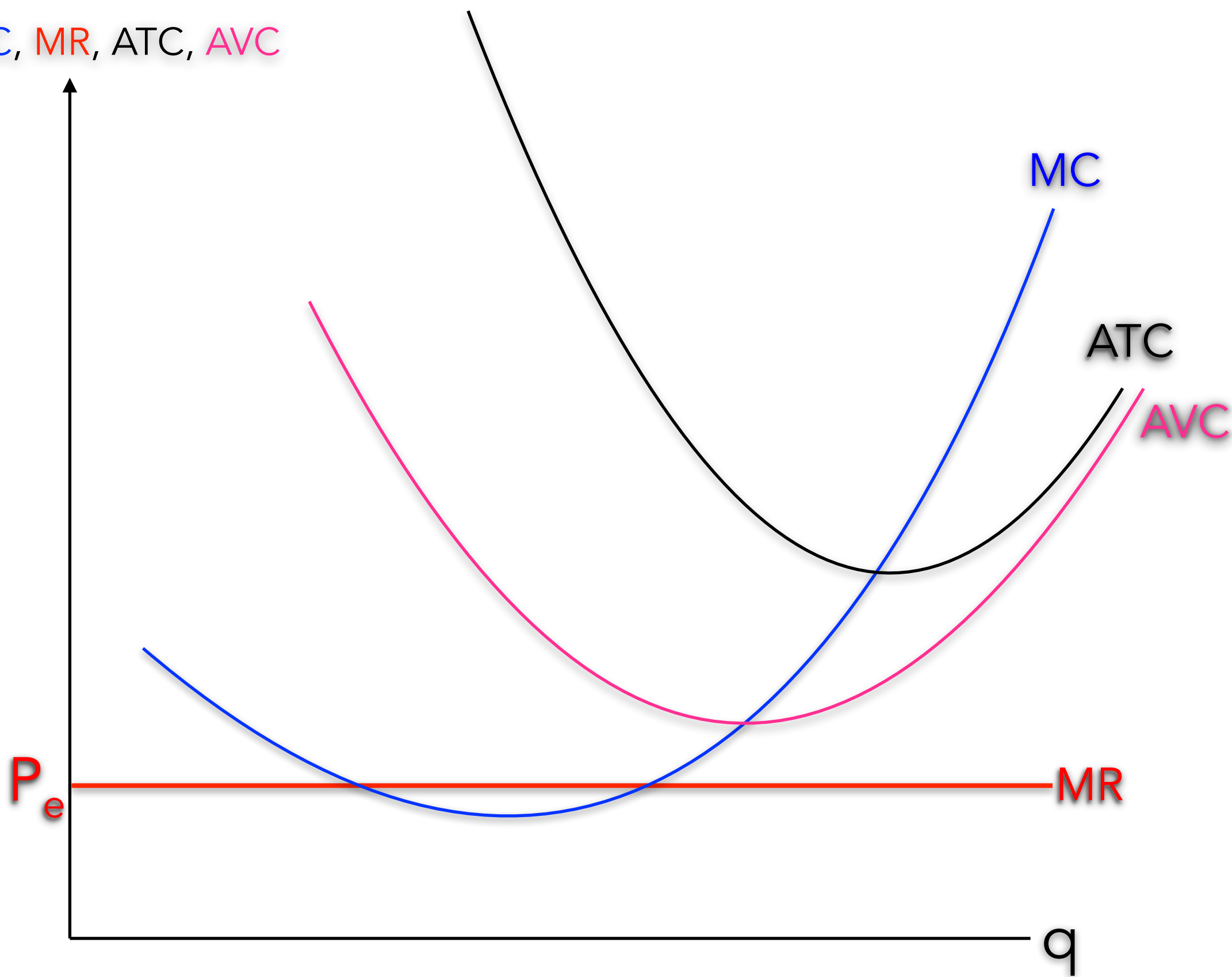


P, MC, MR, ATC, AVC



1

1

1

1

1

90

$$ATC \times q_0 = TC$$


$$\text{Loss} = \text{TR} - \text{TC}$$

To minimize the
loss, the firm must
produce q_0

$$\text{Price} \times q_0 = \text{TR}$$

Loss if the firm produce q_0

Loss if the firm produce q_0

Larger
than

Loss if the firm shuts
down = FC

W

h

e

n



h

e

p







e



S











W





h

e







m

m

u

S



d





d

e

W

h

e







S

h



u



d

p





d

u



e

a



a





S

S





S

h

u

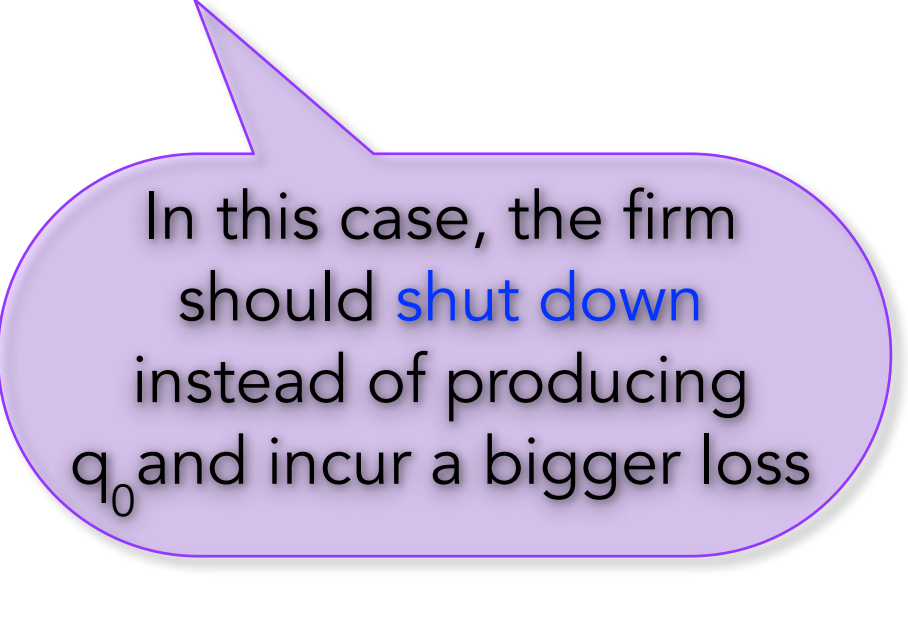


d



W

n



In this case, the firm
should **shut down**
instead of producing
 q_0 and incur a bigger loss

ATC=

- - - - -

|

|

|

|

|

|

|

|

|

|

|



AFC

Loss if the firm shuts
down = FC

R

u



e



T



C

h





S

e



h

e





S

S

m



n



m



Z



n

g



u



p

u





e

V







h







m

C

h





S

e

S

9

W

h

e



e

M

C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

M

R



Shutting down the plant is a “short run” decision: The firm would not want to continue forever to keep a plant producing zero units and paying the Fixed Cost

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

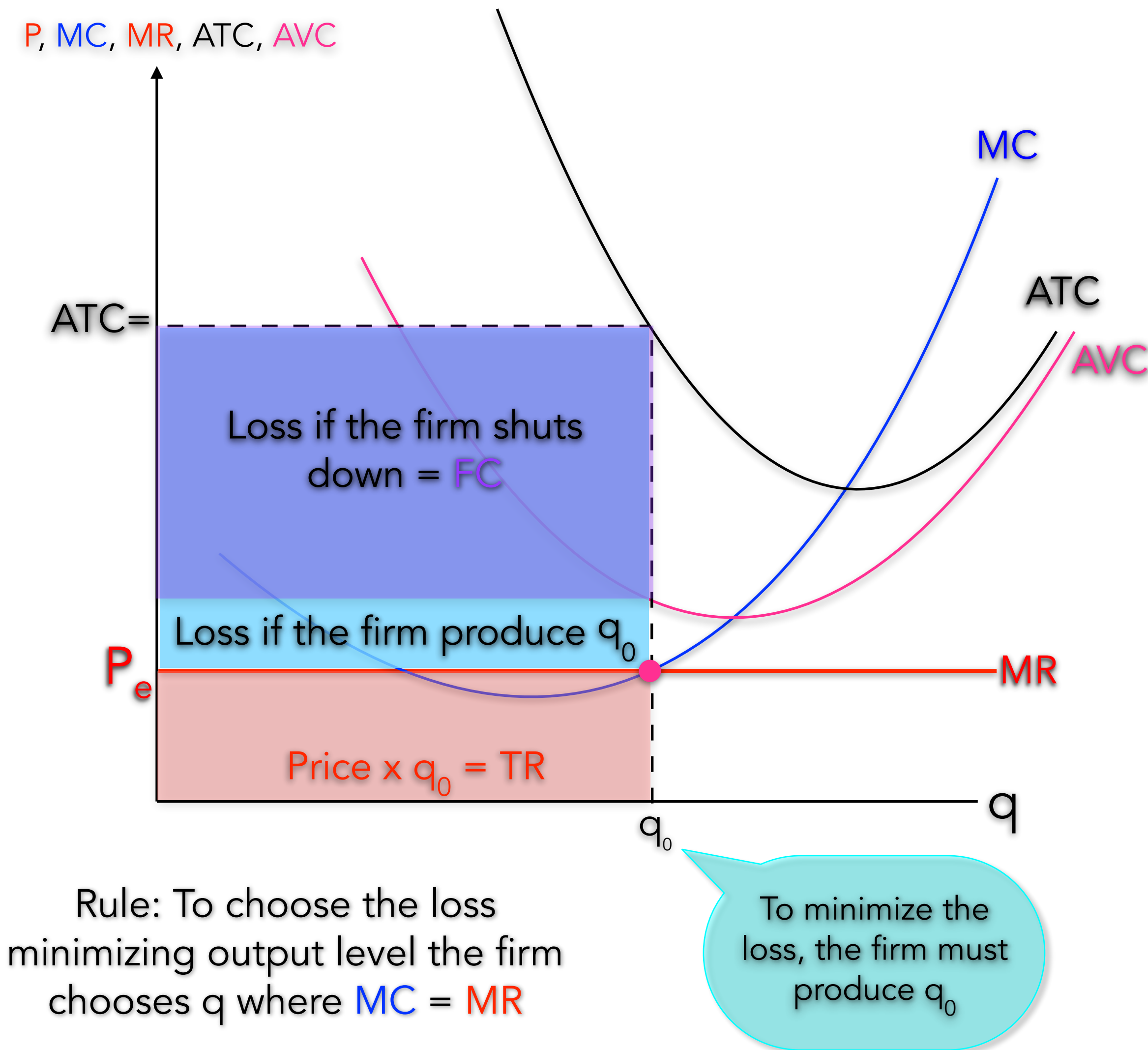


The firm “exits” the industry in
the long run

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**



Shutting down the plant is a “**short run**” decision: The firm would not want to continue **forever** to keep a plant producing zero units and paying the Fixed Cost

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**

