



Q	P	MC	ATC
0			
100	1.4		2
200	1.07	0.5	1.5
300	0.92	0.46	0.75
400	0.8	0.44	0.67
500	0.66	0.43	0.65
600	0.5	0.5	0.5
700	0.3	0.59	1

Q

P

0

100

1.4

200

1.07

300

0.92

400

0.8

500

0.66

600

0.5

700

0.3

MC	ATC
	2
0.5	1.5
0.46	0.75
0.44	0.67
0.43	0.65
0.5	0.5
0.59	1

Q	P	MC	ATC
0			
100	1.4		2
200	1.07	0.5	1.5
300	0.92	0.46	0.75
400	0.8	0.44	0.67
500	0.66	0.43	0.65
600	0.5	0.5	0.5
700	0.3	0.59	1

G







e







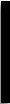
h

e











W

















**m**

a















e



e



**m n**

e



**P**







e

a







u

a









**Y**

a



S

S

u

**m**















**S**

nn

a





e

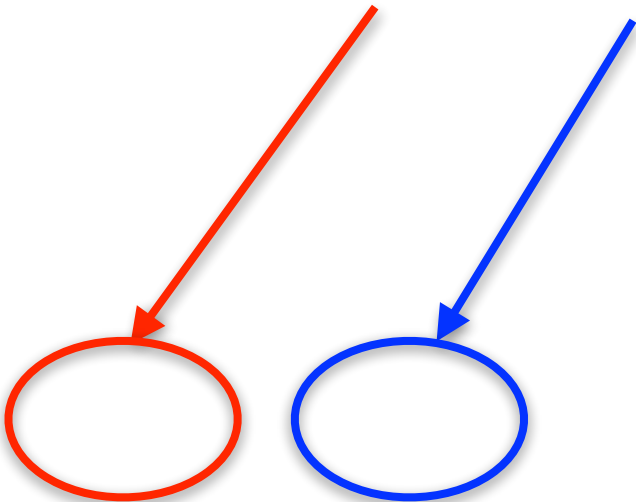


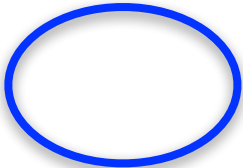
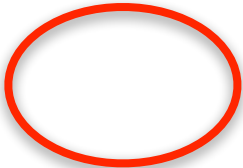




S

Perfectly Competitive  
firms choose output ( $Q$ )  
where  $MR (= P) = MC$

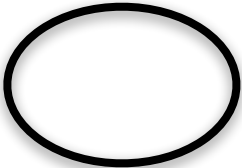




If the Market  
is Perfectly  
Competitive

$$P = \$0.5; Q = 600$$





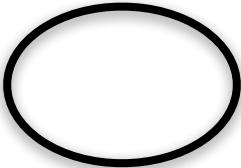
Perfectly Competitive

Monopolies choose output ( $Q$ )

where  $MR (= \Delta TR / \Delta Q) = MC$

If the Market  
is a  
Monopoly

$$P = \$0.8; Q = 400$$



Monopoly

















W









































R



TR

0

140

214

276

320

330

300

210

















W























M

R





$$MR = \Delta TR / \Delta Q$$

1.4

0.74

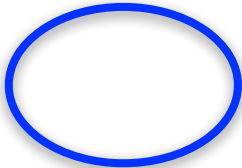
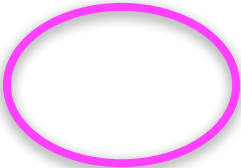
0.62

0.44

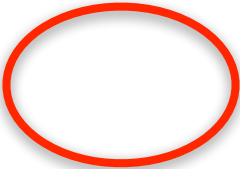
0.1

-0.3

-0.9



Monopolies produce **less output** and charge  
**higher prices**





Given the following information, determine Price and  
Quantity assuming this market is

First, we need to calculate **TR**:

Second, we calculate **MR**:



Monopolies produce **less output** and charge **higher prices**

Perfectly Competitive

Perfectly Competitive firms choose output (Q) where **MR (= P) = MC**

If the Market is Perfectly Competitive

$P = \$0.5; Q = 600$

Q	P	MC	ATC
0			
100	1.4		2
200	1.07	0.5	1.5
300	0.92	0.46	0.75
400	0.8	0.44	0.67
500	0.66	0.43	0.65
600	0.5	0.5	0.5
700	0.3	0.59	1

Monopoly

If the Market is a Monopoly

$P = \$0.8; Q = 400$

Monopolies choose output (Q) where **MR (=  $\Delta TR / \Delta Q$ ) = MC**

First, we need to calculate **TR**:

Second, we calculate **MR**:

Q	P	TR	MR = $\Delta TR / \Delta Q$	MC	ATC
0		0			
100	1.4	140	1.4		2
200	1.07	214	0.74	0.5	1.5
300	0.92	276	0.62	0.46	0.75
400	0.8	320	0.44	0.44	0.67
500	0.66	330	0.1	0.43	0.65
600	0.5	300	-0.3	0.5	0.5
700	0.3	210	-0.9	0.59	1

