

$$1. Q(P) = P^\epsilon$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dP} \times \frac{P}{Q} = \epsilon P^{\epsilon-1} \times \frac{P}{P^\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dP} \frac{P}{Q} = \epsilon P^{\epsilon-1} \times P^{1-\epsilon}$$

$$= \epsilon$$

$\therefore$  Elasticity of demand is  $\epsilon$

$$\text{from } Q(P) = P^\epsilon$$

$$P = Q^{\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1}$$

$$TR = P \times Q$$

$$= Q^{\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 2}$$

$$MR = \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1\right) Q^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

profit maximization condition

$$MC = MR$$

$$1 = \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1\right) Q^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1} = Q^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

$$a = Q^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = Q$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dP} \frac{P}{Q} = \epsilon \times \frac{Q^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}}{Q}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dP} \frac{P}{Q} = -2 \times \frac{a}{1/4}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dP} \frac{P}{Q} = -16$$

$$Q = 10 - P$$

$$P = 10 - Q$$

Maximizing price is  $P = 10 - Q$

2. profit maximize condition

$$MC = MR$$

$$TR = 100 - Q^2$$

$$MR = 10 - 2Q$$

$$10 - 2Q = 0$$

$$10 = 2Q$$

$$Q = 5$$

output sold by each competitive firm = 0.05

Total number of firms = 100

Total output sold by a competitive firm =  $0.05 \times 100 = 5$

No, the monopoly sells same output levels as the competitive market.

8. Output is homogenous and the demand curve is

$$P = 48 - Q.$$

There are two firms with identical costs given by  $C = q_i^2$  where  $q_i$  is the production of firm  $i$ .

The marginal cost of firm  $i$  is  $MC_i(q_i) = 2q_i$ .

- (a) Find the Cournot equilibrium firm outputs.  
 (b) Find the Stackelberg equilibrium firm outputs.

a.) find the cournot equilibrium firm outputs

The market output ( $Q$ ) come from two firms

$$Q = (Q_1 + Q_2)$$

plug in two outputs

$$P = 48 - (Q_1 + Q_2)$$

$$aP = 48 - Q_1 - Q_2$$

Find total revenue firm one

$$TR_1 = P \cdot Q_1 = (48 - Q_1 - Q_2)Q_1$$

$$TR_1 = 48Q_1 - Q_1^2 - Q_1Q_2$$

$$MR_1 = 48 - 2Q_1 - Q_2$$

Profit maximize condition

$$MR_1 = MC_1$$

$$48 - 2Q_1 - Q_2 = 2Q_1$$

$$48 - Q_2 = 4Q_1$$

$$Q_1 = 12 - 0.25Q_2 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

Find total revenue firm two

$$TR_2 = P \cdot Q_2 = (48 - Q_1 - Q_2)Q_2$$

$$TR_2 = 48Q_2 - Q_1Q_2 - Q_2^2$$

profit maximize condition

$$MR_2 = MC_2$$

$$48 - Q_1 - 2Q_2 = 2Q_2$$

$$48 - Q_1 = 4Q_2$$

$$Q_2 = 12 - 0.25Q_1$$

solve firm two and firm one reaction functions simultaneously

sub ② in ①

$$Q_1 = 12 - 0.25(12 - 0.25Q_1)$$

$$Q_1 = 12 - 3 + 0.0625Q_1$$

$$0.9375Q_1 = 9$$

$$Q_1 = 9.6 \text{ units}$$

sub  $Q_1 = 9.6$  in ②

$$Q_2 = 12 - 0.25(9.6)$$

$$Q_2 = 9.6 \text{ units}$$

$$\therefore Q_1 = Q_2 = 9.6 \text{ units}$$

b.) find the stackelberg firm outputs

Assume firm one as leader and firm two as follower

$$Q_1 = 12 - 0.25Q_2$$

$$P = 48 - (12 - 0.25Q_2) - Q_2$$

$$P = 48 - 12 + 0.25Q_2 - Q_2$$

$$P = 36 - 0.75Q_2$$

Find marginal revenue firm two

$$TR_2 = P \cdot Q_2$$

$$TR_2 = (36 - 0.75Q_2)Q_2$$

$$TR_2 = 36Q_2 - 0.75Q_2^2$$

$$MR_2 = 36 - 1.5Q_2$$

Profit maximize condition

$$MR_2 = MC_2$$

$$36 - 1.5Q_2 = 2Q_2$$

$$3.5Q_2 = 36$$

$$Q_2 = 10.29 \text{ units}$$

sub  $Q_2$  back to equation

$$Q_1 = 12 - 0.25(10.29)$$

$$Q_1 = 9.43 \text{ units}$$

$$Q_2 = 10.29 \text{ units}$$

$$Q_1 = 9.43 \text{ units}$$

- 4 (write about 0.5 page) Find 1 example of an industry that has a dominant firm. Describe what this industry is, which firm is the dominant firm, which firms are fringe firms (name the ones that you

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for the fringe firms are shells, bangjak, ESSO.