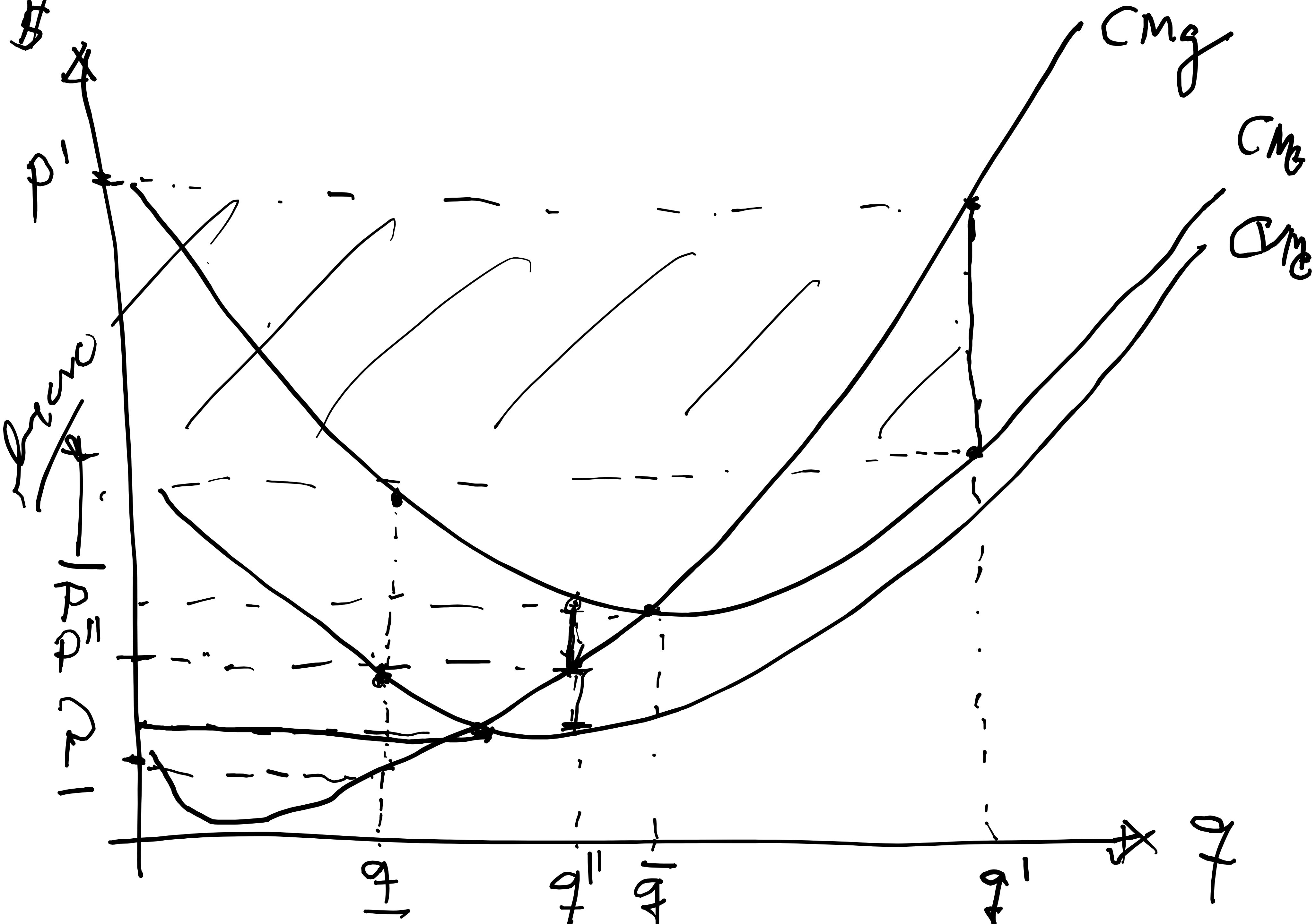
Competição Perfeita

Fç custo: $C(q) = CV(q) + CF$

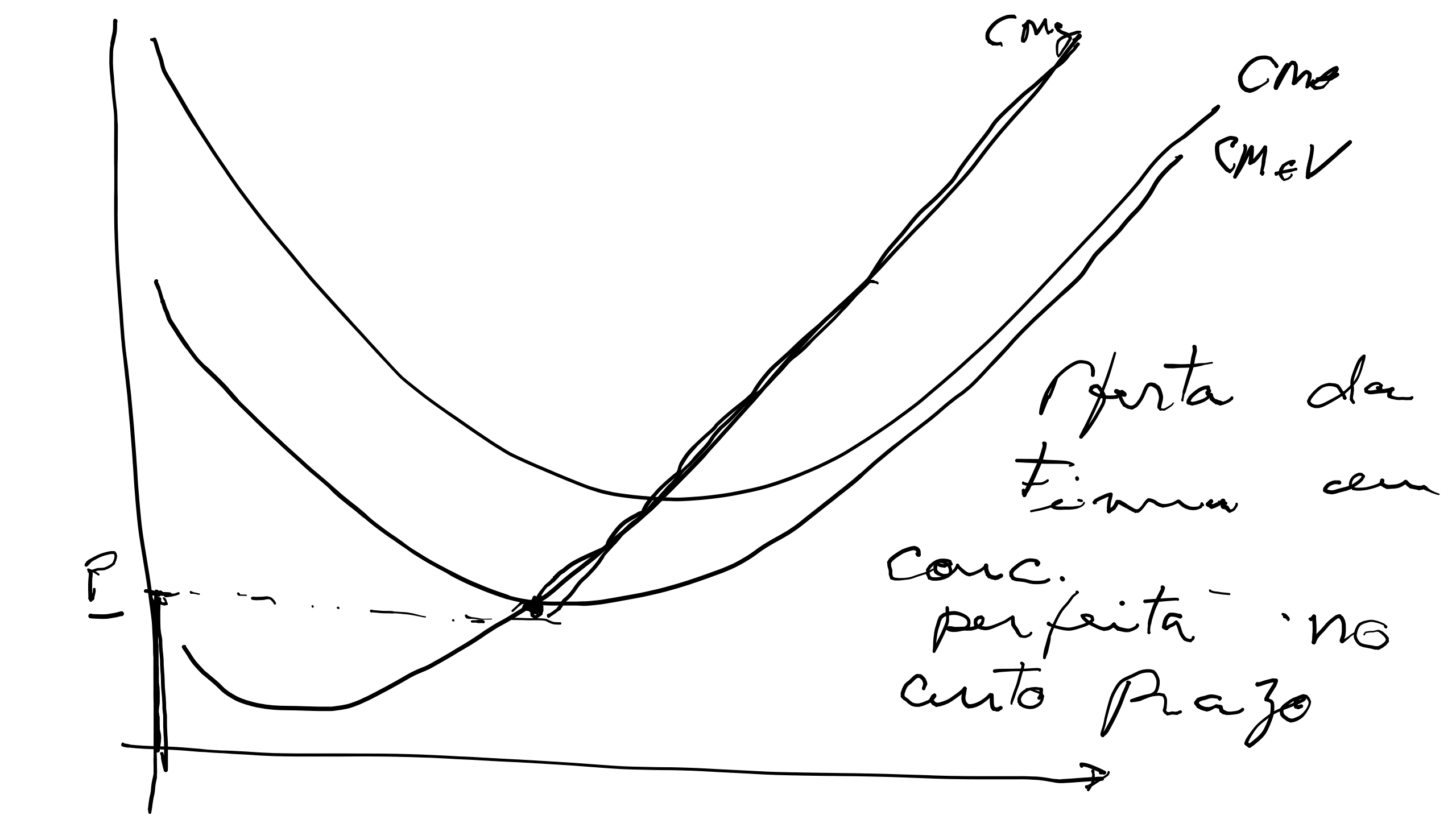
$$CMg(q) = \frac{dC(q)}{dq} = \frac{dCV(q)}{dq}$$

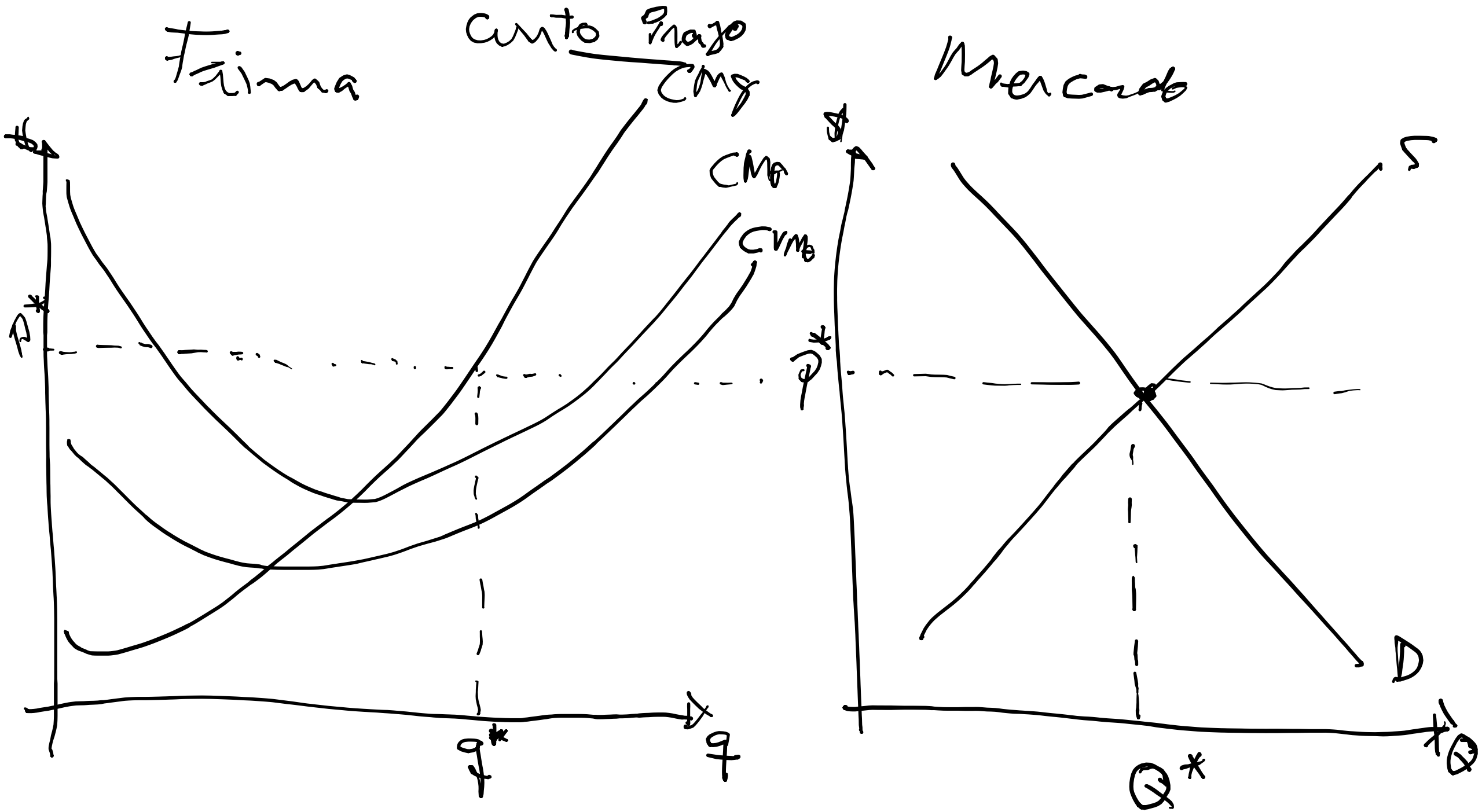
$$CMe(q) = \frac{C(q)}{q} = \frac{CV(q)}{q} + \frac{CF}{q} =$$

$$= CVMe(q) + CFMe$$



$
CMg
CMe
CVMe
p'
Lucro
P̄
p''
q
q''
q̄
q'


CMg
CMe
CMeV
P
Oferta da firma em Conc. perfeita no curto prazo


Firma
Custo Maio
CMg
CMe
CVMe
$
P*
q*
q
Mercado
$
S
P*
D
Q*
Q

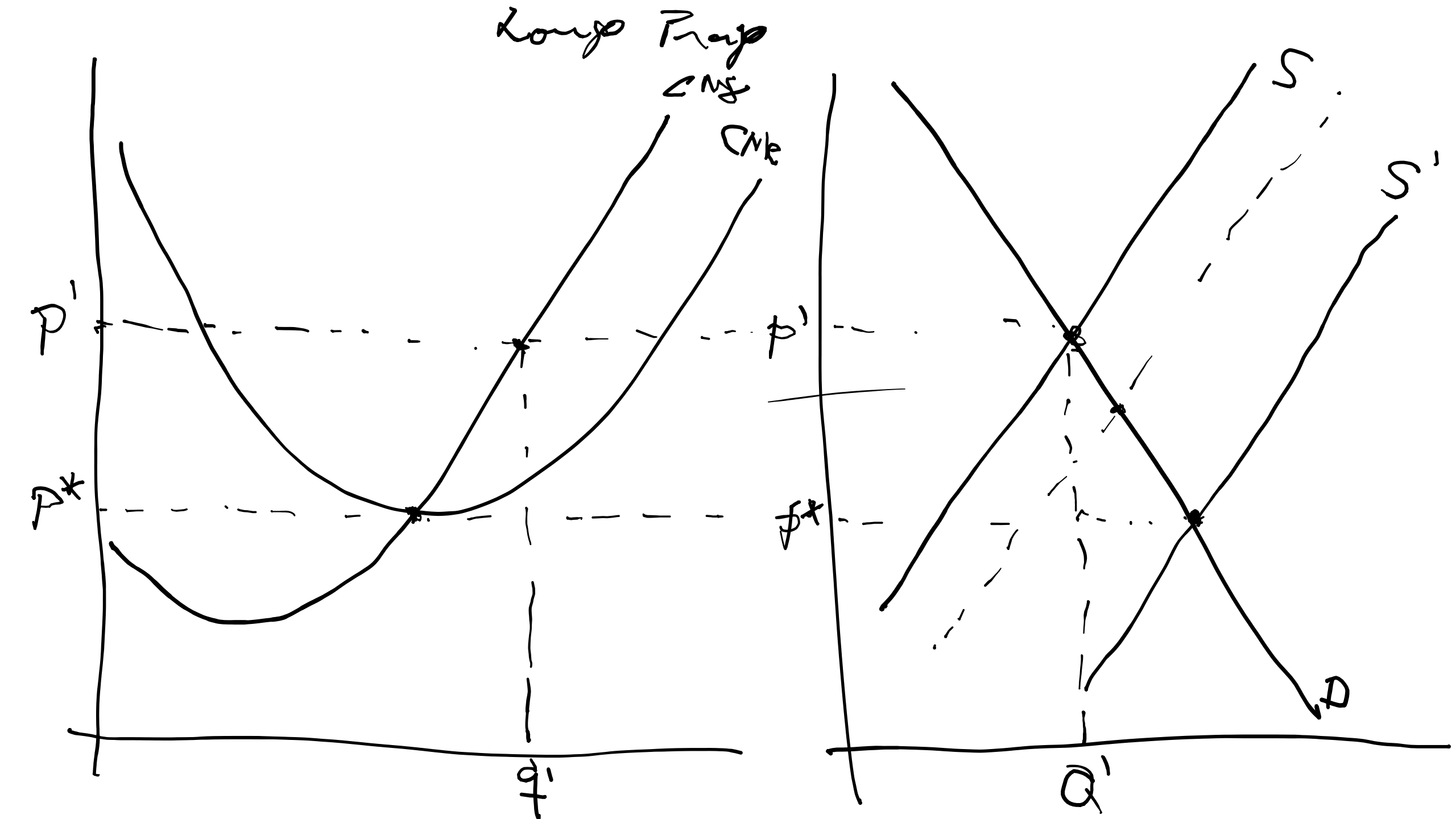
Longo Prazo

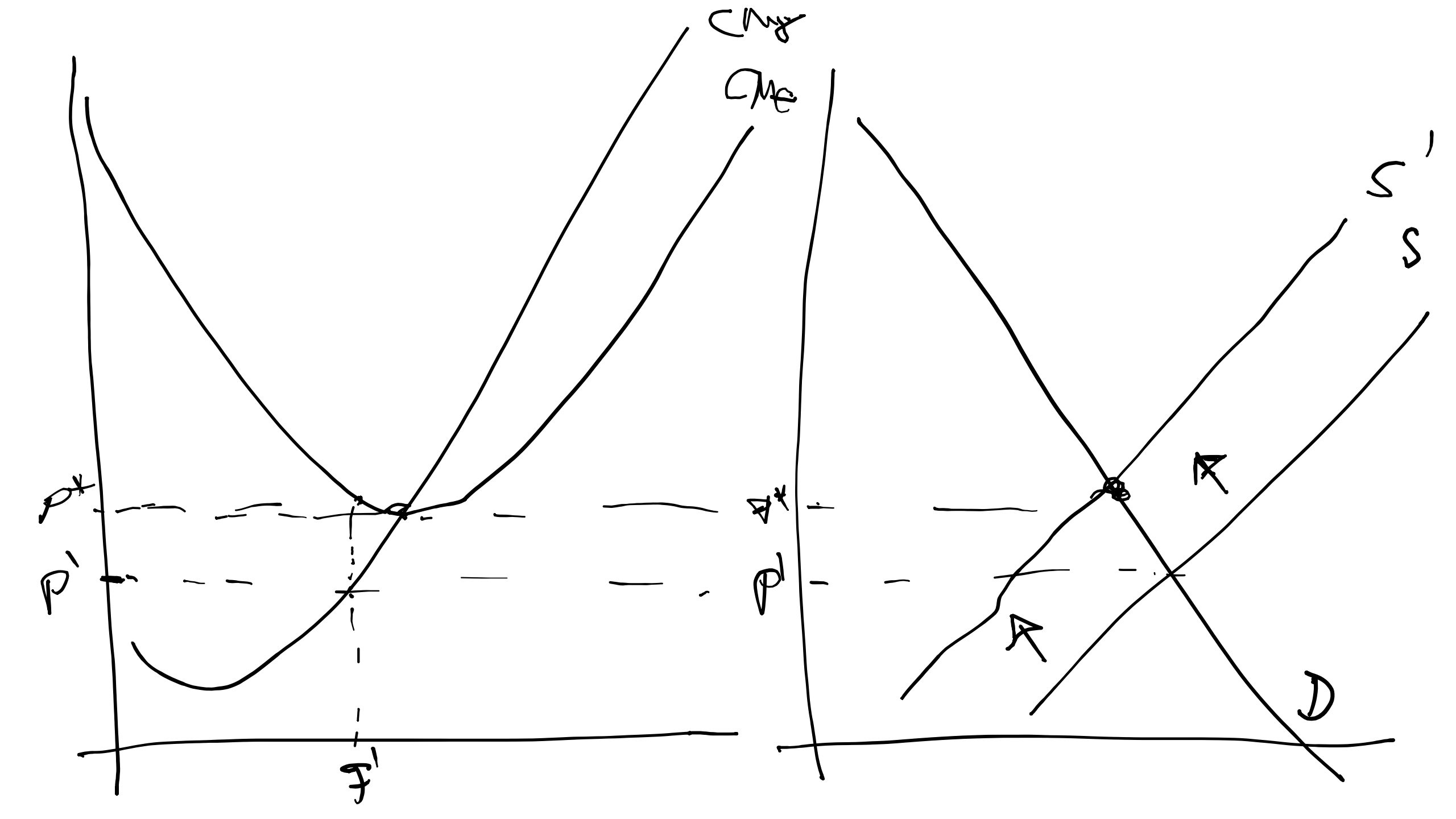
Equilíbrio com livre entrada:

(i) firmas entram no mercado se $\Pi > 0$;

(ii) firmas saem se $\Pi < 0$;

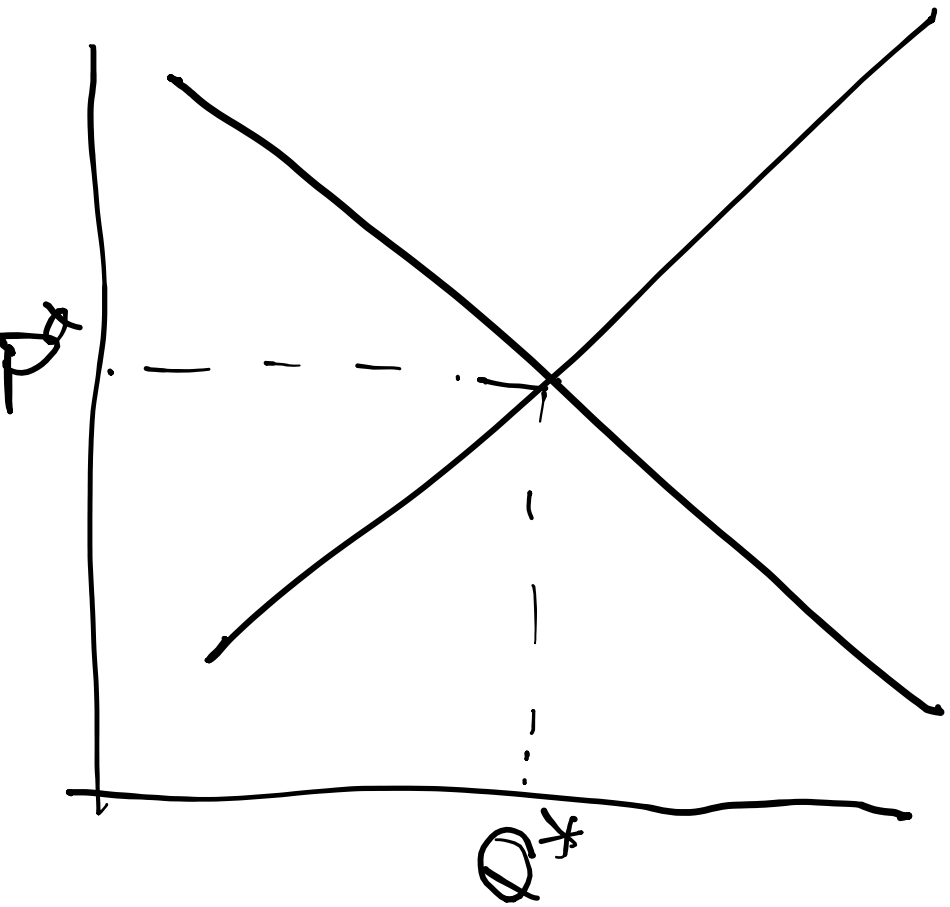
(iii) se $\Pi = 0$, nada acontece


Longo Prazo
CMg
CMe
p'
p*
q'
S
S'
p'
p*
D
Q'

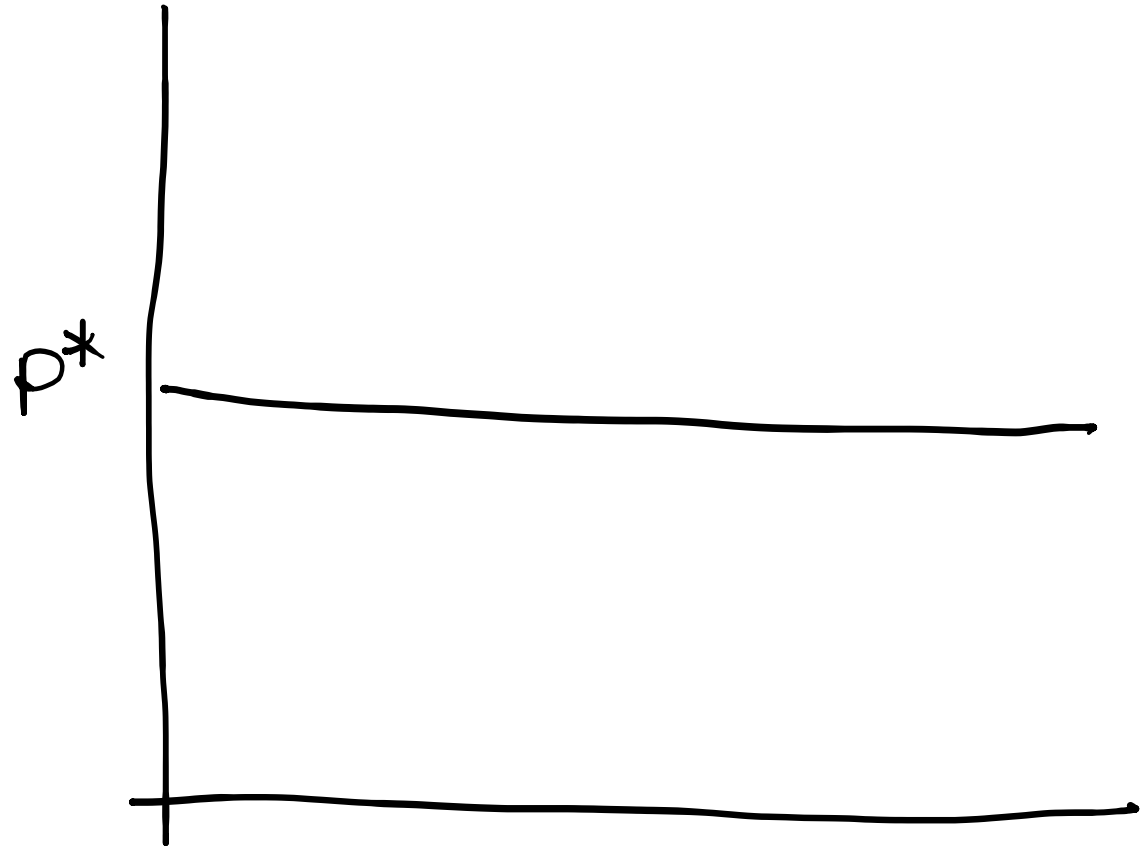

CMg
CMe
p*
p'
q'
P*
P'
S'
S
D

Demanda Residual

Mercado



Firma



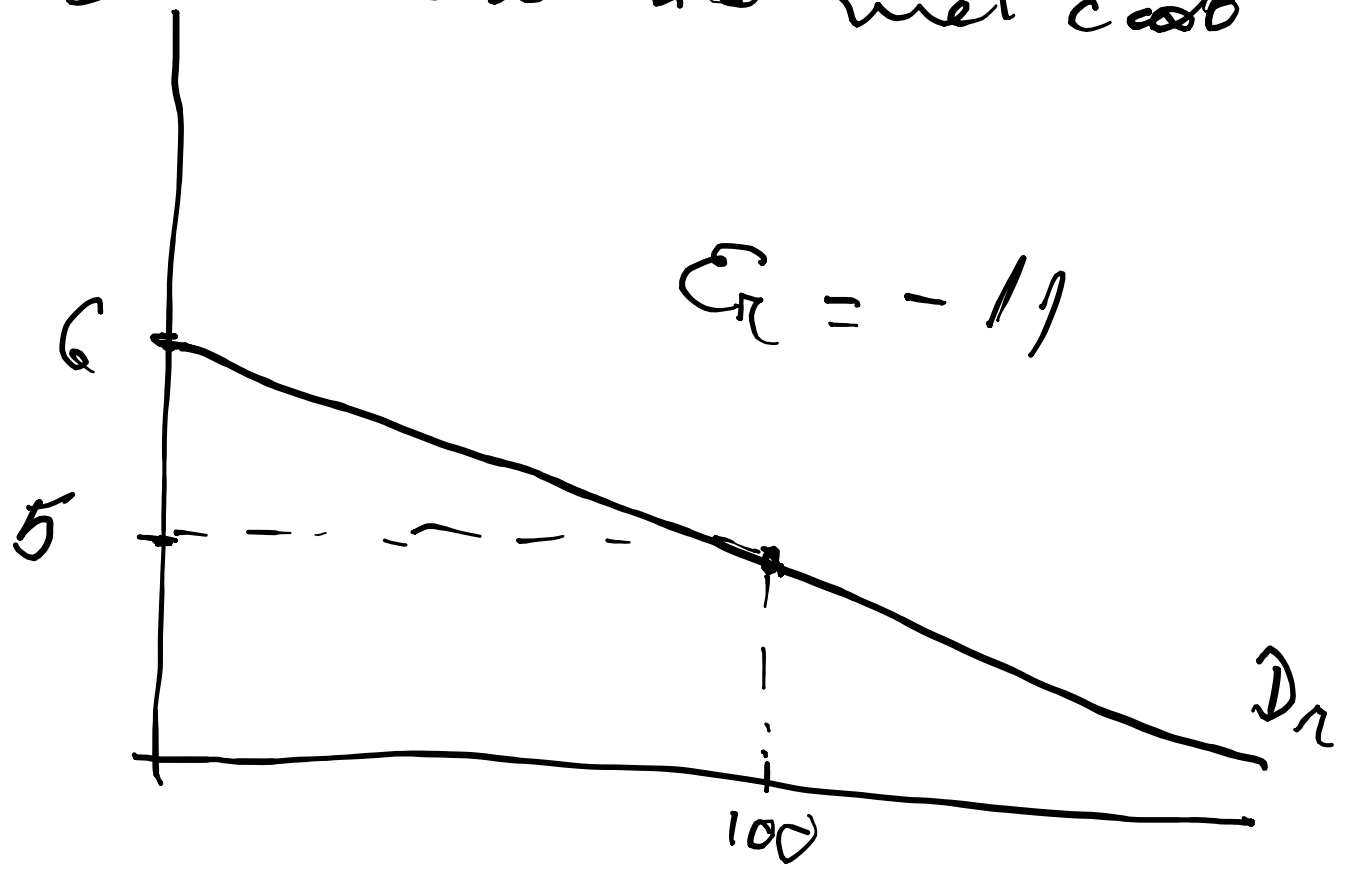
$$D_r(p) = D(p) - S_o(p)$$

↳ oferta das outras firmas

↳ demanda do mercado

$\varepsilon = -0.027$

$\varepsilon_r = -1$



$$D_r(p) = D(p) - S_o(p)$$

$$\frac{d D_r(p)}{dp} = \frac{dD(p)}{dp} - \frac{d S_o(p)}{dp}$$

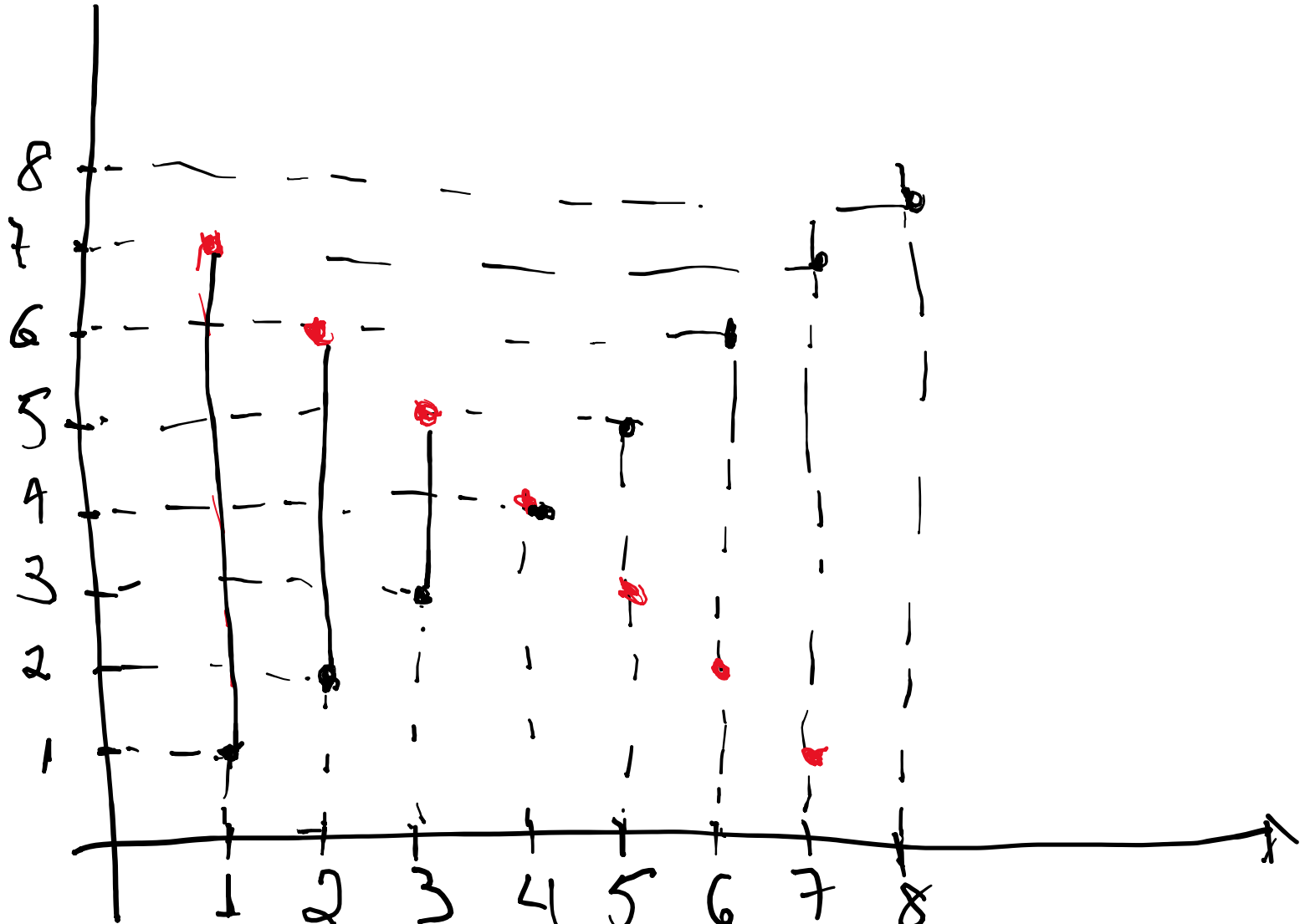
Sejam $q = \frac{Q}{n}$, $Q_o = (n-1)q$

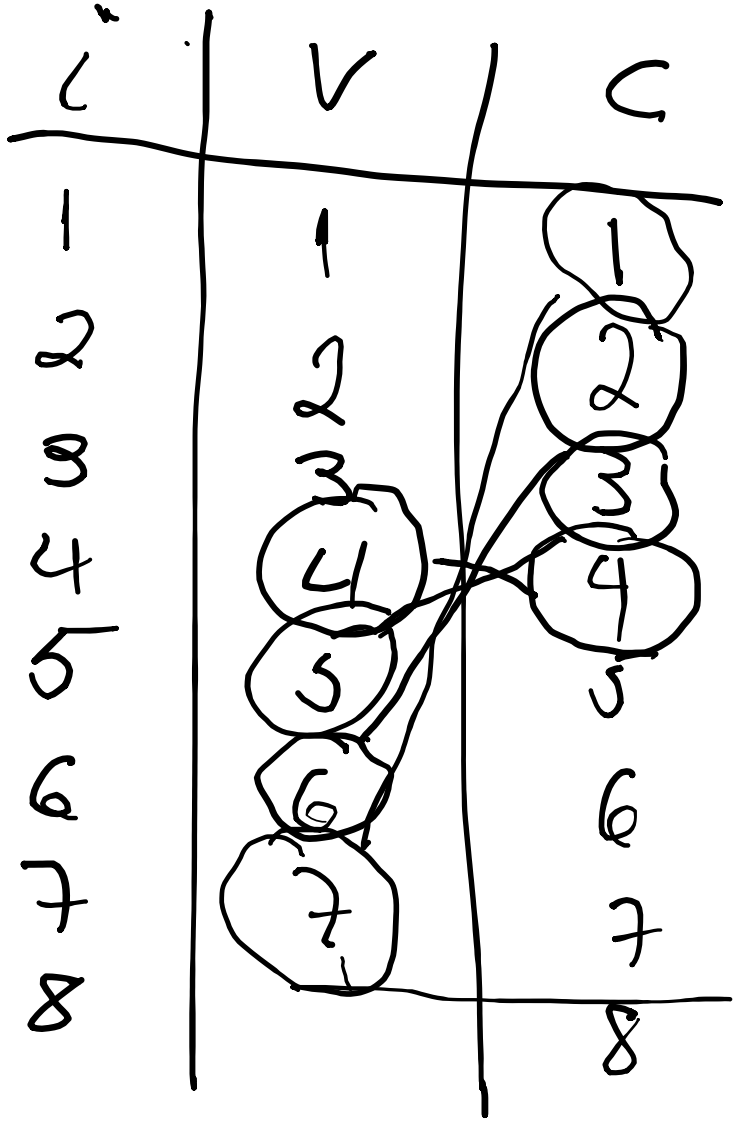
$$\frac{d D_r(p)}{dp} \frac{p}{q} = \frac{dD(p)}{dp} \frac{p}{q} \frac{Q}{Q} - \frac{dS_o(p)}{dp} \frac{p}{q} \frac{Q_o}{Q_o}$$

$$\varepsilon_r = \varepsilon n - \gamma_o (n-1)$$

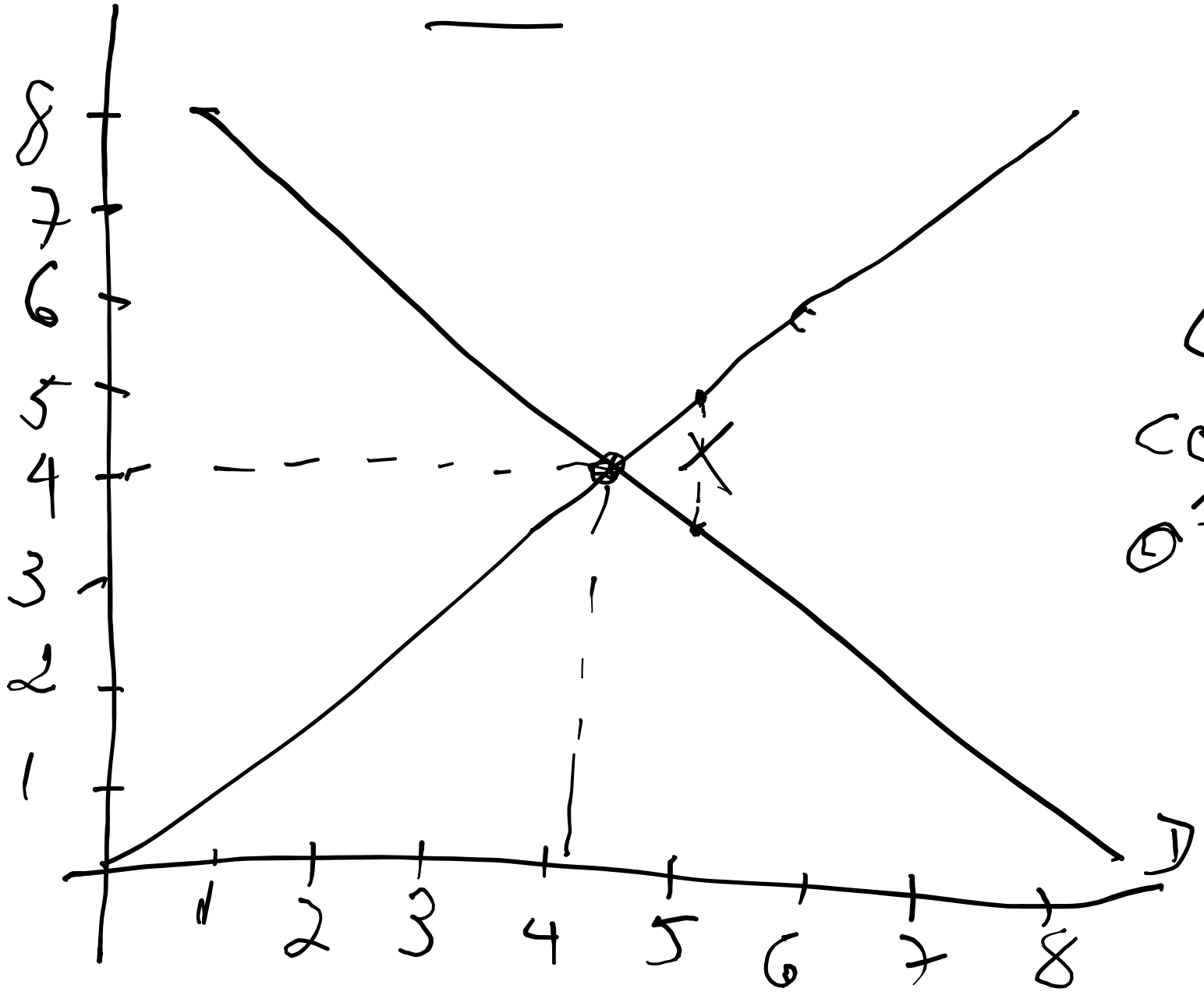
Bem Estar - Produção de piano

(i) URSS vs (ii) UK, 1950





UK - mercado



1ª Teorema do Bem Estar

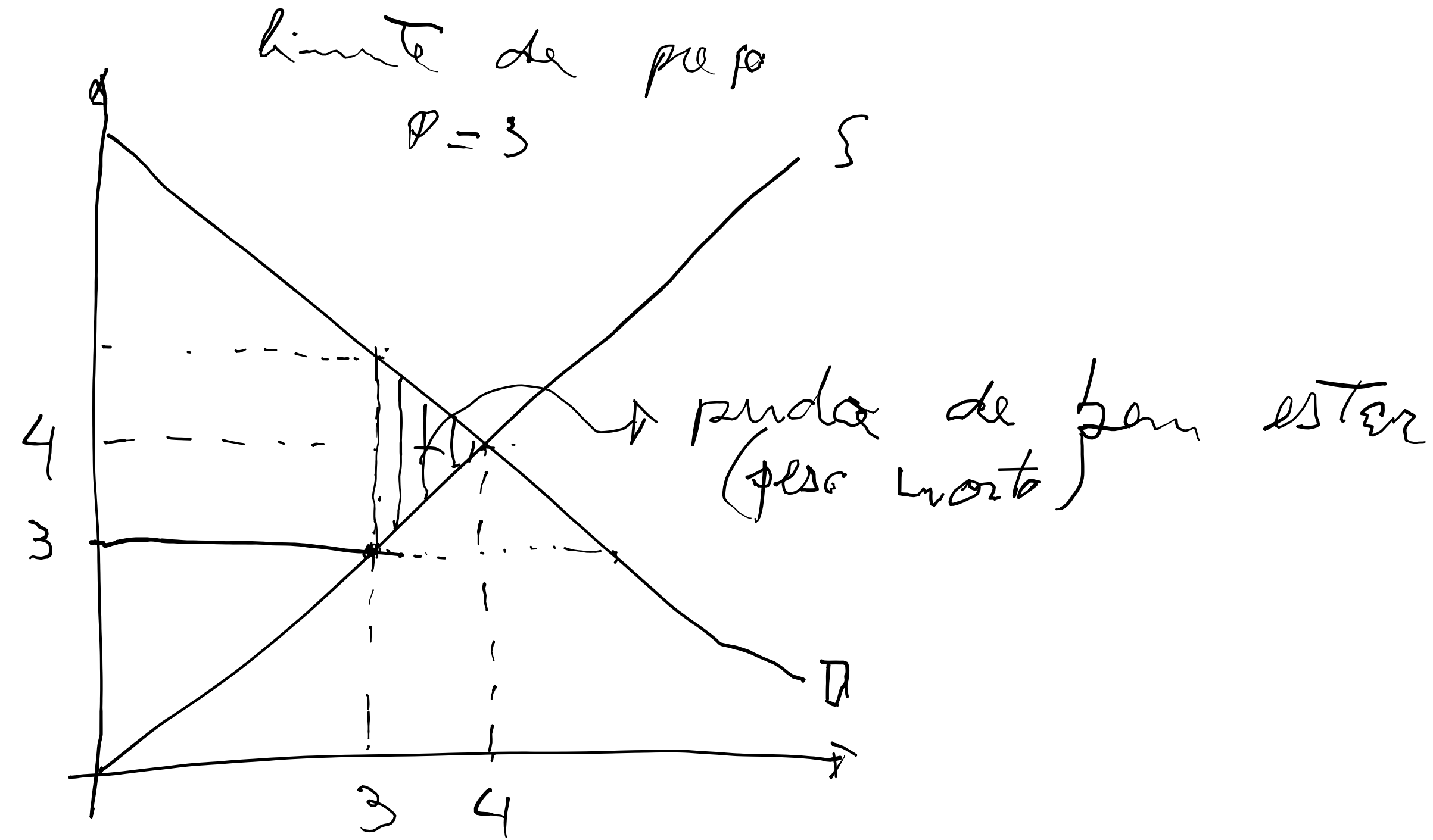
Equilíbrio competitivo é ótimo de Pareto.

Bem estar → ganho de troca

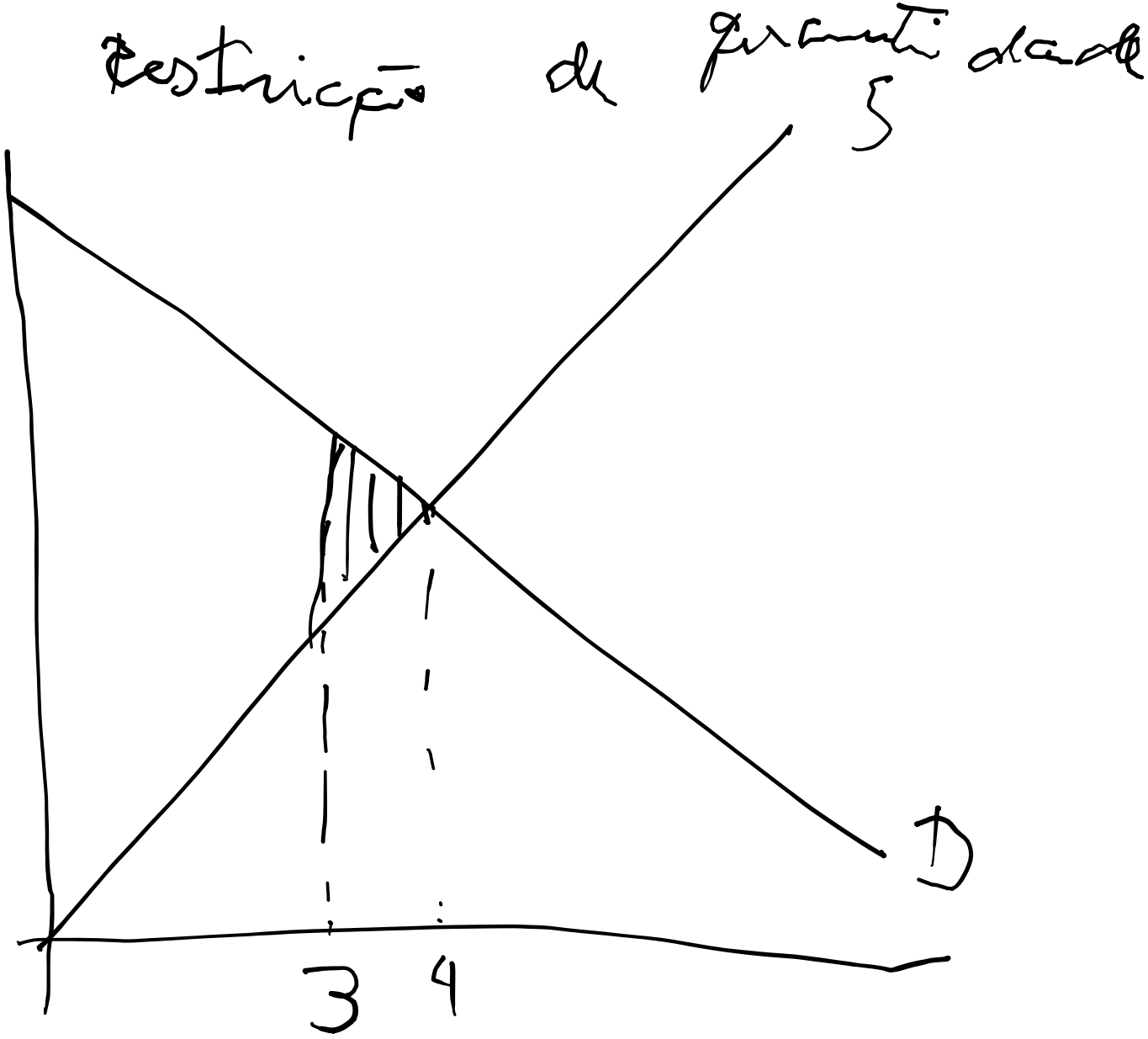
No ótimo, todas as trocas que deveriam ocorrer, de fato ocorrem.

Oskar Lange vs F. Hayek

Debate do cálculo socialista.


limite de preço
P = 3
S
D
4
3
3
4
perda de bem estar
(peso morto)

Restricción de garantía



- intervenção governamental
- Taxação
- poder de mercado
- externalidade
- Problemas de informação