

Definitions and Concepts for AQA Economics AS-level

Paper 1: Microeconomics

Topic 3 - Production Costs and Revenues

Average cost: Total production cost divided by total output (cost per unit of output).

Average revenue: Total revenue divided by total output (revenue per unit of output).

Capital productivity: Output per unit of capital.

Diseconomies of scale: When long-run average costs rise as output rises.

Division of labour: Different workers performing different tasks in a good's/services' production, specialising to an extent.

Economy of scale: When long-run average costs fall as output rises.

External economy of scale: Firms saving resulting from growth of the industry a firm is part of.

Fixed cost: Costs of production that do not vary with output, only in the short run.

Internal economy of scale: Firms saving resulting from growth of the firm itself.

Labour productivity: Output per worker.

Long run: Time period in which none of the factors of production are fixed, and all can be varied.

Long-run average cost: Long-run total cost per unit of output.

Long-run production: When a firm changes the scale of all factors of production.

Production: A set of processes that converts inputs into outputs.

Productive efficiency: Minimised average total cost.

Productivity: Output per unit of input.

Profit: Total revenue subtract total costs.

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Short run: Time period in which at least one of the factors of production are fixed and cannot be varied.

Specialisation: A worker only performing a specific task or a small range of tasks.

Technical economy of scale: Cost saving through changing the production process.

Total cost: Total fixed cost added to total variable cost.

Total revenue: Price of each good, multiplied by quantity sold.

Variable cost: Costs incurred when paying for the variable factors of production.







