Name	Date	



## GUIDED READING Activity 5-3

Class

For use with textbook pages 127-131

## **C**OST, REVENUE, AND PROFIT MAXIMIZATION

## FILLING IN THE BLANKS

**Directions:** Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Some words may be used more than once. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

tal revenue	e-commerce
arginal revenues	fixed costs

Measures of Cost		
Cost is divided into several categories. The fir	rst is <b>1</b>	—the costs that a
business incurs even if the plant is idle and the	nere is zero output. The to	otal of these unchanging costs, or
2, remains the	same. On the other hand	d, expenses that change—such as one
associated with labor and raw materials—are		
		the extra costs incurred
when a business produces one additional uni	t of a product.	
Applying Cost Principles		
Business firms have a different mix of costs. A	A full-service gas station m	nay have higher <b>6</b>
than one that sells only gas, because it emplo	bys a variety of employees	. An entrepreneur engaged in
<b>7</b> electronic l	business or exchange cond	ducted over the Internet—is an example of a
business with very low 8		
Measures of Revenue		
Businesses use two key measures of revenue	to find the amount of out	tput that produces the greatest profit.
9is the number	er of units sold multiplied	by the average price per unit. Even more impor-
tant are 10, w	hich are the extra revenue	es associated with the production and sale of
one additional unit of output.		
Marginal Analysis		
Economists use 11	, a type of cost-benef	fit decision making tool that compares the extra
		that of breaking even, or earning enough rev-
		now how to generate the maximum profit. They
can do so by comparing 13		

