=>
$$q_{2} = \frac{(a-c)}{2b} + \frac{1}{2}q_{1}$$

$$\frac{2}{62b} = \frac{4(a-c)}{62b} = \frac{2(a-c)}{3b}$$

=>
$$8 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2(a-c)}{3b} \right] = \frac{(a-c)}{3b} = \frac{5a-c}{3b}$$

16) Prices

$$P(8z) = a - 15 \left[\frac{2(a-c)}{3|5|} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3a - 2a + 2c}{3}$$

$$= \frac{a + 2c}{3}$$

=>IS a>c

$$T(1) = \left(\frac{2a+c}{3}\right)\left(\frac{ca-c}{3}\right) - \left(c\right)\left(\frac{ca-c}{3}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2a+c-3c}{3}\right)\left(\frac{ca-c}{3}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2a+c-3c}{3}\right)\left(\frac{ca-c}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2(a-c)^{2}}{3} = \frac{2(a-c)^{2}}{3} = 2$$

$$= \frac{2(a-c)^{2}}{3} = \frac{2(a-c)^{2}}{3} = 2$$

$$= \frac{(a-c)^2}{2} \left(\frac{(a-c)}{2b}\right) - F = \frac{(a-c)^2}{4b} - F = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$= > \pi \operatorname{corred} = \left(\frac{(\alpha - c)^2 - p}{4b}\right) / 2$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{8b}$$

$$\frac{2c_1}{12} = \frac{2c_1}{12} =$$

3b) =>
$$(6: 6)$$
 become $(a-2c+c)$ size $c:=c:=c$

=> $(a-c)$ $= a-c$

=> $(a-c)$ $= a-c$

=> $(a-c)$ $= a-c$

=> $(a-c)$ $= a+c$

3d)

=> $(a-c)$ $= a+c$

=> $(a-c)$ $= a+c$

3d)

=> $(a-c)$ $= a-c$

3d)

=> $(a-c)$ $= a$

(4) =>

$$Th^{N} = (a - b(e^{\frac{(a-c)}{2}} + e^{\frac{(a-c)}{2}}) - c(e^{\frac{(a-c)}{2}}) - F$$

$$= (a - b(e^{\frac{(a-c)}{2}} + e^{\frac{(a-c)}{2}})) (\frac{(a-c)}{2b}) - c(\frac{(a-c)}{2b}) - F$$

$$= (a - b(e^{\frac{(a-c)}{2b}} + e^{\frac{(a-c)}{2b}})) - c(\frac{(a-c)}{2b}) - F$$

$$= (a - b(e^{\frac{(a-c)}{2b}} - e^{\frac{(a-c)}{2b}}) - F$$

$$= (a - b(e^{\frac{(a-c)}{2b}} - e^{\frac{(a-c)}{2b}$$

Firm; " If Firm; plays carrel, I play Compare (Times)

Nash Equilibrium = (8: , 8: (0000+) = { (0000+) = { (0000+) }

$$\Rightarrow p^* = \frac{1}{2} = p^n = p^c$$

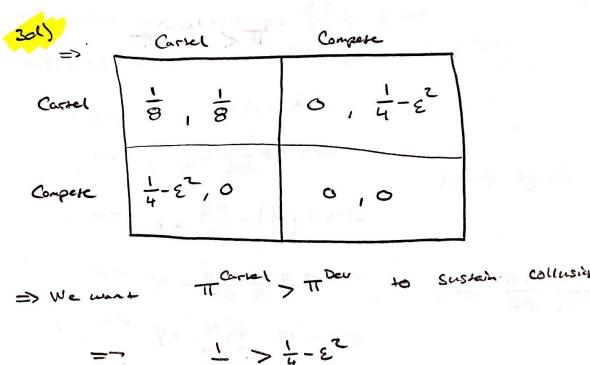
=>
$$\pi^{\mu\nu}$$
 = $\rho^{c}(1-\rho^{c})$ = $\frac{1}{4}$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$$
 when $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{160} = (\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon)(1 - (\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon))$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon)(1 - (\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon))$$

$$= \frac{1}{160} - \epsilon^{2}$$



$$\frac{1}{8} > \frac{1}{4} - \epsilon^{2}$$

$$= 7 \quad \epsilon^{2} > \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 7 \quad 18$$

$$=$$

Sa) Knowing, MR = p+ AD 96 3 that

Question #5 (math)

MR= mc is the monopolist's prosit maximization

MA= MC

=>
$$\rho + \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta Q} = mc$$

It tells us the % practe-up in price relative to

the percenty composition egullbrium

She DP 8 = DP/P = 50

solve for P

SC) Assuming EP>ER, we start our proof w/ what we are trying to prove such that

$$\frac{C1+\epsilon_0')}{\epsilon_0'} > \frac{C1+\epsilon_0^2)}{\epsilon_0^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon \delta} > \frac{1}{\epsilon \delta}$$

were If 80 60 Then the sign slips and the result holds true absolute volce