai judul (...dijelaskan pada halaman berikutnya).

Lebih daripada itu, saya memohon maaf yang sedalam-dalamnya kiranya tata cara saya membuat surat kepada bapak tidak menurut yang semestinya alias lain daripada yang lainnya secara resmi yang bapak temui selama ini.

DESKREPSI SINGKAT MENGENAI LATAR BELAKANG PENYUSUNAN SATU SET BUKU TEKS

Ada empat buah buku (1 buah dalam bentuk Karya Tulis dan 3 buah Buku Teks) dalam bidang *“Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)”* yang diselesaikan dalam waktu yang hampir bersamaan,. Secara berurut buku-buku tersebut dari yang pertama adalah:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Karya Tulis | 1. PENGEMBANGAN TEORI PERILAKU KONSUMEN PRODUSEN KE ALAM PRAKTEK MANAJERIAL
(Nominasi Karya IPTEK Habibie Award 2005) |
| Buku Teks | 2. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi |
| | 3. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi |
| | 4. EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi |

Serupa tapi tidak sama, itulah moto dari keempat buku yang telah ditulis dalam bidang *“Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)”* yang sengaja disajikan untuk berbagai jenjang pendidikan atau tingkatan pengguna buku-buku ini. Serupa, karena dibuat dari teori yang sama dan berbeda, karena disusun dalam versi yang berlainan.

Dimulai dari buku keempat, yaitu buku teks dengan judul **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi**, disusun berdasarkan pada pengalaman penulis memberikan kuliah Ekonomi Manajerial pada STMT-TRISAKTI semenjak tahun 1993 hingga sekarang, dimana diperoleh kesan-kesan secara pribadi yang ingin menerapkan konsep-konsep *“Ilmu Ekonomi (atau Manajemen) Transportasi”* dari berbagai bidangnya (Transportasi: Darat, Laut dan Udara) kedalam bidang *“Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni”* menjadi sebuah buku keempat dengan judul diatas. Penyusunan buku keempat dilatarbelakangi oleh sebuah buku teks (yaitu buku ketiga) yang telah selesai terlebih dahulu dengan judul **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi**.

Buku ketiga, secara khusus sengaja disusun dengan menggunakan fungsi-fungsi Matematis Non-Estimete dengan tujuan agar lebih mempermudah pemahaman konsep-konsep *“Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni”* dengan hasil perhitungan berupa *“bilangan bulat”*. Yang menjadi latar belakang selesainya buku ketiga sebagaimana judul diatas adalah buku kedua, yaitu buku teks dengan judul **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi**. Buku kedua disusun dengan menggunakan Fungsi-fungsi

Statistik Hasil Estimasi, dimana fungsi-fungsi yang digunakan dalam perhitungan maupun analisa harus diestimasi atau diregresi terlebih dahulu dengan Hasil perhitungan yang terjadi berupa “pecahan” (*bukan bilangan bulat*). Buku kedua sengaja disusun untuk kalangan pengguna yang lebih mahir yang sangat menguasai teori dan pemahaman konsep-konsep “*Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni*” serta mempunyai kemampuan menggunakan alat hitung dan analisis Matematika dan Statistika yang handal. Adapun Buku kedua, yaitu buku teks sebagaimana judul diatas merupakan “*Wujud Peralihan dari Karya Tulis menjadi Buku Teks*” dari sebuah Karya Tulis yang berjudul: **PENGEMBANGAN TEORI PERILAKU KONSUMEN PRODUSEN KE ALAM PRAKTEK MANAJERIAL (Nominasi Karya IPTEK Habibie Award 2005).**

Khususnya buku pertama, yaitu Karya Tulis dengan judul **Pengembangan Teori Perilaku Konsumen-Produsen Ke Alam Praktek Manajerial** dilatarbelakangi oleh sebuah Lokakarya pengembangan “*Materi Ilmu Ekonomi*” yang diadakan pada bulan april dan Mei 1978 pada FE-UGM (terkutip dalam sebuah buku “Pengantar Ekonomika” yang disusun/diprakarsai oleh **Prof. Ace Partadiredja, MSc, Ph.D**) dengan pesertanya berbagai fakultas ekonomi di seluruh Indonesia, bahkan mengikut sertakan beberapa tamu dari Rockefeller Foundation, University of The Philippines dan Kasetsart University Thailand, telah menyimpulkan pendapat mengenai apa dan sampai tahap manakah seyogyanya materi pengajaran teori ekonomi (Ekonomi Mikro/Ekonomi Manajerial) itu diberikan, baik untuk pengantar, pertengahan maupun lanjutan, telah didefinisikan spesifikasi, pembatasan-pembatasan dan ruang lingkup bidang ilmu ekonomi secara terfokus atas didapatkan bermacam corak pengajar-pengajar berbagai universitas yang telah mengenalkan ilmu ekonomi kepada mahasiswa secara berbeda-beda.

**Belajar dari kesalahan, berfikir dari corak dan ragam,
berasumsi dari kebingungan dan berbuat kearah batasan
yang wajar“penyetaraan ilmu dan alam fikiran”**

Bermula dari ketidakpuasan penulis tentang materi yang diterima semasa kuliah dulu terasa sangat minim sekali apabila dibandingkan dengan materi atau ruang lingkup bahasan yang seharusnya disajikan. Sebagaimana layaknya sebuah buku teks atau untuk menjadi sebuah buku teks dibidang “*Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni*” haruslah memenuhi “**Tiga Unsur Utama Ruang Lingkup Pembahasan**”, yaitu: *Perilaku Konsumen* (consumer's behaviour), *Perilaku Produsen* (producer's behaviour) dan *Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar* (market equilibrium's behaviour). Tiga unsur utama ruang lingkup bahasan materi pembahasan sebagaimana dimaksudkan diatas merupakan *ruang lingkup bahasan* yang disajikan dan “*bukanlah merupakan sesuatu yang baru*”. Hampir semua buku dibidang “*Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni*” selalu ada membahas konsep teori yang dimaksud atau paling tidak pernah disinggung: Pertama, *Tentang Teori Perilaku Konsumen Dua Barang yang menyangkut Slutsky's theorem* atau “*Indifference Curve Approach*” dengan persamaan: $TE = SE + IE$ (atau *Hicks Decomposition*) yang antara lain berhubungan dengan fungsi permintaan. Kedua, *Tentang Teori Perilaku Produsen*

“Penggunaan Dua Inputs Faktor” mengenai Isoquant Production's theorem atau “Isoquant Production Curve Approach” dengan persamaan: $TO = SE + OE$ yang antara lain berhubungan dengan fungsi penawaran dan Ketiga, *Tentang Bentuk Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang dengan Biaya Produksi (Gabungan)*.

Penulis mencermati dengan asumsi bahwa ada beberapa bagian tertentu dari ketiga unsur utama diatas *masih tersembunyi* jarang disentuh atau kurang mendapat perhatian para ahli ekonomi selama ini. Penulis merasa terpanggil untuk mengetahui lebih jauh dan ingin melakukan “*Penyempurnaan dan menggali unsur-unsur yang tersembunyi tersebut*”. Semula penulis menggarapnya dengan sistem coba-coba tanpa ditunjang oleh buku-buku yang mencontohkan ke arah itu. Penulis bagaikan berjalan tanpa arah...*memikirkan sesuatu yang tidak pernah dibuat orang dan penulis membuatnya*. Disadari atau tidak akan keterbatasan pengetahuan yang penulis miliki mungkin pula telah ikut memperberat “*penyetaraan fikiran ke alam pemikiran pencetus ilmu tersebut*” Hari demi hari, bulan demi bulan pun berlangsung dan berganti dengan tahun, sehingga awal tahun 2004 impian penulis mulai terwujud,...dilanjutkan terus *hanya bermodal keras hati dan kepingin mengetahui segala sesuatu yang baru*.

Beberapa bagian tertentu dari tiga unsur utama yang jarang disentuh atau kurang mendapat perhatian para ahli ekonomi tersebut adalah: Pertama, *Tentang Teori Perilaku Konsumen Dua Barang adalah upaya membuktikan segitiga konsumsi pada kurva yang dimaksudkan oleh Slutsky's theorem atau “Indifference Curve Approach” dengan persamaan: $TE = SE + IE$ (atau Hicks Decomposition) yang berhubungan dengan fungsi permintaan*. Kedua, *Tentang Teori Perilaku Produsen “Penggunaan Dua Inputs Faktor” adalah upaya membuktikan segitiga produksi pada kurva yang dimaksudkan Isoquant Production's theorem atau “Isoquant Production Curve Approach” dengan persamaan: $TO = SE + OE$ yang berhubungan dengan fungsi penawaran dan Ketiga, *Tentang Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang dengan Biaya Produksi (Gabungan) adalah: upaya membuktikan asal usul Perumusan Teori Dari dua Unsur utama Yang Membangun Bentuk Fungsi Profit dengan Biaya Produksi Gabungan*.*

Ibaratakan jalan yang bersimpang dua. Sebenarnya hanya ada dua arah yang akan terjadi dari tiga bagian tertentu yang menjadi pusat perhatian. Dengan menerapkan konsep sederhana dua aktivitas pelaku ekonomi, seperti perilaku konsumen dengan perilaku produsen menghasilkan dua arah berlainan yang dapat dikaji lebih lanjut. Arah pertama adalah kajian tentang *Harga Keseimbangan* dan arah kedua adalah kajian tentang *Keseimbangan Pasar*.

Bagi para pengikut kaum Klasik, mengenai Harga Keseimbangan telah banyak dilakukan. Pertama, tentang keseimbangan dua fungsi linier (atau non-linier) sederhana antara fungsi permintaan dengan fungsi penawaran, yang penulis sebut sebagai “*Harga Keseimbangan Biasa*”. Kriteria Harga Keseimbangan semacam ini sudah merupakan suatu kelumrahan dan hampir setiap buku teks yang beredar sudah memperhitungkan semuanya. Kedua, tentang keseimbangan dua fungsi linier (atau non-linier) berganda antara kedua fungsi permintaan dan fungsi penawaran yang terpengaruh oleh masing-masing variabel independennya, yang penulis sebut sebagai “*Harga Keseimbangan*”

Substitusi". Kriteria Harga Keseimbangan semacam ini agak jarang dibicarakan pada buku teks yang beredar, lebih sering digunakan oleh para peneliti. dan Ketiga, *tentang Harga Keseimbangan yang berasal dari aktivitas konsumen dalam mengkonsumsi dua barang "Indifference Curve Approach" dan yang berasal dari aktivitas produsen yang menggunakan dua macam inputs dalam proses produksi "Isoquant Production Curve Approach"*, yang penulis sebut sebagai "*Harga Keseimbangan Pasar*". Kriteria Harga Keseimbangan semacam ini belum pernah tampil pada berbagai buku teks yang telah beredar bahkan pada kajian seorang peneliti.

Pusat perhatian yang sangat menonjol kajian tentang *Harga Keseimbangan* adalah untuk *membuktikan kedua segitiga konsumsi dan produksi pada kurva* sebagaimana yang dimaksudkan oleh Slutsky's theorem: $TE = SE + IE$ (atau Hicks Decomposition) dan Isoquant Production's theorem: $TO = SE + IE$. Kedua, Tebentuknya Harga Keseimbangan, yang penulis sebut sebagai "*Harga Keseimbangan Pasar*" dari dua unsur utama Perilaku Konsumen dengan Perilaku Produsen.

Kedua segitiga konsumsi dan peoduksi tersebut dapat *dianalisisan/diperhitungkan kedalam wujud kurva secara sempurna*, melalui "*Penyempurnaan teori dan Kemantapan Perhitungan secara matematis berbagai kriteria Lagrange Multiplier Function*". Pembuktian kedua segitiga "Indifference Curve Approach dan Isoquant Production Curve Approach" yang sudah lama diteorikan tersebut merupakan "*Penampilan baru*" didalam bidang "*Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)*" oleh karena melanjutkan konsep teori para ahli Klasik yang dianggap "*Terbengkalai alias tidak terselesaikan*" selama ini. Bagi penulis mulai dari "*penyempurnaan konsep teori, tahap-tahap yang harus dilalui, pembuktian perhitungan hingga sampai kepada pembuatan kurva dengan terbentuknya kedua segitiga konsumsi dan produksi tersebut*", merupakan sebagai "**Solusi Baru**" atau berupa "*Tindakan Penyempurnaan Teori Yang Bersifat Baru*". Tentang terdapatnya semacam solusi baru pada yang penulis garap ini disusun kedalam sebuah **Karya Tulis** yang berjudul: **PENGEMBANGAN TEORI PERILAKU KONSUMEN PRODUSEN KE ALAM PRAKTEK MANAJERIAL (Nominasi Karya IPTEK Habibie Award 2005).**

Sedangkan yang menjadi pusat perhatian yang sangat menonjol kajian tentang *Keseimbangan Pasar* adalah wujud persiteruan antara Perilaku Konsumen dengan Perilaku Produsen melalui "Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi" yang membangun *Bentuk Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) untuk kasus One Commodity dan Two Commodity* jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang hingga sampai kepada terciptanya *Bentuk Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang dengan Biaya Produksi (Gabungan)*.

Fenomena dalam penggunaan fungsi empirik pada buku teks ini melibatkan ketiga unsur utama materi bahasan dibidang "*Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)*" dan semua bab terdahulu yang *telah terselesaikan hingga* sampai pada kajian atau inti pembahasan bab terakhir tentang "*Keuntungan Dan Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar*". *Tahap pertama* kajian buku teks ini dibuat bermula dari "*Pembentukan beberapa fungsi hasil estimasi untuk fungsi jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang untuk kasus One Commodity (satu produk atau satu input)*" yang berjumlah sekitar 19 buah, dan langsung diperhitungkan secara matematis untuk membangun kurva-kurva mikroekonomi sesuai kebutuhan bab. *Tahap kedua*, **membentuk** beberapa hasil estimasi untuk fungsi jangka panjang untuk kasus **Two Commodity** (dua produk atau

dua inputs) yang diperhitungkan secara matematis dengan penggunaan **Lagrange Multiplier Function** dan *Tahap Ketiga*, melakukan “Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi” untuk membangun bentuk fungsi keuntungan (profit) untuk kasus **One Commodity** dan **Two Commodity** jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang. Khususnya *Tentang Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang dengan Biaya Produksi (Gabungan)* adalah: **upaya membuktikan asal usul Perumusan Teori Dari dua Unsur utama Yang Membangun Bentuk Fungsi Profit dengan Biaya Produksi Gabungan**. Tentang perumusan teori dari dua unsur utama yang membangun bentuk fungsi profit dengan biaya produksi gabungan tersebut penulis kedalam sebuah buku teks dengan judul:

Buku Teks 1. **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL**
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi
Dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi

Versi lain buku teks yang dapat ditulis setelah menyelesaikan sebuah Karya Tulis dan sebuah buku teks sebagaimana masing-masing judul diatas adalah:

2. **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL**
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi
Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi
3. **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI**
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam
Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi

Segala sesuatu yang merupakan *semacam keunggulan* penyusunan buku teks adalah dalam hal *penyempurnaan teori hingga sampai ditemukan semacam konsep-konsep atau berupa solusi baru* pada penulisan buku pertama atau Karya Tulis sebagaimana judul diatas, secara spontan juga telah diterapkan didalam ketiga buah buku teks ini, yaitu dalam bentuk fungsi gabungan antara lain:

- Tentang Landasan Teori Konsumen “**Indifference Curve Approach**” dan kaitannya dengan fungsi permintaan, yaitu ada dua pendekatan: **Pertama**, teori permintaan menurut *Marshall* (Marshallian demand theory) dari *Samuelson* dan **Kedua**, fungsi permintaan menurut marshall sendiri yang disebut dengan fungsi permintaan yang *dikonpensir* (compensated demand function), masing-masing diperoleh dengan *memaksimalkan utilitas* dan dari analisa *minimisasi anggaran belanja* melalui penggunaan “Lagrange Multiplier Function”, yaitu: **Memaksimalkan Utilitas dengan kendala Anggaran belanja konsumsi** atau **Meminimumkan Anggaran belanja konsumsi dengan kendala fungsi Utilitas**.
- Tentang Landasan Teori Produsen “**Isoquant Production Approach**” disusun/bahkan identik dengan cara yang dilakukan pada “Indifference Curve Approach” untuk tujuan yang berbeda, masing-masing diperoleh dengan *memaksimalkan Produksi* dan dengan *menimisasi Biaya Produksi* melalui penggunaan “Lagrange Multiplier Function”, yaitu: **Memaksimalkan Produksi dengan kendala**

Anggaran Biaya Produksi atau ***Meminimumkan Anggaran Biaya Produksi dengan kendala fungsi Produksi.***

- ***Tentang landasan teori dan Bentuk Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang dengan Biaya Produksi (Gabungan)*** diperoleh dari tiga bagian besar pengelompokan, antara lain: I. MODEL TRANSFORMASI terbagi kedalam wujud ***Bentuk Fungsi Hasil Estimasi*** dan ***Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi***, II. ***HASIL ESTIMASI BEBERAPA FUNGSI: Hasil Estimasi Jangka Pendek "One Commodity" dan Hasil Estimasi Jangka Panjang "Two Commodity"*** III. ***HASIL PERHITUNGAN "Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi"*** yang disajikan dalam bentuk:: 1. ***Perilaku Konsumen "Indifference Curve Approach"***, 2. ***Perilaku Produsen "Isoquant Production Approach"***, 3. ***Total Revenue*** dan 4. ***Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar "Profit"*** masing-masing untuk: Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal dan Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun.

Sedangkan yang merupakan ***kekurang sempurnaan*** penulisan ketiga buku teks tersebut diatas adalah ***"tidak semua konsep-konsep atau teori-teori"*** seperti yang terdapat pada kebanyakan Buku-buku teks/paket ILMU EKONOMI MIKRO hingga EKONOMI MANAJERIAL sempat penulis disajikan. Dalam buku ini ***Analisa/Perhitungan Keuntungan (Profit)*** hanya terbatas sampai pada sebuah Struktur Pasar saja. Demikian juga halnya yang menyangkut dengan Buku teks ***Ekonomi Manajerial Transportasi belumlah merupakan Ekonomi Manajerial Transportasi sesungguhnya***, oleh karena semua fungsi-fungsi yang membangun kurva adalah fungsi-fungsi matematis yang ***Non-Estimate***. Walaupun demikian adanya, ***"Tiga Unsur Utama Ruang Lingkup Pembahasan"*** yang harus disajikan dibidang ***"Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni"*** juga disajikan dalam buku teks ***Ekonomi Manajerial Transportasi***. Nama lain daripada ***Ekonomi Manajerial Transportasi*** sebagaimana judul diatas dapat juga disebut sebagai ***Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial Terapan***, yaitu semacam ***"Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni"*** yang diperkaya oleh masuknya Aspek-aspek ***Transportasi: Darat, Laut dan Udara*** dengan berbagai aplikasinya, dan merupakan semacam ***warna baru sebuah buku teks yang sangat langka beredar dipasaran dan mungkin pula akan merupakan buku teks perdana yang belum pernah beredar dipasaran selama ini.***

Mengingat akan materi bahasan yang disajikan didalam buku teks ini ***"sangat rumit sekali"***, terutama mengenai penggunaan ***"Fungsi-fungsi Hasil Estimasi, perhitungan matematis penggunaan "Lagrange Multiplier Function" untuk pembuatan kurva sesuai kebutuhan bab yang memerlukan dan disertai pula oleh adanya Solusi baru garapan penulis dalam hal pembuktian kedua segitiga konsumsi dan produksi pada kurva serta pembuktian asal usul Perumusan Teori Dari dua Unsur utama Yang Membangun Bentuk Fungsi Profit,*** sehingga sulit bagi penulis menentukan ***"Siapa sebenarnya sasaran utama pembaca buku-buku teks ini"***, dan Mahasiswa dengan jenjang pendidikan apa yang secara khusus akan memelukannya..

Tujuan terakhir Agar segala sesuatunya tidak menjadi mustahil, ***perlu atau tidaknya*** buku teks ini ***dilakukan cek ulang atau "ditinjau kembali segenap isi dan***

bahasannya”, semuanya diserahkan kepada **UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA** sebagai Perguruan Tinggi Negeri kepercayaan penulis yang sekaligus sebagai alamat terakhir *ketiga versi buku teks Ekonomi Manajerial* ini dengan melibatkan berbagai ahli-ahli terkait pada Lembaga Penelitian **Univ. Indonesia (LP-UI)** dan atau **LPEM** sejenisnya guna menentukan benar atau salahnya *Solusi Baru* yang penulis temukan tersebut. Konsekwensinya, penulis menerima dengan lapang dada apabila dikemudian hari *Solusi Baru* yang penulis temukan tersebut *ternyata salah* setelah dilakukan cek ulang atau “*tinjauan kembali segenap isi dan bahasannya*”, mohon untuk dikembalikan lagi kepada penulis. Namun sebaliknya, penulis menyarankan apabila dikemudian hari *Solusi Baru* yang penulis temukan tersebut *ternyata benar* setelah dilakukan cek ulang atau “*tinjauan kembali segenap isi dan bahasannya*”, agar digunakan oleh berbagai kalangan ilmiah oleh karena akan dapat memberikan kontribusi pada “*Pengembangan Pendidikan dan Pengetahuan*” pada umumnya.

Yang menjadi harapan penulis mengirimkan ketiga buah buku teks dengan berbagai judul diatas adalah: Pertama, Mohon kepada berbagai pihak **UI** menentukan jenjang pendidikan apa yang layak memakai masing-masing ketiga buku teks tersebut. Kedua, Mohon kepada berbagai pihak **UI** menentukan buku teks mana yang sudah boleh terbit dan yang harus diproses terlebih dahulu pada Lembaga Penelitian. Ketiga, terhadap buku-buku teks yang sudah layak terbit, Mohon kepada berbagai pihak **UI** untuk diterbitkan oleh (atas) logo **Universitas Indonesia** pada salah satu penerbit terkenal yang ada di Jakarta atau diterbitkan pada badan penerbit tertentu sesuai menurut kehendak **Civitas Akademika UI**.

Akhirnya, pada kesempatan ini izinkanlah penulis mengaturkan ucapan terima kasih kepada semua pihak pada **Civitas Akademika Universitas Indonesia** yang akan penulis sibukkan sehubungan kehadiran tiga buah buku teks ini dan penulis juga memohon maaf dari lubuk hati yang dalam atas kekilafan dan kejanggalan yang mungkin terjadi terutama sekali dalam tutur kata penulis yang tidak pada tempatnya.

Jakarta, September 21, 2008

Direvisi/Dikaji Ulang a/n LP3ET, Sept 2021

Penulis,



(AMRIZAL)

2. Kutipan Kembali Kata Pengantar 3 *buah buku Teks*

KATA PENGANTAR

Buku Teks, Judul: EKONOMI MANAJERIAL
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi
Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi

Puji dan Syukur penulis ucapkan kehadiran Allah SWT atas segala Rahmat dan Nikmat yang diberikan-Nya, sehingga buku teks **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi** ini dapat terselesaikan. Sesuai dengan judulnya, bahwa buku teks ini disusun dengan menggunakan fungsi-fungsi Matematis Non-Estimasi dengan hasil perhitungan berupa "*bilangan bulat*". Tujuannya adalah agar pengguna buku teks ini akan dapat lebih mudah memahami konsep-konsep murni "*Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)*" dan mampu menelusuri perhitungan secara Matematis yang terkait dengan fungsi-fungsi Non-Estimasi tersebut dengan tepat dan dalam waktu yang lebih singkat, hingga sampai pada pembuatan kurva-kurva akan dapat dibuat secara akurat.

Adapun ruang lingkup atau materi pembahasan buku teks ini, sebagaimana halnya sebuah buku teks lain yang sudah banyak beredar harus meliputi tiga unsur utama, yaitu: Perilaku Konsumen (satu sampai dua barang), Perilaku Produsen (satu sampai dua Inputs) dan Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar (satu sampai tiga produk). Dari seluruh ruang lingkup yang disajikan tersebut, maka yang merupakan *keunggulan utama* dari buku teks ini adalah *mampu membuktikan* kedua *segitiga* pada persamaan yang dimaksudkan oleh Slutsky's theorem: $TE = SE + IE$ (atau Hicks Decomposition) yang berhubungan dengan fungsi permintaan dan *segitiga* yang dimaksudkan pada Isoquant Production's theorem: dengan persamaan $TO = SE + IE$ antara lain ternyata berhubungan dengan fungsi penawaran, masing-masing untuk kedua segitiga tersebut dapat *dianalisis/diperhitungkan kedalam wujud kurva secara sempurna*, melalui "*Penyempurnaan teori dan Kemantapan Perhitungan secara matematis berbagai kriteria Lagrange Multiplier Function*". Pembuktian kedua segitiga "Indifference Curve Approach dan Isoquant Production Curve Approach" yang sudah lama diteorikan tersebut, untuk masa sekarang dalam buku teks ini merupakan "*Penampilan baru*" didalam wadah "*Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni*"

Penyempurnaan teori hingga sampai ditemukan semacam konsep-konsep atau berupa solusi baru telah diterapkan didalam penyusunan buku teks ini, yaitu didapatkan dari melakukan penggabungan dua fungsi menjadi semacam bentuk fungsi gabungan yang menyangkut:

- (1) Tentang Landasan Teori Konsumen "**Indifference Curve Approach**" dan kaitannya dengan fungsi permintaan, yaitu ada dua pendekatan: **Pertama**, teori permintaan menurut **Marshall** (Marshallian demand theory) dari **Samuelson** dan **Kedua**, fungsi

permintaan menurut marshall sendiri yang disebut dengan fungsi permintaan yang *dikonpensir* (compensated demand function), masing-masing diperoleh dengan *memaksimalkan utilitas* dan dari analisa *minimisasi anggaran belanja* melalui penggunaan “Lagrange Multiplier Function”, yaitu: **Memaksimalkan Utilitas dengan kendala Anggaran belanja konsumsi** atau **Meminimumkan Anggaran belanja konsumsi dengan kendala fungsi Utilitas**.

- (2) Tentang Landasan Teori Produsen “**Isoquant Production Approach**” disusun/bahkan identik dengan cara yang dilakukan pada “Indifference Curve Approach” untuk tujuan yang berbeda, masing-masing diperoleh dengan *memaksimalkan Produksi* dan dengan *menimisasi Biaya Produksi* melalui penggunaan “Lagrange Multiplier Function”, yaitu: **Memaksimalkan Produksi dengan kendala Anggaran Biaya Produksi** atau **Meminimumkan Anggaran Biaya Produksi dengan kendala fungsi Produksi**.
- (3) *Tentang landasan teori dan Bentuk Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang dengan Biaya Produksi (Gabungan)*, melakukan “Interaksi Antar Fungsi matematis Non- Estimasi” yang membangun bentuk fungsi keuntungan (profit) **untuk kasus One Commodity** dan **Two Commodity** jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang.

Buku teks ini disusun dan ditujukan untuk berbagai kalangan perguruan tinggi yang secara khusus memang mempelajari Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial atau yang mempelajari Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro sampai pada tahap Lanjutan. Penulis berharap agar kehadiran buku teks ini dapat berguna terutama sekali oleh Mahasiswa/i untuk mengatasi atau menutupi kelangkaan buku teks yang tersedia, dan dapatlah kiranya akan memberikan kontribusi pada “*Pengembangan Pendidikan dan Pengetahuan*” pada umumnya.

Buku teks “**Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)**” pada tampilan perdana ini dapat digunakan terutama adalah semua S₁ FE/STIE (Jurusan Manajemen/Akuntansi)/FTI (Jurusan Manajemen Industri)/SEKOLAH TINGGI yang berbau Manajemen seperti STIM, STMT bahkan S₁ FE/STIE (Jurusan IESP) yang tidak mempelajari **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL**, akan tetapi banyak mempelajari **ILMU EKONOMI MIKRO** pada berbagai tingkatan (dalam bentuk Pengantar, Teori & Lanjutan). Tidak tertutup pula kemungkinan digunakan oleh mahasiswa pada jenjang pendidikan yang lebih tinggi S₂ dan S₃ yang mempunyai konsentrasi dalam bidang Ekonomi dan Manajemen atau sejenisnya **guna melengkapi kembali kekurang sempurnaan yang kiranya terjadi ketika mengikuti Program Sarjana dimasa lalu**. Anjuran seperti ini diutamakan terhadap yang mempunyai latar belakang S₁-nya bukan dari FE/STIE. Selain daripada itu, dapat pula dipergunakan oleh berbagai kalangan ilmiah, baik para pengambil keputusan, Akademisi dan lain sebagainya yang kiranya memerlukan pendekatan ilmiah sebagaimana yang disajikan dalam buku teks ini.

Dalam kesempatan ini penulis mengucapkan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah ikut disibukkan dengan terwujudnya **buku teks EKONOMI MANAJERIAL**

Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi ini, terutama kepada:

1. Bapak **Rektor Universitas Indonesia**
2. Bapak Dekan Fakultas Ekonomi **Universitas Indonesia**
3. Bapak Direktur Program Pascasarjana **Universitas Indonesia**
4. Bapak ketua **LP-UI dan atau LPEM Universitas Indonesia**
5. Semua **Dosen-dosen, para Mahasiswa, Karyawan dan Civitas Akademika Universitas Indonesia** lainnya yang tidak dapat penulis sebutkan satu persatu dalam kesempatan ini.

Tiga unsur utama ruang lingkup pembahasan yang disajikan pada buku teks ini diperinci menjadi 5 bab, yaitu: (I) Pendahuluan, (II) Harga Keseimbangan, (III) Utilitas Dan Perilaku Konsumen, (IV) Produksi Dan Perilaku Produsen dan (V) Keuntungan Dan Keseimbangan Pasar. Untuk lebih lengkapnya ruang lingkup pembahasan pada setiap bab buku teks ini dilengkapi dengan contoh soal dalam bentuk soal jawab dan dalam bentuk lainnya pada bagian akhir setiap bab buku teks ini disajikan pula Soal-soal latihan tanpa jawaban dan jawaban daripada Soal-soal latihan tersebut dapat ditemukan kemudian (dalam sajian lengkap) *secara khusus* diluar buku teks ini.

Akhirnya penulis menyatakan "*Bahwa segenap kekeliruan, kesalahan dan ketidakwajaran dari segi materi yang disajikan didalam buku teks ini sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab penulis sendiri*". Penulis juga menyadari Isi dari buku teks ini mungkin masih jauh dari kesempurnaan, oleh karena itu pula segala kritik dan saran yang sifatnya membangun diterima dengan senang hati demi penyempurnaan selanjutnya. Sebelum dan sesudahnya penulis ucapkan terima kasih.

Bekasi, November 2007
Direvisi/Dikaji Ulang a/n LP3ET, Sept 2021
Penulis,



(AMRIZAL)

KATA PENGANTAR

Buku Teks, Judul **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL**
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi
Dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi

Sebagaimana layaknya sebuah buku teks dibidang "*Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)*" yang sudah banyak beredar haruslah meliputi materi pembahasan tiga unsur utama, yaitu: Perilaku Konsumen, Perilaku Produsen dan Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar. Penyusunan buku teks **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi** mempunyai latar belakang yang sangat unik sekali. Unsur-unsur bahasan buku teks ini "*bukanlah merupakan sesuatu yang baru*". Hanya saja ada beberapa bahagian dari tiga unsur utama tersebut yang jarang disentuh atau kurang mendapat perhatian para ahli ekonomi selama ini.

Hampir semua buku dibidang "*Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)*" selalu ada membahas konsep teori yang dimaksud atau paling tidak pernah disinggung: Pertama, *Tentang Teori Perilaku Konsumen Dua Barang yang menyangkut Slutsky's theorem atau "Indifference Curve Approach" dengan persamaan: $TE = SE + IE$ (atau Hicks Decomposition) yang antara lain berhubungan dengan fungsi permintaan.* Kedua, *Tentang Teori Perilaku Produsen "Penggunaan Dua Inputs Faktor" mengenai Isoquant Production's theorem atau "Isoquant Production Curve Approach" dengan persamaan: $TO = SE + OE$ yang antara lain berhubungan dengan fungsi penawaran dan* Ketiga, *Tentang Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang dengan Biaya Produksi (Gabungan).*

Beberapa bagian tertentu dari tiga unsur utama yang jarang disentuh atau kurang mendapat perhatian para ahli ekonomi tersebut adalah: Pertama, *Tentang Teori Perilaku Konsumen Dua Barang adalah upaya membuktikan segitiga konsumsi pada kurva yang dimaksudkan oleh Slutsky's theorem atau "Indifference Curve Approach" dengan persamaan: $TE = SE + IE$ (atau Hicks Decomposition) yang berhubungan dengan fungsi permintaan.* Kedua, *Tentang Teori Perilaku Produsen "Penggunaan Dua Inputs Faktor" adalah upaya membuktikan segitiga produksi pada kurva yang dimaksudkan Isoquant Production's theorem atau "Isoquant Production Curve Approach" dengan persamaan: $TO = SE + OE$ yang berhubungan dengan fungsi penawaran dan* Ketiga, *Tentang Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang dengan Biaya Produksi (Gabungan) adalah: upaya membuktikan asal usul Perumusan Teori Dari dua Unsur utama Yang Membangun Bentuk Fungsi Profit dengan Biaya Produksi Gabungan.*

Baik konsep teori perilaku konsumen maupun konsep teori perilaku produsen masing-masing membentuk segitiga yang hampir serupa untuk tujuan berbeda. Kedua segitiga konsumsi dan produksi tersebut dapat *dianalisisan/diperhitungkan kedalam wujud kurva secara sempurna, melalui "Penyempurnaan teori dan Kemantapan Perhitungan secara matematis berbagai kriteria Lagrange Multiplier Function"*. Pembuktian kedua segitiga "Indifference Curve Approach dan Isoquant Production Curve Approach" yang sudah lama diteorikan tersebut, untuk masa sekarang dalam buku teks ini merupakan "*Penampilan baru*" didalam bidang "*Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu*

Ekonomi Manajerial)” oleh karena penulis melanjutkan konsep teori para ahli Klasik yang penulis anggap “**Terbengkalai alias tidak terselesaikan**” tersebut. Dengan kata lain penulis melakukan semacam “**Pengembangan atau Penyempurnaan Teori Perilaku Konsumen-Produsen**” yang tidak terselesaikan tersebut. Bagi penulis mulai dari “*penyempurnaan konsep teori, tahap-tahap yang harus dilalui, pembuktian perhitungan hingga sampai kepada pembuatan kurva dengan terbentuknya kedua segitiga konsumsi dan produksi tersebut*”, merupakan sebagai “**Solusi Baru**” atau berupa “*Tindakan Penyempurnaan Teori Yang Bersifat Baru*”. Tentang terdapatnya semacam solusi baru pada buku teks yang penulis garap ini pernah penulis pertanyakan pada badan ilmiah guna mencari kebenaran melalui sebuah **Karya Tulis** yang berjudul: **PENGEMBANGAN TEORI PERILAKU KONSUMEN PRODUSEN KE ALAM PRAKTEK MANAJERIAL (Nominasi Karya IPTEK Habibie Award 2005)**.

Pembahasan utama Karya Tulis yang dimaksud adalah mengenai **Harga Keseimbangan**. Bagi para pengikut kaum Klasik, mengenai Harga Keseimbangan telah banyak dilakukan, Pertama, tentang keseimbangan dua fungsi linier (atau non-linier) sederhana antara fungsi permintaan dengan fungsi penawaran, yang penulis sebut sebagai “*Harga Keseimbangan Biasa*”. Kriteria Harga Keseimbangan semacam ini sudah merupakan suatu kelumrahan dan hampir setiap buku teks yang beredar sudah memperhitungkan semuanya. Kedua, tentang keseimbangan dua fungsi linier (atau non-linier) berganda antara kedua fungsi permintaan dan fungsi penawaran yang terpengaruh oleh masing-masing variabel independennya, yang penulis sebut sebagai “*Harga Keseimbangan Substitusi*”. Kriteria Harga Keseimbangan semacam ini agak jarang dibicarakan pada buku teks yang beredar, lebih sering digunakan oleh para peneliti. dan Ketiga, *tentang Harga Keseimbangan yang berasal dari aktivitas konsumen dalam mengkonsumsi dua barang “Indifference Curve Approach” dan yang berasal dari aktivitas produsen yang menggunakan dua macam inputs dalam proses produksi “Isoquant Production Curve Approach”*, yang penulis sebut sebagai “*Harga Keseimbangan Pasar*”. Kriteria Harga Keseimbangan semacam ini belum pernah tampil pada berbagai buku teks yang telah beredar bahkan pada kajian seorang peneliti, dan konsekwensi semacam ini merupakan “*Penampilan Perdannya*” yang akan diletakkan pada bab II pada buku teks ini.

Yang merupakan **keunggulan utama** pembahasan Karya Tulis dengan judul diatas adalah, Pertama: ***mampu membuktikan kedua segitiga konsumsi dan produksi pada kurva*** sebagaimana yang dimaksudkan oleh Slutsky's theorem: $TE = SE + IE$ (atau Hicks Decomposition) dan Isoquant Production's theorem: $TO = SE + IE$. Kedua, Terbentuknya Harga Keseimbangan, yang penulis sebut sebagai “*Harga Keseimbangan Pasar*” dari dua unsur utama Perilaku Konsumen dengan Perilaku Produsen. Sedangkan yang akan merupakan “*Penampilan baru*” pembahasan buku teks sebagaimana judul diatas adalah ***upaya membuktikan asal usul Perumusan Teori Dari dua Unsur utama Yang Membangun Bentuk Fungsi Profit dengan Biaya Produksi Gabungan*** yang akan diletakkan pada bab V. Pembuktiannya akan dapat dilakukan dengan dimasukan bagian ketiga unsur utama materi bahasan dibidang “*Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)*”, yaitu tentang Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar. Dengan demikian, bahwa buku teks dengan judul diatas, merupakan “*Wujud Peralihan dari Karya Tulis menjadi*

Buku Teks” hanya dengan menambah bagian ketiga (terakhir) Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar hingga melengkapi perwajahan sebuah buku teks.

Fenomena dalam penggunaan fungsi empirik pada bahagian akhir buku teks ini melibatkan ketiga unsur utama **materi bahasan** dibidang **“Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)”** dan semua bab **terdahulu yang telah terselesaikan** hingga sampai pada kajian atau inti pembahasan bab terakhir tentang **“Keuntungan Dan Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar”**. **Tahap pertama** kajian buku teks ini dibuat bermula dari **“Pembentukan beberapa fungsi hasil estimasi untuk fungsi jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang untuk kasus One Commodity (satu produk atau satu input)”** yang berjumlah sekitar 19 buah, dan langsung diperhitungkan secara matematis untuk membangun kurva-kurva mikroekonomi sesuai kebutuhan bab. **Tahap kedua, membentuk** beberapa hasil estimasi untuk fungsi jangka panjang untuk kasus **Two Commodity** (dua produk atau dua inputs) yang diperhitungkan secara matematis dengan penggunaan **Lagrange Multiplier Function** dan **Tahap Ketiga**, melakukan **“Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi”** untuk membangun bentuk fungsi keuntungan (profit) untuk kasus **One Commodity** dan **Two Commodity** jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang. Kesemua tahap-tahap tersebut telah diringkas sedemikian rupa kedalam tiga bagian besar pengelompokan, antara lain: I. MODEL TRANSFORMASI terbagi kedalam wujud **Bentuk Fungsi Hasil Estimasi** dan **Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi**, II. **HASIL ESTIMASI BEBERAPA FUNGSI: Hasil Estimasi Jangka Pendek “One Commodity” dan Hasil Estimasi Jangka Panjang “Two Commodity”** III. **HASIL PERHITUNGAN “Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi”** yang disajikan dalam bentuk:: 1. Perilaku Konsumen **“Indifference Curve Approach”**, 2. **Perilaku Produsen “Isoquant Production Approach”**, 3. Total Revenue dan 4. Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar **“Profit”** masing-masing untuk: Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal dan Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun.

Buku teks ini disusun untuk umum yang dapat dipergunakan oleh semua kalangan ilmiah, baik Mahasiswa, para pengambil keputusan, Akademisi dan lain sebagainya yang kiranya memerlukan pendekatan ilmiah sebagaimana yang disajikan dalam buku teks ini. Kegunaan bagi mahasiswa ditujukan secara umum adalah bagi mereka yang memang mempelajari Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial atau yang mempelajari Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro sampai pada tahap Lanjutan. Mengingat akan materi bahasan yang disajikan didalam buku teks ini **“sangat rumit sekali”**, terutama mengenai penggunaan **“Fungsi-fungsi Hasil Estimasi, perhitungan matematis penggunaan “Lagrange Multiplier Fuction”** untuk pembuatan kurva sesuai kebutuhan bab yang memerlukannya dan disertai pula oleh adanya **Solusi baru garapan penulis** dalam hal pembuktian **kedua segitiga konsumsi dan produksi pada kurva dan pembuktian asal usul Perumusan Teori Dari dua Unsur utama Yang Membangun Bentuk Fungsi Profit**, sehingga sulit bagi penulis menentukan **“Siapa sebenarnya Sasaran Utama Pembaca Buku Teks Ini”**, dan **Mahasiswa dengan jenjang pendidikan apa yang secara khusus akan memelukannya**.

Agar segala sesuatunya tidak menjadi mustahil, maka sebelum digunakan buku teks ini untuk jenjang pendidikan yang khusus akan memerlukan buku teks ini, perlu kiranya **“ditinjau kembali segenap isi dan bahasannya”** terlebih dahulu. Untuk tujuan

demikian penulis persembahkan kepada sebuah Perguruan Tinggi Negeri kepercayaan penulis, yaitu **UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA** untuk dapat kiranya melakukan cek ulang buku teks ini dengan melibatkan berbagai ahli-ahli terkait pada Lembaga Penelitian Universitas Indonesia (LP-UI) atau sejenisnya guna menentukan benar atau salahnya *Solusi Baru* yang penulis temukan tersebut. Konsekwensinya, penulis menerima dengan lapang dada apabila dikemudian hari *Solusi Baru* yang penulis temukan tersebut **ternyata salah** setelah dilakukan cek ulang atau "tinjauan kembali segenap isi dan bahasannya", mohon untuk dikembalikan lagi kepada penulis. Namun sebaliknya, penulis menyarankan apabila dikemudian hari *Solusi Baru* yang penulis temukan tersebut **ternyata benar** setelah dilakukan cek ulang atau "tinjauan kembali segenap isi dan bahasannya", agar digunakan oleh berbagai kalangan ilmiah oleh karena akan dapat memberikan kontribusi pada "Pengembangan Pendidikan dan Pengetahuan" pada umumnya. Dan untuk itu pulalah, dalam kesempatan ini penulis mengucapkan terima kasih dan memohon maaf dari lubuk hati yang dalam kepada semua pihak yang akan penulis sibukkan dengan terwujudnya buku teks dengan judul: **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi**, terutama kepada Yang terhormat:

1. Bapak **Rektor Universitas Indonesia**
2. Bapak Dekan Fakultas Ekonomi **Universitas Indonesia**
3. Bapak Direktur Program Pascasarjana **Universitas Indonesia**
4. Bapak ketua **LP-UI dan atau LPEM Universitas Indonesia**
5. Semua **Dosen-dosen**, para **Mahasiswa, Karyawan** dan **Civitas Akademika Universitas Indonesia** lainnya yang tidak dapat penulis sebutkan satu persatu dalam kesempatan ini.

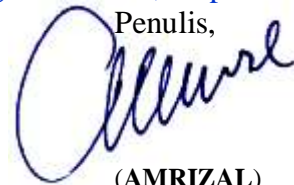
Untuk lebih lengkapnya ruang lingkup pembahasan pada setiap bab buku teks dengan judul yang dimaksudkan diatas dibuat contoh soal dalam bentuk soal-jawab dan dalam bentuk lainnya pada bagian akhir setiap bab buku teks ini dilengkapi pula dengan **Soal-soal latihan** dalam dua macam: Pertama, **Soal-soal Latihan: SEBUAH "PENDEKATAN KE BENTUK STUDI KASUS"** hanya pada bab II dan Kedua, **Soal-soal Latihan: "NON-STUDI KASUS"** disusun sebagai **Soal-soal latihan tanpa jawaban** dan jawaban daripada Soal-soal latihan tersebut dapat ditemukan dikemudian hari (dalam sajian lengkap) secara khusus diluar buku teks ini.

Akhirnya penulis berharap, buku teks ini mempunyai manfaat bagi kita semua. Penulis juga menyadari Isi dari buku teks ini mungkin masih jauh dari sempurna. Oleh karena itu pula segala kritik dan saran atas kekurangan-kekurangan tersebut sangat penulis harapkan untuk perbaikan selanjutnya. Sebelum dan sesudahnya penulis ucapkan terima kasih.

Bekasi, Agustus 2006

Direvisi/Dikaji Ulang a/n LP3ET, Sept 2021

Penulis,



(AMRIZAL)

KATA PENGANTAR

Buku Teks, Judul **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI**
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam
Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi

Puji dan Syukur penulis ucapkan kehadirat Allah SWT atas segala Rahmat dan Nikmat yang diberikan-Nya, sehingga Buku teks dengan judul **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi** dapat terselesaikan. Sebagaimana yang diungkapkan pada "*Deskripsi Singkat Latar Belakang Penyusunan Satu Set Buku Teks*", bahwa penyusunan buku teks ini sudah menelan rentang waktu yang sangat lama sekali dan dipersiapkan secara matang dengan tujuan: (1) Agar mampu mengkaitkan "*Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni*" dengan *Ilmu Ekonomi (Manajemen) Transportasi* yang selama ini masih terpisah secara sendiri-sendiri. (2) Akan mampu menjangkau sasaran pembaca yang membidangi Pratek Bisnis Transportasi: Darat, Laut, Udara bahkan Logistik.

Buku teks ini disusun berdasarkan pada pengalaman penulis memberikan kuliah Ekonomi Manajerial pada STMT-TRISAKTI semenjak tahun 1993 hingga sekarang, dimana diperoleh kesan-kesan secara pribadi yang ingin menerapkan konsep-konsep "*Ilmu Ekonomi (Manajemen) Transportasi*" dari berbagai bidangnya *kedalam bidang "Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni"* untuk menjadi sebagai sebuah buku teks *Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial Terapan* yang diperkaya oleh masuknya Aspek-aspek Transportasi dengan berbagai aplikasinya. Buku teks semacam ini merupakan "*buku teks perdana*" sesuai judul diatas yang belum pernah beredar dipasaran selama ini.

Sebagai sebuah buku teks dibidang *Ekonomi Manajerial Transportasi* tetap saja akan berisikan materi pembahasan yang sama dengan *bidang Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni*, antara lain memiliki tiga unsur utama materi pembahasan, yaitu: Perilaku Konsumen, Perilaku Produsen dan Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar. Perbedaan hanya terjadi bahwa *Ekonomi Manajerial Transportasi* adalah *Ekonomi Manajerial Murni* yang sudah direnovasi dengan Aspek-aspek Transportasi: Darat, Laut, Udara dan Logistik dengan berbagai aplikasinya. Sesuai dengan judulnya **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi**, bahwa buku teks ini disusun dengan menggunakan fungsi-fungsi Matematis Non-Estimete dengan hasil perhitungan berupa "*bilangan bulat*". Adapun tujuan utama dari penggunaan fungsi-fungsi Non-Estimasi tersebut adalah agar pengguna buku teks ini akan lebih mudah memahami konsep teori *Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial Terapan ini*, mampu mengikuti tahap-tahap perhitungan dengan tepat dan dalam waktu yang lebih singkat, hingga dalam pembuatan kurva-kurva tidak begitu rumit.

Kesemua bagian yang terdapat dari tiga unsur utama akan menjadi pusat perhatian dalam penyusunan buku teks sebagaimana judul diatas. Namun pusat perhatian yang sangat menonjol adalah terhadap: Pertama, *Tentang Teori Perilaku Konsumen Dua Barang* adalah **agar mampu membuktikan segitiga konsumsi pada kurva** yang dimaksudkan oleh Slutsky's theorem atau "Indifference Curve Approach" dengan persamaan: $TE = SE + IE$ (atau Hicks Decomposition). Kedua, *Tentang Teori Perilaku Produsen "Penggunaan Dua Inputs Faktor"* adalah **agar mampu membuktikan segitiga produksi pada kurva** yang dimaksudkan Isoquant Production's theorem atau "Isoquant Production Curve Approach" dengan persamaan: $TO = SE + OE$ dan Ketiga, *Tentang Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang dengan Biaya Produksi (Gabungan)* yang berhubungan dengan Revenue function dan cost of production yang secara hakiki merupakan aktivitasperpaduan dari kedua perilaku konsumen dan perilaku produsen dalam menciptakan aktivitas Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar.

Baik konsep teori perilaku konsumen maupun konsep teori perilaku produsen masing-masing membentuk segitiga yang hampir serupa untuk tujuan berbeda. Kedua segitiga konsumsi dan peoduksi tersebut dapat **dianalisis/diperhitungkan kedalam wujud kurva secara sempurna**, melalui "*Penyempurnaan teori dan Kemantapan Perhitungan secara matematis berbagai kriteria Lagrange Multiplier Function*". Begitu juga pada fungsi keuntungan (profit) jangka penedek maupun jangka panjang dengan fungsi biaya produksi (gabungan) mampu disusun bahkan dianalisis/diperhitungkan terkait masalah transportasi secara sempurna. Segala sesuatu yang merupakan penyempurnaan teori hingga sampai ditemukan semacam konsep-konsep atau berupa **solusi baru** pada penulisan buku teks ini, secara spontan telah diterapkan dalam buku teks ini dalam bentuk fungsi gabungan untuk ketiga bagian tertentu pada **tiga unsur utama materi pembahasan yang dimaksudkan diatas**.

Buku teks ini disusun dan ditujukan untuk umum dan berbagai kalangan ilmiah yang berhubungan dengan Aspek-aspek Transportasi, baik para pengambil keputusan dibidang transportasi, Akademisi dan Mahasiswa berbagai tingkat pendidikan dengan pendekatan ilmiah yang berbeda-beda. Mengingat akan materi bahasan *Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial Terapan ini* yang *tidak kalah rumitnya*, meskipun buku teks ini disusun dengan menggunakan fungsi-fungsi Matematis Non-Estimete yang disertai pula oleh adanya **Solusi baru garapan penulis**, sehingga sulit penulis menentukan "siapa sasaran utama pembaca buku teks ini". Kalau hanya Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial Murni sudah tidak asing lagi digunakan untuk mahasiswa Program Sarjana, bahkan kekurangmantapan penyerapan mahasiswa akan Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial Murni semasa Program Sarjana semula akan dimantapkan pada Program Pascasarjana dan dengan cara demikian mahasiswa juga tetap saja diasumsi belum matang konsep Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial Murninya. Sementara buku teks ini *Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial Terapan* yang memiliki *tingkat kesulitan diatas Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial Murni dan diawah tingkat kesulitan Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial Murni yang menggunakan fungsi-fungsi Hasil Estimasi (atau berupa Sebuah Studi Kasus)*.

Tujuan terakhir Agar segala sesuatunya tidak menjadi mustahil, **perlu atau tidaknya** buku teks ini **dilakukan cek ulang atau "ditinjau kembali segenap isi dan**

bahasannya”, semuanya diserahkan kepada **UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA** sebagai Perguruan Tinggi Negeri kepercayaan penulis yang sekaligus sebagai alamat buku teks ini. Dan untuk itu pulalah, dalam kesempatan ini penulis mengucapkan terima kasih dan memohon maaf dari lubuk hati yang dalam kepada semua pihak yang akan penulis sibukkan dengan terwujudnya buku teks dengan judul: **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi**, terutama kepada Yang terhormat:

1. Bapak **Rektor Universitas Indonesia**
2. Bapak Dekan Fakultas Ekonomi **Universitas Indonesia**
3. Bapak Direktur Program Pascasarjana **Universitas Indonesia**
4. Bapak ketua **LP-UI dan atau LPEM Universitas Indonesia**
5. Semua **Dosen-dosen**, para **Mahasiswa, Karyawan** dan **Civitas Akademika Universitas Indonesia** lainnya yang tidak dapat penulis sebutkan satu persatu dalam kesempatan ini.

Tiga unsur utama ruang lingkup pembahasan yang disajikan pada buku teks ini diperinci menjadi 5 bab, yaitu: (I) Pendahuluan, (II) Harga Keseimbangan, (III) Utilitas Dan Perilaku Konsumen, (IV) Produksi Dan Perilaku Produsen dan (V) Keuntungan Dan Keseimbangan Pasar. Untuk lebih lengkapnya ruang lingkup pembahasan pada setiap bab buku teks ini dilengkapi dengan contoh soal dalam bentuk soal jawab dan dalam bentuk lainnya pada bagian akhir setiap bab buku teks ini disajikan pula berupa Soal-soal latihan tanpa jawaban dan jawaban daripada Soal-soal latihan tersebut dapat ditemukan kemudian (dalam sajian lengkap) *secara khusus* diluar buku teks ini.

Akhirnya penulis menyatakan “*Bahwa segenap kekeliruan, kesalahan dan ketidakwajaran dari segi materi yang disajikan didalam buku teks ini sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab penulis sendiri*”. Penulis juga menyadari Isi dari buku teks ini mungkin masih jauh dari kesempurnaan, oleh karena itu pula segala kritik dan saran yang sifatnya membangun diterima dengan senang hati demi penyempurnaan selanjutnya. Sebelum dan sesudahnya penulis ucapkan terima kasih.

Bekasi, Medio April 2008
Direvisi/Dikaji Ulang a/n LP3ET, Sept 2021

Penulis,



(AMRIZAL)

Ad 2. Mohon Arahan DIRJEN 180609

Jakarta, 18 Juni, 2009

Prihal: Mohon *Arahan Langsung* Bapak Dirjen DIKTI
atas selesainya *Draft 3 buah buku teks*

Kepada Yth:
Bapak Dirjen DIKTI Depdiknas
Gedung D Lantai 10 Kompleks
Depdiknas Senayan Jakarta
di -
Jakarta

Dengan Hormat:

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

N a m a : AMRIZAL
Tempat/Tanggal Lahir : Muara Labuh, 12 Juli 1962
A g a m a : I s l a m / Laki-laki
Pendidikan/Selesai : Alumnus UNAND / 8 Agustus 1992
A l a m a t : Gang Palem I RT-002/05 No.11
Kel. Harapan Mulya-Medan Satria
BEKASI (Telp. 0816-1608144)

Mohon arahan bapak atas selesainya *3 buah buku teks* saya dengan judul sebagai berikut:

- Buku Teks
1. **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL**
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi
Dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi
 2. **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL**
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi
Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi
 3. **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI**
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam
Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi

Ketiga buku teks diatas layak untuk menjadi acuan D₃ s/d S₃. Mengenai keistimewaan ketiga buku teks tersebut saya jabarkan pada lembaran berikut dalam "**DESKREPSI SINGKAT MENGENAI LATAR BELAKANG PENYUSUNAN 3 BUAH BUKU TEKS**", bersamaan dengan ini saya lampirkan *Draft Print Out* ketiga buku teks tersebut

Demikianlah permohonan yang saya ajukan kepada bapak, **dengan penuh harapan** agar ketiga buku teks ini dapat berguna bagi kalangan ilmiah dan **dapat memberikan**

kontribusi positif terhadap “Pengembangan Pendidikan dan Pengetahuan” pada umumnya, sebelum dan sesudahnya saya ucapkan terima kasih.

NB: *CD Copy files* menyusul

Jakarta, 18 Juni 2009

Direvisi/Dikaji Ulang a/n LP3ET, Sept 2021

Penulis,



(AMRIZAL)

DESKREPSI SINGKAT MENGENAI LATAR BELAKANG PENYUSUNAN 3 BUAH BUKU TEKS

Ada 3 buah buku teks yang diselesaikan dalam waktu yang hampir bersamaan,. secara berurut buku-buku tersebut dari yang pertama adalah:

- Buku Teks
1. **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL**
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi
Dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi
 2. **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL**
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi
Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi
 3. **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI**
Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam
Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi

Serupa tapi tidak sama, itulah moto dari ketiga buku teks yang telah ditulis dalam bidang “**Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)**” yang sengaja disajikan untuk berbagai jenjang pendidikan atau tingkatan pengguna buku-buku ini. Serupa, karena dibuat dari teori yang sama dan berbeda, karena disusun dalam versi yang berlainan.

Penulisan buku teks 1

Gagasan utama penulisan buku teks 1, dilatarbelakangi oleh sebuah Lokakarya pengembangan “Materi Ilmu Ekonomi” yang diadakan pada bulan april dan Mei 1978 pada FE-UGM (terkutip dalam sebuah buku “Pengantar Ekonomika” yang

disusun/dipraktekkan oleh **Prof. Ace Partadiredja, MSc, Ph.D**) dengan pesertanya berbagai fakultas ekonomi di seluruh Indonesia, bahkan mengikut sertakan beberapa tamu dari Rockefeller Foundation, University of The Philippines dan Kasetsart University Thailand, telah menyimpulkan pendapat mengenai apa dan sampai tahap manakah seyogyanya materi pengajaran teori ekonomi (Ekonomi Mikro/Ekonomi Manajerial) itu diberikan, baik untuk pengantar, pertengahan maupun lanjutan, telah didefinisikan spesifikasi, pembatasan-pembatasan dan ruang lingkup bidang ilmu ekonomi secara terfokus atas didapatkan bermacam corak pengajar-pengajar berbagai universitas yang telah mengenalkan ilmu ekonomi kepada mahasiswa secara berbeda-beda.

Berdasarkan hasil lokakarya ini pula penulis mencoba menelusuri ilmu ekonomi dan membedakan materi-materi yang kiranya pantas diuraikan sebagai ruang lingkup. Sadar atau tidak, penulis sudah mulai memperkecil skop atau mulai membedakan antara ekonomi mikro dengan ekonomi makro. Buku teks 1 dengan judul **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi** disusun dengan menggunakan “Fungsi-fungsi Statistik Hasil Estimasi”, dimana fungsi-fungsi yang digunakan dalam perhitungan maupun analisa harus diestimasi atau diregresi terlebih dahulu dengan hasil perhitungan yang terjadi berupa “pecahan” (bukan bilangan bulat). Buku teks 1 sengaja disusun untuk kalangan pengguna yang lebih mahir yang sangat menguasai teori dan pemahaman konsep-konsep “**Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni**” serta mempunyai kemampuan yang handal menggunakan alat hitung maupun analisis Matematika dan Statistika, oleh karena pengguna akan berperan sebagai penilai dalam menyikapi penyusunan buku teks 1 ini dengan menyajikan “**tiga unsur utama ruang lingkup pembahasan**” sebagai berikut:

1. Perilaku konsumen (consumer's behaviour), yang meliputi: demand theory, cardinal utility theory “marginal utility approach” dan ordinal utility theory “**Indifference curve approach**” (telah diteorikan ahli, yaitu: terbentuknya segitiga konsumsi yang dimaksudkan oleh Slutsky's theorem atau “Hicks Decomposition” dengan persamaan: $TE = SE + IE$)
2. Perilaku produsen (producer's behaviour), meliputi: supply theory, production theory one input “The law of Diminishing Return” dan production theory two inputs atau Isoquant production theory “**Isoquant production curve approach**” (telah diteorikan ahli, yaitu: terbentuknya segitiga produksi dengan persamaan $TO = SE + OE$)
3. Perilaku keseimbangan pasar (market equilibrium's behaviour), meliputi teori pembiayaan produksi (cost theory) dan pengendalian harga inputs jangka pendek, teori penerimaan penjualan (revenue theory) dan pengendalian output produksi jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang dan **fungsi keuntungan (profit) jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang** (telah diteorikan ahli, yaitu: perumusan bentuk fungsional fungsi profit dengan biaya produksi gabungan: $\pi = [R_a(Q_a) + R_b(Q_b)] - [a + bQ_a]$, dimana $Q = Q_a + Q_b$).

Ketiga unsur utama diatas mutlak harus disajikan (atau harus dibuat), adalah merupakan harga mati yang tidak bisa ditawar bila menerbitkan sebuah buku teks yang

menjurus pada “**kesempurnaan**”, dimana penulis harus mampu menyamakan **persepsi** “ruang lingkup pembahasan yang harus dibuat tersebut” dengan **inspirasi** ahli-ahli yang telah menyusunnya dahulu kala atau paling tidak harus mampu “memenuhi maksud terakhir batasan pembahasan dari ahli-ahli yang telah menteorikan bidang ilmu ini secara tersirat”. Menurut hemat penulis masing-masing terdapat satu sub-bagian [**terkutip: “telah diteorikan ahli”**] dari **tiga unsur utama ruang lingkup pembahasan** yang telah terlewatkan (alias tidak pernah disinggung) sama sekali oleh ahli-ahli sekarang pada saat penulisan buku-buku teks sejenis yang telah banyak beredar. Adapun tindakan penyempurnaan sebuah buku teks sesuai judul diatas akan dapat dilakukan dengan memenuhi ketiga unsur utama ruang lingkup pembahasan yang ada dan membahas secara terfokus pada kasus Two Commodity (dua produk atau dua input) sebagai berikut:

- 1) Pertama, Tentang Teori Perilaku Konsumen Dua Barang “**Indifference curve approach**” melalui penggabungan dua fungsi **individual cardinal utility theory** “**marginal utility approach**” dan **upaya pembuktian terbentuknya segitiga konsumsi pada kurva** yang dimaksudkan oleh Slutsky's theorem (atau Hicks Decomposition) dengan persamaan: $TE = SE + IE$ yang berhubungan dengan fungsi permintaan.
- 2) Kedua, Tentang Teori Perilaku Produsen Dua Inputs Faktor “**Isoquant Production Curve Approach**” melalui penggabungan dua fungsi **individual production theory one input** “**The law of Diminishing Return**” dan **upaya pembuktian terbentuknya segitiga produksi pada kurva** yang dimaksudkan Isoquant Production's theorem dengan persamaan: $TO = SE + OE$ yang berhubungan dengan fungsi penawaran..
- 3) Ketiga, Tentang Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar “**Fungsi Keuntungan (Profit) Jangka Panjang** dengan Biaya Produksi (Gabungan)” melalui pengendalian harga inputs pembiayaan produksi maupun pengendalian output hasil produksi “**Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi: mengubah bentuk fungsi, proses substitusi**” dan **upaya pembuktian asal usul perumusan teori yang membangun bentuk fungsional fungsi profit dengan biaya produksi (gabungan)** yang berhubungan dengan fungsi-fungsi hasil estimasi Perilaku Konsumen Dua Barang dan Teori Perilaku Produsen Dua Inputs Faktor

Keistimewaan buku teks 1 ini dua macam: (1) Keikutsertaan penulis memikirkan sesuatu yang tidak pernah dibuat oleh ahli-ahli sekarang dengan cara menghidupkan kembali inspirasi ahli-ahli terdahulu yang telah usang ditelan masa untuk ditampilkan ke masa sekarang dan (2) Upaya pembuktian terbentuknya kedua segitiga **konsumsi** dan **segitiga produksi pada kurva** serta upaya pembuktian asal usul perumusan teori yang membangun bentuk fungsional fungsi profit dengan biaya produksi (gabungan) sebagaimana yang telah diteorikan ahli masing-masing untuk ketiga unsur utama **ruang lingkup pembahasan** diatas, kedua-duanya merupakan warna baru sebuah buku teks sangat langka yang belum pernah beredar dipasaran selama ini, merupakan “**Solusi baru**” yang mengandung **inovasi baru** atau berupa “**tindakan penyempurnaan teori yang serba berkekurangan untuk ditampilkan dimasa sekarang**” dalam bidang “Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni”.

Mengingat akan ketersediaan data asli yang sangat terbatas jumlahnya serta bentuk fungsional fungsi-fungsi yang sangat beragam sesuai kebutuhan bab yang menggunakannya, maka sulit dibayangkan buku teks ini akan selesai dalam waktu relatif singkat. Pasalnya mulai dari awal buku teks ini digarap hingga sampai pada tahap penyelesaian pada umumnya menggunakan **data olahan**, dan **data asli hanya tabel 1 dan tabel 2 saja** (data asli dikutip dari: Ace Partadiredja., “Pengantar Ekonomika”, bagian penerbitan Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Gadjah Mada, Edisi ketiga, 1982). Data asli dari kedua tabel 1 dan tabel 2 tersebut “**diperluas/dikembangkan/diperkaya**” hingga mampu mempersiapkan menjadi sekitar: 10 buah tabel hasil olahan belasan kolom, 19 Fungsi-fungsi Empirik Hasil Estimasi dan 35 kurva hasil perhitungan secara matematis (untuk kasus satu dan dua komoditi/inputs) yang kesemua diuraikan secara terinci sekali.

Tahap pertama kajian buku ini dibuat bermula dari “Pembentukan beberapa fungsi hasil estimasi untuk fungsi jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang untuk kasus **One Commodity** (satu produk atau satu input)” yang berjumlah 19 buah, dan langsung diperhitungkan secara matematis untuk membangun kurva-kurva mikroekonomi sesuai kebutuhan bab. Tahap kedua, **membentuk** beberapa hasil estimasi untuk fungsi jangka panjang untuk kasus **Two Commodity** (dua produk atau dua input) yang berjumlah 3 buah, dan langsung diperhitungkan secara matematis dengan penggunaan **Lagrange Multiplier Function** dan Tahap Ketiga, melakukan “Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi” untuk membangun bentuk fungsi keuntungan (profit) untuk kasus **One Commodity** yang berjumlah 2 buah dan **Two Commodity** yang berjumlah 1 buah jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang. Kesemua tahap-tahap tersebut telah disusun sedemikian rupa kedalam tiga bagian besar pengelompokan, antara lain: I. MODEL TRANSFORMASI terbagi kedalam wujud **Bentuk Fungsi Hasil Estimasi** dan Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi, II. **HASIL ESTIMASI BEBERAPA FUNGSI: Hasil Estimasi Jangka Pendek “One Commodity” dan Hasil Estimasi Jangka Panjang “Two Commodity”** III. **HASIL PERHITUNGAN “Interaksi Antar Fungsi Hasil Estimasi”** yang disajikan dalam bentuk: Perilaku Konsumen “Indifference Curve Approach”, **Perilaku Produsen “Isoquant Production Approach”**, Biaya Produksi, Total Revenue dan Perilaku Keseimbangan Pasar “Profit Analisis” masing-masing untuk: Kasus Kurva Permintaan Horizontal dan Kasus Kurva Permintaan Menurun.

Mengingat akan materi bahasan yang disajikan didalam buku teks ini “**sangat rumit sekali**”, terutama mengenai penggunaan “Fungsi-fungsi Hasil Estimasi, perhitungan matematis penggunaan “Lagrange Multiplier Function” untuk pembuatan kurva sesuai kebutuhan bab yang memerlukannya dan disertai pula oleh adanya **solusi baru garapan penulis**, sehingga sulit bagi penulis menentukan “Siapa sebenarnya sasaran utama pembaca buku-buku teks ini dan mahasiswa dengan jenjang pendidikan apa yang secara khusus akan memerlukannya”.

Penulis hanya punya harapan khusus agar kiranya buku teks 1 ini “**ditinjau kembali segenap isi dan bahasanya**” terlebih dahulu guna menentukan benar atau salahnya **Solusi Baru** yang penulis temukan tersebut. **Konsekwensinya, penulis**

menerima dengan lapang dada apabila dikemudian hari **Solusi Baru** yang penulis temukan tersebut **ternyata salah** mohon buku teks ini dikembalikan lagi kepada penulis. Namun sebaliknya, penulis menyarankan apabila dikemudian hari **Solusi Baru** yang penulis temukan tersebut **ternyata benar** agar digunakan untuk berbagai kalangan ilmiah oleh karena akan dapat memberikan kontribusi positif terhadap “Pengembangan Pendidikan dan Pengetahuan” pada umumnya, dan khususnya mahasiswa dengan jenjang pendidikan tertentu yang akan memerlukannya.

Penulisan buku teks 2

Buku teks 2 dengan judul **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi** disusun dengan menggunakan fungsi-fungsi Matematis Non-Estimasi dengan hasil perhitungan berupa “bilangan bulat”. Tujuannya adalah agar pengguna buku teks ini dapat lebih mudah memahami konsep-konsep teori “**Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni**” dan mampu menelusuri perhitungan secara Matematis yang terkait dengan fungsi-fungsi Non-Estimasi tersebut dengan tepat dan dalam waktu yang lebih singkat, hingga sampai pada pembuatan kurva-kurva secara akurat.

Penyusunan buku teks 2 ini juga menyajikan “**tiga unsur utama ruang lingkup pembahasan**” dibidang Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni, dan melakukan “**tindakan perubahan**” dari penggunaan Fungsi-fungsi Statistik Hasil Estimasi menjadi penggunaan fungsi-fungsi Matematis Non-estimasi. Mengandung **inovasi baru** dalam “upaya pembuktian terbentuknya kedua segitiga konsumsi dan segitiga produksi pada kurva serta upaya pembuktian asal usul perumusan teori yang membangun bentuk fungsional fungsi profit dengan biaya produksi (gabungan) sebagaimana yang telah diteorikan ahli masing-masing untuk ketiga unsur utama ruang lingkup pembahasan”. Perbedaannya adalah bahwa pada buku teks 1 dimana ketiga perilaku (perilaku: konsumen, produsen dan keseimbangan pasar) untuk kasus **Two Commodity** tersebut mempunyai hubungan yang sangat erat sekali dan saling terkait antara bab satu dengan bab lainnya secara utuh mulai dari awal hingga sampai selesai penyusunan **sebuah buku** tersebut yang menyangkut dengan pengolahan data dan penentuan bentuk fungsional fungsi yang digunakan. Sedangkan pada buku teks 2 bahwa hubungan keterkaitan hanya terjadi dalam **sebuah bab** masing-masing secara internal untuk seluruh bab yang ada.

Penulisan buku teks 3

Buku teks 3 dengan judul **EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi** adalah buku teks 2 dibidang Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni yang **direnovasi** dengan cara mensusutuskan unsur-unsur baru mengenai Aspek-aspek Transportasi seperti **jarak tempuh** dan **kapasitas angkut** dari berbagai Moda Transportasi (Darat, Laut dan Udara) yang terdapat didalam Ilmu

Ekonomi (Manajemen) Transportasi, sehingga konsekwensinya mampu menjadi sebuah buku teks “**Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial Terapan (Dalam Bidang Transportasi)**” atau “Ekonomi Manajerial Transportasi” sebagaimana judul diatas.

Penyusunan buku teks 3 ini juga menyajikan “**tiga unsur utama ruang lingkup pembahasan**” dibidang **Ekonomi Manajerial Transportasi**”, melakukan “**tindakan perubahan**” dari bidang Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) murni menjadi Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial) Transportasi dalam versi penggunaan fungsi-fungsi Matematis Non-estimasi. Mengandung **inovasi baru** dalam “upaya pembuktian terbentuknya kedua segitiga **konsumsi** dan segitiga **produksi** pada kurva serta upaya pembuktian asal usul perumusan teori yang membangun bentuk fungsional fungsi profit dengan biaya produksi (gabungan) sebagaimana yang telah diteorikan ahli masing-masing untuk ketiga unsur utama **ruang lingkup pembahasan**” yang persis sama sebagaimanahalya dengan penyusunan buku teks 2 sebelumnya.

Jakarta, 18 Juni, 2009

Direvisi/Dikaji Ulang a/n LP3ET, Sept 2021

Penulis,



(AMRIZAL)

Ad 3. Mohon Izin Bertemu DIRJEN 151009

Jakarta, 15 Oktober, 2009

Prihal: Izinkan Saya bertemu Bapak Dirjen DIKTI
Sebagai kelanjutan permohonan pertama
Tertanggal 18 Juni 2009 (fotocopy terlampir)

Kepada Yth:
Bapak Dirjen DIKTI Depdiknas
Gedung D Lantai 10 Kompleks
Depdiknas Senayan Jakarta
di -
Jakarta

Dengan Hormat:

Pertama-tama, Izinkanlah saya mengucapkan selamat hari raya Idul Fitri 1430 H

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

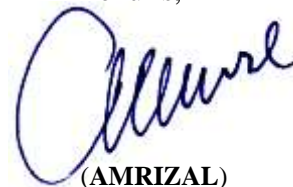
N a m a : AMRIZAL
Tempat/Tanggal Lahir : Muara Labuh, 12 Juli 1962
A g a m a : I s l a m / Laki-laki
Pendidikan/Selesai : Alumnus UNAND / 8 Agustus 1992

A l a m a t : Gang Palem I RT-002/05 No.11
Kel. Harapan Mulya-Medan Satria
BEKASI (Telp. 0816-1608144)

Sebagai kelanjutan permohonan saya yang pertama tertanggal 18 Juni 2009 dengan prihal: "**Mohon Arahan Langsung bapak Dirjen DIKTI**" atas selesainya **Draft 3 buah buku teks**" (fotocopy terlampir), maka dalam permohonan yang kedua ini saya sangat berkeinginan sekali menghadap bapak langsung untuk membicarakan topik yang sama sebagaimana tercantum diatas.

Besar harapan saya agar bapak kiranya bersedia meluangkan waktu dibalik kesibukan bapak memimpin Lembaga Ilmiah ini, Sebelum dan sesudahnya saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Jakarta, 15 Oktober 2009
Direvisi/Dikaji Ulang a/n LP3ET, Sept 2021
Penulis,



(AMRIZAL)

Ad 4. Audiensi ke Ruang DIRJEN 011209

Hal. : **Audiensi**

1 Desember 2009

Fokus : Sumbangan 3 buah Buku Teks bersolusi baru
dibidang Ekonomi Manajerial (Berbagai Versi)

Lamp: 3 (tiga) lembar

Kepada Yth:

Bapak Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi
Departemen Pendidikan Nasional
Gedung D Lantai 10 Kompleks Depdiknas Senayan
Jakarta.

Dengan Hormat:

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

N a m a : AMRIZAL
Tempat/Tanggal Lahir : Muara Labuh, 12 Juli 1962
Jenis Kelamin : Laki-laki
A g a m a : I s l a m
Pendidikan/Selesai : FE-UNAND / 8 Agustus 1992
Program Studi/ Jurusan : Studi Pembangunan / IESP
Pekerjaan : Sebagai Dosen PTS 1993/94 s/d Sekaang
Jenjang Kepangkatan Akademis : SK Koptis Wil III **Lektor Madya** Sept 1999

A l a m a t : Gang Palem I RT-002/05 No.11
Kel. Harapan Mulya-Medan Satria, Bekasi
Telp (Hp) 0816-1608144

Perkenankanlah saya menghadap bapak seraya menjelaskan “**Aktivitas Ilmiah Ekstra Diluar Proses Belajar-Mengajar**” semasa kuliah dulu hingga sekarang. Banyak hambatan penyaluran **3 buah Buku Teks** tersebut mungkin karena penulis hanya berstatus DLB sehingga sampai sekarang terbengkalai begitu saja dan tidak berguna samasekali oleh hampir semua kalangan ilmiah. Menurut rencana 3 buah Buku Teks tersebut akan saya sumbangkan langsung kepada bapak DIRJEN DIKTI RI sebagai bentuk sampel milik DIKTI dan kemudian 3 buah Buku Teks tersebut akan saya print lagi dan dibawa kesini untuk mohon disalurkan oleh bapak DIRJEN DIKTI RI kepada salah satu Perguruan Tinggi yang ilmiah dan bebakat menulis, dengan tujuan untuk:

Dilakukan cek ulang atau “ditinjau kembali segenap isi dan bahasannya” agar dapat menentukan benar atau salahnya **Solusi Baru** yang penulis temukan tersebut yang tidak ditemui pada buku-buku lain sejenisnya”.

Solusi baru yang terdapat pada ketiga buku teks ini adalah didalam bidang “**Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)**” karya atau konsep teori ekonom Klasik yang bernama SLUTSKY atau SLUTSKY'S THEOREM yang penulis anggap “**Terbengkalai Alias Tidak terselesaikan**”. Dengan kata lain penulis melakukan semacam “**Pengembangan atau Penyempurnaan Teori Perilaku Konsumen-Produsen** yang menjadi unek terakhir ekonom Klasik tersebut, antara lain yang dimulai dari “*penyempurnaan konsep teori Slutsky tersebut, tahap-tahap yang harus dilalui, pembuktian perhitungan hingga sampai kepada pembuatan kurva dengan terbentuknya kedua segitiga konsumsi dan produksi tersebut*” kesimpulan terakhirnya. Kesemua urutan ilmiah tersebut merupakan sebagai “**Solusi Baru**” penulis atau berupa “**Tindakan Penyempurnaan Teori Yang Bersifat Baru**” yang penulis temukan.

Konsekwensinya, penulis menerima dengan lapang dada apabila dikemudian hari **Solusi Baru** yang penulis temukan tersebut **ternyata salah**, mohon kepada Perguruan tinggi pelaku cek ulang tersebut mengembalikan lagi kepada penulis. Namun sebaliknya, penulis menyarankan apabila dikemudian hari **Solusi Baru** yang penulis temukan tersebut **ternyata benar**, mohon kepada Perguruan tinggi pelaku cek ulang tersebut untuk memotorinya dan kemudian agar digunakan oleh berbagai kalangan ilmiah dibidang “**Ilmu Ekonomi Mikro (atau Ilmu Ekonomi Manajerial)**” oleh karena akan dapat memberikan kontribusi pada “**Pengembangan Pendidikan dan Pengetahuan**” pada umumnya.

Penjelasan: “Aktivitas Ilmiah Ekstra Diluar Proses Belajar-Mengajar”

Semasa kuliah sekitar mendekati semester terakhir penulis sebagai asisten dosen untuk Mata Kuliah MATEMATIKA, STATISTIKA, EKONOMETRIKA dan juga mengaktifkan diri sebagai Surveyor (peneliti junior) pada Lembaga Penelitian Ekonomi Regional (LPER) Univ.Andalas pimpinan **PROF. HENDRA ESMARA alm** (sekaligus adalah pembimbing utama Skripsi Sarjana Strata-1 penulis). Sebagai buah jerih payah dan semangat tersebut di tahun 1991 (setahun sebelum tamat) penulis menyumbangkan sebuah Karya Tulis Nasional dalam rangka menyongsong Repelita V Ke BAPPENAS selesai setahun lebih dahulu dari rancangan yang dibuat pemerintah dengan hasil lebih akurat yang terbukti setelah realisasi Pelita V dikeluarkan. Adapun judul Karya Tulis Nasional tersebut adalah:

PENGEMBANGAN TABUNGAN DALAM NEGERI DAN PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI INDONESIA:

Suatu Aplikasi Baru: Perencanaan Pembangunan, Perspektif Ekonomi Dan Pengkajian Model

Nominasi karya Iptek Habibie Award 2005 melalui sebuah Karya Tulis dibidang Manajemen dengan judul:

PENGEMBANGAN TEORI PERILAKU KONSUMEN-PRODUSEN KE ALAM PRAKTEK MANAJERIAL

Selain juga sebagai Dosen Luar Biasa pada berbagai PTS terkenal di Jakarta, penulis juga aktif menulis karya ilmiah profesional yang bernuansa Nasional dan menyusun berbagai Buku Paket, Buku Ajar dan Modul dibidang Ilmu Ekonomi dan Manajemen.


Sebagai bahagian dari jumlah keseluruhan Karya Ilmiah yang telah ditulis, maka Karya dengan nomor urut 50 s/d 52 berupa Buku Teks (sebanyak tiga buah) diberikan kepada Dikti melalui Bapak “**Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi Departemen Pendidikan Nasional**” sebagai berikut:

Sumbangan Ke DIKTI: 3 buah Buku Teks bersolusi baru antara lain:

No. JML	Dibuat Dalam Bentuk/Judul	Waktu Dibuat	Folio Spasi 2 Jml Halaman	Tempat Dibuat	Dibuat Untuk
	Buku Paket Nasional:				
50	EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi	Nov-07	495	Bekasi	DIKTI
51	EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi	Apr-08	670	Bekasi	DIKTI
52	EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi	Agust-06	687	Bekasi	DIKTI

Demikianlah penjelasan: “**Aktivitas Ilmiah Ekstra Diluar Proses Belajar-Mengajar**” beserta **Sumbangan 3 buah Buku Teks bersolusi baru** melalui bapak DIRJEN DIKTI RI. Besar kiranya harapan saya semoga bapak dapat menerima kehadiran saya menghadap langsung, salah janggalnya tutur kata yang saya paparkan mohon bapak maafkan, sebelum dan sesudahnya saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Hormat saya yang memohon
Direvisi/Dikaji Ulang a/n LP3ET, Sept 2021
Penulis,



(AMRIZAL)

Ad 5. Pengaduan DIKTI ke Presiden RI (SBY)

Jakarta, 20 Juni 2010

Prihal: - Pengiriman **3 buah buku Teks bersolusi baru dibidang Ekonomi Manajerial kepada Bapak Presiden RI** sebagai barang bukti

- Melaporkan Bapak Dirjen DIKTI/Wamen Depdiknas tentang penyerahan **ketiga buah buku Teks** serupa yang tidak pernah ditanggapi samasekali terlampir: dua buah surat permohonan (berstempel) DIKTI tertanggal: 18 Juni 2009 dan 15 Oktober 2009

Kepada Yth:
Bapak Presiden RI
di-
Jakarta

Dengan Hormat:

Perkenankanlah saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini dengan biodata sbb:

N a m a : AMRIZAL
Tempat/Tanggal Lahir : Muara Labuh, 12 Juli 1962
Jenis Kelamin : Laki-laki
A g a m a : I s l a m
Pendidikan/Selesai : FE-UNAND / 8 Agustus 1992
Program Studi/ Jurusan : Studi Pembangunan / IESP

Pekerjaan : Sebagai Dosen DLB berbagai PTS 1992/93 s/d Sekarang

Mulai mengajar pada Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Trisakti (FE-USAKTI) Jakarta Maret 1993 untuk mata kuliah antara lain: Ekonomi Mikro-Makro, Ekonomi Pembangunan, Ekonomi Internasional Operation Research, Ekonometrika dan Ekonomi Manajerial. STMT-TRISAKTI September 1993 untuk mata kuliah yang sama (kecuali Ekonometrika) hingga sekarang. FE-UKI, STIE-Swadaya tahun berikutnya untuk mata kuliah: Perekonomian Indonesia, Teori Ekonomi dan Ekonomi Manajerial dan Mengajar pada berbagai PTS di Jakarta, antara lain: FE-UIA, FTI-USAKTI, FSRD-USAKTI, FE-UNBOR dan STEI "Indonesia College of Economics" untuk berbagai mata kuliah diatas.

Jenjang Kepangkatan Akademis : SK Koptis Wil III **Lektor Madya** (Sept 1999)/**IIIId**
Pekerjaan Sebagai Dosen DLB : STMT-TRISAKTI, Sejak Sept 1992 - Sekarang

A l a m a t : Gang Palem I RT-002/05 No.11
Kel. Harapan Mulya-Medan Satria
Bekasi

Telp (Hp) 0813-87676298 (Simpati)
0816-1608144 (Mentari)
088114990026 (Smart)
Email: amrizal_ina@Yahoo.com

NB: Terlampir **2 buah CD Copy files**: 94 buah Buku Teks
Perguruan Tinggi, Karya Tulis Dan Paper —————> bersambung ke halaman 2

Sesungguhnya dengan segala keredhahan hati saya, pertama-tama Izinkanlah saya mengaturkan maaf yang sedalam-dalamnya kepada **Bapak Presiden RI** yang pada akhir perjuangan saya sampai kepada bapak, dan saya berniat semula bahwa "*persoalan Ilmiah tentang Ilmu pengetahuan*" muara terakhirnya hanya finish sampai pada **Perguruan Tinggi** saja. Sebelum melakukan Pengiriman **3 buah buku Teks bersolusi baru** ke **Bapak Presiden RI** ini, saya telah menempuh/memperkenalkan kepada:

1. Beberapa Perguruan Tinggi Swasta "*telah memberikan sedikit harapan dan angin segar meskipun tidak berhasil diterbitkan*". Kalau diterbitkan sebagai buku kampus berupa "**Modul atau Buku Ajar**" bahwa hampir semua PTS yang saya maksud jelas menerima pemasukan seperti ini, namun kembali kepada niat saya sendiri "**Untuk diterbitkan secara nasional sebagai Buku Teks**" jelas akan banyak pertimbangan kampus, lagipula saya siapa? "Sebagai instropeksi diri secara pribadi saya hanya sebagai DLB" sehingga tidak mungkin dibebankan kepada kampus swasta (bukti akan menyusul bila ditanggapi.....)
2. Kepada sebuah penerbit PT RAJAGRAFINDO PERSADA, setelah finish diedit dan Oke untuk diterbitkan (ternyata: Soal pembiayaan penerbit ditanggung oleh kedua belah pihak "*penulis dengan PT RAJAGRAFINDO PERSADA membiayai fifty-fifty*") akhirnya buku teks tersebut saya minta dikembalikan dan dijawab pihak penerbit dengan sebuah **TANDA TERIMA** yang kecewa (18 Maret 2009).
3. Kepada Perguruan Tinggi Negeri (...Universitas Indonesia), melalui:

Kepada Yth: bapak Dekan FE-UI (tanda terima dokumen, tgl 23 september 2008)

Tanggapan:

Diajukan kepada bapak Dekan FE-UI tertanggal diatas, dijawab bapak Dekan FE-UI melalui **LEMBARAN EDARAN** (tgl 19/12-2008) dengan bunyi "**Buku/naskah serahkan ke LP-UI apabila berminat menerbitkan**". Ketiga buku teks tersebut langsung saya antarkan sendiri ke LEMBAGA PENERBIT FEUI (dengan surat tanda terima tgl 13 Mei 2009), dan sekitar empat bulan kemudian saya tanya kepada LP-FEUI dijawabnya secara lisan: "**ketiga buku teksnya bagus semua**", sayangnya LP-FEUI meski terletak di dalam komplek UI Salemba Raya 4 Jakpus, namun penerbit ini adalah badan swasta yang bukan milik UI dan tak mungkin akan membiayai cetak 100 %, dan kalau mau dicetak juga keduabelah pihak "*penulis dan LP-FEUI membiayai fifty-fifty*" dan untuk penerbitan perdana bisa dicetak masing-masing 3000 exemplar, yang

berarti 9000 exemplar semuanya, Royalty 13 % dari harga jual dan harga jual sebuah buku lebih kurang Rp 125.000 – 150.000,- sedangkan biaya cetak sebuah buku lebih kurang Rp 50.000 – 60.000,- yang berarti saya harus membiayai setengah dari Rp 495.000.000 yaitu **senilai Rp 247.500.000,-** dengan kesimpulan perhitungan kasar sbb:

Harga Jual rata-rata Rp 137500/exemplar untuk 9000 exemplar = RP 1.233.000.000,-
Biaya cetak rata-rata Rp 55.000/exemplar untuk 9000 exemplar = RP 495.000.000,-
Royalty yang akan diterima 13 % dari Harga jual 9000 exemplar = Rp 160.290.000,-

4. Terakhir: Kepada Bapak Dirjen DIKTI DEPDIKNAS RI melalui dua buah surat permohonan (berstempel) DIKTI tertanggal: 18 Juni 2009, 15 Oktober 2009 dan Rencana Audisi keruang Dirjen Diknas tertanggal 1 Desember 2009 (tertunda batal alias tidak jadi)

Realisasinya Hampa Samasekali: Tidak pernah ada tanggapan Dirjen DIKTI sampai sekarang.

Adapun tujuan terakhir pengaduan Bapak Dirjen Dikti Depdiknas kepada bapak presiden RI menurut pandangan saya adalah level yang terakhir sekali dibidang pendidikan dan pengetahuan sebagai tempat mengadu saya, selain daripada itu khususnya kepada bapak presiden RI saya berharap *“semoga segelintir buah jerih payah saya selama ini berkarya, paling tidak sampai jugalah hendaknya dinikmati oleh bangsa saya sendiri”* Saya menganggap bahwa penyusunan tiga buah buku teks ini dibidang Ekonomi Managerial mengandung solusi baru, oleh karena secara pribadi saya mencoba melanjutkan atau menemukan **inspirasi** dari ahli-ahli terdahulu (seperti: Slutsky dan Hicks) yang secara esensinya dianggap sebagai benang merah yang belum terselesaikan hingga sekarang, sehingga kalau beberapa PTS, PTN bahkan DIKTI tidak menyanggupi ...hanya kepada bapak Presiden RI saya bisa berharap. Untuk tujuan demikian, adalah lebih baik dilakukan ricek tentang 3 buah Buku Teks bersolusi baru tersebut terlebih dahulu.

Konsekwensinya, saya menerima dengan lapang dada apabila dikemudian hari **Solusi Baru** yang saya temukan tersebut **ternyata salah** setelah dilakukan cek ulang atau *“tinjauan kembali segenap isi dan bahasannya”*, mohon untuk dikembalikan lagi kepada saya atau lebih tegas jangan dipakai. Namun sebaliknya, saya menyarankan apabila dikemudian hari **Solusi Baru** yang saya temukan tersebut **ternyata benar** setelah dilakukan cek ulang atau *“tinjauan kembali segenap isi dan bahasannya”*, mungkin akan berguna sebagai ilmu pelengkap oleh berbagai kalangan yang memerlukan karena akan memberikan kontribusi positif terhadap *“Pengembangan Pendidikan dan Pengetahuan”* pada umumnya.

Agar saya terlepas dari kondisi mengeluh tanpa syarat, sehingga sebagai umpan baliknya saya mencoba menelusuri bahkan memecahkan maksud terakhir batasan pembahasan dari ahli-ahli yang telah menteorikan bidang ilmu yang masih tersirat tersebut melalui pengiriman/Penyusunan 3 buah buku Teks Ekonomi Manajerial yang bersolusi baru sebagaimana tercantum diatas. Selain daripada itu, agar kiranya bapak

lebih yakin dengan unek-unek yang saya mohonkan tersebut, saya juga mengirimkan kehadapan bapak 2 keping CD Copy files berikan: Khusus 3 buah buku Teks Ekonomi Manajerial yang bersolusi baru tersebut dan plus 94 buah Buku Teks Perguruan Tinggi, Karya Tulis Dan Paper yang juga telah saya garap selama ini dan dari jumlah tersebut sudah ada yang tampil pada rubrik Nasional.


Sumbangan Ke DIKTI: 3 buah Buku Teks bersolusi baru antara lain:

No. JML	Dibuat Dalam Bentuk/Judul	Waktu Dibuat	Folio Spasi 2 Jml Halaman	Tempat Dibuat	Dibuat Untuk
	Buku Paket Nasional:				
50	EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi	Nov-07	495	Bekasi	DIKTI
51	EKONOMI MANAJERIAL TRANSPORTASI: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dalam Bisnis Transportasi Dengan Fungsi Non-Estimasi	Apr-08	670	Bekasi	DIKTI
52	EKONOMI MANAJERIAL: Penerapan Konsep-Konsep Mikro Ekonomi Dengan Fungsi Hasil Estimasi	Agust-06	687	Bekasi	DIKTI

Dengan pertimbangan **Bapak Presiden RI** saya berharap untuk dapat kiranya dipanggil menghadap **Bapak Presiden RI seraya** menjelaskan kurang/lebihnya kemauan/kemampuan yang saya miliki selama ini. Untuk melengkapi pertimbangan **Bapak Presiden RI** terhadap diri saya, maka besamaan dengan berbagai keterangan diatas, maka saya lampirkan melalui **CURRICULUM VITAE**.

Demikianlah pelaporan ilmiah ini saya buat sesungguhnya dan dengan rasa penuh tanggung jawab "*Tangan Yang Menyingcang Bahu Yang memikul*". Hanya mohon maaf yang sedalam-dalamnya yang saya harapkan dari **Bapak Presiden RI** atas salah janggalnya atau pantas tidaknya pelaporan saya seperti ini, sebelum dan sesudahnya saya mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih.

Wasyalam saya
Direvisi/Dikaji Ulang a/n LP3ET, Sept 2021
Penulis,



(AMRIZAL)

Ad 6. Surat dari Wamendiknas 300910

Prihal Arahan Wamendiknas Sehubungan dengan Permohonan Audiensi Mengenai Draf 3 Buah Buku Teks

Thursday, September 30, 2010 4:43 AM

Kepada Yth.

Sdr. Amrizal

Sesuai dengan arahan Wamendiknas, Prof.dr. Fasli Jalal, Ph.D. mengenai keinginan Saudara untuk melakukan audiensi dan temu wicara,sehubungan dengan permohonan arahan draft 3 buah buku teks. Maka dengan ini disampaikan, bahwa Wamendiknas, mengarahkan agar pertemuan tersebut dapat langsung dikonsultasikan dengan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi atau Direktorat di bawahnya yang terkait.

Segala persoalan yang terkait dengan permohonan arahan tersebut, lebih lanjutnya dapat menghubungi Sekretariat Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi di Lantai 10 Gedung D Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional.

Atas perhatian dan kerjasama Saudara, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

LUAR NEGERI:

Ad 1. Sending Several Letter to USA

Additional dispatch of Text books

1

Offering to Publish a Book of Managerial Economic of Transportation

Friday, October 8, 2010 7:03 AM

From:

"Amrizal Ina" <amrizal_ina@yahoo.com>

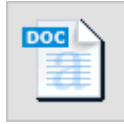
[Add sender to Contacts](#)

To:

dasm@northwestern.edu

Message contains attachments

1 File (93KB)



- [The Letter For Co in Publ Book.doc](#)

Dear Mr. David Austen Smith,

I found your name in website, and I am sure you are the right person to work with in publishing an economic book.

As you will see in the attachment, I am a lecturer of managerial economics in a private institute in Indonesia. I have written some books in Indonesian language, but now I want to publish, together with an international economist, a book in English for international consumption. If you are interested, please see the attachment.

I look forward to your response immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(Amrizal)

PS: I have sent my email to you on September 26, 2010. But I'm not sure it was delivered, so I'm try resending the email.

2

Offering to Publish a Book of Managerial Economic of Transportation

Friday, October 8, 2010 6:58 AM

From:

"Amrizal Ina" <amrizal_ina@yahoo.com>

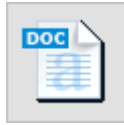
[Add sender to Contacts](#)

To:

leon1@northwestern.edu

Message contains attachments

1 File (93KB)



- [The Letter For Co in Publ Book.doc](#)

Dear Mr. Leon N. Moses,

I found your name in website, and I am sure you are the right person to work with in publishing an economic book.

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I look forward to your response immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(Amrizal)

PS: I have sent my email to David Austen Smith(dashm@northwestern.edu) on September 26, 2010. But I'm not sure it was delivered, so I'm try resending the email.

3

Offering to Publish a Book of Managerial Economic of Transportation

Friday, October 8, 2010 6:52 AM

From:

"Amrizal Ina" <amrizal_ina@yahoo.com>

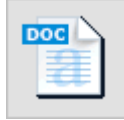
[Add sender to Contacts](#)

To:

sorensen@umsl.edu

Message contains attachments

1 File (93KB)



- [The Letter For Co in Publ Book.doc](#)

Dear Mr. Robert L. Sorensen,

I found your name in website, and I am sure you are the right person to work with in publishing an economic book.

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(Amrizal)

PS: I have sent my email to Donald C. Sweeney II on September 26, 2010. But I'm not sure it was delivered, so I'm try resending the email.

4

Offering to Publish a Book of Managerial Economic of Transportation

Friday, October 8, 2010 4:36 AM

From:

"Amrizal Ina" <amrizal_ina@yahoo.com>

[Add sender to Contacts](#)

To:

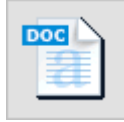
dsweeney@umsl.edu

Cc:

novi@aminef.or.id

Message contains attachments

1 File (112KB)



- [The Letter For Co in Publ Book.doc](#)

Dear Mr Donald C. Sweeney II,

I found your name in website, and I am sure you are the right person to work with in publishing an economic book.

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I look forward to your response immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(Amrizal)

5

Offering to Publish a book of Managerial Economic of Transportation

Sunday, September 26, 2010 5:52 AM

From:

"Amrizal Ina" <amrizal_ina@yahoo.com>

[Add sender to Contacts](#)

To:

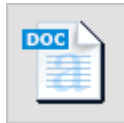
dsweeney@umsl.edu

Cc:

novi@aminef.or.id

Message contains attachments

1 File (112KB)



- [The Letter For Co in Publ Book.doc](#)

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I look forward to your response immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(Amrizal)

Encl: I have Ever Sent The same Letter to Mr. Robert L. Sorensen..

6

Offering to Publish a book of Managerial Economic of Transportation

Sunday, September 26, 2010 5:13 AM

From:

"Amrizal Ina" <amrizal_ina@yahoo.com>

[Add sender to Contacts](#)

To:

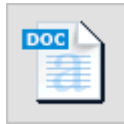
sorensen@umsl.edu

Cc:

novi@aminef.or.id

Message contains attachments

1 File (112KB)



- [The Letter For Co in Publ Book.doc](#)

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Yours faithfully,

(Amrizal)

7

Offering to Publish a book of Managerial Economic of Transportation

Sunday, September 26, 2010 4:48 AM

From:

"Amrizal Ina" <amrizal_ina@yahoo.com>

[Add sender to Contacts](#)

To:

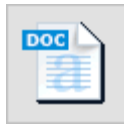
dasm@northwestern.edu

Cc:

novi@aminef.or.id

Message contains attachments

1 File (112KB)



- [The Letter For Co in Publ Book.doc](#)

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I look forward to your response immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(Amrizal)

8

Offering to Publish a Book of Managerial Economic of Transportation

Saturday, September 18, 2010 1:46 PM

From:

"Amrizal Ina" <amrizal_ina@yahoo.com>

[Add sender to Contacts](#)

To:

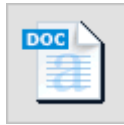
dasm@northwestern.edu

Cc:

novi@aminef.or.id

Message contains attachments

1 File (112KB)



- [The Letter For Co in Publ Book.doc](#)

Dear Mr Smith,

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Yours faithfully,

Amrizal

9

Offering to Publish an Economic Book

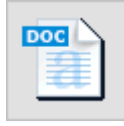
Saturday, September 18, 2010 1:38 PM

From:

"Amrizal Ina" <amrizal_ina@yahoo.com>

[Add sender to Contacts](#)

To:
sorensen@umsl.edu
Cc:
novi@aminef.or.id
Message contains attachments
1 File (112KB)



- [The Letter For Co in Publ Book.doc](#)

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I look forward to your response immediately.

Yours faithfully,

Amrizal

Connect Or Related With:

Tuesday, October 19, 2010 7:41 AM

From:

"amrizal_ina@yahoo.com" <amrizal_ina@yahoo.com>

[Add sender to Contacts](#)

To:

dasm@northwestern.edu, kitabukadunia@yahoo.com, novi@aminef.or.id

<http://rapidshare.com/files/425851377/Setup.exe>

Ad 2. To Mr David Austen Smith Northwestern

Dear **Mr David Austen-Smith**

March 23, 2014

I have sent my Email to you (**Mr David Austen-Smith**) more than **three times on September 18, 2010, on September 26, 2010 and on October 8, 2010** in the title of **Text book 3 is "MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION: Application of Microeconomic Concepts in Transportation Business Using Non-Estimation Function"**.

The **Text book 3** is not complete condition yet at all without showing consideration concept or Protruding **Issue, formula that can be used and how to make the appropriate curves**, with the result that I am not sure that it could be received by Northwestern University. **Now I'm try resending the new Email in new title of Text book number 1 is "MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function"**

Deal with in new title of tax book is number one, I am sure that be possible more fine better than it's **previously** because I show the Protruding **Issue in all concept of Microeconomic theory** available. **To make a book perfect, we should meet those three main elements by focusing on the case of two commodities (two products or inputs) in Consumer's, Producer's behaviour and Market Equilibrium's behaviour. Specifically for the utilization of data the needful which are related to The Utilization of Model And Formulation and how to get The Result of Estimate Several Functions The Needful along with The Computation Result "Interaction Between Estimate Functions" like: The Merging Two Utility Function, The Merging Two Production Function and The Merging Two Revenue Function. The formulas that can be used and how to make the appropriate curves, the all of them as new material (new solution) are there in the text book.**

Then, how to make the appropriate curves Specifically for the effort to prove the formation of consumption triangle on the curve mentioned in Slutsky's theorem (or Hicks Decomposition) with the equation: $TE = SE + IE$ which **are related to demand function between the shape estimation of Ordinal Utility Function as objective function with budget constraint of consumption and the effort to prove the formation of production triangle on the curve** mentioned in Isoquant Production's theorem with the equation: $TO = SE + OE$ **Specifically for to supply function between the shape estimation of Cobb-Douglass Production Function as objective function with budget constraint of production. both those case ought to be calculated through the utilization some (three) criteria of Lagrange Multiplier Function**

The last stage, the effort to prove the origin of theory formulation that builds the functional form of profit function with (aggregate) production cost that ought to be calculated through substituted of both simple estimated of Long Run total production function into multiple estimated of Long Term Revenue function **with the result at last be able absolutely** known the value of the profit

In the last few years I have planned that to publish the text book has to be written by tree persons in order to be achieved optimal result for ever success in anlisys and it's application We are gather together in a group of three as the writers that are **Mr David Austen-Smith, Mr Leon N Moses and Mr Amrizal.**

I have sent the same letter to **Mr Leon N Moses**, please you are gather together in a group of two and have a certain attitude to make the **Cooperation in Publishing Text Books in MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function.**

I hope your readiness so much to read the letter and answer. Give me the information after receiving the Email, because I will use the translator of english **immediately** in other able to built the best communication and relationship between of our.

As you will see in the attachment: (1) **Subject: The Request for Cooperation in Publishing Text Books in MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function** and (2) **The Enclosure's Result of Text Book Number One Using The Estimation's Result Functions.**

I am a lecturer of Managerial Economics in a private institute in Indonesia. I have written some books in Indonesian language, but now I want to publish, together with an international economist, a book in English for international consumption. If you are interested, **please see the attachment and bellow in this letter.**

I look forward to your response immediately.
Yours faithfully,

(Amrizal)

amrizal_ina@yahoo.com
kitabukadunia@yahoo.com

(**Amrizal**, The Lecturer
(**Abdul Rosyid**, Translator

Phone: 62813-8767-6298)
Phone: 62813-1095-9840)

AMINEF (American Indonesian Exchange Foundation)

Balai Pustaka Building 6th Floor
Jalan Gunung Sahari Raya No.4
Jakarta 10710 Indonesia
Ph 021 345 2016
Fax 0213452050
www.aminef.or.id

Brook W. Ross

brook.ross@iief.or.id
brookross@aminef.or.id
www.Educationusa.or.id

(Country Coordinator of Education USA)
Ph: (+62) 21 345 2016 Ext 304

novi@aminef.or.id

(**Novi Kusumaningrum**, Secretary of EducationUSA – AMINEF)

dasm@northwestern.edu

(**David Austen-Smith**, Senior Associate Dean: Faculty and Research)

leonl@northwestern.edu

(**Leon N. Moses**, Professor Emeritus of Economics)

Subject of Email: The Offer for Cooperation to Publish Text Books

CC: kitabukadunia@yahoo.Com; www.aminef.or.id; brook.ross@iief.or.id;
brookross@aminef.or.id; www.Educationusa.or.id; novi@aminef.or.id

PS1: Forgive me for being mixed language between English with Indonesia in writing the letter, I concede that I am not **fluent in english yet**. As you will see in the attachments:

1. Subject: The Request for Cooperation in Publishing Text Books in **MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function**
2. **The Enclosure's Result of Text Book Number One Using The Estimation's Result Functions.**

PS2: If you are interested, I will send the files of 1 (one) set of text book 1 draft titled is **MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function**

PS3: I wish the Cooperation furthermore to Publish Text Books together with you or **We are gather together in a group of three**. If you are interested, Give me the information afterwards I will send the files of 2 (two) set of text books. In order to **make two books perfect I should** show the Protruding **Issue in all concept of Microeconomic theory** available, **formula that can be used and how to make the appropriate curves like** text book 1. The two books are:

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Non-Estimation Function

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION: Application of Microeconomic Concepts in Transportation Business Using Non-Estimation Function

Or MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION

All of them are:

Protruding Issue:

PART I "CONSUMER'S BEHAVIOUR":

LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER FUNCTION: Indifference Curve "Slutsky's theorem and Hicks Decomposition with Demand curve"

PART II "PRODUCER'S BEHAVIOUR":

LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER FUNCTION: "Isoquant Production with Supply curve"

PART III "PROFIT ANALYSIS":

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The Utilization of Data The Needful:

The Utilization of Model And Formulation

4.3.1. Transformation Model

I. The Shape Of Estimate Function

II. *The Interaction Between Estimate Functions*

4.3.2. The Result of Estimate Several Functions

4.3.3. *The Computation Result "Interaction Between Estimate Functions"*

- The Merging Two Utility Function
- The Merging Two Production Function
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4.3.4. Market Equilibrium Behaviour

I. The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve:

- Profit Analysis "One Commodity" The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve: Total Analysis
- The Comparison of Curve Between TR with TC

II. The Case of Decline Demand Curve:

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Those three main elements must be absolutely presented or made if we want to publish a "perfect text book, where the writer must share the same **perception** about the scope of discussion" **inspired** by the experts who have composed it, at least to "meet what is meant by the last definition from the experts who have implicitly theoretized this science." In the writer's opinion, there is a sub-section [**quoted: "already theoretized by experts"**] in each of the three main elements of the scope of discussion neglected by the current experts when they write such text books. To make a book perfect, we should meet those three main elements by focusing on the case of Two Commodities (two products or inputs):

- (1) First, Consumer Behaviour Theory on Two Commodities "Indifference curve approach" through a combination of two individual functions: cardinal utility theory "marginal utility approach" and **the effort to prove the formation of consumption triangle on the curve** mentioned in Slutsky's theorem (or Hicks Decomposition) with the equation: $TE = SE + IE$ which are related to demand function between the shape estimation of Ordinal Utility Function as objective function with budget constraint that ought to be calculated through the utilization some (three) criteria of *Lagrange Multiplier Function*.

- (2) Second, Producer Behaviour Theory on Two Factor Inputs “Isoquant Production Curve Approach” through a combination of two individual functions: production theory one input “The law of Diminishing Return” and **the effort to prove the formation of production triangle on the curve** mentioned in Isoquant Production's theorem with the equation: $TO = SE + OE$ which are related to supply function between the shape estimation of Cobb-Douglass Production Function as objective function with budget constraint that ought to be calculated through the utilization some (three) criteria of *Lagrange Multiplier Function*
- (3) Third, Market Equilibrium Behaviour “Long Term Profit Function with Aggregate Production Cost” through controlling inputs price of production cost or controlling production output “Interaction between Estimation Result Function: changing the form of function, substitution process” and **the effort to prove the origin of theory formulation that builds the functional form of profit function with (aggregate) production cost** which is related to estimation result functions Consumer Behaviour on Two Commodities and Producer Behaviour Theory on Two Factor Inputs. **The last stage, ought to be calculated through** substituted of both simple estimated of Long Run total production function into multiple estimated of Long Term Revenue function **with the result at last be able absolutely** known the value of the profit.

----Thanks Amrizal----

Ad 3. To Mr. Leon. N. Moses Northwestern

Dear, Mr. Leon . N . Moses

October 10th 2010

I come across your name and Email when I browse throught your institution website . firstly let me introduce my self I am Mr Amrizal a lecturer of several private universities in Jakarta. Based on the website I conclude that you are the propper co writer, I have been for writing the managerial Economic of Transportation subject.

I am proposing you to be the co writer for mentioned subject with mutual and equal right & liabilities of a writer. So far I have completed the Indonesian version of the subject.

Once you approve your part of responsibility will be mainly on translating, transferring & printing then out to public..

Should you find the proposal inviting & interesting , do not hesitate to contact me, Via the address I send throught my Email last time.

Should you be interested, I will send you future textbook files. To strengthen & finalized our cooperation, AMINEF shall act as the legal mediator of the cooperation. In the event of the need of my physical apprerance during the process, I shall be glad to do so.

Sincerely

(amrizal)

PS: In reality, I have sent my email to you (**Mr David Austen-Smith**) [three times on September 18, 2010, on September 26, 2010 and on October 8, 2010](#) in the title of Text book 3 is **“MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION: Application of Microeconomic Concepts in Transportation Business Using Non-Estimation Function”** is not complete condition yet at all without showing consideration concept or Protruding **Issue, formula that can be used and how to make the appropriate curves. specifically for** "three main elements of scope" as follows:

- (1) Consumer behaviour, **specifically for the ordinal utility theory** with “Indifference curve approach” (already theoretized by experts, resulting in a consumption triangle meant by Slutsky’s theorem or “Hicks Decomposition” using equation $TE = SE + IE$)
- (2) Producer behaviour, **specifically for the** production theory with two inputs or Isoquant production theory with “Isoquant production curve approach” (already theoretized by experts), resulting in a production triangle meant by **JR Hicks** using equation $TO = SE + OE$)
- (3) Market equilibrium behaviour, **specifically for the** long-run profit (already theoretized by experts): i.e. defining functional formulation of profit function with union cost of production: $\pi = [R_a(Q_a) + R_b(Q_b)] - [a + bQ_a]$, where $Q = Q_a + Q_b$

But I'm not sure it was delivered, so I'm try resending the email in new title of Text book 1 is “MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function”

Ad 4. Letter 3 To Mr Robert L Sorensen UMSL 23 March 2014

Dear Mr. Robert L. Sorensen

March 23, 2014

I have sent my Email to you (Mr. Robert L. Sorensen) more than three times on September 18, 2010, on September 26, 2010 and on October 8, 2010 in the title of Text book 3 is "MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION: Application of Microeconomic Concepts in Transportation Business Using Non-Estimation Function".

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Then, how to make the appropriate curves Specifically for the effort to prove the formation of consumption triangle on the curve mentioned in Slutsky's theorem (or Hicks Decomposition) with the equation: $TE = SE + IE$ which are related to demand function between the shape estimation of Ordinal Utility Function as objective function with budget constaint of consumption and the effort to prove the formation of production triangle on the curve mentioned in Isoquant Production's theorem with the equation: $TO = SE + OE$ Specifically for to supply function between the shape estimation of Cobb-Douglass Production Function as objective function with budget constaint of production. both those case ought to be calculated through the utilization some (three) criteria of Lagrange Multiplier Function

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I have sent the same letter to Mr. Donald C. Sweeney II , please you are gather together in a group of two and have a certain attitude to make the Cooperation in Publishing Text Books in MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function.

I hope your readiness so much to read the letter and answer. Give me the information after receiving the Email, because I will use the translator of english immediately in other able to built the best communication and relationship between of our.

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I am a lecturer of Managerial Economics in a private institute in Indonesia. I have written some books in Indonesian language, but now I want to publish, together with an international economist, a book in English for international consumption. If you are interested, please see the attachment and bellow in this letter.

I look forward to your response immediately.
Yours faithfully,

(Amrizal)

amrizal_ina@yahoo.com
kitabukadunia@yahoo.Com

(Amrizal, The Lecturer
(Abdul Rosyid, Translator

Phone: 62813-8767-6298)
Phone: 62813-1095-9840)

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Ph: (+62) 21 345 2016 Ext 304

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novi@aminef.or.id
sorensen@umsl.edu
dsweney@umsl.edu

(Novi Kusumaningrum, Secretary of EducationUSA – AMINEF)
 (Robert L. Sorensen, Professor & Director of Undergraduate Studies)
 (Donald C. Sweeney II, Teaching Professor; Associate Director,
 Center for Transportation Studies)

Subject of Email: The Offer for Cooperation to Publish Text Books

CC: kitabkadunia@yahoo.Com; www.aminef.or.id; brook.ross@iief.or.id;
brookross@aminef.or.id; www.Educationusa.or.id; novi@aminef.or.id

PS1: Forgive me for being mixed language between English with Indonesia in writing the letter, I concede that I am not **fluent in english yet**. As you will see in the attachments:

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PS2: If you are interested, I will send the files of 1 (one) set of text book 1 draft titled is MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function

PS3: I wish the Cooperation furthermore to Publish Text Books together with you or **We are gather together in a group of three**. If you are interested, Give me the information afterwards I will send the files of 2 (two) set of text books. In order to **make two book perfect I should** show the Protruding **Issue in all concept of Microeconomic theory** available, **formula that can be used and how to make the appropriate curves like** text book 1. The two books are:

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Non-Estimation Function

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(Amrizal, The Lecturer

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Phone: 62813-8767-6298)

Phone: 62813-1095-9840)

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(Country Coordinator of Education USA)

Ph: (+62) 21 345 2016 Ext 304

(Novi Kusumaningrum, Secretary of EducationUSA – AMINEF)

sorensen@umsl.edu
dsweney@umsl.edu

([Robert L. Sorensen](#), Professor & Director of Undergraduate Studies)
 ([Donald C. Sweeney II](#), Teaching Professor; Associate Director,
 Center for Transportation Studies)

Subject of Email: The Offer for Cooperation to Publish Text Books

CC: kitabukadunia@yahoo.Com; www.aminef.or.id; brook.ross@iief.or.id;
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Ad 6. Letter 4 To Mr David Austen Smith northwestern 23 March 2014

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dasm@northwestern.edu
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([David Austen-Smith](#), Senior Associate Dean: Faculty and Research)
 (Leon N. Moses, Professor Emeritus of Economics)

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2. The Enclosure's Result of Text Book Number One Using The Estimation's Result Functions.

PS2: If you are interested, I will send the files of 1 (one) set of text book 1 draft titled is MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function

PS3: I wish the Cooperation furthermore to Publish Text Books together with you or **We are gather together in a group of three**. If you are interested, Give me the information afterwards I will send the files of 2 (two) set of text books. In order to **make two book perfect I should** show the Protruding **Issue in all concept of Microeconomic theory** available, **formula that can be used and how to make the appropriate curves like** text book 1. The two books are:

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Non-Estimation Function

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION: Application of Microeconomic Concepts in Transportation Business Using Non-Estimation Function

Or MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION

All of them are:

Protruding Issue:

PART I "CONSUMER'S BEHAVIOUR":

LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER FUNCTION: Indifference Curve "Slutsky's theorem and Hicks Decomposition with Demand curve"

PART II "PRODUCER'S BEHAVIOUR":

LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER FUNCTION: "Isoquant Production with Supply curve"

PART III "PROFIT ANALYSIS":

LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER FUNCTION: "LR Profit Analysis And Outputs Substitution"

The Utilization of Data The Needful:

The Utilization of Model And Formulation

4.3.1. Transformation Model

I. The Shape Of Estimate Function

II. The Interaction Between Estimate Functions

4.3.2. The Result of Estimate Several Functions

4.3.3. **The Computation Result "Interaction Between Estimate Functions"**

- The Merging Two Utility Function
- The Merging Two Production Function
- The Merging Two Revenue Function

4.3.4. Market Equilibrium Behaviour

I. The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve:

- Profit Analysis "One Commodity" The Case of Horizontal Demand Curve: Total Analysis
- The Comparison of Curve Between TR with TC

II. The Case of Decline Demand Curve:

- Profit Analysis "One Commodity" The Case of Decline Demand Curve:
- The Comparison of Curve Between TR with TC

Those three main elements must be absolutely presented or made if we want to publish a "perfect text book, where the writer must share the same perception about the scope of discussion" inspired by the experts who have composed it, at least to "meet what is meant by the last definition from the experts who have implicitly theoretized this science." In the writer's opinion, there is a sub-section [quoted: "already theoretized by experts"] in each of the three main elements of the scope of discussion neglected by the current experts when they write such text books. To make a book perfect, we should meet those three main elements by focusing on the case of Two Commodities (two products or inputs):

- (1) First, Consumer Behaviour Theory on Two Commodities "Indifference curve approach" through a combination of two individual functions: cardinal utility theory "marginal utility approach" and the effort to prove the formation of consumption triangle on the curve mentioned in Slutsky's theorem (or Hicks Decomposition) with the equation: $TE = SE + IE$ which are related to demand function between the shape estimation of Ordinal Utility Function as objective function with budget constraint that ought to be calculated through the utilization some (three) criteria of *Lagrange Multiplier Function*.

- (2) Second, Producer Behaviour Theory on Two Factor Inputs “Isoquant Production Curve Approach” through a combination of two individual functions: production theory one input “The law of Diminishing Return” and the effort to prove the formation of production triangle on the curve mentioned in Isoquant Production's theorem with the equation: $TO = SE + OE$ which are related to supply function between the shape estimation of Cobb-Douglass Production Function as objective function with budget constraint that ought to be calculated through the utilization some (three) criteria of Lagrange Multiplier Function
- (3) Third, Market Equilibrium Behaviour “Long Term Profit Function with Aggregate Production Cost” through controlling inputs price of production cost or controlling production output “Interaction between Estimation Result Function: changing the form of function, substitution process” and the effort to prove the origin of theory formulation that builds the functional form of profit function with (aggregate) production cost which is related to estimation result functions Consumer Behaviour on Two Commodities and Producer Behaviour Theory on Two Factor Inputs. The last stage, ought to be calculated through substituted of both simple estimated of Long Run total production function into multiple estimated of Long Term Revenue function with the result at last be able absolutely known the value of the profit.

---Thanks Amrizal---

Ad 7. Letter 4 To Mr Leon N Moses northwestern 23 March 2014

Dear **Mr Leon N Moses**

March 23, 2014

I have sent my Email to you (**Mr Leon N Moses**) more than **three times on September 18, 2010, on September 26, 2010 and on October 8, 2010** in the title of Text book 3 is **“MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION: Application of Microeconomic Concepts in Transportation Business Using Non-Estimation Function”**.

The **Text book 3** is not complete condition yet at all without showing consideration concept or Protruding **Issue, formula that can be used and how to make the appropriate curves**, with the result that I am not sure that it could be received by Northwestern University. **Now I'm try resending the new Email in new title of Text book number 1** is **“MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function”**

Deal with in new title of tax book is number one, I am sure that be possible more fine better than it's **previously** because I show the Protruding **Issue in all concept of Microeconomic theory** available. **To make a book perfect, we should meet those three main elements by focusing on the case of two commodities (two products or inputs) in Consumer's, Producer's behaviour and Market Equilibrium's behaviour. Specifically for the utilization of data the needful which are related to The Utilization of Model And Formulation and how to get The Result of Estimate Several Functions The Needful along with The Computation Result “Interaction Between Estimate Functions” like: The Merging Two Utility Function, The Merging Two Production Function and The Merging Two Revenue Function. The formulas that can be used and how to make the appropriate curves, the all of them as new material (new solution) are there in the text book.**

Then, how to make the appropriate curves Specifically for the effort to prove the formation of consumption triangle on the curve mentioned in Slutsky's theorem (or Hicks Decomposition) with the equation: $TE = SE + IE$ which **are related to demand function between the shape estimation of Ordinal Utility Function as objective function with budget constraint of consumption and the effort to prove the formation of production triangle on the curve** mentioned in Isoquant Production's theorem with the equation: $TO = SE + OE$ **Specifically for to supply function between the shape estimation of Cobb-Douglass Production Function as objective function with budget constraint of production. both those case ought to be calculated through the utilization some (three) criteria of Lagrange Multiplier Function**

The last stage, the effort to prove the origin of theory formulation that builds the functional form of profit function with (aggregate) production cost that ought to be calculated through substituted of both simple estimated of Long Run total production function into multiple estimated of Long Term Revenue function **with the result at last be able absolutely** known the value of the profit

In the last few years I have planned that to publish the text book has to be written by tree persons in order to be achieved optimal result for ever success in anlisys and it's aplication We are gather together in a group of three as the writers that are **Mr Leon N Moses, Mr David Austen-Smith and Mr Amrizal.**

I have sent the same letter to **Mr David Austen-Smith**, please you are gather together in a group of two and have a certain attitude to make the **Cooperation in Publishing Text Books in MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function.**

I hope your readiness so much to read the letter and answer. Give me the information after receiving the Email, because I will use the translator of english **immediately** in other able to built the best communication and relationship between of our.

As you will see in the attachment: (1) **Subject: The Request for Cooperation in Publishing Text Books in MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: Application of Microeconomic Concepts Using Estimation Result Function** and (2) **The Enclosure's Result of Text Book Number One Using The Estimation's Result Functions.**

I am a lecturer of Managerial Economics in a private institute in Indonesia. I have written some books in Indonesian language, but now I want to publish, together with an international economist, a book in English for international consumption. If you are interested, **please see the attachment and bellow in this letter.**

I look forward to your response immediately.
Yours faithfully,

(Amrizal)

amrizal_jna@yahoo.com
kitabukadunia@yahoo.com

(**Amrizal**, The Lecturer
(**Abdul Rosyid**, Translator

Phone: 62813-8767-6298)
Phone: 62813-1095-9840)

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(**Novi Kusumaningrum**, Secretary of EducationUSA – AMINEF)

dasm@northwestern.edu

(**David Austen-Smith**, Senior Associate Dean: Faculty and Research)

leon1@northwestern.edu

(**Leon N. Moses**, Professor Emeritus of Economics)

Subject of Email: The Offer for Cooperation to Publish Text Books

CC: kitabukadunia@yahoo.Com; www.aminef.or.id; brook.ross@iief.or.id;
brookross@aminef.or.id; www.Educationusa.or.id; novi@aminef.or.id

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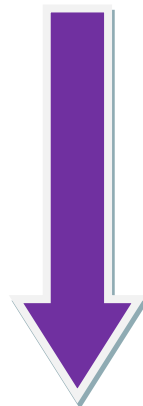
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- (3) Third, Market Equilibrium Behaviour “Long Term Profit Function with Aggregate Production Cost” through controlling inputs price of production cost or controlling production output “Interaction between Estimation Result Function: changing the form of function, substitution process” and **the effort to prove the origin of theory formulation that builds the functional form of profit function with (aggregate) production cost** which is related to estimation result functions Consumer Behaviour on Two Commodities and Producer Behaviour Theory on Two Factor Inputs. The last stage, ought to be calculated through substituted of both simple estimated of Long Run total production function into multiple estimated of Long Term Revenue function with the result at last be able absolutely known the value of the profit.

----Thanks Amrizal----

LEMBARAN INFORMASI:

Cara paling Mudah Meng-unduh (Downloads) secara GRATIS sejumlah TULISAN ILMIAH Dalam bentuk **Files PDF** atau melakukan PESAN melalui EMAIL berbagai bentuk files: **DOCUMENTS, Power Point, Excel, SPSS. PDF** dan bentuk lain-lainya yang dapat di “**Downloads**” dengan:



Ketentuan:

Lembaran Informasi (*Daftar TULISAN ILMIAH Amrizal*) ini dapat dilakukan dengan cara memasukan/menuliskan **000 Daftar Tulisan Ilmiah Amrizal** ke dalam **Google**, maka akan didapatkan berbagai bentuk files: **DOCUMENTS**, **Power Point**, **Excel**, **SPSS** atau **PDF** dan lain-lainya. Namun untuk sebuah file tertentu (berupa Tulisan Ilmiah saja) biasanya ditampilkan dalam bentuk **File PDF** di-Downloads secara **GRATIS** atau dapat di-PESAN melalui **EMAIL** dengan cara yang dicontohkan sebagai berikut:

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atau [Buka Item lainnya...](#)

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atau [Buka Item lainnya...](#)

Dengan membuka: [Daftar Buku - Menu LP3ET](#) atau [Menu LP3ET- Beranda](#), maka akan dijumpai keseluruhan (*Daftar TULISAN ILMIAH Amrizal*) yang terletak didalam:

Menu LP3ET:

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rincian tulisan ilmiah (pesan melalui Email)
jurnal/blog
hubungi kami

Adapun jumlah keseluruhan TULISAN ILMIAH yang ada, diistilahkan dalam tanda petik "*pada posisi jumlah sekarang*" yang disajikan (terletak didalam **Google** yang jumlahnya dapat berubah pada saat-saat tertentu seiring dengan perjalanan waktu.

----- Jakarta, 20 September 2021 -----