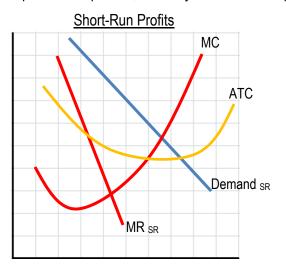
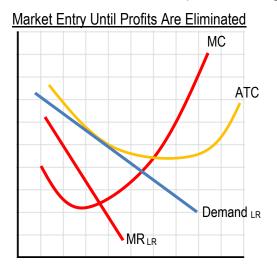
## **CONCEPT:** MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION IN THE LONG RUN

As with perfect competition, the entry and exit of competitors leads to \_\_\_\_\_\_ economic profit in the long run.





- The entry of firms causes an increase in the availability of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  - □ Some of the firm's customers go to the new firm → Demand shifts \_\_\_\_\_
  - □ Customers become more sensitive to your price changes → Demand becomes \_\_\_\_\_ elastic
- In long-run equilibrium, the firm \_\_\_\_\_\_ produce at the minimum cost.
  - □ Only a firm facing a horizontal demand curve (i.e. \_\_\_\_\_\_) can achieve minimum-ATC in long-run
  - □ Excess capacity

**PRACTICE:** New firms will enter a monopolistically competitive market if

- a) Marginal revenue is greater than marginal cost
- b) Marginal revenue is greater than average total cost
- c) Price is greater than marginal cost
- d) Price is greater than average total cost

**PRACTICE:** What is true of a monopolistically competitive market in long-run equilibrium?

- a) Price is greater than marginal cost
- b) Price is equal to marginal revenue
- c) Firms make positive economic profits
- d) Firms produce at the minimum of average total cost