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Isoquants

Production function using 2 variable inputs is explained with the help of the ***Isoquants.*** Details about isoquants are explained below

In economics, an **isoquant** (derived from quantity and the Greek word **iso** [equal) and Latin word *qunatus* meaning *'quantity'*. The isoquant therefore called as the "*Equal Product Curve*" or can be named as the "*indifference curve"*

As isoquant curve can be defined as the locus of points representing various combinations of two inputs___ capital and labour__ yielding the same output.

In economics, an **isoquant** is a contour line drawn through the set of points at which the same quantity of output is produced while changing the quantities of two or more inputs.

DEFINITION

— According to **Ferguson,** *"An isoquant is a curve showing all possible combinations of inputs physically capable of producing a given level of output"*

— In the words of **Peterson,** *"An isoquant curve may be defined as a curve showing the possible combinations of two variable factors that can be used to produce the same total product"*

The term Isoquant or Iso-product is composed of 'iso' implying equal and 'quant' implying quantity or product or output. Thus it means equal quantity or equal output. Different factors are needed to produce goods. These factors may be substituted for one another. For example 100 watches may be produced with 90 units of capital and 10 units of labour. The same number of watches (100 units) may also be produced with such combinations as 60 units of capital and 20 units of labour or with 40 units of capital and 30 units of labour. If different combinations of two factors yielding equal amount of total output are diagrammatically presented in the form of a curve, then such a curve is called on Isoquant or Iso-product curve. Thus isoquant curve is that curve which shows the different possible combinations of two factor inputs yielding the same amount of output. Isoquant curves are also known as Equal product or Iso-product or Production Indifference Curves.