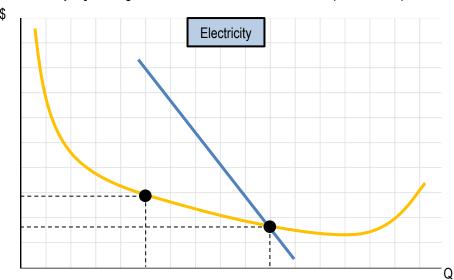
CONCEPT: CHARACTERISTICS OF MONOPOLY

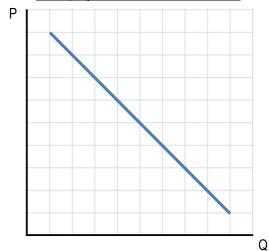
- A market is a *monopoly* when:
 - □ Nature of Good: The goods for sale are _____
 - No close substitutes
 - □ <u>Setting Price</u>: The sellers are _____
 - Only _____ in the market
 - Market power the ability of one person (or group) to have substantial influence on _____
 - □ Entry and Exit: Entry to the market is ______ by *barriers to entry*.
 - □ Example Product:
- Barriers to entry make sure that a monopoly remains the only producer in a market:
 - □ Ownership of Key Resources
 - De Beers controlled substantially all diamond mines for a long period of time.
 - $\ \ \Box \ \ Government \ Regulation$
 - Patents give the owner the _____ right to produce a good for twenty years.
 - □ Economies of Scale
 - Natural monopoly Large economies of scale make it cheaper for one producer to supply the good



• The demand curve facing the monopoly firm is ______ to the demand curve for the entire industry.

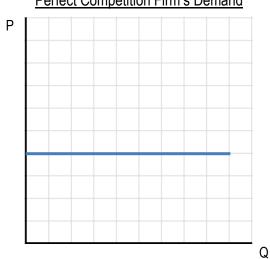


Monopoly Firm's Demand = Market



Perfect Competition Firm's Demand

Q



Monopoly Firm

Demand Curve → _____

Increase Output → _____

P = AR

Perfect Competition Firm

Demand Curve →

Increase Output →

P = AR = MR

PRACTICE: Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> a defining feature of monopolies?

- a) Diseconomies of scale
- b) No close substitutes
- c) Influence over price
- d) Barriers to entry

PRACTICE: Which of the following is LEAST likely to operate as a monopoly?

- a) A pharmaceutical company with a drug patent
- b) The sole owner of an occupational license
- c) A store in a large shopping mall
- d) The holder of a public utility franchise

PRACTICE: A patent

- a) Guarantees quality to consumers
- b) Grants an exclusive right to an inventor of a product
- c) Allows someone the right to practice a profession
- d) Gives the owner legal control over a unique source or supply of raw materials

PRACTICE: A distinct characteristic of a natural monopoly is that

- a) Legal barriers to entry form its existence
- b) It has no close substitutes
- c) Its average total cost curve slopes downward as it intersects the demand curve
- d) It faces a downward-sloping demand curve