

1. a) A decrease in early demand. The price decline in first three months, it has cause a short-run equilibrium to decrease in demand.
- b) Constant cost industry. The price in 1990 and 1995 are the same, is \$2
- c) when price = \$1, firms are losing money, they exit the industry. It cause price to rise, and firms stop exiting, however, as the demand is decrease, producer will be lower.

2. a) $LRATC(Q) = \frac{LRTC(Q)}{Q} = \gamma$
 long-run equilibrium Q
 $p = \min(LRATC) = \gamma$

$D(p) = \alpha - \beta p$

b) cannot
 $LRMC(Q) = \frac{dLRTC(Q)}{dQ} = \gamma$

\therefore LRMC and LRATC is horizontal, it can produce any quantity, so
 can't determine the number of firms.