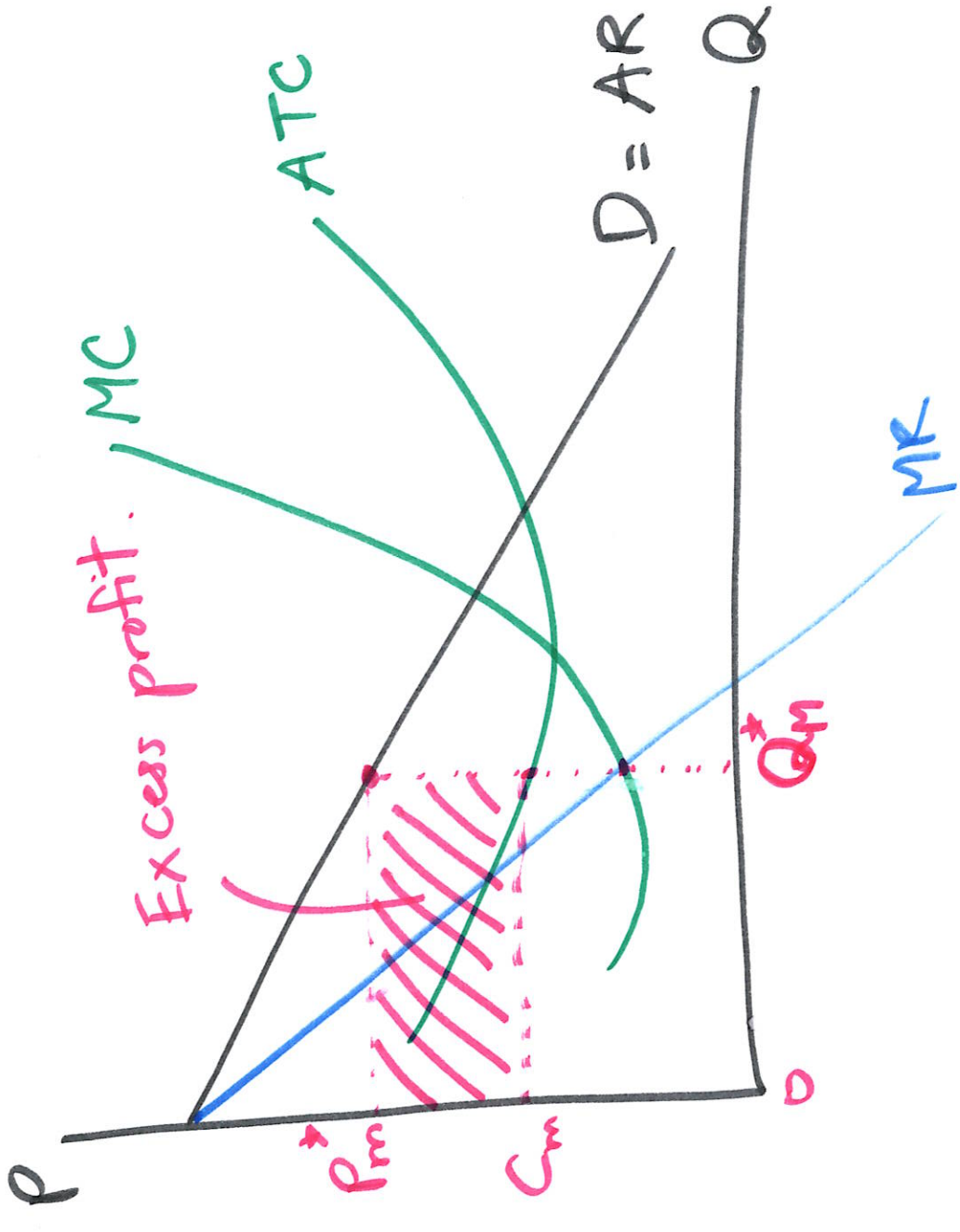


Review : Monopoly in SR.

π -max:
 $MR = MC$

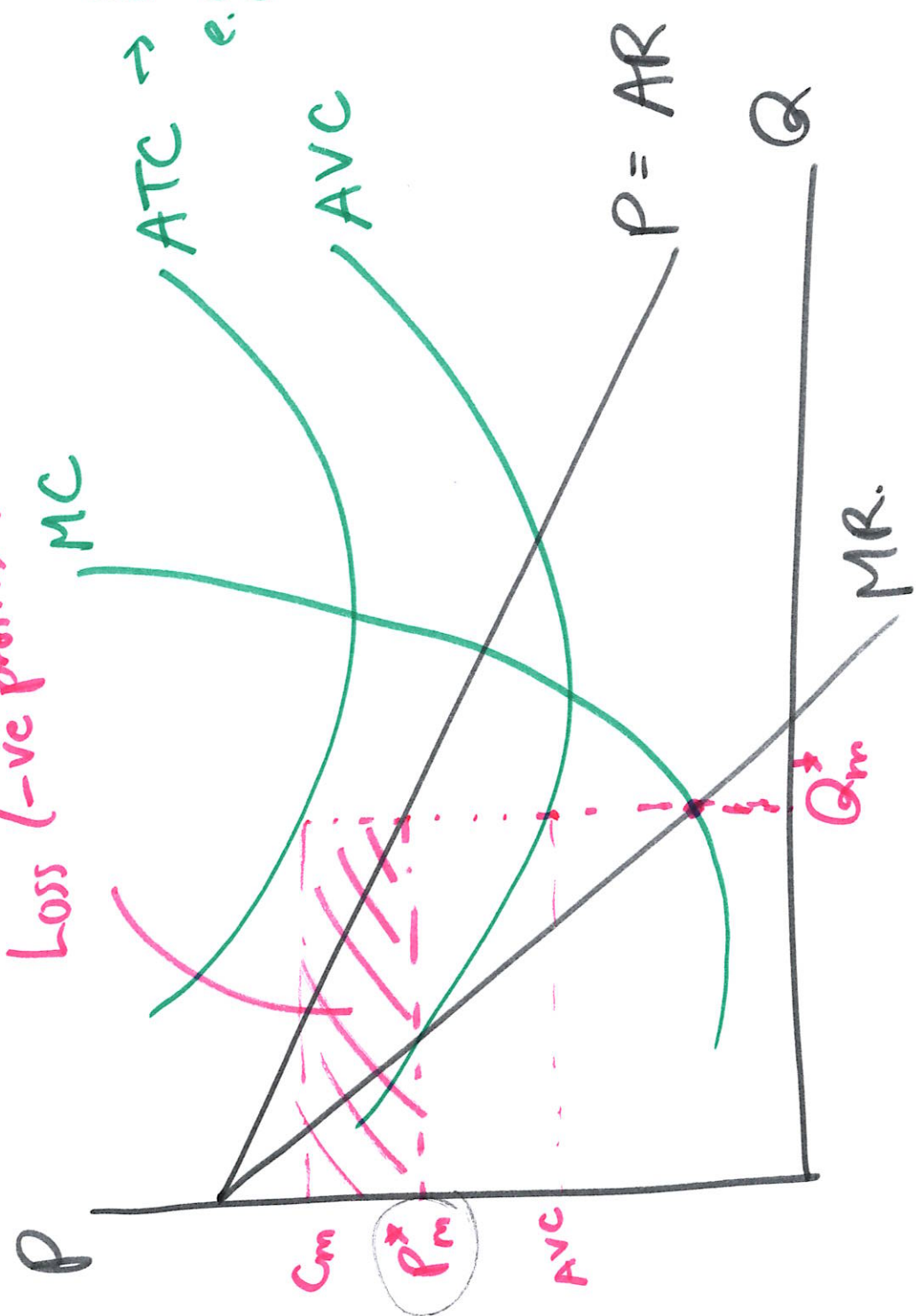


②

SR : Firm still stays in the market as long as $P_m^* > AVC$.

Loss (-ve profit)

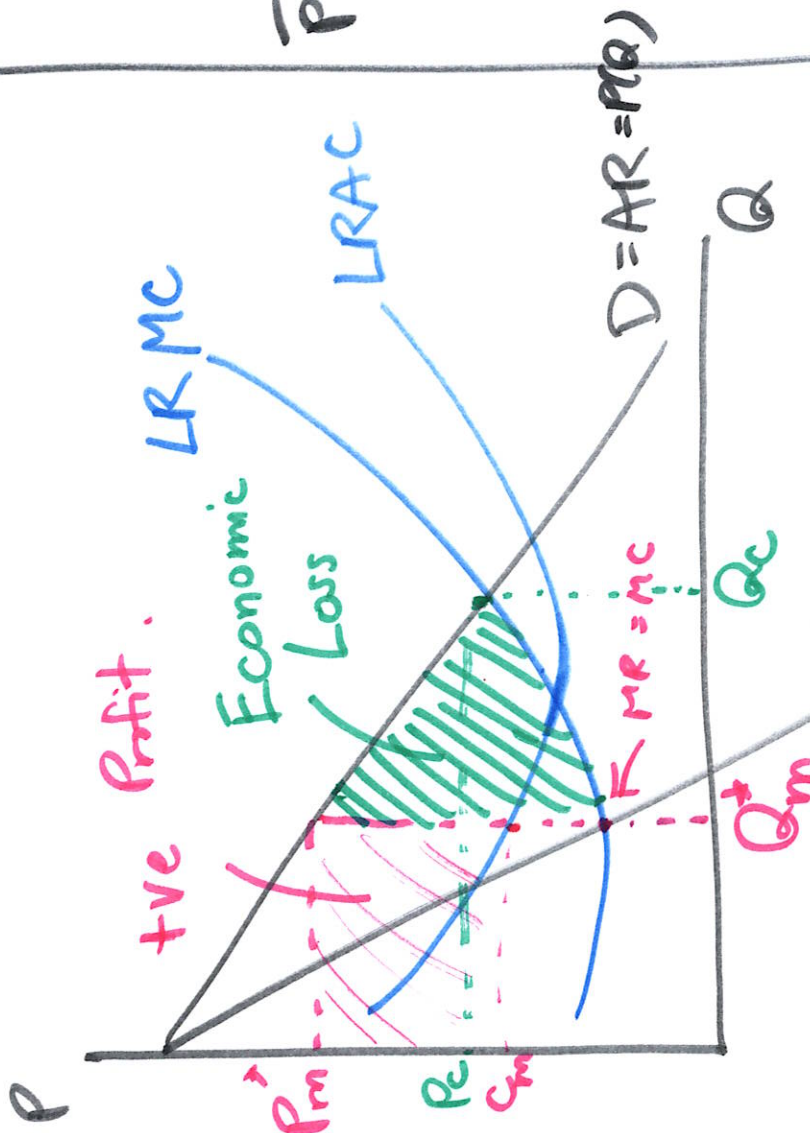
ATC \rightarrow high fixed cost, e.g. patent fee.



3

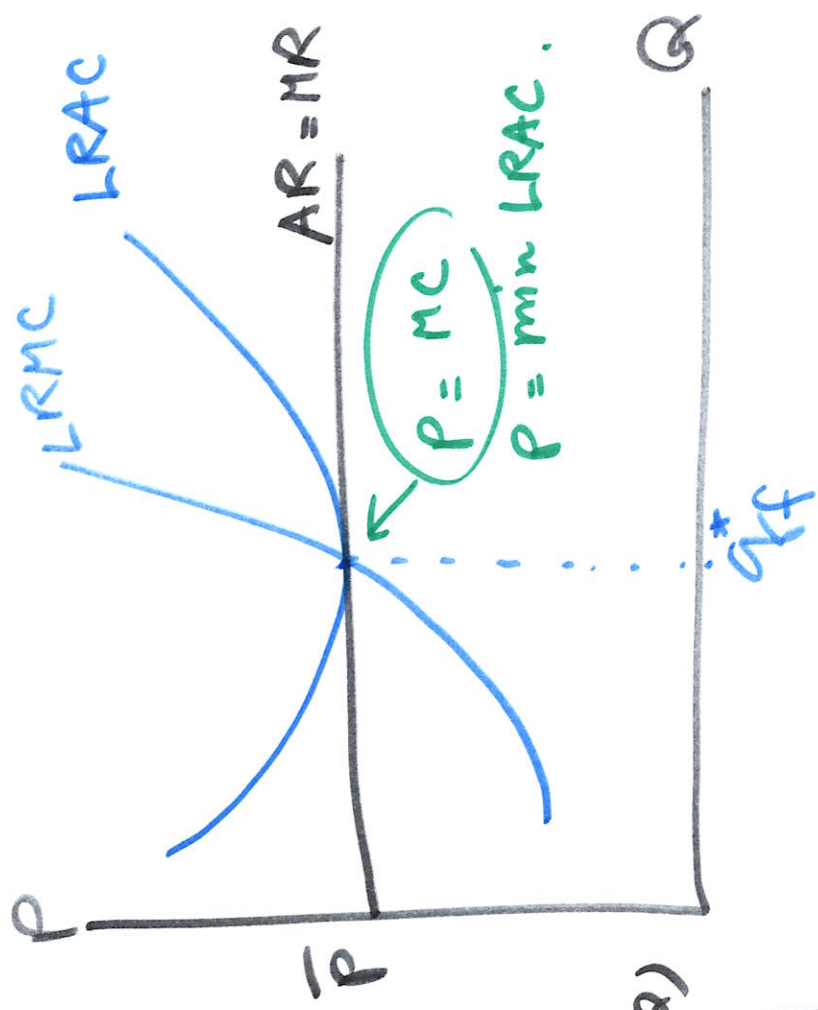
Long-run Eqm.

Monopolist



At Q_m , there is economic loss (allocative) in efficiency.

Perfectly Competitive Firm



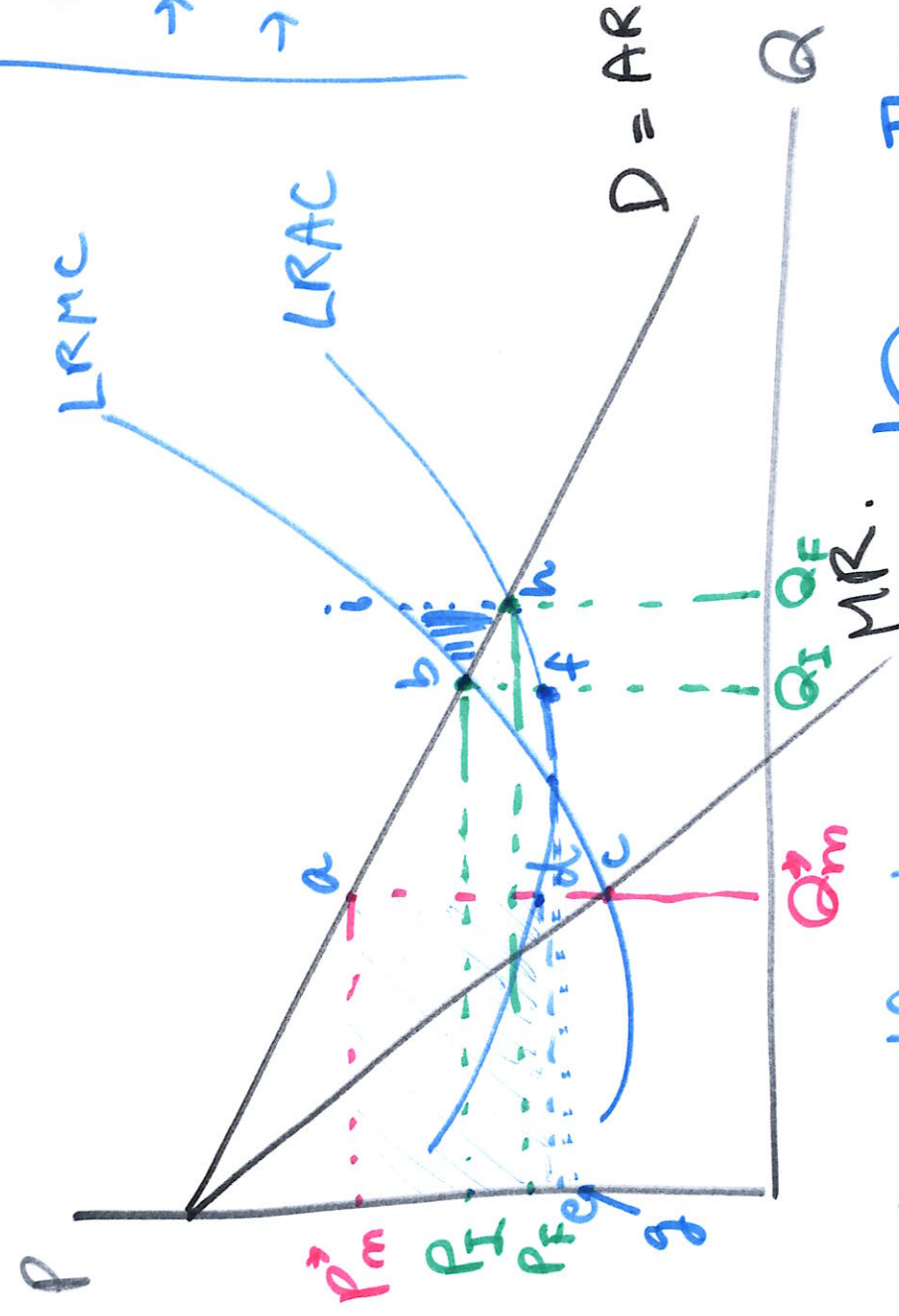
\Rightarrow Normal profit. ($\pi = 0$)
 $\Rightarrow P = MC \Rightarrow$ No DWL

Regulated Monopoly

Case 1: $P_I > P_F$

P_I is @ $P = LRMC$
 P_F is @ $P = LRAC$

Without regulation
 ($P = P_m^*$)
 $\rightarrow DWL = \text{Area}(abc)$
 $\rightarrow \pi_m = \square P_m^* ade > 0$



(P_F)
 $\rightarrow Q_F \Rightarrow \pi_m^F = 0$

\Rightarrow There is welfare loss
 b/c $MC > P_F$ (Δbih)

(P_I)
 $\rightarrow Q_I \Rightarrow$ No welfare loss ($P = MC$)
 $\rightarrow \pi_m^I = \square P_I bfg > 0$

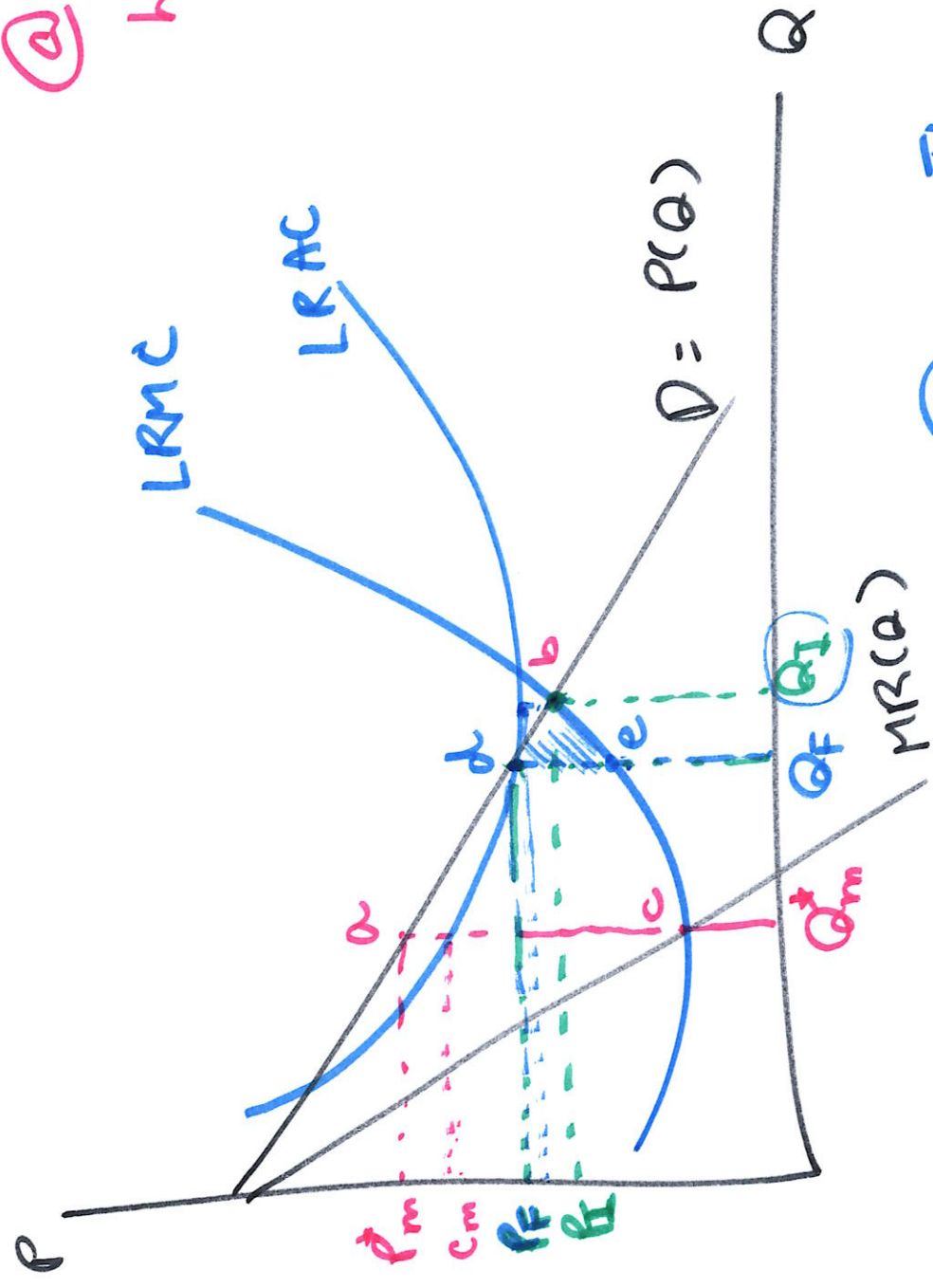
5

where $P_I = LRMC$; $P_F = LRAC$

Case 2: $P_F > P_I$

@ (P_m^*, Q_m^*)

Welfare loss
= area (abc)



$(P_I) \Rightarrow$ No welfare loss
 $\rightarrow Q_I \Rightarrow \pi_m^I < 0$

$(P_F) \Rightarrow$ There is welfare loss
(Area (dbe))
 $\rightarrow Q_F \Rightarrow \pi_m^F = 0$