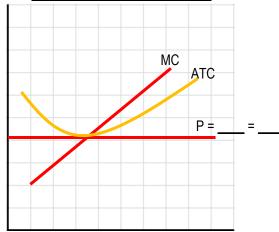
## **CONCEPT:** EFFICIENCY IN MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION

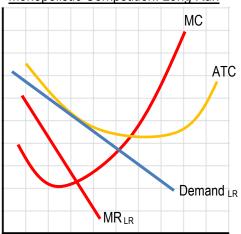
- Monopolistically competitive markets \_\_\_\_\_ achieve productive and allocative efficiency.
  - □ **Productive Efficiency** producing at the \_\_\_\_\_
    - The lowest possible cost is \_\_\_\_\_







Monopolistic Competition: Long Run



- In the long run, perfect competition forces firms to produce at \_\_\_\_\_\_
- In the long run, monopolistically competitive firms produce a quantity \_\_\_\_\_ the minimum-ATC
- □ Allocative Efficiency production represents \_\_\_\_\_
  - Producing up to the point that the \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_

## No Allocative Efficiency in Monopolistic Competition

- 1. The marginal benefit is represented by the
- The marginal cost is represented by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  Firms produce where MR=MC, which is \_\_\_\_\_\_ where the MC and demand curve intersect.

PRACTICE: The loss of efficiency that occurs in monopolistic competition has to be weighed against the gain of

- a) An increase in employment
- b) Higher wages for employees
- c) Greater product variety
- d) Reduced environmental damage