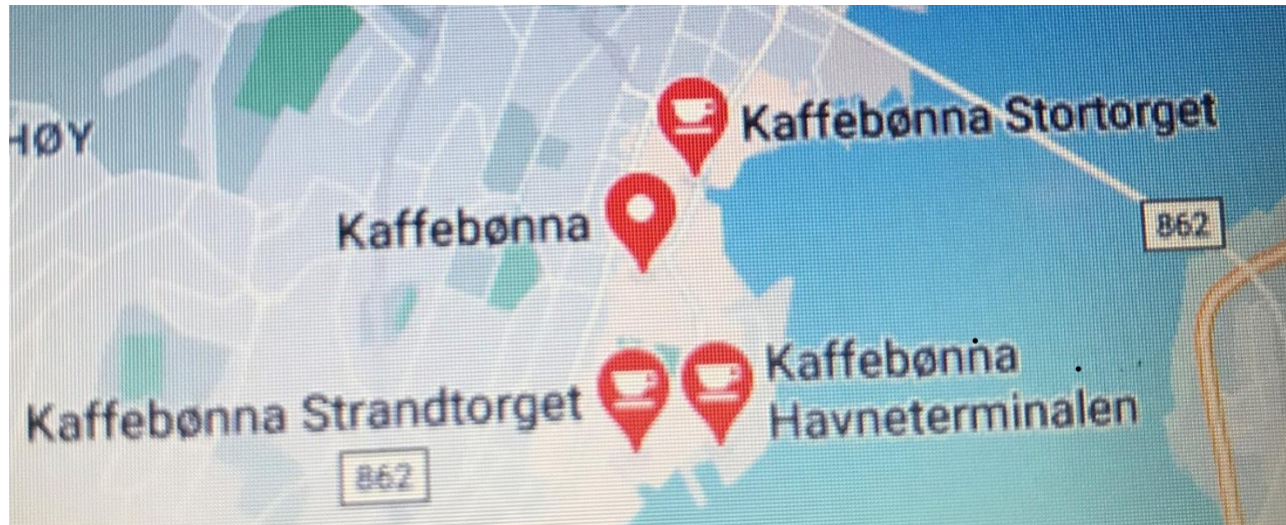


Notater til forelesning 5 – monopol, produktvalg og kvalitet

Horizontal produktdifferensiering

Eksempel lokalisering av utsalgsteder for Kaffebønna

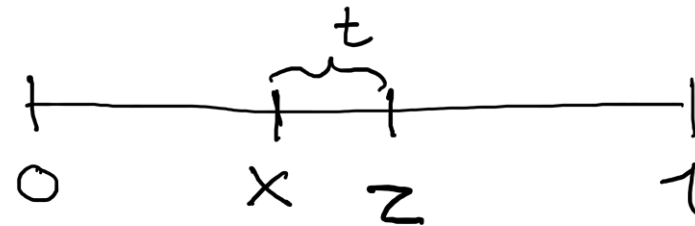


Den lineære byen:

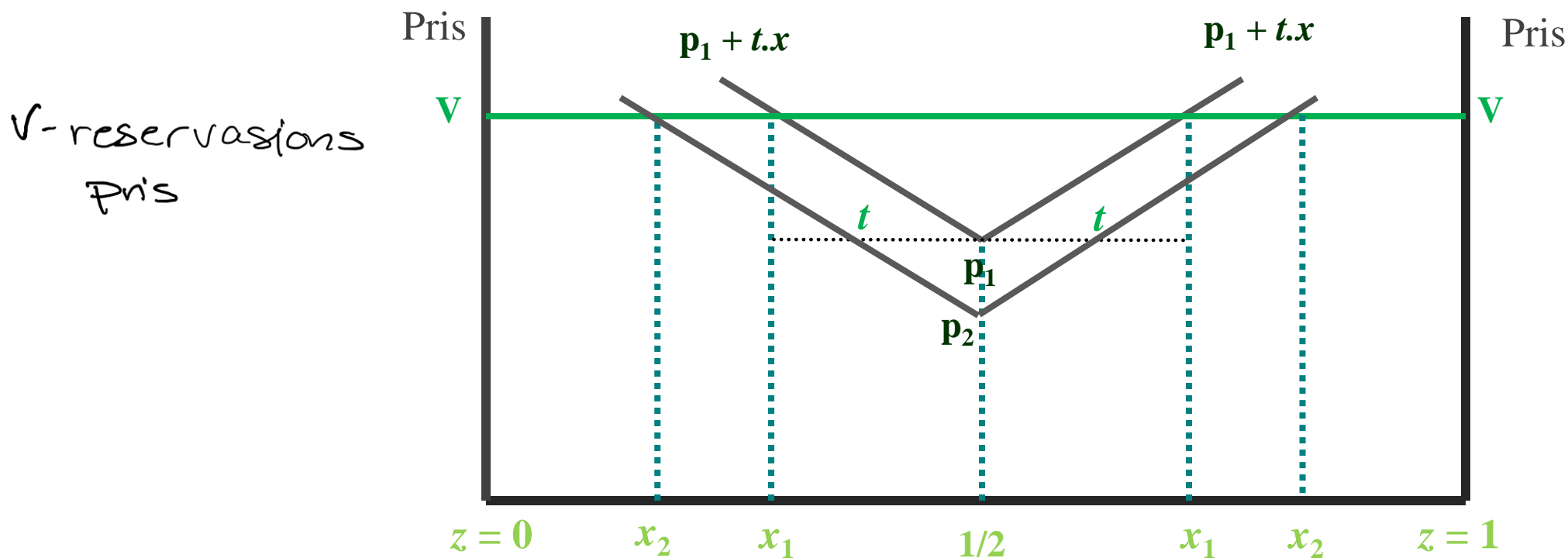
x - kunde

z - lokalisering av kafé

t - transport



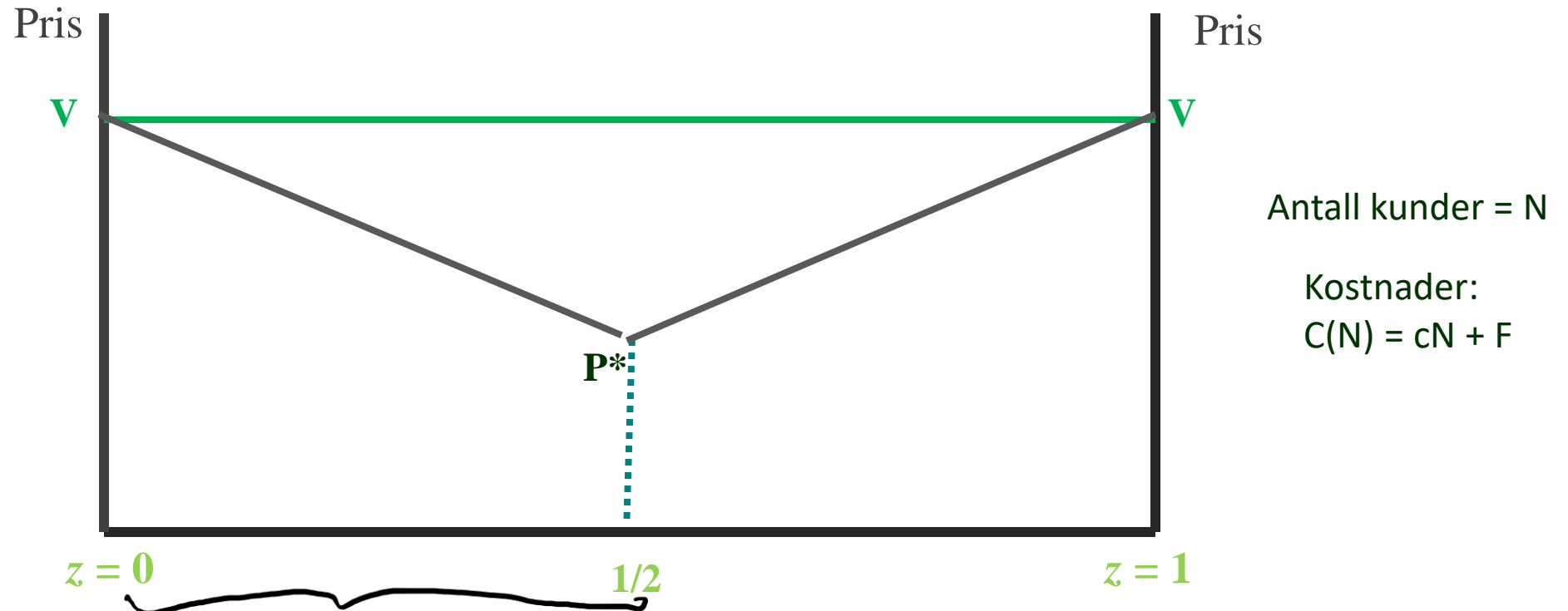
Den lineære byen: Hotellings modell



Kunden vil købe når : $V \geq p + tx$

Den lineære byen

Hvilken pris bør settes for å betjene hele markedet?



$$V \geq p + t \cdot x$$
$$V = p + \frac{t}{2}$$

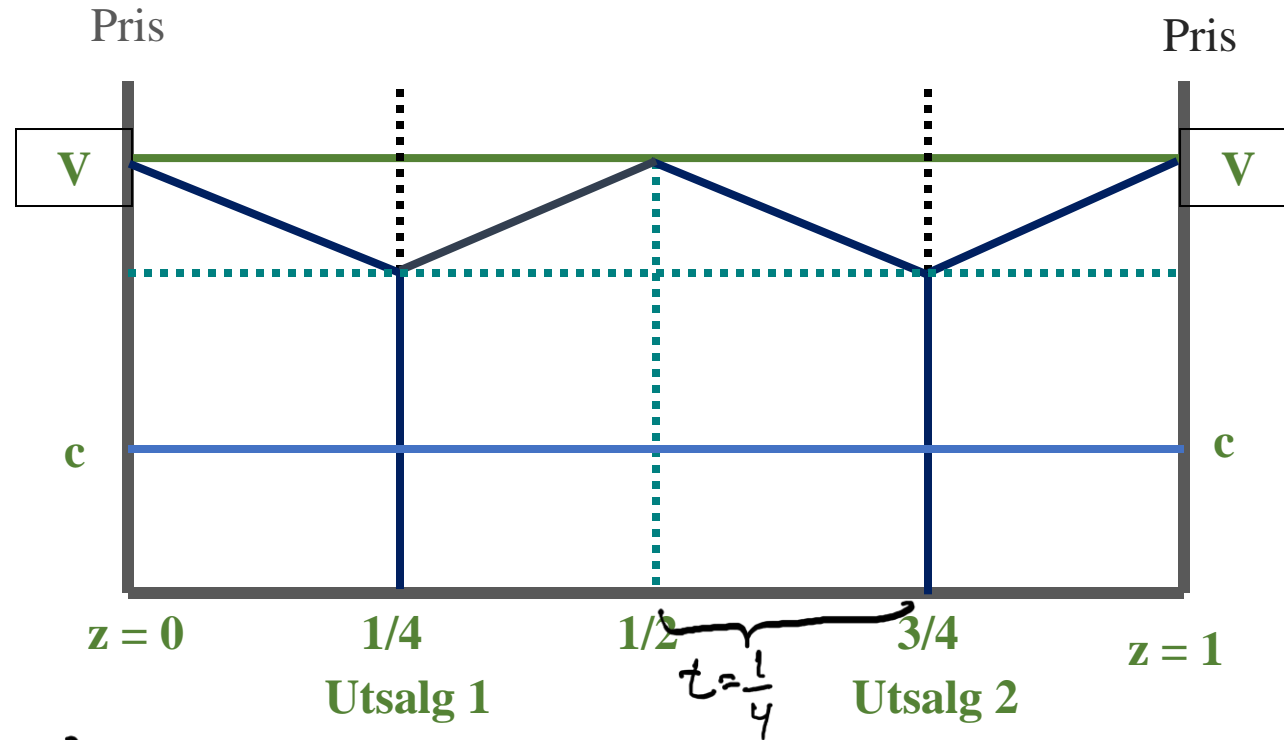
$$\Rightarrow p^* = V - \frac{t}{2}$$

$$\pi(N) = (p^* - c)N - F$$
$$= \left(V - \frac{t}{2} - c\right)N - F$$

Bør monopolisten ha flere utsalg?

Lokalisering med to utsalgssteder

$$P^* = V - \frac{t}{4}$$



$$\Pi(N, 2) = (V - \frac{t}{4} - c)N - 2F$$

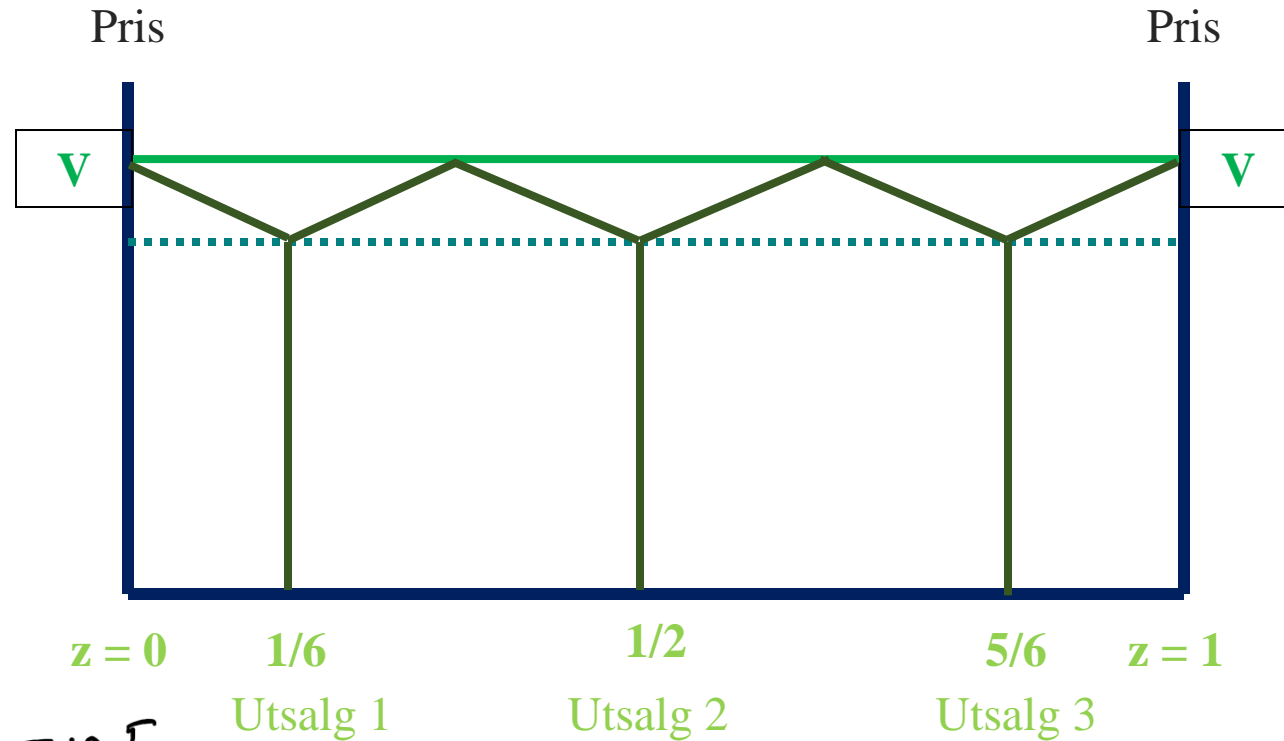
Lokalisering med tre utsalgssteder

$$P^*(N, 3) = V - \frac{t}{6}$$

Pris ved n -utsalg:

$$P(N, n) = V - \frac{t}{2n}$$

$$\Pi(N, n) = \left(V - \frac{t}{2n} - c\right)N - nF$$



Optimalt antall utsalgssteder

$$\pi(N, n) = \left(V - \frac{t}{2n} - c \right) N - nF$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial n} = - \left(- \frac{tN}{2n^2} \right) - F = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{tN}{2n^2} = F$$

$$\Rightarrow n^* = \sqrt{\frac{tN}{2F}}$$

Optimalt antall utsalgssteder - Et eksempel

Vi har $N = 5$ millioner , $F = 50,000$, og $t = 1$

$$n^* = \sqrt{\frac{tN}{2F}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1 \cdot 5000'}{2 \cdot 50'}} = \sqrt{\frac{5000'}{100'}} = \sqrt{50} \approx \underline{\underline{7}}$$

Samfunnsøkonomisk optimalt antall produktvarianter

$$TS(N,n) = NV - T(N,n) - Nc - nF$$

Transportkostn. per utvalg:

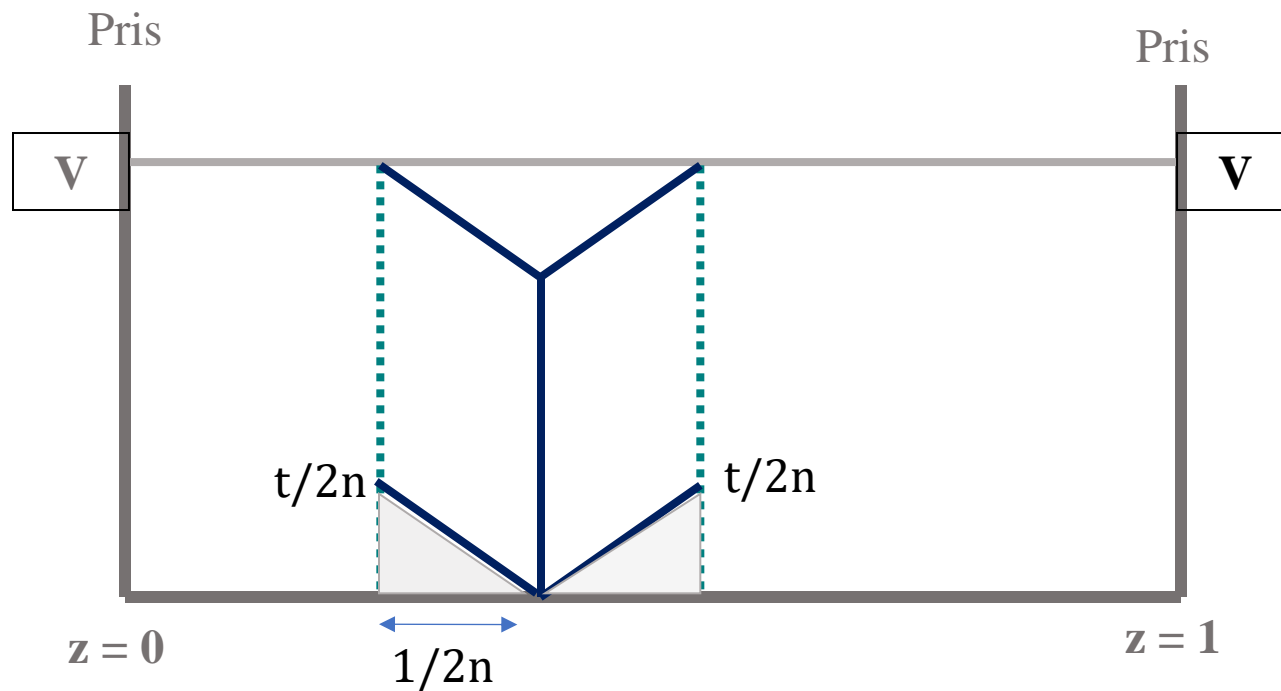
$$N \cdot \frac{t}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{2n} = N \frac{t}{4n^2}$$

$$T(N,n) = n \cdot \frac{Nt}{4n^2} = \frac{Nt}{4n}$$

$$\min C(N,n) = N \cdot \frac{t}{4n} + nF$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial n} = -\frac{Nt}{4n^2} + F = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^0 = \sqrt{\frac{Nt}{4F}}$$



Utsalg i

$$\text{Eks } n^0 = \sqrt{\frac{5000^1 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 50^1}} = \sqrt{25} = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

Monopolistens tilpasning – et eksempel

Invers etterspørsel: $P(Q,Z) = Z(50 - Q)$

Kostnader: $MC = 0$ og $F(Z) = 5Z^2$

Profitt: $\pi = P(Q,Z)Q - F(Z)$

$$\pi(Q,Z) = [Z(50 - Q)]Q - 5Z^2 = Z(50Q - Q^2) - 5Z^2$$

$$1) \quad \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial Q} = Z(50 - 2Q) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow Q^* = \frac{50}{2} = \underline{\underline{25}}$$

$$2) \quad \pi = (25, Z) = [Z(50 - 25)]25 - 5Z^2 = 625Z - 5Z^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial Z} = 625 - 10Z = 0 \quad \Rightarrow Z^* = \frac{625}{10} = 62,5 \quad \pi^*(25, 62,5) = \underline{\underline{1562,50}}$$