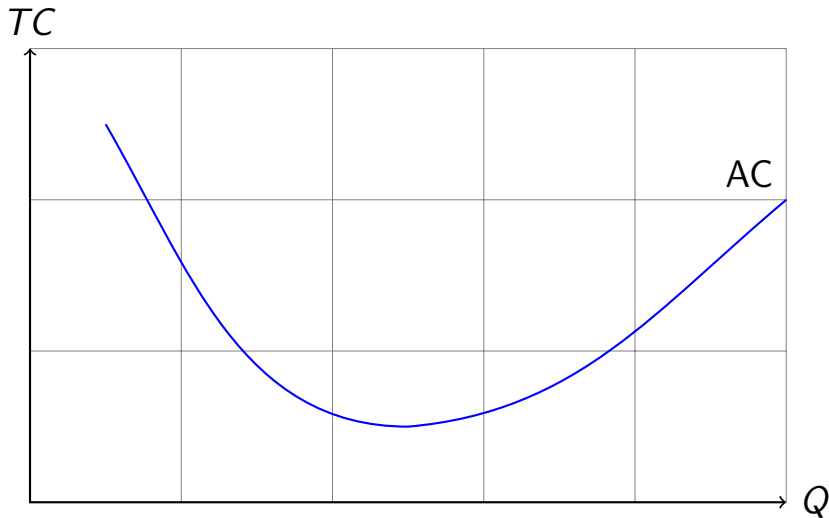


Monopoly-competition

Rob Hayward

December 3, 2014

Average Costs



Shape of average cost

The average cost curve is U shaped because

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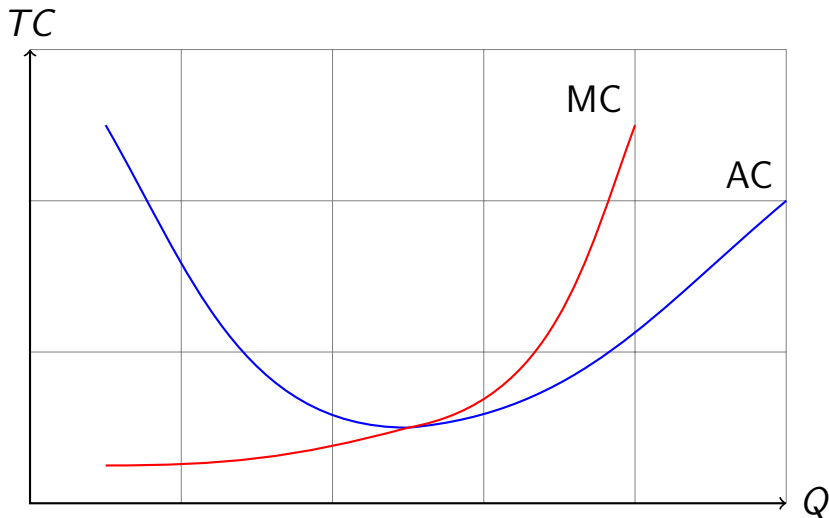
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Shape of average cost

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- Average costs initially fall with specialisation
- Average costs initially fall because fixed costs are spread
- Average costs eventually rise because of *diminishing returns* in the short-run
- Average costs eventually rise because of *diseconomies of scale* in the long-run

Marginal costs



Shape and position of the marginal cost

The average cost curve is U shaped because

- The marginal cost is the cost of one more unit of output

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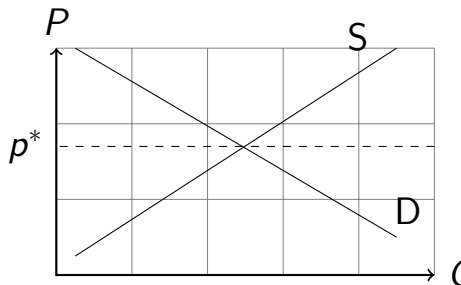
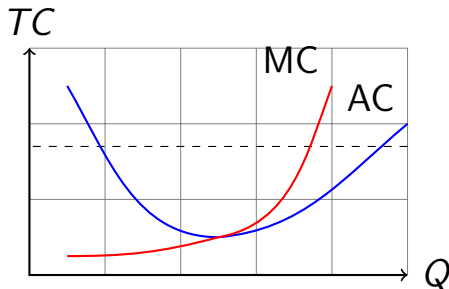
Shape and position of the marginal cost

The average cost curve is U shaped because

- The marginal cost is the cost of one more unit of output
- The marginal cost is below the average cost while average cost is falling
- The marginal cost is above the average cost while the average cost is rising
- The marginal cost cuts the average cost at the lowest point on the average cost

Perfect Competition

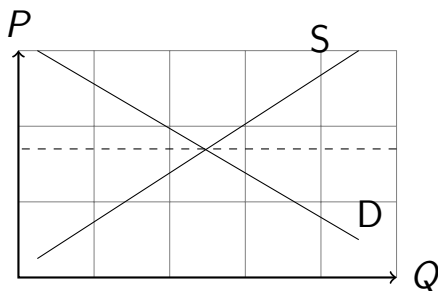
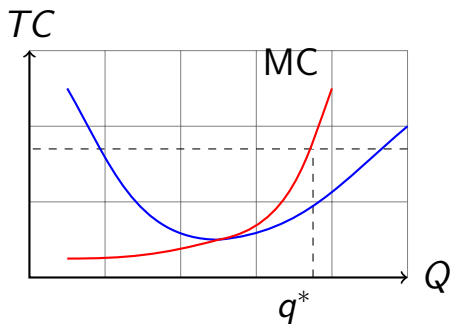
In a perfectly competitive market, the marginal cost curve is the firm supply curve



Equilibrium price = $P^* = AR = MR$

Profit maximisation

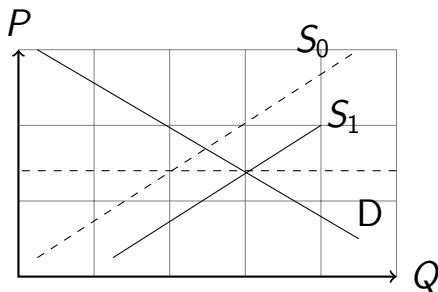
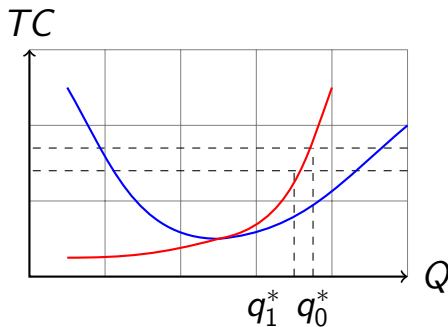
Profit maximised at $MR = MC$



Profit-maximising output moves along the MC curve

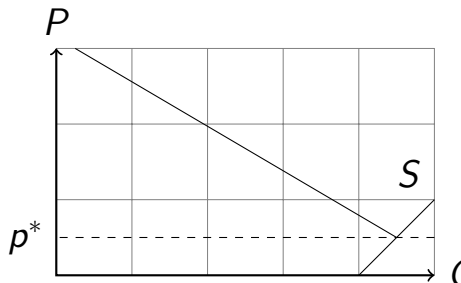
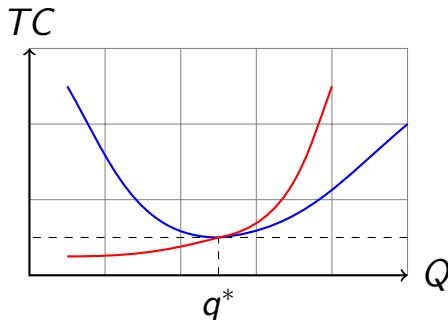
Supply increase

Profit maximised at $MR = MC$



Profit-maximising output moves along the MC curve

Long-run Equilibrium



Long-run equilibrium when price is equal to the minimum on the average cost curve.

Monopoly

For monopoly, the firm and the market are the same
There are barriers to entry

- Government or regulatory

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- Agreements

Price Discrimination