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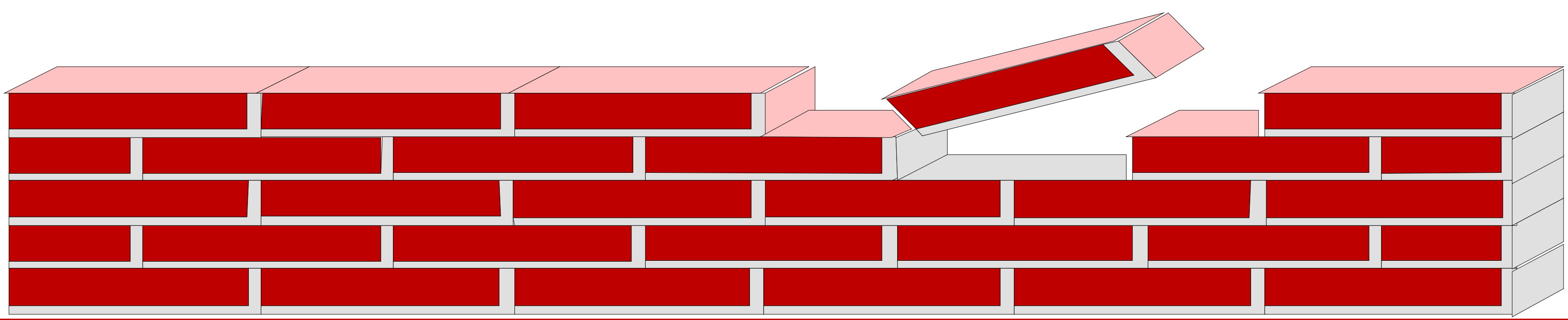
Monopoly

Monopoly

- While a competitive firm is a *price taker*, a monopoly firm is a *price maker*.
- A firm is considered a *monopoly* if . . .
  - it is the sole seller of its product.
  - its product does not have close substitutes.

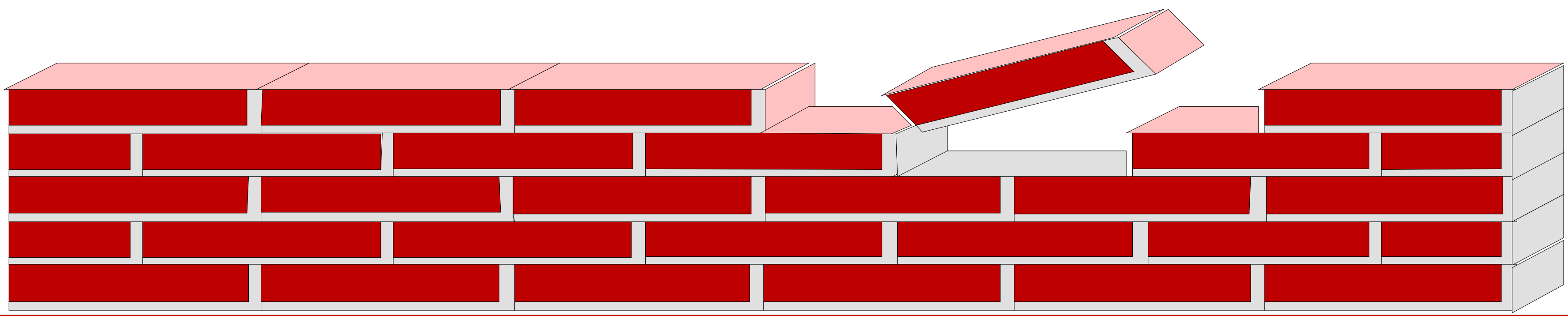
WHY MONOPOLIES ARISE

- The fundamental cause of monopoly is *barriers to entry*.



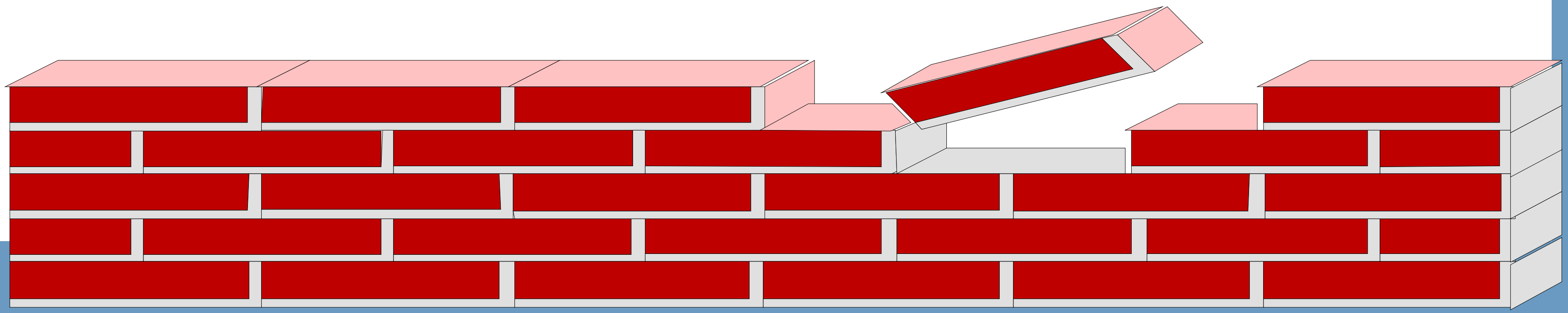
WHY MONOPOLIES ARISE

- Barriers to entry have three sources:
  - Ownership of a key resource.
  - The government gives a single firm the exclusive right to produce some good.
  - Costs of production make a single producer more efficient than a large number of producers.



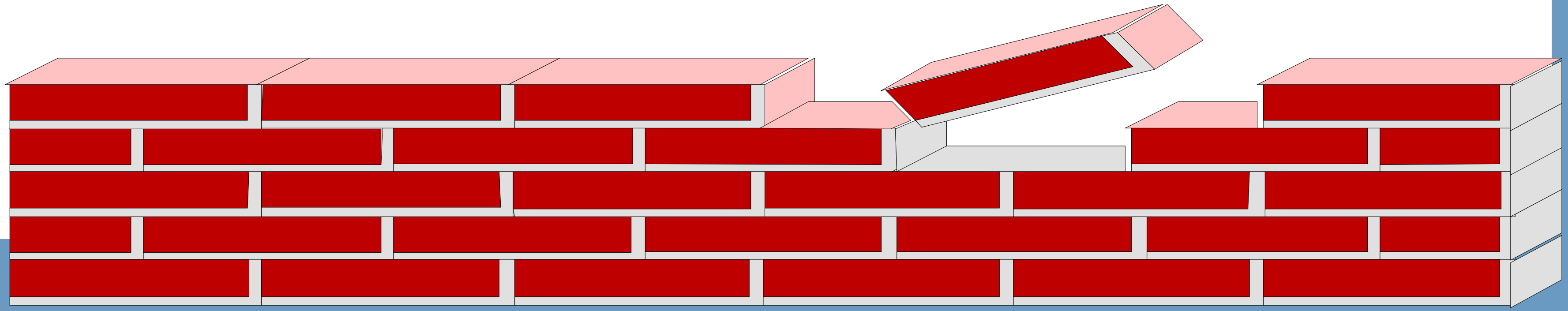
Monopoly Resources

- Although exclusive ownership of a key resource is a potential source of monopoly, in practice monopolies rarely arise for this reason.



Government-Created Monopolies

- Governments may restrict entry by giving a single firm the exclusive right to sell a particular good in certain markets.
- Patent and copyright laws are two important examples of how government creates a monopoly to serve the public interest.



Natural Monopolies

- An industry is a *natural monopoly* when a single firm can supply a good or service to an entire market at a smaller cost than could two or more firms.
- A natural monopoly arises when there are economies of scale over the relevant range of output.

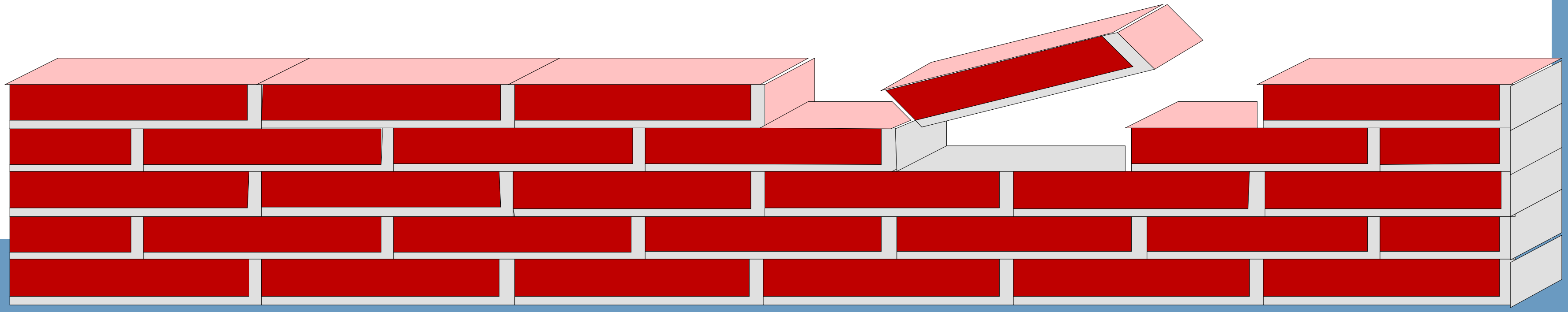


Figure 1 Economies of Scale as a Cause of Monopoly