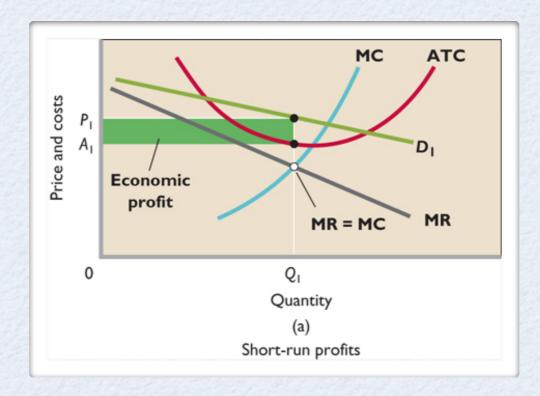
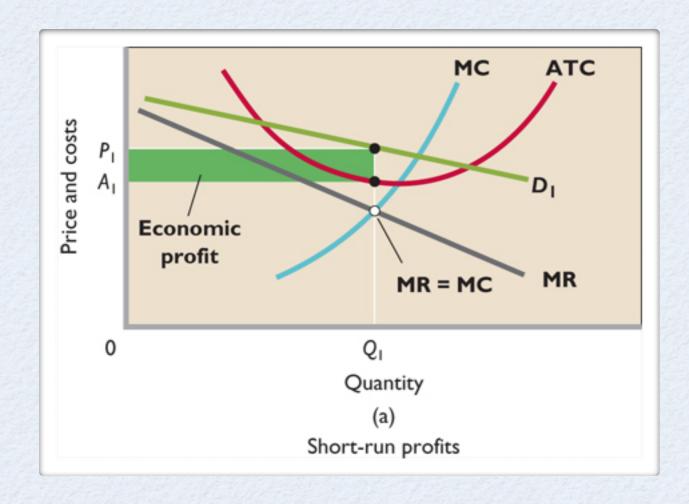
# CHAPTER 9

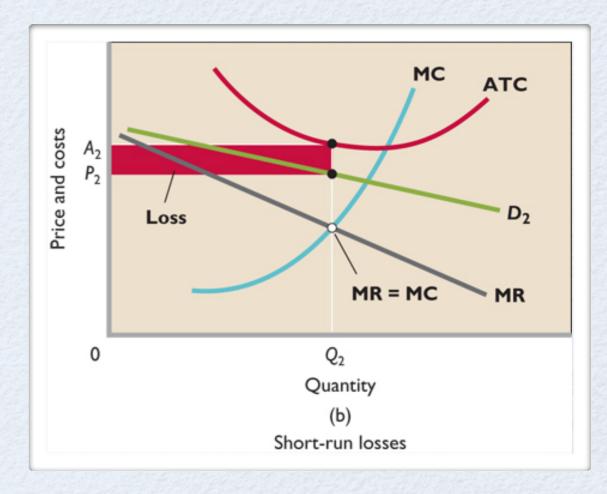
- Monopolistic competition
  - Relatively large number of sellers in the market
    - small market shares
    - no collusion to restrict output and set prices is unlikely
    - independent action
  - Differentiated products
  - Easy entry and exit
  - Advertising heavy
- Monopolistically competitive industries computers, leather goods, aircraft manufacturing ... monopolistically competitive firm is a price maker - unique products

- Price and output in monopolistic competition
  - The firm's demand curve
    - The demand curve is highly but not perfectly elastic reason:
      - 1. Monopolistic competition has fewer rivals
      - 2. Products are differentiated, no perfect substitutes

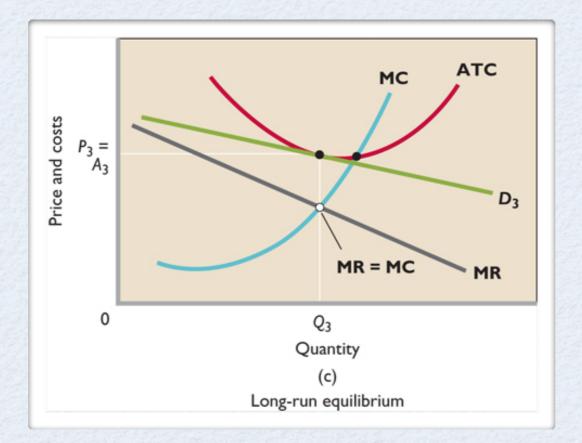


Short-run profit/loss





- Long-run in the long-run, for the monopolistic competitor there is only normal profit.
  - If there is a profit, firms will enter into the industry, D curve shifts to the left (each firm has a smaller share of the total demand and now faces a large number of close substitute products), D will eventually be tangent to ATC, hence in the long-run only normal profit exists.
  - **If there is a loss**, firms will leave, D curve shifts to the right, D will reach ATC, only normal profit exists.



### Oligopoly

- Characteristics of oligopoly
  - There are a few large producers
  - Homogeneous or differentiated products (considerable non-price competition heavy advertising
  - The individual firm is a "price maker" but there is still mutual interdependence
  - Entry into the industry is difficult
  - Mergers

# Oligopoly

- **Price leadership** a dominant firm initiates price changes and the rest of the firms follow
- Oligopoly and advertising Advertising is preferred than competition based on price
  - They are less easily duplicated
  - Must have sufficient financial resources