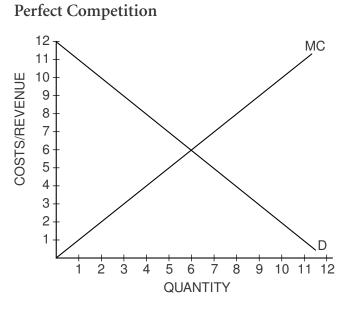
# Monopoly Pricing

#### Part A

#### Equilibrium for the Perfectly Competitive Industry

Consider Figure 34.1. Assume that the market described by the figure is perfectly competitive, and MC represents the horizontal summation of marginal cost curves and, therefore, the market supply curve. Use Figure 34.1 to answer the following questions.

# ★ Figure 34.1



- 1. What quantity of output will be produced? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. What price will the market establish? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Calculate the amount of the consumer surplus. Darkly shade the area of consumer surplus.
- 4. Calculate the amount of the producer surplus. Lightly shade the area of producer surplus.

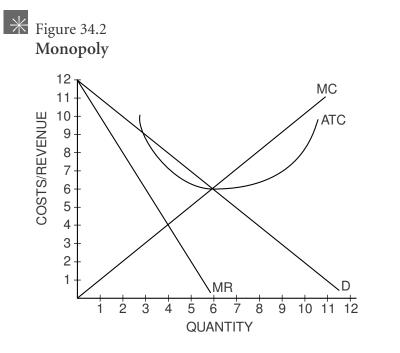
Activity written by Robert Graham, Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.

# 3 Microeconomics Lesson 4 ACTIVITY 34 (continued)

### Part B

### Equilibrium for the Monopolist

Now consider the same demand and cost curves, but assume the market is a monopoly. Therefore, MR represents the monopolist's marginal revenue curve and MC represents the monopolist's marginal cost curve. Using Figure 34.2, answer the following questions.



- 5. What quantity of output will be produced? \_\_\_\_\_ Why?
- 6. What price will the monopolist establish? \_\_\_\_\_ Why?
- 7. Calculate the amount of the consumer surplus. Darkly shade the area of consumer surplus.
- 8. Calculate the amount of the producer surplus. Lightly shade the area of producer surplus.



- 9. How does the price and output of a monopolist differ from that of the perfectly competitive industry?
- 10. What portion of the consumer surplus in the competitive situation was transferred to the firm in the monopoly situation?
- 11. How does a monopoly affect consumer surplus? Is this good or bad?