## Activity: Cournot Competition Econ 305

## Brandon Lehr

Consider the standard duopoly (n=2) Cournot competition game in which  $c_1(q_1)=10q_1$  and

$$P(Q) = \begin{cases} 100 - Q & \text{if } Q \le 100 \\ 0 & \text{if } Q > 100 \end{cases}$$

In class I showed that the best response function for firm 1 is:

$$BR_1(q_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(90 - q_2) & \text{if } q_2 \le 90\\ 0 & \text{if } q_2 > 90 \end{cases}$$

Determine the Nash equilibrium of the following Cournot games.

Example 1: Asymmetric Costs where  $c_2(q_2) = 40q_2$ , but all else is unchanged.

BR, 
$$(42)^{2}$$
 /2  $(40-62)$ 

BR 2  $(4)$  = may  $62(100-62-61)$  -  $4062$ 
 $\frac{m_{x}}{6}$   $62(60-62-61)$ 
 $6=60-262-61$ 
 $6^{x}=8R_{1}(8R_{2}(6)^{*})$ 
 $6^{x}=8R_{1}(8R_{2}(6)^{*})$ 
 $20-\frac{60-61}{2}$ 
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## Example 2: n Identical Firms, each with $c_i(q_i) = 10q_i$ for all i = 1, 2, ..., n.

Hint: After finding the best response functions, you can assume that every firm will choose the same quantity in the Nash equilibrium.

$$BR_{i}^{(6;)} = \max_{\delta_{1}} G_{i} (100 - 26) - 106_{i}$$

$$= \max_{\delta_{1}} G_{i} (90 - 26)$$

$$0 < 40 - 26_{i} - 26_{-i}$$

$$6 = \frac{1}{2} (90 - 26_{-i}) (n-1)6_{i}^{*}$$

$$BR_{i}(b_{i}) = \frac{1}{2} (90 - (n-1)(6; *))$$

$$26_{i}^{*} = 90 - n6_{i}^{*} + 6_{i}^{*}$$

$$G_{i}^{*} = \frac{a_{0}}{1+h}$$