

# Principles of Economics

## Discussion Session 6: Entry and Exit Decisions

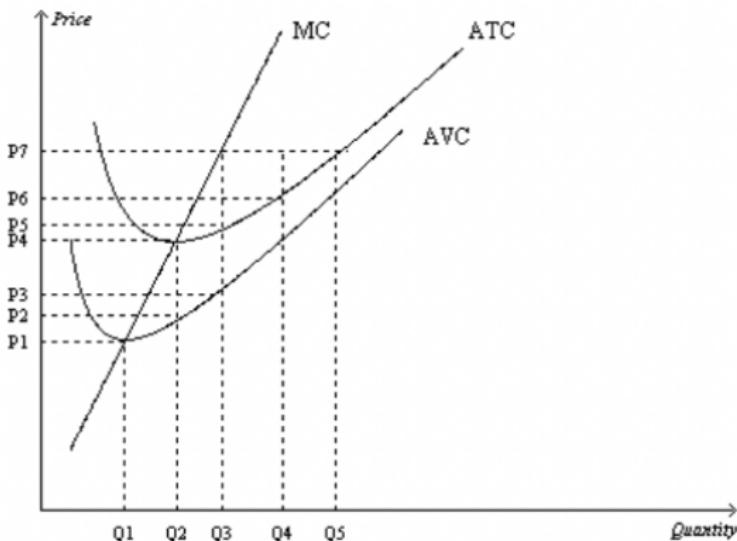
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## Exercise 1: Profit Maximization

Q1: Suppose Amelia's Taqueria operates in a competitive market and maximizes its profits. If the market price is  $P_7$ , which quantity level should the firm choose? Find regions representing **total revenue**, **total cost**, **variable cost**, and **profit**.



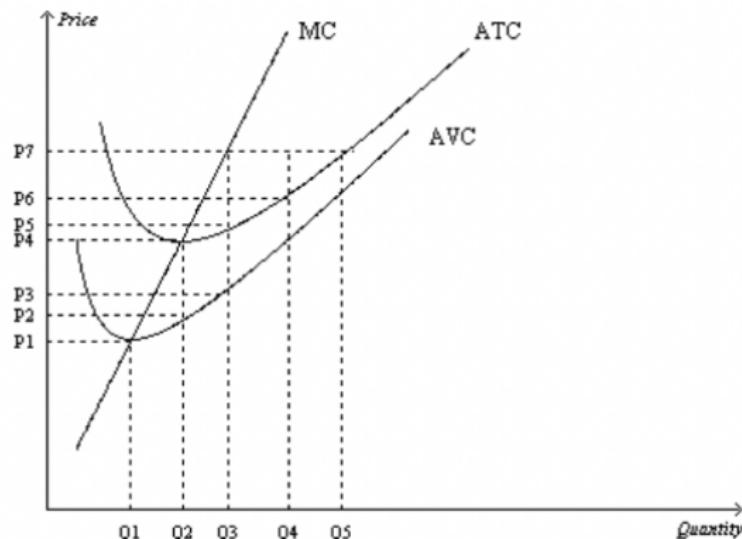
## Exercise 1: Profit Maximization

Solution:

- Profit-maximizing quantity is  $Q_3$  ( $P = MR = MC$ )
- $TR = P_7 \times Q_3$
- $TC = P_5 \times Q_3$
- $VC = P_3 \times Q_3$
- $Profit = (P_7 - P_5) \times Q_3$

## Exercise 2: Shut Down in Short-Run vs Long-Run

Q2: Should Amelia shut down her taqueria in the short run if the market price is P7?  
P3? Below P1? How about in the long run?



## Exercise 2: Shut Down in Short-Run vs Long-Run

Solution:

- When price is  $P_7$ : Making positive profits :)  
     $\Rightarrow$  Keep operating in both short- and long-run.
- When price is  $P_3$ : Making losses, but the firm can cover its variable costs and part of its fixed costs.  
     $\Rightarrow$  Operate in short-run but shut down in long-run.
- When price is below  $P_1$ : Making losses, and can't even cover variable costs :(  
     $\Rightarrow$  Shut down immediately.

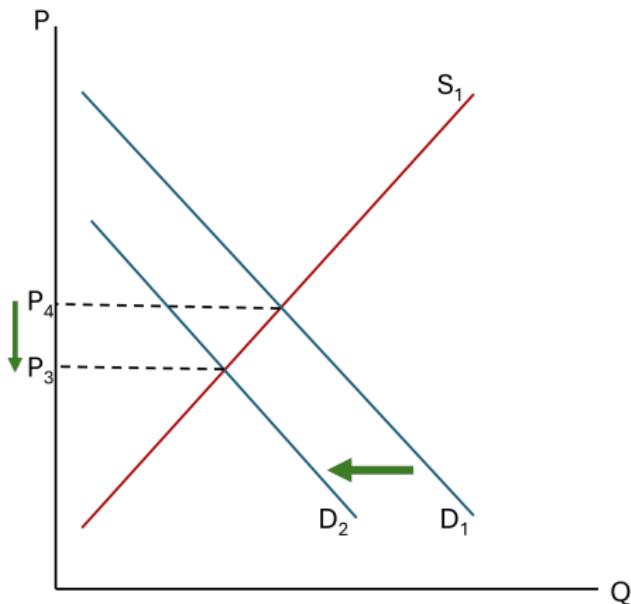
## Summary: Shut Down in Short-Run vs Long-Run

| Situation                                | $\text{Profit} = \text{TR} - \text{TC}$ | Decision                                              |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Price > ATC                              | Positive                                | Keep operating in short- and long-run                 |
| $\text{AVC} < \text{Price} < \text{ATC}$ | Negative                                | Keep operating in short-<br>but shut down in long-run |
| Price < AVC                              | Negative                                | shut down in short- and long-run                      |

## Effect of Entry and Exit on Aggregate Supply

Suppose there is a negative demand shock in the market for Mexican food.

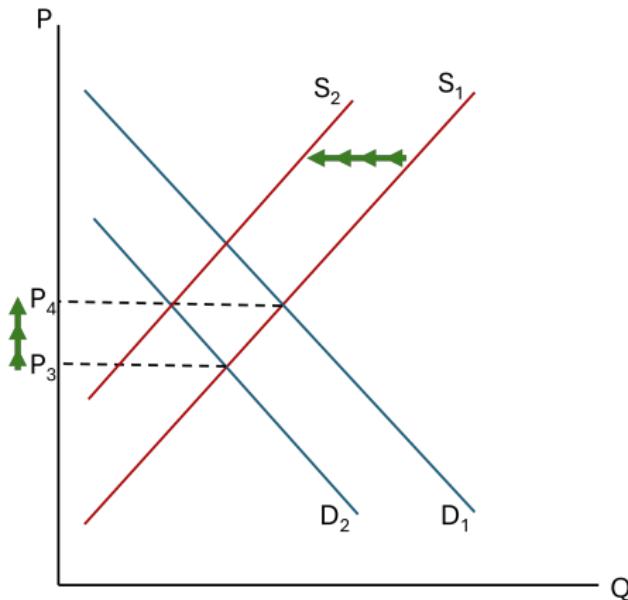
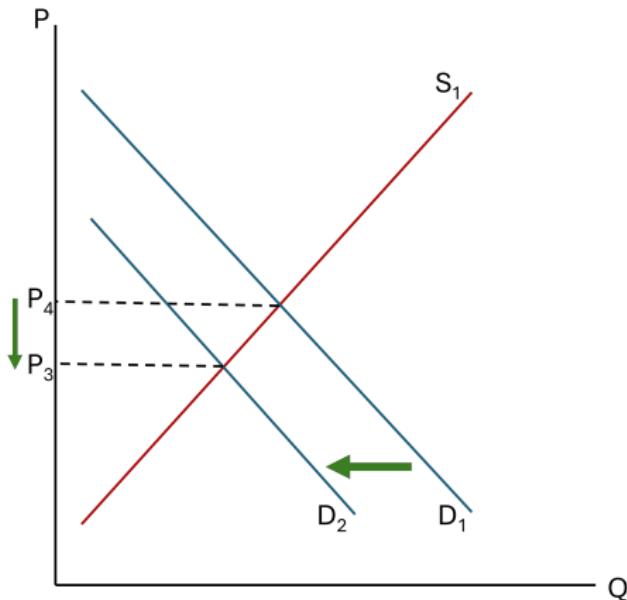
- Demand curve shifts left.
  - Price falls from  $P_4$  to  $P_3$ .
- ① How will this effect Mexican restaurants' profits? How will they react?
  - ② What will happen to the aggregate supply curve over time?



## Effect of Entry and Exit on Aggregate Supply

Suppose there is a negative demand shock in the market for Mexican food.

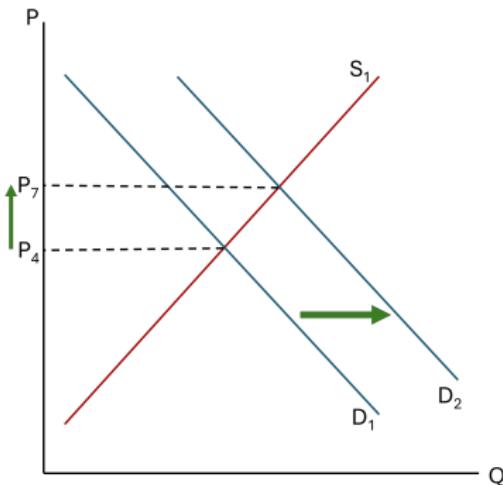
- ① How will this effect Mexican restaurants' profits? How will they react?  
⇒ Negative profits cause long-run exits.
- ② What will happen to the aggregate supply curve over time?  
⇒ Aggregate supply shifts left as restaurants exit, until  $P$  returns to  $P_4$ .



## Exercise 3: Supply in Short-Run vs Long-Run

Suppose Mexican food suddenly becomes popular in Boston.

- Demand curve shift right.
  - Equilibrium price increases from  $P_4$  to  $P_7$ .
- ① How will this effect Mexican restaurants' profits? How will they react?
  - ② What will happen to the aggregate supply curve over time?
  - ③ How will the equilibrium price change over time?



## Exercise 3: Supply in Short-Run vs Long-Run

Solution:

- ① Positive profits cause new entries.
- ② Aggregate supply shifts to the right.
- ③ Supply increases until  $P$  returns to  $P_4$  and entries cease.

