

# Monopolio multiproducto

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## 1. El problema del monopolista multiproducto

en el siguiente demostraremos que la expresion matematica asociada con la estrategia de pricing del monopolista multiproducto se deriva de las condiciones de primer orden de maximizacion del beneficio.

iniciamos planteando la ecuacion de beneficio del monopolista multiproducto.

$$\text{máx } \pi(p_1, p_2) = p_1 q_1(p_1, p_2) + p_2 q_2(p_1, p_2) - c_1[q_1(p_1, p_2)] - c_2[q_2(p_1, p_2)]$$

derivamos e igualamos a cero para obtener las condiciones de primer orden.

por facilidad  $q_i(p_1, p_2) = q_i$

$$\frac{\partial \pi(p_1, p_2)}{\partial p_1} = q_1 + p_1 \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial p_1} + p_2 \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial p_1} - c'_1 \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial p_1} - c'_2 \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial p_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi(p_1, p_2)}{\partial p_2} = q_2 + p_1 \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial p_2} + p_2 \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial p_2} - c'_1 \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial p_2} - c'_2 \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial p_2} = 0$$

multiplicamos por 1 la primera ecuacion

$$q_1 + p_1 \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial p_1} \cdot \frac{q_1}{q_1} + p_2 \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial p_1} \cdot \frac{q_2}{q_2} \cdot \frac{p_1}{p_1} - c'_1 \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial p_1} \cdot \frac{q_1}{q_1} \cdot \frac{p_1}{p_1} - c'_2 \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial p_1} \cdot \frac{q_2}{q_2} \cdot \frac{p_1}{p_1} = 0$$

reorganizamos los terminos para dejarlo en terminos de elasticidad.

$$q_1 + q_1 \underbrace{\frac{p_1}{q_1} \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial p_1}}_{-\eta_{11}} + q_2 \frac{p_2}{p_1} \underbrace{\frac{\partial q_2}{\partial p_1} \frac{p_1}{q_2}}_{-\eta_{12}} - c'_1 \frac{q_1}{p_1} \underbrace{\frac{p_1}{q_1} \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial p_1}}_{-\eta_{11}} - c'_2 \frac{q_2}{p_1} \underbrace{\frac{p_1}{q_2} \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial p_1}}_{-\eta_{12}} = 0$$

reemplazamos y reorganizamos finalmente, obteniendo:

$$q_1 - q_1 \eta_{11} - q_2 \eta_{12} \frac{p_2}{p_1} = -c'_1 \eta_{11} \frac{q_1}{p_1} - c'_2 \eta_{12} \frac{q_2}{p_1}$$

multiplicamos la ecuacion por  $p_1/q_1$  y simplificamos.

$$\cancel{q_1} \frac{p_1}{\cancel{q_1}} - \cancel{q_1} \eta_{11} \frac{p_1}{\cancel{q_1}} - q_2 \eta_{12} \frac{p_2}{\cancel{p_1} q_1} = -c'_1 \eta_{11} \frac{\cancel{q_1} \cancel{p_1}}{\cancel{p_1} \cancel{q_1}} - c'_2 \eta_{12} \frac{q_2}{\cancel{p_1} q_1}$$

$$p_1 - p_1 \eta_{11} - p_2 \eta_{12} \frac{q_2}{q_1} = -c'_1 \eta_{11} - c'_2 \eta_{12} \frac{q_2}{q_1}$$

manipulamos la ecuacion algebraicamente:

$$\begin{aligned} -\eta_{11}(p_1 - c'_1) &= \eta_{12} \frac{q_2}{q_1} (p_2 - c'_2) - p_1 \\ p_1 - c'_1 &= \frac{p_1}{\eta_{11}} - \frac{\eta_{12}}{\eta_{11}} \frac{q_2}{q_1} (p_2 - c'_2) \\ \frac{p_1 - c'_1}{p_1} &= \frac{1}{\eta_{11}} - \frac{\eta_{12} q_2 (p_2 - c'_2)}{\eta_{11} q_1 p_1} \\ \frac{p_1 - c'_1}{p_1} &= \frac{1}{\eta_{11}} - \frac{\eta_{12} q_2 (p_2 - c'_2)}{\eta_{11} q_1 p_1} \cdot \frac{p_2}{p_2} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \div \eta_{11} \\ \div p_1 \\ \times \frac{p_2}{p_2} \end{array} \right\}$$

reorganizamos para obtener los indices de Lerner

$$\underbrace{\frac{p_1 - c'_1}{p_1}}_{L_1} = \frac{1}{\eta_{11}} - \frac{\eta_{12} q_2 p_2}{\eta_{11} q_1 p_1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{(p_2 - c'_2)}{p_2}}_{L_2}$$

finalmente tenemos la ecuacion, evidenciando que la estrategia de pricing del monopolista multiproducto se deriva de las condiciones de primer orden para maximizar el beneficio.

$$L_1 = \frac{1}{\eta_{11}} - L_2 \frac{\eta_{12} q_2 p_2}{\eta_{11} q_1 p_1}$$