Introduction to Economics I Lecture 10

Perfect Competition

- A perfectly competitive market is characterized by many buyers and sellers, undifferentiated products, no transaction costs, no barriers to entry and exit, and perfect information about the price of a good.
- The total revenue for a firm in a perfectly competitive market is the product of price and quantity (TR = P * Q).
- The average revenue is calculated by dividing total revenue by quantity.
- Marginal revenue is calculated by dividing the change in total revenue by change in quantity.

Perfect Competition

- A firm in a competitive market tries to maximize profits.
- In the short-run, it is possible for a firm's economic profits to be positive, negative, or zero. Economic profits will be zero in the long-run.
- In the short-run, if a firm has a negative economic profit, it should continue to operate if its price exceeds its average variable cost.
- It should shut down if its price is below its average variable cost.

Perfect Competition



Perfect Competition (Positive Profits in the Short Run)



Perfect Competition (Positive Profits in the Short Run)

New firms enter the market since there is a positive profit in the industry.

Hence, the economic profit is going to be zero after the entry.

Perfect Competition (O Economic Profits in the Long-Run)



Perfect Competition

P=MC=MR is the profit maximizing rule for a firm in a competitive market.

Q is the profit maximizing output level. P is the market price of that good.

In the Long-Run, since ATC=P, then economic profit is zero.

Perfect Competition

Recall that P=MC is the short-run condition for profit maximization.

- If TR>TVC, then operate in SR and if TR>TC, then continue to operate in LR. Industry expands in this case.
- If TR>TVC, then operate in SR and if TR<TC, then shut down in LR. Industry contracts in this case.
- If TR<TVC, then shut down in SR immediately. Industry contracts in this case.