

Show that AR = Price

$$AR = \frac{TR}{Q}$$

$$AR = \frac{\cancel{Q} \times P}{\cancel{Q}}$$

$$AR = Price$$





**Q. Relationship between TR, MR, AR, when the Price remain constant.**

**Ans.** Under Perfect Competition, Price of the commodity remain constant because a firm is only a price taker. The relation between AR, MR & R can be explained with help of table & diagram



## Table:

Output	AR = P	TR	MR
1	10	10	10
2	10	20	10
3	10	30	10
4	10	40	10
5	10	50	10
6	10	60	10

It is clear from the diagram that when price is constant,

- AR = MR
- TR increase at constant rate



## Table:

Output	AR = P	TR	MR
1	10	10	10
2	10	20	10
3	10	30	10
4	10	40	10
5	10	50	10
6	10	60	10

Output

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6

$P = AR$

10  
10  
10  
10  
10  
10

10  
20  
30  
40  
50  
60

10  
10  
10  
10  
10  
10

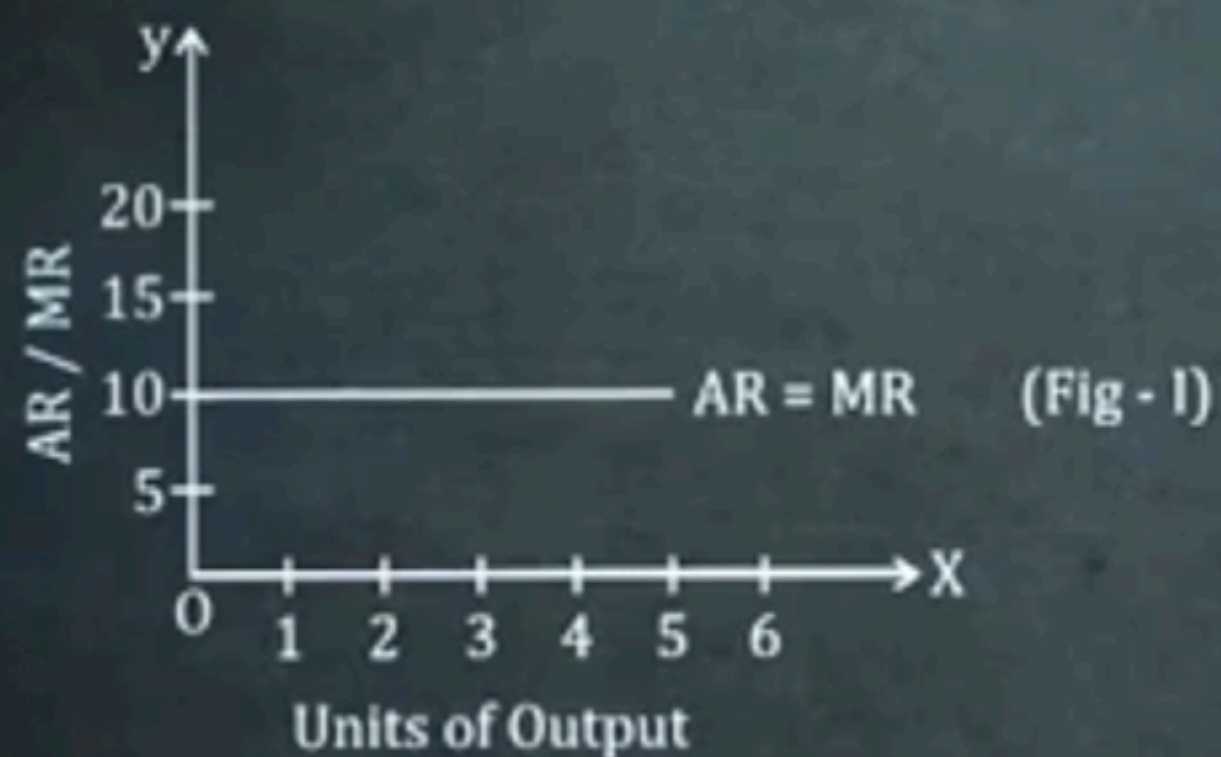
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### Diagram



It is clear from the diagram that when a price of commodity is constant, then Average Revenue of a firm is equal to Marginal Revenue of the firm & both AR - MR curve is

horizontal parallel to X-axis (Fig - I)

In (Fig - II), TR curve starts from origin and is a straight line making an angle of  $45^\circ$  from the origin because TR of the firm increase at constant rate.

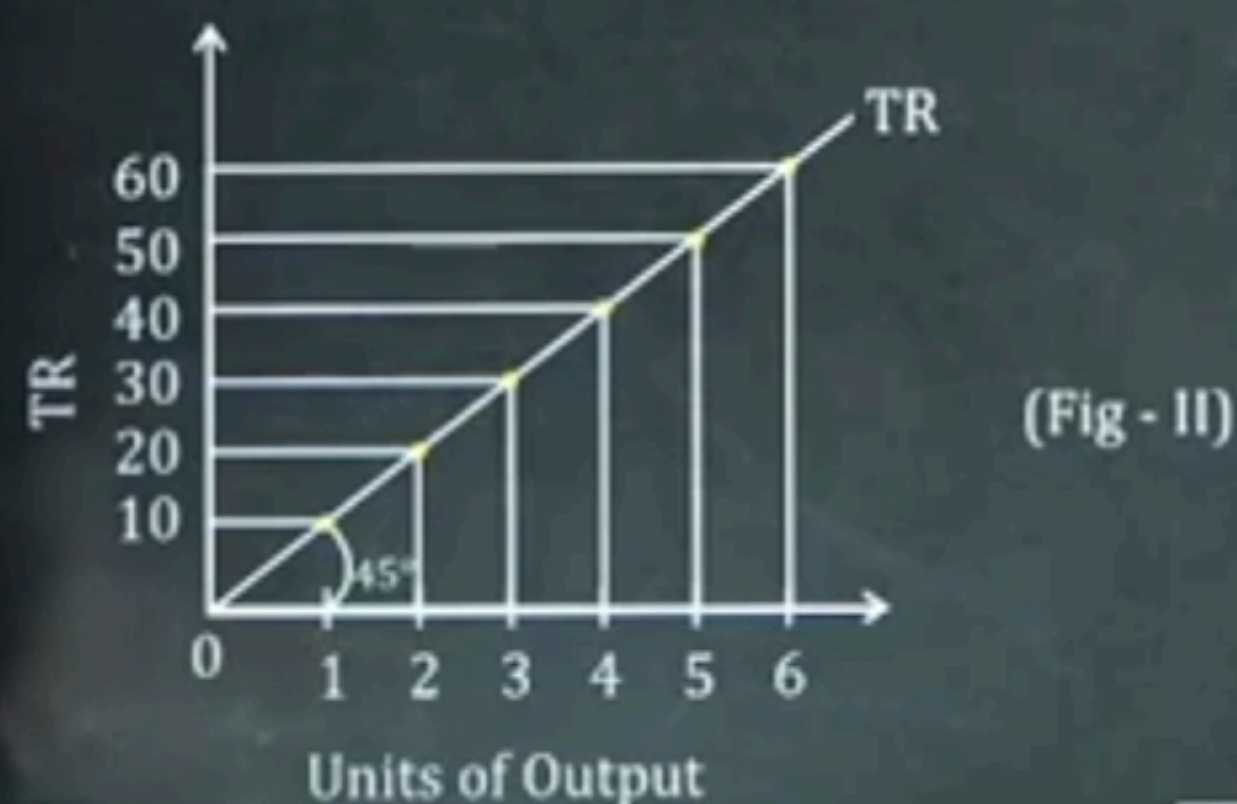




Table:

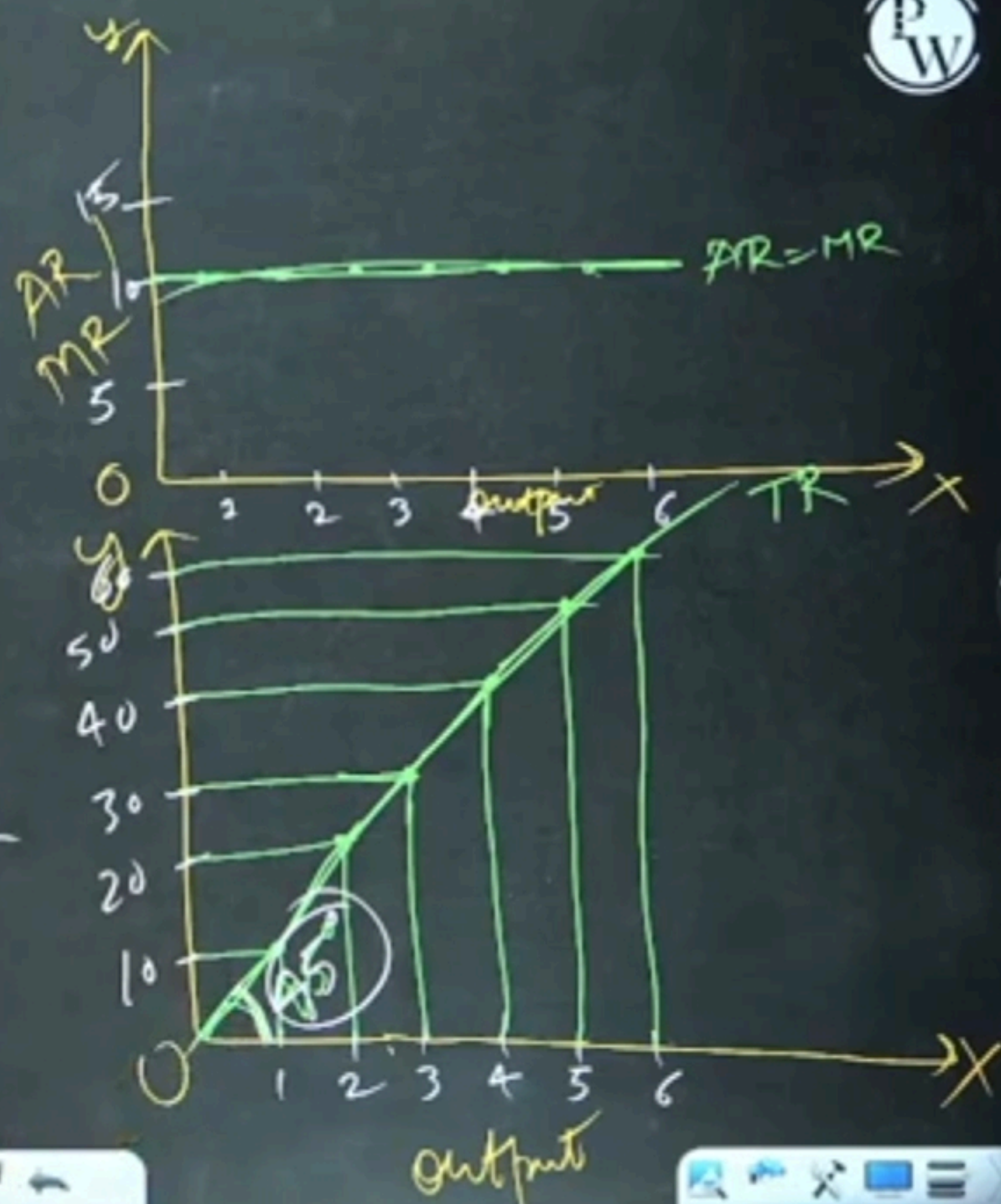
Output	AR = P	TR	MR
1	10	10	10
2	10	20	10
3	10	30	10
4	10	40	10
5	10	50	10
6	10	60	10

It is clear from the graph that when price is constant

i.

ii.

constant rate





**Q. Relationship between TR, MR, AR, when the Price does not remain constant.**

**Ans.** When Price does not remain constant, then the producer can sold more of the commodities at a reduced Price level.

**Table:**

Output	P = AR	TR	MR
1	10	10	10
2	9	18	8
3	8	24	6
4	7	28	4
5	6	30	2
6	5	30	0
7	4	28	-2





**Q. Relationship between TR, MR, AR, when the Price does not remain constant.**

**Ans.** When Price does not remain constant, then the producer can sell more of the commodities at a reduced Price level.

①  $AR \downarrow, MR \downarrow$  faster rate  
( $AR > MR$ ) Dim. Rate  
②  $MR \downarrow, TR \uparrow$  at Dim. Rate  
③  $MR = 0, TR$  at max pt.

Q	P = AR	TR	MR
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④  $MR = -ve, TR$  declines  
⑤  $MR = 0, -ve, AR \neq 0, -ve$

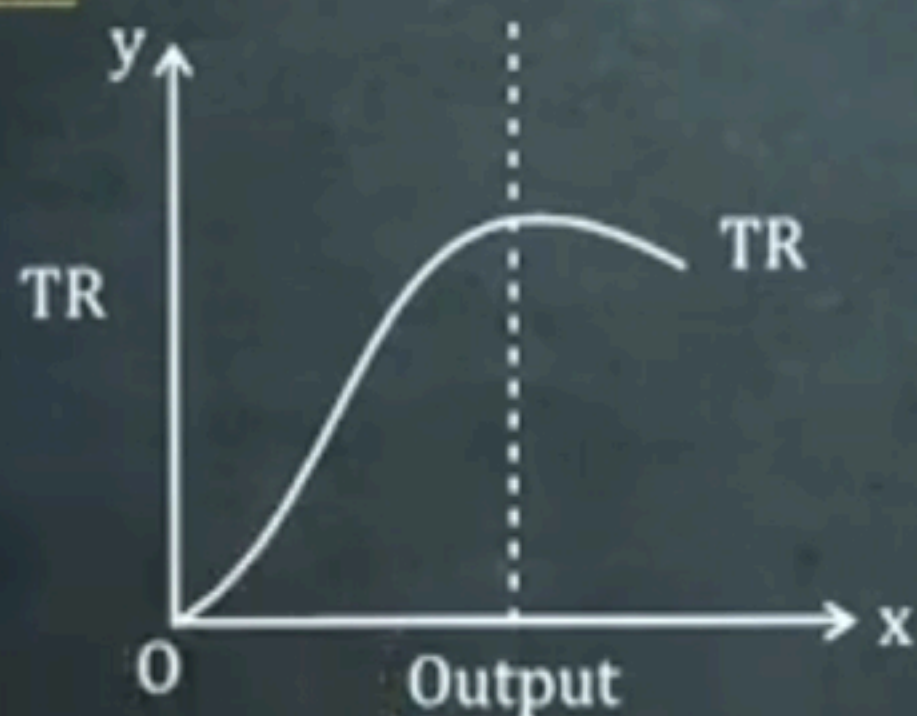


It is clear from the table that

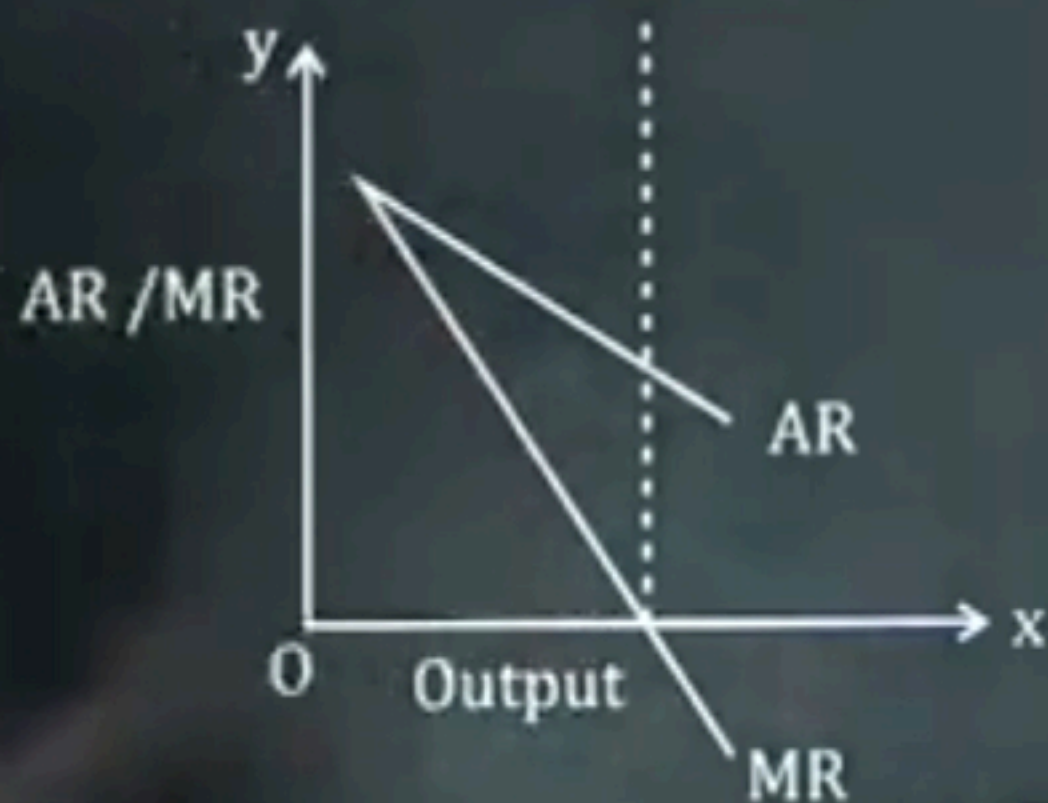
- When AR declines, MR declines at faster rate ( $AR > MR$ )
- When MR decline, TR increases at diminishing rate
- When  $MR = 0$ , TR achieves its maximum point & TR achieves its maximum points & become constant.
- When MR is negative, TR starts declining.
- MR can be 0 or negative but AR can't be 0 or negative.



## Diagram



(Fig - I)



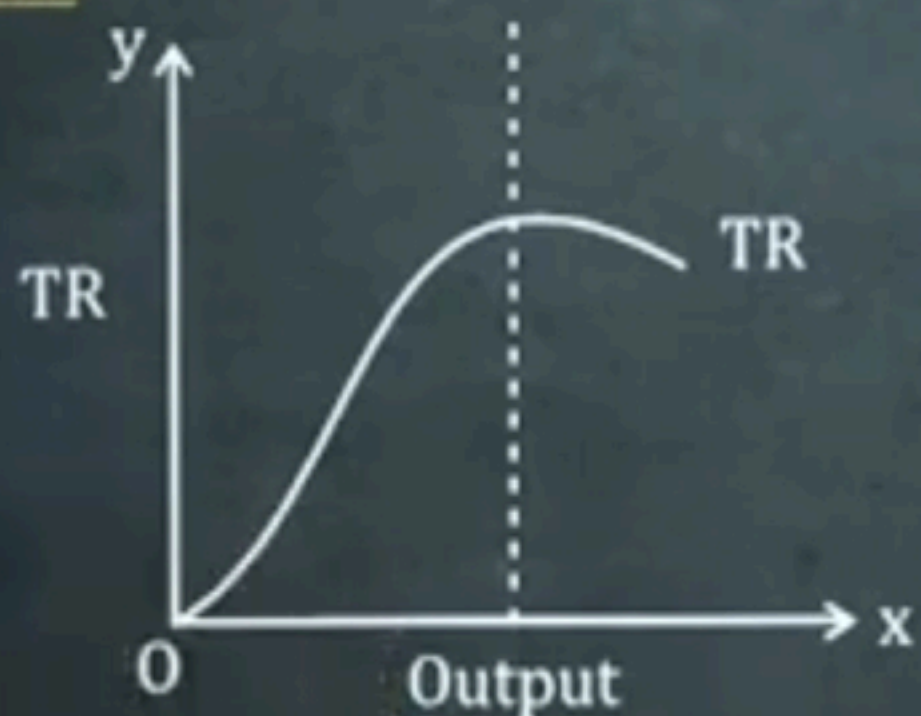
(Fig - II)

It is clear from the diagram that

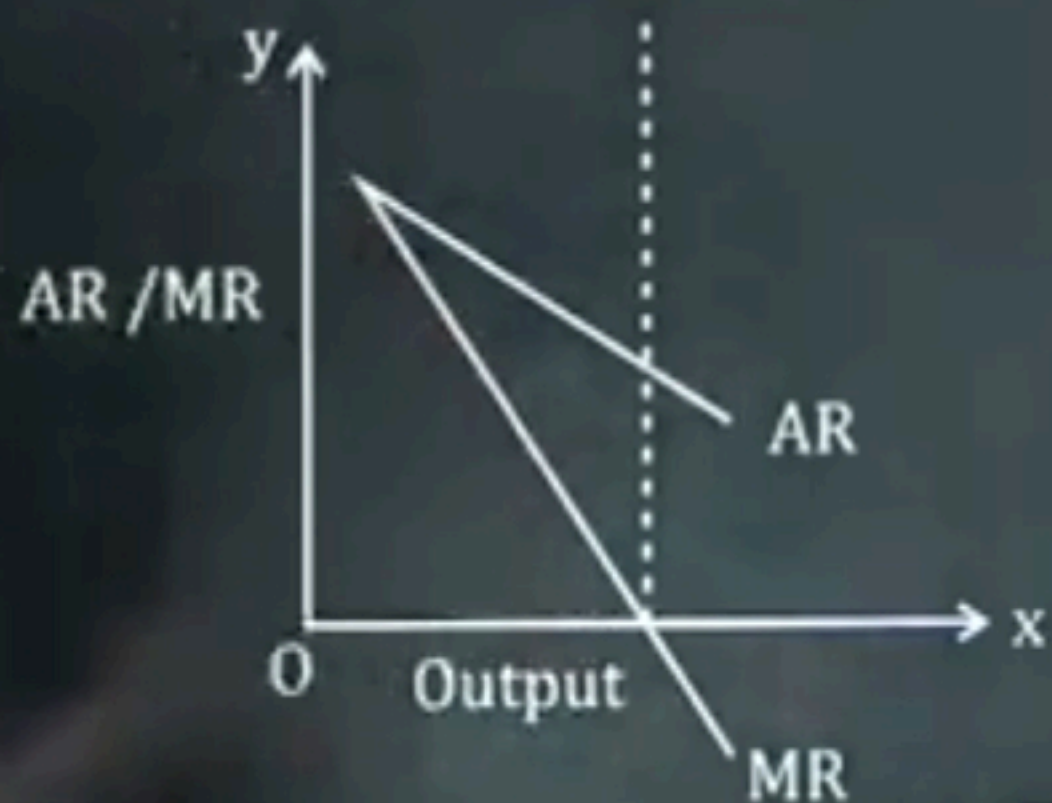
- When MR declines, TR increases at diminishing Rate.
- When  $MR = 0$ , TR achieves its maximum point & becomes constant
- When MR is negative, TR starts declining
- When AR declines, MR declines at a faster Rate. ( $AR > MR$ )
- MR can be 0 or negative, but AR cannot be 0 or negative because Price can't be zero or negative.



## Diagram



(Fig - I)



(Fig - II)

It is clear from the diagram that

- When MR declines, TR increases at diminishing Rate.
- When  $MR = 0$ , TR achieves its maximum point & becomes constant
- When MR is negative, TR starts declining
- When AR declines, MR declines at a faster Rate. ( $AR > MR$ )
- MR can be 0 or negative, but AR cannot be 0 or negative because Price can't be zero or negative.



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