- Firms in Competitive Markets

What is a Competitive Market?

Characteristics of perfectly competitive markets:

1. The market has many buyers and sellers
2. Trading identical products
   - Because of the first two: each buyer and seller takes the market price as given (Price takers)
3. Firms can freely enter or exit the market

The Revenue of a Competitive Firm

- Total revenue, $TR = P \times Q$
- Average revenue, $AR = TR / Q$
  - How much revenue does the firm receive for one unit sold
- Marginal revenue, $MR = \Delta TR / \Delta Q$
  - Change in TR from an additional unit sold
  - How much additional revenue does the firm receive if it sells 1 more unit
- For competitive firms: $AR = P = MR$

EXAMPLE 1: Amari's Apple Orchard: Revenue

Amari's apple orchard can produce up to 10 bushels of apples per year, and the current market price is $20 per bushel.

Calculate Amari's apple orchard's
- total revenue,
- average revenue,
- and marginal revenue

Q	P	TR	AR	MR
0	$20	$0	$20	
				$20
1	20	20	20	
				20
2	20	40	20	
				20
3	20	60	20	
				20
4	20	80	20	
				20
5	20	100	20	
				20
6	20	120	20	
				20
7	20	140	20	
				20
8	20	160	20	
				20
9	20	180	20	
				20
10	20	200	20	

Profit Maximization

- Goal of a firm: maximize profit = **TR** – **TC**
  - **TR** = **P** × **Q** and **TC** = **FC** + **VC**

- What **Q** maximizes a firm's profit?
  - Think at the margin: if **Q** increases by one unit, revenue rises by **MR** and cost rises by **MC**

- Comparing **MC** with **MR**
  - If **MR** > **MC**: increase **Q** to raise profit
  - If **MR** < **MC**: decrease **Q** to raise profit
  - Maximize profit for **Q** where **MR** = **MC**

EXAMPLE 2: Amari's Apple Orchard: Profit

If **MR** > **MC**, increasing **Q** raises profit.

Max profit at Q where MR = MC

If **MR** < **MC**, reducing **Q** raises profit.

Q	TR	TC	Profit	MR	MC	Δ Profit = MR - MC
0	$0	$6	-6			
				$20	8	12
1	20	14	6			
				20	10	10
2	40	24	16			
				20	12	8
3	60	36	24			
				20	14	6
4	80	50	30			
				20	16	4
5	100	66	34			
				20	19	2
6	120	85	35			
				20	20	0
7	140	105	35			
				20	22	-2
8	160	126	34			
				20	24	-4
9	180	150	30			
				20	26	-6
10	200	176	26			

If the market price is $P_1 = MR_1$

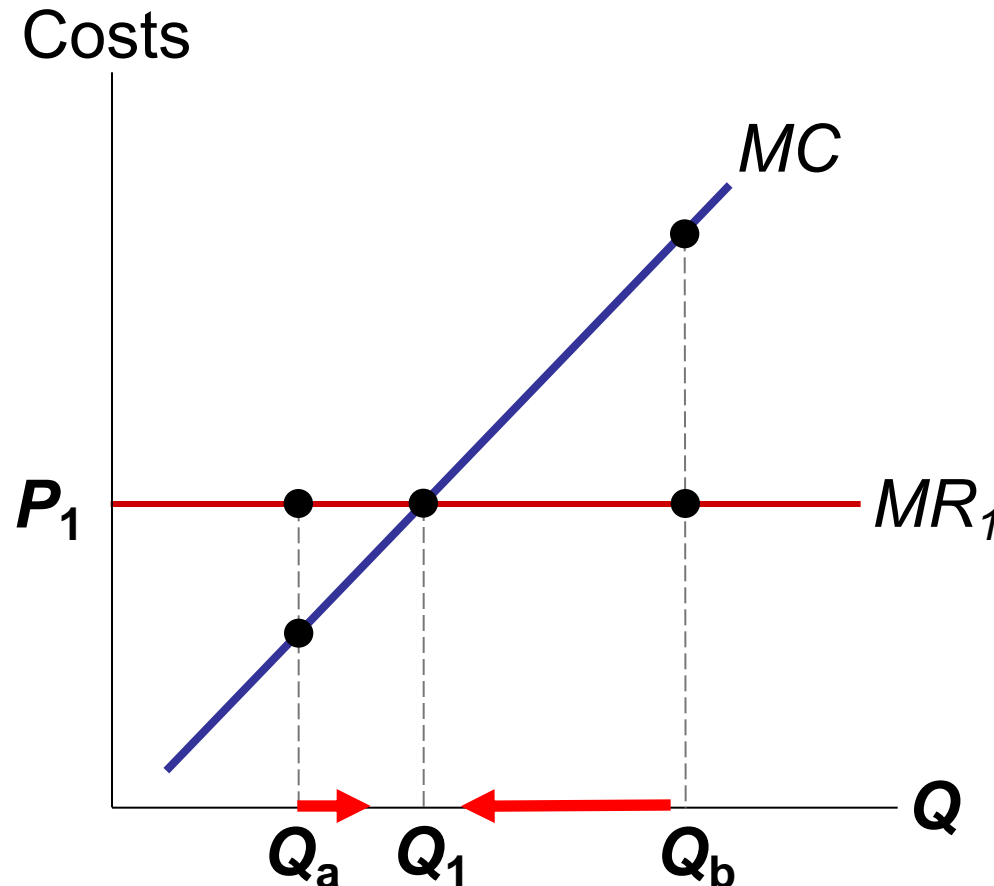At Q_a, $MC < MR$.

So, increase Q to raise profit.

At Q_b, $MC > MR$.

So, reduce Q to raise profit.

At Q_1, $MC = MR$.

Changing Q would lower profit.
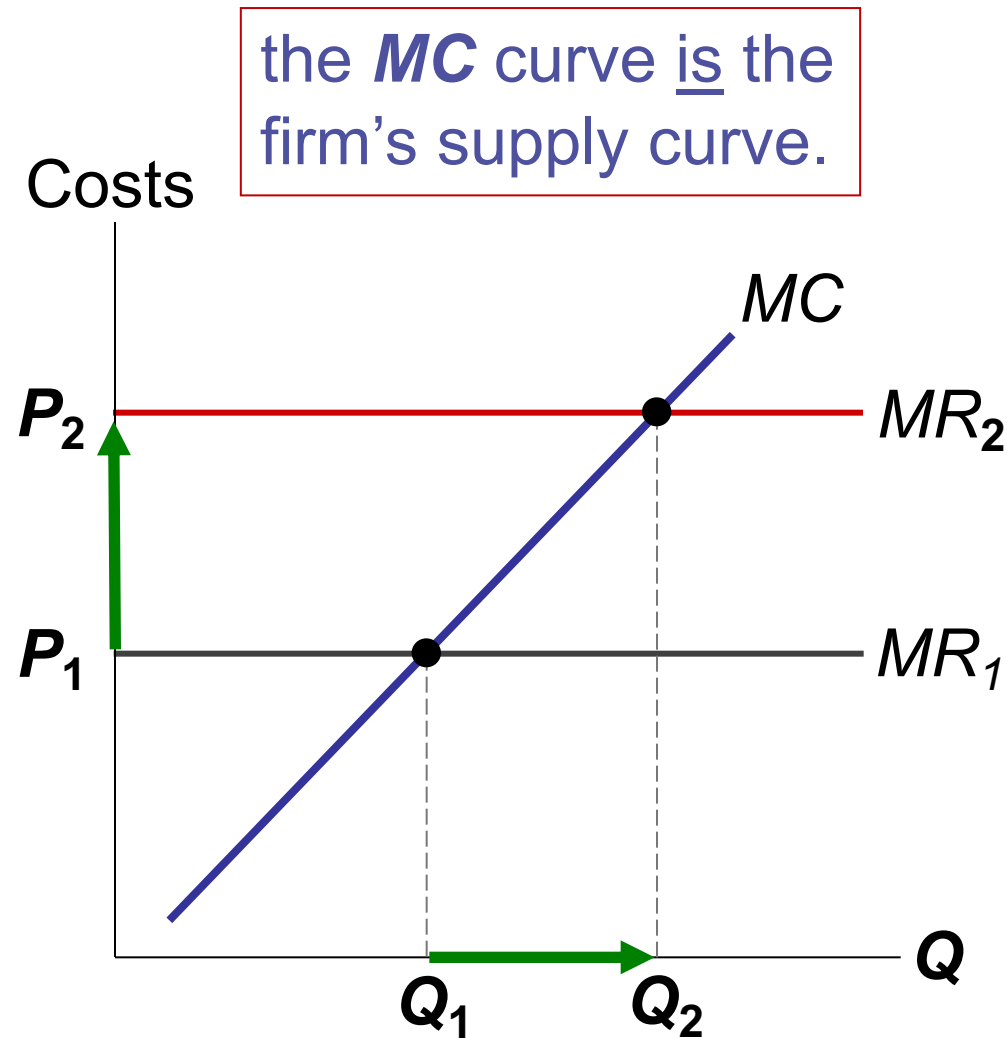
Rule: $MR = MC$ at the profit-maximizing Q.

Costs

MC

P_1

MR_1

Q_a Q_1 Q_b

Q

If price rises to P_2, then the profit-maximizing quantity rises to Q_2.

The *MC* curve determines the firm's Q at any price.

Hence, the *MC* curve is the firm's supply curve.

the *MC* curve <u>is</u> the firm's supply curve.

Costs

P_2

P_1

MC

MR_2

MR_1

Q_1 Q_2

Q

Shutdown or Exit?

- Shutdown:
  - A <u>short-run decision</u> not to produce anything because of market conditions.
  - Q = 0 in the short run

- Exit:
  - A <u>long-run decision</u> to leave the market.

- A key difference:
  - If shut down in SR, must still pay **FC**.
  - If exit in LR, zero costs.

Short-run Decision to Shut Down

- Should a firm shut-down in the short run?

    - Cost of shutting down

        $$= \text{revenue loss} = \textbf{\textit{TR}}$$

    - Benefit of shutting down

        $$= \text{cost savings} = \textbf{\textit{VC}}$$

    (because the firm must still pay $\textbf{\textit{FC}}$)

- Shut down if $\textbf{\textit{TR}} < \textbf{\textit{VC}}$, or $\textbf{\textit{P}} < \textbf{\textit{AVC}}$

    – Produce $\textbf{\textit{Q}} = 0$ in the short run

A Competitive Firm's Short Run Supply Curve

If **P** > **AVC**, then the firm produces **Q** where **P** = **MC**.

If **P** < **AVC**, then firm shuts down (produces **Q** = 0).

Costs

MC

ATC

AVC

Q
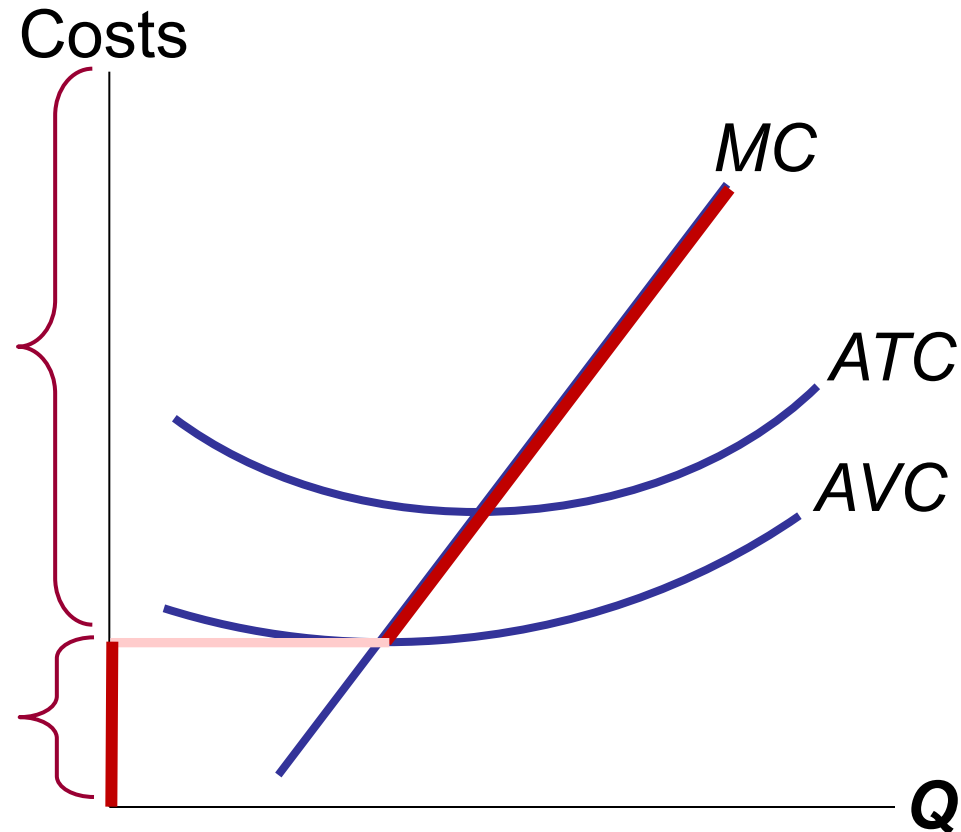
The firm's short run supply curve is the portion of its **MC** curve above **AVC**.

Sunk Costs

- Sunk cost
  - A cost that has already been committed and cannot be recovered
  - Should be ignored when making decisions
  - You must pay them regardless of your choice
  - In the short run, *FC* are sunk costs
    - So, *FC* should not matter in the decision to shut down

Active Learning 1: Your favorite concert

While attending a concert, you paid $55 for a hoodie of your favorite artist. But you bought it 2 sizes too small.

- You decide to sell your hoodie to your cousin who lives in a different town.

- You'll have to pay $15 for delivery by mail.

- What is the lowest price you should ask for the hoodie?

$15 (new cost) because the $55 is a sunk cost

A Firm's Long-Run Decision

- Should a firm exit or enter in the long run?
  - Cost of exiting market = revenue loss = **TR**
  - Benefit of exiting market = cost savings = **TC** (remember, **FC** = 0 in long run)

- Firm's long-run decision
  - Exit the market if: **TR < TC**

    (same as: **P < ATC**)

  - Enter the market if: **TR > TC**

    (same as: **P > ATC**)

The Competitive Firm's Long Run Supply Curve

If **P** > **ATC**, then the firm produces **Q** on the **MC** curve.

If **P** < **ATC**, then firm exits in the long run.
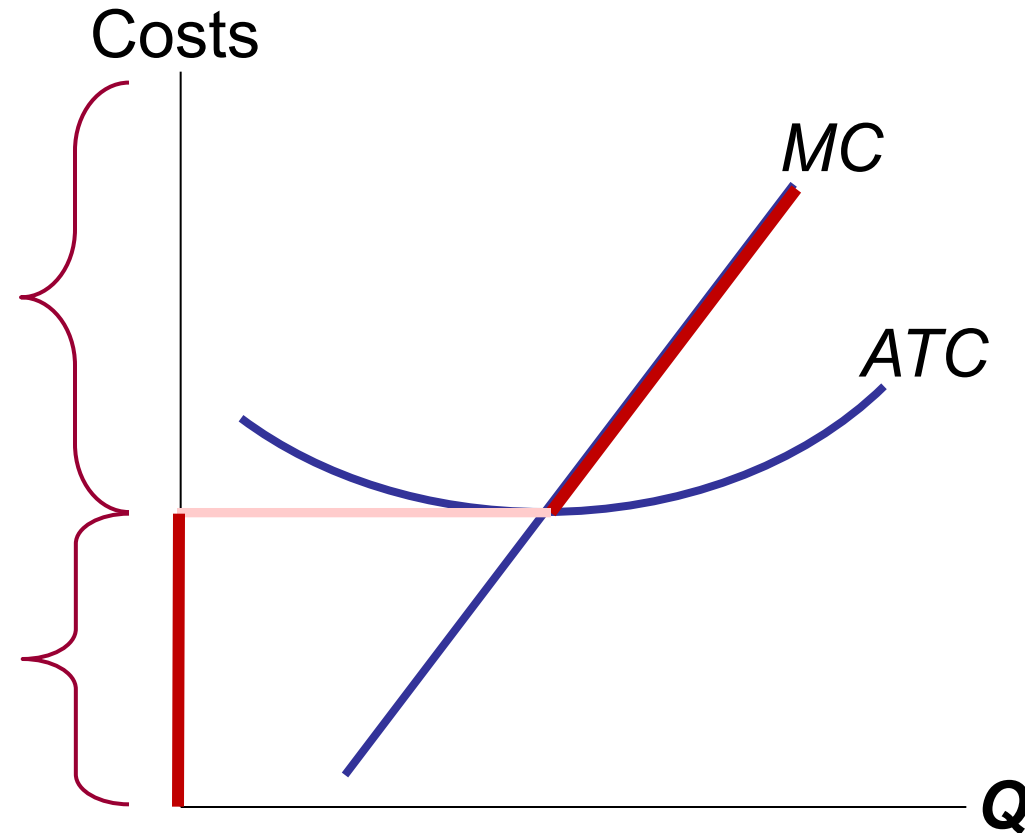
The firm's LR supply curve is the portion of its **MC** curve above **ATC**.

EXAMPLE 3: Amari's Profit: the graph

Profit = $TR - TC$

Profit = ($P - ATC$) × Q

= (20 − 15) * 7

= 140 − 105 = $35

$TR = P × Q = 140

$TC = ATC × Q = 105

Costs, P

Find Q where MR = MC

MC

$P_1 = 20

MR_1

ATC

$ATC_1 = 15

$Q_1 = 7$

Q
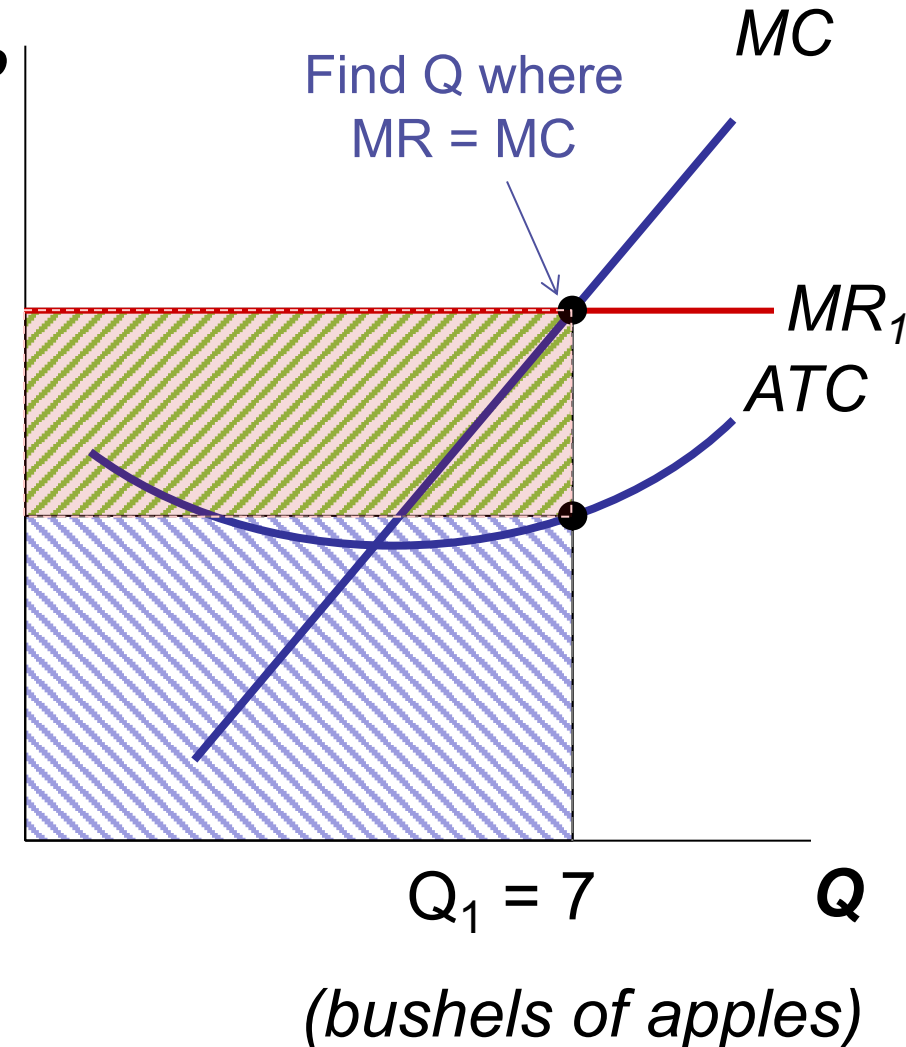
(bushels of apples)

Determine this firm's profit or loss

- Calculate **TR**, **TC**
- Calculate profit (or loss)
- Identify the profit or loss area on the graph

Costs, **P**

MC

$8

ATC

$5

AVC

P = $3   MR

30   32   40   Q
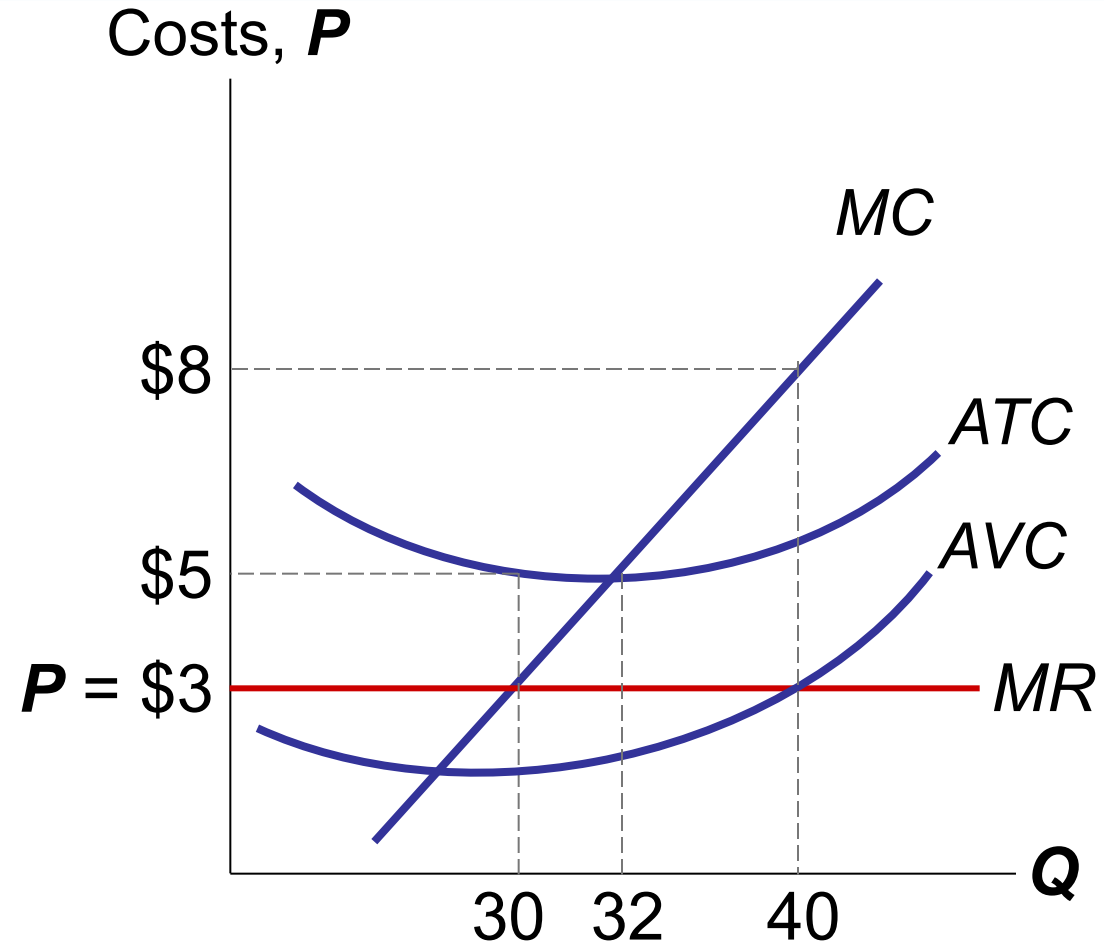
Active Learning 2: Answers

- Find **Q** where

MR = **MC**

- For **Q** = 30,

ATC = $5

- **P** < **ATC**, it's a loss

- **P** > **AVC**: keep producing

- Loss = (**ATC** − **P**) × **Q** = $60

Costs, **P**

MC

$8

ATC

AVC

$5

loss

P = $3 ⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯ MR

30 32 40

Q
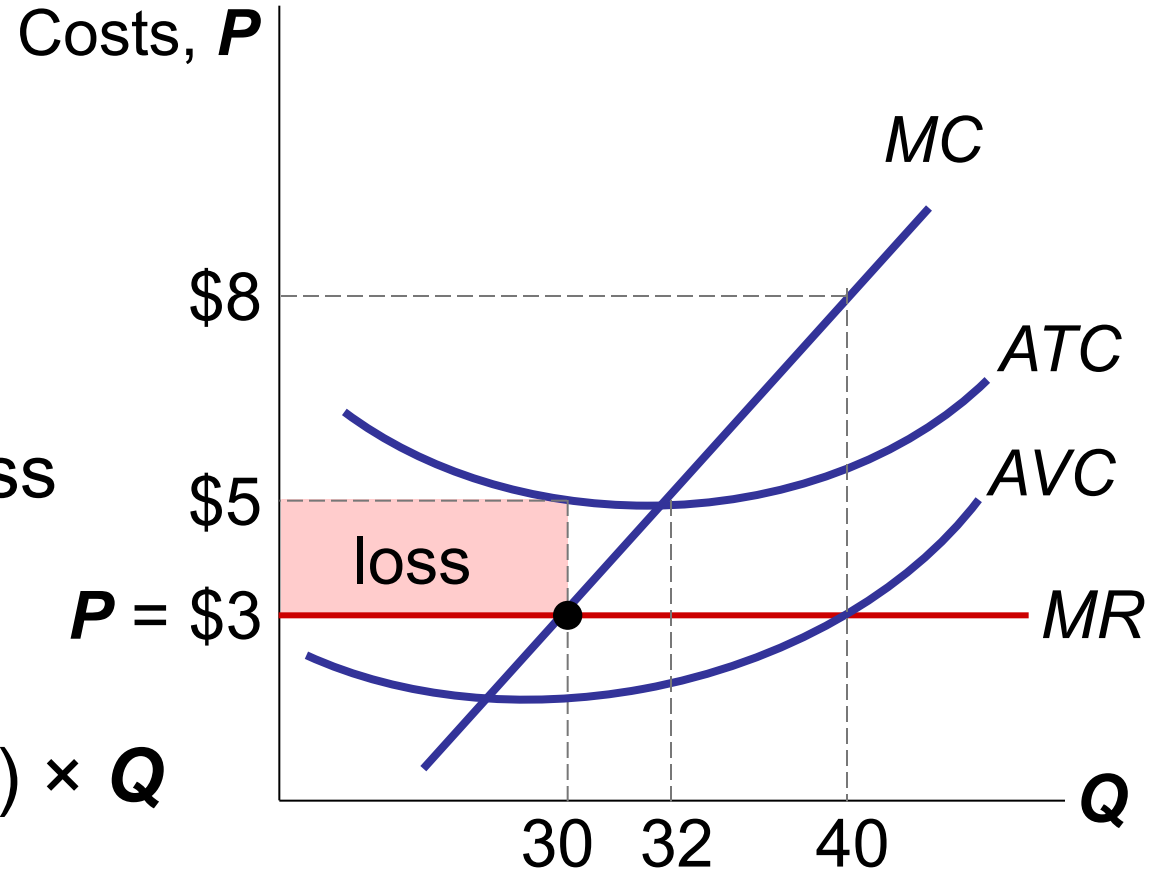
Market Supply: Assumptions

1. All existing firms and potential entrants have identical cost curves.

2. Each firm's costs do not change as other firms enter or exit the market.

3. The number of firms in the market is:

   – Fixed in the short run (due to fixed costs)

   – Variable in the long run (due to free entry and exit)

Short Run Market Supply Curve

- **As long as $P \geq AVC$**
  - Each firm will produce its profit-maximizing quantity, where **$MR = MC$**.

- **Recall from Chapter 4:**
  - At each price, the market quantity supplied is the sum of quantities supplied by all firms

- **Market supply:**
  - The sum of all individual supplies

The Short Run Market Supply Curve

- Assume: 1,000 identical firms
- At each P, market Q^s = 1,000 x (one firm's Q^s)
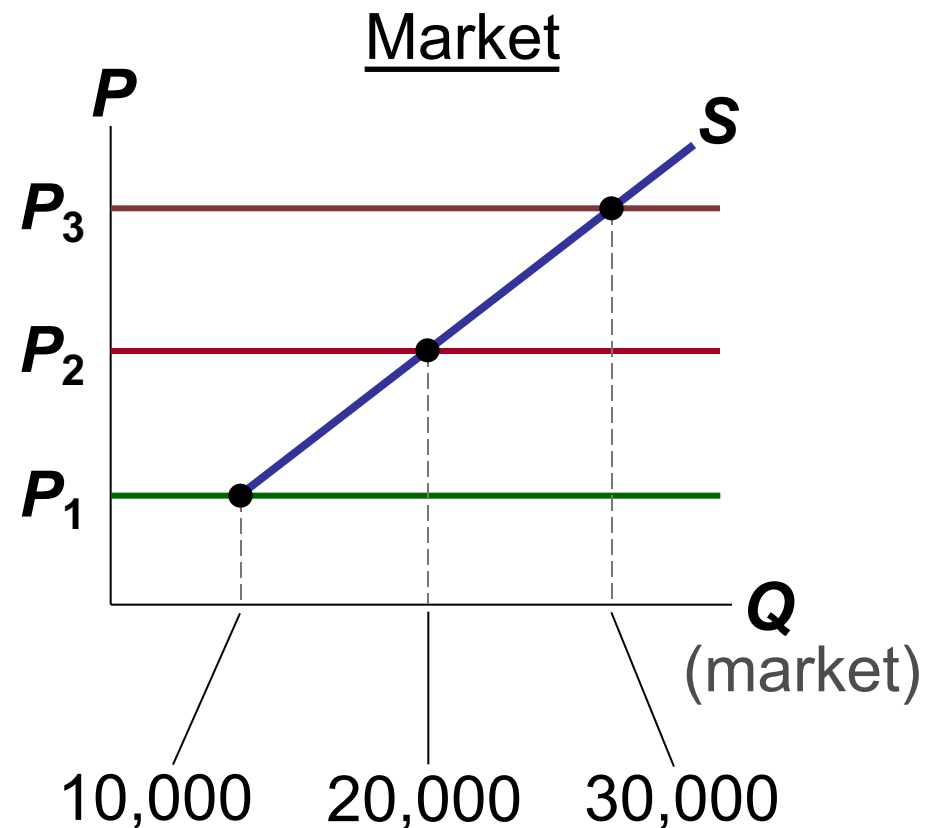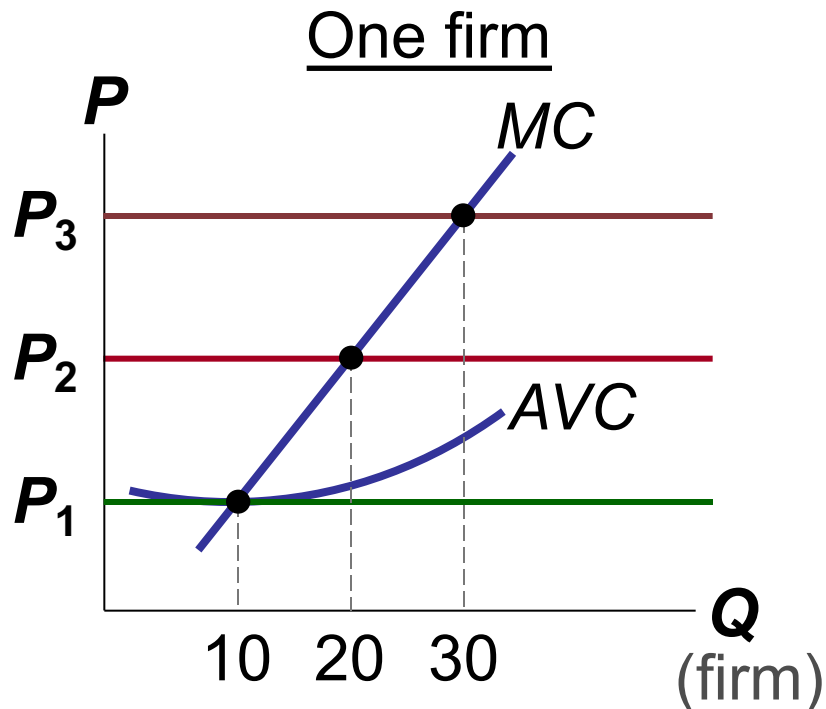
Entry and Exit in the Long Run

- In the long run, the number of firms can change due to entry and exit:

  - If existing firms earn positive economic profit:
    - New firms enter, SR market supply shifts right
    - P falls, reducing profits and slowing entry
  - If existing firms incur losses:
    - Some firms exit, SR market supply shifts left
    - P rises, reducing remaining firms' losses
 - Until zero economic profit (P = min ATC)

The Zero-Profit Condition

- Long-run equilibrium: the process of entry or exit is complete
  - Remaining firms earn zero economic profit
- Zero economic profit: when P = min ATC
  - Since firms produce where $P = MR = MC$
  - The zero-profit condition is $P = MC = ATC$
  - Recall that MC intersects ATC at min ATC
  - Hence, in the long run, P = min ATC
  - Efficient scale

The Long Run Market Supply Curve

In the long run, the typical firm earns zero profit.

The LR market supply curve is horizontal at **P** = minimum **ATC**.

One firm

P

MC

LRATC

P = min. ATC

Q (firm)

Market
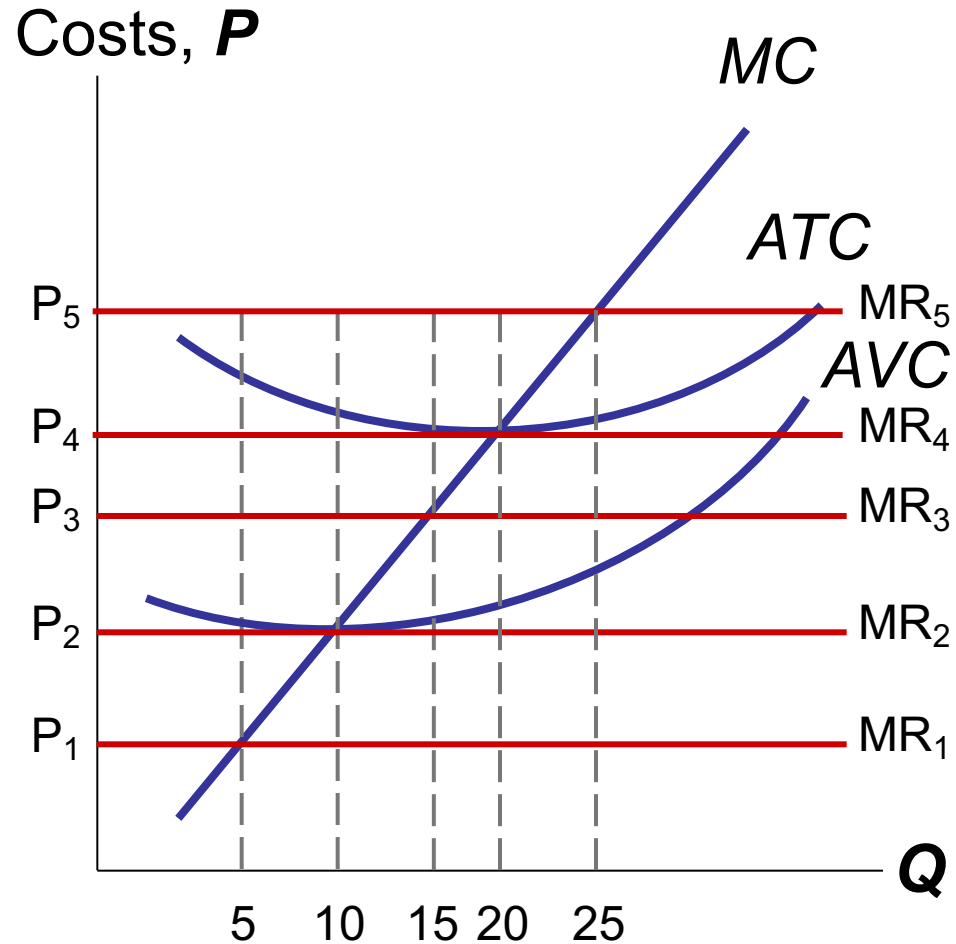
P

long-run supply

Q (market)
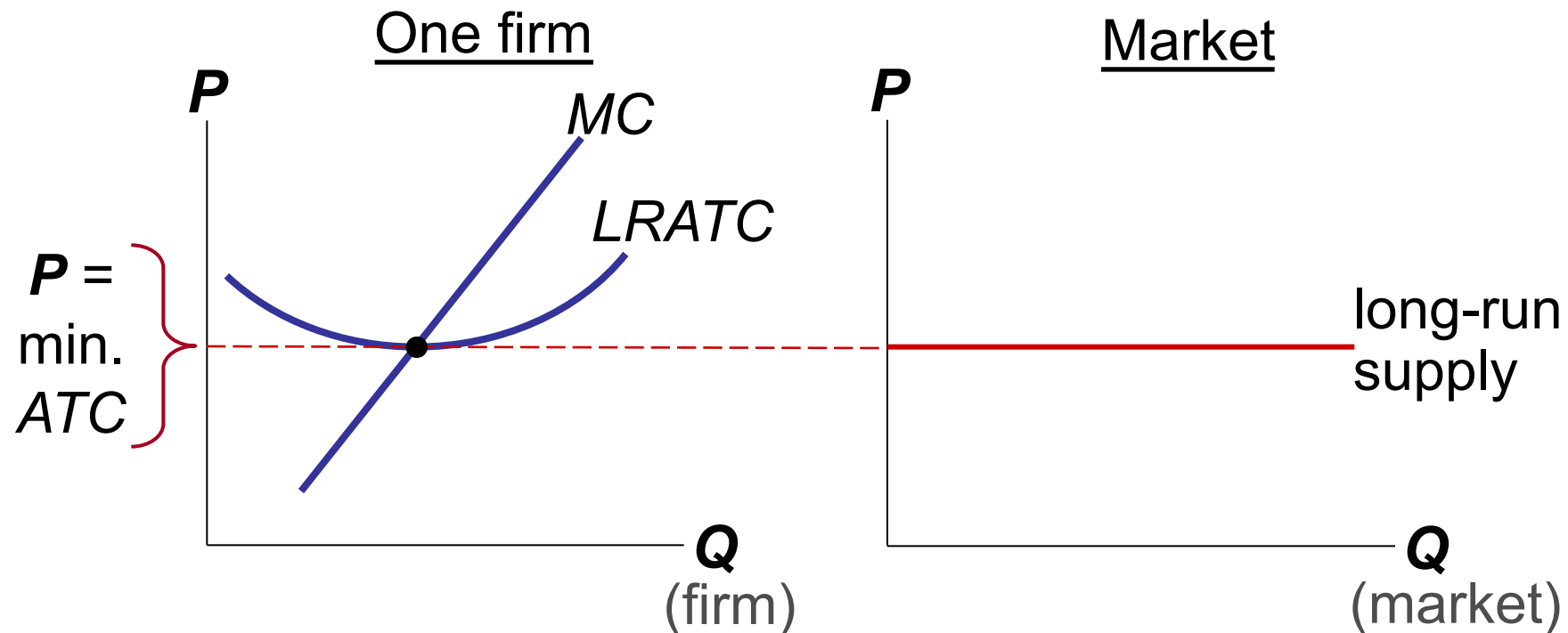
Why Stay in Business with Zero Profit?

- **Why do competitive firms stay in business if they make zero profit?**
  - Profit = total revenue – total cost
  - Total cost includes all implicit costs like the opportunity cost of the owner's time and money
  - Zero-profit equilibrium
    - Economic profit is zero
    - Accounting profit is positive

A. For each of the prices in the graph, identify:

1. the profit-maximizing quantities

2. If the firm is making a profit (or loss)

3. If the firm should produce or shut down in the SR.

B. Identify which **P**, **Q** combination is a long-run equilibrium
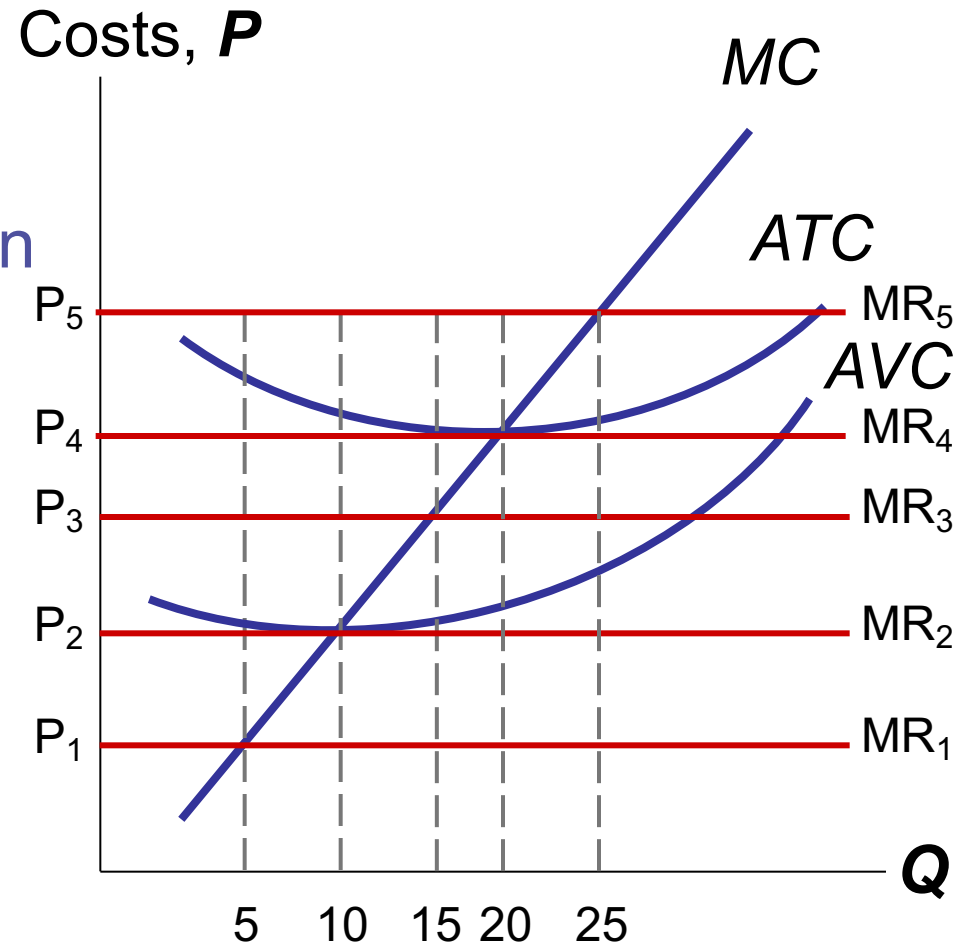
For P_1

- $MR = MC$ at $Q = 5$,
- BUT $P_1 < AVC$: shut down in the SR, $Q = 0$

For P_2

- $MR = MC$ at $Q = 10$
- where $P_2 = AVC$,
- shut-down point, $Q = 10$

For P_3

- $MR = MC$ at $Q = 15$,
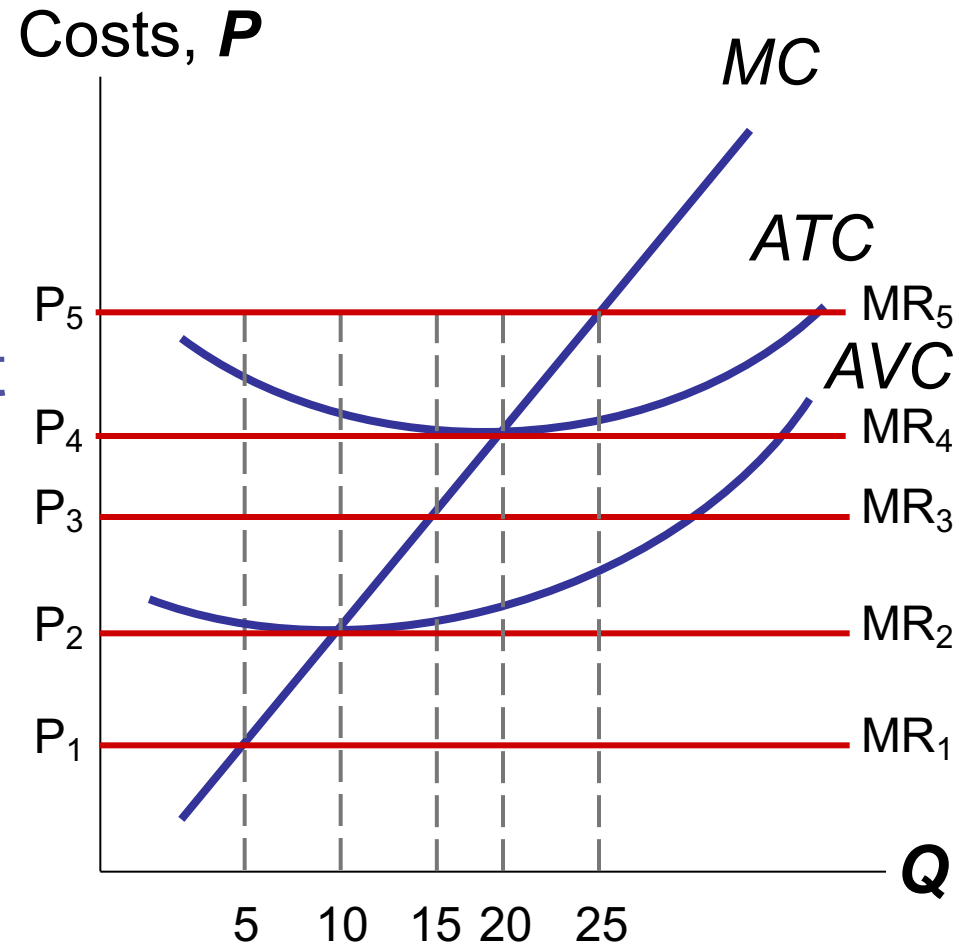
$P_3 < ATC$ (loss) and

$P_3 > AVC$: keep producing

Active Learning 3: Answers P_4, P_5

For P_4

- $MR = MC$ at $Q = 20$,
- where $P_4 = $ min ATC
- this is the efficient point
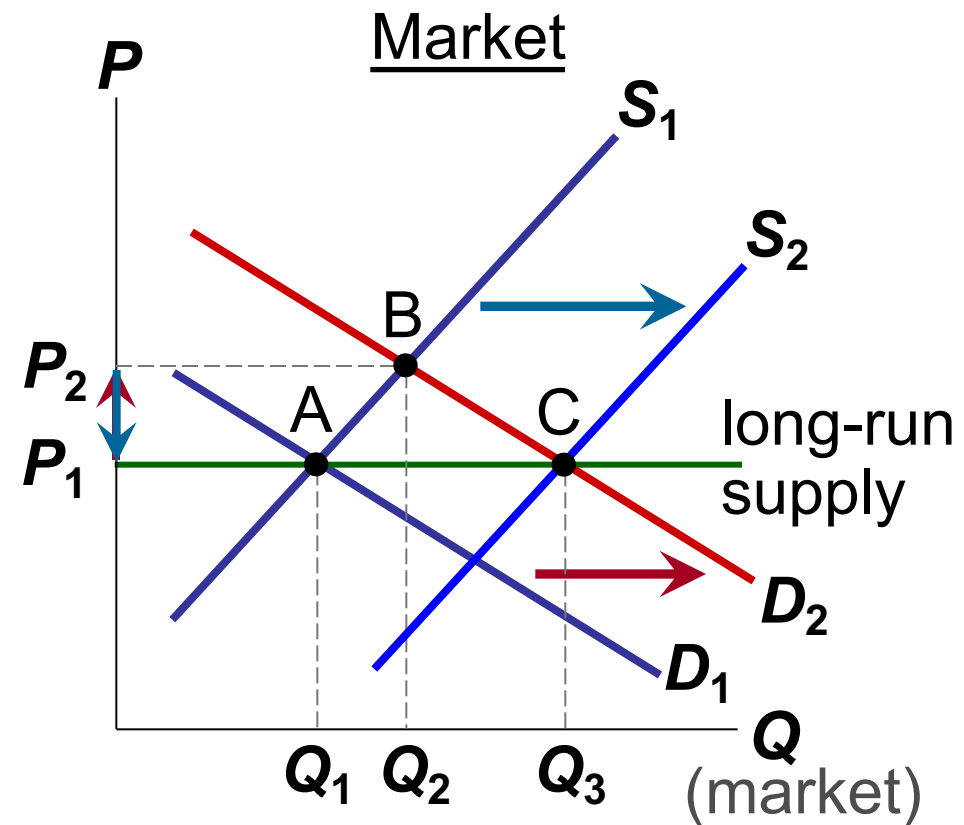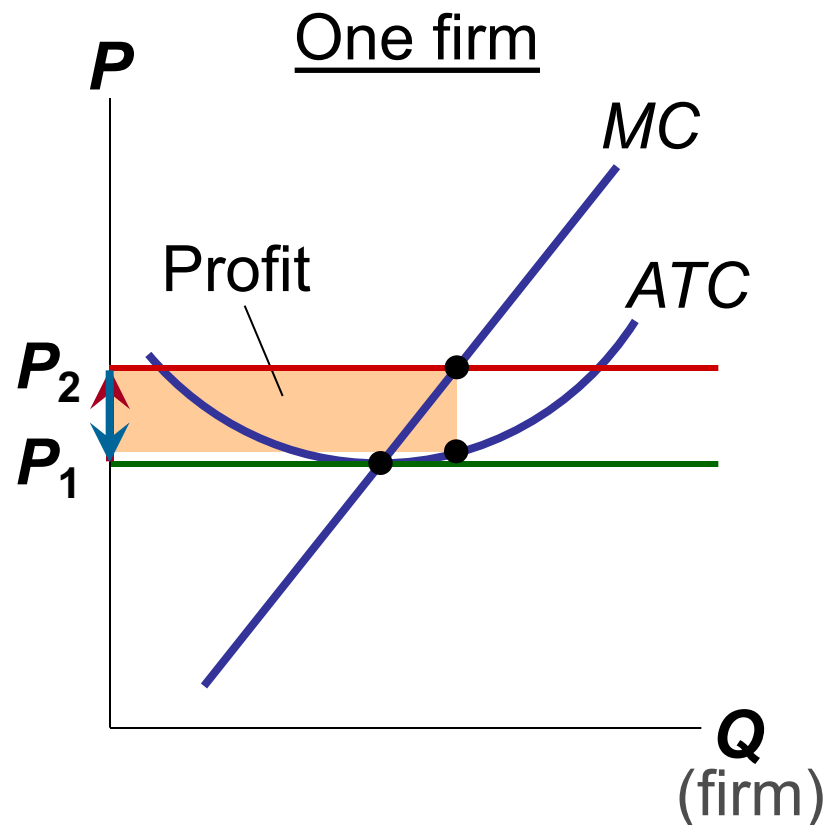- this is a LR equilibrium

For P_5

- $MR = MC$ at $Q = 25$
- where $P_5 > ATC$,
- Profit in the SR

SR and LR Effects of an Increase in Demand

…leading to …driving profits to zero   nduce entry,
profits for th‹ and restoring long-run eq'm. ght, reducing **P**…

Long-Run Supply Curve

- **Long-run supply curve is horizontal if:**
  - All firms have identical costs
  - And costs do not change as other firms enter or exit the market

- **Long-run supply curve might slope upward if:**
  - Firms have different costs
  - Or costs rise as firms enter the market

LR *S* Curve might Slope Upward – 1

- Costs rise as firms enter the market
  - In some industries, the supply of a key input is limited (e.g., amount of land suitable for farming is fixed).
  - The entry of new firms increases demand for this input, causing its price to rise.
  - This increases all firms' costs.
  - Hence, an increase in *P* is required to increase the market quantity supplied, so the supply curve is upward-sloping.

- Firms have different costs
  - As P rises, firms with lower costs enter the market before those with higher costs.
  - Further increases in P make it worthwhile for higher-cost firms to enter the market, which increases market quantity supplied.
  - Hence, <u>LR market supply curve slopes upward.</u>

Efficiency of a Competitive Market

- Profit-maximization: Q where $MC = MR$

  – Perfect competition: $P = MR$

  – So, in the competitive equilibrium: $P = MC$

- The competitive equilibrium is efficient

  – Maximizes total surplus because $P = MC$

    - MC is the cost of producing the marginal unit

    - P is value to buyers of the marginal unit

Walking into a Walmart store at 2:00 a.m. with a friend to buy some cat food, your friend says, "I can't believe that these stores stay open all night. There are 10 shoppers in this store, and only one checkout lane is open. It doesn't make any sense for this store to be open all night."

A. Why do you think this Walmart is open all night?

B. Are the costs of rent, equipment, fixtures, salaries of management, and so on relevant when Walmart makes the decision whether to stay open all night?

C. If Walmart had 10 customers during its daytime hours, do you think it would continue to operate?

CHAPTER IN A NUTSHELL

- A competitive firm is a price taker
  - Its revenue is proportional to the amount of output it produces.
  - P = MR = AR

  - The firm's marginal-cost curve is its supply curve
- Short run: a firm cannot recover its FC
  - Shut down temporarily if P < AVC
- Long run: the firm can recover both FC and VC
  - Exit if P < ATC

CHAPTER IN A NUTSHELL

- In a market with free entry and exit, economic profit is driven to zero in the long run.

    – All firms produce at efficient scale, P = min ATC

    – The number of firms adjusts to satisfy the quantity demanded at this price.

- Changes in demand have different effects over different time horizons.

    – Short run, an increase in demand raises prices and leads to profits (a decrease in demand lowers prices and leads to losses).

    – Long run: zero-profit equilibrium