Models of Competition

Unit 3: Models of Competition, Business Organization, Labor Part 1: Perfect Competition and Monopoly

Define Models of Competition.
What are Models of Competition also known as?
Define Perfect Competition .
Four Conditions for Perfect Competition: 1.Many Buyers and Sellers
2. Identical Products
3. Informed Buyers and Sellers
4. Free Market Entry and Exit
What is an example of Perfect Competition ? Are there many perfectly competitive businesses? Define Barriers to Entry
Define Start-up Costs.
How can Technology be a barrier to entry ?

Define Monopoly.	
When do Monopolies form?	
What advantages do Monopolies have?	
In the United States most monopolies are	
What is a Natural Monopoly ? Give an example.	
What is a Patent ?	
What is an Industrial Monopoly ? Give an example	
	

Models of Competition

Unit 3: Models of Competition, Business Organization, Labor Part 2: Monopolostic Competition and Oligarchy

	n the four conditions of Monopolistic Competition.
	Many Firms
	Few Artificial Barriers to Entry
	Slight Control over Price
	Differentiated Products
	ere many Monopolistically competitive businesses?
•	s Nonprice Competition?
	s Nonprice Competition?
	the four types of Nonprice Competition. Characteristics of Goods
r	ere many Monopolistically competitive businesses? s Nonprice Competition? the four types of Nonprice Competition. Characteristics of Goods Location of Sale Service Level
	the four types of Nonprice Competition. Characteristics of Goods Location of Sale

Define Collusion.	
Define Price Fixing.	
Define Cartel . Give an example.	
Define Market Power.	
What forms of competition have great market power?	
What forms of competition have little market power?	
Define Predatory Pricing.	
Define Antitrust Laws.	
Explain the four forms of antitrust laws . 1. Regulating Business Practices	
2. Breaking Up Monopolies	
3. Blocking Mergers	
4. Preserving Incentives	
Define Deregulation .	
What are the benefits of Deregulation?	
What are the negative s of Deregulation?	