

Market Structure (Demand)

1 Perfect competition (Price = Marginal cost)	2 Imperfect competition (Price > Marginal cost)		
	2.1 Monopoly	2.2 Oligopoly	2.3 Monopolistic competition
<p style="text-align: center;">\$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D=AR=MR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Quantity (Q)</p> <p>P = Price D = Demand AR = Average revenue MR = Marginal revenue</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">\$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D=AR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Quantity (Q)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">\$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D1=AR1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MR1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D2=AR2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MR2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">\$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D=AR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Quantity (Q)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many sellers with a homogeneous product. There exist no barriers to entry. The individual seller is a price taker, that is, price is given for him. He can set quantity. The whole market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One seller facing the whole market demand. There exist barriers to entry. Seller can set price or quantity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A few sellers facing a kinked demand curve (Because of the reactions of competitors) Diminished control over price or quantity (Reactions of competitors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many sellers with slightly different products Only a small control over price or quantity
<p style="text-align: center;">p</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Supply</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q</p>			