

一. 价格领导模型

给定价格 p , $\max_{y_2} p y_2 - \frac{1}{2} y_2^2$ 为基期问

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial y_2} = 0 \Rightarrow p = y_2$$

$$\therefore y_2 = \text{sup} p = p$$

$$R(p) = D(p - \text{sup} p) = (a - cb + 1)p$$

$$y_1^* = \frac{a - cb + 1}{2}, p = \frac{a + cb + 1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{b + 1}$$

$$\therefore y = y_1^* + y_2^* = a - \frac{a + cb + 1}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{b + 1}$$

$$\therefore \text{价格为 } y_2, \text{ 总供给 } y = a - \frac{a + cb + 1}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{b + 1}$$

二. 竞争性均衡. 古诺模型和斯塔克伯格模型

$$1. p = D(y) = 4 \quad \therefore p^* = 100 - 2y = 4 \Rightarrow y^* = \frac{100 - 4}{2} = 48$$

2. 设企业 1 产出 y_1 , 企业 2 产出 y_2

$$\max_{y_1} \pi_1 = p y_1 - c y_1 = [100 - 2y_1 + y_2] y_1 - 4y_1$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 24 - \frac{1}{2} y_2 \\ y_2 = 24 - \frac{1}{2} y_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{求解:}$$

$$y_1^* = y_2^* = 16$$

$$\therefore p^* = 100 - 2 \times 16 = 36.$$

$$3. \text{即古诺模型, } \pi_i = \max_{y_1, y_2} [100 - 2y_1 + y_2] (y_1 + y_2) - 4(y_1 + y_2) \Rightarrow y_1^* = y_2^* = 12 \quad p^* = 52$$

$$\therefore \pi_1 = \pi_2 = 52 \times 12 - 4 \times 12 = 576.$$

都获利，若因在厂2多出力12， $\max_{y_1} [100 - 2cy_1 + 2c] y_1 - cy_1 \quad y^{ex} = 18$

$$\pi_1 = [100 - 2 \times (18 + 12)] \times 18 - 4 \times 18 = 648 > 576$$

∴ 厂1有动机违约，厂2的违约过程与之相同。

(4) 厂1违约产量

$$y_2 = 24 - \frac{1}{2}y_1$$

$$\max_{y_1} [100 - 2cy_1 + 2c - \frac{1}{2}y_1] y_1 - cy_1 \Rightarrow \hat{y}_1 = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{y}_2 = 12$$

$$p = 100 - 2 \times (24 + 12) = 28$$

∴ 多个企业

$$1. \pi = p q - c = 19 - q^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{d\pi}{dq} = p - 2q = 0$$

$$q = \frac{p}{2}$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{n^2}{2}$$

的均衡时 $10 - p = \frac{n^2}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = \frac{n}{n+2} \\ q = \frac{10}{n+2} \end{cases}$$

$$2. \pi = p q - q^2 - 1 = \frac{n}{n+2} \times \frac{10}{n+2} - \frac{10^2}{(n+2)^2} - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \leq 8$$

最大值为8。

3. 设第 i 个企业产量为 q_i , 则:

$$p = 10 - (q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n)$$

$$\pi_i = p q_i - c_i = [10 - (q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n)] q_i - q_i^2$$

$$\frac{d\pi_i}{dq_i} = 10 - (q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n) - q_i - 2q_i = 0$$

$$\therefore q_1 = q_2 = \dots = q_n$$

$$\therefore q_i = \frac{10}{n+3}, p_i = \frac{30}{n+3}$$

$$4. \pi_i = p q_i - q_i^2 = \frac{30}{(n+3)^2} q_i^2 - q_i^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \leq 11.18 \quad \therefore n_{\max} = 11$$

最大产量为 11.

四. 产品差异化模型

1. 假设 1 号企业是 x_1 , 2 号企业是 x_2 , x_0, x_1 .

$$\therefore -\int_0^{x_1} t dt - \int_0^{1-x_2} t dt - 2 \int_0^{\frac{x_0+x_1}{2}} t dt = -\frac{1}{2} x_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} (1-x_2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (x_0-x_1)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial x_2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1.5x_2 - 0.5x_1 = 1 \\ 1.5x_1 - 0.5x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0.25 \\ x_2 = 0.75 \end{cases}$$

2. 实际结果: 都位于中间点. 因为固定一个人的位置不动, 为一个人移动到中间时, 比如

白 0.1 利润, 减少 0.1 利润, 因此两边都是这样移动

3. 不存在均衡, 位于中间的企业是有利可图的, 可以受到存在一企业者. 若企业的数量无限多, 那么

中间的企业位于中间. 企业抢占中间.