

# ECN 594: Midterm Review

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January 4, 2026

# Plan

1. **Review: Demand estimation**
2. Practice problems: Demand

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3. Review: Pricing and price discrimination
4. Practice problems: Pricing
5. Exam logistics

## Midterm format

- **Duration:** 80 minutes
- **Allowed:** Calculator + two-sided cheat sheet (letter-size paper)
- **Coverage:** Lectures 1-5 (all of Part 1)
- **Structure:**
  - Short answer questions (T/F/NEI, definitions, quick calculations)
  - Longer problems (derivations, pricing, elasticity calculations)

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# Why demand estimation?

- We need demand models to:
  1. Measure substitution patterns between products
  2. Compute price elasticities
  3. Evaluate policy (mergers, new products, price changes)
  4. Calculate consumer welfare
- The dimensionality problem:  $J$  products  $\rightarrow J^2$  elasticities
- Solution: characteristics-based models (Lancaster, BLP)

## The logit model: key equations

- Utility:  $u_{ij} = \delta_j + \varepsilon_{ij}$  where  $\delta_j = x_j \beta + \alpha p_j + \xi_j$
- Choice probability (market share):

$$s_j = \frac{\exp(\delta_j)}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^J \exp(\delta_k)}$$

- Outside option:  $s_0 = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^J \exp(\delta_k)}$

- **Berry inversion:**

$$\ln(s_j) - \ln(s_0) = \delta_j$$

## Logit elasticities

- Own-price elasticity:

$$\eta_{jj} = \frac{\partial s_j}{\partial p_j} \cdot \frac{p_j}{s_j} = \alpha p_j (1 - s_j)$$

- Cross-price elasticity:

$$\eta_{jk} = \frac{\partial s_j}{\partial p_k} \cdot \frac{p_k}{s_j} = -\alpha p_k s_k$$

- Note:  $\alpha < 0$  so own-price elasticity is negative
- **IIA problem:** Cross-elasticity depends only on  $k$ , not on similarity to  $j$

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## Practice: Elasticity calculation

- **Question:** Suppose  $\alpha = -0.5$ , product A has price  $p_A = 20$  and share  $s_A = 0.1$ .
- (a) Calculate the own-price elasticity of product A.
- (b) If product B has  $p_B = 25$  and  $s_B = 0.15$ , what is the cross-price elasticity of A with respect to B's price?

*Take 3 minutes.*

## Practice: Elasticity calculation (solution)

### Solution

- (a) Own-price elasticity:

$$\eta_{AA} = \alpha p_A (1 - s_A) = (-0.5)(20)(1 - 0.1) = -9$$

- Demand is elastic (a 1% price increase reduces quantity by 9%)

- (b) Cross-price elasticity:

$$\eta_{AB} = -\alpha p_B s_B = -(-0.5)(25)(0.15) = 1.875$$

- A 1% increase in B's price increases A's share by 1.875%

## The identification problem

- **Problem:** We observe equilibrium  $(p, q)$  pairs
- Can't tell if demand shifted or supply shifted
- **Price endogeneity:** High unobserved quality  $\xi_j \rightarrow$  high price
  - OLS sees: high price, still high demand
  - Concludes: price doesn't matter much
  - Result:  $\hat{\alpha}$  biased toward zero
- **Solution:** Instrumental variables
  - Need: correlated with price, uncorrelated with  $\xi$
  - Examples: Hausman IVs, BLP IVs, cost shifters

## Practice: Identification

- **True, False, or Not Enough Information:**
- (a) OLS estimation of demand typically underestimates the price coefficient (in absolute value).
- (b) Using prices of the same product in other geographic markets as an IV is valid because prices in other markets don't affect local demand.
- (c) The logit model solves the dimensionality problem by assuming all products are equally substitutable.

*Take 3 minutes.*

## Practice: Identification (solutions)

### Answers

- **(a) TRUE.** Price endogeneity biases  $\alpha$  toward zero. Since  $\alpha < 0$ , this means  $|\hat{\alpha}_{OLS}| < |\alpha_{true}|$ .
- **(b) TRUE (with caveat).** Hausman IVs work because common cost shocks affect prices in all markets (relevance), but other markets' prices don't directly affect local demand (exclusion). Caveat: requires no common demand shocks.
- **(c) FALSE.** Logit solves dimensionality by using product characteristics. But the IIA problem means substitution is proportional to share, not similarity.

## Consumer surplus: log-sum formula

- Expected utility for consumer  $i$ :

$$E[\max_j u_{ij}] = \ln \left[ \sum_{j=0}^J \exp(\delta_j) \right] + \text{constant}$$

- Consumer surplus (in dollars):

$$CS = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} \ln \left[ \sum_{j=0}^J \exp(\delta_j) \right]$$

- Divide by  $|\alpha|$  to convert utils to dollars
- **Application:** Welfare change from adding/removing products

## The IIA problem

- **IIA:** Ratio of choice probabilities doesn't depend on other options

$$\frac{s_j}{s_k} = \frac{\exp(\delta_j)}{\exp(\delta_k)} = \exp(\delta_j - \delta_k)$$

- **Red Bus / Blue Bus:** Adding identical bus option incorrectly increases welfare
- **Problem:** Logit doesn't know similar products are close substitutes
- **Solutions:**
  - Demographic interactions (partial fix)
  - Mixed logit / random coefficients (full fix, beyond scope)

## Quick summary: Logit elasticity formulas

Formula	Expression
Own-price elasticity	$\eta_{jj} = \alpha p_j (1 - s_j)$
Cross-price elasticity	$\eta_{jk} = -\alpha p_k s_k$
Berry inversion	$\delta_j = \ln(s_j) - \ln(s_0)$
Consumer surplus	$CS = \frac{1}{ \alpha } \ln \left[ \sum_j \exp(\delta_j) \right]$

- Remember:  $\alpha < 0$ , so own-price elasticity is negative
- Put these on your cheat sheet!

## Practice: Berry inversion

- **Question:** A market has 3 products plus outside option.
- Observed shares:  $s_0 = 0.4$ ,  $s_1 = 0.3$ ,  $s_2 = 0.2$ ,  $s_3 = 0.1$
- (a) Compute the mean utilities  $\delta_1$ ,  $\delta_2$ ,  $\delta_3$ .
- (b) Rank the products by consumer preference.

*Take 2 minutes.*

## Practice: Berry inversion (solution)

### Solution

- Using  $\delta_j = \ln(s_j) - \ln(s_0)$ :

$$\delta_1 = \ln(0.3) - \ln(0.4) = \ln(0.75) \approx -0.29$$

$$\delta_2 = \ln(0.2) - \ln(0.4) = \ln(0.5) \approx -0.69$$

$$\delta_3 = \ln(0.1) - \ln(0.4) = \ln(0.25) \approx -1.39$$

- **(b)** Ranking: Product 1 > Product 2 > Product 3
- All products have negative mean utility relative to outside option
- (Outside option is normalized to  $\delta_0 = 0$ )

## Practice: Consumer surplus change

- **Question:** Market has  $\delta_0 = 0$ ,  $\delta_1 = 1$ ,  $\delta_2 = 0.5$ .
- Price coefficient  $\alpha = -0.5$ .
- If product 1 is removed from the market, what is the consumer surplus loss per consumer?

*Take 3 minutes.*

## Practice: Consumer surplus change (solution)

### Solution

- Before removal:

$$CS^{\text{before}} = \frac{1}{0.5} \ln(e^0 + e^1 + e^{0.5}) = 2 \ln(1 + 2.72 + 1.65) = 2 \ln(5.37) \approx 3.36$$

- After removal:

$$CS^{\text{after}} = \frac{1}{0.5} \ln(e^0 + e^{0.5}) = 2 \ln(1 + 1.65) = 2 \ln(2.65) \approx 1.95$$

- CS Loss:  $3.36 - 1.95 = \$1.41$  per consumer
- This is a common HW1/exam question type!

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## Monopoly pricing: key equations

- Profit maximization:  $\max_q \pi = p(q) \cdot q - c(q)$
- First-order condition:  $MR = MC$
- **Lerner index:**

$$L = \frac{p - MC}{p} = \frac{1}{|\varepsilon|}$$

- **Interpretation:** Markup is inversely related to elasticity
- Equivalently:  $p = \frac{MC}{1 - 1/|\varepsilon|}$

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## Practice: Lerner index

- **Question:** A monopolist faces demand  $p = 100 - 2q$  and has constant marginal cost  $MC = 20$ .
- (a) Find the profit-maximizing price and quantity.
- (b) Calculate the Lerner index.
- (c) Verify using the elasticity formula.

*Take 4 minutes.*

## Practice: Lerner index (solution)

### Solution

- (a)  $MR = 100 - 4q$ . Set  $MR = MC$ :  $100 - 4q = 20 \Rightarrow q = 20$
- Price:  $p = 100 - 2(20) = 60$
- (b) Lerner index:  $L = \frac{60-20}{60} = \frac{40}{60} = \frac{2}{3}$
- (c) Elasticity:  $\varepsilon = \frac{dq}{dp} \cdot \frac{p}{q} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{60}{20} = -1.5$
- Check:  $L = \frac{1}{|\varepsilon|} = \frac{1}{1.5} = \frac{2}{3} \checkmark$

# Types of price discrimination

## 1. Perfect price discrimination

- Charge each consumer their exact WTP
- Benchmark; rarely feasible

## 2. Selection by indicators

- Different prices for observable groups
- Example: student discounts, geographic pricing

## 3. Self-selection

- Design menu to induce type revelation
- Example: versioning, bundling

## Selection by indicators: inverse elasticity rule

- Two markets with different elasticities
- Apply Lerner in each market:

$$\frac{p_1 - MC}{p_1} = \frac{1}{|\varepsilon_1|} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{p_2 - MC}{p_2} = \frac{1}{|\varepsilon_2|}$$

- **Key insight:** Charge higher price in more inelastic market
- Rearranging:  $p = \frac{MC}{1-1/|\varepsilon|}$

## Practice: Selection by indicators

- **Question:** A firm sells in two markets. Market A has  $\varepsilon_A = -3$ . Market B has  $\varepsilon_B = -5$ . Marginal cost is  $MC = 10$ .
- Find the optimal price in each market.

*Take 3 minutes.*

## Practice: Selection by indicators (solution)

### Solution

- Using  $p = \frac{MC}{1-1/|\varepsilon|}$ :

- **Market A:**

$$p_A = \frac{10}{1 - 1/3} = \frac{10}{2/3} = 15$$

- **Market B:**

$$p_B = \frac{10}{1 - 1/5} = \frac{10}{4/5} = 12.50$$

- Higher price in more inelastic market (A)

## Two-part tariffs

- Structure:  $\text{Payment} = F + p \cdot q$
- **Optimal (homogeneous consumers):**
  - Set  $p = MC$  (maximize total surplus)
  - Set  $F = CS(p = MC)$  (extract all surplus)
- **Result:** Firm captures entire surplus; efficient but inequitable
- **Heterogeneous consumers:** Tradeoff between extraction and participation

## Self-selection: IC and IR constraints

- **IC (Incentive Compatibility):** Each type prefers their option

$$\text{IC}_H : v_H^F - p_F \geq v_H^S - p_S$$

- **IR (Individual Rationality):** Each type willing to participate

$$\text{IR}_L : v_L^S - p_S \geq 0$$

- **Optimal menu:** IC binds for H, IR binds for L
- H gets “information rent”; L gets zero surplus

## Practice: Self-selection

- **Question:** Two products (Premium, Basic), two consumer types.

	Premium	Basic
High type	100	60
Low type	50	40

- $MC = 20$  for both. Equal numbers of each type.
- A firm considers:  $p_P = 100$ ,  $p_B = 40$ .
- (a) What does each type buy?
- (b) Is this menu optimal? If not, what should change?

*Take 4 minutes.*

## Practice: Self-selection (solution)

### Solution

- **(a) Consumer choices:**
- High type:  $CS_P = 100 - 100 = 0$ ,  $CS_B = 60 - 40 = 20$
- High type buys Basic! (IC violated)
- Low type:  $CS_P = 50 - 100 = -50$ ,  $CS_B = 40 - 40 = 0$
- Low type buys Basic
- **(b) Not optimal.** Need to lower  $p_P$  so IC binds.
- IC binds when:  $100 - p_P = 60 - 40 = 20 \Rightarrow p_P = 80$
- Optimal menu:  $p_P = 80$ ,  $p_B = 40$

## Practice: Two-part tariff

- **Question:** A gym has demand  $q = 20 - p$  from each consumer.
- Marginal cost is  $MC = 4$ .
- (a) What is the optimal two-part tariff  $(F, p)$ ?
- (b) What is the firm's profit per customer?
- (c) What would happen if firm charged  $p = 10$  and  $F = 50$ ?

*Take 3 minutes.*

## Practice: Two-part tariff (solution)

### Solution

- (a) Optimal:  $p = MC = 4$
- At  $p = 4$ :  $q = 20 - 4 = 16$
- Consumer surplus:  $CS = \frac{1}{2}(20 - 4)(16) = 128$
- Optimal fee:  $F = 128$
- (b) Profit per customer:  $F + (p - MC)q = 128 + 0 = 128$
- (c) At  $p = 10$ :  $q = 10$ ,  $CS = \frac{1}{2}(20 - 10)(10) = 50$
- $F = 50$  is feasible, but profit =  $50 + (10 - 4)(10) = 110 < 128$
- Lesson:  $p > MC$  leaves money on the table!

## Practice: Backing out marginal cost

- **Question:** Firm observes price  $p = 50$  and elasticity  $\varepsilon = -2$ .
- (a) What is the firm's marginal cost?
- (b) If the elasticity were actually  $-4$ , what would  $MC$  be?
- (c) What does this say about the importance of accurate elasticity estimates?

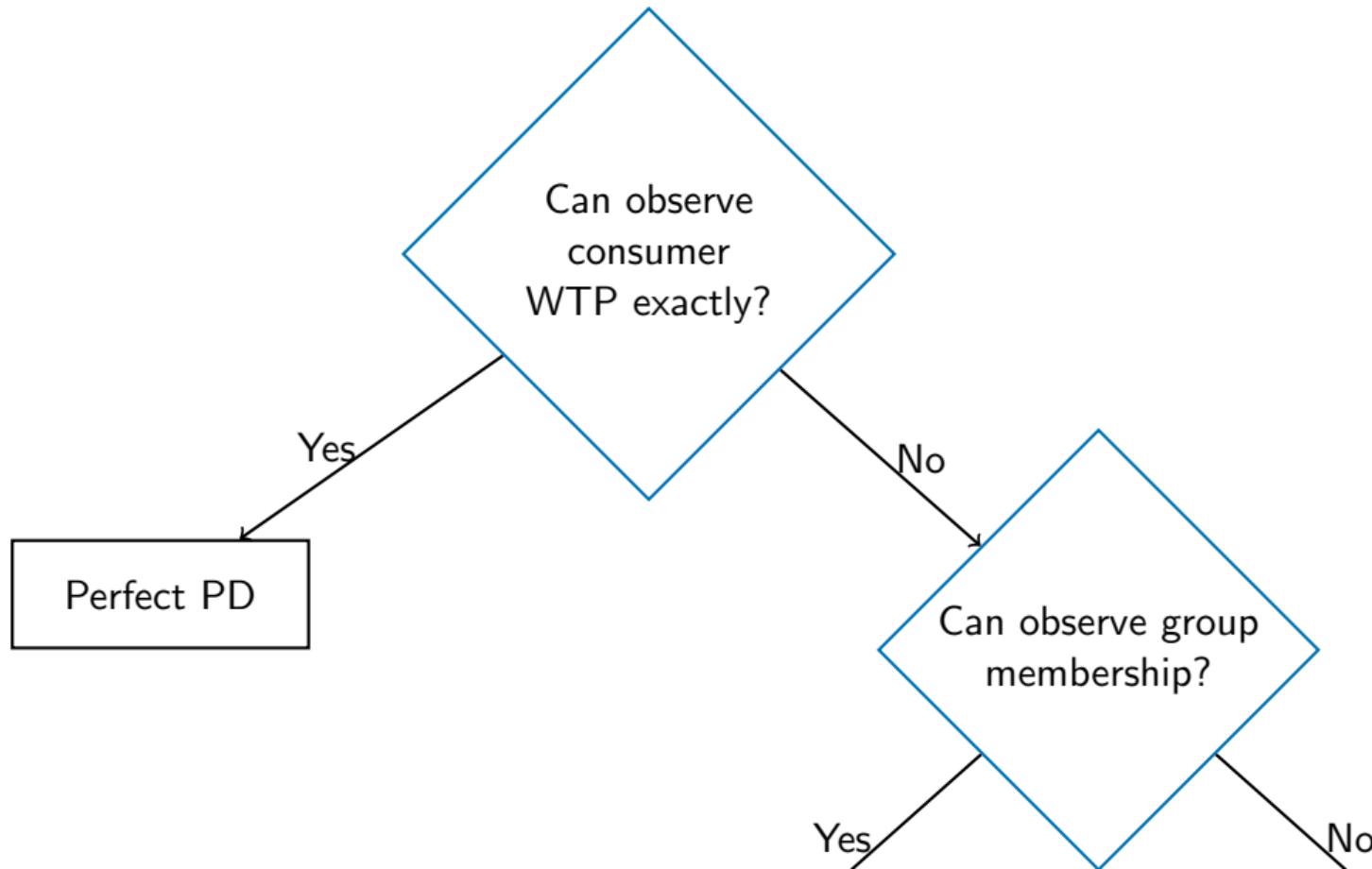
*Take 3 minutes.*

## Practice: Backing out marginal cost (solution)

### Solution

- Using Lerner:  $MC = p \left(1 - \frac{1}{|\varepsilon|}\right)$
- (a)  $MC = 50(1 - 1/2) = 50(0.5) = 25$
- (b)  $MC = 50(1 - 1/4) = 50(0.75) = 37.5$
- (c) Key insight: inferred MC is very sensitive to elasticity!
  - Doubling  $|\varepsilon|$  increased inferred  $MC$  by 50%
  - This matters for merger analysis: need accurate elasticities

## Price discrimination: Which type?



## Midterm preparation checklist

- Formulas:** Logit shares, Berry inversion, elasticities, log-sum
- Derivations:** Can derive  $MR = MC$ , Lerner from FOC
- Identification:** Why OLS biased, what makes good IVs
- IIA:** Red bus/blue bus, when it matters
- Pricing:** Lerner, inverse elasticity rule for segments
- Two-part tariffs:**  $p = MC$ ,  $F = CS$ ; heterogeneity tradeoff
- Self-selection:** IC/IR constraints, which binds for whom
- Practice:** Worked through HW1 and practice exam

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## Exam format reminder

- **Date:** Monday, Feb 9 (Lecture 7)
- **Duration:** 80 minutes
- **Allowed:** Calculator + two-sided cheat sheet
- **Coverage:**
  - Demand: logit, Berry inversion, elasticities, IVs, IIA, CS
  - Pricing: monopoly, Lerner index, price discrimination
  - Two-part tariffs, self-selection (IC/IR)
- **Format:** Mix of T/F/NEI, short answer, and problems

## What to put on your cheat sheet

- **Key formulas:**
  - Logit share, Berry inversion
  - Own and cross elasticities
  - Log-sum formula for CS
  - Lerner index
  - Two-part tariff optimal conditions
- **Worked examples:** Similar to practice problems
- **Key intuitions:**
  - Why price endogeneity biases  $\alpha$  toward zero
  - Why IC binds for high type, IR for low type

## Key Points

1. **Logit:**  $s_j = \exp(\delta_j) / [1 + \sum \exp(\delta_k)]$
2. **Berry inversion:**  $\ln(s_j) - \ln(s_0) = \delta_j$
3. **Elasticities:** Own:  $\alpha p_j(1 - s_j)$ ; Cross:  $-\alpha p_k s_k$
4. **IVs needed** because  $E[p_j \xi_j] \neq 0$ ; bias toward zero
5. **Lerner:**  $L = (p - MC) / p = 1 / |\varepsilon|$
6. **Selection by indicators:** Higher price in inelastic market
7. **Two-part tariff:**  $p = MC, F = CS$
8. **Self-selection:** IC binds for high type, IR for low type

Good luck on the midterm!

- **Office hours:** [TBD]
- **Practice exam:** Posted on course website
- Questions?

## What's coming after the midterm

- **Part 2: Models of Competition**
  - Oligopoly models (Cournot, Bertrand, Hotelling)
  - Entry and entry deterrence
  - Mergers and merger simulation
  - Vertical relationships
  - Collusion
- **Connection to Part 1:** We'll use demand estimation to analyze competition
- **HW2:** Merger simulation using your demand estimates

## Refresher: Cournot competition

- You covered this in ECN 532 (Hector's class)
- **Setup:**  $n$  firms choose quantities simultaneously
- **Key result:** Lerner index in Cournot equilibrium

$$L_i = \frac{P - MC}{P} = \frac{s_i}{|\varepsilon|}$$

- **Interpretation:**
  - Markup depends on market share  $s_i$
  - More elastic demand → lower markup
- This connects oligopoly theory to our demand estimation!

## Refresher: Bertrand competition

- **Setup:** Firms choose prices simultaneously (homogeneous goods)
- **Key result:**  $P = MC$  (even with just 2 firms!)
- **The Bertrand Paradox:**
  - Two firms enough for perfectly competitive outcome
  - Seems unrealistic—most oligopolies have positive profits
- **Escaping the paradox:**
  - Product differentiation (Hotelling)
  - Capacity constraints
  - Repeated interaction (collusion)

## Why this matters for Part 2

- **Mergers:** Understanding how firms compete tells us merger effects
  - Cournot merger: internalize quantity competition
  - Bertrand merger: internalize price competition
- **Entry:** Market structure determines profitability
- **Policy:** Antitrust authorities use these models
- **HW2 preview:** You'll simulate a merger using demand estimates

*We'll cover this in detail after the midterm!*