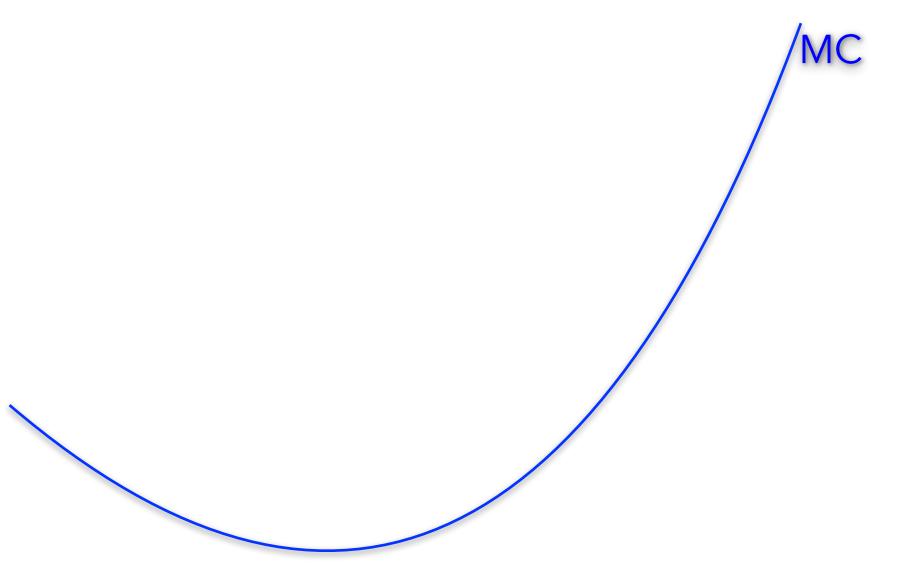
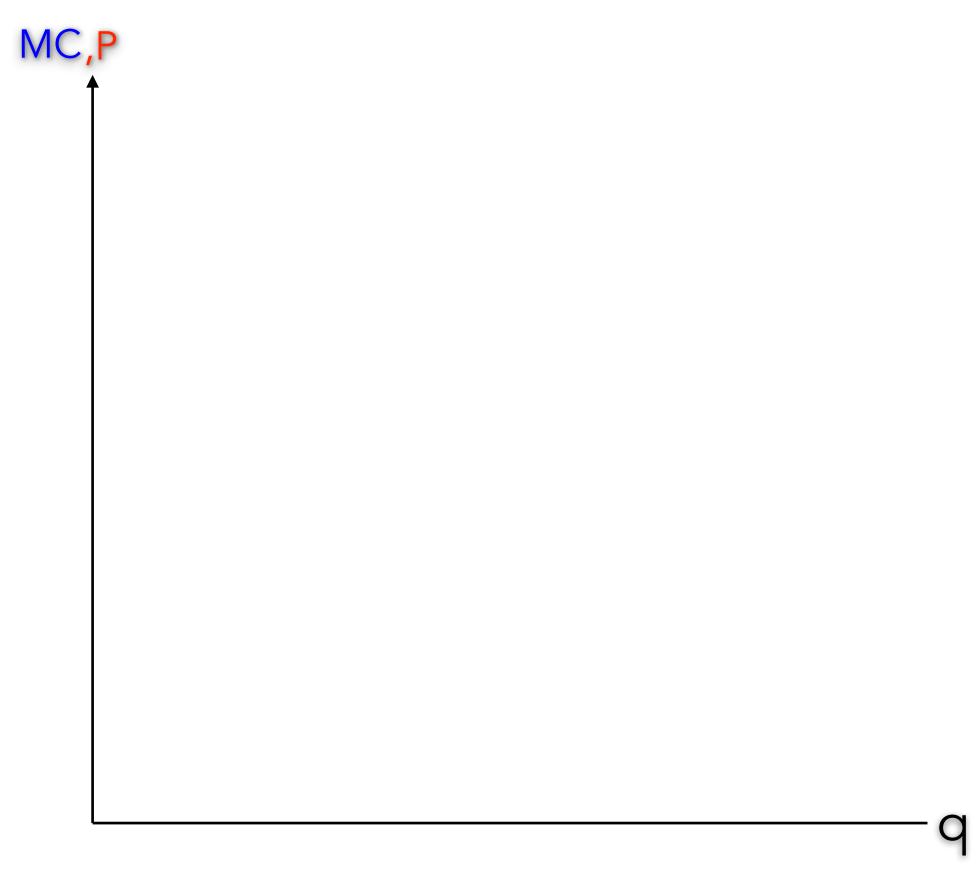
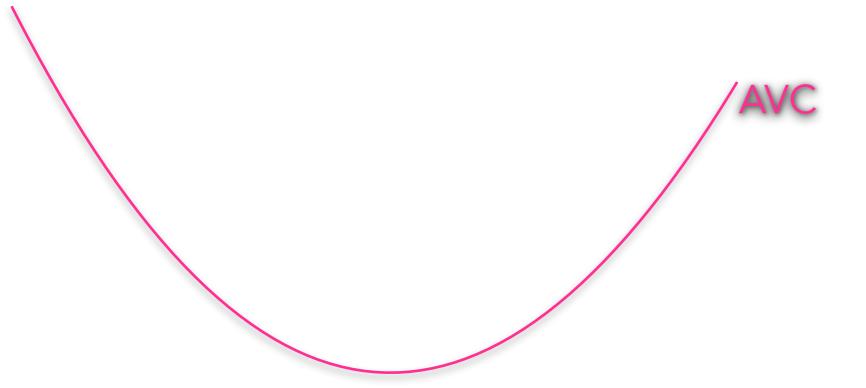


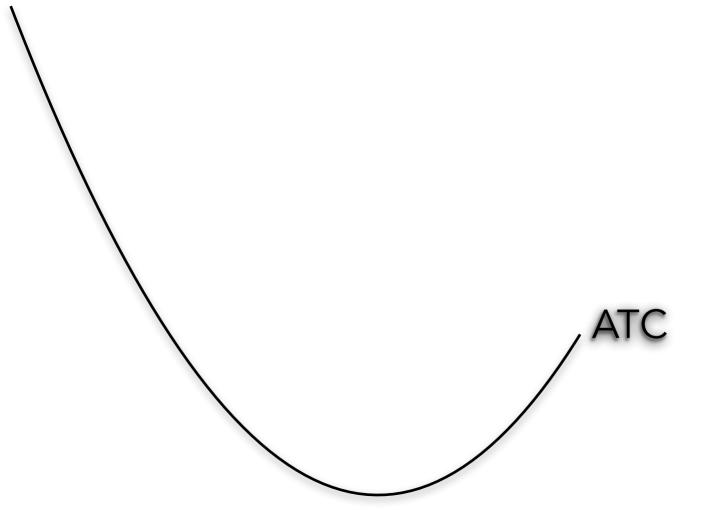


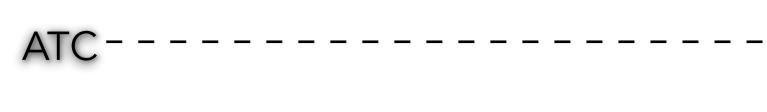
Loss = TR - TC







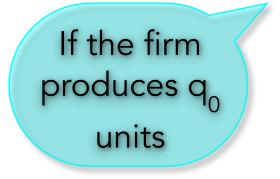








Price $x q_0 = TR$





If the firm "shuts down", the firm produces zero units



If the firm wants to keep the plant, it must continue to pay the Fixed Cost which is the same even though q=0

Total Revenue is zero

Loss = TR - TC

Total Cost is just the FC

Loss = 0 - FC

Loss if the firm shuts down = FC

Loss if the firm produce 9

























































































































































Variable Cost is zero

In this case, the firm should produce q at a loss instead of shutting down









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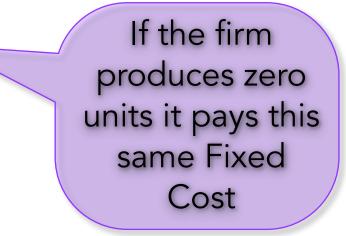












Producing at a loss is a "short run" decision: The firm would not want to close the plant and get out of the industry as soon as the price becomes too low to make a profit

The firm waits and if in the "long run" the price is still too low to make a profit, the firms then closes the plant and leaves the industry



The firm "exits" the industry in

the long run

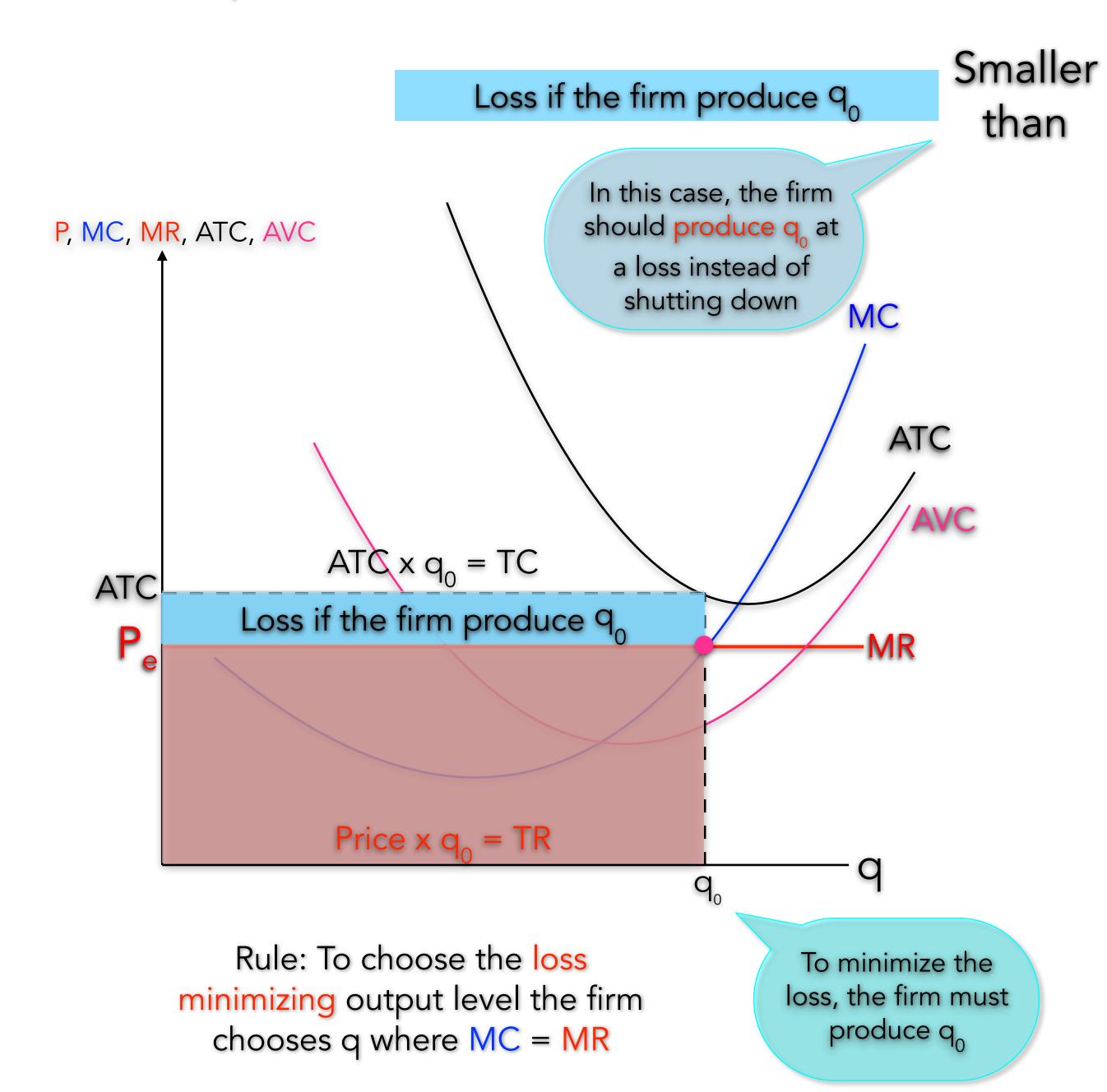
To minimize the loss, the firm must produce q



When the price is too low, the firm must decide whether it should produce at a loss or shut down

Rule: To choose the loss minimizing output level the firm chooses q where MC = MR

When the price is too low, the firm must decide whether it should produce at a loss or shut down



Loss if the firm shuts down = FC

Producing at a loss is a "short run" decision: The firm would not want to close the plant and get out of the industry as soon as the price becomes too low to make a profit

The firm waits and if in the "long run" the price is still too low to make a profit, the firms then closes the plant and leaves the industry



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