

ЖАН ТИРОЛЬ




**РЫНКИ**



И

**РЫНОЧНАЯ  
ВЛАСТЬ:**

теория  
организации  
промышленности



JEAN TIROLE

**THE THEORY**  
 **OF**  
**INDUSTRIAL**  
**ORGANIZATION**

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1996

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	.....	XIV
	.....	XLI
	.....	1
	?	1
	.....	4
	.....	5
	.....	6
	,                      ,	9
	.....	19
	.....	22
0.1.	?	24
0.1.1.	.....	25
0.1.2.	.....	26
0.1.3.	.....	31
0.1.4.	.....	45
0.2.	.....	54
0.2.1.	.....	56
0.2.2.	.....	64
0.2.3.	.....	76
0.2.4.	.....	79
0.3.	.....	80
	.....	86
	.....	87
	I.	
1.	.....	97
1,1.	.....	98
1.1.1.	.....	98
1.1.1.1.	.....	98
1.1.1.2.	.....	100
1.1.1.3.	.....	102

1.1.1.4.	104
1.1.2.	104
1.1.2.1.	105
1.1.2.2.	107
1.1.3.	109
1.1.4.	111
1.1.5.	112
1.2.	113
1.3.	114
1.4.	117
1.5.	118
1.5.1.	118
1.5.2.	121
1.5.2.1.	121
1.5.2.2.	123
1.5.2.3.	125
1.5.2.4.	131
	132
	138
	140
2.	144
2.1.	144
2.1.1.	145
2.1.2.	147
2.1.3.	149
2.1.4.	150
2.2.	151
2.2.1.	151
2.2.1.1.	154
2.2.2.	158
2.2.2.1.	159
2.2.2.2.	160
2.2.3.	160
2.3.	161
2.3.1.	163
2.3.1.1.	163
2.3.1.2.	165
2.3.2.	168
2.3.3.	173
2.3.3.1.	173
2.3.3.2.	174
2.3.3.3.	175
2.4.	176
2.5.	176
2.6.	177
2.6.1.	178

4	2.6.1.1.	.....	178
4	2.6.1.2.	.....	181
5	2.6.2.	.....	186
7	2.6.2.1.	.....	187
9	2.6.2.2.	.....	190
1		.....	194
2		.....	198
3		.....	198
4		.....	198
7	3.	.....	202
8	3.1.	.....	205
8	3.2.	( ) .....	207
8	3.2.1.	.....	207
1	3.2.2.	.....	209
1	3.2.2.1.	.....	210
3	3.2.2.2.	.....	211
5	3.2.2.3.	.....	211
1	3.2.3.	.....	212
2	3.2.3.1.	1: .....	212
8	3.2.3.2.	2: .....	214
0		.....	214
4	3.2.4.	.....	216
4		.....	216
4	3.3.	( ) .....	217
5		.....	217
7	3.3.1.	.....	218
9	3.3.1.1.	.....	220
0	3.3.1.2.	.....	221
1	3.3.1.3.	.....	221
1	3.3.1.4.	.....	222
4	3.3.1.5.	: .....	223
8		.....	223
9	3.3.2.	.....	226
9	3.3.2.1.	.....	228
30	3.3.3.	.....	229
30	3.3.3.1.	1: .....	230
31		.....	230
33	3.3.3.2.	2: .....	230
33		.....	230
35	3.4.	.....	232
35	3.5.	.....	233
38	3.5.1.	.....	234
73	3.5.1.1.	.....	234
73	3.5.1.2.	.....	236
74	3.5.1.3.	.....	243
74	3.5.2.	.....	244
75	3.5.2.1.	.....	244
76	3.5.3.	.....	247
76		.....	251
77		.....	256
78		.....	256

4. .... 261

4.1. .... 263

4.1.1. .... 263

4.1.2. .... 265

4.1.3. .... 266

4.1.4. .... 267

4.1.5. .... 267

4.2. .... 267

4.2.1. .... 267

4.2.2. .... 268

4.3. .... 281

4.3.1. .... 281

4.3.2. .... 283

4.3.3. .... 285

4.3.4. .... 286

4.3.5. .... 287

4.4. .... 288

4.4.1. .... 288

4.4.2. .... 288

4.5. .... 289

4.6. .... 289

4.6.1. .... 290

4.6.1.1. .... 291

4.6.1.2. .... 293

4.6.1.3. .... 298

4.6.2. .... 300

4.6.2.1. .... 301

4.6.2.2. .... 305

..... 308

..... 314

..... 319

..... 320

: ..... 322

5. .... 324

5.1. .... 324

5.2. .... 327

5.2.1. .... 327

5.2.2. .... 328

5.2.3. .... 328

5.2.4. .... 329

5.3. .... 329

5.3.1. .... 329

5.3.1.1. .... 330

5.3.1.2. .... 331

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31	5.3.2.	.....	332
33	5.3.2.1.	.....	333
33	5.3.3. Ex ante	ex post	336
35	5.3.4.	.....	337
36	5.4.	.....	339
37	5.5.	.....	344
37	5.6.	.....	348
37	5.7.	.....	348
37	5.7.1.	.....	348
38	5.7.1.1.	.....	348
38	5.7.1.2.	.....	351
38	5.7.1.3.	.....	352
38	5.7.2.	.....	354
38	5.7.2.1.	.....	355
38	5.7.2.2.	.....	360
38	5.7.2.3.	.....	361
38	5.7.2.4.	.....	363
38	5.7.2.5.	.....	364
38		.....	365
38		.....	370
39	6.	.....	373
39	6.1.	.....	374
39	6.1.1.	.....	374
39	6.1.2.	.....	375
39	6.1.3.	.....	377
39	6.1.4.	.....	379
39	6.2.	.....	379
39	6.2.1.	.....	379
39	6.2.2.	.....	381
39	6.2.3.	.....	382
39	6.3.	.....	383
39	6.3.1.	.....	383
39	6.3.2.	.....	387
39	6.3.2.1.	1.	387
39	6.3.2.2.	2.	387
39	6.3.2.3.	3.	388
39	6.3.2.4.	4.	391
39	6.3.2.5.	5.	392
39	6.3.3.	.....	394
39	6.3.4.	.....	395
39	6.3.4.1.	.....	395
39	6.3.4.2.	.....	395
39	6.3.4.3.	.....	396
39	6.4.	.....	397
39	6.4.1.	.....	398
39	6.4.2.	.....	400
39	6.5.	.....	402

6.5.1.	:	«	»	.....	403
6.5.2.				.....	406
6.5.3.				.....	408
6.6.				.....	409
6.7.				.....	410
6.7.1.				.....	410
6.7.1.1.				.....	410
6.7.1.2.				.....	413
6.7.2.				.....	415
6.7.2.1.				.....	415
6.7.2.2.				.....	416
6.7.2.3.	,			.....	417
6.7.2.4.	,			... ..	419
6.7.3.				.....	420
6.7.3.1.				.....	420
6.7.3.2.				.....	423
6.7.3.3.				.....	423
				.....	424
				.....	431
7.	:			.....	435
7.1.				.....	438
7.1.1.				.....	438
7.1.1.1.				.....	438
7.1.1.2.				.....	441
7.1.2.				.....	443
7.1.2.1.				.....	443
7.1.2.2.				.....	447
7.1.3.			?	.....	449
7.2.				.....	452
7.3.				.....	454
7.3.1.				.....	455
7.3.2.				.....	456
7.3.2.1.				.....	457
7.3.2.2.				.....	460
7.3.3.	:			.....	464
7.4.				.....	465
7.5.				.....	465
7.5.1.				.....	465
• 7.5.2.				.....	469
				.....	473
				.....	475
8.	,			.....	479
8.1.	:			.....	482
8.1.1.				.....	482
8.1.2.				.....	484
8.1.3.				.....	489

8

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8.2.	:	495
8.2.1.	,	495
8.2.2.		499
8.2.2.1.		499
8.2.2.2.		503
8.2.2.3.		505
8.2.2.4.		505
8.2.2.5.		506
8.2.3.		506
8.3.	-	508
8.3.1.		510
8.3.2.		513
8.3.3.		516
8.4.		516
8.5.	:	530
8.6.	.	532
8.6.1.		532
8.6.1.1.		532
8.6.1.2.		541
8.6.2.	,	545
8.6.2.1.		546
8.6.2.2.	?	551
8.6.2.3.	?	553
		556
		562
9.	:	568
9.1.	,	569
9.1.1.		569
9.1.1.1.		571
9.1.1.2.		572
9.1.2.		572
9.2.	:	573
9.3.		575
9.4.	-	579
9.4.1.		580
9.4.1.1.		582
9.4.1.2.		583
9.4.1.3.		584
9.4.2.		585
9.5.		589
9.6.		592
9.7.	«	594
9.8.	»	598
9.9.	.	599
		605
		607



10.	:	.....	612
10.1.	:	....	614
10.1.1.		.....	614
10.1.2.		.....	615
10.1.3.		.....	615
10.1.4.		.....	617
10.2.		.....	619
10.2.1.		.....	619
10.2.2.		.....	623
10.2.2.1.		.....	623
10.2.2.2.		.....	625
10.3.		.....	627
10.4.		.....	629
10.5.		.....	631
10.5.1.	:	.....	632
10.5.2.		.....	633
10.6.	,	.....	636
10.6.1.	:	.....	638
10.6.2.	:	..	642
10.7.		.....	643
10.8.		.....	644
10.8.1.		.....	644
10.8.2. Ex post		.....	646
10.8.2.1.		.....	646
10.8.2.2.		.....	648
10.8.3. Ex ante		.....	650
10.8.4.		.....	650
		.....	652
		.....	658
11.	:	.....	662
11.1.		.....	662
11.2.		.....	665
11.3.		.....	669
11.3.1.		.....	671
11.3.2.	«	»	674
11.4.		.....	676
11.4.1.		.....	676
11.4.2.		.....	677
11.5.		.....	681
11.5.1.	«	»	685
11.5.2.		.....	687
11.5.3.		.....	689
11.5.4.		.....	691
11.6.		.....	693
11.6.1.		.....	693
11.6.1.1.		.....	694
11.6.1.2.		.....	695
11.6.1.3.		.....	695

1|  
Otbl

«|

---

11.6.2.	.....	697
11.6.2.1.	.....	698
11.6.2.2.	.....	701
	.....	708
	.....	715
	.....	719
	.....	738

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1988 . ( , ), ( ) , ( ) , (1990),  
 (1991), (1993) , (1990),  
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 « » « industria industrie» [29,  
 . 86] ( . [1]). « »  
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 [19, . 497, 498]. , ,

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[10, . 26-27].

[3, 6].

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» [46, . 23].

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Industrial Organization

«industry»

[48]

[137].

«manufacturing» (

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«mining» (

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(division) manufacturing,

(durable)

(non-

durable)

durables

[39, . 27,

. 310].

industrial organization

VI (1928 .) VII (1935 .)

» [31, . 214].

» [67, . IX].  
» [46, . 24].

« »

(undergraduate),  
 (advanced, graduate),  
 (forefront),

» [116, . 341]

forefront,

« » « » ,

( )

[98, 109, 123, 134, 143].

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( [2, . 397] . [74, . 187]),  
XIX . ,

2 ( )

[107; 109, ch. 1; 129], 80- . ( )

) [105]. [135, 136]; [108].

« » ,  
: «Journal of Industrial Economics» «International Journal of Industrial Organization».

1861-1865

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1890 .,  
1923 .

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» [42, . 263-

270],

1920- .,

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«industrial organization» (

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[122]

1879 .,

1941 .

— «industrial economics»

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organization —  
mics —

(industrial  
, industrial econo-  
[134, . 1]), -

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1870- . 33 1900 . ( 38-40 1901-1905 . [40, . 75].

12-17

1891 .

[45; 47, . 84-85, 95-98],

[52, . 398-405; 62; 71; 90, . 396-397].  
( 1909 . )

. X.

» [20, . 4].

» [52, . 405].

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« » . [61, 71].

( , )  
[97, 112].  
[114, . 71]

[109],

1933  
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[65]

[82],

» [124, . 5]

[94, 124].

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1890-

1930-

[129, . 335-336]).

(structure—conduct—performance),

[93].

60- — [138], .

70- [101]).

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» [138, . 1].



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sectional) (case-studies), 60- (cross-

( )

[138] « (industries), » [139, . 1733].

(supply side), [135, . 643].

?<sup>6</sup>

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« » « » ( ),

( )

(entrant),

» [124,

. 5].

<sup>6</sup> « , ( . — . )\* — [100, . 1].

(industries),

» [91, . 140].

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9.2.2.3,

«market organization» ( )

«industrial organization».

1985 .,

» [140].

[135, . 644]

1900	1920	1958	5	1922	1940	1850	1900	10
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1907, 1912, 1924, 1930, 1935 .; — 1881, 1895, 1907, 1925, 1933 .  
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 • » ( . rivalry, . Wettbewerb), « » ( . com-  
 petition, . Konkurrenz).

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<sup>10</sup>

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(Betriebswirtschaftslehre)

[12, . 9)].

(Vollständiger Wettbewerb)

[53]

( 45 )

. [110, 114, 131].

<sup>9</sup>

( )

kunst, Kameralwissenschaft, Volkswirtschaftspolitik) —

« » (Staats-

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[39, . 27].

» [39, . 28, . 349]

[41-43].

[39, . 28].

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[36, 37].

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[141],

[96, 100, 102, 103, 125, 127, 130].

[111, 128].

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[8, 9],

[127],

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[126, . 241].

[117];

[92, 132, 142].  
[8, 9, 49].

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( . [112] ) , [95] , ( . [33] , [144] ) ,  
[104] ,

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[15, . 392; . 123].

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« » ( . . )  
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<sup>13</sup> . . . 1905 . [56, . 68-69],

[85, . XXVIII, XXXIX, XLI], « » [31, . 215]. 1930 .

», « » ( « ' -  
 1885 ., 14 -  
 « - »<sup>15</sup> -  
 [55]. ( - ) « -  
 » [115]. , , , , , -  
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 1870- ., -  
 « \* [55, . 24-31].  
 1885-1886 .  
 90- . XIX . [34] . . 6 -  
 [18]. ( 2 . 6 -  
 ) , -  
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<sup>140</sup> . . . [54]. . . -  
 ( . . 15 ) « » « » -  
 20- . XX . [81, . 108]. -  
 « collusion, « » :  
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 . 193-194], « » 1866 . [73,  
 « » [72, . 139-140]. -

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» [22].  
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[89, . -IV].

( 1895 . ) . . .

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[25].

«Standard Oil»,

[17, . 97-128].

[50] (

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[76, 77].

JI. .

<sup>16</sup> [32], . . .

[14],

[80].

[81].

[60, 79].

1906 .

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[[7].



» [7, . 249].

« ( ), « », (« »),

; « » « » ( )

[7, . 309].

1960 . ( 1906 . — . . )

» [145, . 9].

6-8 [7] 17

1906 .

[24, 87], 18

1920 . [59].

Π, « XIX— XX », .

17

Economic Classics» [145].

18

«Reprints of

[66, . 130].

« » . [26].

(Wirtschaftseinheit)

(Betriebseinheit).

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[99, . 380],

[24, . 98-99].

[24, . 94].

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[5, . 4].

( , )  
 , « (establishment)» «  
 (a single plant or factory)» [5, . 57].

« ” ” , » [5, . 55].

plant firm). (enterprise) (single  
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» [5].  
 20 ( )

« ” (economy, économie)», [75, . 3].

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 [12, . 278-281].

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19 [69, . 23, 41]. , -  
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[12, . 261], — ( ! — . )  
 : « » [11, . 1, . 230].

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» [23, . IX].

[57, . 65]  
 [21, . 3], ( ) 1926 .

» 19 , [85] 1931 . «

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[85, . XIV-XV].

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( ) » [27, . 605].

<sup>230</sup>

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 . [12, . 261-262].

[84, . 48].

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[12, . 27].

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"» [45, . 9].

» [68, . 91].

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» [39, . 27, . 386].<sup>27</sup>  
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[58, . 30-35].  
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<sup>27</sup>0



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(raultiproduct),

(multimarket)

(multiplant),

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(grandes écoles).

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(1804-1866),

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(1781-1870)

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<sup>7</sup> [47] — ( ) ,





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[42]

[47]

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).

$$V(a) = \int_{x^*}^a f(x) dx$$

$$\frac{dV}{da} = f(x^*(a), a)$$

<sup>\*</sup>( ) = <sup>13</sup>

f( ),

— R<sup>n</sup>,

[0,1]

$$+ (1 - \epsilon)^* \geq f( ) + (1 - \epsilon) f( ' ).$$

$$f(x) \leq f(x') + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(x')}{\partial x_i} (x_i - x'_i).$$

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f

R<sup>n</sup>,

R

f'' < 0

( f( ) ≥ },

f' = 0.

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[16] [50].<sup>14</sup>

(price takers).

(endowment)

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<sup>15</sup> .  
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[3, 12, 38].

[16, 33].  
[50]

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16

18 (externalities)

17

externalities))

(network

19

(«second best»).

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17 ) [27, 31, 34, 35].

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[18].

$$U(q_0, q_1, \dots, q_m) = \sum_{h=1}^m V_h(q_h),$$

0 — (numéraire)\*  $V_h$  —

$$+ \sum_{h=1}^m p_h q_h \leq I,$$

$I$  —  $V_j J(\dots) = p f_t$   $h$  —

$$U(q_0, q_1, \dots, q_m) = \dots + W(q_1, \dots, q_m).$$

[17]

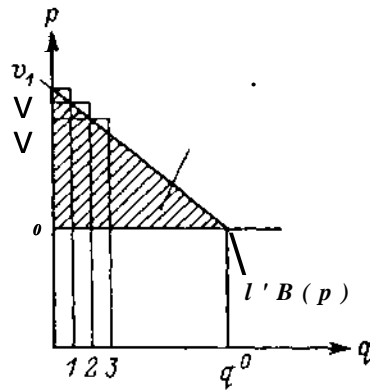
[37,

. 811 ( . 270

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( $p^0 q^0$ )



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[24, 46].

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 v2 - ° . . v|. ( -  
 ),

$$(\gg i - p^0) + (t > 2 - p^0) + \dots + (\gg n - i - p^0).$$

$$q = D(p),$$

$$S^m = \int_{Jp^0} D(p) dp, \quad (1)$$

5" —

(choke-off price) (

$$D(p^0), \quad 5^g,$$

Vj

(1).

q°

$$AS^m = \int_{Jp^0} D(p) dp,$$

(2)

$$\Delta S^g = - \int_{p^0}^{p^1} D(p) dp + [p^1 D(p^1) - p^0 D(p^0)].$$

$$(p^0 Z)(p^0)$$

. 2).  
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( 2).

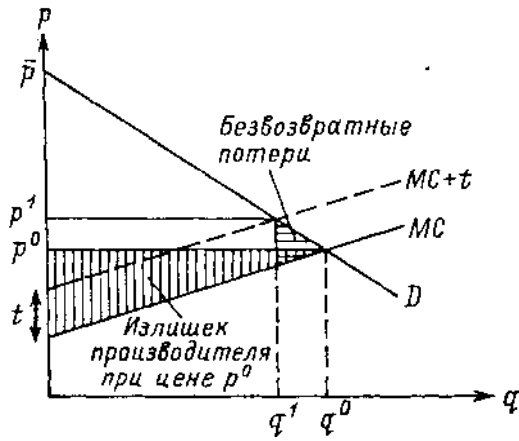
(«weight loss»),

best),

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$q^1$

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$$\frac{1}{2}t|q^1 - q^0| = \frac{1}{2}t^2|D'(p^1)|$$

.22

$$q_h = \frac{Df_l(p, I)}{l}$$

h

$$\Delta S^n = \sum_h \Delta S_h = - \int_{p^0}^{p^1} \sum_h q_h dp_h. \tag{3}$$

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[25]

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,  $D^c(p, u)$ .

$h$ ,

<sup>23</sup>

$2/dpi - 8D \setminus / < \rangle - \geq \bullet$

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[50].

[4].

<sup>24</sup>

$$( , ) = \min\{p \quad q\}$$

$$t/(q) \geq , \quad (/\bullet) -$$

$$V(p, 7) = \max U(q)$$

$$q \leq /$$

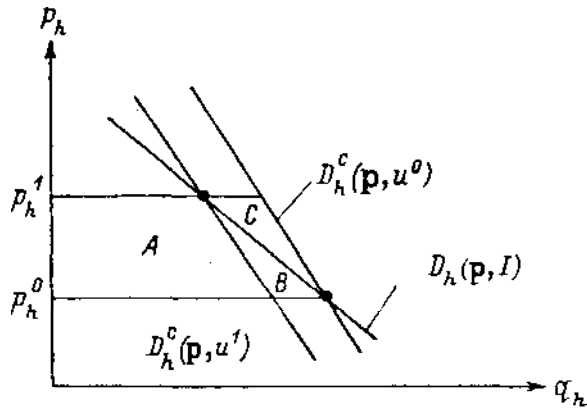
$$CV = \mathfrak{f}( \setminus ( \ ^0, /)) - /$$

$$EV = I - E(p^*, V(p^1, I)).$$

$$1 \quad 2, \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad V(p^1, /) \quad V(p^2, /), \quad -$$

$$\frac{\partial D_h}{\partial p_h} = \frac{\partial D_h^c}{\partial p_h} - D_h \cdot \frac{\partial D_h}{\partial I}$$

$$h = \frac{\partial D_h}{\partial I}$$



3.

$$4TOD(p^0, I) = D^c(p^0, u^0) \quad D^c(p^1, I) \equiv D^c(p^1, u^1), \quad \dots^{25}$$

$$3 \left( \dots \right)$$

$$- \frac{An}{+} + \dots^{26}$$

25

$$E(p^1, V(p^1, I)) - ( \dots, V(p^1, I) ) = \int_{p_h^0}^{p_h^1} D_h^c(p, V(p, I)) dp_h$$

$$I = \mathcal{E}(p^1, V(p^1, I)) = \mathcal{E}(p^0, V(p^0, I))$$

263

( )?

[52]

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27

$$\epsilon_h \equiv -\frac{dD_h/dp_h}{D_h/p_h}$$

$$\epsilon_h^c \equiv -\frac{\partial D_h^c/\partial p_h}{D_h^c/p_h}$$

$$\epsilon_h^I \equiv -\frac{dD_h/dI}{D_h/I}$$

$$\epsilon_h = 4 + \left(\frac{p_h D_h}{I}\right) \epsilon_h^I$$

$p^{\wedge} D^{\wedge} h$

$h$

[37, . 842 ( . 310

.)],

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[21].

[14, 39].

273

[21].

49  
M1  
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» [51]

<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>29</sup>

( 1/  $\bar{n}$ ).

<sup>30</sup> ( [4]

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[13, 36,

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<sup>30</sup>

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$$D^i(p, I^i) = \Phi^i(p) + \theta(p)I^i,$$

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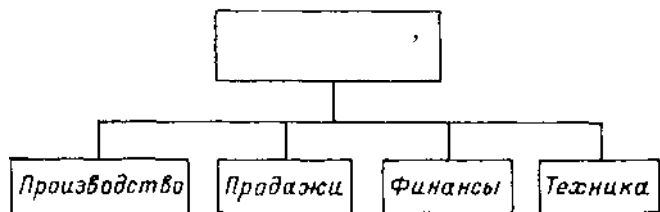
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[38].  
[127, . 119-122].

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[127, . 81-84].

[12].

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. 1. [144, . 134].

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<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>

<sup>11</sup>

[29, 144]. U-

<sup>13</sup> [89, 116]

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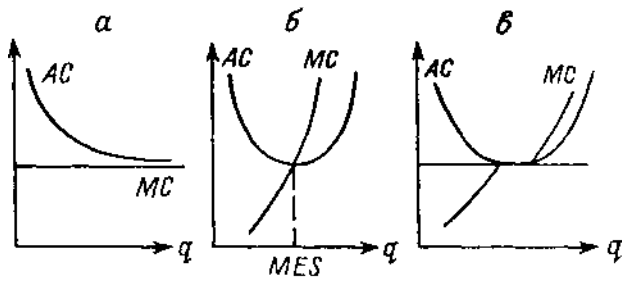


Рис. 2.

2 . ( [17] — .  
 , 3 4 ) .  
 C(q)  
 q; . . . C(q)  
 q

$$C(q) = \begin{cases} F + \int_0^q C'(x) dx & q > 0 \\ 0 & q = 0 \end{cases}$$

$F \geq 0$  —

$$C''(q) < 0$$

$$0 < q_1 < q_2$$

$$\frac{C(q_2)}{q_2} < \frac{C(q_1)}{q_1}$$

....., 9

$$\sum_{i=1}^n C(q_i) > C\left(\sum_{i=1}^n q_i\right)$$

( ) . 2 ,

$$C(q) = F + cq \quad q > 0.$$

F,

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( > 0 ).

$$C(q) = F + aq^2$$

<sup>14</sup>

<sup>15</sup>

<sup>16</sup>

[17]

[17]

$C(q)$

$q$

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<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> [14; 127, ch. 4]

<sup>15</sup>

$$\frac{d}{dq} \left( \frac{C(q)}{q} \right) = \frac{d}{dq} \left( \frac{F}{q} \right) + \frac{d}{dq} \left( \frac{\int_0^q C'(x)dx}{q} \right) < 0,$$

<sup>16</sup>  $C'(q) < \frac{C(q)}{q}$  (  $a > 0$  ).  $C'(q) - \int_0^q C'(x)dx/q < 0$ .

$$\sum_i C(q_i) > \sum_i q_i C(q)/q = C(q).$$

<sup>17</sup>

(2) > 0 > (3)...

— Most Efficient Scale ( )

Minimal Efficient Scale ( )

« », — . 2, . 2,6

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4).

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$q^1, \dots, q^n$

$q = (q^1, \dots, q_m)$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n C(q^i) > C\left(\sum_{i=1}^n q^i\right)$$

q

0-

q\ < 2

$$C(q_1, 0) + C(0, q_2) > C(q_1, q_2)$$

$(C(q_1, 0) + C(0, q_2))$   
(stand-alone costs).

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$q_1 + q_2$  ,  $q_1$  ,  $q_2$

$q_x$  ,  $q_z$

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0.1.4).

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(switching costs),

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0.1.4.

[145].<sup>20</sup>

(upstream))

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(downstream))

[144]

<sup>21</sup>

ex post)

ex ante.

ex ante

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ex post,

ex post

ex ante.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>20</sup>

[39, 114, 137],

<sup>21</sup>

[144].

<sup>22</sup>

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— <sup>23</sup> ,  $\cdot$  (  $\cdot$  ) ,  
v — ,  $\cdot$  — — .

v ( . . ) v ( . . )  
) , ( . . )  
v > , v  $\geq$  ) .

( , ) ,  
v <

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[31].

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<sup>24</sup> ,

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ex post

» (  $\cdot$  )  
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date, . . .

( $F(v) = 0$   $F(v) = 1$ ).  $F(v)$   $f(v) > 0$   $[v, \bar{v}]$   
 ( . . .  $v > \bar{v}$  ) ( . . .  $v < \bar{v}$  ).  
 « » ,  $v \geq$  ,  $1 - F(p)$

$$(p - c)[1 - F(p)].$$

:<sup>25</sup>

$$[1 - F(p)] - (p - c) / (p) = 0. \tag{1}$$

$$(1) \quad dp \quad , \quad \frac{1 - F(p)}{p + dp} \quad - \quad f(p)dp.$$

$$= (1) \quad \text{« } > \text{ »}$$

$$(1) \quad (1) \quad q = D(p) = 1 - F(p).$$

25 « ( . . . period) ,  
 $-2/( ) - ( - ) / ( ) \leq 0.$   
 « »  $//(1 - F)$   
 26 ( . . .  $v > \bar{v}$  ),

$F(-)$ ,

$F(\cdot)$ .<sup>27</sup>

(... ,  $v < \cdot$ )

), [106].<sup>28</sup>

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$G(-)$

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$F(\cdot)$

$v$

$I(\cdot)$ .

ex ante

$$W = \int \int (v - c) f(v) g(c) dc$$

$V(v)$

$V(v) = G(v)$

$$V(u + dv) - V(v) \leq G(v + dv) - G(v)$$

$$G'(c) = -[1 - F(c)]$$

$$1 - F(c) \geq 0$$

$$V(v) \geq \int_{\underline{v}}^v G(x) dx$$

$$C(c) > - \int [1 - F(x)] dx$$

$$\int V(v) f(v) dv + \int C(c) g(c) dc$$

W,

[106]

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<sup>29</sup>).

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$\tilde{v} \geq \tilde{v}$ , (  $\tilde{v}, \tilde{v}$  )

,  $\tilde{v} < \tilde{v}$ .

$$p(\tilde{v}, c) = \int_{J_-}^{r\tilde{v}} wg(w)dw - \int_{J\tilde{v}}^{r\tilde{c}} bf(b)db + \text{const.}$$

$\tilde{v} = \tilde{v} + dv,$

$\tilde{v}g(\tilde{v})dv,$

$\cong$

$\tilde{v}[\tilde{v}, \tilde{v} + dv],$

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$g(\tilde{v})dv.$

ex post

) [70, 98, 115].

post.

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ex post

ex post

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ex post

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1.5).

-2 + 1.5 < 0 (

3 - 2 > 0.

(I) '(I) < 0 "(I) > 0 (

ex ante

v - (I) = (I) - (I)), I

v >= (0).

(I) - [(I) + v]2 (

max\_I [ (I) - c(I) - I] = max\_I [ 2 - (v/2) - I ]

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-(I) = 2.

I [ > - {1} - 1],

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[20, 121]

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v-c(XI).

$v - \frac{1}{2} [c(I) + c(\lambda I)] - I.$

status quo ( )

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$v - \frac{1}{2} [c(I) + c(\lambda I)] - I.$

ex ante

$-[c'(I) + \lambda c'(\lambda I)] = 2.$

= 1 (

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<sup>32</sup>

(intertemporal)

[54].

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[0,1],

ex ante

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«General Motors»  
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ex post

$v, v \geq$

$v \geq$

ex post

$v <$

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ex ante

(lump-sum).

0.1\*\*.

ex ante

$$\text{ex post } v(I) = 3/ - 1/2I^2.$$

$$v(I) - .$$

$$- - / ( < 1/2 -$$

$$/ ( , v)$$

1.

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ex post

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post?

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[144, . 29]

<sup>33</sup>  $F(v), f(v), G(c|I) = g(c|I) -$   
 $I ( dG/dI > 0).$

$$I \left( \int_{\{v \geq c\}} p(v, ) - c f(v) g(c|I) dv dc - I \right).$$

I

$$p(v,c) = v$$

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v > .

v

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( ex post ),

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, v

ex post

ex post ( . .

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[53]

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[141].

[112]

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ex post

ex post,

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[36].

[9].

? ex ante,

[144, . 146]

0.1.4

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[67].

[56].

( , , )<sup>41</sup>

(franchise bidding)<sup>42</sup> (incumbent),

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<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>44</sup>

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[61]

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[73].

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( , )

(pre-bidding),

« » («ratchet effect»).



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 ( ) ).<sup>45</sup>

[71, 72] ex post

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 ( ex post).  
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 (60% )  
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[45, 83],  
<sub>45</sub>

[48].

<sub>46</sub>

[82].

(«mine-mouth plants»), —

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). ( ex ante

0.1.4.

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0.1.2 0.1.3

[30]

[144]

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( . . )

Ex ante

[67].

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(arbitration) —

. ( . . ).

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[144, . 29]

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[53, 60],  
ex post

status quo

ex ante

ex post

post

$B(d)$ ,

$= 1, "2.54$

ex post  
 $d$

$D.$

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$d$

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».

( $d$ ,  $d^*$ ) ,  $B(d)$  ,  $d_1^*$  ,  $B_1(d)$  ,  $B_2(d)$  ,  $B_1(d^*) + B_2(d)$  ,  $t$  ,  $B_1(d^*)$  ,  $B_2(d^*)$  ) ,

$$[B_1(d^*) + t] - B_1(d_1^*) = [B_2(d^*) - t] - B_2(d_1^*)$$

(  $d^*$  ) ,

$$B_1(d) + \frac{1}{2} [B_1(d^*) + B_2(d^*) - B_1(d_1^*) - B_2(d)]$$

$$B_2 = B_2(d_1^*) + \frac{1}{2} [B_1(d^*) + B_2(d^*) - B_1(d_1^*) - B_2(d_1^*)]$$

1- , , ,

$$\begin{aligned} B_1(d_1^*) &\geq B_1(d_2^*) \\ B_2(d_1^*) &\leq B_2(d_2^*) \end{aligned}$$

$$B_1(d_1^*) - B_2(d_1^*) \geq B_1(d_2^*) - B_2(d_2^*)$$

( 1.3) , ex post , ex ante ,

1- , 2- , 1- ) ,

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[53] ( ) , ( )

i. , d ; , d

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, /,  $v > \frac{2}{2}$ .

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$v$  ( , ) .  
 , ( ) ,  
 ( ) , [113],  
 ( ) .

$v$ .

$$\max_x \left[ x(v - c) - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]$$

$$W^* = (v - c)^2 / 2$$

( , \* = v - c .  
 $\leq 1$  ) .  
 2. , 1, ( ;  
 ) ; « » ( ;  
 ) « » ( ;  
 ) .

( - ) / 2 .

$$x \left( \frac{x(v - c)}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right)$$

$$x^B = \frac{v - c}{2} = \frac{x^*}{2}$$

$$W^B = x(v - c) - \frac{x^2}{2} = 3 \frac{(v - c)^2}{8} = 3 \frac{W^*}{4}$$

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$$z^{sc} = z^B$$

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$$\max_x \left( xv + (1-x)\frac{c}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right),$$

$$\hat{x} = v - \frac{c}{2} > z^*$$

$$W^{BC} = \frac{1}{2} \left( v - \frac{c}{2} \right) \left( v - 3\frac{c}{2} \right).$$

$$= 0,$$

$$v = \frac{c}{2} > 0,$$

$$( \quad )$$





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 . ( , , )  
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[79] «General Motors» «Fisher  
 Body», [104]

( ) :  
 ? ( ?)  
 . ).<sup>56</sup> ( , )  
 [99]

[3] ( , )  
 ( )  
 , . )<sup>57</sup>

[91],  
 ( , , ) . , ,  
 , , , ( . . ) ,

<sup>56</sup> [127, . 90] [144],  
 ( )  
<sup>57</sup> . [144]



( , — )

(moral hazard)

( , ),

( , )

( )

[127, . 32-33].

. [11].

« » ( « ») « ».

( [59] « »).

( . [15, 24, 123].

( . principalis — ) — , ( . ).

0.2.1.

(agency problem)

( )

( )<sup>64</sup>

[7, 21]).

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\Pi_i}{\Pi} < \dots < s < \dots < \dots \quad ; ( \ ) \quad p_i, \dots, , \dots, \quad ( \ ) >$$

$$E_{\Pi} [\Pi - w(\Pi)] = \sum_i p_i (\Pi_i - w_i)$$

и

$$E_{\Pi} (w(\Pi)) = \sum_i p_i u(w_i)$$

W{  $\equiv$  ( , ). ( - )

$$\max_{\{w_i\}} \sum_i p_i (s - W) \quad \sum_i p_i u(w_i) \geq U_0,$$

FRJJJo

$$L = \sum_i p_i (\Pi_i - w_i) + \lambda \left( \sum_i p_i u(w_i) - U_0 \right).$$

<sup>64</sup>

Ez ( ),  
, ( )

( )

$w_i$

$i$

$$(w_i)^1 = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

( " < 0).

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(residual claimant).

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: (« . . . ») (« . . . »).

$U = u(w - )$  ,  $U = u(w)$  -

; — (

$u'(w) = -f(w)$  , ( )

(net) wage).  $Uq. wq$  (reservation wage).  $(I_0 = u(w_0))$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2 \quad 1 - \dots \\
 & < < < I. \quad 2 \quad 1 - \dots \\
 & ( \dots ) \\
 & \dots \quad w_j = w_2 = wq,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$yI_2 + (1 - 2) - w_0$$

$$w_i - = w_2 - = w_0$$

$$xI_2 + (1 - x)I_1 - (w_0 + \Phi)$$

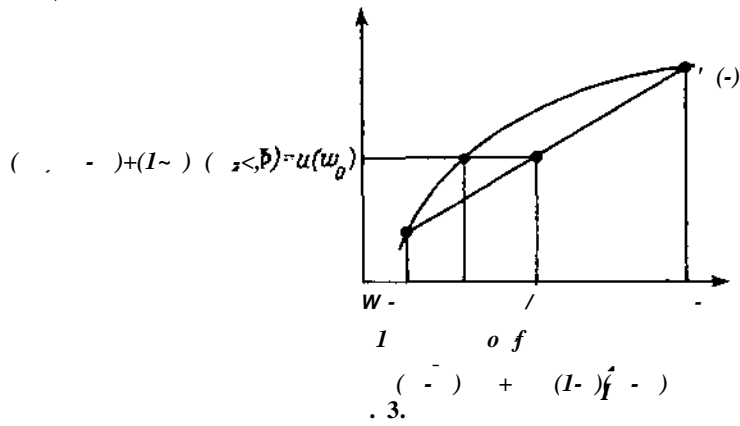
$$+ (1 - x)I_1 - (w_0 + \dots) > yI_2 + (1 - y)I_1 - w_0,$$

$$(1 - \dots)(\dots) > \dots \quad (2)$$

$$xu(w_2 - \dots) + (1 - x)u(w_1 - \dots) \geq yu(w_2) + (1 - y)u(w_1), \quad (3)$$

$$\therefore (3) \quad w_2 > u(w_1)^{65}$$

<sup>65</sup> (3)  $w_2 \leq w_1$  (  $xu(w_2) + (1 - z)u(w_1) > \dots$  )



», « »:

$$xu(w_2) + (1-x)u(w_1) > u(w_0). \quad (4)$$

$$(xw_2 + (1-x)w_1) > w_0. \quad (3)$$

$$(4) \quad \dots \quad (4)$$

$$(u; i = w_2),$$

$w_1,$   
 $w_1$

$$(4) \quad \dots \quad (3)$$

$$xu(w_2) + (1-x)u(w_1) = yu(w_2) + (1-2/y)u(w_1), \quad (3')$$

$$xu(w_2) + (1-x)u(w_1) = u(w_0). \quad (4')$$

$$\dots \quad (4')$$

$$xu(w_2) + (1-x)u(w_1)$$

$$w_0 + \dots$$

66



$$(u^{\wedge} = w_2 = wq),$$

(2)

« » « » ( )

( . . )

( , , : «

- »),<sup>67</sup>

( , ; )

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? A priori

(III), ( 2), w1 <

( N, . ).

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 $w_2$   
 (3') (4') ( . . . )  
 IOI » , >

$$N[XW_2 + (I - x)w_1],$$

69

2 ( III, w\.

70

w||

> ( ,  $u > j \geq wq$  )

i

wq

68

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70

[19, 28, 93].  
 ( . . . ) ,

.71

wq, w0

— (« »)

w2

( ) w

).

: w2 > w | ≥ wq.

$$yu(w_2) + (I - y)u(w_1) > u(w_0).$$

(3')- .72 ( wi , wo, a w2  
[25-27]

[128]).73

2.

$$u(w - R\epsilon^2/2), R - 1.$$

wq,

$$Eu \left( w - \frac{R\epsilon^2}{2} \right) \geq u(w_0), \quad (5)$$

$$= + \epsilon, \quad = 0. ($$

).

71

^

wq

72

( ) 2 [51].

73

[101].

74

[111],

[18]

[138].

$$w = \bar{w}.$$

$$\bar{w} = w_0 + \frac{Re^2}{2}.$$

$$\left( 1 + wq - \frac{Re^2}{2} \right) = w_0 - \frac{Re^2}{2}$$

$$* = 1/R ($$

$$, \quad w_0 \leq 1/2R).$$

75

$$() = + 1.$$

$$Eu \left( a + be + b\varepsilon - \frac{Re^2}{2} \right).$$

$$= b/R.$$

$$6 = 1$$

$$= *.$$

$$Eu \left( a + \frac{b^2}{2R} + b\varepsilon \right).$$

$$= ( + - - be - be) = \frac{b}{R} (1 - 6) .$$

$$\max_{\{, \}} = \frac{b}{R} (1 - b) -$$

$$Eu \left( a + \frac{b^2}{2R} + b\varepsilon \right) \geq u(w_0).$$

$$( \quad ),$$

$$\left( - + \frac{4}{R} - \frac{b^2}{2R} + - \right) = u(u > 0). \quad (6)$$

75

[81]

[66]

(6).

6

$$(Et x')i \frac{-b}{R} + ( ' ) = 0. \quad (7)$$

$$(7) \quad 6 = 1 .$$

$$b \leq 0.$$

(7)

$$( ' ) = 0,$$

(7)

$$b \leq 0$$

$$b \geq 1$$

$$(b = 0),$$

$$(b = 1),$$

[87]

[50,

. 48; 86, ch. 4].

76

0.2.2.

0.2.1

1 2 ).

77

(yardstick)

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(  $u_i = W_2 = \frac{1}{2} > +$  ;

$w_2 = > +$  ,  
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(3  $[0,3]$

$U(w,e) = u(w) - ( )$ , ' > , " > , '(0) > 0

77  
78

[49, 84, 107, 131].

[105].

$$u(w) = \begin{cases} -\infty, & w < \bar{w}, \\ \bar{u} + \lambda(w - \bar{w}), & w \geq \bar{w}. \end{cases}$$

(3)  $\min_j U(w, e)$

$$\min_{\beta} \frac{1}{\beta} \left( w((3 - \beta)) - \Phi(\dots) \right)$$

$$u(\bar{w}) - U_0 = U_0 - \dots \quad * > 0$$

1.  $w = \bar{w} = \dots$  (3)

2.  $\bar{w} + (3 - \dots)$

$$w \begin{cases} = \bar{w}, & < \bar{3} - \dots \\ < \bar{w} & \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{w} + (3 - \dots)$$

3.  $\min(C_i, C_2)$ ,  $(i = 1, 2)$

$$W_i(C_i, C_j) \begin{cases} = \bar{w}, & C_i = C_j \\ < \bar{w}, & i > j \\ = \bar{w} + (e^*)(C_j - C_i)/\lambda, & > j \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{w} \leq (3 - \dots)$$

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[64, 65]

0.3)

[13],

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[131].

( . [74]).<sup>79</sup>

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[94]

[96]

(raiders) —

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[4].



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[40, 124].<sup>81</sup>

[50]  
(free-rider),

[50].

( ) ,

[134].

« » («poison pills»)<sup>82</sup>

80

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0.2.3).

81

[40]

[5, 23].

82

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» («greenmail»),

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( . [133]).

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[197,

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[132].

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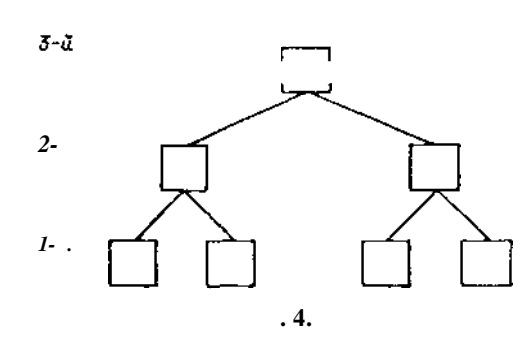
» ; «

1 1 2

?) , « » ( ? ».<sup>87</sup>

[144, . 49]

<sup>88</sup>



[143]

[26, 27],

[119]

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[77].

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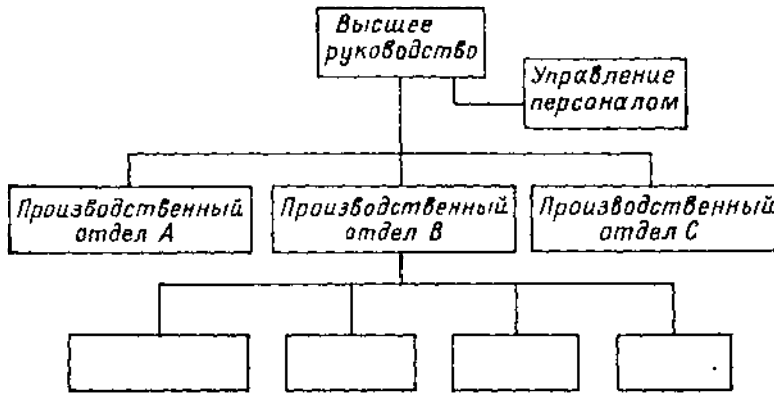
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[68, 75,







. 5.

[144, . 136].

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[144, . 146-148].

0.2.3.

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[110, ch. 3, 5; 136]



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( . [8]),

[33, 80, 110]

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» [110, . 105].

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» [126, . 3].

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[46]

[122],

[97]

словах.  
лько по  
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й. Лич-  
Однако  
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т, реше-  
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и в мире

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членов,  
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ия этих

их вопро-  
вер [97]  
т членов

( [34, 36])

( [35])

98

0.2.4.

99

$$= P(q)q - c(e,e)q - w,$$

$q$  — ;  $(-)$  — ;  $w$  —

<sup>98</sup> [110, . 56]: «

[35, 95],

" [127, . 41]

: «...

».

1 2 0.2.1. , w(c),

). 0.2.1 ,

[85].

w(-), ~ ≡ ( , £)

$$= P(q)q - (\tilde{E}c)q - Ew(\tilde{c}).$$

q, P(q)q - (c̃)q.

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[ , ].

: ( , £).

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[59, pt. 1].

ура зар-  
гражает  
остаточ-  
неджер  
платы,  
и бы за  
только  
( $e \neq e^*$ )

( ) .

$$E_{\xi}[\Pi(e, \varepsilon) - w(\Pi(e, \varepsilon))].$$

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w (

U(w, e).

U

платы,  
ожидает

$$E_{\xi}U(w(\Pi(e, \varepsilon)), e).$$

(

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ны так  
ля сто-  
фирмы,  
г с для  
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»,

$$\max_e EU(w(\Pi(e, \varepsilon)), e) \geq$$

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ЕНТ<sup>101</sup>

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равна  
платы.  
нимает  
маться  
ремен-  
она не  
от ре-  
ет с  $\varepsilon$ .

$$[ ( , \varepsilon) - ( ( , )) ]$$

(8) (9).

102

(8).

103

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( )

$$( - w) = - U(w, e) - ( ) = [ ( , ) - ( ) ] - U_0$$

).

$$( *, \xi) - ( *) - U_0$$

$$= ( *, ) - ( *) - U_0$$

$$>( ) = - .$$

$$e [ ( , \xi) - ( ) - \} = U_0$$

\* 103

$$\tilde{U}(w) \equiv U(u, \cdot).$$

$$\tilde{U} \equiv ( , )$$

$$[ \tilde{U} - TM(\tilde{U}) ]$$

$$\tilde{U}(\tilde{U}; \tilde{U}) \geq U -$$

$$\{U'(\tilde{U})\} = \text{const},$$

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ыли.

т-и

$$\min_{\tilde{w}} |\tilde{w}| > \min_{\tilde{w}_2} |\tilde{w}_2| \quad \min_{\tilde{w}} |\tilde{w}| = \min_{\tilde{w}_2} |\tilde{w}_2| \quad t| < e_2.$$

[ , ]  
104

$$U(w, e)$$

$$: U(w, e) = u(w) - ( ).$$

$$U(0) = 0 \quad U( ) =$$

$$[102] \quad [63]),$$

$$/ ( ; ) > 0.$$

$$7 '( ; ) \quad [ , ]$$

$$[ , ]:$$

$$e_1 > e_2 \implies F(\Pi; e_1) < F(\Pi; e_2),$$

$$F_e(\Pi; e) < 0.$$

$$w(-),$$

$$\max_e \left( \int_{\Pi}^{\bar{\Pi}} u( ) / ( ; ) - ( ) \right),$$

$$104$$

$$u(-)$$

$$w(-)$$

$$< . ($$

[102].

$$\int_{\Pi}^{\bar{\Pi}} (u(w(\Pi)) - U_0) f(\Pi; \epsilon) d\Pi - \Phi'(\epsilon) = 0. \quad (10)$$

$$\int_{\Pi}^{\bar{\Pi}} u(w(\Pi)) f(\Pi; \epsilon) d\Pi - U_0 \geq 0. \quad (11)$$

$$L = \int_{\Pi}^{\bar{\Pi}} \{ (\Pi - w(\Pi)) f(\Pi; \epsilon) + \lambda (u(w(\Pi)) - \Phi(\epsilon) - U_0) f(\Pi; \epsilon) + \eta (u(w(\Pi)) f_{\epsilon}(\Pi; \epsilon) - \Phi'(\epsilon) f(\Pi; \epsilon)) \} d\Pi,$$

$$\frac{1}{u'(w(\Pi))} = \lambda + \eta \frac{f_{\epsilon}(\Pi; \epsilon)}{f(\Pi; \epsilon)}. \quad (12)$$

$$\int_{\Pi}^{\bar{\Pi}} u(w(\Pi)) f_H(\Pi) d\Pi - U_0 \geq \int_{\Pi}^{\bar{\Pi}} u(w(\Pi)) f_L(\Pi) d\Pi - U_0, \quad (3')$$

$$\frac{1}{u'(w(\Pi))} = \lambda + \eta \left( 1 - \frac{f_L(\Pi)}{f(\Pi)} \right), \quad \eta > 0. \quad (2')$$

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[51, 103, 118],

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(12) (12')

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[0, 1],

:  $F_{ee} > 0$

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$F(\Pi; \lambda + (1 - \lambda) \lambda) \leq \dots + (1 - \lambda) \lambda$

$+ (1 - \lambda) \lambda$

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<sup>105</sup>

(12)

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$G(\Pi, s; e)$

$< 7(\Pi, s; e)$ ,

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(12)

$$\frac{1}{u'(w(\Pi, s))} = \lambda + \eta \frac{y e^{\eta \lambda} \lambda}{g(\Pi, s; e)}$$

(12'')

(12'')

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кроме,  
извод-  
II) и  $\epsilon$   
ра).  
ко два  
инуум.  
шь уси-

$$\frac{g_e(\Pi, s; e)}{g(\Pi, s; e)} = \frac{l(\lambda; e)}{f(\Pi; e)}$$

(13)

<sup>105</sup>

(3')

иобре-

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(tu(\cdot)) / (\cdot; \lambda) < \dots = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{rU}{\lambda} '(\cdot) / (\cdot). (\cdot; e) \text{ffl} - (\cdot) + \text{const}$$

(12')

$l(\Pi) \geq$

(12),  $F_{ee} \geq 0$   $F(\Pi; \lambda) = 0$   $F(\bar{\Pi}; \lambda) = 1$

(13),

$$g(\Pi, s; e) = (\dots) (\dots, s). \quad (14)$$

(14)

(...)

[63, 129].

... 1 ... 0 ... ( ... ) ... 1 ... ( ... ) ... [51]. ... 2, ... < 1

$$0 < \frac{w_2 - w_1}{\Pi_2 - \Pi_1} < 1$$

( w( ... ); )

0.1

1.

$$\max_I [v(I) - I].$$

I\* = 2.

2. Ex post

$$v(I) - \dots = \dots, \quad = [v(I) + \dots] / 2. \text{ Ex ante}$$

$$\frac{v(I) + c}{2} - c - I = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{\dots}{2} - \frac{\dots}{4}$$

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$$v(I) = \dots$$

$$v(2) = 4, \quad 2 - > 0.$$

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$$1. U(w, e)$$

$$u(w) - ( ) = t/0$$

$$2. w(\beta) \quad (/\beta) \quad = * \quad (3, \quad w + (3 - \dots \leq '(*)).$$

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$$+ \quad /3) - \bar{w}) - \Phi(e(\beta)) \geq \quad + \lambda(w(\bar{\beta}) - \bar{w}) - \Phi(e(\bar{\beta}) - (I - \beta)),$$

$$(\langle \rangle /?) - \langle ; /?) \geq * \quad ( /3) \quad ( /3) - ((3 - /3) \dots$$

$$\leq ' ( )$$

$$w(\beta) + 0 - ( /3) \geq w(\bar{\beta}) + \bar{\beta} - e(\bar{\beta}).$$

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$$\bar{3} \quad (3 \quad ,$$

$$\max[u(w(\bar{3} - )) - ( )].$$

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$$3. \quad 2\bar{3} + Ef3 - * \quad /3$$

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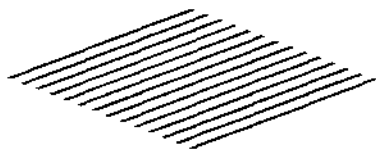
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$$p_1 q_1^m - C_1(q_1^m) \geq p_2 q_2^m - C_1(q_2^m) \quad (1-2)$$

$$p_2 q_2^m - C_2(q_2^m) > p_1 q_1^m - C_2(q_1^m) \quad (1.3)$$

(1.2) (1.3),  
 $[C_2(q_1^m) - C_2(q_2^m)] - [C_1(q_1^m) - C_1(q_2^m)] \geq 0, \quad (1.4)$

$$\int_{q_2^m}^{q_1^m} [C_2'(x) - C_1'(x)] dx \geq 0. \quad (1.5)$$

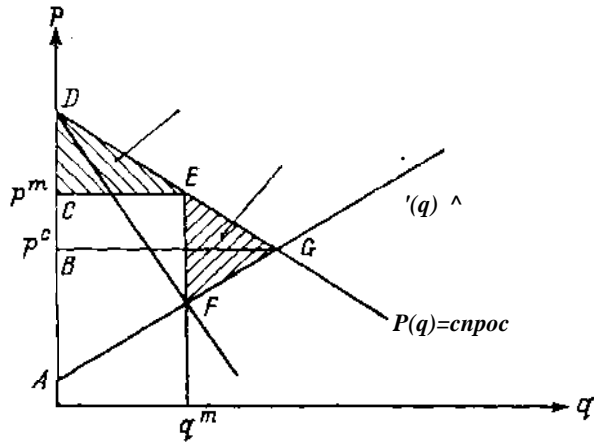
$$C_2(q) > C_1(q) \quad (1.5) \quad q_1 \geq qp.$$

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[66, . 461].  
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[36]

[10]

7%

[24, 40, 66].

## 1.1.1.3.

$$\max_p [pD(p+t) - C(D(p+t))],$$

$$D(p+t) + D'(p+t)(p - C') = 0,$$

$$[D(p+t) - tD'(p+t)] + D'(p+t)(p+t - C') = 0.$$

$$t = D(p^c)/D'(p^c) < 0$$

$$(\dots t/p^c = -1/),$$

$$t < 0,$$

## 1.3\*.

$$\sim = +t ( t - \dots ).$$

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$$= - \frac{dp^m/dc}{[75]}$$

$$= -1/\varepsilon,$$

[20]

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$$df/dt = ( - C'D' = - D.$$

[64]

[8, 63]

[44].

(ex ante ex post

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$$\frac{dY}{dt} = ( - C')D' = -D.$$

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8 [64] [8, 63] -

[64] [44]. -

(ex ante ex post , -

. .) . [7, 11, 21, 65].

1.1.1.4.

$$R(p) = pD(p)$$

$$R''(p) = 2D'(p) + pD''(p).$$

$R''(p)$

1.4\*.

$$q = D(p) = p^{-s}.$$

$> 1.$

1.1.2.

$$q = (q_1, \dots, q_n), \quad q_i = D_i(p) = C(q_1, \dots, q_n), \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

1.1.1

$$g_s = D_s(p)$$

$$C(q_1, \dots, q_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i(q_i)$$

(1.1)

[33].

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$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i D_i(p) - C(D_1(p), \dots, D_n(p)).$$

$$\left( D_i + p_i \frac{\partial D_i}{\partial p_i} \right) + \sum_{j \neq i} p_j \frac{\partial D_j}{\partial p_i} = \sum_j \frac{\partial D_j}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial D_j}{\partial p} \quad (1.6)$$

(1.6)

1.1.2.1.

$$C(q_1, \dots, q_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i(q_i). \quad (1.6)$$

6

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial p_i} = \sum_{j \neq i} p_j \frac{\partial D_j}{\partial p_i} + p_i \frac{\partial D_i}{\partial p_i} = \sum_{j \neq i} p_j \frac{\partial D_j}{\partial p_i} + p_i \frac{\partial D_i}{\partial p_i},$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial p_i} = \sum_{j \neq i} p_j \frac{\partial D_j}{\partial p_i} + p_i \frac{\partial D_i}{\partial p_i} = \sum_{j \neq i} p_j \frac{\partial D_j}{\partial p_i} + p_i \frac{\partial D_i}{\partial p_i}.$$

<sup>10</sup> [56, 60].

[14]

[9, 16, 70].

... , j, , dDj/dp, > 0 £ij < 0.

j.

( , — , ),

de facto

( , , (dDj/dpi < 0 j,

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1.5\*.

( 1) ( 2).

Dj(pi,p2) = D(pi + 2) (1.6)

q1 = D(p), q2 = D2(p2,pi), C1(?i); C2(q2). (goodwill effect),

: dD2/dp < .11

п

: . 2.

Dj D\ ( ) « ->

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МОНОП

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$$p_1 D_1(p_1) - C_1(D_1(p_1)) + \delta(p_2 D_2(p_2, p_1) - C_2(D_2(p_2, p_1))),$$

$$S - \quad \quad \quad \tilde{D}_2 = \langle S D_2 \quad \tilde{D}_2 = \& \_2$$

$$dD/dp_2 = 0,$$

$$p_i D_i(p_i) - C_i(D_i(p_i)).$$

1.1.2.2.

$$q_i = D_i(p_i)$$

1.6\*\*.

$$D(p) = X D_2(p) \quad A < 1. \quad (q_x = / \wedge (p_i)) \quad (q_2 = D_2(p_2)).$$

7.

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<sup>12</sup>0

[13].

(LEARNING BY DOING)

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$$t = 1, 2. \quad q_t = Dt(p_t) \quad (1.5)$$

$$dC_2/dq_i < 0.$$

» («practice makes perfect»).

$$p_i > i(p_i) - C_x(D_x(p_x)) + 6(p_2 D_2(p_2) - C_2(D_2(p_2), D M)). \quad (1.6)$$

$$p_x D\{p\} - C_i(D_i(p_i));$$

1.7

1.7\*\*\*<sup>15</sup>

$$c(w(i)) > 0, \quad u(t) < 0, \quad \text{a } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(t) > 0.$$

$$: du(t)/dt = g(t), \quad q(t) - t. \quad (3)$$

<sup>13</sup>

^

[66, ch. 4].

[31].

[57].

<sup>15</sup>

[31].

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),  $\frac{R(q)}{R^1} > 0$   $R'' < 0$ .

$$\int_0^{\infty} [R(q(t)) - c(u(t))q(t)]e^{-rt} dt.$$

1. ( ) :

$$\int_0^{\infty} c(\omega(s))re^{-r(s-t)} ds.$$

2.  $q(t)$ .

1.1.3.

( 2) (durability)

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— ; — ) .

» « »  $v = 1, 2, \dots, 7$  ;  $v$

:  $t = 1, 2, \dots$



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1.1.4.

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[51, 62]

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[43],

[79].

[80].

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<sup>23</sup> 0  
<sup>24</sup>  
<sup>25</sup>  
<sup>26</sup>



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1.5.

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1.5.1.

1945

(«Alcoa»). «Alcoa»

90%

«Alcoa»

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«Alcoa»,

«Alcoa»

«Al-

coa»

64%.

«Alcoa»,

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«Alcoa».



COA»

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1, 2, t.

$$q_t = D(p).$$

$$p_t = P(q_t) - t,$$

[0,1] —

(; \*+1),

$$(0) = 0, \quad (0) = 0, \quad (1) = + \quad ( -$$

t + 1,

$$p_{t+1} -$$

x\_{t+1}

$$p_{t+1} = C'(x_{t+1})$$

x\_{t+1}

p\_{t+1}

$$X_{t+1} = x(p_{t+1}).$$

$$(+ 1. \quad , = P(q_t).$$

t + 1.

$$t = [P(q_t) - c](q_t - x_{t+1}).$$

$$q_0 = 0. \quad q_t - X_{t+1} -$$

$$\Pi = \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \delta^t \%, \quad \delta = \frac{1}{1+r} < 1.$$

$$(1-c)(1-Sx - xP'q) = (1-x)q. \tag{1.7}$$

$$\delta > 0, \quad \delta' < 0, \tag{1.7}$$

«Alcoa», ( «Alcoa» ).

$$\frac{I}{D} \sim \frac{I}{P'q} \tag{1.7}$$

$$\frac{I}{p} = \frac{1}{\delta} \left( \frac{1 - \dots}{1 - \delta x - xP'q} \right).$$

$$\delta < 1, \quad \delta' < 0, \quad \delta > 0, \quad (1-x) > 0,$$

$$\frac{I}{p} < \frac{1}{\delta}.$$

(1/ ).

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. [50].

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1.5.2.1.

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: t = 1,2.

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7i.

$$\delta = 1/(1 + \dots)$$

$$D(p) = 1 - \dots$$

2)

1.

$$= 2 = 1/2.$$

$$p, D(pt) \dots = 1/2$$

$$q_2 =$$

$$\Pi^1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\delta = \frac{1}{4}(1 + \delta).$$

2.

q\

q\_2 ( -

$$(q_x + q_2)$$

$$2 = 1 - q_x - q_2$$

$$\max_{q_2} q_2(1 - q_1 - q_2).$$

$$q_2 = (1 - \dots)/2.$$

$$(1 - (ft)^2)/4.$$

$$(1 - q) + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$1 - q.$$

$$\Pi_i = (1 + \delta p_2^a).$$

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$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &= 2 \\ q_2 &= (1 - \delta)/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$p_2 = 1 - q_1 - \left(\frac{1 - q_1}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - q_1}{2}$$

$$i = (1 - q_1) + \delta \left(\frac{1 - q_1}{2}\right) = (1 - q_1) \left(1 + \frac{\delta}{2}\right)$$

$$= (1 - q_1)(1 + \delta/2)$$

q\,

$$\Pi^s = \max_{q_1} \left[ q_1(1 - q_1) \left(1 + \frac{\delta}{2}\right) + \delta \frac{(1 - q_1)^2}{4} \right]$$

$$q_1 = \frac{2}{4 + \delta}$$

$$Pi = \frac{(2 + \delta)^2}{2(4 + \delta)} < \frac{1 + \delta}{2}$$

$$\Pi^s < 1$$

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## 1.5.2.2.

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$D(p) = 1/2 -$

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<5(1/4 + ) > (1 + 5),

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[73] [22], [18]

[35] ,<sup>36</sup>

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1.8\*\*\*.<sup>37</sup>

$[0, 1/(1 - \delta)]$  ( $[0, 1]$ ).

$\delta^t(v - pt)$ ,

$$\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \delta^t p_t q_t,$$

$q_t$  —

$w(p) =$

$> 1$ .

$(>) = / >$ ,  $/ < 1$ .

1.

$p_t, p_{t+1}, \dots$

2.

$p_t / i$

$$1 - 2\lambda\mu + \delta\lambda^2\mu^2 = 0.$$

3.

$w(p)$ ,

$$- 1 = \delta (1 - /).$$

4.

$\delta$

1.5.2.3,

( , ) ,



( ) , , 1  
 $\lambda = (1 + \delta)/2, \lambda \geq 1/2, \dots$   
 $(1 - f < 5)/2$   $q_1 = 1/2, q_2 = 0,$

$$p_1 q_1 = \frac{1 + \delta}{4} = \Pi^1.$$

ante  
 ex post  $q_2 = 1/2 - \dots$   $1/2.$   
 ex post  
 1  
 8.

1.9  
 1.9\*\*\*. 1.8 ( )

1.8  
 ( 2, 5,-)  
 1.  $\dots = p^m = 1/2(1 - \delta).$   
 2.  $\rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \dots$   
 3.  $\dots = 2 = 3 =$

(« ») (escrow),

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, «De Beers»,

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[41];

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$$= (1 + 6)$$

$$( = 1/2)$$

$$(1 + ) - 6( - 2) = + 2$$

$$2 =$$

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( 1963 ., «General

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[52].

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[27, 81],

«General Electric»

[74].

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[30]

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( , ) . , ,

« » . ( , 2).<sup>45</sup>

, ( , ) , « » )

[23] »:

<sup>46</sup> ,

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1. ( 4, — , )

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$\frac{1}{2}(5) + \frac{1}{2}(1) - 4 = -1 < 0,$

2 ) ( ) ( )

<sup>46</sup> ) . ( )

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[15] [76]

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1.5.2.4.

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 ( [19] -  
 .<sup>47</sup> -

1.10\*\*.

( ) . -  
 ( ) . 2 :

<sup>47</sup> . [19]

. [48, 67, 68].

xqi — , , , — , ,  
 ' > 0, ' ^ ) « » Ćj(1) « » , ( 2, I > 0, ) .

1. , , : f ) = 6 z
2. , , :

$$I( ) = 6 \left( c_2 + \frac{\partial p_2(xq_1)}{\partial(xq_1)} xq_1 \right) < 8_2$$

p2(xq) — , {xqi}.

Лел  
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1.1

1. W<sup>c</sup> :

$$W^c = \max_p I \left( \int_p^\infty -\epsilon dx + ( \sim ) z^{-\epsilon} \right)$$

у J

$$W^c = \int_X -\epsilon dx = c^{1-\epsilon} / (\epsilon - 1) \quad \epsilon > 1.$$

Дл

2. , W<sup>m</sup>, = / (1 - 1/).

Дл

$$W_L = W^c - W^m = \left( \frac{c^{1-\epsilon}}{\epsilon - 1} \right) \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{2 - 1}{\epsilon - 1} \right) \left( \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon - 1} \right)^{-\epsilon} \right] > 0.$$

(

3. , WL

$$\frac{WL}{W^c} = 1 - K(\varepsilon),$$

$$\ln(\dots) = \ln(2s - 1) - \ln(\dots - 1) - \ln s + e \ln(e - 1).$$

$$\frac{K'(\varepsilon)}{K(\varepsilon)} = \frac{2}{2e - 1} - \frac{1}{e - 1} - 1 - \ln e + \frac{\varepsilon}{e - 1} + \ln(\varepsilon - 1),$$

$$\frac{K'(\varepsilon)}{K(\varepsilon)} = \frac{2}{2e - 1} + \ln\left(\frac{\varepsilon - 1}{\varepsilon}\right).$$

, '() < 0 WL/iy<sup>c</sup> -

$$= \frac{e^{1-}}{e - iy - * } \varepsilon^{-\varepsilon},$$

$$\frac{IT^n}{W^c} = \frac{\varepsilon^{-\varepsilon}}{(\varepsilon - 1)^{-\varepsilon}}.$$

£.

1.2

$$= \bar{s}.$$

(5 - )

1.3

1. = q<sup>-1</sup>l<sup>ε</sup>

$$\frac{dp^m}{dc} = \frac{1}{1 - 1/\varepsilon}.$$

$$= - (3q^s)$$

$$\frac{dp^m}{dc} = \frac{1}{1 + \delta}.$$

$$= - b \ln q$$

$$\frac{dp^m}{dc} = 1.$$

(

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2.

$$= P(q) = \frac{+t}{1 - 1 / ($$

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( . . . ,

(

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1.4

$$R(p) \equiv pD(p) = \sim .$$

$$R'(p) - C'(D(p))D'(p) = 0.$$

$$R''(p) - C''(D(p))[D'(p)]^2 - C'(D(p))D''(p) < 0.$$

$$R''(p) - C''(D(p))[D'(p)]^2 - \frac{R'(p)D''(p)}{D'(p)} < 0.$$

$$R'(p) < 0$$

$$\frac{R''(P)}{R'(p)} > \frac{D''(P)}{D'(p)'}$$

$$< 1, \quad R'(p) > 0.$$

1.5

$$q_x = q_2 = D(p_1 + 2) \quad (1.6)$$

$$D + p \frac{\partial D}{\partial p} = \left( \sum_i \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial q_i} \right) \frac{\partial D}{\partial p} = + 2$$

$$\tilde{D} + h \frac{d\tilde{W}}{dq} = \frac{\tilde{W}}{dq}$$

1.6

1.  $MR_j(p_j) = \dots + 7$   
 $MR_2(p_2) = \dots + 7$   
 $fi(P_1^*) \leq \dots$   
 $D(p_1) \leq D_2(p_2)$

$$R_1(p_1) + R_2(p_2) - \left(c + \frac{\gamma}{2}\right) [D_1(p_1) + D_2(p_2)]$$

$$D(p_1) = D_2(p_2)$$

$$p_1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_1}\right) + p_2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2}\right) = 2c + \gamma$$

$\varepsilon_2 < \varepsilon_1$ ,  $D_1(p_1) = \alpha_1 p_1^{-\varepsilon_1}$  и  $D_2(p_2) = \alpha_2 p_2^{-\varepsilon_2}$

$$p_2 = \frac{2c + \gamma}{(1 - 1/\varepsilon_2)[1 + (\alpha_1/\alpha_2)^{1/\varepsilon_2}]}$$

1.7

1. (4, 26, 39, 42).

$MR(q(t))dq = \dots c(u(t))dq$   
 $q(t) dq$   
 $s \geq t$   
 $q(s)$

$$MR(q(t)) = c(\omega(t)) + \int_t^\infty c'(\omega(s))g(s)e^{-r(s-t)}ds = A(t)$$

(

$$2. \quad dA(t)/dt = r[-c(u>(t)) + ^4(0)] < 0, \quad du(s)/ds = q(s),$$

$$, \quad d(MR)/dt < 0 \quad dq/dt > 0.$$

1.8

1.

$$w(p) = ,$$

(

$$t$$

); [29, 35].

$$V(v) = \frac{1}{v} [(-A p_i) p_i + 6(p_i - 2) 2 + \dots],$$

$$v > ! > 2 > \dots$$

2.

$$v - 2 ! + <5 2 = 0.$$

$$p_i = / \quad 2 = fi(X p_i) = Afj? v.$$

$$1 - 2 A ^ + <5 AV = 0.$$

(

3.

$$( - ) = 6f - ( ).$$

4.

$$\lambda \mu = (1 - \sqrt{1 - \delta}) / \delta,$$

$$\lambda = (\sqrt{1 - \delta})^{-1},$$

$$\mu = (\sqrt{1 - \delta} - (1 - \delta)) / \delta.$$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 1} \mu = 0.$$

1.9

1.  $p_t \geq p_{t-k}$

( = mirik > o(Pt-k) >

2.  $p_t$

Pt+i,

$$V - Pt = 6(v - p_{t+1}).$$

$$\max \left[ V \left( \frac{1}{1-\delta} \right) \right] = P_i \left( \frac{1}{1-\delta} - \frac{P_i - \delta p_2}{1-\delta} \right) + \delta p_2 \left( \frac{p_1 - \delta p_2}{1-\delta} - \frac{2 - \delta p_3}{1-\delta} \right) + \dots$$

$$P_i = 1 + \delta^i p_2,$$

$$t \geq 2,$$

$$P_t = \frac{p_{t-1} - \delta p_{t+1}}{1 + \delta}.$$

3.

$$1/2(1 - \delta^5),$$

$$= \frac{(p_{t-i} - p_t) \delta^5}{t}$$

$$p_{t-1} - p_t > 0$$

$$p_t - p_{t+1} =$$

[72].

1.10

1.

1(2)

x.

2.

$$n_2(9iz) = \frac{1}{2} \{ (c_2 - c_1) [D(p_2) - xq_1] \}.$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi_2}{d(xq_1)} = -[p_2(xq_1) - c_2].$$

$$q_1 [P(q_1) + \delta p_2(xq_1)x - c_1(x)] + \delta \Pi_2(xq_1)$$

( )

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Н  
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В  
М

{p1, ..., pt-1}, t = 1, 2, ... [83].

b (b0+ ) [0, ( ]

[35], « »

1/3( < ), ( t, ) /2(\*) — 1/3( < ) > <

[5]. F(b) — = 0 — [0, + ) ( F(0) = 0, F(b) > 0 6 > 0 F(+ ) = 1. , 6 = (- ) —

« » («cut-off valuation») bf V(bt) — Ft = F(bt) — V(-) t. / > 0 > 0, ( ( , (f - f 2) < ),

$$F_t - F_{t+2} \equiv F(b_t) - F(b_{t+2}) < \eta. \quad [1]$$

i t+2 ( ) V'(6ei/Δ)



$$p_t(F_t - F_{t+1}) + \delta p_{t+1}(F_{t+1} - F_{t+2}) + \delta^2 V(b_{t+2}) \geq p_{t+1}(F_t - F_{t+2}) + \delta V(b_{t+2}) \quad (2)$$

$$(p_t - p_{t+i})F_t - (p_t - p_{t+i})F_{t+i} + (1 - \delta)p_{t+1}F_{t+2} \geq \delta(1 - \delta)V(b_{t+2}) \quad (3)$$

$$b_{t+1} - p_t = \delta(b_{t+1} - p_{t+1}) \quad (4)$$

$$p_t - \delta p_{t+1} = (1 - \delta)b_{t+1} \quad (5)$$

$$p_t - p_{t+i} = (1 - \delta)(b_{t+1} - p_{t+1}) \quad (6)$$

$$(5) \quad (6) \quad (2) \quad 1 - \delta$$

$$(b_{t+1} - p_{t+i})F_t - b_{t+1}F_{t+1} + p_{t+1}F_{t+2} \geq \delta V(b_{t+2}) \quad (7)$$

т. е.

$$b_{t+1}(F_t - F_{t+1}) - p_{t+i}(F_t - F_{t+1}) > \delta V(b_{t+2}) \quad (8)$$

$$\geq V(b_{t+2}) \quad (8)$$

$$(b_{t+1} - p_{t+1})(F_t - F_{t+2}) \geq \delta V(b_{t+2}) \quad (9)$$

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1980-1981

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2.3 2.4 ( 2.2).

•experience goods»).

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41

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[9, 10, 27, 33].

2.1.1.

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5 ( « » s

q).

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(singlequality/good)

$$U = \begin{cases} \theta s - p, \\ 0, \end{cases}$$

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[ ,+ ],  $F(0) = 0$   $F(+\infty) = 1$ ,  $F(\theta) =$   $F(\theta)$

$$U \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s - (1/), \\ 0, \end{array} \right.$$

(1/).

( )

$$D(p) = N\{1 - F(p/s)\},$$

N —

< 2 (

(«quality per dollar»)

2

1:

1

$$U = (1 - ) + s, \quad U = (1 - ) + ( ),$$

I;

$$U \sim -u'(I)p + s, \quad = 1 / (I).$$

Тогда

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не «д  
 $\bar{\theta} \equiv$   
 $\theta s_2 -$   
превь  
будут

и

$$s_2 >$$

$$S_1 < s_2$$

$$2: s_2/p_2 \geq s/p_1$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 (\theta s_2 - p_2) - (\theta s_1 - p_1) &= 2 \left( \frac{\theta s_2 - p_2}{2} \right) - p_1 \left( \frac{\theta s_1 - p_1}{V p_1} \right) \geq \\
 &\geq (2 - p_1) \frac{\theta s_1 - p_1}{p_1} - 1J \geq 0, \quad \theta s_1 \geq p_1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_2(p_1, p_2) = N \left[ 1 - F \left( \frac{p_2}{s_2} \right) \right],$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (2 - p_1)/(s_2 - s_1), \\
 &2 - 2 \geq \dots - p_1 \geq \dots, \\
 & \quad \quad \quad p_1/s_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_2(p_1, p_2) = N \left[ 1 - F \left( \frac{p_2 - p_1}{s_2 - s_1} \right) \right]$$

$$D_1(p_1, p_2) = N \left[ F \left( \frac{2 - p_1}{2 - s_1} \right) - F \left( \frac{p_1}{s_1} \right) \right].$$

2.1.2.

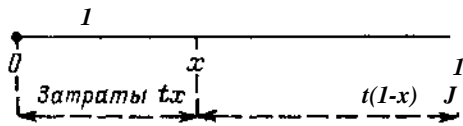
[27].

1.

«bad»

«good»

«good\*»



2.1.

2.3

1 = 0, 2 = 1 (2.1).

t (

).

$P_v = \frac{2 - \dots}{2}$

$+tx (2 - (1 - \dots))$

1 (

$\bar{s} -$

$S - tx,$

1,

$\bar{s} = 2 - t(1 - x),$

2,

$! + t\bar{X} = 2 + t(1 - \bar{X}) \sim (2) = \frac{2 - VI + t}{2I}.$

$D_1(p_1, p_2) = N\bar{x}(p_1, p_2)$

и

$D_2(p_1, p_2) = N[1 - \bar{x}(p_1, p_2)],$

N —

$t ( \dots , 2 - \geq t),$

$D(p_1, p_2) = N,$

1),  $D(p_1, p_2) = N(s - pi)/t,$

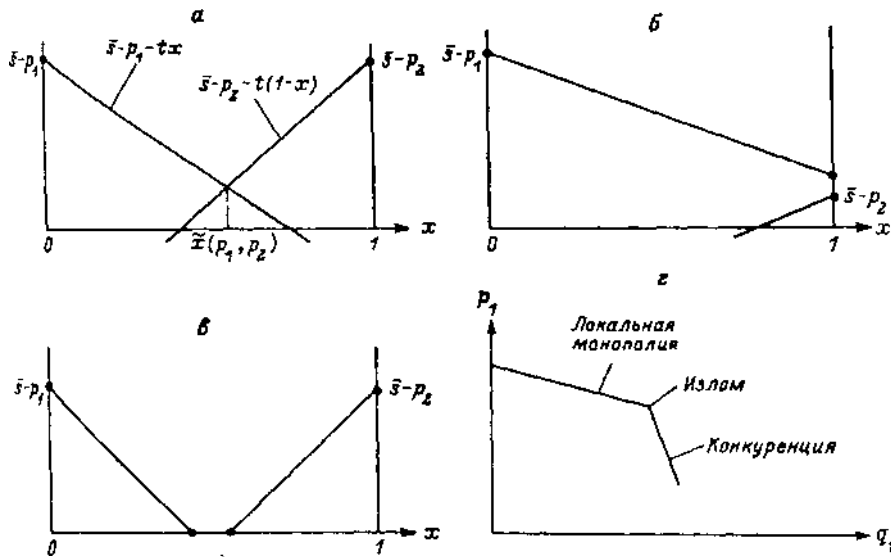
$> s - t.$

« »

( )

$5 ( \dots , 2 ) >$

$\bar{s} - t\bar{s}$



. 2.2.

> 2s). ( +p<sub>2</sub> + t >

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. 2.2, . 2.2,6,

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. 2.2, 1

2. 1/21 √t

2.2, , ). 1

2.1.3.

[53]

» («perceptual mapping»),  
(location techniques),

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[33].

2.1.4.

$$U(q_0, q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) >$$

$$0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

( . 7)

» ( )

$q_0$

»,  $\{q_i\}_i$

$$U = U \left( q_0, \left( \sum_{i=1}^n q_i^\rho \right)^{1/\rho} \right)$$

[46], «

»).

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[34, 35].

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$$q_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \leq I.$$

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2.2.

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[65, 66] ( )

[61].

( -

2.2.1.

s.

= P(q, s) —

q

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≥ 1

j ≥ 1.

(«

»),

7.

$C(q, 5) -$   $s.$   $q$   $5.$   
 $s.$   $,$   $s.$

$$W(q, s) = \int_0^q (x, s) dx - C(q, s).$$

$$P(q, s) = C_q(q, s) \tag{2.1}$$

и

$$\int_b^f P_s(x, s) dx = C_s(q, s), \tag{2.2}$$

(2.1) —

(2.2)

$P(x, s) -$

$P_3(x, s)$

$$\frac{P_s(x, s)}{P(x, s)}$$

$$\left( \int_0^q P_s(x, s) dx \right) / q.$$

$$\Pi^m(q, s) = qP(q, s) - C(q, s).$$

$$P(q, s) + qP_q(q, s) = C_q(q, s) \tag{2.3}$$

и

$$qP_3(q, s) = C_s(q, s). \tag{2.4}$$

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(2.3) —

(2.4)

q.

(2.1) (2.3)

(2.2) (2.4).

$P_a(q,s)$ ,

« — »

$P_s(q, s)As$ ,

$qP_s(q, s)As$ .

$P_s(q,s) (JJ P_s(x,s)dx)/q$ .

q

$$\left( \int_0^q P_s(x,s)dx \right) / q > P_s(q,s),$$

( . . ),

( . . ) « » —

« » — s, s — ;

$$q = D(p - s),$$

$$p = D^{-1}(q) + s \equiv P(q, s).$$

$$C(q, s) = sq.$$

(2.4)

2.2.1.1.

[69]

$$P(q, s)/s = \underline{P}(\tilde{q}s).^5 \quad q \tilde{\equiv} \underline{q}s$$

$U(qs)$

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$\tilde{=} xs,$   $\dots$   $)$ .  
 $: C(q,s) - c(s)q. ($   $:$   
 $) > 0).$   $($   $)$   
 $:$

$$W(q,s) = \int P(x,s)dx - c(s)q = \int p(xs)dx - c(s)q = \int P(x)dx - \dots - \dots - \dots \left( \frac{c(s)}{s} \right) \tilde{q}.$$

no  $q$   $s$  no  $\tilde{q}$   $s$ .  
 $c(s)/s.$

$$m(q,s) = qP(q,s) - c(s)q = qs \left( P(qs) - \frac{c(s)}{s} \right) = \tilde{q} \left( \tilde{P}(\tilde{q}) - \frac{c(s)}{s} \right).$$

$s$

$$\tilde{q} = qs$$

$\tilde{q}$

$c(s)/s$

$C(q,s)$

6).

[19]

$$P(q,s) -$$

$s$

per se.

$s$ .

$$sU'(qs) = \frac{U(qs) - pq}{\tilde{P}(qs)}$$

$U'(qs).$

[26, 29, 37].

$$P(q,s)^7$$

$$\Pi^m(q, s) = qP(q, s) - C'(q) - s.$$

(2.3) (2.4)

$$P(q, s) + qP_q(q, s) = C_q$$

и

$$qP_s(q,s) = 1.$$

$$q = D(p,s) -$$

s.

$$\Pi^m(p, s) = pD(p, s) - C(D(p, s)) - s.$$

s

$$D(p, s) + pD_p(p, s) = C'(D(p, s))D_p(p, s)$$

и

$$pD_s(p,s) - C'(D(p,s))D_s(p,s) = 1.$$

$$\varepsilon_p \equiv - \frac{3D}{dp} \frac{p}{q}$$

$$\varepsilon_s \equiv \frac{dDs}{ds} \frac{1}{q}$$

[7].

N,

s

$$(1 - \sqrt{N})^s \approx e^{-s/N}$$

N.

d(p)

$$D(p, s) = N(1 - e^{-s/N})d(p).$$

D

7.

$$\frac{jL}{pq} = \frac{xi}{x}$$

8 (

).

$$2.1^* \quad - q = p^{-a} s^{-p}$$

13 —

).

«

»

( )

$$U = 9s -$$

F.

$$N = 1 ( \\ q = 1 - F(p/s) \\ F)$$

$$= P(q,s) = sF^{-1}(1 - q)$$

F^{-1} (

$$\frac{1}{Jo}$$

$$P_s(x,s)dx = \int_{Jo}^I f(F^{-1}(1-x))dx$$

$$P(q,s) = F^{-1}(1 - q)$$

≤ q

$$F^{-1}(1 - x) \geq F^{-1}(1 - q)$$

q

9.

9,

$$\frac{jL}{pq} = \frac{xi}{t}$$

\* (

).

2.1\*.

$$-q = \frac{Q_s}{s}$$

$$/3 -$$

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( )

$$U = 6s -$$

F.

$$N = 1 ( \\ q = 1 - \frac{F(p/s)}{F}$$

$$= P(q,s) = sF^{-1}(1 - q),$$

F~x (

$$\frac{1}{Jo}$$

$$P_s(x,s)dx = \frac{1}{J}$$

$$F^{-1}(1-x)dx.$$

$$P_a(q,s) = F^{-1}(1-q).$$

≤ q

$$F^{-1}(1-x) \geq F^{-1}(1-q),$$

q

2.2\*.

[0,1].

$$C(q, s) = \left( \frac{cs^2}{2} \right) q.$$

1.

q

$$\frac{1}{J_0} \int P_3(x, s) dx > P_s(q, s).$$

2.

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$$-f(-\delta)s - ,$$

[0, 1].  
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$$s < 1,$$

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2.2.2.2.

(dDj/dpi > 0, j, i = 1,2).

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2.3\*\*.

2.1.2.

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2.3.

\* («experience goods») [40] \* » («search goods»), « \* » («credence goods») [17].

2.2

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ex post

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$U = 0s -$  ,

$U = 0$

« » ( $s = 1,$   $c_s > 0$ ) « » ( $s = 0,$   $c_s > 0$ )

[0, 1].  $> c_j,$  . . .

0, . ( — 3, s

).

$C_j - c_q,$   $s = 0,$  ,

$= 0.$   $CQ > 0,$  = 0, ,

•Consumer Reports».

[5]

2.3.1.

2.3.1.1.

$$U = 6s -$$

$$s, U = 0$$

« » (s = 1, <sup>c<sub>s</sub></sup> > 0) « » (s = 0, <sup>s.</sup> > ci, . . .)

0, ( — c<sub>s</sub>, s  
 = 0, cq > 0, = 0, s = 0

•Consumer Reports».

[5]

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$U = 6s -$  ,

$U = 0$  .

« » (s = 1,  $> 0$ ) « » (5 = 0,  $> c_j$  , . . . )

0, . ( — 3, s

— 0.  $> 0$ , = 0, | — cQ, s = 0 , ,

•Consumer Reports». ( [5])

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[0,0].

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$$(1 - Q)(P - C_{11})$$

$$\geq (1 - \theta)(c_1 - c_0);$$

$$\alpha p \geq c_1 - (1 - \theta) c_0.$$

( ) .

$$\geq C_j - (1 - \theta) c_0,$$

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[48, 49]

[72]

[11, 14, 15, 20].

103

$$- \geq (1 - \theta)(c_1 - c_0) = -$$

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$$> c_j.$$

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( , «Consumer Reports»,  
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«Consumer Reports».<sup>13</sup>

2.4\*\*.

$$c_i - (I - )_0$$

2.3.1.2.

[1]

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( 1) — ( 2) —  
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O^s, ( )  
62s — ,  
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13

«Underwriters' Laboratories» «Good Housekeeping»,

). , s a priori [0, s<sub>max</sub>] ( 5. )

6<sub>2</sub>s<sup>a</sup> — s<sup>a</sup> — ( ≤ #i < s<sub>max</sub> ),

s s ≥ s. [0, p/#1]. s a priori ( )

$$s(p) = \frac{1}{2\theta_1}$$

(s<sup>a</sup>(p) ≤ 1/2 s<sub>max</sub> ≤ |S<sub>max</sub>|- (adverse selection),

2s<sup>a</sup>( ) > - 2 > - 2 \ . 2 < 2θ<sub>1</sub>,  
15

( « \* ) .

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163

(tâtonnement)

$$s_m \geq \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{s_{rmax}} \quad 2 < 2 \backslash$$

[58]

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[6, 24, 47, 68, 70].

18

[3, 25].

[36]

[54]

[58]

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2.5\*\*.<sup>19</sup>

$N ( N \ll \gg )$ .

$F(s)$

$f(s) [s_{min}, s_{max}]$ .

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( )

$\{ds - p\}$ ,

$s$ ,

$[\#min, \$max]$

$G(\theta)$

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6 r < < & .

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$[0,1]$ .

f u g ,

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[39].

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2.3.1.1)

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[16, 44]

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 (franchisees') (franchised restaurants),  
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[13]

( ) . , [43, 59,

1).

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ex post.

(caveat venditor).<sup>26</sup>

27

2.3.3.2.

28

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(caveat emptor)

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2.3.3.3.

[67]

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( [8] ).

(cognitive dissonance),

ex post

[56].

$q(t)$   
(flow quantity)

$U(q(t), s)$

$R(t)$

$R$

$s$

$R$

(0).

$s$



2.4.

[19, 28, 40, 41, 50].  
32

[41],

( . 10)

2.3

33

2.5.

( , ) ,

( )  $s - R(t)$ .

( . . . )  $R(0) = R(t) = s$   $t$   
 $R(s)$

32

[23] [55].

[18].

33

[52].

(BKJ)

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2.6.1.

2.6.1.1.

34

$$U = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9s - , \\ , \end{array} \right.$$

5 — « » « » ( . 2.1).

»)  $s = 1$  (« »).  
(0,1).

$F(S)$ .

:  $t = 1, 2$ .

35

$9 \geq 2$ .

S

$$: E(9s) = | \geq 0, \quad 9 \geq 2 / .$$

$$1 - F(p_x/x).$$

< » - « > [ • - ' ( \* ) ] •

$$\theta s - p_1 = x \left( \theta - \frac{p_1}{x} \right).$$

$$\sim = p_j x \quad \sim \equiv / .$$

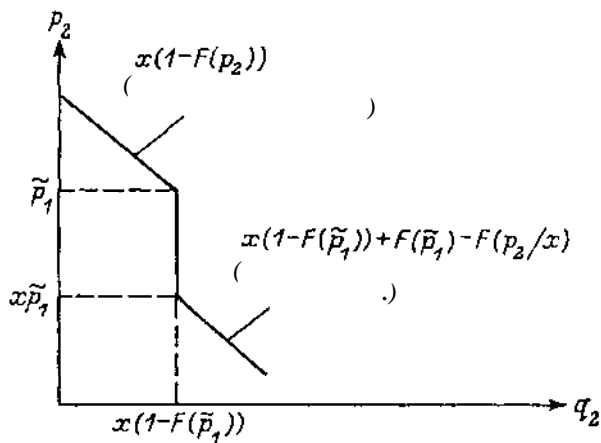
$$x(\bar{p}_1 - \bar{c}_1) [1 - F(\bar{p}_1)].$$

34

35

[21, 39].

[22]



2.3.

( ) « , ~ (f) — , . . (7) ( — 7) [ 1 — ( ) ] . p̄j = 5''( ). ~ ≥

1) . 1 ≥ ( ) . ( ) . 2.3. ( : , , ) , = ( ) ≥ ( ) .

$2 = \tilde{p}_j \cdot 36$

$x(\tilde{p}_1 - c)[1 - F(\tilde{p}_1)]$

36

$\tilde{p}_i$ ,  $\tilde{p}_j$  ( , ( ) ) .

2 ≤ ~

$$(p_2 - c) \left\{ x[1 - F(\tilde{p}_1)] + F(\tilde{p}_1) - F\left(\frac{p_2}{x}\right) \right\}.$$

$$x(\tilde{p}_2 - c)[x(1 - F(p_2)) + F(\tilde{p}_1) - F(\tilde{p}_2)] < (\tilde{c}_2 - \tilde{c})[1 - F(\tilde{p}_1)],$$

pi [21],

8.

[22, 39].

1,

$$1 - F(\tilde{p}_1)$$

$$x(\tilde{p}_1 - \tilde{c}_1)[1 - F(\tilde{p}_1)].$$

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$\{2 - \dots\} \cap - F(p_2)$

$\leq \dots, 2$

2.6\*.

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2.6.1.2.

$5=1 -$

co(cj)

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38

«Consumer Reports»,

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[41]

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[51]

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(CJ > CQ)-

: | - cq > - |.

[31]

[30, 39].

[64]

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pi — —  
= 0.

2 =

( ) ?  
pi

I = (Pi - ) + 6(9 - )  
( )

pi ≤ -  
, ≤ 6(9 - ci) - ( , - 0).

• 8( — \) < ci - 0. 1 < 0 ( - )

a priori  
pi = 9.  
( - Ci) + 6( — Ci) > 0.

39

pi,  
Prob(pi) — [^( !)^ — ci] + 6( — ci) < 0 ( = ∑ p1 a:(pi) Prob(p!),  
( 9 - ) + 6(9 — cj) < 0 )  
z'(pi) = 0.



$$\cdot (9 - ci) \geq j - -$$

$$l = CQ,$$

$$l \geq ; \quad \left( \frac{-}{-} \right) \quad \left( \frac{-}{-} \right)$$

$$pi - = \begin{matrix} > CQ+A. \\ < - CQ. \end{matrix}$$

« » « »

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2.6.2.1.

[31, 57].<sup>45</sup>

2.6.1.2.

(5 = 0)

(s = 1).

CQ (

\ > ).

Bs -

2.6.1.2

: t = 1,2,...

i = 1 / (1 - fr) -

t,

t + 1

«Consumer Reports»

5 = 0

<sup>46</sup> ( . 2.3).

t - 1: R<sub>t</sub> = s<sub>t</sub>i<sup>t</sup>  
, R\ = 1 (

«( = /?{.

= 0;

<sup>45</sup>

[2].

[45]

<sup>46</sup>

$$(p_1 - c_1)(1 + \delta + \delta^2 + \dots) = \frac{1 - c_1}{1 - \delta} = \left(\frac{1+r}{r}\right)(p_1 - c_1).$$

$p_i$  ( ),  $p_i -$ ,  
 « »

$$\left(\frac{1+r}{r}\right)(p_i - c_i) \geq p_i - c_i,$$

$$p_i - c_i \geq r(c_i - p_i).$$

$$r(c_j - p_j).$$

$$(p_1 - c_1)(1 + \delta + \delta^2 + \dots) = \frac{p_1 - c_1}{r}.$$

$$(p_i - c_i)/r.$$

$$-c_i + \frac{p_i - c_j}{r} \leq 0,$$

$$p_i - c_i \leq r c_i.$$

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r(cj - )

(bootstrap)

<7 = 0,

-1,

-1

( . 11)

(0,1)

« » ( ).

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» [63, . 105] (

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$$\delta = \left( \frac{1}{1+r} \right) (1-y),$$

( ! - Ci)

Ci (

. [57].

2.6.2.2.

[38]

48

[32]

49

2.6.2.1;

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( . 9).

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50

( - ),

(t = 1,2)

: 5 = 0 s = 1.

( > ≥ 0). (#Si - \),

zi) ( 1 - xi).

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2.3).

6(9 - )

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2.6.2.1

\ - cq > 8(9 - 0),

pi = 9 .

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, | - < 8(0 - ).<sup>51</sup>

(« »)

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(052) = 9

] - 0 < 6(9 | - ).

6(9 - ) > ci - > 8(9xi - ),

( )

2.8\*\*.

6(9 - 0) > cj - 0 > 6(9 - 0),

=  $\frac{xi[6(9 - 0) - (ci - 0)]}{(1 - x_1)(e_1 - 0 - \xi_0)}$

lim\_{x\_1 \to 1} I = 0.

ci - > 8(9 - 0),

E(0Si) = 1-

\ - CQ < 8(9xi - ),

E(0sj) = 9.

9.

8(9 ! - ) - cj - < 6(9 - 0),

E(\theta\_{s\_1}) = \theta[x\_1 + (1 - x\_1)\alpha],

2.8.

= 0[ 1 + (1 - :ri)a].

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| - = 6(6 - ).

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(bootstrapping).

(ci - CQ)

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2.8).

2.9\*\*\*.

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(pools)

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$\sum_{t=1}^T x_t K^{T-1} / I$

2.6.1.2.

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2.1

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{p^{-\alpha} \beta s^{\beta-1}}{p^{-\alpha} s^{\beta}} = \beta \quad \text{и} \quad \epsilon_p = \frac{p^{-\alpha-1} s^{\beta}}{p^{-\alpha} s^{\beta}} p = \alpha.$$

2.2

$$1 - p/s = q, \quad s(1 - q) = s(1 - q).$$

$$1. \int_0^1 P_a(x,s) dx = 1 - q \quad P_s(q,s) = 1 - q.$$

2.

[2.3] [2.4].<sup>52</sup>

$$s(1 - q) - qs = \frac{s^2}{2} \quad [2.3]$$

$$(1 - q)q = (cs)q, \quad [2.4]$$

$$q = 1/3 \quad s = 2/3.$$

[2.1] [2.2].

$$s(1 - q) = CS^2 \quad [2.1]$$

и

$$(1 - \frac{q}{2})q = (cs)q, \quad [2.2]$$

$$q = 2/3 \quad s = 2/3.$$

2.3

$$\frac{1}{s} - t \left( \frac{1}{s}, \dots \right),$$

$$= t/2 - / > 0.$$

" [2.3] [2.4]

(2.3) (2.4) ( [2.1] [2.2]

2.

$$\Delta W = \int_{J_0}^1 tx \, dx - 2 \int_{J_0}^{f^{1/2}} tx \, dx - f = \frac{t}{4} - f < 0.$$

2.4

$$c_j - (1 - \gamma) c_i$$

(0,1)

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$$[ + \gamma(1 - \gamma) ] (c_j - c_i) = \gamma(1 - \gamma) (c_j - c_i)$$

$$= c_j - (1 - \gamma) [(1 - \gamma) c_i + \gamma c_j]$$

$$\gamma c_j - (1 - \gamma) [(1 - \gamma) c_i + \gamma c_j]$$

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$$\gamma c_j - (1 - \gamma) [(1 - \gamma) c_i + \gamma c_j] = 0$$

2.5

1.

$$N[1 - G(0_0)]$$

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2.

$$f(p) = NF(p/\theta_0)$$

$$s^a(p) = \frac{\int_{s_{min}}^{p/\theta_0} x f(x) dx}{F(p/\theta_0)}$$

$$ds^a(p)/dp > 0.$$

$$0s^a(p) \geq$$

$$D(p) = N \left( 1 - G \left( \frac{p}{s^a(p)} \right) \right)$$

3.

$$D(p)$$

$$O(p) = \frac{Np}{\theta_0}, \quad s^a(p) = \frac{p}{2\theta_0}, \quad D(p) = N(-2\theta_0)$$

4.  $\theta_0 \leq 1/2$ ,  $N(1 - 2\theta_0) < N(1 - \theta_0)$ .

D.  $\frac{2}{s^a(p_2)} < \frac{Pi}{s^a(p_1)}$

$$\frac{2}{s^a(p_2)} < \frac{Pi}{s^a(p_1)}$$

$$\frac{2}{s^a(p_2)} > \theta - \frac{1}{s^a(p)}$$

$$0s^a(p_2) - 2 > 0s^a(p) - Pi$$

5. [71].

$$s^a(p) = \frac{p/\theta_0 + s_0}{2}$$

$$s_0 = 1/2, s_0 = 0, s_0 > 0,$$

$$= 1)2\sqrt{s_0 + SQ}$$

2.6

$$x(\tilde{p}_1 - \tilde{c}_1)[1 - F(\tilde{p}_1)] + \dots = (1 + \delta)x[\tilde{p}_1 - c(\delta)][1 - F(\tilde{p}_1)],$$

$$(6) = (\tilde{c} + 5)/(1 + \delta) - \dots$$

$$(6) \dots (8)$$

8

2.7

1. сравнением  $\theta_0 s_0 - c_0$  (продавать всем потребителям) и  $q_1(\theta_1 s_0 - c_0)$  (продавать

2.  $s_0$   $s_j$ ,  $S_1$ .

$$(\#0, -S_0 - \frac{1}{\dots})(1 + \delta).$$

$$(\dots, S_0 - C_0)(1 + S) \geq \dots + \delta(\theta_1 s_0 - \dots).$$

$$q_1(P_i \sim \dots + \delta(\theta_1 s_1 - c_1)) \geq 9_0 s_0 - c_i + \dots < 5 < 7i(\#iS_i - c_1),$$

$$S_1, \dots \geq 60S \backslash = 9QS \backslash.$$

$$9 \wedge 0 \wedge i-$$

5.2.

2.8

$$\begin{aligned} 1, & \quad c_i - \dots > 8(9 - \dots), \\ 1, & \quad c_i - \dots < 8(\dots - 0). \end{aligned}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{x_1}{ii + (1 - xi)a}$$

$$c_i - \dots = < 5(0X2 \sim \dots).$$

2.9

(predatory pricing)).

$$t ( \dots ) ,$$

$x_T$ ,  $-1$ ,  $-i$ ,  $\leq 1$ ,  $> 1$ ,  
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 $\gg$  ( $[0,1]$ ).  
 $0/\sqrt{x-p-i}$   
 $-1 + 6(\dots)$   
 $0 \leq -i < \dots -1 >$   
 $-i \leq x-p-i \leq 1$   
 $-i$   
 $-0 = \dots + 8(\dots) = \frac{1}{K}$   
 $\leq 1$   
 $-2$ ,  $-1$ ,  $-1$ ,  
 $x_j^* - 2$ ,  $> 1$ ,  $-2$ ,  
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 $(\dots) > \dots$ ,  $-1$ ,  
 $\dots \leq \dots - 2)$   
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 $\dots = (\dots - 2 - \dots)$   
 $($ ,  $-1 = \dots - \dots)$ ,  $\dots - 2 \sim 1/ \dots^2$ ,  
 $9^2 - 2$ ,  $\bar{x}_t = 1/ \dots \sim \dots$ ,  
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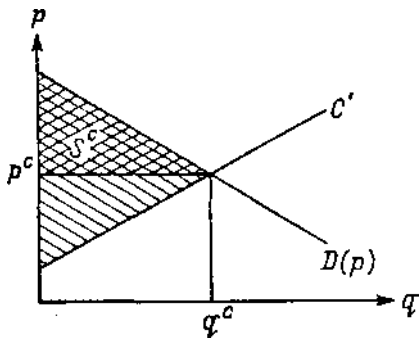
( ,  $q = D(p)/n,$

$q = D(p)$

$p^m D(p^m) - C(D(p^m));$

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$T(q) = p^c q,$   
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$S^c = \int_0^{q^c} [P(q) - P^c] dq,$   
 $P(q) \equiv D^{-1}(q)$

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$S^c/n,$

$T(q) = \begin{cases} p^c q + \frac{S^c}{n}, & q > q^c \\ p^c q, & q = q^c \end{cases}$

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$p^m q^m - C(g^m).$

Пп 3

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$$\{p_1, \dots, p_i, \dots, p_m\}$$

$$\{L = \xi(L(P)), \quad = \quad D_i(p_i), \dots, q_m \quad = \quad D_m(p_m)\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m D_i(p_i)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m p_i D_i(p_i) - C(\sum_{i=1}^m D_i(p_i)).$$

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$$= -D^{\wedge} p^{\wedge} p_i / D_i(p_i) -$$

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$q_i = D_j(p_i)$

$\sum_{i=1}^n q_i = J$

$Aq_i \equiv q_i - \bar{q}_i$

$q_i = D_i(p)$

$$\Delta W = \left( \sum_i [S_i(p_i) - S_i(\bar{p})] \right) + \left( \sum_i (p_i - c)q_i - \sum_i (\bar{p} - c)\bar{q}_i \right)$$

6

$(\bar{p} - c) \left( \sum_i D_i(\bar{p}) \right)$

( ; price-cost margin):

$$\frac{\bar{p} - c}{\bar{p}} = - \frac{\sum_i D_i(\bar{p})}{\bar{p} \sum_i D_i(\bar{p})} = \frac{\sum_i D_i(\bar{p})}{\sum_i D_i(\bar{p}) \epsilon_i}$$

$$\min_{\epsilon_i} \frac{1}{\epsilon_i} \leq \frac{\bar{p} - c}{\bar{p}} \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon_i}$$

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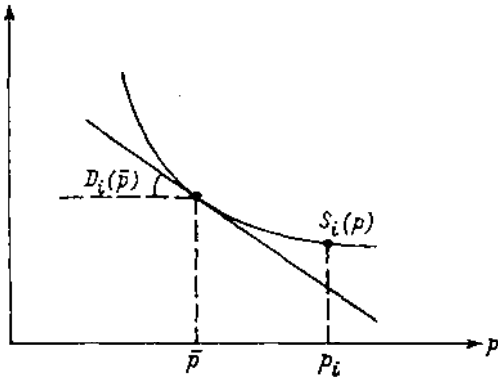
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$S'_i(p) = -D_i(p), \quad S''_i(p) =$

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$S_i(p_i) \sim S_i(\bar{p}) \geq S'_i(\bar{p})(p_i - \bar{p})$

$S'_i(\bar{p}) = -D'_i(\bar{p})$

$\Delta W \geq \sum_i (p_i - c) \Delta q_i \quad (3.1)$

$S_i(\bar{p}) - S_i(p_i) \geq S'_i(p_i)(\bar{p} - p_i),$

$\Delta W \leq (\bar{p} - c) \left( \sum_i \Delta q_i \right) \quad (3.2)$

$(\cdot, \cdot) \quad (3.2)),$

$(\cdot, \cdot) \quad (3.1)$

(3.2),

3.2.2.1.

$> c b_i$

$(\cdot, \cdot) (\cdot - b p_i)$

$p_i = \frac{f + c b_i}{2 b_i}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -c b_i \\ -2 \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\left[ \sum_i a_i - \left( \sum_i b_i \right) \bar{p} \right]$$

$$= \frac{[\sum_i a_i + c(\sum_i b_i)]}{2 ($$

$$\sum_i \bar{p}_i = \frac{[\sum_i a_i + c(\sum_i b_i)]}{2}$$

$$\sum_i \Delta q_i = 0$$

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$$\sum_i E_i = \sum_i \bar{p}_i$$

3.2.2.2.

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(3.1),

$$\bar{p}_1 = p_1^1 \quad \dot{\bar{q}}_1 = \dot{p}_1$$

$$\bar{q}_2 = 0 \leq \dot{\bar{q}}_2$$

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3.2.2.3.

$$i, j = \bar{i} \geq 0.$$

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3.2.3.

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 ( ) ( ) -  $tx$  )  
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 ;  $q = D(p)$

[59]

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3.2.3.2.

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£2 > ( = 1,2) ( )

$p_2^* = \frac{c}{1 - 1/2} < p_1^* = \frac{c}{1 - 1/\epsilon_1}$

».<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup>

[55].

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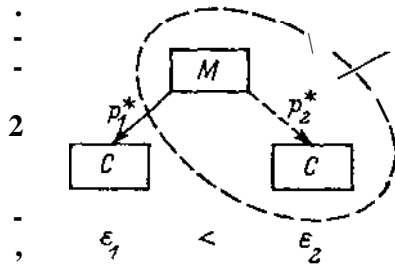
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3.2.4.

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 » . , , « (chain store),  
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3.3.1.

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(  $T(q) = +pq$  )  $\{ , q \}$   
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	( )	
«Polaroid»		

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facto

de

$$U = \begin{cases} eV(q) - , & q \\ , & \end{cases}$$

$V(0) = 0, V'(q) > 0 \quad V''(q) < 0 ( \dots )$ ;  $V(-) -$

2,

(I- )  $(I-T)+V(q), \dots$   
 $U' > , U'' < , V(0) = 0, V' > 0$

$V'' < 0$ .

$$U(I) - TU'(I) + \dots$$

$\&_ = \sqrt{U'(I)}$

17

6i

1).

$$V(q) = \frac{1 - (1 - q)^2}{2}$$

(  $V(q) = 1 - q$  )

$$\{\theta_i V(q) - pq\},$$

$$e_i V(q) = p.$$

$$, \# (1 - q) \dots$$

$$q = D_i(p) = 1 - \frac{p}{\theta_i}$$

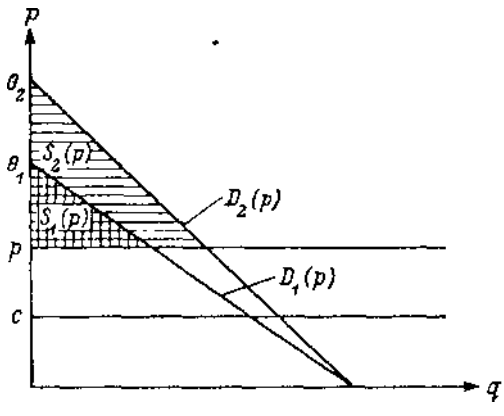
$$S_i(p) = e_i V(D_i(p)) - p D_i(p)$$

$$S_i(p) = \theta_i \left( \frac{1 - [1 - D_i(p)]^2}{2} \right) - p D_i(p) = \frac{(\theta_i - p)^2}{2\theta_i}$$

17

$d^2V/dqde > 0$ .

$V(q,9) \dots / > 0$



( ,  $S_1(0) = 0$  )  
 $S_2(0) = 0$

3.4.

»  $\theta_1$   $\theta_2$  -

$$\frac{1}{\theta_1} = \frac{1}{\theta_2}$$

$$D(p) = \lambda D_1(p) + (1 - \lambda) D_2(p) = 1 - \frac{p}{\theta}$$

3.4.

3.3.1.1.

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3.1,

$i^j (j = 1, 2)$

$$S_i(c) = \frac{(\theta_i - c)^2}{2\theta_i}$$

$$\Pi_1 = \lambda \frac{(\theta_1 - c)^2}{2\theta_1} + (1 - \lambda) \frac{(\theta_2 - c)^2}{2\theta_2}$$

3.1,

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3.3.2

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$$(\theta_2 - \theta_1)V(D_1(c)) > 0.$$

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3.3.1.2.

$$D(p) = 1 - \frac{c}{\theta} \quad ( - c)D(p), \quad T(q) = pq.$$

не р мож-

$$2 = \frac{c + \theta}{2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{p}{\theta}$$

$$2 = \frac{(\theta - c)^2}{4}$$

лей, т. е.

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$$\frac{+ 0_2}{2} \leq \sigma_1$$

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3.3.1.3.

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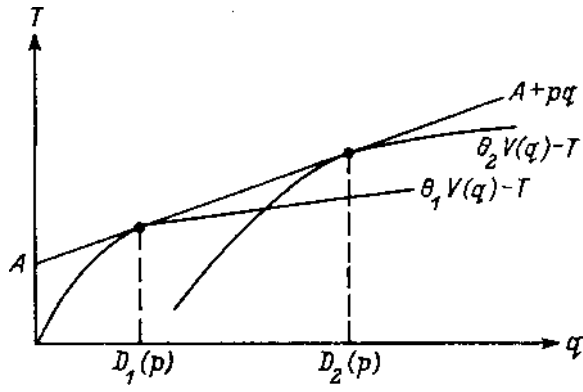
$$( . 3.5).$$

$$= Si(p).$$

$$S_1(p) + (p - c)D(p).$$

$$( - c)D(p)$$

$$S(p).$$



3.5.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot ( \\
 & \qquad = 0). \\
 & \qquad = \frac{c}{2 - 0/0J}.
 \end{aligned}$$

3.3.1.4.

$$\text{III} \geq 3 \geq 2,$$

$\geq$

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$$\backslash = < < 2 =$$

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(bp < 0).

$$(-c)D(p).$$

$$\delta A = \delta S_1(p) = -D_1(p)\delta p > 0,$$

$$\delta > 0$$

$Di(c)Sp.$

$D_2(c) < 5p$

$( - )$

$$(1 - \lambda)[D_2(p) - D_1(p)]\delta p > 0.$$

"1 (

3.4\*\*.<sup>20</sup>

$$\tilde{T}(q) = \tilde{A} - f \tilde{p}q.$$

$$T(q) = pq >$$

$(D_2(p), pD_2(p)).^{21}$

3.3.1.5.

« »

<sup>19</sup>  $-c[ADi(p) + (1 - A)D_2(p)];$   
#3).

$ASf(p) + (1 - \lambda)S_2^g(p) -$   
 $\geq (S_1^?)$

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[89].

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(tie-in sale).

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 ) .<sup>22</sup>

IBM  
 IBM. «Xerox»

«Xerox»,

).<sup>23</sup>

$T(q)$  —

$$6V(q) - T(q), \quad q$$

5i(c).

$$\{6V(q) - cq\}.$$

(tied)

<sup>22</sup> . [8, 11, 12].  
 (tying)

[1, 12],

<sup>23</sup> .

[5]. SCM,  
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:  $Si(p) < Si(c)$ .<sup>25</sup>

, ( 0 , ) [47].

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3.5\*\*.

1. = 0.

(1 - ) $S_2(\ )$ ,

(1 - ) $S_2(\ ) \geq Si(\ )$ .

<sup>24</sup>  $S_2(\ )$ . « » #2.

<sup>25</sup> SCM [5]. [17].

<sup>26</sup>  $S(\ ) -$  ,  $O_2$   $S_2(c) - Si(\ )$ .

$Si(\ ) - 0 + (1 - )(S_2(\ ) - Si(\ )) = AiSi(c) + (1 - )S_2(\ ) - 0$ .

\* > 2. = 1, \ = 2, 02 = 3, = 5/8 £>i(p) = 1 - /0;

3.6\*\*.

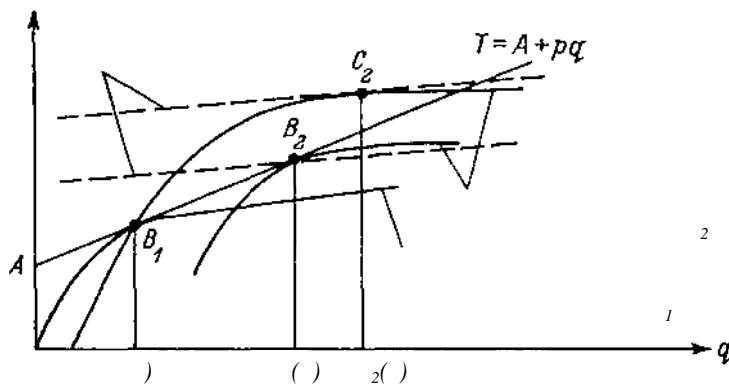
«Chicken Delight»

(franchisees)

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3.3.2.

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.3.6.

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T(q) = +

pq.

V(q).

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> (sorting condition), < > («Spence—Mirrless condition»).

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q<sub>2</sub>

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: q<sub>2</sub> = D<sub>2</sub>(c).

(9i, Ti) (q<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>),

(B<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>).

1.

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q<sub>2</sub> = D<sub>2</sub>(c),<sup>30</sup>  
, q<sub>1</sub> < D(c).

3

(D<sub>1</sub>(c), D<sub>2</sub>(c))

(D<sub>1</sub> < D(c), D<sub>2</sub>(c)).

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[43, 77]

» («absence of distortion at the top»).

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3.3.2.1.

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$$8 \sum_i \frac{6q_i < 0}{|q_i|} < 0.$$

q\;

$$7' ( \dots ) -6 \dots = (B,-0) V'(g_1) S g_j \dots < 0.$$

[28, 65, 79].

3.3.3.

3.3.1 3.3.2

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:  $\bar{p}(s)$ .

$$U = \int_0^s c(s) ds - p(s)$$

$$q = c(s)$$

s.

$$s = V(q) = V^{-1}(q)$$

$$U = \theta V(q) - p(V(q)) = \theta V(q) - \tilde{p}(q)$$

$$(\tilde{p}(q) = p(V(q)))$$

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[48].

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[38].

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c'(s1) = \ c'(s2) = 2-

[21]:

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».<sup>34</sup>

3.3.3.1.

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 0<sub>2</sub> ( )  
 [68, 82, 90].

3.3.3.2.

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<sup>34</sup> . [22, . 275; 56, . 216].

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) <sup>36</sup> -  
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[69] -  
<sup>37</sup> , , -  
<sup>38</sup> [16], -  
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<sup>35</sup> -  
<sup>36</sup> , [16] , t - (s = -(  
v(9) - 6t - , v - , v'( ) > 0.  
<sup>73</sup> -  
«Consumer Reports»  
<sup>38</sup> [19], -  
[61] -  
[2, 44, 64, 69, 70, 83], -  
[10, 13] [20]. [67], [78] -  
[86] [58] (price matching). -  
[4] ( ). -

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[7, 15, 29, 51, 85].



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3.5.1.

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3.3.1.

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$$\delta V(q) - T(q),$$

$q,$

$0$

3.5.1.1.

$(q_1, T_1),$

$$2 \left( \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} - \dots \right) (q_2, T_2),$$

»).

$$\Pi^m = \lambda(T_1 - cq_1) + (1 - \lambda)(T_2 - cq_2).$$

» ( « ) .

$$0 \leq V(q_1) - T_1 \geq 0. \tag{3.3}$$

$$( \dots ) \quad q_1 \quad T_1$$

$$e_2 V(q) - T_1 > 0.$$

«

»).

$$\theta_2 V(q_2) - T_2 \geq \theta_2 V(q_1) - T_1. \tag{3.4}$$

42

[9, 35, 71].

43

[37, 41, 46, 63].

44

[24, 37, 52].

45

[42, 50].

[25].

[39].

[23, 33, 34, 60].

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3.6).

(3.3) (3.4).

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$$V = \theta V(q_i).$$

(3.4)

$$T_2 = \theta_2 V(q_2) - \theta_2 V(q_1) + T_1 = \theta_2 V(q_2) - (\theta_2 - \theta_1) V(q_1).$$

$$(q_1, T_1)$$

$$\theta_2 V(q_1) - T_1 = (\theta_2 - \theta_1) V(q_1).$$

$$\{ \lambda [\theta_1 V(q_1) - c q_1] + (1 - \lambda) [\theta_2 V(q_2) - c q_2 - (\theta_2 - \theta_1) V(q_1)] \}.$$

$$\theta_1 V'(q_1) = c \left( 1 - \frac{1 - \lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{\theta_1} \right)^{-1} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\theta_2 V'(q_2) = \dots \quad (3.6)$$

(3.6)

(3.5)

$$(\theta_1 V'(q_1) > c) \cdot (3)$$

$$q_2 > q_1$$

$$0 \geq \theta_1 V(q_2) - T_2.$$

$$0 \geq -(\theta_2 - \theta_1) [V(q_2) - V(q_1)],$$

( ( , ) , )

(downward binding),

( 9 )

$k \theta V(\tilde{q}), \tilde{q}$

)  $\geq 1$ .

$\sim(\tilde{q})$

« » («upward binding»).

» («superior»)

<sup>46</sup>

),

. [15].<sup>47</sup>

3.5.1.2.

$$F(0) \in [0,0] \text{ ( } 0 \leq \dots \leq \dots \text{ ) } f(9)$$

<sup>460</sup>

$$\theta_2 V(q_2) - T_2 \geq \bar{U}(\theta_2) = \max_{\tilde{q}_2} [k\theta_2 V(\tilde{q}_2) - c\tilde{q}_2].$$

<sup>47</sup>

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$\sim(\dots)$  1).

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$$q(\vartheta) \quad T(q).$$

$$T(q(\vartheta)).$$

$$\Pi^m = \int_{\underline{\theta}}^{\bar{\theta}} [T(q(\theta)) - cq(\theta)] f(\theta) d\theta.$$

$$eV(q(\vartheta)) - T(q(\vartheta)) > 0. \quad (3.7)$$

$$q(\vartheta) = T(q(\vartheta)) = 0$$

$$(3.7)$$

$$\theta V(q(\theta)) - T(q(\theta)) \geq 0. \quad (3.8)$$

$$(3.8)$$

9

9

$$9V(q(\vartheta)) - T(q(\vartheta)) > (9 - \vartheta)V(q(\vartheta)) \geq 0.$$

$$\tilde{\vartheta} ( \tilde{\vartheta} \vartheta ).$$

$$U(\vartheta) = 9V(q(\vartheta)) - T(q(\vartheta)) \geq \theta V(q(\tilde{\theta})) - T(q(\tilde{\theta})). \quad (3.9)$$

$$(3.9),$$

$$\ll \gg, \dots \tilde{\vartheta} = 9 - d\vartheta, \quad ( \dots ) . 52,$$

$$9V(q(\vartheta)) - T(q(\vartheta)) \geq 9V(q(9 - d\theta)) - T(q(9 - d\theta)).$$

$$q(-) \quad (-) \quad ,^{48}$$

$$9V'(q(\vartheta)) - T'(q(\vartheta)) = 0, \quad (3.10)$$

$$9V'(q(\vartheta)),$$

48

(3.9)

1,

q;

( , );

$$q'(9) = a(q(6)) \quad (3.10)$$

$$q(9) = \int_{e_0}^9 V(q(u)) du + U(9) = 0$$

$$T(q) = a(q)V'(q) \quad (3.11)$$

$$g(a(q(0))) = \dots a(q) = \dots$$

$$U(\theta) = \int_{e_0}^{\theta} V(q(u)) du + U(\theta)$$

$$U(\theta) = \theta V(q(\theta)) - T(q(\theta)) = \max[\theta V(q(\tilde{\theta})) - T(q(\tilde{\theta}))]$$

U

$$\frac{dU}{d\theta} = V(q(\theta)) \quad (3.12)$$

$$(3.12),$$

50

$$U(\theta) = \int_{e_0}^{\theta} V(q(u)) du + U(\theta) = \int_{e_0}^{\theta} V(q(u)) du \quad (3.13)$$

$$U(9) = 0$$

$$q(0) = \dots \langle \dots \rangle$$

$$U, \quad T(q(0)) = \int_{e_0}^0 V(q(u)) du - U(9) \quad (3.13)$$

$$\delta q > 0 \implies \dots$$

«

$$(\dots)$$

3

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$$(3.13)$$

[43].

$$U(\theta_2) = (\theta_2 - \theta_1)V(q(\theta_1))$$

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(3.1

полезн

$$T(q(\theta)) = eV(q(\theta)) - U(\theta),$$

$$= \int_{\theta}^{\theta} (eV(q(u)) - j' V(q(u)) du - cq(\theta) - \int f(\theta) d\theta.$$

51

$$\Pi^m = \int_{\theta}^{\theta} (eV(q(\theta)) - cq(\theta) - V(q(\theta))[1 - F(\theta)]) d\theta.$$

$$q(\theta) = q(-),$$

$$\theta V'(q(\theta)) = c + \frac{1 - F(\theta)}{f(\theta)} V'(q(\theta)). \quad (3.14)$$

( = )

52

51

- [1 - F(0)]

f(\theta) d\theta.

52

(3.10).

q(\theta)

U(\theta, \theta)

$$U(\theta, \theta) \equiv \theta V(q(\theta)) - T(q(\theta)).$$

9:

$$U_{\theta}(\theta, \theta) = 0,$$

q(\theta)

$$U_{\theta, \theta}(\theta, \theta) = -U_{\theta, \theta}(\theta, \theta).$$

«

$$U_{\theta, \theta}(\theta, \theta) \geq 0.$$

$$U_{\theta, \theta}(\theta, \theta) = V'(q(\theta)) \frac{dq(\theta)}{d\theta} \geq 0, \quad \frac{dq(\theta)}{d\theta} \geq 0.$$



« price-cost margin ».  $T'(q) \equiv$

$\equiv p(q)$   $q$  ,

$$) = e v' ( q m$$

(3.14),

$$\frac{1 - F(\theta)}{\theta f(\theta)} = \frac{1 - F(\theta)}{\theta f(\theta)}, \quad (3.15)$$

$$= p(q(0))$$

$$\frac{1 - F(\theta)}{\theta f(\theta)}$$

53

$$\frac{1 - F(\theta)}{\theta f(\theta)}$$

0. (3.14) , V , q(6)

$$\frac{1 - F(\theta)}{\theta f(\theta)}$$

$$U(\theta_1, \theta_2) > U(\theta_1, \theta_1)$$

$$\int U_{\theta}^2(\theta_1, x) dx > 0.$$

$$U_{\theta}(\theta_1, x) \geq 0,$$

$$U_{\theta}(\theta_1, x) \leq U_{\theta}(x, x) = 0$$

$\geq$  (  $\theta_2 < \theta_1$  ) .

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$$\int f(\theta) d\theta / [1 - F(0)].$$

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(.) ,  $T'(q) = p(q)$  ,

$$T''(q) \frac{dp}{dq} = \frac{dp/d\theta}{dq/d\theta}$$

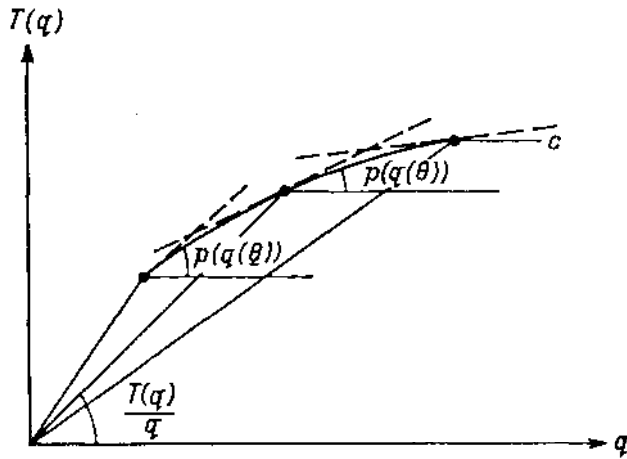
$dq/d\theta > 0$ ,

(3.15)  $dp/d\theta < 0$ .

. 3.7.

$T(q)/q$

$q^{.5i}$  (



. 3.7.

(menu)

. 3.7,

$(\wedge(0))^{.55}$

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$q(I)$

$(q(0), T(q(0)))$ :

$$IV )) < I \frac{V(q(\underline{\theta}))}{<?(\underline{\theta})}$$

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[35].

(cost overruns).

,  $V(q, \theta)$  ,  $dV/d\theta > 0$  (

)  $d^2V/dq d\theta > 0$  (

(single-crossing or sorting). (3.14)

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial q}(q(\theta), \theta) = c + \frac{1 - F(\theta)}{f(\theta)} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial q \partial \theta}(q(\theta), \theta). \quad (3.14')$$

, [80], (3.14').

3.7\*\*.

$g(t)$  .  $tq$  .  $q$  .  $G(t)$  [0, 1] .

$$\frac{[1 - (1 - q)^2]}{2} - tq - T(q)$$

1.  $q$  .  $V(q, \theta), F(\theta) / ( )$ ,
2.  $p(q) = T(q)$ . (3.14')
3.  $p q$  .  $G(t) = ta$  [0, 1] ( $> 0$ ).

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 $q = 1 \quad T(q) = 4 \quad q - 2.$   
 $T(q) = 1$   
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<sup>56</sup>

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[28]

3.5.1.3.

<sup>57</sup>

(3.15)

$q$

$q$

$$Dq(p) \equiv 1 - F(\theta_q^*(p)),$$

<sup>56</sup> [72, . 394]  
 Galaxie». 1966 .

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17%,

V-8, 123% —  
<sup>57</sup>

« 293% —  
 58% —

[9, 24].



нии. Возможно, дешевле производить или продавать две единицы вместе, а не дважды одну единицу.

Чтобы понять, когда простой набор может появиться в отсутствие экономии от масштаба, напомним модель ценовой дискриминации. Допустим, что имеются два типа потребителей — с низким и высоким спросом. Далее предположим, что эффективное размещение означает для потребителей с низким спросом потребление одной единицы товара и для потребителей с высоким спросом — потребление двух единиц (для упрощения — товар должен потребляться в целых количествах). Как мы видели в разделе 3.3, если доля потребителей с высоким спросом выше, монополист не хочет обслуживать потребителей с низким спросом, чтобы извлечь излишек у потребителей с высоким спросом; таким образом он вынуждает их потреблять нуль единиц, а не одну. Оптимальной стратегией в этом случае будет предложить только набор из двух единиц (так, чтобы оплата была равна суммарному излишку от двух единиц для потребителя с высоким спросом). Таким образом, мы имеем случай простого набора товаров. Простой набор товаров становится даже более вероятным, когда по технологическим или рыночным причинам товар должен продаваться либо по одной единице, либо наборами из двух единиц, но не оба варианта одновременно.

( — ирму, которая должна выбрать одну величину для своей продукции, либо 1, либо 2<sup>60</sup>). В предыдущем примере одинаковая прибыль была при продаже двух единиц потребителям с высоким спросом и нуль единиц потребителям с низким спросом, и монополист выбрал вариант продажи двух единиц.<sup>61</sup> Однако в этом примере прибыльность обслуживания двух типов потребителей снижена, так как ограничение выбора только одной единицей предотвращает ценовую дискриминацию. Это делает более привлекательной политику обслуживания только потребителей с высоким спросом (и, следовательно, имеет дело только с предложением двух единиц). Сказанное иллюстрируется следующим примером.

**Упражнение 3.8\*\*.** Потребители имеют предпочтения  $U = \theta V(q) - T$ . Потребление  $q$  может принимать величину 0, 1 или 2.  $V(0) = 0$ ,  $V(1) = 1$  и  $V(2) = 7/4$ . Затраты на единицу продукции составляют  $c = 3/4$  при любой величине набора. Существуют два типа потребителей:  $\theta_1 = 1$  (в пропорции  $\lambda$ ) и  $\theta_2 = 2$  (в пропорции  $1 - \lambda$ ). Потребители могут проводить персональный арбитраж.

1. Покажите, что в отсутствие технологического ограничения (т. е. в случае, когда монополист может производить оба объема) монополист использует простой товарный набор, если и только если  $\lambda < 4/5$ .

<sup>60</sup> Мы исключаем экономию от масштаба. Затраты на производство двух единиц одинаковы независимо от того, выберет ли монополист набор из двух единиц или из одной единицы. Предположим, однако, что две величины взаимно несовместимы.

<sup>61</sup> Такого положения невозможно достигнуть, используя набор размером 1. Чтобы извлечь валовой излишек у потребителей с высоким спросом, полученный от двух единиц, монополисту нужно израсходовать половину этого суммарного излишка. Но так как функция валового излишка строго вогнутая, потребители с высоким спросом станут потреблять только одну единицу:

$$\theta_2 V(1) - \frac{\theta_2 V(2)}{2} > \theta_2 V(2) - 2 \left( \frac{\theta_2 V(2)}{2} \right) = 0.$$

2. , 1, 2. < 6/7.

3.9\*.

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<sup>62</sup>

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[1, 36, 76, 84].

3.10\*.

[81]

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$$\theta U(I - p - L + s) + (1 - \theta)U(I - ) ,$$

— — 6s.

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$$(I - - L + s) + (1 - ) (I - ) \geq (I - L) + (1 - e)U(I) . \quad (3.16)$$

(3.16),

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( — 9s),

s = L

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[6]

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[14]

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$$\frac{U'(I - p - L + s)}{>(I - )}$$

$$(1 : 1),$$

$$s = L.^{65}$$

[68, 90].<sup>66</sup>

3.5.1.2).

: {pi, Si} { ^ }

$u(p,s,0)$

( , s).

$$\frac{du/ds}{-( / )'}$$

$$\frac{\partial \left[ \frac{du/ds}{[-( / )']} \right]}{> 0.} \tag{3.17}$$

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 (3.17) — (

$$: s_2 \geq s|.$$

ЗАКЛЮЧ

3.5.1,  
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.<sup>67</sup>

$$(s_2 = L),$$

$$(s_j < L).$$

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<sup>65</sup>

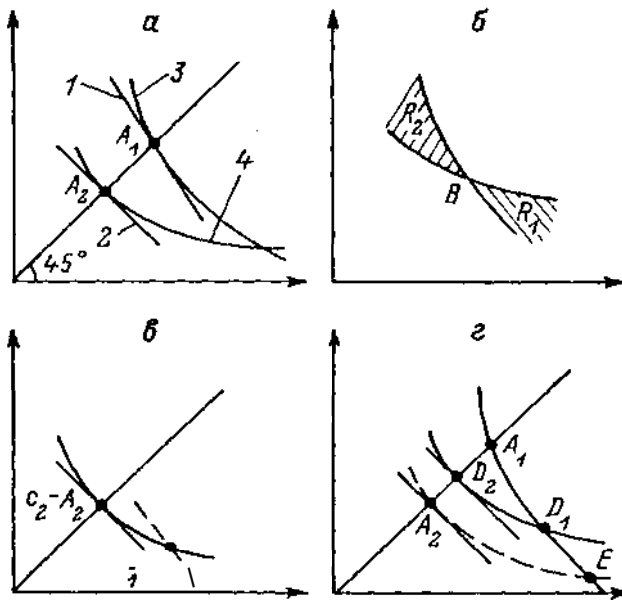
<sup>66</sup>

<sup>67</sup>

[68, 82, 90],

[18, ch. 7].

68



3.8.

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 (I — — L + s);  
 (I — ); —  
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3.8

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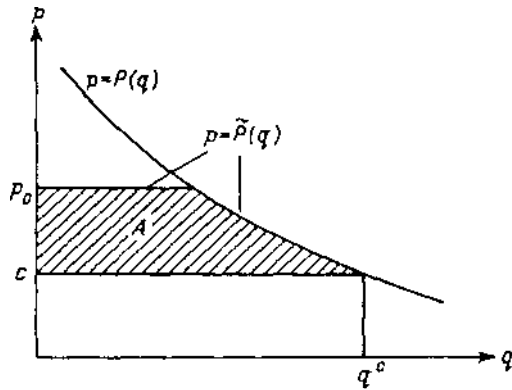
$$q = q^c$$

$$q = q^c$$

2. ( )

$$\tilde{P}(q) = \begin{cases} P(q) & q \leq D(p_0) \\ 0 & q > D(p_0) \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_0^{q^c} [\tilde{P}(q) - c] dq$$



$$T(q) = \int_0^q P(x) dx \quad . 3.9.$$

. 3.9.

3.2

$$q = a - b(p + tx)$$

1.

$$(a - bp - btx)$$

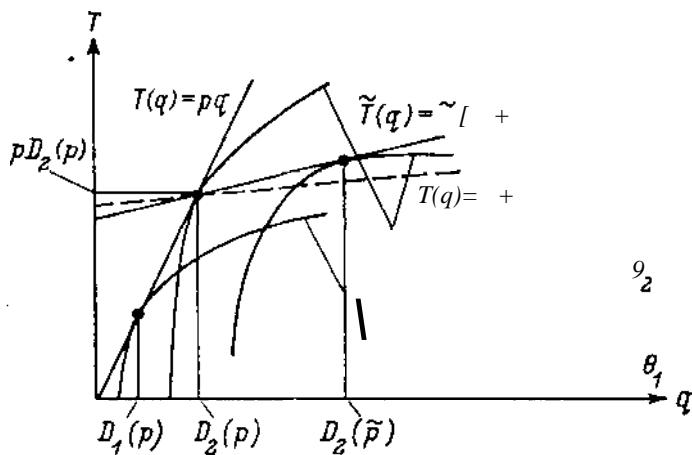
$$p(x) + tx = \frac{a}{2b} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{tx}{2}$$

2.

50%

$$\int_0^1 (a - bp - btx) dx$$

$$\bar{p} + tx = \frac{a}{2b} + \frac{c}{2} + tx - \frac{t}{4}$$



. 3.10.

3.

3.3

$$2 = \frac{(0 - )^2}{40},$$

$$\Pi'_2 = (1 - \lambda) \frac{(\theta_2 - c)^2}{4\theta_2}.$$

$$2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot ( : ) = 1$$

$$2 - \frac{1}{2} = 2 >$$

$$2 - \frac{1}{2} < 0.$$

$$, 2 > \frac{1}{2} \quad \backslash > ( + 02)/2, \quad \langle \quad \rangle. \quad - \#_2$$

3.4

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$$T(q) = pq$$

$$\tilde{T}(q) = \tilde{\tau} + \tilde{p}q,$$

$$\tilde{\tau} < \tau$$

H

$$pD_2(p) = \tilde{A} + \tilde{p}D_2(p).$$

3.10

#2

$$D_2(p) - D_2(\tilde{p})$$

$$(\frac{\tau}{\tilde{\tau}} - 1) > 0.$$

$$(1 - \lambda)[\tilde{A} + (\tilde{p} - c)D_2(\tilde{p}) - (\tau - c)D_2(p)] = (1 - \lambda)(\tilde{\tau} - \tau)[\frac{\tau}{\tilde{\tau}} - 1] > 0.$$

3.5

1.

$$(1 - \lambda)S_1(c) > (1 - \lambda)S_2(c).$$

2.

$$S_1(c) \leq (1 - \lambda)S_2(c).$$

$$(1 - \lambda)S_2(c).$$

$$S_1(p) + (p - c)D(p) > (1 - \lambda)S_2(c),$$

$$( = 7/6),$$

[49].

$$XSrip) + (1 - )S_2(p) + ( - c)D(p) > (1 - )S_2( ),$$

$$S_2(p) > 5 ( ).$$

3.6<sup>69</sup>

«Chicken Delight»

(franchisee)

«Chicken Delight»,

«Chicken Delight»

«Chicken Delight»,

[32, . 11].

3.7

1.

$$\theta \equiv -t,$$

$$V(q, \theta) \equiv \frac{1 - (1 - q)^2}{2} + \theta q,$$

$$\frac{dv}{d\theta} = q > 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \theta^2} = 1 >$$

и

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial q} = 1 - q = \theta.$$

2.  $p(q) = 1 - q +$  (3.14')

$$F(\theta) = 1 - G(-\theta) \quad / ( ) = ( - ) \quad [ - , 0].$$

$$p(q) = c + \frac{1 - F(\theta)}{2}.$$

69

[32].

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$$p(q) = 1 - q - t,$$

$$p(q) = \dots + t/ \dots$$

t

$$p(q) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha}\right)c + \left(\frac{1}{1+Q}\right)(1-q).$$

$$, p(q) \quad q.$$

3.8

1.

$$q = 2,$$

$$\theta_2(V(2) - V(1)) = \frac{3}{2} > c = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$q = 1 ($$

).

$$, (2) = 7/2.$$

$$(1 - \lambda) \left(\frac{7}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\right) = 2(1 - \lambda).$$

$$(1) =$$

$$= \#1^{\wedge}(1) = 1 \quad (2) ,$$

$$\theta_2V(2) - T(2) = \theta_2V(1) - T(1).$$

$$, (2) = 5/2.$$

$$\lambda \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right) + (1 - \lambda) \left(\frac{5}{3} - \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\lambda}{4} + (1 - \lambda).$$

$$2(1 - \lambda) \geq \frac{\lambda}{4} + (1 - \lambda),$$

$$\frac{4}{5} > .$$

2.

2,

$$2(1 - \lambda) ($$

$$1/4,$$

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1,



). = 1,

$$\lambda \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right) + (1 - \lambda) \left(2 - \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\lambda}{4} + \frac{1 - \lambda}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4},$$

$$= 2,$$

$$(1 - \lambda) \left(2 - \frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{5(1 - \lambda)}{4},$$

$$2 = \frac{3}{2},$$

$$(1 - \lambda) \left(3 - \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3(1 - \lambda)}{2},$$

2

$$2(1 - \lambda) > \frac{\lambda}{4} + \frac{1 - \lambda}{2},$$

6/7 > .

3.10

1

2

8.

$$2 \cdot 1 = 2.$$

$$2 - 3 = 6.$$

$$2 \cdot 5 =$$

= 10,

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1 4.3 4.4

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1 4.1 4.2

[6, 14, 54].

4.1.

3)

4.1.1.

$$q = D(p).$$

(promotional service),  $s$ ,  
 $q = D(p,s)$ .

$$T(q) = p_s q$$

(4.1).

(franchise fee),

$$T(q) =$$

$$= + p_s q.$$

3,

(affine))

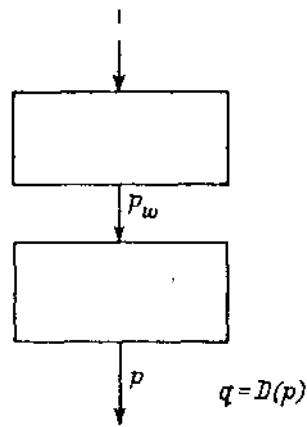


Рис 4.1.



(resale-price maintenance, RPM) —

(price ceiling)  $\leq \bar{p}$

(price floor)  $\geq \underline{p}$  (RPM,  $\bar{p} = \underline{p}$ ),

$q$ ,

(forc-

ing)

( $q \geq \underline{q}$ )

(rationing)

( $q \leq \bar{q}$ ).

RPM).

4.2).

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» («bootlegging»)

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33, 58].  
<sup>3</sup>

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[23, 25, 62].

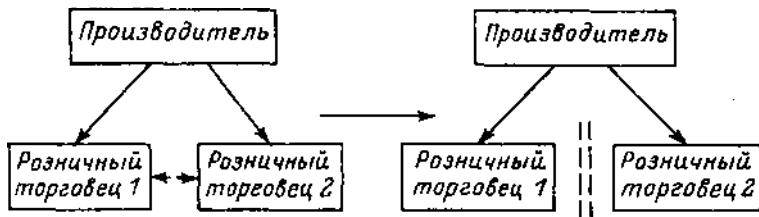
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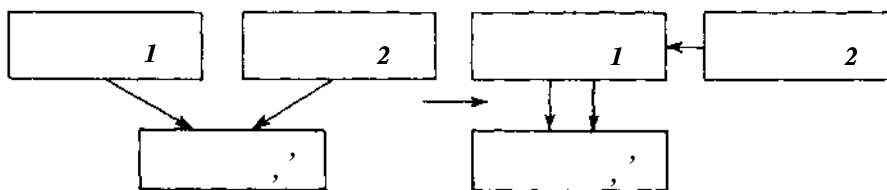
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[38, 40]

» («outside opportunity»)

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4.2.2.

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$p_w >$

( ),  $p_w$

$p_w -$

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(p\_w)  
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$$q^m$$

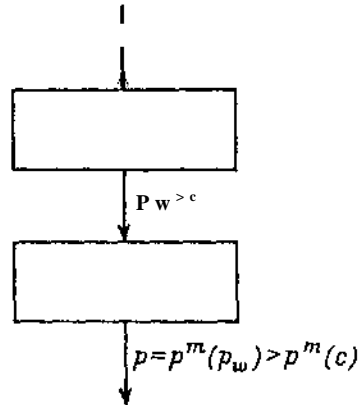
$$q^m = D(p^m),$$

$$(p - c)D(p) = D(p)$$

(4.4)

$$T(q) =$$

= p\_w g.



$$(p - p_w)D(p)$$

1

$$p_w, p >$$

$$(p_w > )$$

. 4.4.

$$(p_w - c)D'(p)$$

$$D(p) = 1 - < 1.$$

$$\max [(p - p_w)(1 - )]$$

\*

«price-margin» ( )

(double marginalization)

( . . ).

$$= \frac{1 + p_w}{2}$$

$$q = \frac{1 - p_w}{2}$$

$$\Pi_r = \left( \frac{1 - p_w}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\max_p \left[ (p_w - c) \left( \frac{1 - p_w}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$p_w = \frac{1 + c}{2}$$

$$\Pi^{ns} = \Pi_m + \Pi_r = \frac{(1 - c)^2}{8} + \frac{(1 - c)^2}{16} = \frac{3}{16}(1 - c)^2$$

$$= \frac{3 + \dots}{4}$$

$$[(\dots)(1 - \dots)],$$

$$= \frac{1 + \dots}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - c)^2}{4} > \Pi^{ii}$$

(4.4)

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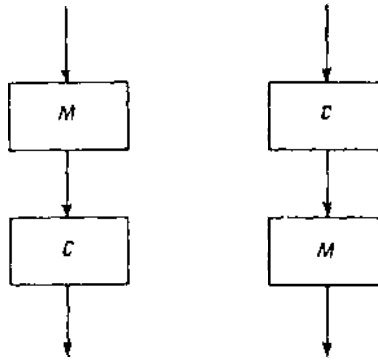
И

4.1\*\*.

$$\frac{p - p_w}{p_w - \dots}$$

( ) 1/2, ( )

( ) 4.5



4.5.

4.2\*\*.

{ ( = 1,2).

( = 1,2)

$$q = D(p), \quad \dots$$

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$$= -D' p / D,$$

2.

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[11].



3.

2.

$$= \frac{c}{(1 - 1/\epsilon)^2}$$

4.

( 5).

$$= \frac{c}{1 - 2/}$$

1).

$$T(q) = + p_w q.$$

$$p_w =$$

$$- c) D(p)$$

$$p = m.$$

$$= ( - c) D(p^m).$$

$$]* ( = ).$$

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(«residual claimant»),

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4.6).

<sup>12</sup> (

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( $p_w >$ ).

<sup>13</sup>

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$$p_w = p^m$$

12

$p_w$ .

<sup>13</sup>

»  $p_w >$  « ».

$p_w =$  « »

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[18]).

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, R P M ( ) - (  $\leq$  ) - (  $q \geq q^m$  ) -

( , R P M ) .

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( ( ) )

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(trading stamps),\*

« » («promotional effort») « ».

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s. 2, s -

$q = D(p, s)$  ( s. 2.1).  $D$  s

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f .. ).

( )

$q(s)$

$$[p - c - \Phi(s)]D(p, s)$$

$$= [ \dots - \langle S \rangle (s^m) ] D(p^m, s^m)$$

$p_w$

$$(p_w - c)D(p, s)$$

$$[p - p_w - \Phi(s)]D(p, s)$$

$p_w > s$

$$(\dots) \frac{\partial D}{\partial s}$$

2,

$$q = D(p - s) \quad ( ) = s,$$

$p_w =$   
R P M

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4.3\*\*.

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,  $p_w =$

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[26].

4.4\*\*.

(D  
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$$q = D(p, s, S),$$

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</>(5),

( ' > 0 ).  $p^m, s^m, S^m$

$$[p - c - \Phi(s)]D(p, s, S) - \phi(S).$$

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(marginal source),

1.

$$T(q) = p_w q, \quad p_w = \dots ( ), \quad \dots + cq.$$

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$$q = l(\dots)$$

$$q = D(p) \dots$$

$$= \int P\{f(x, x')\} f(x, x') \dots$$

$$(\dots) = f^{-1}(\dots)$$

(4.6)

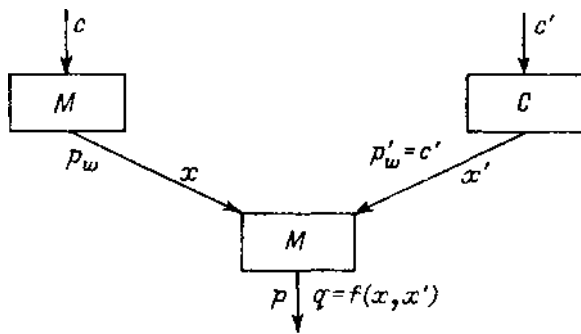
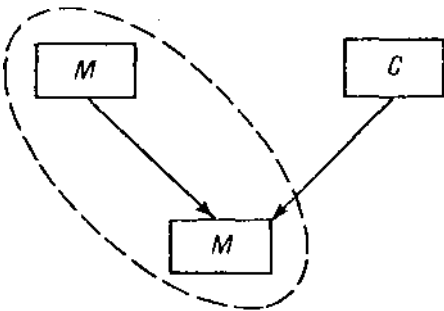


Рис. 4.6.

$$p'_w = \dots, \quad p_w / p'_w = PWC;$$

[60, 71, 74].

( [10], « »).



4.7.

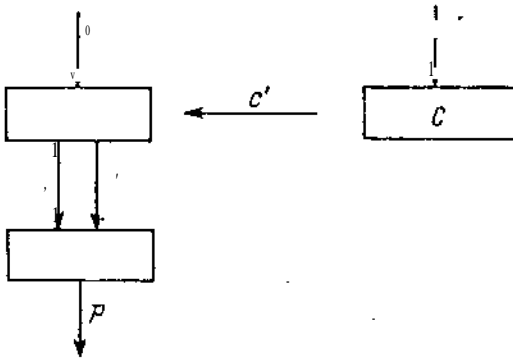
$$P_w =$$

$$= P(f(x^m, x'^m))f(x^m, x'^m) - cx^m - I_x'$$

1 2,

R P M .

[5].



4.8.

$$p'_w \text{ ( 4.8) .}$$

$$p_w/p'_w = c/c'. \quad (4.1)$$

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$$\frac{f'(x, x')}{df/dx'(x, x')} = \frac{f''}{p'_w} = \dots = \frac{f''(x^m, x'^m)}{df/dx'(x^m, x'^m)}$$

(4.2)

16

(4.2)

$$p_w \quad p'_w \quad (4.1)$$

$$p_w x^m + p'_w x'^m = p'' f(x^m, x'^m) \quad (4.3)$$

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16

$$f(x, x') = kx^\alpha(x')^{1-\alpha}$$

$$f' = [f/(1 - \alpha)](x'/x) = f'/x$$

0.

$$\frac{df(x^m, x'^m)}{dx^m} = \frac{df(x^m, x'^m)}{dx^m}$$

(4.2)

$$f = Ax^m, \quad f' = \dots$$

17

$$f' = \dots$$

≥ 0.

(4.3)

$$p_w x + p'_w x' = A(p_w x^m + p'_w x'^m) = P^m(f(x^m, x'^m)) = p^m f(x, x')$$



4.5).

$$p_w \wedge)^{18}$$

$$p_w =$$

(4.1) (4.3)  
RPM,

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4.5\*\*.

«Boeing»

$$\wedge =$$

$$a(x') dt \quad t \quad t + dt, \quad ' < 0 \quad " > 0.$$

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p\_w

1).

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$$(p^m q^m - cx^m - c'x'^m)/q^m.$$

1. 
$$= \dots + p_w [r + (\dots)]$$

2. 
$$\dots$$

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$$\dots$$

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$$\dots$$

4.3.

4.2

21

4.3.1.

22

$$q = D(p, s)$$

2 4.2.  

$$(\dots) s (\dots)$$

3,

$$S(p, s),$$

$$dS/dp = -D(p, s).$$

s.

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( « » )

( ), RPM

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( « 7) » (

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[13].

$s^m$ ,

[ - - ( ) ]  $\hat{t} > ( , )$ .

$$[p^m - c - \Phi(s^m)] \frac{\partial D}{\partial s} = \langle S \rangle'(s^m) D. \quad (4.4)$$

$$= \dots + ( ), \quad \dots - \dots$$

$$S(p, s)$$

$$S(p_w + ( ), )$$

$$- D) \quad ($$

$$\frac{dS}{ds} = \Phi'(s) D. \quad (4.5)$$

(4.4) (4.5),

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial s} = \int_p^{p_w} \frac{\partial D}{\partial s}(u, s) du.$$

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$p_w$ ,

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4.6\*\*.

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4.3.2.

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[66]

$$q = D(p, \bar{s}), \quad \bar{s} -$$

.<sup>24</sup> («

$$(0) = 0.$$

$\bar{s},$

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$$\bar{s} = p_w$$

$$+ (5)] \leq 0.$$

$$\bar{s} = 0.$$

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R P M ( )

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[38] ( 2.1) ( )

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$$»: p_w =$$

R P M , R P M

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[47].

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«McDonalds»

cleanliness index»).

» («quality—service-

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«Bloomingdale»,

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4.3.3.

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4.3.1).

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[46, 65].

«Levi Strauss» «Greening's of Florsheim Shoes» [32].

[15, 38, 40].

4.3.4.

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(agency), ( )

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4.3.5.

$p_w =$

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(«trademark»).

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R P M

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[48]. 1981

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» ( [27, . 150-151]).



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4.3.2.

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4.4.2.

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[49]

R P M

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4.6.1.

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4.6.1.1.

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(n > 1).

$$T(q) = A + p_w q,$$

q -

$$q = D(p, d),$$

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d).

d,

R P M

$$q = D(p, d) / n.$$

R P M

$$q = D(p, d) / n^{3.6}$$

). Ex post

$$\max [(p - c - \gamma) D(p, d)].$$

$$p^m(d, \gamma) = \frac{d + c + \gamma}{2}$$

$$D(p, d) = d -$$

$$p^m(d, \gamma) = \frac{d + c + \gamma}{2}$$

$$p^m(d, \gamma) =$$

$$= p_w + \gamma$$

( 4.3, 50%

RPM

( RPM)

( $p_w =$ ),

$$(\cdot p - c - j) D(p, d) / n$$

$$p^m(d, \gamma)$$

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39

$$( - p_w - 7)$$

R P M

$$( - p_w - 7).$$

$$(p_w = ),$$

$$( )$$

4.6.1.2.

$$q = D(p, d),$$

4.6.1.1:

$$, a d -$$

7.

ex ante ex post

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$$/(( - p_w - ) - ),$$

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$$q = D(p - s, d).$$

s ( ) = s.

$$- s - p_w - 7.$$

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$$Q = nq$$

$$( + p_w q ).$$

$$( - Pw - 7 ) 9 - ,$$

$$U ( U' > , U'' \leq 0 )$$

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$$V U \{ ( p - p y , - i ) q - A \} > \underline{U} \{ 0 \} ,$$

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$$U''(\cdot)$$

$$U(x) = \min_x \dots$$

$$U(x) = \min_x \dots$$

1.

$$(dD\{p, d\}/dd \geq 0, dp^m\{c, d\}/dd \geq 0, dp^m\{c, d\}/dc \leq 1, D(p, d) = d - 1/2).$$

4.6.1.1).

<sup>42</sup> [2, 51].

U<sub>2</sub>

$$-U_1''(x)/U_1'(x) \geq -U_2''(x)/U_2'(x).$$

$$U_1(\bar{x}_1) \equiv EU_1(x),$$

$$U_2(\bar{x}_2) \equiv \dots$$

$$U(x) = \dots$$

(4.2)

$$U(z) = U \left[ \int \frac{1}{p} (-p_w - \gamma) D(p, d) n^{-1} \right] \quad (4.6)$$

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4.2.2

$$q = D(p, d) = d \dots$$

$$S = S(p, d) = \int_0^d (d-u) du = \frac{(d-p)^2}{2}$$

d 7:

$$5 = E \left( \frac{d - P}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{(\langle \dots \rangle)^2 + \text{var}(rf-p)}{2}$$

d, d', ; var -

2. : D(p, d) = d - p.

( 44 ) .

4.2 4.3,

d 7

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$p_w >$  (

$p_w$

4.2).

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( =  $p_w + 7$  ).

$$(q = d - p = d - p_w - 7)$$

47

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[53].

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$p_w + 7,$

$$E(p_w - c)[d - (p_w + 7)] = (P_w - c) \frac{(d^e - p_w - \gamma^e)}{(p_w + 7)}$$

47

ex post

$$(-p_w - \gamma) \frac{(d - p)}{n}$$

$$= \frac{d + p_w + 7}{-2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial d} = \frac{\xi}{\hat{c}\gamma} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial d}(d - p) = \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma}(d - p) \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

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4.6.2.1.

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[59, 325) —

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[27, 151-154)

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«International Salt»,

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[31])

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[31, 57].<sup>52</sup>

«Brown Shoe» (

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«Kinney Shoe Stores» (

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«Standart Fashion» 1922

40%

).<sup>53</sup>

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AT&T,

[12, 16, 67].

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53

«Standart Stations», 337 US 293 (1949 .).

[35, 39].



«American Airlines» «United Airlines»,  
).<sup>54</sup>

70%

( [20, 29, 31, 41-43, 55, 56, 70]).

[70]

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(«American»

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(bandwagon effect)).<sup>58</sup>

«Aspen Ski»

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4.6.2.2.

«United Shoe Machinery Corporation» ( )

85 %

[48]

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«United Shoe Machinery Corporation»

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<sup>57</sup>

<sup>58</sup>

[59, . 90]: «

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«Northwest Stationers»

«Associated Press» [31].

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$$\text{Prob} \left( c < \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \text{Prob} \left( c \geq \frac{1}{2} \right) \times 1 = \left( \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$3/4,$

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<sup>60</sup>

<sup>61</sup>

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<sup>60</sup>

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5/16,

9/16.

<sup>61</sup>

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( ... ) [1],

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4.1

$$\max(p - p_w)D(p)$$

$$D(p) + (p - p_w)D'(p) = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$p^*(p_w) ( \dots ) .$$

$$[2D'(p) + ( - p_w / )D''(p)]dp^* - D'(p)dp_w = 0.$$

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$$\frac{dp^*}{dp} = \frac{1}{2 - D(p)D''(p)/D'(p)^2} \quad (2)$$

$dp^*/dp_w$

$1/2,$

$(p_w - c)D(p^*(p_w)):$

$$D(p) + (p_w - c)D'(p)\frac{dp^*}{dp} = 0. \quad (3)$$

(1)-(3)

4.2

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$p_i$

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$p_w; \quad 2 = - p_w \backslash$

2.

$$= \frac{c}{1 - 1/\epsilon}$$

1).

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$\backslash, \quad 2 ( \quad = \backslash + 2) ,$

$$(2 - c_2)D(p) = [1 - (p_1 + c_2)]D(p).$$

$p_i + 2 ($

1

2

)

$$= \frac{1 + c_2}{1 - 1/\epsilon}$$

$p(p_i)$

)

$$\frac{dp}{dp_1} = \frac{1}{1 - 1/f'}$$

$$(p_1 - c_1)D(p(p_1)).$$

$$(p_1 - c_1)D'(p_1) + D = 0.$$

$$p = \frac{c}{(1 - 1/\epsilon)^2}$$

4.

$$(p_i - c_i)D(p_i + p_j),$$

pj

$$(J \dots)$$

$$(p_i - a)D' + D = 0.$$

$$(p - c)D' + 2D = 0$$

$$p = \frac{c}{1 - 2/\dots}$$

$$> 1/(1 - 1/\dots)^2$$

1.

1).  
2

(... 3).

1,

$$\dots > 0.$$

4.3

$$= q^m.$$

$$[p - p_w - \Phi(s)]D(p, s)$$

$$D(p, s) \geq q^m.$$

$$5 = s^m ( \dots )$$

p\_w

$$[p - p^m + \Phi(s^m) - \Phi(s)]D(p, s)$$

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$$D(p, s) \geq q^m.$$

$$\text{VLS} \quad , \quad D(p, s) < q^m,$$

$$- ( ),$$

$$q^m. ($$

1).  $D(p, s) = q^m.$

$$[ - ( )] \quad D(p, s) = q^m.$$

$$: = \quad s = s^m.$$

4.4\*\*

1. [26].

$$s^m,$$

(5).

$$s^m.$$

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[24, 26].

$$= [ \dots (s) ] \dots (s^m, S^m).$$

$$\Phi(s^m)]q^m + cq^{m-1} + [p^m - c - \Phi(s^m)]q^m = 0.$$

2.

$$+ (5) - < 0.$$

$$[p - c - \Phi(s)] + [p^m - c - \Phi(s^m)],$$

$$- - ( ).$$

$$q^m,$$

4.5

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[63].

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$$\min_X \{ \xi'x' + \alpha(x') \}.$$

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$$C = p_w + \int_0^\infty \alpha e^{-\alpha t} e^{-rt} C dt.$$

$$t \quad t + dt, \quad a e^{-\alpha t}.$$

$$rC = p_w(r + \dots).$$

$$p_w(r + \dots) + \dots$$

2.  $p_w > \dots$

$$' + p_w <^* V) = ,$$

$$' + '( ') = 0.$$

" > 0, ( )

[61].

3.

$$= + ( ' ).$$

(  $dx/dx' < 0$   $d^2x/dx'^2 > 0$  ).

$$' + p_w x(x').$$

$$' + p_w x \quad f(x, x') = \text{const} ($$

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$$dx/dx' < 0 \quad ( \quad ) \quad d^2x/dx'^2 > 0 \quad ( \quad )$$

4.6

$$1. \quad p_w \quad ( \quad ) = 0$$

$$2. \text{ R P M } \quad p_w \quad (s) = \dots - p_w \quad =$$

4.7

$$p^m(p_w + \gamma, d) \quad p_w + \gamma, \quad p_w - \quad d$$

$$E[(p_w - c) \mathbb{1}(p^m(p_w + \gamma, d) < d)] + [p^m(p_w + \bar{\gamma}, d) - p_w - c] D(p^m(p_w + \bar{\gamma}, d), d)$$

$$p^m(p_w + \bar{\gamma}, d) \leq p^m(p_w + \gamma, d)$$

$$p^m(p_w + \gamma, d) \leq p^m(p_w + \gamma, d)$$

- $D(p^m(p_w + \gamma, d), d) \leq D(p^m(p_w + \bar{\gamma}, d) - \bar{\gamma} + \gamma, d)$

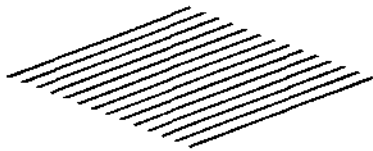
$$E[D(p^m(p_w + \bar{\gamma}, d) - \bar{\gamma} + \gamma, d)(p^m(p_w + \bar{\gamma}, d) - \bar{\gamma} - c)]$$

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JACT<sup>frD</sup> II



(decision makers).

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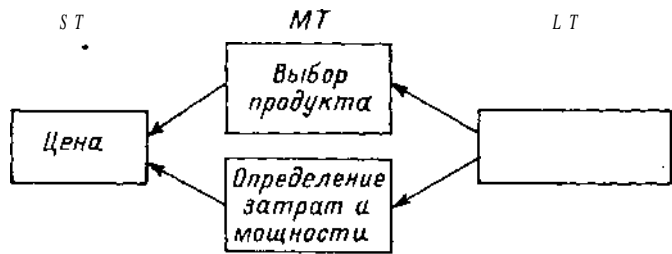
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( 10).

(predation)

II' (a; aj), ; — ; a aj — ( = 1,2)

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$$(i, j) \geq n \setminus (a_i, a_j) \quad (1)$$

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aj.

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$$t, \quad t + t', \quad t' > 0.$$

$$(t, t', t) \quad t)$$

«  $t + t'$  » («backward looking»).

(. . . )

ex ante

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$$(\quad)$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$\dots = \dots \quad (2)$$

$$\dots = \dots$$

$$\dots = \dots$$

$$\dots; (\dots) \leq 0. \quad (3)$$

$$\Pi_{i,j}^*(a_i^*, a_j^*) < 0 \quad (a_i, a_j).$$

(2),

(2).

$$Ri(a_j) -$$

aj:

$$|(\wedge i(f1j), aj) = 0. \quad (4)$$

$$a_i = Ri(a_j) -$$

2

$$(\dots) = \dots$$

II

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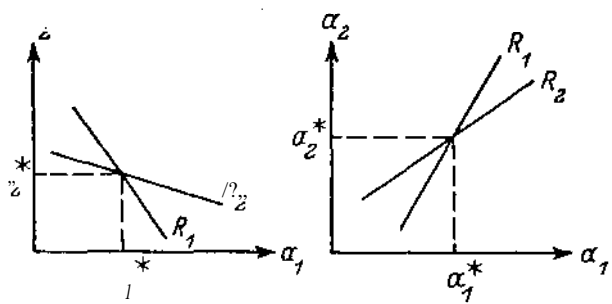
(4):

$$R'_i(a_j) = \frac{\Pi_{ij}^i(R_i(a_j), a_j)}{-\Pi_{ii}^i(R_i(a_j), a_j)} \quad (5)$$

(cross-partial)  $\Pi_{ij}^i < 0$   $\Pi_{ii}^i < 0$

taneous-move game),

(simul-



$(\Pi_{ij}^i < 0)$   $(\Pi_{ij}^i > 0)$

<sup>3</sup>Bulow J., Geanakoplos J., Klemperer P. Multimarket Oligopoly : Strategic Substitutes and Complements // Journ. Polit. Econ., 1985. Vol. 93. P. 488-511.

$\Pi_{ij} > 0,$

».

5.1,

5.2

5.3

5.3

( , )

5.4

5.5

5.3 5.4,

\*

5.1.

«

»,

( ) = (Pi - c)Di(pi,pj),  
 ( ) = D(p).  
 q = D(p).

$$( ) = (Pi - c)Di(pi,pj), \tag{5.1}$$

$$D_i(p_i, p_j) = \begin{cases} D(p_i), & p_i < p_j, \\ \frac{1}{2}D(p_i), & p_i = p_j, \\ 0, & p_i > p_j. \end{cases}$$

$$\min_{p_i} (p_i - c)D(p_i),$$

$$= ( - c)D(p).$$

$$\leq 1 + 2 \leq .$$

$$(p_i^*, p_j^*),$$

$$i = 1, 2$$

$$\Pi^i(p_i^*, p_j^*) \geq \Pi^i(p_i, p_j^*).$$

[8],

$$: p_i^* = p_j^* = .$$

$$p_i > p_j^* > .$$

$$\frac{1}{1}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} - \epsilon$$

(DP2 — ),

« »),

$$* - - - .$$

1  
1\*

$$P_i^* = \hat{c} > c.$$

1

$$\frac{D(p_1^*)(p_1^* - c)}{2}$$

1

$$D(p_1^* - \varepsilon)(p_1^* - \varepsilon - c),$$

(

)

$$* > *2 = .$$

2,

- 1)
- 2)

1

$$b \quad | < 2) \quad 1 \quad 2$$

5.1):

$$= 2 ( \quad 1$$

- 3)
- 2,
- 4)

$$\left( \frac{2}{1} \leq p^m(ci), \quad p^m(ci) \right. \quad \left. (2 - \backslash).D(c_2), \quad ( - ci)D(p); \right.$$

1

1  
 2  
 3 4.  
 5.1\*.

5.2.

6 7.

5.3,

5.2.1.

[20]

$( \begin{matrix} * \\ i \end{matrix} , ) = ( , )$ <sup>1</sup>  
 $D(c)$   
 $D(c)$ <sup>2</sup>

2. 2 ( )

ex ante

)<sup>2</sup>

( ).

<sup>2</sup> 5.3 5.7.

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5.2.2.

$p_i = 2 >$   
 $( \dots 2 - \text{£} )$   
 $1$   
 $2$   
 $1$   
 $( \dots 2 \cdot 1 )$   
 $6$

5.2.3.

$p_i = 2,$   
 $2 = + ( \dots \text{£} ),$   
 $1$



( $p_i = \dots, 2 = \dots$ )

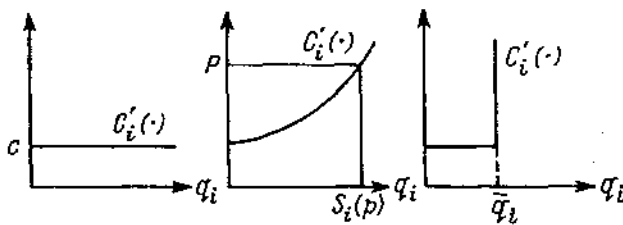
7.

5.2.4.

5.3.

5.3.1.

$> 0$   $\{ (9) \geq 0$   $q_i > 0$ .  $(7),$   $C\{q_i\} >$   
 . 5.1,



. 5.1.

$S_i(p),$

$= ; (5 ( )) .$

$< D ( p ) .$

$( ) <$

$p_1 < p_2$  —  
 1.  $(S_1(p_1) - \bar{q}_Y = S_1(p_2) - \bar{q}_Y)$

5.3.1.1.

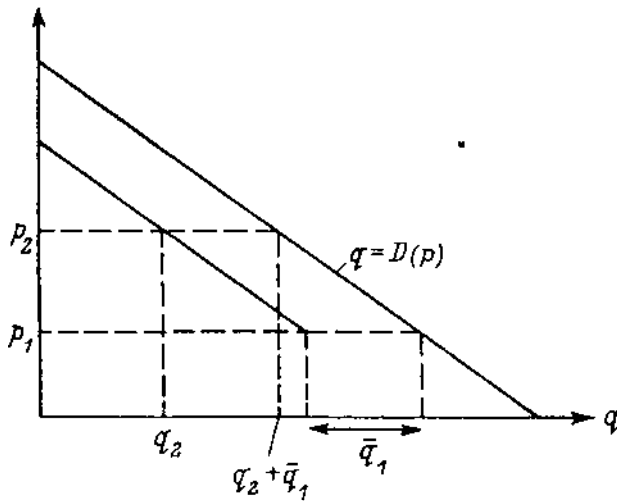
$\bar{q}_1 < D(p_1)$       1

2:

$\tilde{D}_2(p_2) = \begin{cases} D(p_2) - \bar{q}_1, & D(p_1) > \bar{q}_1 \\ \bar{q}_1, & D(p_1) \leq \bar{q}_1 \end{cases}$

1.

2.  
5.2.



5.2.

$D(p_2) > \bar{q}_1$

( . . . )<sup>3</sup>

z?/ )

5.3.1.2.

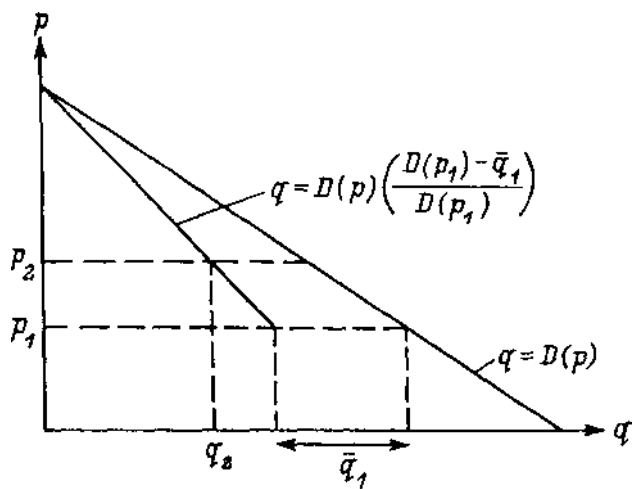
(

1

$$\frac{D(p_1) - \bar{q}_1}{D(p_2)}$$

2 ( . . . 5.3),

$$\tilde{D}_2(p_2) = D(p_2) \left( \frac{D(p_1) - \bar{q}_1}{D(p_1)} \right)$$



. 5.3.

pi.

5.3.2.

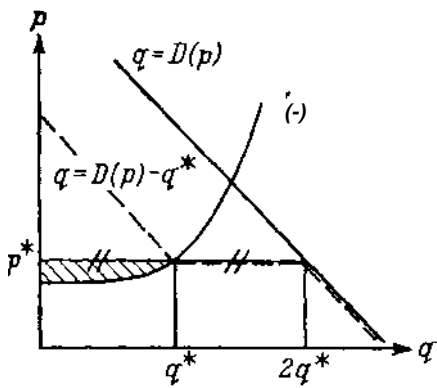


Рис. 5.4.

$$p^* = C'_1(q_1) = C'_2(q_2),$$

$$S_1(p^*) + S_2(p^*) = D(p^*).$$

5.4.

q\*

5.4 (

К

2

1,

2

$$2 D(p_2) - p_i \bar{g}, - c[D(p_2) - \bar{q}_1] > (P_2 - C) [D(p_2) - \bar{q}_1].$$

$> p^*$ ,  
 $p^*$

( )

$\cdot$

( )

( ) (market-

clearing price)).

5.3.2.1.

$$D(p) = 1 - q_1 - q_2$$

$$= P(q_1 + q_2) = 1 - q_1 - q_2$$

$$\geq p^*$$

$$p[D(p) - q^*] - C[D(p) - q^*]$$

$$= p^* D(p^*) - C(p^*)$$

$$D(p^*) - q^* + \{ - [D(p^*) - q^*] \} D'(p^*) = q^* > 0.$$

$$D(p, p^*)$$

$$= p^* ( \dots )$$

ex ante ( )  
 ex post ( )

$$: 2 > \backslash p_j < p^*, \quad 1$$

pi).  
 $2 = \backslash < p^*$

$qi \leq \bar{q}^{\wedge}$  ;  
 $\bar{q}_i$  ;  
 $0,$  [3/4,1].  
 $($  )  
 $0$  ;  $\bar{q}_j$  ( )  
 ex ante ) .

$1/3,$   
 $($  )

$$(1 - ) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$1/4 - c^{\wedge} \bar{q}^{\wedge}$  ;  $i$  ( )  
 $\bar{q}^{\wedge} \geq 1/3 -$   
 $1/3.$  ( )

$\bar{q}_x$   $\bar{q}_2$  [0,1/3].

$$* = 1 - ( \bar{q}_1 + \bar{q}_2 ).$$

$($  )  
 « » («dump»)

$;$   $i$  ; ; ;

$*?$   $\geq$  \*

$$p(1 - p - \bar{q}_j) = (1 - q - \bar{q}_j)q,$$

$q \leq \frac{q -}{\bar{g}_i},$   $\geq$  \*) . ( )

$q$  ;  $\bar{q}_j.$

$$(1 - q - \bar{q}_i)q$$

$$q = \bar{q}$$

$$1 - 2\bar{q}_i - \bar{q}_j > 0,$$

$1/3.$   $\bar{q}_i$  ( )  
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<sup>8</sup>См  
 весия в  
 темы см

[0,1/3]

$\bar{q}_1 \quad \bar{q}_2$

$$\Pi^{ig}(\bar{q}_i, \bar{q}_j) = [1 - (\bar{q}_i + \bar{q}_j)]\bar{q}_i \quad (5.2)$$

$$\bar{U}(\bar{q}_i, \bar{q}_j) = \dots; \quad (5.3)$$

5.2\*

$$= D(p) = 1 - \dots$$

$$p^* = 1 - (\bar{q}_1 + \bar{q}_2)$$

$$\Pi^{ig}(\bar{q}_i, \bar{q}_j) = \bar{q}_i(1 - \bar{q}_i - \bar{q}_j).$$

[36]

[6]

[6]

[36]

[35]

5.7.<sup>8</sup> (

8

[7, 17, 27],

[44].

[55].

5.3.3. EX ANTE

EX POST

$\bar{q}_i$  [35],<sup>9</sup>

$= P(\bar{q}_1, \bar{q}_2, \bar{q}_{if})$  [10].<sup>10</sup>

( ) (5.3))

[35] CQ

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» ( )

[17] [54].

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« » ( . 5.7).

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5.3.4.

ex ante

[17]

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7).<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup>

5.7).

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« » («vindication»)

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( . . 5.4 5.7)

(ex ante)

(ex post)

) ex post.

).<sup>13</sup>

8.

( )

( )

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Pi^i}{\partial \bar{q}_i \partial \bar{q}_j} = \frac{\partial^2 ([P(\bar{q}_i + \bar{q}_j) - c] \bar{q}_i)}{\partial \bar{q}_i \partial \bar{q}_j} = ' + ' \bar{q}_i < 0$$

2).

1,

$$\Pi^i(c_i, c_j) = \frac{(t + (c_j - c_i)/3)^2}{2t}$$

ex post

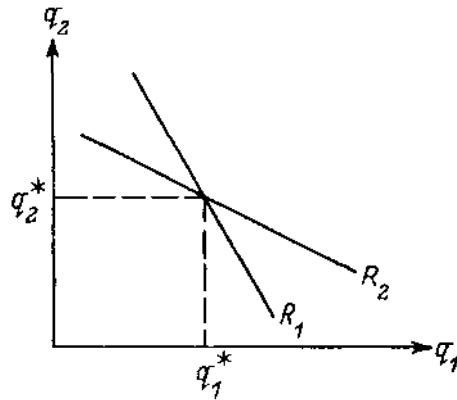
$$\frac{\partial^2 \Pi^i}{\partial I_i \partial I_j} < 0 \quad \left( \text{и} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Pi^i}{\partial c_i \partial c_j} < 0 \right)$$

5.4.

$U^i(q_i, q_j)$ ,

$$\Pi^i(q_i, q_j) = q_i P(q_i + q_j) - C_i(q_i)$$

5.3).



5.5.

$$\Pi_i^i(R_i(q_j), q_j) = 0.$$

5.5

$$= (q_i + q_j) - C'_i(q_i) + q_i P'(q_i + q_j) = 0. \tag{5.5}$$

$$q_i \tag{5.5}$$

qi

( ),<sup>14</sup>

(5.5)

(5.5)

$$L_i = \frac{\alpha_i}{\varepsilon}, \tag{5.6}$$

$$L_i \equiv \frac{q_i}{P}$$

$$\alpha_i \equiv \frac{q_i}{Q}$$

$$(Q = q_i + q_j)$$

$$\varepsilon \equiv \frac{P'}{P} Q$$

g,

$$(5.5) \quad (q_i + q_j)P'$$

(5.5)

$$IV_{ii} = 2' + qP'' - I' \quad (5.7)$$

(5.8)

$$= ' + 9 \dots$$

< 0.

(λ < 0),

(λ ≥ Q)

(λ ≤ 0).

(λ\_j < 0).

(λ = 0)

(λ\_i = 0).

5.7.

$$D(p) = 1 - (P(Q) = 1 - Q), \dots$$

$$q_i = R_i(q_j) = \frac{1 - q_i - c_i}{2}$$

$$q_i = \frac{1 - 2c_i + c_j}{3}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - 2c_i + c_j)^2}{9}$$

Cj

j

(91,92)

V<sup>5</sup>

15

« = 1, 2, < 1, ... »

8.

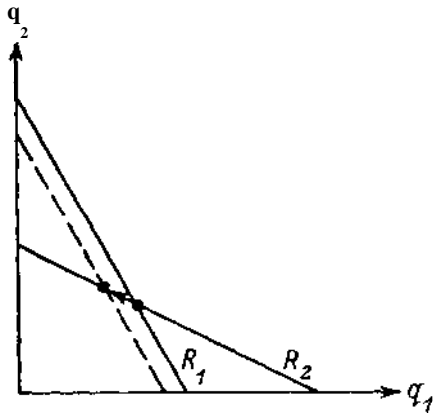
$$\dots = 1/2.$$

$$P(-+qj) \cdot i$$

qj

1

5.6



5.6.

$$Q \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n q_i$$

(5.5)

$$P(Q) - C'_i(q_i) + q_i P'(Q) = 0. \quad (5.9)$$

$$P(Q) = i - Q$$

$$C_i(q_i) = cq_i$$

(5.9)

$$1 - Q - c - q_i = 0. \quad (5.10)$$

$$q = \frac{1 - c}{n + 1}. \quad (5.11)$$

$$p = 1 - nq = c + \frac{1 - c}{n + 1}, \quad (5.12)$$

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нез  
об

$$= \frac{(1-c)^2}{(c+1)^2} \tag{5.13}$$

( - \* ),

(price taker).

5.7

5.3\*.

$$1 - Q, \quad Q = \dots + q_2 + \dots$$

1.

2.

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3.

4\*\*.

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5.4\*.

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$$= 1 - \dots - q_2,$$

- w

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2.

5.5\*.

[9].

$$C(q) = q^2/2. \quad = 1 - \dots - q_2.$$

1.

2.

1

$$(q_1 + X_i)^2/2.$$

(

$$ni], \quad = \dots / 21$$

q2

$$q_2 = (2 - \dots) / 7 = 1/4$$

1. (

).

5.5.

$\alpha_i$  (  $i = 1, \dots, m$  )  
 $\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i = 1$  ( 6 ),  
 $\sum_{i=1}^n q_i = 1$  ( 7 ),  
 $\sum_{i=1}^n q_i = 1$  ( 6 ),

$i$  (  $i = 1, \dots, m$  )  
 $\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i = 1$  ;  $\equiv q_i/Q$   
 $\sum_{i=1}^n q_i = 1$  ;  $\equiv q_i/Q$   
 $m$  (  $m < n$  ),

$$R_m \equiv \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i$$

$\alpha_1 \geq \dots \geq \alpha_m > \dots > \alpha_n \geq \dots \geq \alpha_n$  :<sup>16</sup>

$$R_H \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2$$

$$R_e \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \ln \alpha_i$$

[21]

«  $R(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  »

<sup>16</sup> /?



);  
 )<sup>17</sup> ( . . . R;  
 , + 1:

$$R\left(\frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}\right) \geq R\left(\frac{1}{n+1}, \dots, \frac{1}{n+1}\right).$$

$$R(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i h(\alpha_i),$$

$h(a) = \dots$   $h(a) = \ln \dots$   $ah(a)$

[3, 4]

<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> [2, 33, 34, 49].  
 $\{a_{ij}\}_{i,j=1}^n$   $\{S_i\}_{i=1}^n$

$$R_m \tilde{R}_m - 1 \geq R_{r,n} \geq \tilde{R}_m$$

<sup>18</sup> [51, ch. 3, 9]

[52]

[28, esp. ch. 4]

<sup>b</sup> [12].

$$R_m = m/n, R_n = l/n, R_e = 1 \text{ (1/ )}.$$

( 5.4).<sup>19</sup>

[11]

) = <?,

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \Pi^i = \sum_{i=1}^n (p - c_i)q_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p\alpha_i q_i}{\varepsilon} = \frac{pQ}{\varepsilon} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 \right), \quad (5.14)$$

(5.6)

, £,

$$1: Q = / , \quad -$$

$$\Pi = k \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 \right) = kR_H. \quad (5.15)$$

5.6\*.

1.

$$2. \quad (\sum_i \alpha_i L_i)$$

[18]

» (second-lowest cost),

<sup>19</sup>3

( . 7).

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5.7\*.

$$C_i - f_{ci} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{C_i} - \frac{1}{C_i'} \right) \quad (Q = 1 - \dots)$$

[53].

5.8\*\*.

[13]

1.

$$q_i = q_i + S q_i \quad ( \dots )$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (p - C_i') \delta q_i$$

2.

$$\delta q = (\delta q^1, \dots, \delta q^n)$$

(Euclidean

norm):

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\delta q_i)^2 \leq k.$$

SW,



( , ) ,

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( , [57]).

(C''\_i(<7i) ≥ 0)

( " ≤ 0).

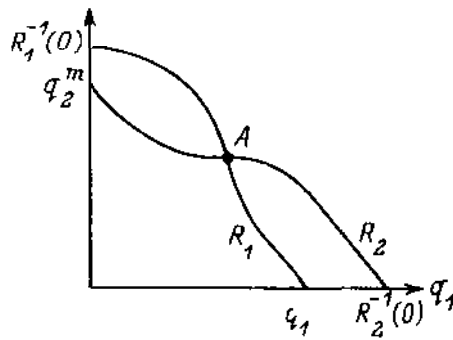
Ri(qj)-20

(0) > {(0)

(

Rj \ 0) > Ri(0) =

( j ;



. 5.7.

<

. 5.7.21

20

r < 0.

21

qi(Q)

" < 0 " > 0

P(Q) - C'\_i(qi) + qiP'(Q) = 0

q\_i(Q)-

Q = Σ qi(Q).

Q = Σ qi(Q) >

q(0) ≥ 0

g\_i(Q) < Q

Q, q < (Q)

P(Q) = 0.

$$q_i P''(Q) + 2P'(Q) - C_i''(q_i).$$

$$\geq 0$$

$$P'(Q)$$

$$q_i$$

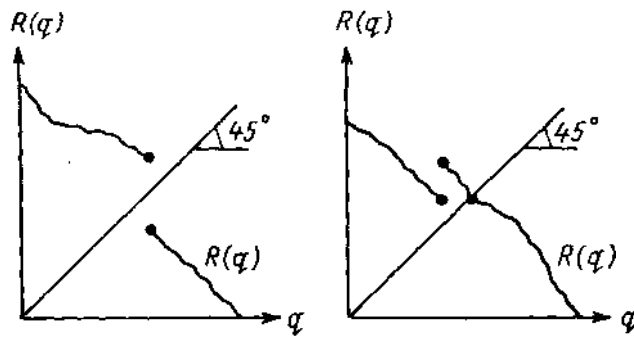
®

qi

5.7.1.3),

[43]

22



5.8.

[23, 47] —

[39, 40, 46, 59]

23

5.8,

22

23

$$\geq 0$$

$$q_1$$

$$- q_2$$

$$q_1 +$$

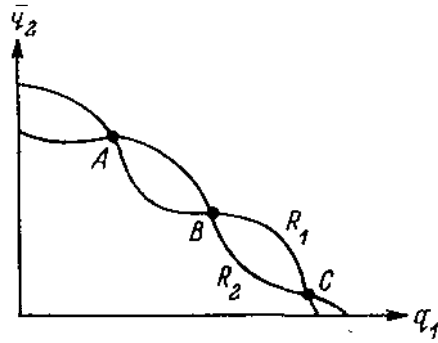
$$q_2' < q_2$$

$$[42] \left( \dots, q, \dots \right) \dots [5]$$

5.7.1.2.

(... 5.9).

$$\Pi_i^i(R_i(q_j), q_j) = 0$$



5.9.

$$|R_i'(q_j)| = \left| \frac{\Pi_{ij}^i(R_i(q_j), q_j)}{\Pi_{ii}^i(R_i(q_j), q_j)} \right|$$

2 (... 5.9).

$$|n|J > |L_j|$$

$$(|'s| < 1).$$

$$q_2 P(q_1 - \epsilon + q_2) \geq q_2' P(q_1 - \epsilon + q_2')$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 + \epsilon + q_2') \geq q_2' (q_1 + \dots + q_2)$$

$$\dots \geq 0.$$

24

$$p_i \geq C_i' \rightarrow |\Pi_{ii}^i| > \left| \frac{\Pi_{ij}^i}{\Pi_{ii}^i} \right|$$

; ... [23].

1/2.

5.7.1.3.

).<sup>25</sup>

7. (

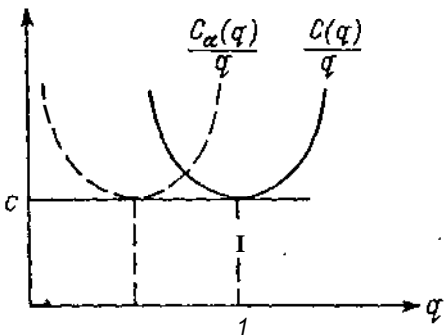
[25].

( . [30, 38, 43, 48],  
1980 . «Journal of Economic Theory»;

[25]

.<sup>26</sup>

[43].



. 5.10.

U-

. 5.10.

$C(q)/q,$

(MES),

1

25

[45]

[31].



( = P ( Q ) ) MES.

C\_a(q) = a C(q/a). MES

27

qi > 0)

( )

( . . . ,

5.7.1.1),

[Q\* - a, Q\*], Q\* -

Q\* = D(c).

( - . [43]

Q

Q > Q\*

P(Q) < < C\_a(qi) / qi >= 0.

qi = 0

Q < Q\* -

Q + < Q\*

a P(Q + ) - ( ) > - ( ) = ( - C\_a(alpha) / alpha ) = 0,

[29]

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10, 9, 8...

- 5

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( , ),

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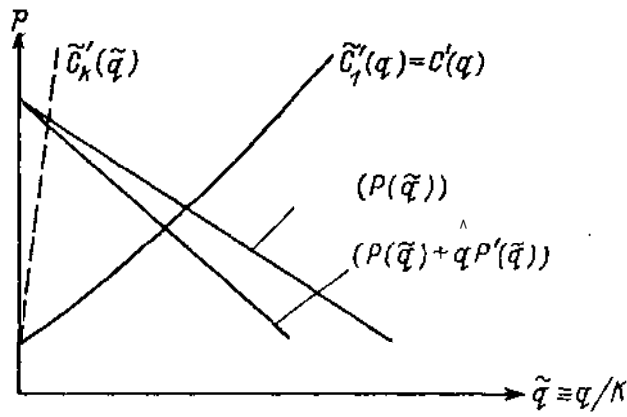
10

10.

27

min C\_a(q) / q = min C(q/alpha) / (q/alpha)

q/ot = 1



. 5.11.

. 5.11

( , 1/ >\_1 , ) . ; q = D(p) .

$$P(q/K) = P(\tilde{q}),$$

$\tilde{q} = q/K$  — « » ,

$$\tilde{C}_k(\tilde{q}) = \frac{C(q)}{K} = C \left( \frac{q}{K} \right)$$

$$\tilde{C}'_k(\tilde{q}) = C'(q/K)$$

[1]

5.7.2.

[35],

28

[60],

5.7.2.1.

(r = 1,2).

q̄j;

= 0.

qi ≤ q̄i

q̄r.

5.1.

qi = q̄i.

( " ≤ 0),

29

( . .

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» ( . .

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(

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) «

\*

(follower)

( . .

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1.

\ = 2 = (∇ + ...)

= 2 = > P(q̄1 + q̄2).

: qi < q̄i.

( . . qiP < q̄^p - £).

pi =

= 2 = < P(q̄1 - f q2),

$P_i < p_j$

:

$$q_i P(q_i + q_j) - q_j P(q_i + q_j) = 0,$$

$$(5.4).$$

2.  
 $P(\bar{q}_j | 4 - R_i(\bar{q}_j))$

( )

$$p_j >$$

$P_i - \bar{q}_j$

$$P_i = P_j < P(\bar{q}_j + R_i(\bar{q}_j))$$

$$(P_i + 0\bar{q}_j > P_i \bar{q}_i,$$

$$P_i(D(P_i) - \bar{q}_j) = q_i P(q_i + \bar{q}_j) \leq R_i(\bar{q}_j) P(R_i(\bar{q}_j) + \bar{q}_j),$$

$$p_j <$$

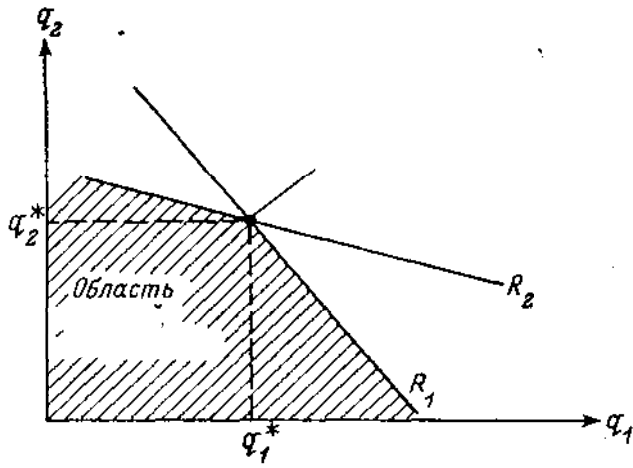
$$P_i(D(p_i) - \bar{q}_j)$$

( )

$$q_i P(q_i + \bar{q}_j).$$

$$\bar{q}_j,$$

$$= R_i(\bar{q}_j)$$



. 5.12.

$+R_i(\bar{q}_j)$ .

1 2

$p_i = P(\bar{q}_j) \cdot 1$

$\bar{q}_i \leq R_i(\bar{q}_j)$

$\bar{q}_i > R_i(\bar{q}_j)$   
1,

$P_i = (\bar{q}_i + \bar{q}_j)$

$p_i < P(\bar{q}_j + R_i(\bar{q}_j))$

2;

« ... » ( . 5.12).  
 $\bar{q}_i = \bar{q}_j + 2 = \{\bar{q}_i + \bar{q}_j\}$

$p(D(p) - \bar{q}_j) = q_i P(q_i + \bar{q}_j)$

$\bar{q}_i \leq R_i(\bar{q}_j)$

$(q_1^*, q_2^*)$   
 $P(q_1^* + \dots)$

$$* \equiv P(q_1^* + \dots), \quad 1 \quad (q_1^*, \dots)$$

$$\left[ D(p) \left( \frac{D(p^*) - q_2^*}{D(p^*)} \right) \right] = [pD(p)] \left( \frac{q_1^*}{q_1^* + q_2^*} \right).$$

$$pD(p), \quad 5.4,$$

5.7.2.3.

[14, 15].

Fi(pi)

$[p_i, \bar{p}_j]$ .<sup>30</sup>

11.

3.

$(\bar{q}^A > Ri(\bar{q}_j))$

$$\Pi^i = \Pi^E(\bar{q}_j) = Ri(\bar{q}_j)P(\bar{q}_j + Ri(\bar{q}_j)).$$

3

0.

$-i < -j$

1,

j

30

F,

Fi(-)

$$F_i(\dots) = \lim_{\dots} F_i(p).$$

$$F_i(p_i) > \lim_{p \rightarrow p_i^-} F_i(p).$$

$\bar{p}_i = P_j$   
 $\bar{p}_i = P_j$   
 $\bar{p}_i = P_j$

$$\bar{P}_i(D(\bar{P}_i) \sim \bar{A}_j) = 4iP(4i + \bar{A}_j),$$

$$\Pi^F(\bar{q}_j) \equiv R_i(\bar{q}_j)P(\bar{q}_j + R_i(\bar{q}_j)).$$

$$F(\bar{q}_j) = p\bar{q}_i. \tag{5.16}$$

$$\bar{q}_j > \bar{q}_i, \quad F(\bar{g}_j + R_j(\bar{q}_i)),$$

$$\Pi^F(\bar{q}_j), \quad \bar{q}_j > \bar{q}_i, \quad \bar{q}_i < \bar{q}_j,$$

$$P(\bar{q}_i + R_j(\bar{q}_i)) > P(\bar{q}_j + R_i(\bar{q}_j)).$$

$$p\bar{q}_j \geq \Pi^F(\bar{g}_j). \tag{5.17}$$

$$\Pi^F(\bar{g}_j) < \bar{q}_j \geq \Pi^F(\bar{q}_j) < \bar{q}_j.$$

$$\bar{q}_i \geq \bar{q}_j$$

$$q_i > R_i(\bar{q}_j),$$

$$P(\bar{q}_j + R_i(\bar{q}_j))$$

$$q_i < R_i(\bar{q}_j), \quad q_i = \bar{q}_i, \quad \bar{p}_i = P(\bar{q}_1 + \bar{q}_2) = p,$$

$$< 1,$$

$$\bar{q}_i < \bar{q}_j, \quad \bar{q}_j > R_j(\bar{g}_j),$$

$$= \int_{\bar{q}_i}^{\bar{q}_j} [R(q)P(q + R(q)) + qR(q)P(q + R(q))]dq =$$

$$= \int_{\bar{q}_i}^{\bar{q}_j} [R(q)P(q + R(q)) + qR(q)P(q + R(q))]dq,$$

$$\rightarrow P(q_i + q_j) \cdot \dots = \dots = \bar{p}_j.$$

$$\dots i(\bar{q}_i \geq \bar{q}_j) - \dots \Pi^F(\bar{g}_j).$$

[, T, ( . 135)].

5.7.2.2.

$$> 0$$

$$q^{**} \dots [ \bar{Q}_i = \dots, \dots = \dots ] \dots [ ( + q^{**}) - \dots ] \dots = 0.$$

5.13

(sunk)

R

(R(q) -

q).

$$= - \int_{\bar{q}_i}^{\dots} RP'(R - q) dq.$$

$$\bar{q}_i \geq R(\bar{q}_i), \dots q > \bar{q}_i \dots \bar{q}_i < \dots [^{-1}(\bar{q}_i), \bar{q}_i]$$

$$R(q) < R(\bar{q}_i) < \dots < q, \dots - q_i > R^{-1}(\bar{g}_i).$$

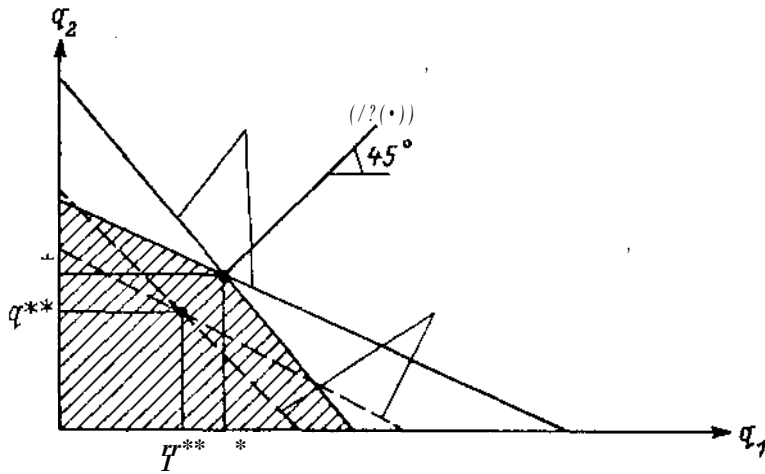
$$R(q) \leq \bar{q}_i \leq R^{-1}(\bar{q}_i) \leq q.$$

$$\Delta \leq \int_{\bar{q}_i}^{R^{-1}(\bar{q}_i)} -RP'(R - q) dq \leq \dots \sim R(\bar{q}_i) \bar{q}_i P(\bar{q}_i + R(\bar{q}_i)) < 0;$$

(-)

$\bar{q}_i, R^{-1}(\bar{q}_i)$ .





5.13.

$R(q^{**}) > q^{**}, \quad R$   
 $\leq R(q^{**}),$

$$q[P(q + q^{**}) - c_0] \leq q^{**}[P(2q^{**}) - c_0],$$

$R > R(q^{**}),$

$$\Pi^F(q^{**}) = R(q^{**}) [P(R(q^{**}) + q^{**}) - c_0].$$

$q^{**}$ .

$$\Pi^F(q^{**}) \leq q^{**}[P(2q^{**}) - c_0].$$

$$P(2q^{**}).$$

( [35] ).

5.7.2.3.

[17]

2

$$(4 + 2) 2 + P(q_1 + q_2) - c - c_0 = 0$$

$$q_i = \mathcal{D} = ** \quad ** = P(2q^{**})$$

$$D(p_2 | p) \geq \dots$$

$$D(p^{**} | p^{**}) = q^{**},$$

$$D(p_2 | \dots)$$

$$= D(p^{**} | p^{**}) + (p^{**} - c)D'(p^{**} | p^{**}).$$

( , ) .

\*\* ,

$$D(p_2 | p^{**}) > D(p_2) \sim q^{**} - ,$$

$$2. \quad q^{**}$$

$$q^{**}$$

1,

2,

35

$$D'(p^{**} | P^{**}) > D'(p^{**}) = \frac{1}{P'(2q^{**}Y)}$$

$$> \frac{c_0}{p'(2q^{**}Y)}$$

= 0.

> 0.

2,

CQ

35

2,

1

5.7.2.4.

( [26] )

i qi

cqi.

i qi

( , )

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=

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j

i\* = 2 = ;

D(c)(

);

( )

36

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( , )

( )

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( ) .

5.9\*\*.

(supremum)

:  $D(\bar{p}) = 0$ .

1.

).

2.

).

3.

?

$F(p) \quad [p_i, \bar{p}_i] \quad ( D(p) ,$

$F(p) = 1 - / \quad < \bar{ } \quad F(\bar{p}) = 1 -$

5.7.2.5.

( ) ,

( ) .

[56]

( ), , ,

5.1

( , , ) . - \ , 2 2 -

).<sup>37</sup> - 2 ( , 1

( 2 - \ )D(c<sub>2</sub>), ( 2 - £ ( - )

2, - » . , 1.

« z , - 2 1

1 ( 2 - C<sub>1</sub>D(C<sub>2</sub>)).<sup>38</sup>

p<sup>m</sup>(ci) < 2, 1 2.

5.2

1

\* = I-( + ) ≥  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

2 > \* . \*

(1 - )  $\left( \frac{I - * - \bar{q}_1}{I - *} \right)$ .

2

p(1 - p)  $\left( \frac{I - * - \bar{q}_1}{I - *} \right)$ .

2 = 1/2 ( \* > 1/2 .

<sup>73</sup>

( . 11).

<sup>38</sup>

2

5.3

1.  $q = 1/4$  IF = 1/16.

2.  $q = 1/3 \Rightarrow \dots = 1/9 < 2 \cdot 1/16.$

3.  $\dots$

4.  $\dots$

« puppy-dog strategy »

8.

[16, 50, 58],

[19].

5.4

1.  $\dots = 2w + r$

$$4l = \frac{1 - 2c_1 - 2}{3} \text{ и } q_2 = \frac{1 - 2c_2 + \dots}{3}$$

$$l = \frac{1 - \dots}{3} \quad q_2 = \frac{1 - \dots - 3w}{3}$$

2.  $= \max_{q_1} \{ \dots [1 - q_1 - q_2 - (\dots + u)] \}$ .

$$\frac{\partial \Pi^1}{\partial w} = q_1 \left( -\frac{\partial q_2}{\partial w} - 1 \right) = q_1(1 - 1) = 0.$$

w : 2. 2 1

5.5

1.  $\max_{q_1} [(1 - q_1 - q_2)q_1 - \dots] \Rightarrow 1 - 3q_1 - \dots = 0.$

$q_1 = q_2 = 1/4 \quad \dots = 3/32.$

1/4.

2.

$$= \max_{\{q_1, x_1\}} [g_1(q_1) - q_1 - q_2 + \frac{(q_1 + x_1)^2}{2}]$$

и

$$= \max_{\{q_2\}} [g_2(1 - q_1 - q_2) - \frac{q_2^2}{2}]$$

$$\frac{d\Pi^1}{da} = -q_1 \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial a} + x_1 = -\frac{q_1}{21} + x_1$$

$$= 1/4 \quad \text{и} \quad -0,$$

$$dU^1 / da < 0.$$

$$= 1/4,$$

$$1$$

$$2$$

$$1:$$

$$2$$

$$= 1/4 =$$

$$).$$

$$.$$

$$\gg$$

$$1:$$

$$2$$

$$,$$

$$= 1/4 + \xi$$

$$1$$

$$2$$

$$2$$

$$1$$

$$2,$$

$$( = 1/4 + ).$$

» («lean-and-hungry-look-strategy») («

»),

8.

5.6

$$1. \quad \frac{\sum_i \Pi^i}{R} = \frac{\sum_i (p - c_i) q_i}{p Q} = \frac{\sum_i \alpha_i^2}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$2. \quad L_i = \frac{p - C_i'}{p} = -q_i \frac{P'}{P}$$

$$L = \sum_i \alpha_i L_i = \frac{\sum_i \alpha_i^2}{\varepsilon}$$

5.7

5.4.

$$Q = 41 + 42 = 3 \left( \frac{1}{3} - 1 - 2 \right) = \wedge(1 - ).$$

$$1$$

$$( 2 = 2 - C_i$$

$$), q \setminus$$

$$: c_i \leq \leq 2.$$

$$, a q_2$$

$$\setminus$$

$$-$$

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ые

$$= [18ci(ci - 2) + (2 - 4 + 20^2)].$$

$$cj = .$$

5.8

1. W

$$pSQ, \quad SQ = \sum_{i=1}^n$$

2.

16  
& W

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\delta q_i)^2 \leq .$$

SIV

(industry performance gradient index).

$$\sum_{i=1}^n [(p - C'_i) \delta q_i - \lambda \delta q_i^2] + \lambda k.$$

$$\delta q_i = \frac{-1}{2} .$$

$$\delta W = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(p - C'_i)^2}{2} .$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (p - C'_i)^2}{4\lambda^2} = k.$$

$$\delta W = p\sqrt{k} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{(p - C'_i)^2}{p^2} \right)} = \frac{p\sqrt{k}}{\epsilon} \sqrt{Rn},$$

$$( \quad )$$





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60. *Vives* X. Rationing and Bertrand—Edgeworth Equilibria in Large Markets // *Econ. Letters*. 1986. Vol. 27. P. 113-116.

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(one-shot)

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[31]

(tacit collusion)

6.1

[73,

ch. 5-7].

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6.2.

6.3-6.5

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[73, . 151] —

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6.1.

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<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> . [73, . 220-225],

, [60, 80],

<sup>3</sup> . 3  
<sup>4</sup>

3-  
(rule-of-thumb)



6.1.3.

1,

( . [73, ch. 7]).<sup>5</sup>

.<sup>6</sup>

.<sup>7</sup>

«General Electric» «Westinghouse\*»  
1963 . «General Electric»,

, «General Electric»

6-

. [64, 81].

7

[72] . [73, . 190-193].

6.1\*\*\*.

$$\sqrt{1 - 2c} D(p) < 2 - c D(p)$$

2.

6.5

$$s_1 + s_2 = 1, \quad s_1 < 1/2$$

-2

2

1;

$$\{p, s_1, s_2\}^1 = (1 - c_1) s_1 Z(p) \quad (6.1)$$

$$\Pi^2 = (p - c_2) s_2 D(p) \geq \Pi^1; s_1 + s_2 = 1.$$

1.

si

$$(1 - c) D(p)$$

$$p^m(c_i) \leq \dots$$

2.

$$[(p - c_1) D'(p) + D(p)] + \frac{(c_2 - c_1) \Pi^2}{(c_2)^2} = 0.$$

3.

s<sub>2</sub>.

4.

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6.1.4.

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» ( . [22]).

6.3

[17]

6.2.

6.2.1.

6.1,

$q = D(p).$

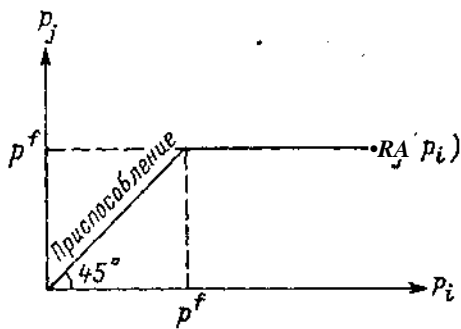
,  $i = 1, 2,$

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[29]

5.

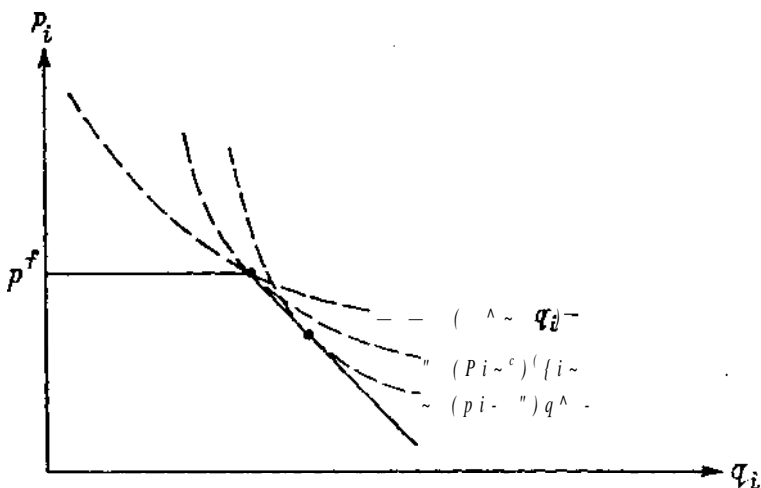


6.1.

$$(p_i - c)D(p_i)/2$$

$$(p - c)D(p)$$

≤ l,  
 D(p)/2. ≤ l  
 « ,  
 » . 6.1.  
 . 6.2.



6.2.

6.3,

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[73, . 168],

( ' [79]).\*

6.2.2.

[25]

$$i_{2_2}(p_i) \quad 1 \quad n^1(p_i, i_{2_2}(p_i)) \quad 2 \quad .^9$$

2.

\* Stigler G. The Literature of Economist : The Case of Kinked Demand Curve // Stigler G. The Economist as Preacker and Other Essays. Univ. of Chicago Press. ( . . ).

7),  $R_2,$

$$\Pi_1^1(p_1, R_2(p_1)) + \Pi_2^1(p_1, R_2(p_1))R_2'(p_1) = 0,$$

} —  $\Pi'$   $p_j.$



6.3.

6.3.1.

5.1.

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t (t = , ..., ),

pjt.

:

$$\sum_{t=0}^T \delta^t \Pi^i(p_{it}, p_{jt}),$$

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« »). 6,

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$$H_t \equiv (p_{10}, p_{20}; \dots; p_{1,t-1}, p_{2,t-1}).$$

( . 11).

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» («backward induction»)

» W(piTiPjT)

$$PIT = PIT =$$

— 1?

— 1,

$$-1, \dots, -1$$

$$b - 1 = 2, -1 = \dots$$

$$( + 1) -$$

$$+1$$

$$( = + ) .$$

t, f.

$$(-c)D(p),$$

0.

(trigger strategies),

(<sup>11</sup>),

$$\frac{11}{2}(1 + \delta + \delta^2 + \dots) \geq 11^{\dots}$$

$$8 \geq 1/2,$$

» («grim strategy») ( . . . ) .

(times-invariant)

1/2

$$0, \dots, \dots$$

<sup>11</sup>

$$: pn(Ht) = , \quad H_t = (p^m, p^{n1}, \dots, > ^ \prime), \quad pi_i(Ht) =$$



[ , ]

$$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \delta + \delta^2 + \dots).$$

( )/2 : ( )

$$\frac{\Pi(p)}{2}(\delta + \delta^2 + \dots) = \Pi(p) \frac{\delta}{2(1 - \delta)}$$

$$\geq (1 - \delta), \dots \delta \geq 1/2,$$

(folk theorem)\*

$$p_1 > 0, \quad p_2 > 0, \quad p_1 + p_2 \leq 1,$$

$$\{p_{1t}(H_t), p_{2t}(H_t)\},$$

$$(1 - \delta) \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \delta^t \Pi^t(p_{1t}, p_{2t}),$$

1.12

. 6.3.

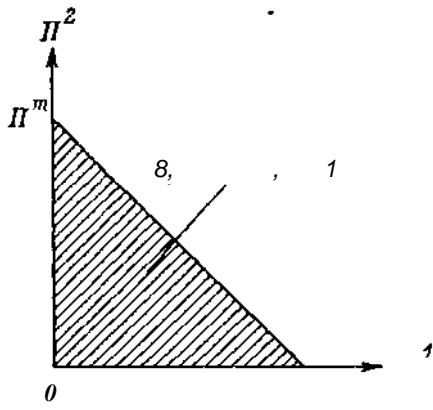
12

$$\frac{1 - \delta}{2} \Pi^t(p_{1t}, p_{2t})$$

$$(1 - \delta) \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \delta^t \Pi^t(p_{1t}, p_{2t}) = (1 - \delta)(1 + \delta + \delta^2 + \dots) \Pi^t(p_{1t}, p_{2t}) = \dots$$

\*

( . . . )



. 6.3.

$2 > 0$

$6 < 1/2$

6.2\*\*\*.

$(\dots, 2),$   
 $1 + 2 \leq \dots$   
 $6 \rightarrow 1.$

6.3\*\*\*.

( )

$5 \rightarrow 1$

(« »,

6.7.3.

[11, 70],

[38, 39].  
[42].

( . [1, 2])<sup>13</sup> ,

6.3.3,

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6.3.2.

6.1. ( )  
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6.3.2.1.

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 [17],  
 /

$$\prod^m(1 - 1/n) - \varepsilon$$

$$1 - 1/ ,$$

6.3.2.2.

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[58] ( ) [68] ( ) [78]

(lumpiness)

0 1/2,

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1/2,

$$\frac{\pi^m}{2} (1 + \delta + \delta^2 + \dots) \geq \pi^m (1 + \delta)$$

$$\delta \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$1/\sqrt{2} > 1/2.$$

$$(\delta \geq 1/2),$$

6.3.3 6.7.1

6.3.2.3.

3.

[69] —

$$(q = D_2(p))$$

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$$1/2.$$

$$(q = D(p))$$

$$Di(p) > D(p)$$

$$1/2$$

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 p\_s s ( . . . ) ; )

$$V = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \delta^t \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{D_1(p_1)}{2} (p_1 - c) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{D_2(p_2)}{2} (p_2 - c) \right) =$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{D_1(p_1)}{2} (p_1 - c) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{D_2(p_2)}{2} (p_2 - c) \right) (1 - \delta)^{-1}$$

6.3.1)

( p\_j^1 \$ ( ) \to ( - c) D\_s(p\_j^s) )

$$\Pi_3^m = ( ? - c) D_s(p_3^m)$$

$$V = \frac{(\Pi_1^m + \Pi_2^m)/4}{1 - \delta}$$

< 5 V.

$$\frac{c}{2} = \frac{s}{2}$$

$$\sim f < 6 v \tag{6-2}$$

$$\frac{\Pi_2^m}{2} \leq \delta V, \tag{6.3}$$

$$\delta \geq \delta_0 \equiv \frac{2\Pi_2^m}{3\Pi_2^m + \Pi_1^m}. \tag{6.4}$$

$$\frac{\pi^m}{2} > \frac{\pi^m}{1}, 6$$

$$1/2 \quad 2/3.$$

8

1/2

[1/2, ]-

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Pi_1(p_1)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Pi_2(p_2)}{2} \right) (1 - \delta)^{-1} \quad (6.5)$$

$$\frac{Jh(p_1)}{2} \wedge \frac{J1}{V^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{2} \right) (1 - \delta)^{-1}, \quad (6.6)$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{ni(p_x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{2} \right) (1 - \delta)^{-1}. \quad (6.7)$$

(6.7),

$$\max\{\Pi_1(p_1) + \Pi_2(p_2)\} \quad (6.5')$$

$$\Pi_1(p_1) \leq K \Pi_2(p_2), \quad (6.6')$$

$$2 \leq K \Pi_1(p_1), \quad (6.7')$$

$$= \frac{\delta}{2 - 3\delta} \geq 1.$$

$$\pi_i = 5'' \quad (6.6')$$

$$(6.5')$$

$$(6.7').$$

$$(6.7')$$

$$2(2) = K \Pi_1(p_1^m) = K \Pi_1^m.15$$

2

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<5,

$$K \Pi_1^m = \frac{\delta \Pi_1^m}{2-3\delta} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S \leq 6Q$$

$$2 < \frac{\pi^m}{2},$$

$$(6.6)$$

$$2( ) = K \Pi_1(p_1^m),$$

16

$$K \Pi_2(p_2) = K \pi^m \frac{\pi^m}{1} \leq \frac{\pi^m}{1} \quad (6.5')$$

$$\geq 1.$$

$$(6.6')$$

$$(6.7')$$

$$= \frac{\pi^m}{2} \quad \Pi_i(\pi_i) = \frac{\pi^m}{2}.$$

$$\geq 1$$

$$\frac{\pi^m}{1} < \frac{\pi^m}{2},$$

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[73, . 222]

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[64]

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1950- . [26].

6.4\*.

$$qt = n^l D(pt),$$

$$< 1 (\leq -$$

).<sup>17</sup>

6.3.2.4.

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$$\backslash < 2$$

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( > 1, ( /i < 1).

6.5\*\*.

6.1. (1.1)

$$\Pi^{1*} \equiv s_1^* D(p^*)(p^* - c_1)$$

и

$$\Pi^{2*} \equiv (1 - s_1^*) D(p^*)(p^* - c_2)$$

$$s^* D(p^*)$$

18

\* ( Sf)

6.3.2.5.

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(. . .  
:

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq (1 + \delta + \dots),$$

$$1 < \frac{\delta}{1 - \delta}$$

$$, \delta = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8}$$

« (overkill»);



1 « », 2, . . .  
 1, 2  
 2 <math>8^2</math>, <math>8^2 < 1/2 < 6.</math>  
 6.3.1, 1, 2.

$$2 \sqrt{2} < \frac{14}{2} (1 + 8^2 + 3 + \dots) + \frac{1}{2} (2 + 4 + 6 + \dots) \quad (6.8)$$

$$\leq 48^2 + <5 - 2 (8 \geq 0.593). \quad (6.9)$$

(6.8).

$$/2 \quad (6.8)$$

$$8 = 0.6$$

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 — (6.8)).

(6.8)

[22]

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6.6\*.

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$$<5 \geq 1/\sqrt{2} \approx 0.71.$$

2.

$$8 \geq \underline{8}, \quad \underline{8} \approx 0.64.$$

6.3.3.

6.3.1 6.3.2

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[80],

[44] ( . [65])

<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> [63]

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» («renegotiation»).

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6.4.

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$$: p_{i,t+1} = P_{i,t}$$

$p_{i,t}$

$t + 2$

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$i$

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$t,$

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[52].

6.5.  
[36]



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		$R(p)$	(36) ( )
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			8
			9
			8
			5
			0

pi.

« » («war of attrition»).

« » (cracks)

(JIKC)

JIKC).

$$V_{(p_3)} = (1 + \delta + \delta^2 + \delta^3 + \dots)4.5 = \frac{4.5}{1 - \delta}$$

$$8 + 0 + 0 + (\delta^3 + \delta^4 + \dots)4.5 < V_{(p_3)}$$

$$8 - 4.5 = 3.5$$

pi).

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<sup>28</sup>

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( . [73, . 222],

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<sup>27</sup> . [52].

<sup>28</sup> . [18, 76, 77].

[30] ( [19].

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[61, ch. 8].

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$t \leq 0$ .<sup>33</sup>

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6.7.3). > 0,

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[7, 46]

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«<sup>38</sup> « » [14] , -  
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» [15]

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6.7.

6.7.1.

6.7.1.1.

, 6.3.3, -  
 — ad hoc , -  
 ( , ), -  
 , [80] , .<sup>40</sup> , -  
 , ( ) -

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[56],  
 « »  
 (sealed-bid auctions).

( ) . 6.3. -  
 ( ) , -  
 ( ) . -



и

$$v \sim = S^T V^+ \tag{6.11}$$

(6.10)  $1 - \dots$ ,  $V^+ / 2$ ,  
 (6.11) «...»

$$V^+ \geq (1 - \dots)(\dots + \delta V^-) + \alpha(\delta V^-). \tag{6.12}$$

(trade-off)

$> / 2$ .  
 $V^+$ ,  $V^-$ ,  $V^+$  (  $V^-$  )  
 (6.12). (6.12)

$$\delta(V^+ - V^-) \geq \frac{\dots}{2}. \tag{6.13}$$

(6.10) (6.11)

$$V^+ = \frac{(1 - \dots) / 2}{1 - (1 - \alpha)\delta - \alpha\delta^{T+1}} \tag{6.14}$$

и

$$V^- = \frac{(1 - \dots) < 5 / 2}{1 - (1 - \alpha)\delta - \alpha\delta^{T+1}}. \tag{6.15}$$

(6.14) (6.15) (6.13),

$$1 \leq 2(1 - \dots) + (2 - 1) < 5^{+1}. \tag{6.16}$$

max  $V^+$

(6.16).

(6.14),  $V^+$

(6.16) (  $V^+$  ), (6.16) = ,

(6.16)  $\dots \geq 1/2 \dots < 1/2 \dots$  (6.16).

(6.16)  $\dots (1 - \dots) \geq 1/2 \dots < 1/2 \dots$

6.3)  $\dots V^+ \dots = 0 \dots$  (6.16),

6.8\*\*  $\dots = 1/4 \dots 2/3 \dots$

6.7.1.2.

6.9\*\*\*  $P_t = \theta_t P(q_{1t} + q_{2t})$

6t —  $\dots p_b \dots q_{jt} \dots F.$   
 $(\dots) = [(0 \dots) - c]q]$

$q^c$  —  $\dots q^c \dots$   
 $\Pi^i(q_i, q^c) = E[(\theta P(q_i + q^c) - c)q_i].$

<sup>420</sup>  $\dots (6.16)$   
 $\dots (6.6)$

$p_i$   $q_i$   $q_j$

$$\alpha(q_i, q_j) = F\left(\frac{p^+}{P(q_i + q_j)}\right)$$

$$q^+ < q^c$$

1.

$$V^+ = \frac{\Pi(q^c)}{1-\delta} + \frac{\Pi(q^+) - \Pi(q^c)}{1 - \alpha^+ \delta^{T+1} - (1 - \alpha^+) \delta}$$

$$a(q^+, g^+)$$

2.

$$\{q^+, p^+, T\} V^+$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi^i}{\partial q_i}(q^+, q^+) = \delta \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial q_i}(q^+, q^+) \left( \frac{\Pi(q^+) - \Pi(q^c)}{1 - \alpha^+ \delta^{T+1} - (1 - \alpha^+) \delta} \right) (1 - \delta^T)$$

3.

$$(9P(2q) - c)q. \quad q^+ > q^m, \quad q^m$$

$q^+$

$q^m$

$$q^+ = q^m$$

$$(6.9)$$

$$(6.7).$$

$p_b$

$p_i$

[4, 5]

pt

Qt

» («monotone likelihood ratio property», MLRP).

D Q M V M 4 « m 3 4

$Q_b$ , <sup>43</sup>  $\rho_t$

$V_+$   $V_-$   $V_+$   $V_-$

(tail test),  $q^+$

[44, 65].

(  $q^-$  )

« » ( );

( <sup>44</sup> )

6.7.2.

6.4.

6.7.2.1.

( $R_1, R_2$ )

$V(t)$   $t$   $1$   $R_1(\cdot)$

$t+2, t+4, \dots$

<sup>43</sup>

$F(p_t \setminus Q_t)$   $f(p_t \setminus Q_t)$  MLRP,

$$\frac{d}{d p_i} \left( \frac{f(p_t \setminus Q_t)}{F(p_t \setminus Q_t)} \right) < 0.$$

<sup>44</sup>

$V_-$  = + [65]

( ) ; ( )

$R(-)$   $t$   $t, t + 2, \dots$   
 $R(-)$   
 6.3).  
 $( )$   
 $a \text{ fortiori}$   $- 1$   
 $(- 1)$   
 $R_j(-)$   
 $> 0$   
 $R_i(-)$   $( 8 < 1$   
 $^1 > 0$

6.7.2.2.

$R_x = R_2 = R.$

$Ph - R$

$\alpha_{hk} \wedge 0$   
 $ph$

$\sum_k \alpha_{hk} = 1.$

(1 2)

(1 2),

$V^{\wedge} -$

$W^{\wedge}.$

$V_h = \max_{p_k} [\Pi(p_k, p_h) + \delta W_k].$

$V_h = \sum_k \alpha_{hk} [\Pi(p_k, p_h) + \delta W_k],$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 W_k &= \sum_l \alpha_{hl} [\Pi(p_k, p_l) + \delta V_l], \\
 [V_h - \Pi(p_k, p_h) - \delta W_k] \alpha_{hk} &= 0, \\
 V_h &\geq \Pi(p_k, p_h) + \delta W_k, \\
 \sum_k \alpha_{hk} &\geq 1, \\
 \alpha_{hk} &\geq 0.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{6.17}$$

(slackness). V W.

$\rho_h$

$(\rho_h > 0)$

$\Pi(p_k, p_h) + \delta W_k$

$\{V^h, W^h, \rho_h\}$

6.4.1,  $W^h$  (6.17).

6.10\*\*.

6.4.1, \*

1.

6.7.2.3.

$( )/2, ( ) = (p-c)D(p), 1. ($

$( )/4$ .

$V(p) W(p)$

45

« » ( . . . )

\*)

$$\max \left( \max_{<+} [\Pi(p) + \delta W(p)], \frac{\Pi(p^m + k)}{2} + \delta W(p^m + k), \max_{>+} \Psi(\cdot) \right).$$

+ \*

: \* >

$$\delta^2[\Pi(p^m - k) + \delta W(p^m - k)]$$

( , ) , + - ,

$$W(p^m - k) \geq \delta^3[\Pi(p^m - k) + \delta W(p^m - k)].$$

$$W(p^m - k) \geq \frac{\delta^3 \Pi(p^m - k)}{1 - \delta^4}$$

$$\delta^2[\Pi(p^m - k) + \delta W(p^m - k)] \geq \frac{\delta^2 \Pi(p^m - k)}{1 - \delta^4}$$

$$\left( \frac{\delta^2}{1 + S + \delta^2 + \delta^3} \right) \frac{(\Pi(p^m - k))}{1 - \delta^4},$$

6  
1,

$$\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\Pi(p^m - k)}{1 - \delta} \right),$$

$$\frac{(\Pi(p^m - k))}{4},$$

$$\frac{(\Pi(p^m - k))}{4}$$

: \* <

$$(*) \text{ -f } \delta W(p^*) \geq (\Pi(p^*) + \delta W(p^*)).$$

$$W(p^m) \geq \delta \frac{\Pi(p^*)}{2} + \delta^2 W(p^*).$$

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$$\delta\Pi(p^*) + \delta^2 W(p^*)$$

<5

$$(1 - \delta)W(p^m) \geq \frac{\delta}{1 + \delta} \left( \Pi(p^m) - \frac{\Pi(p^*)}{2} \right)$$

$$\Pi(p^m) - \frac{\Pi(p^*)}{2} \geq \frac{\Pi(p^m)}{2}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{1 - \delta} \sim \frac{1}{2}$$

8, 1.

1/4

4/7 ( ) 8,

1.

( ) ≥ 4/7 ( ),

( ) ≥ 2/ ( ).

6.7.2.4.

$$(1 - \delta) \Pi(p^m) \geq \frac{\delta\Pi(p^m)}{2} > (1 + \frac{\delta}{2})$$

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8,

1,

$$\Pi(p^m) \approx \frac{\Pi(p^m)}{4}$$

$$R^*(p^m) = \sqrt{\dots} < < ,$$

6.11\*\*.

<5

1.

(R\*, R\*)

$(R^*, R^*)$

1 ( [52]).

S, 1. (

6.7.3.

6.7.3.1.

« »

$i = 1, \dots,$

$A_j$

$$a_{-i} = (a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n)$$

(reservation)

$$i^* = \min_{a_i} \max_{a_j} v(i, a_j)$$

$v(i, a_{-i})$

$$= (a_i, \dots, a_i, \dots, a_i)$$

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$$V^i = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \delta^i \Pi^i(a_1(t), \dots, a_n(t)),$$

$$v^i = (1 - \delta)V^i,$$

$$, (< \quad , \quad i \quad t ( \quad ) . \quad [38].$$

$$\Pi^{iN} = \Pi^i(a_1^N, \dots, a_n^N),^{46}$$

$$; = ( \quad , \dots , \quad ) \quad , \quad v \quad > \quad H^{iN}$$

$$\Delta_1 < 1 \quad , \quad \delta \geq \text{So } v$$

$$= (a_1, \dots, a_n), \quad v^i = ( \quad , \dots , \quad )$$

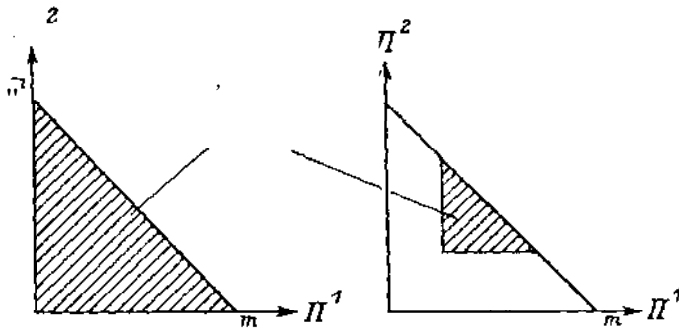
$$(v^i - \Pi^{iN})(\delta + \delta^2 + \dots),$$

$$( \quad , \quad \delta \quad 1.$$

46

$$\Pi^i(a_1^N, a_2^N) \geq \dots \geq A_i.$$

6, 1. ( . 6.4).



. 6.4.

[70]

$$6 = I^{.47}$$

[11]

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$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{(=0)}^T \Pi^i(a(t)),$$

(•overtaking criterion») ( . [70]).

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» [42, . 538].

$$6 = 1.$$

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6.7.3.2.

»).

(«

( ) ( ) . 6.3.

(U, L) (D, R).

(D,L),

1	2	L	R
D	5, 5	0,	1, 1

(U, L)

(D,R)

$$5 + 1 + 1 < 0 + 5 + 5,$$

(D, L)

[20]

6.7.3.3.

6.5.1.

$1 \wedge, \dots, )$

$i . ($

[42]

)

1.

$$a^N = \dots \quad (6.5.1).$$

$$v^i = \prod^i(a_1, \dots, a_n) > \prod^{iN}$$

$$\dots (6 = 1).$$

{, ≥

v<sup>i</sup>

[42].

6.1<sup>48</sup>

$$1. \quad i(jp) = ( - Cf)D(p), \quad \wedge \left( \begin{matrix} \\ \text{TM} \\ i \end{matrix} \right)$$

s\

$$\Pi^1 = \max_P \Phi_1(p) \left(1 - \frac{\bar{\Pi}^2}{\Phi_2(p)}\right).$$

$$\Phi_1'(p) \left(1 - \frac{\bar{\Pi}^2}{\Phi_2(p)}\right) + \Phi_1(p) \frac{\bar{\Pi}^2 \Phi_2'(p)}{\Phi_2^2(p)} = 0.$$

<  $\frac{\text{TM}}{2}$ ,

$$\wedge \leq 0 \leq \wedge \quad \wedge \quad \text{TM} \leq \leq \wedge.$$

p'j' <

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$$\Phi'_1(p) \leq 0 \leq \Phi'_2(p),$$

3

$$\frac{dp}{\langle ffl^2 \rangle} > 0.$$

[74]

5. »

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6.5,

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6.2

$$^2 = (1 - ) ( ). \quad ( \quad ) = \Pi^1 + \quad / (1 - ).$$

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$$(1 - \delta)\Pi(p)[(1 + \delta + \dots + \delta^{m-1}) + \dots] = \frac{1 + \delta + \dots + \delta^{m-1}}{1 + \delta + \dots + \delta^{n+m-1}} \Pi(p) \approx \frac{m}{m+n} \Pi(p) \approx \alpha \Pi(p)$$

< 1.

6.3<sup>49</sup>

(  
1,  
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1  
;  
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$\text{sill}(p) \geq \frac{1}{1 - \delta} - \epsilon$ .

$5_1 ( )/2$

$$\bar{\Pi}(\delta + \dots) = \frac{1}{1 - \delta} < \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \delta} > \frac{6}{1 - \delta}$$

6.4

$$\frac{n-1}{n} \Pi^m \leq \frac{\Pi^m}{n} (\delta \mu + \delta^2 \mu^2 + \dots)$$

$$6 \geq 1 - \dots$$

< 5

6.5

{ \*, 5<sub>1</sub> }

$$\Pi^{1*} \equiv s_1^* D(p^*) (p^* - c_1)$$

и

$$\Pi^{2*} \equiv (1 - s_1^*)D(p^*)(p^* - c_2)$$

: «

$$s_1^*D(p^*)$$

».

$$= \max[D(p)(p - c_j)].$$

$$\frac{\delta(\Pi^{1*} - (c_2 - c_1)D(c_2))}{1 - \delta}$$

$$(2 - c)D(c_2) -$$

$$\Pi^{1m} - \Pi^{1*} \leq \frac{\delta(\Pi^{1*} - (c_2 - c_1)D(c_2))}{1 - \delta} \quad (1)$$

6

1\*

(1). (

$$s_1^* \geq \frac{S_j(<5) > 0, \quad S_j(tf)}{s_1^*}$$

2

$$* \leq (2)) - \frac{s_1^*D(p^*)(p^* - c_2)}{1 - \delta}$$

- 2).

$$2^*/(1 - \delta),$$

$$s_1^*D(p^*)(p^* - c_2) < \frac{\delta(1 - s_1^*)D(p^*)(p^* - c_2)}{1 - \delta}$$

$$\frac{s_1^*}{1 - s_1^*} \leq \frac{\delta}{1 - \delta}$$

$$s_1^* \leq$$

$$^{\wedge} ( ) \leq s_1^* \leq .50$$

« 6.2, »

50

s\_1^\*

$$1^* > (2 - ci)D(c_2) \quad 6$$

1.

Ci

$$\geq 2, \quad \frac{1}{T} \cdot D:$$

1  
 2 — ^ TM  
 . ( )  
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 Πj''/2

6.6  
 1. 2  
 2. 2,  
 1 )  
 1 )

$$\frac{\Pi^m(1 + 2\delta)}{2}$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 \Pi^m}{1 - \delta}$$

/2

6.7

( )» [33] ( . [73, . 224]).

6.7.1,

( , , , )  
 )

6.8

6.7. q = 1/4 — , , 36 — <sup>m</sup> ≥  
 ≥ 2. 6 > 2/3,  
 = 1 , 6 = 1.

6.9

. [44].

6.10

( 36).

$$V_6 = V_5 = V_4 = 9 + \delta \frac{4.5}{1-\delta} = 4.5 \left( \frac{2-\delta}{1-\delta} \right),$$

$$V_3 = \frac{4.5}{1-\delta} = W_3,$$

$$V_2 = 5 + \delta W_1,$$

$$= 0 = \frac{\delta}{1-\delta} (4.5) = W_2 = W_4 = W_5 = W_6$$

$$W_2 = \frac{\delta^2}{1-\delta} 4.5,$$

$$W_i = \left( 5 + \frac{\delta}{1-\delta} 4.5 \right) + (1-\delta) \left( 2.5 + \frac{\delta^2}{1-\delta} 4.5 \right).$$

$$, \quad V_i = 2.5 + \delta W_i. \quad ($$

$$= \frac{48 + 9\delta^2 - 5}{5 + 9\delta^2}$$

( 4/7 6, 1).

$$\bullet \quad 5 + \delta W_i = 5 + (V_i - 2.5) = 2.5 + V_i = 2.5 + \frac{\delta}{1-\delta} 4.5 > \frac{\delta}{1-\delta} 4.5,$$

6.11

. [52].

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7.1.

7.1.1.

[36],

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1, tx, 1 0

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1, tx<sup>2</sup> 2 - i(1 - )<sup>2</sup>.

7.1.1.1.

pi 2 ,<sup>3</sup>

s ( - )

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= Di(pi,p2),

$$P1 + tx^2 = 2 + t(1 - X)^2.$$

$$L > \frac{I}{-Pi, - 2} \mid X = \frac{P2 - P1 \pm t}{2t}$$

K I E X O E I T E N

и

$$D_2(p_1, p_2) = 1 - x = \frac{1 - 2 + t}{t}$$

).

$$\Pi^i(p_i, p_j) = \sqrt{f(x)} - \frac{dp_j - p_i + t}{2t}$$

$$(x^* > 0).$$

$p_i$

$p_j$

$$\Pi^i = \max_{p_i} [\Pi^i(p_i, p_j)].$$

$$p_j + c + t - 2p_i = 0,$$

$$p_i^c = \frac{c}{2} = \frac{t}{2} \quad (7.1)$$

и

$$\Pi^1 = \Pi^2 = \frac{t}{2} \quad (7.2)$$

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$$t = 0, \quad (0).$$

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)  $p_i + t(x - \dots)^2$  ,

2. ,

:

$$\tilde{p}_i \equiv \frac{p_i}{2} = \dots \quad (7.3)$$

**и**

$$p_1 = p_2 = 0. \quad (7.4)$$

(  $\frac{2}{1} - \dots$  ,  $b \geq 0$  , (  $\dots$  )  $1 - \dots \geq \dots$  ,  $a - b = 1$  ) .

[16]

$$D_1(p_1, p_2) = x = a + \frac{1 - a - b}{2} + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{2t(1 - a - b)} \quad (7.5)$$

**и**

$$D_2(p_1, p_2) = 1 - x = b + \frac{1 - a - b}{2} + \frac{p_1 - p_2}{2t(1 - a - b)} \quad (7.6)$$

(  $\dots$  ) .

$\frac{4}{4}$  ,  $\dots$  ) .

«  $\dots$  »\* 2.  $\geq 1 - \dots > \dots$

$$p_i + t(x - \dots)$$

$$p_3 + t[x - (1 - b)] ,$$

$$p_i - t(1 - a - b) .$$

2. ,  $p_i = \dots - (1 - \frac{\dots}{1})$  ;

$p_i$  .

« „turf“ or „back yard“ » . [15].

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., 1906. . 253). ( . . ) .



1 (7.5), « » ( )  
 1 ( : (1 - b - )/2). (7.5)

$$p_1^c(a, b) = c + t(1 - a - b) \left( 1 + \frac{-b}{3} \right), \quad (7.7)$$

$$p(a, b) = c + t(1 - a - b) \left( 1 + \frac{b-}{3} \right). \quad (7.8)$$

7.1\*. (7.5)-(7.8).

7.1.1.2.

2) ( . . : 1) ) . -  
 ( ) . , -  
 \ , b) = \ \ ( , 6) - ] [ , , \ ( , ), z( , &)], (7.9)

D1 — (7.5). 1( , ) 6 2.

[16] 5).

(7.5)-(7.8)

$$0 \leq a \leq 1 - b \leq 1.$$

1( , ), (7.9),

$$\frac{\partial \Pi^1}{\partial p_1^c}$$

$$\frac{d\Pi^1}{da} = (p_1^c - c) \left( \frac{\partial D_1}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial D_1}{\partial p_2} \frac{dp_2}{da} \right)$$

(7.5), (7.7) (7.8),

$$\frac{\partial D_1}{\partial a} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{c - p_1^c}{2t(1-a-bf)} = \frac{3-5-b}{6(1-a-bf)} \tag{7.10}$$

(7.5) (7.8),

$$\frac{\partial D_1}{\partial p_2} \frac{dp_2^c}{da} = \left( \frac{1}{2t(1-a-b)} \right) \left[ t \left( -\frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right) \right] = \frac{-2}{3(1-a-b)} \tag{7.11}$$

(7.10) (7.11)

( \ - ) ,  $\frac{dH^*}{da} < 0$ .

$$\frac{1}{2}, \quad 2.$$

$$(7.10) \quad 1/2 \quad 1 - 6 \geq , \quad 1$$

( . 7.1.3).

$$1, \quad 2$$

1/4 3/4.

7.2\*\*.

- 1.  $\pi(C\{C_j\}) = R_i(p_j)$ .
- 2.  $\frac{d^2}{dc\{dc_j\}} < 0$ .
- 3.  $( \dots )$ .

7.1.2.

7.1.2.1.

« ... ».

( ... ) a priori

[50].

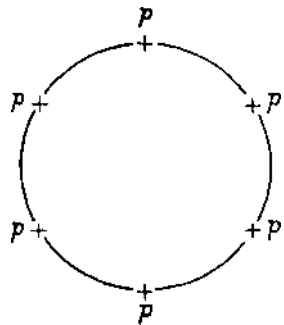
1. ( ... )

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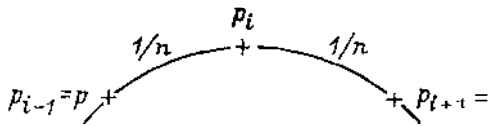
t ( ... )

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7.2 ( 7.5.2).



. 7.2.

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$$, +tx = + t\left(\frac{1}{n} - x\right).$$

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$$Ditoup) = 2 = \frac{p + t/n - p_i}{t}$$

$$\max_t [ ( , - ) ( \frac{\pm t}{t} 0 ) - / ]$$

$$f \dots = ,$$

$$= + - .$$

$$(p - c) \frac{1}{n} - f = \frac{t}{n^2} - f = 0.$$

$$n^c = \sqrt{t/f}$$

H

$$p - c + \sqrt{tf}.$$

$$\frac{t}{4} \sim \frac{\sqrt{tf}}{4}$$

, t.

$$\frac{1}{-1}$$

(8),

= \*

$$\min \left[ nf + t \left( 2 \int_0^{c/2} x dx \right) \right],$$

$$\min_n \left( nf + \frac{t}{4} \right).$$

$$n^* = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{t/f} = \frac{1}{2} n^c.$$

7.3\*.

$$td^2, \quad d -$$

$$= c + \frac{t}{n^2},$$

$$n^c = \sqrt[3]{\frac{t}{f}} > n^* = \sqrt[3]{\frac{t}{6f}}$$

« (stealing of business) »

(trade-diversion effect).

$$p^c + \frac{t}{2n^c} < \bar{s} \left( \dots \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{tf} < \bar{s} - \dots \right)$$

1/2 )

[50] (

7.4\*\*.

$$l \geq \bar{l}, \quad l$$

$$= J - t/2n$$

$$\bar{s} - t/2n$$

$$\bar{s} - t/2n,$$

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7.1.2.2.

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(de facto)

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 , (efficiency effect) -  
 (multibrand monopoly).<sup>10</sup> -

7.1.3.

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«Mercedes» «Rolls-Royce»,

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<sup>12</sup>

( , = -1 = 0 , = 1 = 2 = -1 = 2).  
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 I = 1)  
 $td^a$  ,  $d -$  [24]  
 [1.67, 2]. [1.26, 1.67], [1, 2].  
 > 1.26



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[36]

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< 1 - 6 < 1.

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a + 1 - 6 -

= 1 - < 1/2. > 0

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( ) + -1 - b + c - a / 2 > 1/2

= 1 - b = 1/2

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7.1.1,

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[15, 22].

[48].

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(<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> 7.1). 3

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$\dot{D},(p_i:p-i)$  —

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$(p_i^c, q_i^c)$

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7.5.2.

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(2-3%<sup>21</sup>).

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7.3.2

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7.3.2.

[10], <sup>24</sup> , ( , )

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[33], ( , , )

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<sup>24</sup>

[17, 20, 26, 42, 52, 54, 55, 65],

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( , , ) [58].



7.3.2.1.

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$$- U = \bar{s} -$$

s -

( , N )

1/N. , 0, 1, 2, ... ;

s;

2.2,

$$1 - \Phi \equiv \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right)^s \simeq e^{-s/N}$$

( N. , ), (0,1)

$$(\ ) = c's = c'ZV \ln \left( \frac{1}{1 - \dots} \right)$$

$$\ln \left( \frac{1}{1 - \dots} \right)$$

, s > + ' ( )

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + ' \quad \cdot \quad - \quad , \quad ( \quad \bar{s}, \\
 & + ' \quad \bar{s} \quad ) . \quad ; \quad , \\
 & \quad \cdot \quad , \\
 & \quad ; \\
 & \quad \cdot \quad - \quad \{ \quad \} \\
 & \quad , \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad , \\
 & \quad \cdot \quad ( \quad , \\
 & \quad , \quad , \\
 & [ + ' ; \bar{s} ] \quad ) . \quad , \\
 & \quad ( \quad - \quad ) \quad ( \quad ) - ' = 0. \quad (7.12)
 \end{aligned}$$

(being accepted)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \quad ( \quad ) \\
 & \quad ( \quad , \\
 & \quad , \\
 & ( + ' ; \bar{s} ) \\
 & \quad ( \quad - \quad ) \quad ( \quad ) - ' = 0. \quad (7.12) \\
 & \quad , \quad ( + ' ) = 1; \quad + ' \\
 & \quad \cdot \quad , \quad ( \quad ) . \\
 & \quad ,
 \end{aligned}$$

(7.12).

$$\frac{1 - \Phi}{x(\bar{s})},$$

(7.12)

$$1 - \Phi^c = \frac{c'}{\bar{s} - c}.$$

1 -

$$\max \left[ \Phi(\bar{s} - c) - c' \ln \left( \frac{1}{1 - \Phi} \right) \right].$$

$$\bar{s} - \frac{c'}{1 - \Phi^*} = 0, \quad * = .$$

( - ) ( ) + ' 3 ( , ) .

3.  $\bar{s} -$  , -

(  $\bar{s} -$  ) .25 , -

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[5, 6]

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25  $< \bar{s}$  , - ; ( ) -

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26 [6] ( - « -

» («menu cost»)

[32] , -

7.3.2.2.

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! > 0 " > 0. (

$\Phi_i$

$$A(\Phi_i) = c' \ln \left( \frac{1}{1 - \Phi_i} \right).$$

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/2).

1 -  $\frac{2}{i}$

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2- « ».

7.1, (7.1).<sup>27</sup>

$$\frac{p_2 - p_1 + t}{2l}$$

$$D_x = \Phi_1 \left[ (1 - \Phi_2) + \Phi_2 \left( \frac{2 - p_1 + t}{2l} \right) \right]$$

$$= 2 = 1 = 2 =$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = -\frac{\partial D_1 / \partial p_1}{D_1 / p_1} = \frac{1}{(2 - \Phi)t}$$

1

$$\max_{\{p_1, \Phi_1\}} \left\{ \Phi_1 \left[ (1 - \Phi_2) + \Phi_2 \left( \frac{2 - p_1 + t}{2l} \right) \right] (p_1 - c) - A(\Phi_1) \right\},$$

$$2 \quad ( ; ) = \dots^2/2.$$

$$p_1 = \frac{p_2 + c + t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2t}{2} \tag{7.13}$$

$$\Phi_1 = \frac{1}{2} (p_1 - c) \left[ 1 - \Phi_2 + \Phi_2 \left( \frac{2 - p_1 + t}{2l} \right) \right] \tag{7.14}$$

(7.13)

f/2. ( ≤ </2  
! = 2 = 1 7.1).

(7.14)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (P_i = \dots) & \quad (7.13) \quad (7.14) \\
 & \geq t_j 2,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= + t \cdot \frac{2}{\Phi} = + \sqrt{2at}, \quad (7.15)$$

$$= \frac{\%_0}{1 + \sqrt{2a/t}} \quad (7.16)$$

и

$$1 = \frac{2a}{(1 + \sqrt{2a/t})^2} \quad (7.17)$$

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7.1.

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» [59,

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2 (s - c - t/4) + 2Φ(1 - Φ) (s - c - t/2) - 2 (a Φ^2/2)

tj4/2

2 (1 - t/2)

\* = (2(s - ) - t) / (2(s - ) - 3(t/2 + 2a))

≥ </2, \* < 1.

t/2

{ , Δt}

t , > t/2, 1

0).

<sup>30</sup> . [13, 14, 39, 47, 52, 69].





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7.5.1.

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32 [25]. 2.

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( ), ex ante [28, 29], -  
 [60, 61].<sup>34</sup>

$$U = 9s - \frac{1}{1} (s) , 0$$

$\frac{9}{i} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{i} = \frac{9}{i+1}$

1. 5;  $s_2 > S_j$ .

( ).

1.  $\bar{p} \geq 2 \underline{p}$ .

2.  $\frac{2}{3} \frac{9}{i} (s_2 - s_i) < 9 \& 1$ .

$As \equiv s_2 - s_i$   $\bar{p} \equiv As$

( )

2):  $9s_j - p_i = 9s_2 - p_2$

$$D_1(p_1, p_2) = \frac{2 - p_i}{\Delta s} - \theta$$

$$D_2(p_1, p_2) = \theta - \frac{p_2 - 1}{\Delta s}$$

$$(p_i - c)D_i(p_i, p_j)$$

$p_i$

$$p_2 = R_2(p_i) = \frac{p_i + \dots}{2}$$

<sup>34</sup>

[27].

[31]

2 3).

[8]

и

$$P_i = R_1(p_2) = \frac{2 + \dots}{2} = Ri(p'j),$$

$$p_1^c = c + \frac{\dots - 2}{3} = c + \frac{\dots - 26}{3} \Delta s$$

и

$$2 = \dots + \frac{2}{3} = c + \frac{2}{3} \Delta s > P_i^c$$

$$D_1^c = \frac{0.29}{3}$$

и

$$D_2^c = \frac{26}{3}$$

и

$$\Pi^1(s_1, s_2) = (\bar{\theta} - 2\theta)^2 <$$

$$\Pi^2(s_1, s_2) = (2\bar{\theta} - \theta)^2 \frac{\Delta s}{9}$$

(A s = 0)

Si

1 [s, s], s s 1 (si, s2) 2.35'

si < s2<sup>si</sup>

{sj = ^2 - s} >

35

+ [( - 2)/3](s - s) ≤ 0s.

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$\bar{s}$  —  $s$  ,  
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 2  $- / 2 . 4 ( - / 2 ) . 1 1$  , 2 -  
 , , , , ,  
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 ( , , , , ) .  
 « » , , « »  
 ( , ) , « »  
 ».<sup>36</sup> , [61] s c(s) « »  
 $p(s) = c(s)$  .<sup>37</sup>

36

37

$$- \geq c'(\bar{s}); \quad ds - c(s) \quad ' >_0 \quad ' >_0$$

7.1:

7.6.2.

[19, 63]),

«  
»  
».

$$U = U \left( q_0, \left( \sum_{i=1}^n q_i^\rho \right)^{1/\rho} \right).$$

(CES).

≤ 1.

≡ 0.

U

$$q_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n p_i q_i \leq I,$$

l — ( )

39

numéraire.

( , l < l).

«0 1»,

U)

$$1 = 2 \left( \sum_{j=1}^n q_j^\rho \right)^{1/\rho-1} q_i^{-1}, \tag{7.18}$$

U^A —

U h-

$$\sum_{j=1}^n q_j^\rho$$

U \

$$q_i = k p_i^{-1/\rho} (k > 0).$$

$$\varepsilon_i = - \frac{\partial q_i / \partial p_i}{q_i} = \frac{1}{1 - \rho}.$$

Дифф

Пред  
совер

чтоб

Отс

(см)

це  
Пр  
то  
во

И

$$\max_{p_i} [p_i - c] q_i - f.$$

(7.18)

$$p_i \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_i} \right) = c$$

$$p_i = \frac{c}{\rho} \tag{7.19}$$

$$q_i = q.$$

$$(-c) q = f. \tag{7.20}$$

(7.18),

$$U_{1-\rho} = U_2 q^{\rho-1} (nq^\rho)^{1/\rho-1},$$

(7.21)

$$c U_1 \left( \frac{ncq}{\rho} \right)^{1/\rho} = p U_i \left( \frac{ncq}{\rho} \right)^{1/\rho} \tag{7.21}$$

[71]

[41].

best)

(q\*)

«first-  
(\*)»

{ \*/}

(lump-sum)

$$\max U(I - nf - ncq, qn^{\rho}).$$

U q ( ) .  
 q\* \*

q<sup>c</sup> q\* » . , fi(q), «

$$"('» = \frac{pq}{S(q)} \frac{S'(q)}{S(q)}$$

q<sup>c</sup> q\*<sup>40</sup> , ( ) .  
 ( π<sup>c</sup> ) \*

» (q<sup>c</sup> < q\*) « » ( > \* ) .

[45], [51] [72], [18], [34, 35],

<sup>40</sup>

U.  $\sum_{i=1}^n i > (q;)$  , n(q) = .  
 4, fi'(q) = 0 q<sup>c</sup> = q\* . [51]

CES,

Д  
Т  
Х  
У  
(  
Т  
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7.1

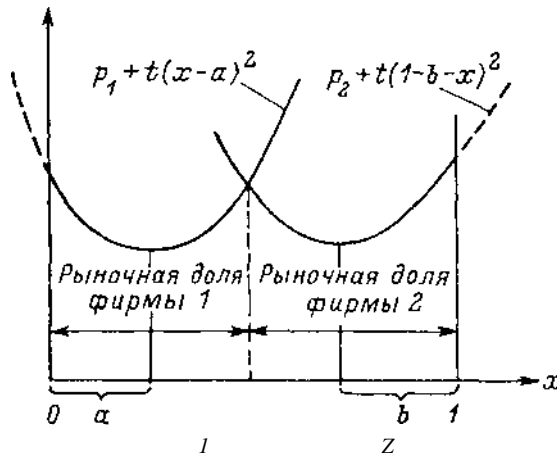
(7.5)

$$t + t(x - a)^2 = t^2 + t(1 - b - x)^2$$

$$D_1(p_1, p_2) = x$$

$$D_2(p_1, p_2) = 1 - x$$

$$(p_i - c_i) D_i(p_i, p_j)$$



.7.5.

7.2

1.

$$D_i(p_i, p_j) = \frac{p_j - p_i + t}{2l}$$

(2).

$$(p_i - c_i) D_i(p_i, p_j)$$

$$= R_i(p_j) = \frac{p_j + t + c_i}{2}$$

$$p_i = R_i[R_j(p_i)],$$

42

[18].

$$P_i(c_i, c_j) = t + \frac{2c_j + c_i}{3}$$

:

$$\Pi_i(c_i, c_j) = \frac{(t + (c_j - c_i)/3)^2}{2t}$$

- 2.
- 3.

$$[p_i(c_i, c_j) - c_i][p_j(c_i, c_j) - p_i(c_i, c_j) + t]/2t - \phi(c_i)$$

pi.

$$-D_i(\dots)$$

$$(p_i - c_i) \frac{\partial p_j / \partial c_i}{2t} > 0$$

( , pi , )

7.3

< 1/

$$P_i + t x^2 = t \left( \dots \right)^2$$

:

$$D_i(p_i, p) = 2x = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{n(p_i - p)}{t}$$

( ; - )Di

$$= c + \frac{t}{n^2}$$

$$= \left( \frac{t}{r_j} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - f = \frac{t}{n^3} - f$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{t} = + \sqrt[3]{f^2 t}$$

$$\min_n \left( n f + 2 n t J \right) \quad x > dx \wedge J = \min_n (n / + I \wedge)$$

$$* = \dot{y} / t / Q f.$$

## 7.4

. [50].

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[4]

8.1,

(contestability).

8.6.1.

8.2 8.6.1  
4.6.2

10.

8.6.2).

9.7, —

AT&T,  
 (« AT&T »).  
 AT&T  
 [17, 18].

( « » )



» («limit pricing model»\*) [4, 96, 131],

[95]

[122], [26, 27],

( . ' 5

tion»)),

6

» («accommoda-

7

« ; »,

60-80-  
«limit pricing»

». ( . . ).

( , ) ,  
 , ,  
 ) ( 8.3 «  
 » 8.4 ,

[53, 54, 75, 119, 141]

[48]. [47] ( . [45]). 8.1

8.1. :

,  
 ( ) , ;  
 , ,  
 [7], ,  
 , ( )  
 ( . [7, 8, 16, 117, 125]).\*

8.1.1.

( . . )  
 , ,  
 $q = 0$ . ( ,  $C(q) = f + cq$   $q > 0$   $C(q) =$   
 « . »). , ,  
 , , [134],  
 $2(l - f - cq)$ ,  $q > 0$   $l -$   
 ,  $2q$

\* , contestability

contestability

0

$l + 2q$

$l ($

;

-

).

(

)

« ».

$f + cq$

0,

<sup>5</sup>

«

»

«

(sunk)

» —

· (

).

—

),

(

).

<sup>5</sup> . [8, . 363],

8.1.2.

$C(q)$  (0) = 0.

[7],

$$i = 1, \dots, m) \quad \geq 0$$

{g<sub>1</sub>, ..., g<sub>m</sub>}

$$\geq C(qi) : \sum_{i=1}^m Qi = D(p)$$

$$q_i^e < D(p^e), \quad p^e q_i^e > C(q_i^e)$$

» ( . . 7).

$$(?) = f + cq.$$

$$= x\{P(q) - c\}q$$

8.1.2.

[7],

$$C(q) \quad (0) = 0.$$

$$i = 1, \dots, m) \quad n - m \geq 0$$

$$\{g_1, \dots, g_m\}$$

$$: Yl'iLi = D(p)$$

$$(pqi \geq C(qt))$$

$$q^e < D(p^e), \quad p^e q^e > C(q^e).$$

» ( . . . 7).

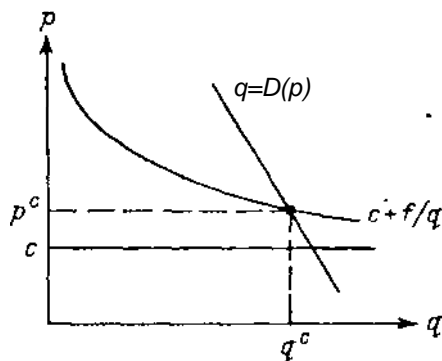
$$C(q) = f + cq.$$

$$= \max\{[P(?) - cq]\}$$

> / . 8.1

$q^c$   
 $\{p^c, q^c\}$

$$(p^c - c)D(p^c) = /.$$



. 8.1.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

( )

3.

( 2

3).

[7]

( 2); )

1); )

( . [6])



--

: ?

( , )

( , , . . . - )

5,

q<sup>c</sup>,

( - )

8

9

8.1.1.

« »

( )

( , , « » 0 )

),

10

8

1

[58]

10

[3]

.1,





( ) . ,  
 , , ,  
 ( ) ;  $q^e$  ( ) .  
 ), , - (

8.1.3.

[92]

$$C(q) = \frac{+}{+} ; \frac{-}{+} cq, \quad q > 0 \quad (0) =$$

(  $t$  ) ,  $l$  , ,  
 ,  $-l > 0$  ,  
 0 ( , ) .  
 , ( , )

$$\begin{aligned} & \equiv III(\tilde{\phantom{x}} - l). \\ & \int_t^{t+dt} x dt - \int_t^{t+dt} f dt \\ & = -f dt + (x dt) \tilde{\phantom{x}} + 0. \end{aligned}$$

( . 9)

1. ( )
2. ex ante , ex post
3. ,

8.2\*\*.

$$: C(q) = l = 3/16 ( 0). \quad D(p) = 1 -$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{11}{12} \quad , \quad 1 - e^{-xt} ( ) \\ & 1 \quad , \quad 2 \quad ( ) \end{aligned}$$

- 1. « »?
- 2. .
- 3. .

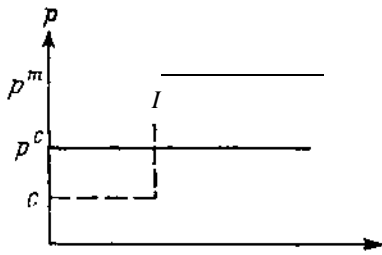
. 8.2  $t$   $e^{-\rho t}$ .

2. ( :

1,

),

(wastefulness),



. 8.2.

(rent-dissipation)<sub>13</sub>

7. [139],

(appropriability stealing effect), —

— «  
» «

w(p)

» (business-

( )

= 0.

$v \sim = v.$

$w(c) - w(p^m) = V - V = 0 < /.$

$v_j ( v_1 < v_2 \quad v_2 > 2 v_1, \quad v_2.$

$w(c) - w(p^m) = (v_1 + v_2) - v_2 = v_1$

<sup>14</sup>

( )

( 6,

0

$(1 - \tilde{v}/2) >$

$t \quad t + dt \quad x' dt,$

$\left( f - \frac{\tilde{\Pi}^m}{2} \right) dt = \left( x' \frac{\tilde{\Pi}^m - f}{r} \right) dt,$

<sup>14</sup>

$\tilde{v} = v_2 > 2 v_1 > 2 l.$

$l > 0$





8.2.

(  
 « »,  
 (first-mover)  
 ; « »

8.2.1.

[127].

1 ( )  
 2 ( )  
 1  
 :

$$\Pi^1(K_1, K_2) = K_1(1 - K_1 - K_2)$$

$$2(2) = 2(1 - 2)$$

5

( $\hat{\lambda} < 0$ ),



$(\dots < 0)$

$\Pi$

2

1

2

$R_2(K_1) = \frac{1 - K_1}{2}$

$\#_2 - 2$

$R_2(K)$

$K_2(1 -$

$(1 - K_1 - \frac{1 - \dots}{2})$

$\dots = \frac{1}{2}, \dots = \frac{1}{4}, \dots = \frac{1}{8}, \dots = \frac{1}{16}$

2,

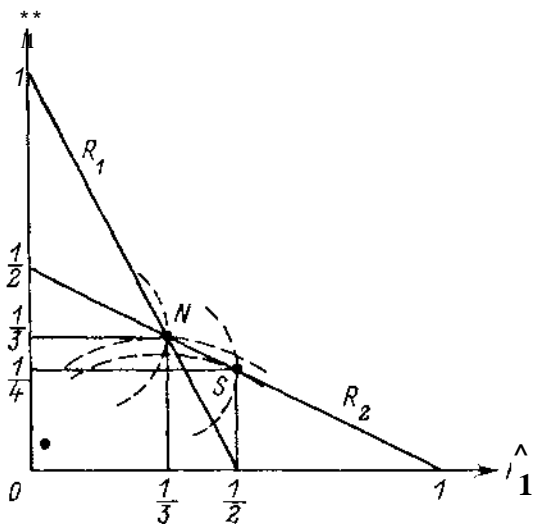
1

2.

$R_2(K_1)$

$K_1 = R_1(K_2)$

(simultaneous-move)



8.3.

$R_2 = \frac{1}{3}$

$\Pi^1 = \Pi^2 = \frac{1}{9}$

8.3.

$R_1$   
 $R_2$

$S, N$

( )

2

2

1

2

1

2

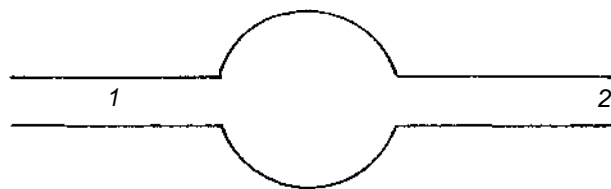
(2) (  $\frac{1}{2} < 0$  )  
(  $2 < 0$  )

$\frac{1}{2} = 1/4$

$1 - 3/8 < 1/2$

2  
1

$2 > 1/4$



( . 8.4).

. 8.4.

1,

2

1,

1  
1

( ' 1)

2.

[22],

(barrier to mobility).  
(accommodates)

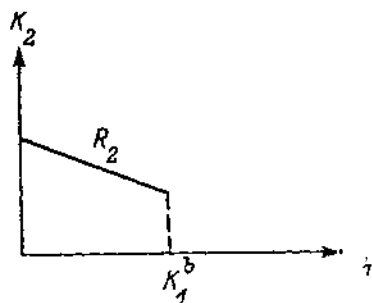
2.  $(K_2 = R_2(K_1) = 0), K_1 \geq 1,$   
 1.  $K_2 = 0,$   
 2.  $K_1 < 1,$   
 1.  $K_2 = 0,$   
 2.  $K_1 > 1,$

$$K_2(K_1) = \begin{cases} 2(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2K_1}) - 1, & K_1 > 0, \\ 0, & K_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$1/16 < K_1 < 1/4$   $K_1 = 1/4$   $(1/16 - K_1) > 0$   $K_1 = 1/2,$   
 1.  $K_2 = 0,$   
 2.  $K_1 > 1/4$   $K_2 = 1/19$  A'J

$$\max_2 [A'_2(1 - K_2 - K_1^b) - f] = 0$$

$$K_1^b = 1 - 2\sqrt{f} > \frac{1}{2}$$



. 8.5.

. 8.5, . 8.3,

$$\Pi^1 = (1 - 2\sqrt{f}) [1 - (1 - 2\sqrt{f})] = 2\sqrt{f}(1 - 2\sqrt{f}).$$

1/16,

1/8.

2. 1

, 1/2).<sup>20</sup>

<sup>19</sup>

<sup>20</sup>

b

$\sqrt{1/2}$

1.

2

1 = 1/2

$$f) \frac{1}{16} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^4$$

8.3\*

0,1, 2,...

357 .

$$= 6 - 1$$

- 1.
- 2.

$$= \frac{1}{2} - 2^{-2}$$

- 3.

$$1 \quad 2 -$$

8.2.2.

8.2.2.1.

(... ? [122, 123] )? [26, 27]

)

1. 5

[27].

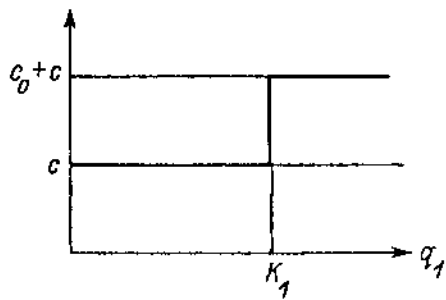
c<sub>0</sub>A'j.

21

1, —

ПО-  
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1/2

$q_i \leq K_i$



8.6.

( $q_2 = q_2$ ).

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ex post

$q_x \leq b$

8.6,

),

$$( = -bq),$$

$$q_i(a - b(q_i + q_j) - c_0 - c).$$

( , )

),

$$R_i(q_j) = \frac{a - bq_j - c_0 - c}{2b}$$

2

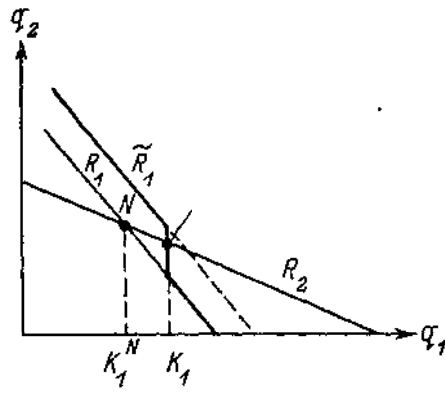
$$R_2(q_1) = \frac{a - bq_1 - c_0 - c}{2b}$$

1

$$\tilde{R}_1(q_2) = \frac{a - bq_2 - c}{2b} > R_1(q_2).$$

$$\tilde{R}_1(q_2) = R_1(q_2).$$

$$\tilde{R}_1(q_2) = R_1(q_2), \quad .8.7.$$



.8.7.

1.  $R_2,$

$$= -bq$$

$$= a - b(q_1 + q_2).$$

$$, q_i = \tilde{R}_i ( \quad ) ,$$

$$K_j) = I(i(a - b(K_i + \dots)),$$

$$- 0 - = 1 = 1.$$

$$q_i \leq \dots$$

$$: X_i \leq q_i$$

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$$91 < 1.$$

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$$\text{co}(A^i - \dots)$$

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[115].

(  $\geq$  ' ).

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8.4\*\*.

( [90]

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) 1 2, A'j, A'i; 2; \ , 2, (

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/ < 1/18, ).  
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8.2.2.2.

134 ].  
<sup>26</sup>  
[9, 57, 94, 132,  
1/9 — / > 0.  
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1/2, <sup>25</sup>3 , 2√7 - 4/ > 1/8, / ≥ 0.0054.  
2√J.  
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<sup>26</sup>



tion problem).

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$\frac{2}{3}$  ;  $\frac{4}{3}$  ; 1  
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$$+ 2 = 1),$$

[1/3, 2/3],

).<sup>27</sup>

1 2)

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

[57]

$$\left( \right) \quad \backslash + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(-) —  
ex post

; CQ —

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134]

8.5\*\*\*.

$$= K_i(P(K_1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) - \dots)$$

<sup>27</sup>

[94,



8.2.2.5.

(lumpy),

28

8.6.1.

8.2.3.

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8.4,

8.6\*\*. 1.

$q = 1 -$

$( \dots )$   
 $-\sqrt{q^A}$  ,  $q^A -$

$<5=1.$

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$d/(2 - )$ ,  $d = 1 -$   
 $( \frac{1}{2} )$

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[103].  
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$$R = \frac{(1 + c_j^B - 2c_i^B)^2}{9}$$

$$q_i^B = \frac{1 + C_j^B - 2c_f}{3}$$

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 ? (  $q_1^A$  .

$q^A$ ;

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4.6.2).

(preemptive strategies).

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[116],  
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[5, 45]

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[111]

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 • « » («apparently innocent»  
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 [45] , [20] 33  
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1 ( ) AI ; , 2 Ai

$$\Pi^{1m}(K_1, x_1^m(K_1)),$$

Xj'(Ai) — 1) 2 , Ai ( -  
 , Xj — \ 2 .

$$\Pi^1(K_1, x_1, x_2)$$

$$\Pi^2(K_1, x_1, x_2).$$

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 , ) 1 2 . ^ \ ( 2

$$\{x_1^*(K_1), x_2^*(K_1)\}$$

« » -

n^2(A''i, xi, 2) 2 , 1 R2(x), -  
 R1(R2(XI)), 1 ^ Ai, ~ \, R2(x)) xj. . . -  
 ( . . , , 8 = 0). -  
 ; , , -

34

. 8.8.

AI

$$^2( \ ] , i^*(A'i), - A'l) \leq 0.$$

( , A'i). , . .

$$\Pi^2(K_1, x_1^*(K_1), x_2^*(K_1)) > 0.$$

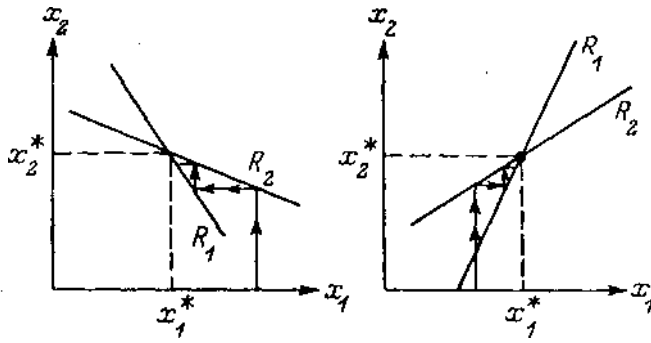
34

[24, 29, 41, 59, 118].

^ ^ > |2 2 i2 ( : -

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 8.6.1.1.

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8.8.

8.3.1.

$$\Pi^2(K_1, x_1^*(K_1), x_2^*(K_1)) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi^2}{\partial x_2}(K_1, x_1^*(K_1), x_2^*(K_1)) = 0.$$

$$\Pi^2(K_1, x_1^*(K_1), x_2^*(K_1)) < 0.$$

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$$\frac{d\Pi^2}{dK_1} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \Pi^2}{\partial K_1}}_{2:} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial \Pi^2}{\partial x_1} \frac{dx_1^*}{dK_1}}_{1}$$

(0 <sup>2</sup>/dKi). 1 2

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 ) 2 ( 1 ( dx\*/dKi), \ (

dU^2/dK1 < 0, (soft), dT^2/dRi > 0. 1 (tough),

(top dog):

(puppy dog):

(lean and hungry look):

(fat cat):

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36 1 1 (spillover)

2 2. 37 AI 2

(open-loop), 2

» (closed-loop) \).

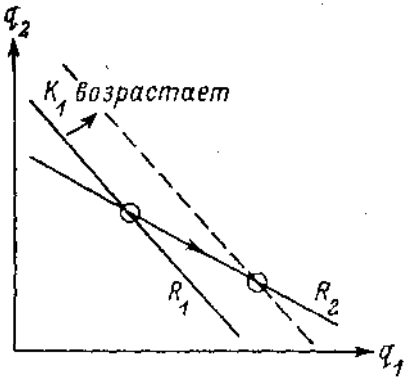
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8.7\*.

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<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>39</sup>

<sup>40</sup>

[5, 45, 116].

[71-73]

8.4,

ci(A'i), | < <sup>38</sup>  
 : xi = q<sub>1</sub>, 2 = q<sub>2</sub> (2).

$$q_1(P(q_1 + q_2^*) - c_1),$$

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$$2 \left( \frac{\partial U^2}{\partial x} \right) < 0.$$

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 (  $\frac{\partial^2 U^2}{\partial x^2}$  ) -  
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8.3.2.

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$$\Pi^1(K_1, x_1^*(K_1), x_2^*(K_1))$$

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$$\frac{d\Pi^1}{dK_1} = \frac{\partial \Pi^1}{\partial K_1} + \frac{\partial \Pi^1}{\partial x_2^*} \frac{dx_2^*}{dK_1}$$

^ \* - / | . \* » -  
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[38]

[138].

1 ( )<sup>41</sup> ( ),

1 ,  $d\Pi^2/dx_i$  ( ),  $\lambda_i < 0 (> 0)$ .

$$\frac{dx_2^*}{dK_1} - \left( \frac{dx_2^*}{dx_1^*} \right) \left( \frac{dx_1^*}{dK_1} \right) = [R_2'(x_1^*)] \left( \frac{dx_1^*}{dK_1} \right),$$

$$\left( \frac{dx_2^*}{dK_1} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial x_2^*}{\partial x_1} \frac{dx_1^*}{dK_1} \right) \times (R_2').$$

( 1 )

42 ( II )

41 « » ( . . . ) : 37. « »

$$\frac{\partial \Pi^1}{\partial K_1}(\tilde{K}_1, x_1^*(\tilde{K}_1), x_2^*(\tilde{K}_1)) = 0.$$

$$\frac{d\Pi^1}{dK_1}(\tilde{K}_1, x_1^*(\tilde{K}_1), x_2^*(\tilde{K}_1)) > 0.$$

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42  $\lambda_i^2 / \lambda_i = 0$ ,

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8.2.

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 2 < 2 , D(pi) — 2 , 2  
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$$\max_{pi} \{ (pi - c)[D(p_1) - '2]\} > (p_2 - c)D(p_2).$$

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» [141, . 41].

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« »<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>45</sup>

$\| \frac{2}{\sqrt{}} \| < 0. ( \frac{2}{\sqrt{}} \| ) ( * \sqrt{jdK} ) \quad \backslash = ( \quad 7),$

<sup>4</sup>

[43, 97, 124, 126, 130 .].  
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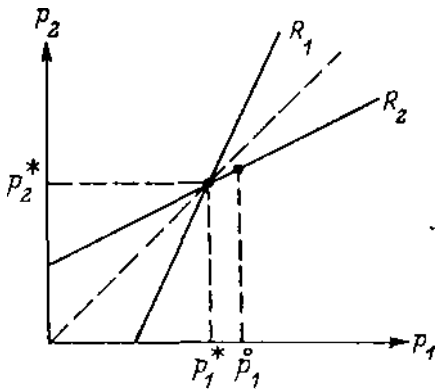
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[62, 110].

[23]).



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«Westinghouse»,

«General Electric»

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[79].

[43].

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$$2 \left( \dots \right) \dots \overset{*}{1} \dots$$

$$\left( \dots, \text{Di}(p_i, p_j), \dots \right)$$

$$(\overset{*}{1}, \xi).$$

$$\overset{\circ}{q}_1 \equiv D_1(\overset{\circ}{p}_1, p_2^*)$$

$$1(2) = \begin{cases} \dots, & p_1 \geq \overset{\circ}{p}_1, \\ \dots - (P_i - P_i)\overset{\circ}{g}_i, & p_i < \overset{\circ}{p}_i \end{cases}$$

$$(1, 2) \equiv (P_i - c)\text{Di}(p_1, p_2)$$

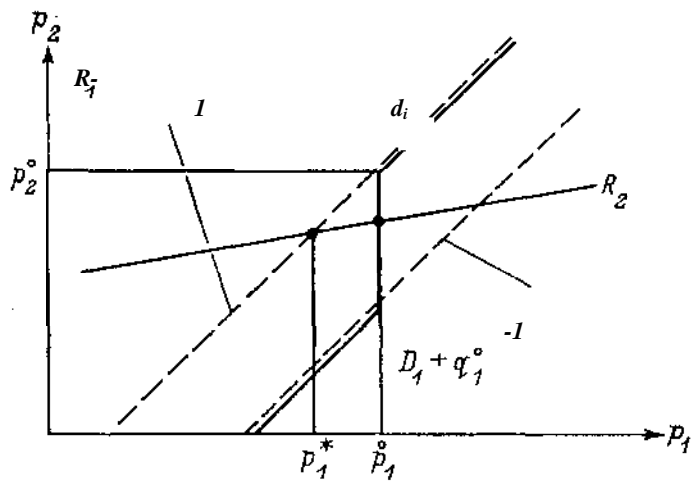
$$\{p_1 = \overset{\circ}{p}_1, p_2 = R_2(\overset{\circ}{p}_1)\}$$

$$1 \text{ Ri} \dots (2, \dots)$$

$$R(p) <$$

$$\Pi(R(\overset{\circ}{p}), \overset{\circ}{p}) > \Pi(\overset{\circ}{p}, \overset{\circ}{p}) > \Pi(\overset{\circ}{p}, R(\overset{\circ}{p})),$$





. 8.12.

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(ex post, ex ante)

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[23], «General Electric» •Westinghouse»

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<sup>55</sup>

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8.6.2.

<sup>57</sup>

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[15, 28, 30, 31,

35, 76, 77].<sup>58</sup>

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$q_t = Di(p_i, p_j)$

$$D\{(\cdot, \cdot) \leq 1.$$

$c_t$

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$$(P_1 - c_1 - c)D_1(P_1 - v, p_2),$$

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$i^* - v$

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$v$

$$(\cdot, \cdot) + [(\cdot, \cdot) - c_1]D_1(P_1^* - v, p_2) \geq (\cdot - c_1)D_1(P_1^* - \cdot, 2),$$

$$D \setminus \leq 1.$$

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$$\tilde{v} = P_j^* - >$$

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$P_j$

$$(P_1 - c_1 - c)D_1(P_1 - v, p_2).$$

$\tilde{\Lambda}$

$$\{\tilde{v} - [ \setminus - (v - c) ]\} D_1(\tilde{p}_1, p_2).$$

$$(p_1 - c_1)D_1(p_1, p_2)$$

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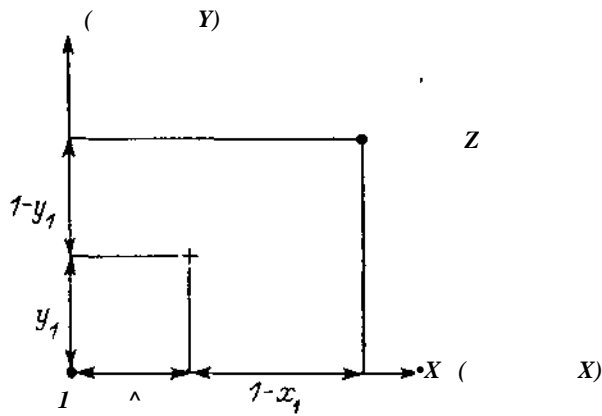
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(xi,j/i), 2 — (1, 1) ( . . . 8.13).  
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$$\tilde{p}_i = p_i + t(x_1 + y_1).$$

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$$\tilde{p}_2 = p_2 + t\{(1-x_1) + (1-y_1)\}.$$

$$\tilde{p} = \min\{\tilde{p}_1, \tilde{p}_2\}.$$

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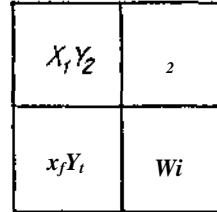
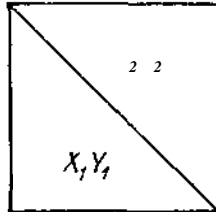
f<sub>X</sub><sup>Y</sup> Y

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(5):

$$\Pi^i(q_i, q_j) = q_i P(q_i + q_j) - C_i(q_i),$$

$$\Pi_{ij}^i = P' + q_i P''.$$

< 0.

( " = 0)

( " < 0)

67

$$q_i = D_i(p_i, p_j)$$

$$\Pi^i(p_i, p_j) = p_i D_i(p_i, p_j) - C_i(D_i(p_i, p_j)).$$

$$\Pi_{ij}^i = \frac{\partial D_i}{\partial p_j} + (p_i - \hat{c}_i) \frac{\partial^2 D_i}{\partial p_i \partial p_j} - C_i'' \frac{\partial D_i}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial D_i}{\partial p_j}$$

):

$$\epsilon) \cdot (\cdot, \tau) = - b p_i + d p_j,$$

(d > 0),

| \cdot > 0,

(d < 0),

$$\partial^2 D_i / \partial p_i \partial p_j. \text{ }^{68}$$

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[20]

0 < < 1, [ \cdot

- qj/qi-

$$P(q_1 + q_2) = (q_1 + q_2) \cdot$$

( , q \ / q >

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[87],

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8.2-8.4

8.6.1

[47, 48].

8.6.2

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8.6.1.

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$$j \quad i ($$

$$0 \quad ) .$$

$$p_j \quad p_j$$

$$p_j$$

$$);$$

$$d D i j d p j \quad | \cdot$$

$$[86, 87]$$

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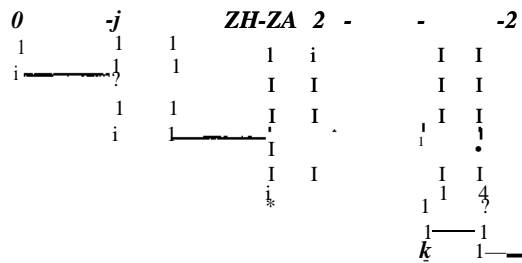
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$$V = \int_0^{\infty} f e^{-rt} dt \left( 1 + e^{-r(H-\Delta)} + e^{-r2(H-\Delta)} + \dots \right)$$

, 2( - ), ..., ( - )...

$$V = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{1 - e^{-rH}}{1 - e^{-r(H-\Delta)}} \right) \quad (8.1)$$





), V. (

$$1) \quad \left( \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial K_i \partial I_i} \right)$$

[86].

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial K_i \partial I_i} \right\} \quad (K_i, K_j) \quad K_j$$

[33].

». 71

71  
n'(Xi, 2)

$$t \quad t + \Delta t$$

$$V(K_j) \quad W(A \setminus j)$$

$$V^*(K_2) = \max\{[\Pi^1(K_1, K_2) - f]\Delta t + \lambda \Delta t W^1(K_1)e^{-r\Delta t} + (1 - \lambda \Delta t) V^1(K_2)e^{-r\Delta t}\},$$

$$V^1(K_2) = \max_{K_1} \left( \frac{\Pi^1(K_1, K_2) - f}{\lambda + r} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + r} W^1(K_1) \right).$$

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$$\delta[\tilde{\Pi}(K^*, 0) - f] - \delta^2[\tilde{\Pi}(K^*, 0) - f] + \dots = \frac{\delta[\tilde{\Pi}(K^*, 0) - f]}{1 - \delta}$$

\* 74

$$\tilde{\Gamma}(K^*, 0) - f \quad (8.6) \quad < 5 \quad 1,$$

\*)

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(l = 0). ( [85]

[25]).

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$$\sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \delta^s \Pi^i(K_{1,t+s}, K_{2,t+s}).$$

$\lambda < 0, i-j < 0.$

$Ri(-)$

$2( )$

$\lambda = i2i/(v'2),$

2 '2, 1

$Ri 2. V^l(Kj), 6.7,$

$Kj, a W^*(Ki) —$

$$V \setminus K_2) = \max_K [\Pi^1(K, K_2) + SW(K)] \quad (8.7)$$

$$Ri(K_2) [ ( ' 2) + SW^l(K)], \quad (8.8)$$

$$W^l(K_1) = II(lu, R_2(K_1)) + \delta V^l(R_2(K_1)), \quad (8.9)$$

2.

$( \frac{\lambda}{i} < 0),$

$R \setminus (K_2) \tilde{R}(K_2) \dots /2J(\tilde{A}_2): \tilde{R}(K_2)$

$$J^l(Ih(K_2), 2) + bWlR_l(K_2)) > \frac{1}{2} ( ( ' 2), 2) + \delta W^l(R_l(K_2)). \quad (8.10)$$

$Rl(K_2) — 2:$

$$\Pi^1(R_1(\tilde{K}_2), \tilde{K}_2) + \delta W^1(R_1(\tilde{K}_2)) \geq \Pi^1(R_1( , \tilde{ )}) + \delta W^1(R_1(K_2)). \quad (8.11)$$

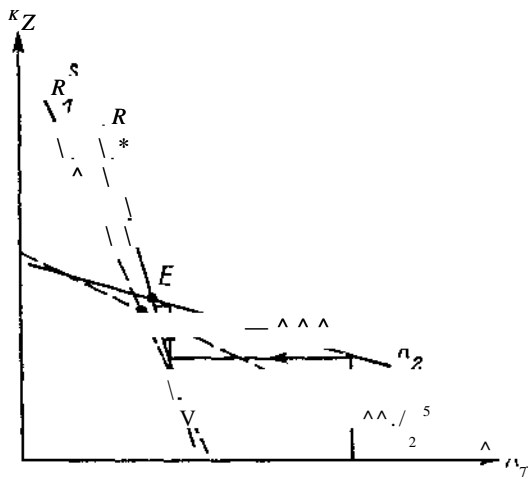
(8.10) (8.11),

$$1(\tilde{K}_2), \wedge) - 1(\tilde{K}_2), \tilde{K}_2) + 1(\tilde{K}_1(\tilde{K}_2), \tilde{K}_2) - 1(\tilde{K}_1(\tilde{K}_2), \tilde{K}_2) \geq 0, \quad (8.12)$$

$$\int_{K_2} R_1(K_2) n_2(x,y) dx dy > 0, \quad (8.13)$$

$$R(K_2) < R(\tilde{K}_2), \quad I_{1/2} < 0, \quad (8.13)$$

(8.7)-(8.9).<sup>75</sup>



8.17.

$$I = K' i \{ d - (Kj) \},$$

$$: R_x - R_2 = R,$$

но стремящегося к бесконечности го-<sup>76</sup>

ДНС 8.17.

$$6 \quad (0, 1),$$

(8.9)

(8.7)

<sup>75</sup>

<sup>76</sup>

[25]

0 d,

(8.7)-(8.9).

(R, R2),

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которая ком слу ment). каждая и будущ интуице ее крат мощнос показат задавае уровня чально обобща рациона соперни Мо сказыв предпо инвести симмет

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$\bar{K}(d - \dots) = dj2, b = 1/2.$

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(5)  $\dots / (1 + b),$  8.2).

8.6.1.2.

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[44].

$\dots = 1,2.$

$\Pi^i(K_1(t), K_2(t)),$

$\dots_j < 0).$

$\dots < 0, \hat{\lambda} < 0$

$\dot{K}_i(t) \equiv \frac{dK_i(t)}{dt} = I_i(t),$

$I(t) -$

$\bar{I}_i$

$$\Pi^i(K_1(t), K_2(t)) - I_i(t).$$

$$\leq \Pi^i(t) \leq \bar{I}_i.$$

(A<sup>i</sup>(f), ... ^)) (

$t = 0,$

$$\int_0^\infty [\Pi^i(K_1(t), K_2(t)) - I_i(t)] e^{-rt} dt.$$

(... 0).

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 $i$   $(/v^i t^s, /v^i)^s$  ss )  
 (steady-state).

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»<sup>78</sup>

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» («precommitment»),

( ... ) .

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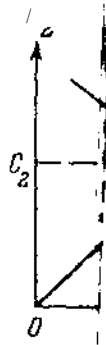
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[44, 99].

[47, ... 8-13].



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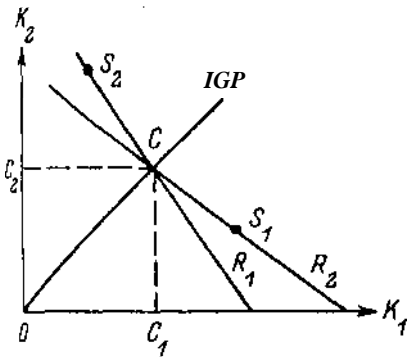
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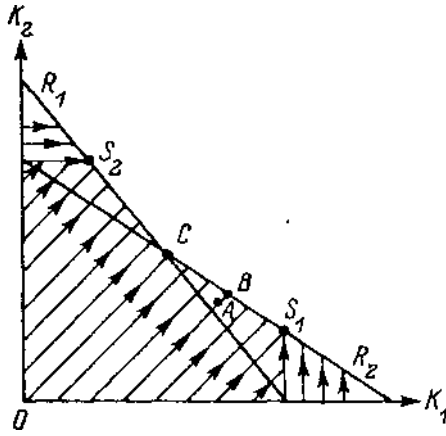
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$$\{I_i(K_1(t), K_2(t))\}_{i=1,2},$$

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$$IT = \sqrt{1 - \dots}$$

$$C^i(I_i) = \frac{\dots}{2}$$

$$(\dots = \dots - \dots)$$

$$(I_i(t) = -aKi(t) - \beta K_j(t) + \gamma, \quad a, \beta, \gamma > 0).$$

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[44]

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[47, 128].

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и

$$\frac{n_1}{I_1^{TM}} (\dots), \quad \Pi^d, \quad 2 (\dots), \quad \Pi^d$$

$$\frac{n_1}{I_1^{TM}} > \frac{n_1}{I_0^{TM}} \quad n_1 > 2\Pi^d$$

и

$$\sigma > 2t \quad (\sigma - \dots)$$

$$\frac{TM}{0} = \sigma - t, \quad \frac{TM}{1} = \sigma - t/2 \quad \Pi^d = t/2$$

$t_1 > 0$

$Li(t) = \int_0^t F_1(t_1) dt$

$L \quad F$

$$L_1(t_1) = \int_0^{t_1} \Pi_0^m e^{-rt} dt + \int_{t_1}^T \Pi_1^m e^{-rt} dt + \int_T^\infty 2\Pi_1^m e^{-rt} dt - f e^{-rt_1}$$

$$F_2(t_1) = 0,$$

$$L_2(t_1) = \int_{t_1}^T \Pi^d e^{-rt} dt + \int_T^\infty 2\Pi^d e^{-rt} dt - f e^{-rt_1}$$

$$F_1(t_1) = \int_0^1 U^M e^{-rt} dt + \int_{Jty}^f A e^{-rt} dt + \int_T^2 * e^{-rt} dt$$

и

$Li \quad F_1$

$$\frac{2\Pi^d}{r} > f > \frac{\Pi^d}{r}$$

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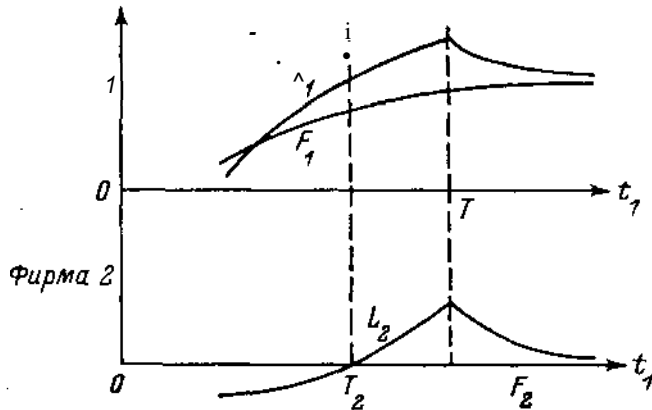
(II<sup>d</sup>)

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$$L_2(T_2) = F_2(T_2) = 0.$$

$t_1 > 2,$   
 $-n^d > n^d >$

$$L(t) > \dots; \quad L_2(t) > F_2(t), \quad t \geq 2 \quad ( \quad \text{If} -$$

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$$L_2(T - ) > F_2(T).$$

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$$: \quad \text{TM} - 0^{\text{TM}} = t/2 = \circ < /.$$

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[46].<sup>87</sup>

$\Pi^d$ .

$\Pi^d - \Pi^d$

$$T_1 \geq 2\Pi^d$$

$$1 - j^d > \dots$$

[33].

<sup>88</sup>

8.1.

« » («games of timing»).

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[120, 121].

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$$t/2 - t^4 = t^4 ($$

$$l > n^d = t/2 > t/4.$$

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$$\bar{s} - tx^2 -$$

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$$D_1 = \frac{2 \sim 1 + t}{2I}$$

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$$d_2 = \frac{p_1 - 2 + t}{2f}$$

$$(|2 - p_1| \leq \epsilon)$$

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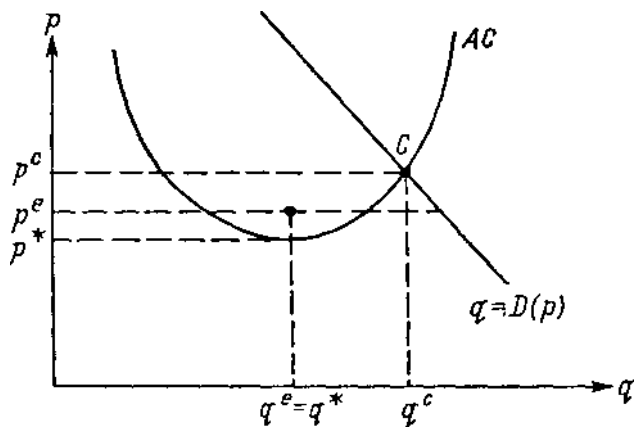
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8.1

8.21.  $= \{ , q^e \}$   
 $q^*$

$q^e = q^*$



8.21.

8.2

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$l = 3/16,$

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$= [ (1 - ) ] = 1/4.$

$(1 - ) = / = 1/4 = /2.$

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$w^c = \frac{(1 - ?)}{2} = \frac{(3/4)^2}{2} = \frac{9}{32}$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= 5/16. \\ &3. \\ &t \\ &tut + dt. \end{aligned} \quad = -0, \quad w^* = 1/2 - 3/16 = \\ = w^c/r. \\ xdt$$

$$x \left( \frac{1/4 - 3/16}{r} \right) = \frac{3}{16}, \quad = 3.$$

$$w_2 = \frac{1}{2} - 2 \left( \frac{3}{16} \right) = \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$w_1 = \frac{1}{8} + \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{16} \right) = \frac{3}{16}.$$

2.

$$W = \int_0^{\infty} [e^{-2xt}w_2 + (1 - e^{-2xt})w_1]e^{-rt} dt.$$

$$W = \frac{2}{2+r} \frac{w_2}{r} + \frac{1}{2+r} \frac{w_1}{r}.$$

$$W = \frac{5/28}{r} < W^c.$$

$$W < W^c.$$

$$w_1 \quad w_2$$

w<sup>c</sup>.

## 8.3

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3.  $2 - 1/2 = 1.$

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$$\tilde{=} = 1 - '1 - "2$$

3).

$$\frac{(A'i + K_2 f)}{2}$$

$$K_2(1 - K_1 - K_2) - f,$$

0

= 1/2,

$$2 [ '2(1 - ', - '2) - / ] = 0.$$

$$\backslash = 0.125.$$

$$A'i = '2 = 1/3.$$

$$1/9 - 1/16.$$

$$: W_2 \approx 0.271 > W_1,$$

2/9,

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$$'2 = 1/2;$$

$$W_2 = 0.3125.$$

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$$| \dots |^2$$

$$| \dots |^2 = (| \dots | + 2) f ( \dots + 3( \dots + 2) - 0 - )$$

$$> | \dots | + | \dots |$$

$$= - (K_1 + \dots)$$

$$A_i - f \dots / v_j; \dots$$

$$\tilde{1} = (A_i + \dots) [ \dots ] - 0 - ] = \dots - 2( \dots - 0 - ) >$$

$$> | \dots | + 2( | \dots | + 2 + (A_i + 2)) - ( \dots )$$

$$; + \dots + ( \dots + 2) \leq \dots$$

$$A_i + 2 + A_3(A_i + 2) > \dots$$

$$1 \dots ] + A_3(A_i + 2) \dots |$$

$$1 + ( \dots + / ) \geq | \dots | + / > | \dots |,$$

$$/ - \dots 3 ( \dots 1 [A_i + (A_i + "2)] + *_2$$

8.6

1.

$$(1 - q^A - c)q^A + (1 - q^B - (c - \lambda q^A))q^B$$

$$q^k \dots q^B.$$

$$(1 - \dots - 2q^A) + Xq^B =$$

$$1 - \dots + / - 2q^B = 0.$$



2.  $q^A$ ,  $\bar{q}_1^A$ ,  $q_1^A$ ,  $q_2^A$ ,  $q_3^A$ ,  $q_4^A$ ,  $q_5^A$ ,  $q_6^A$ ,  $q_7^A$ ,  $q_8^A$ ,  $q_9^A$ ,  $q_{10}^A$ ,  $q_{11}^A$ ,  $q_{12}^A$ ,  $q_{13}^A$ ,  $q_{14}^A$ ,  $q_{15}^A$ ,  $q_{16}^A$ ,  $q_{17}^A$ ,  $q_{18}^A$ ,  $q_{19}^A$ ,  $q_{20}^A$ ,  $q_{21}^A$ ,  $q_{22}^A$ ,  $q_{23}^A$ ,  $q_{24}^A$ ,  $q_{25}^A$ ,  $q_{26}^A$ ,  $q_{27}^A$ ,  $q_{28}^A$ ,  $q_{29}^A$ ,  $q_{30}^A$ ,  $q_{31}^A$ ,  $q_{32}^A$ ,  $q_{33}^A$ ,  $q_{34}^A$ ,  $q_{35}^A$ ,  $q_{36}^A$ ,  $q_{37}^A$ ,  $q_{38}^A$ ,  $q_{39}^A$ ,  $q_{40}^A$ ,  $q_{41}^A$ ,  $q_{42}^A$ ,  $q_{43}^A$ ,  $q_{44}^A$ ,  $q_{45}^A$ ,  $q_{46}^A$ ,  $q_{47}^A$ ,  $q_{48}^A$ ,  $q_{49}^A$ ,  $q_{50}^A$ ,  $q_{51}^A$ ,  $q_{52}^A$ ,  $q_{53}^A$ ,  $q_{54}^A$ ,  $q_{55}^A$ ,  $q_{56}^A$ ,  $q_{57}^A$ ,  $q_{58}^A$ ,  $q_{59}^A$ ,  $q_{60}^A$ ,  $q_{61}^A$ ,  $q_{62}^A$ ,  $q_{63}^A$ ,  $q_{64}^A$ ,  $q_{65}^A$ ,  $q_{66}^A$ ,  $q_{67}^A$ ,  $q_{68}^A$ ,  $q_{69}^A$ ,  $q_{70}^A$ ,  $q_{71}^A$ ,  $q_{72}^A$ ,  $q_{73}^A$ ,  $q_{74}^A$ ,  $q_{75}^A$ ,  $q_{76}^A$ ,  $q_{77}^A$ ,  $q_{78}^A$ ,  $q_{79}^A$ ,  $q_{80}^A$ ,  $q_{81}^A$ ,  $q_{82}^A$ ,  $q_{83}^A$ ,  $q_{84}^A$ ,  $q_{85}^A$ ,  $q_{86}^A$ ,  $q_{87}^A$ ,  $q_{88}^A$ ,  $q_{89}^A$ ,  $q_{90}^A$ ,  $q_{91}^A$ ,  $q_{92}^A$ ,  $q_{93}^A$ ,  $q_{94}^A$ ,  $q_{95}^A$ ,  $q_{96}^A$ ,  $q_{97}^A$ ,  $q_{98}^A$ ,  $q_{99}^A$ ,  $q_{100}^A$ .

$$(1 - c - 2q_1^A) + \lambda q_1^B = 0,$$

$$q_1^A = [1 - c - 2(\lambda \bar{q}_1^A)] / 3 = (1 - c + 2\lambda g f) / 3.$$

$$c \bar{q}_1^A = q_1^A \cdot B$$

$$q_1^A = \left( \frac{3 + \lambda}{6 - 2\lambda} \right) d.$$

$$q_2^A$$

$$(1 - c - 2q_1^A) + \frac{d\Pi_1^B}{dc_1^B}(c_1^B, c_2^B) \frac{dc_1^B}{dq_1^A} = 0,$$

$$q_1^A = \left( \frac{9 + 4}{18 - 8\lambda^2} \right) d > \left( \frac{3 + \lambda}{6 - 2\lambda^2} \right) d.$$

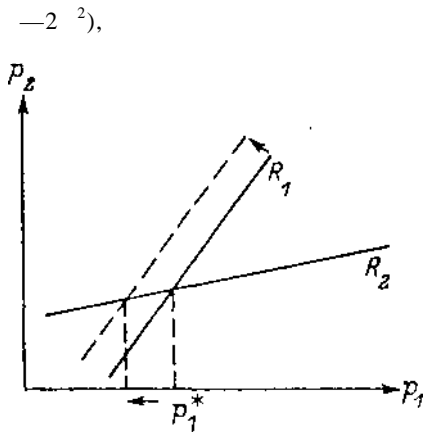


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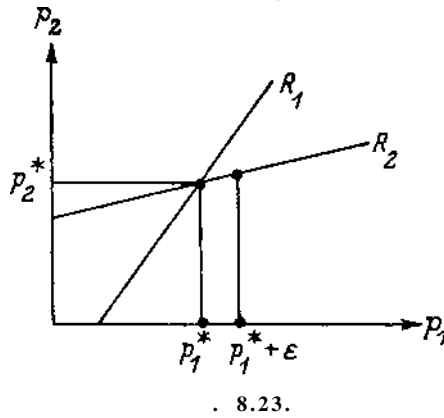
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 -s =  $p_1^* + \epsilon$  ( . 8.23).



$$(p_1^{**}, p_2^{**}) = (p_1^* + \epsilon, R_2(p_1^* + \epsilon))$$

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$$D = \frac{c + t - p_1}{2}$$

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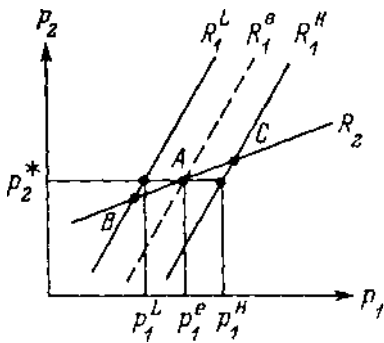
[62, 71].

$$-2bp_1 + dp_2^* + bc_1 = \dots$$

$$p_1 = \frac{a + dp_2^* + bc_1}{2b} \quad (9.1)$$

$$p_1^e \equiv xp_1^L + (1-x)p_1^H = \left( \frac{a + dp_2^* + bc_1^L}{2b} \right) +$$

$$+(1-x) \left( \frac{a + dp_2^* + bc_1^H}{2b} \right) + (1-x) = \frac{a + dp_2^* + bc_1^e}{2b} \quad (9.2)$$



9.1.

$$p_2 = \dots$$

$$p_2 = \frac{+ dp_1 + bc_2}{2b} \quad (9.3)$$

$$(9.2) \quad (9.3) \quad p_2 = \dots$$

$$p_2^* = \frac{2ab + 2b^2c_2 + ad + bdc_1}{4b^2 - d^2} \quad (9.4)$$

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<sup>5</sup><sub>6</sub> (2ab + 26<sup>2</sup><sub>2</sub> + ad + bd<sub>1</sub>'') / (46<sup>2</sup> - d').

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$D_i(p_i, p_j) = 1 - p_i + p_j$

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1.

$= 1 - f$

ex ante

$\sigma^2 = 1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{4}$

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ex ante

$\sigma_1 \sigma_2 = 1 + \frac{2}{9}$

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9.1.1.2.

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9.1.2.

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[41],  
[79]

[82].

[59],

[15],

[20],

[29, 30],

[61],

[65],

[49, 53].

[46].

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» («signal-extraction problem»)

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} [(p_i - c_i) D_i(p_i, p_{-i})] > 0,$$

$\mathbb{E} \pi_i(\cdot) -$

$\pi_i -$

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$F(c_i|A)$ ,

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 $G(A)$ ).

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$F$

$j$

$j$

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$$F(c|A) \geq F(c|A')$$

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pf-

$j$ ,

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$F$ :

$$I(|) =$$



[43]

[69]

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6.2,

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G:

$$g(\lambda) = \frac{\Delta^r \lambda^{r-1} e^{-\Delta \lambda}}{(\quad)}$$

> 0, > 2, > 0, f a g —

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(

[34]).

$$: A_t = pXt + \xi t.$$

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$\xi_t$

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[8]

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[57])

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[84].

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[12, 26, 44, 45].

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q\_i = a - p\_i + p\_j .

( , )  
i

( - p\_i + p\_j ) p\_i = ( ~ p\_i + p\_j ) p\_i

p\_i ,

p\_i = (a^e + p\_j) / 2 .

p\_i = 2 = .

Df = - + = .

pf<sup>20</sup>

Df = - + \$ .

- + pf = ~ - ; = ~ ,

~ ( \* ) = + ( ? - ) . (9.5)

j  
~ a ( pf ) ,

j ® ~ a ( p\_i^A ) .

pf = ( + j ® ) / 2 .

pf = p\_j = .

(9.5),

$$\frac{dp_j^B}{dp_i^A} = \gamma = 1.$$

$$p_i^B [1 - pf + \bar{a}(p_i^A)] p_i^B.$$

$$p_i^B = \frac{a + \bar{a}(p_i^A)}{2} = a + \frac{p_i^A - \alpha}{2}.$$

pf

$$p_i^B \frac{d\bar{a}}{dp_i^A} = p_i^B.$$

$$a = \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dp_i^A} [(1 - pf + \bar{a}(p_i^A))] p_i^B$$

$$-2p_i^A + \delta \left( a^e + \frac{p_i^A - \alpha}{2} \right) = 0. \tag{9.6}$$

$$pf = \delta, \tag{9.6}$$

$$= a^e(1 + \delta). \tag{9.7}$$

(1 + 6), (

).<sup>21</sup>





26

z).<sup>27</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \hat{M}_j + \hat{D} \\
 & H(j^L) + j^H \\
 & M_j^H - ?(V) > L ? - Df).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{9.9}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & j^L + \dots \\
 & \dots \leq f \dots - DV).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{9.10}$$

$$\hat{m} : \quad \hat{1} - M?(P^L J < ( ? - \mathcal{E} > ?).$$

(9.10), (9.9)  
 9.4.1.1,

26

27

[3] ( , , « \*  
 : 1 . ,  
 ( , 1 ,, 1 . , [4].

).

$$P_i < P_m \quad (9.9) \quad (9.10)$$

[p̄], p̄i],

9.4.1.1.

(11):

$$\frac{\partial [M_1^H(p_1) - M_1^L(p_1)]}{\partial p_1} > 0.$$

9.2,

$$\frac{\partial^2 [(p_1 - c_1)D_1^m(p_1)]}{\partial p_1 \partial c_1} = \frac{dD_1^m}{dp_1} > 0.$$

$$= y - M_1^L(p_1^L)$$

$$y = M_1^H - M_1^H(p_1^L)$$

{ ^, }.

$$1 \left( \begin{matrix} Di(p_i, p_2) - \\ Di(p_i, c_j) \end{matrix} \right) = D^{TM}(p_i), \quad M_j(c_j) \quad \text{for } i > j(c_j)$$

$$\frac{d[M_1(c_1) - D_1(c_1)]}{dc_1} = \frac{d}{dc_1} \left( \max_{Pi} \{ (p_i - c_1) D_1^m(p_1) \} - \max_{Pi} \{ (p_i - c_1) D_1(p_1, p_2^d) \} \right) =$$

$$= -D_1^m(p_1^m) + D_1(p_1^d, p_2^d) - (p_1^d - c_1) \frac{\partial D_1}{\partial p_2} \frac{\partial p_2^d}{\partial c_1}.$$

$$-c_i > 0, \quad dDi/dp_2 > 0 \quad (8) - dp_2^d/dc_i > 0.$$

$$, \quad M_i - D_i$$

$$M_1^L - D_1 > ? - D_1'$$

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 [p̃, p̃i] (9.9)

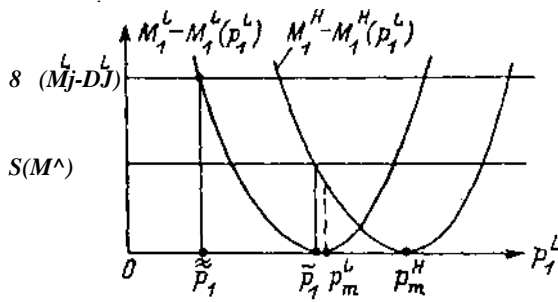


Рис. 9.2.

^ ( p\_m^L )

9.4.1.2.

9.4.1.1,

[p̃i, p̃i].

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).<sup>28</sup>

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(9.9))

.<sup>29</sup>

[p̃j, p̃i].

^, pi  
 pi

(9.9)

<sup>29</sup> «

<sup>29</sup>

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 pj^.



$$M_1^H + \delta D_1^H > M_1^H(p_1) + \delta M_1^H.$$

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9.4.1.3.

$$xD + (1 - x)D^0 < 0.$$

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$$M_1^H(p_1) \leq \delta(M_1^H - D_1^H). \quad (9.13)$$

i, (9.10) (9.13),  
(9.11)

$p^L_m$

(9.10) (9.13),

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(9.10) (9.13)

pi.<sup>30</sup>

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9.4.2.

[14]. (11.6.2).

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 $D_2$  ,  $c_j$  2 —  $D_2(c_j)$ .  
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 , [33].  
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 , [74], [75] [70] -  
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[2, 66].

[37, . 219-220],

[83].

« 1- ».

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2 ( <sup>33</sup> p<sub>j</sub> )

<sup>34</sup>

p<sub>i</sub>

( x'(p<sub>i</sub>) = 0,

x'(p<sub>i</sub>)

x'(p<sub>i</sub>),

p<sub>i</sub>

« »

11).

[47, 72]

<sup>33</sup>

<sup>34</sup>

[56].

a<sup>L</sup>

$$x'[x\alpha^L + (1-x)\alpha^H] = x\alpha^L.$$

$$(a^L = a^H = 0) \quad (a^L + > 0) \quad [0, 1]$$

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9.5. 9.4, 9.4

[50, 51], [80], [11], ( )

[85]

( , ),

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CJ\*

$p_1^* < p_1$

Df, W

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KOHKE

$D_1^1 +$

36

9.6.

[73].

» 1887-1904 . (

— . [76, . 121-122]).

1891 1906 .

«American Tobacco Company»

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«Ameri-

can Tobacco»

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). [13]

«American Tobacco»

«Standard

Oil Company of New Jersey». «Standard oil»

90%-  
XIX

[50; 76,

. 336-337]).

[73].

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(9.8)

$$D_2^H > D_2^L > 0.$$

(9.14)

36 «

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» [85, . 130].

38  
 , 2 , 1 , ,  
 ;

$P_i < P_{mD}$

$i^*$

$$M_1^H - M_1^{H^*}(p_1^*) = \delta(D_2^{L^*} - D). \quad (9.15)$$

"

$D^{\wedge}$ ;

Df,

$n_c, \dot{D}$

$i^*$

$$(9.15)$$

$$- Mf - \wedge \left( \begin{matrix} D^{\wedge} - D \\ i^* \end{matrix} \right).$$

?

$i^*$

39

$$| - | \ell | < p - ?(i^*).$$

$$D^{\wedge} - D_2.$$

( a fortiori

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9.4.1.1

38

$$2, t = L, \cdot \{ \sim \geq \} \quad 1,$$

$$C2 \geq |, \sim | = |; \quad 1$$

$$D | + \ell > \sum \leq \sim \ell.$$

$$, > \dots \quad i^* < p_m^L$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial} [M_1^H(p_1) - M_1^L(p_1)] > 0.$$





Tobacco» , «American  
«American Tobacco» ,

[76, . 338] «General Foods»,  
tMaxwell House», — 45 % ,  
«Folgers», ,  
1970 . «General Foods»  
«Folgers»,

).<sup>42</sup>  
1970- . «Empire Gas Corporation»,  
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 , ;  
 , ( .<sup>43</sup> ) . «Empire»

[40] [55].<sup>44</sup>  
 ( 6.5) . ( 2.6) ,  
 [ ,<sup>45</sup> ,  
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<sup>42</sup> . [76, . 335-340; 77].

<sup>43</sup> . [18].

<sup>44</sup> . [17]. [78],

<sup>45</sup> 1 11.



« »

: «...»

1970- » [76, . 560].

[80]

( )<sup>47</sup>

[23, 24]

« ».

( ) 2)

$$D = \frac{D(1 + )}{[ , ]}$$

$$\sim > D(1 - f ) ,$$

$$\sim \leq D(l + ) ,$$

$$\sim - D(l + ) > 0 .$$

( ) 5;

<sup>47</sup> » [1], . 334-335].

[76, . 214-215, 335-336, 560].  
[6, 7]

9.6).

$$U(D,T) = \int_{\Pi} \frac{[\tilde{\Pi} - D(1+r)]f(\tilde{\Pi})d\tilde{\Pi}}{JL(1+r)}$$

$$V(D,r) = (1+r)D(1 - F(D(1+r))) + \int_{\Pi}^{D(1+r)} (\tilde{\Pi} - 5)/(\tilde{\Pi})(\tilde{\Pi} - 5) f(\tilde{\Pi}) d\tilde{\Pi} \quad (9.16)$$

$$V(D,r) = (1+r_0)D \quad (9.17)$$

$$r(D)_t, \quad dr/dD > \frac{48}{(1-f)TQ}E$$

$$W \cdot I(-)(1+) [\tilde{\Pi} - (1+r)(A-E)f(\tilde{Y})d\tilde{H} - (1+\phi)] \geq 0$$

$$(9.17) \quad \tilde{\Pi} \equiv J^{\wedge 1}(\tilde{\Pi}) ?$$

$$W = - (1+r_0)K - [BF((1+r)(\tilde{\Pi} - \xi))], \quad (9.18)$$

48

(9.17),

V

$$1 - F(D(1+r)) - Bf(D(1+r))$$

$$V(D,r) - (1+r_0)D$$

D

D(1+r)

$$1 - F - f$$

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« » ; ,  $dW/dE > 0$ . ( \* — ),

(9.18))

<sup>49</sup>

[16],

[28]

[81].

(  $D(1 + )$  ).

$D(1 + )$ .

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$W = 0$ .

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<sup>49</sup>

<sup>50</sup>

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$W( ) \geq 0$ .

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 ( . [76, . 214]). ,  
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 [73], « » (failing-firm de-  
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 , . [76, . 555], —  
 . ( , , ) .  
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 « » ( , , ) .  
 [71],  
 ( , ) ,  
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 9.8.  
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 51  
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 . [35, sect. 3].

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[1, 60].

[>[36, 38, 42].

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[9, 48]).

[68],

[40]

9.6,

.56

[25]).

(. . . = 1,2.

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> 0

j

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> 0 f2 >

- fi

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Π<sup>d</sup> - fi

g<sub>i</sub>(f<sub>i</sub>) / i, j, G<sub>i</sub>(f<sub>i</sub>)

[0, + )

[G<sub>i</sub>(0) =

G<sub>i</sub>(-∞) = 1].

1

2

V<sub>1</sub> - j ∫ (Π<sup>d</sup> - f<sub>1</sub>)e<sup>-rt</sup> dt

V<sub>2</sub> = ∫<sup>∞</sup> (Π<sup>d</sup> - f<sub>2</sub>)e<sup>-rt</sup> dt + ∫<sup>∞</sup> (Π<sup>n</sup> - f<sub>2</sub>)e<sup>-rt</sup> dt.

V<sub>2</sub>

ex ante

[58].

(. . . 56 ),

(0),

$G; (FI^d)$

$T_i$ ,  $i$ ,  $j$  ;  $(/)$ .

$\{ \wedge (/j), \wedge (/2) \}$

1  $f \setminus$

$$\text{Prob}[T_2(l_2) \geq \frac{1}{J_0} \int_0^{l_2} (\Pi^d - f_1)e^{-\tau t} dt + \int_{T_i(h)}^{\infty} (\Pi^d - h)e^{-\tau t} dt] g_2(f_2) df_2.$$

$T = T_i(/i),$

2

11).

$l > l_i^*$

$< ; (')$ .<sup>58</sup>

$T_i$

59

$$F_i(t) \equiv T_i^{-1}(t)$$

57  $G^{\wedge \Pi^{(1)}} > 0$

58  $G; (n^J) = 0.$

5  $T_i(f) ; (/), \setminus, /_i^* \gg :$

[25].



9.3

« »  
 $t_0$   
 $F_i(\leq 0)$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} F_i(t) = 1$$

$$F_i(t_0) = A\Pi_i^d(t_0), \quad i = 1, 2,$$

где  $(A\Pi_i^d)(t)$

$$A\Pi_i^d(t) \equiv \int_0^t \tilde{c}_i(s) re^{-rs} ds,$$

$\tilde{c}_i(s) =$

s. 61

$$(G_x = G_Q = G).$$

$$g(f) / G(f) \quad l, \leq \quad 62 \quad ( \quad ,$$

(l;)

).

[22]

<sup>61</sup>  $n_j(s)$ ,  $( \quad )(\leq)$

<sup>62</sup> (9.19)  $|F'(l)|$   $g/G$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N f_j = 0$$

$$G(f_j) = \dots$$

$$(9.19)$$

$$(N - k)(f_0 - \Pi^d)$$

$N - \dots$

$$\left( \frac{g(F(t))}{G(F(t))} F'(t) \right) \left( \frac{n-1}{r} \right),$$

$F(t)$

9.2\*\*\*. [68]

$$G(-) = \dots$$

$$G(0) = \dots, ( + ) = 1.$$

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$$V_j(t)V_i(t)g(V_i(t)) = 1 - \langle \dots \rangle$$

2.

$$G(v) = 1 - \dots$$

$$= (2/K)y/i$$

9.3\*\*\*.

[40]

$$\dots = 1, 2. \dots 0 \quad 1.$$

$$(1 - \dots) \dots (1 - q) \dots$$

$$\dots > 0 \dots b > 0 \dots$$

$$\dots -t \dots t; \dots (1 - t) - t \dots$$

$$\dots 0^+ \dots p_t \quad q_b$$

$$\dots q = \dots$$

$$0(\dots) \dots t = 0).$$

$$\dots q^?$$

9.1

1.

2.

$$[(1 - \dots + p_2^e)(p_1 - c_1)]$$

$$1 = \frac{1 + \frac{s}{2} + Cl}{2}$$

$$s = \frac{E p_1}{c_1} = \frac{1 + \frac{s}{2} + c^e}{2}$$

$$\dots = \dots = 1 + \dots 1,$$

$$E \Pi^1_{c_2} = \frac{(2 + c^e - c_1)^2}{4}$$

cj,

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[15] - [29]

[82]

[79]

9.2

1.

v\

$$\frac{[1 - G(V_2(t))] - [1 - G(V_2(t + dt))]}{1 - G(V_2(t))} = \frac{g(V_2(t))V'(t)dt}{1 - G(V_2(t))}$$

$v_1 = V_1(t).$

2.

$$\frac{g}{1 - G} = 1.$$

$v_3(t)v_4(t) = 1.$

$G_j(n^d) = 0$

$\frac{G_j(F_j(t))}{1 - G_j(V_j(t))}$

$G_j(n^d) > 0,$

$1 - G_j(\infty) = 0,$

9.3

1.

$1 ( t > 2 )$

$t + dt.$   $1$   $dt(p_t, dt)$   $t$

$$1 = [(1 - q_t)p_t][a(1 - t)].$$

$$\dot{h} = 4t(1 - q_t)p_t.^{63}$$

$$\dot{q}_t = \frac{q_t}{1 - t}$$

$$\dot{p}_t = \frac{p_t}{b}(1 - t).$$

$$\frac{\dot{1}}{1} = \frac{\dot{1}}{1 - Pt}$$

$$q_t = k p_t^{b/a}.$$

$k = 1.$   $q_{10} = < 1.$   $2,$   $< 1. p_t$   $1$   
 $(1 - q_{10}) > 0.$   $1$   
 to — .  
 2.  $0$   $q = !.$   $1$   
 [40].

1. Alchian A. Uncertainty, Evolution and Economic Theory // Journ. Polit. Econ. 1950. Vol. 58. P. 211-222.
2. Areeda P., Turner D. Predatory Pricing and Related Practices under Section 2 of the Sherman Act 11 Harvard Law Rev. 1975. Vol. 88. P. 697-733.
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$$q(t + dt) = \frac{q(0)}{q(0) + [1 - q(t)](1 - Pdt)}$$



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10.1.1.

$$v^s = j^* D(c)dc.$$

$$V^s = \int_0^\infty v^s dt = \frac{1}{Jc} D(c)dc.$$

3

[12].

10.2 10.8,

[36].

## 10.1.2.

$$\frac{d\Pi^m}{dc} = \frac{d}{dc}[(p-c)D(p)] = \frac{\partial \Pi^m}{\partial p} \frac{dp^m}{dc} + \frac{dW^m}{dc} = \frac{dW^m}{dc} = -D(p^m(c)),$$

( ) —

$$V^m = \frac{1}{r} \Pi^m(\bar{c}) = \frac{1}{r} \int_{\underline{c}}^{\bar{c}} \left( -\frac{d\Pi^m}{dc} \right) dc = \frac{1}{r} \int_{\underline{c}}^{\bar{c}} D(p^m(c)) dc.$$

( ) > , ,  $V^m < F^S$ .

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## 10.1.3.

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(nondrastic),

(minor).

$$= (\bar{c} - c)D(\bar{c})$$



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$$V = \frac{1}{(c-c)D(c)}$$

$> D(p^m(c))$  ,  $( ) \leq ( )$  ,  $D(\bar{c}) >$

$$V^m = \int J^* D(p^m(c))dc < \int j^{D \wedge} dc = V^c$$

$$, D(\bar{c}) < D(c) < , V < V^s$$

10.1\*.

$$V^m < F^c < V^*$$

« » («replaces himself»),

; « » (replacement ef-

fect).

10.2\*.

$$V^s, V^m V$$

$$W^m -$$

$$, W^m V^m$$
  
$$W^c$$

1.

$$W^m > V^m \quad W^c \geq V$$

2.

$$> 1$$

$$D(p) = -bp \quad ? ( : W^m W^c$$

10.3\*.

$$q = -bp$$

10.4\*\*.

$$: q = 1 - bp. ($$

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 $( ) = ( \bar{c} - )^2 / 2.$

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10.1.2.

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$V > V^n$

10.2).

10.1.1-10.1.3.

( ) ( , 10.1.2),

$n^d(\bar{c}, \_) \quad d(c, \bar{c}) -$

$$V = \frac{n^d(c, \bar{c})}{r}$$

$$V^m = \frac{n^m(c) - n^d(c, \bar{c})}{r}$$

$$(\dots) \geq \dots + \Pi^d(c, \bar{c}). \tag{10.1}$$

(\dots)^5 ;

(\dots) < \dots

$$\Pi^d(\bar{c}, c) = 0 \quad \Pi^d(c, \bar{c}) = (\dots), \tag{10.1}$$

$$V^m \geq V$$

$$\Pi^d(\dots, \bar{c}), \tag{30}$$

$$(\dots), \tag{31}$$

\dots \tag{shelving} .6

8.6.2.

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«Xerox Corporation» (

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— « [12, 54, 56, 69, 72].<sup>8</sup>», « »,

[82, . 451, 452].

« \* . [87].

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<sup>80</sup>

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[73, 74] ( [4, 31, 80]), [31]

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10.1.4,  $\Pi^m(c)$  —

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$$\Pi^m(\underline{c}) \geq \Pi^d(\bar{c}, \underline{c}) + \Pi^d(\underline{c}, \bar{c}).$$

{xidt}

$\int_t^{t+dt} h(x)dt$

h'(0) «

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8.6.2.

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[ ( ) - x]dt

« » («big bang»)

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$$t \quad t + dt. \quad , \quad h(x)dt$$

$$\frac{(\quad)}{\quad}$$

$$- h(x_2)dt;$$

$$\frac{(\bar{\quad}, \underline{\quad})}{r}$$

Vi

$$V_1(x_1, x_2) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-rt} e^{-[h(x_1)+h(x_2)]t} \times \\ \times \left( n^m(\bar{c}) - Xi + h(x_1) \frac{\Pi^m(\underline{c})}{r} + h(x_2) \frac{\Pi^d(\bar{c}, \underline{c})}{r} \right) dt = \\ = \frac{(\bar{\quad}) - \quad + h(x_1)[\Pi^m(\underline{c})/r] + h(x_2)[\Pi^d(\bar{c}, \underline{c})/r]}{-f \quad h(x_1) \quad -(- \quad h(x_2))}$$

V2

$$V_2(x_1, x_2) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-rt} e^{-[h(x_1)+h(x_2)]t} \left( h(x_2) \frac{\Pi^d(\underline{c}, \bar{c})}{r} - x_2 \right) dt = \\ = \frac{h(x_2)[\Pi^d(\underline{c}, \bar{c})/r] - x_2}{r + h(x_1) + h(x_2)}$$

$$(\bar{\quad}, \underline{\quad})^* \quad , \quad * \quad i \quad , \quad Vi \quad , \quad * \quad j \quad ( \quad , \quad )$$

$$(\quad) - \quad (\bar{\quad}, \underline{\quad}) \geq \quad (\underline{\quad}, \bar{\quad}),$$

$$V_1 - nV_2$$

$$n^m(\underline{c}) - n^d(\bar{c}, \underline{c})$$

$$H^d(\underline{\quad}, \bar{\quad}),$$

$$\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial [n^m(\underline{c})] cfa: dx_j} < 0.$$

de facto

[73, 74]

$$\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x_2} = 0.$$

[25]).

10.5\*\*.

$$h'(0) = + \frac{h(x)}{1}, h'(+) = 0.$$

$$h' > 0, h'' < 0, h(0) =$$

$$\frac{h(y)V}{(n-1)h(x) +} = R(x).$$

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$$h(x/X) \approx xh'(0).$$

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10.6\*\*\*.

$$v(T - t) \cdot \frac{F(t, \rho)}{f(t, \rho)} - \frac{F(T, \rho) - 1}{F(T, \rho)} = 0, \quad [79].$$

$$\frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \int_0^T t f(t, \rho) dt \right) = \frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \int_0^T F(t, \rho) dt \right) = 0,$$

$$\frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \int_0^T F(t, \rho) dt \right) \geq 0$$

[0, 1].

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$$f(t, \rho) - (T - t) f_t(t, \rho) \geq 0$$

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$$\frac{du_i(t)}{dt} - x_i(t) \quad h_i -$$

$$C_i(x_i(t))dt,$$

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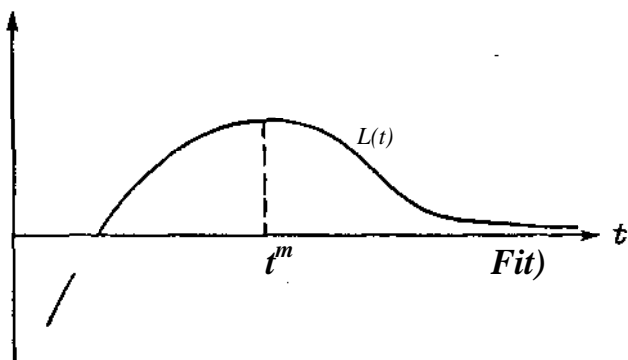
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[44],

[37].







10.1.

$$\begin{aligned} & - L(t) = [V - c(t)]e^{-rt}, \\ & - F(t) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$[V - C(t)]e^{-rt}$$

$$r(V - C(t^m)) = |C'(t^m)|;$$

$$(V - C(t^m))$$

$$V > C(t^m),$$

$$t^m > t.$$

$$C(t)$$

10.5.2.

$$> 1$$

$$1 < \frac{(1 + )}{r},$$

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( ) , )

$$\frac{1+r}{r} \Pi - < \frac{1+r}{r} \Pi$$

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$A\bar{s}$  ( )  $-/ < t$   
 $< \frac{t}{(1-| \cdot ) / ( - )}$

$A\bar{s}$

10.8\*\*\*.

$\bar{v}^M ( 1 \ 2 \ 0 )$   $( n_1^d \ n_2^d$

$1^{TM} > n^1$  ,  $nf + n_2^d \leq \$''$   $\wedge <^d < \wedge$

« »  $0 ( C(t) )$

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 ( AT&T , IBM  
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 36 [5]  
 37 «Dvorak»  
 38 [14].  
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 ). [21].

[5, 1].<sup>39</sup> (

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10.6.1.

( = 1,2).

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v(q) —

q. ( v —

(2) > (1)

v(2) > •u(1).

{2} > v(l) v(2) > (1).

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:<sup>40</sup>

v(2) > u(2),

(2) > v(2),

39  
40

— [1, 3, 16, 78].

[18]

41

42

[18]

[0, 1] —

$ug(q) \quad vg(q) —$

$vg(2) — \dots$

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$ui(1) > (2) \quad (2) < Uo(1).$

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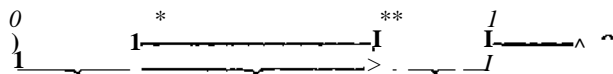
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. 10.2.

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11).

$$\llcorner(1) = \llcorner(2),$$

(10.2)

$$v_{\theta^{**}}(2)(1 - \theta^*) + v_{\theta^*}(1)\theta^* = v_{\theta^{**}}(2)(1 - \theta^{**}) + u_{\theta^{**}}(2)\theta^{**}.$$

(10.3)

(10.3)

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$v_{\theta^{**}}(2).$

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(10.3)

(10.3)

91

2,

$\wedge_{\theta^{**}}(2),$

$u_{\theta^{**}}(2) > v_{\theta^{**}}(1),$

$\wedge_{\theta^{**}}(2) > \wedge_{\theta^{**}}(1).$

$\wedge_{\theta^{**}}(2) > \wedge_{\theta^{**}}(1),$

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[18], —

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(<sup>44</sup>

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( — )

: « » («pump-priming»)

[67].

[19]

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(« »).<sup>45</sup>

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43

[21]

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ex ante

« »

10.6.2.

[47, 50]

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$\tilde{p}_i$

$q_i^*$

$q_i - v(-)$

$>( ;),$

$p_i - v(q_i)$

$p_i -$

$\tilde{q} = \min(\tilde{p}_1, \tilde{p}_2)$

$q = 1 - \tilde{q}$

$\tilde{s} + v(q_i^*)$

5).

$q_1 \quad q_2$

$\tilde{q} = 1 - (q_1 + q_2)$

$P_i = v(q_i^e) + 1 - q_1 - q_2$

$\Pi^i(q_i, q_j) = q_i(1 + v(q_i^e) - c - q_1 - q_2)$

$v(q_i^e)$

$(g_i = q_i)$

$(-),$

$v(q_i) - f$

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 [50, 51]<sup>47</sup>  
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10.8.

10.1-10.3

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[17]

[84],

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[82, . 173, 452; 89].

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 10.9,

$$\{A = \Pi^m(\underline{c}) - \Pi^m(\bar{c}), R = 0\},$$

10.9\*.  
 $R = 0.$

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 ( 0 ( ) — ( ) ), R.  
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 : ( ) .  
 , . . . ( ) — ( ) ,

(n > 1),

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 (R = 0).

( ) , ( )



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 [29], ( [45] [47] ). -  
 ,  $R = \frac{1}{2} ( \dots )$ . -  
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 ,  $R = \frac{1}{2} ( \dots )$ , -  
 « » (first-price bid) ; « -

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(franchise fee)

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[48]

51

[48, 49]

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» (second-price bid)

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= p^m(ci),

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partial derivative of integral p(Q)dQ - c1q1 - c2q2 with respect to c2 = partial q1 / partial c2 [p^m(c1) - c1]

а), по-
самом

q2 = 0

2 = p^m(ci).

p^m(cj) > cj.

C2;

товара
о пред-

### 10.8.3. EX ANTE

[28, 29]

1, , ,  
 2, , , 2  
 1.  $\Pi^d$   
 $\Pi^d >$  2  $\Pi^d$

[73]

ex ante ex post.

ex ante

ex post

### 10.8.4.

(research joint ventures; RJV) —

RJV

RJV,

[34]

[63]

, RJV

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 RJV м  
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10.2.2.1).

RJV  
)

RJV

RJV,

RJV

RJV

52

RJV

RJV

RJV,

RJV

RJV

RJV

52

10.5.2.

10.7

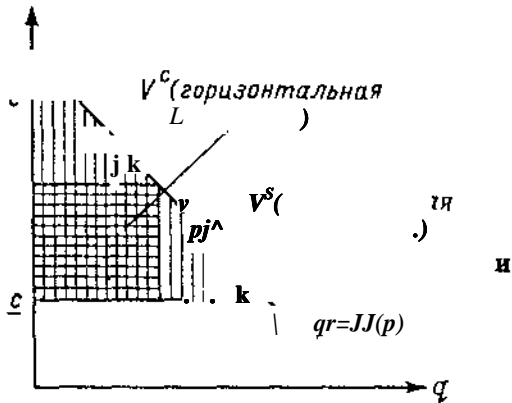
RJV,

RJV.

RJV ( , )

10.1

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10.3.

$$V = 1 - D(p^m(\underline{c})) [p^m(\underline{c}) - \underline{c}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \{ ( \underline{c} ) [ \underline{c} ] - \underline{c} \}$$

$$- D(p^m(\bar{c})) [p^m(\bar{c}) - \bar{c}] < V^c,$$

$$V^s = \frac{1}{r} \int_{\underline{c}}^{\bar{c}} D(c) dc.$$

10.3 , > V.

10.2

1.

$$W^m > \dots$$

$$W^c = V.$$

(

2.

ex post

(

ex ante

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(

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$$: W^m > W^c.$$

$$W^m = W^m(\underline{c}) - W^m(\bar{c}).$$

$W^c$ .

$$\frac{dW^m}{dc} = -D(p^m(\underline{c})) \left( 1 + \frac{dp^m}{dc} \right)$$

$$\frac{dW^c}{dc} = -D(\bar{c})$$

$$(\underline{c}) > \bar{c}$$

или слич-  
й главе), и  
стивностью.

$$(\lambda = \frac{+ be}{2b};$$

$$\frac{dW^a}{dc} = -\frac{3}{4}(a - b\bar{c})$$

$$\frac{dW^c}{dc} = -(a - b\bar{c}).$$

$$- \sim - ; \quad , W^m < W^c.$$

$$\frac{-f be}{2b} = -$$

$$\frac{dW^m}{dc} = -\frac{3}{2}(a - b\bar{c}).$$

$$W^m > W^c,$$

$$W < W^c$$

$$W^m > W^c$$

## 10.3

$$\frac{(-be)^2}{4b} - \frac{(a-be)^2}{b(n+X)^2}$$

## 10.4

$$= \frac{1}{2}, \quad D \approx 1 - \bar{c} \quad \bar{c} = 1 - \sim$$

$$V(Q) = \max_{\Delta} \left( \frac{1}{r} \Delta D - \frac{K \Delta^2}{2} \right),$$

$$(0 = \hat{\Delta} D .$$

$$(\dots Q,$$

$$W(c) = V(c) + \left( \frac{1-c}{r} \right) \left( D \Delta(c) + \frac{b}{2} \Delta(c)^2 \right).$$

цену. Та-  
. Анало-  
новация  
 $V^c = V^c$ .

ы равны  
благосо-  
ательно,

с. Тогда  
вации

$$dV/dC_1 = AD/r.$$

$$\frac{dW}{d\zeta} = \frac{\zeta D^2}{2} + \left(\frac{1-\zeta}{r}\right) \left(\frac{D^2}{rK} + \frac{b\zeta D^2}{r^2 K^2}\right) - \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\zeta D^2}{rK} + \frac{b}{2} \frac{\zeta^2 D^2}{r^2 K^2}\right) = 0,$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \zeta^2 + \left(\frac{1-\zeta}{r}\right) \left(\frac{D^2}{rK} + \frac{b\zeta D^2}{r^2 K^2}\right) - \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\zeta D^2}{rK} + \frac{b}{2} \frac{\zeta^2 D^2}{r^2 K^2}\right) = 0.$$

$$0 = 1,$$

$$d^2/d\zeta^2 < 0;$$

10.5<sup>53</sup>

1.

$$\exp\{-[h(y) + (n-1)h(x)]t\}.$$

1

2, 3, ...,

$$\int_0^\infty [h(y)V - y] e^{-[h(y) + (n-1)h(x)]t} e^{-rt} dt = \frac{h(y)V - y}{[h(y) + (n-1)h(x) + r]}.$$

$$[h(y) + (n-1)h(x) + r] = 0.$$

$$[h(y) + r][h'(y)V - 1] - h(y) + h(y)y = 0. \tag{10.4}$$

$$[h'(y) + r][h'(y)V - 1] - h'(y) + h'(y)y = 0. \tag{10.4}$$

$$dR/dH > 0.$$

2.

$$-R(x)$$

$$[(n-1)h(x) + rP'(z)F - I] - h(x) + h'(x)x = 0. \tag{10.5}$$

$$(10.5) \quad ($$

« — [54, . 432] »,

$$h'(0) = +$$

$$h'(oo) =$$

$$h'' < 0.$$

\*( )

$$(10.5),$$

$$[-]dz^* + \{h(x^*)[h'(x^*)V - I]\}dn = 0,$$

где [-] означают  
второго по

Таким образом

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Таким





1.

(\*,\*)

{\tilde{x}/5}

$$\Pi^1(\rho^*, \rho^*) - \Pi^1(\tilde{\rho}, \rho^*) \geq 0$$

( )

$$\Pi^1(\tilde{\rho}, \tilde{\rho}) - \Pi^1(\rho^*, \rho^*) \geq 0$$

( )

$$\Pi^1(\tilde{\rho}, \tilde{\rho}) - \Pi^1(\tilde{\rho}, \rho^*) \geq 0,$$

$$1, \tilde{\rho} \leq \rho^*$$

10.7

1

$$(\bar{s} + A\bar{s}) - p_1 - tx = \bar{s} - 2 - t(1 - \dots)$$

$$D_1(p_1, p_2) = \frac{t + A\bar{s} + p_2 - 1}{2t}$$

и

$$D_2(p_1, p_2) = \frac{t - A\bar{s} + p_1 - p_2}{2t}$$

$$p_1 = c + t + \frac{5}{3}, \quad p_2 = c + t - \frac{As^-}{3}$$

и

$$\Pi^1 = \frac{(t + \bar{As}/3)^2}{2t}, \quad \Pi^2 = \frac{(t - \bar{As}/3)^2}{2t}$$

$$1 + \frac{2}{2} = t + (A\bar{s})^2/3t \sim t \quad As^- \quad As/3 <$$

< t

7.

$$\frac{1 + r}{r} \left( \frac{t}{2} - \frac{(t - As/3)^2}{21} \right) \wedge \approx \frac{1 + r}{r} \frac{5}{3}$$

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10.8<sup>55</sup>

1.  $\Pi^d - f \leq \dots$  ,  $\Pi_1^d < \Pi^d < \frac{d}{2}$  ,

2.

$$rC(T_1^F) + ic'crf) = \dots ?$$

( 2)

$$rC(T_2^F) + |C'(T_2^F)| = \Pi^d .$$

$$, \frac{F}{2} > \frac{F}{2} ,$$

4.  $= F_2(T_2)$ .

5.

« »  
( ; ) .

10.9

$$R = 0 \quad ( )$$

10.10

$$\frac{d}{dc} [\Pi^1(c, c) + \dots] < 0 .$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial c_2} [\Pi^1(c, c_2) + \Pi^2(c, c_2)] \Big|_{c_2=c} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dc} [\Pi^1(c, c) + \Pi^2(c, c)] < 0 .$$

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игрок 2, наблюдая ход игрока 1, выбирает свое действие. Он выбирает только в течение действия и с показаны на на стволе дерева агента  $i$ , играемость.

В этой игре игрока 1, ход. Случайность (ходы игрока 2) бражен на объединение зывает, что матрицей о ходимых  $L$  или  $R$ ,<sup>3</sup> ным множеством каждый узел информации. В данной игре (разные варианты одновременно те же ходы. На языке теории игр 1 как действия эти действия. Наша.

Мы покажем, что знают ее, эгоистичности. В нашей игре. Эти действия уверенный игрок 1) и  $t$  с вероятностью смешанной стратегии.

<sup>3</sup>Мы тогда игрок 2 пер

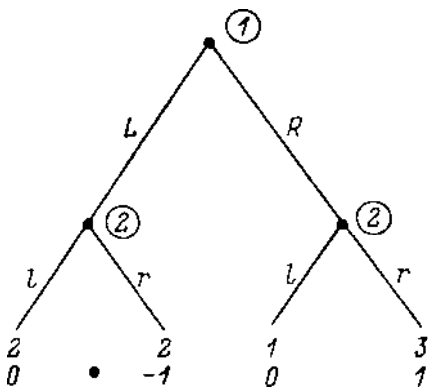
<sup>4</sup>Рассмотрим

<sup>5</sup>См. [19]

<sup>6</sup>Точнее

делает для возможных зервируется эквивалентно вспоминает идентификация

11.1.



11.1. 1.

[26], [66].

( )  
 « »? « » ( )  
 . 11.1,  $t = 1$   
 1  
 ») R (« »).  $t = 2$

[19, 37, 39, 41, 52]. [49]

[39] [41].

2, I (« ») (« »). 1,

( )  
 ( , (ai, a2) = (L, 1), ai  
 1 , 2, 2 —

1, 2

( « »),

11.2.

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L

,<sup>3</sup>

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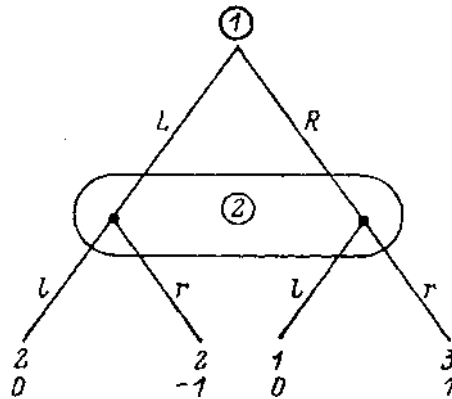
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«<sup>4</sup>

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$I_6$

[0, 1].

( = 0 = 1 ) .

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» [3, 4, 45].

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11.4 11.5.

6

( . ) . [40]

( . ) .





11.2.

R, L, priori, 1., 2., 3.,  $\wedge \wedge$ ,  $\setminus ( \quad )$ ,  $\langle \quad \rangle$ ,  $L ( \quad )$ ,  $R ( a j )$ ,  $\{ a_1^2, \frac{3}{2} \}$ , 1., 2., 3., 2, 1

11.2

	2	
1	<b>F</b>	
<b>F</b>	-2, -2 -3, 3	3, -3 2, 2

(fink)

-2

(3),

( - )<sup>7</sup>

7

», F — «

».

11.2\*\*.

$$0 \leq v_1 \leq v_2 \leq \dots \leq v_n$$

$$* = V_i - \max_{j \neq i} g_j$$

- 1. ( { = v\_i )
- 2.
- 3. v\_n - v\_{n-1}.

11.3\*\*.

$$IT = U + s; ( )$$

$$t_i - ; gi(a, \theta_i) - ; gi$$

- 1. ( ) ; {0i}\_{i=1}^n >

$$\sum_i g_i(a, \theta_i) - C(a)$$

- 2. ( ) ;

$$a^*(\tilde{\theta}_1, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_n) ( \tilde{a} )$$

$$t_i(\tilde{\theta}_1, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_n) = K_i + \sum_{j \neq i} g_j(a^*(\tilde{\theta}_1, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_n) \tilde{\theta}_j) - C(a^*(\tilde{\theta}_1, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_n))$$

$$K_i - ( \tilde{\theta}_i = \# )$$

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$$(5)$$

11.3, 11.4.

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$$\{ a_i^* \}_{i=1}^n$$

$$\Pi^i(a_i^*, a_{-i}^*) \geq \Pi^i(a_i, a_{-i}^*),$$

$$a_{-i}^* = (a_1^*, \dots, a_{i-1}^*, a_{i+1}^*, \dots, a_n^*).$$

$$\{ (a_i, a_{-i}) \}$$

« » 1 2  
 1 :  
 1,

$$\frac{1}{2}(1) + \frac{1}{2}(-1) = 0;$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(-1) + \frac{1}{2}(1) = 0.$$

( . )

« » { , } —  
 1/3), 2 1 2/3 (

11.3

11.4

«		*
Игрок 2 1		T
	1, -1 -1, 1	-1, 1 1, -1

«		»
2		P
1	3, 2 1, 1	1, 1 2, 3

« , » ( , , ) ,  
 , ( , , ) ,<sup>8</sup> ( -  
 ) . ( , ) , \*  
 ; , :  
 :

$$\Pi_i^i(a_i^*, a_{-i}^*) = 0,$$

$$q_i^* = 1/dai -$$

$$- ), \leq 0).$$

$$0 < d < b.$$

$$q_i = Di(pi, pj) = 1 - bpi + dpj,$$

$$i = (1 - )(1 - bpi + dpj).$$

$$pi.$$

$$i = 1, 2$$

$$1 - f - dpj + bc - 2bpi = 0.$$

$$p_1^* = p_2^* = \frac{1 + bc}{2b - d}$$

( 2)

1 2.

: {aj, ^} {a1, a2^2}-

( 1)

$\{ \frac{2}{1}, \frac{3}{2} \}$ ,

( , ,

11.4\*.

11.1.

11.5\*\*.

1.

( , , );

1.

2.

11.6\*\*.

{

$$U_i(p_1, \dots, p_n) = g \left( \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \right) - p_i,$$

$\leq 7(0) = 0; \leq 2'(0) > 1; ' > 0; " < 0, \lim^{\wedge-}, \wedge \leq 2'(\cdot) < 1.$

11.3.

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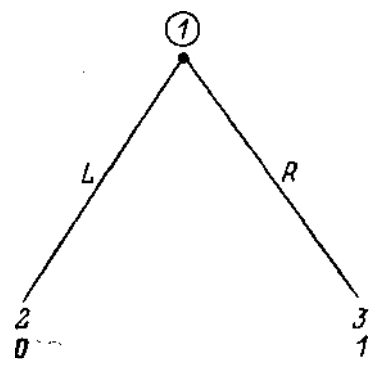
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(3, 1)

(2, 0)

$\{a_i^*, \dots\}$  1 R, 1 ( . 11.1)  
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 0. , 2 , 1,  
 , R, 3, — ,  
 , L. , -  
 , . . . , -  
 , , -  
 2 , I , 1 R, -  
 ; , {aj, \} 2 , , 1 -  
 L ( , R 1 -  
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. 11.4.  
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11.3.1.

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 11.3.1.  
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 6 . , -  
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 ) , , ( ) -  
 , , ( ) -  
 , [40]. ( 3 1 2. { R , r } — -  
 , , , « » («agent normal  
 form») 11.6.1,  
 ; . [49],  
 ).

1. 1. 11.2,  
 , 2 1, 2  
 , 1 , 1  
 . , 2  
 . \, 2 ,

( - ) ( 1 - + dp<sub>1</sub> );

$$p_2 = R_2(p_1) = \frac{1 + dp_1 + bc}{2b},$$

$R_2$

( )

2.

,

1

$$(P_i \sim ) [1 - + dR_2(p_1)].$$

2.

$$p_1^* = \frac{(2b + d)(1 + bc) - d^2c}{4^2 - 2d^2}$$

$$p_2^* = R_2(p_1^*).$$

8).

2.

(bargaining game)

[58],

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1 1

[0, 1];

2

1.

[0, 1]

2.

1 - 2

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2.

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3, . . .

6 (  $x_t$

1

$\leq 5(1 - x_t)$

2,

$< 5$

(0, 1).

- 1

= 0,

$x_j^* = 1,$

- 1

11.7\*\*.

$1/(1 + \delta)$

= 2, 3, ...

11.7),

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2

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2.

V{

$V_i$  —

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$$V_1 = x_1, \quad W_2 = 1 - x_1; \quad V_2 = 1 - x_2, \quad W_2 = x_2$$

$$V_1 + W_2 = V_2 + W_1 = 1.$$

$$1 - x_2 = \delta(1 - x_2)$$

$$W_2 = \delta V_2.$$

$$x_2 = \delta x_1$$

$$W_1 = \delta V_1.$$

$$W = SV + nV + W = 1, \quad V_1 = V_2 = V, \quad W_1 = W_2 = W.$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1 + \delta)} \quad W = \frac{\delta}{(1 + \delta)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1 + \delta)}, \quad \frac{\delta}{(1 + \delta)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1 + \delta)}, \quad \frac{\delta}{(1 + \delta)}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{(1 + \delta)}$$

$$( \dots ) \quad 11.7).$$

10

11.8\*\*\*.

$$( \dots )$$

$\bar{W}$

$$\bar{V}_i = \frac{V_i}{n+1} = \frac{1}{(1 + \delta)}, \quad \bar{W}_i = \frac{W_i}{n+1} = \frac{\delta}{(1 + \delta)}$$

11.9\*.

$$( \dots )$$

10

6 11.3.2.

[21].

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> 0. > | s - > 0.

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11.3.2. « » t = 1, 2, ..., (

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t t - 1 - 6).

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( 6 (0, 1)).

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[22].

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= + ( « .12 »).

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1 t - 1. 1  
, 6 > 1/5. ,

2(1 + delta + delta^2 + ...) = 2 / (1 - delta)

3 - 2(delta + delta^2 + ...) = 3 - 2delta / (1 - delta)

t + 1 : « ».

2 / (1 - delta) > 3 - 5 delta / (1 - delta)

( , ) , delta > 1/5.

I.13

12

[7]; 13 [18].

min\_{-1} max\_{a\_i} Pi^i(a\_i, a\_{-i}) -

6 = 1 [5, 57]

6

[22].

(-2, -2)

11.4.

11.4.1.

...<sup>14</sup> ...  
 ( , , ) .  
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 ( , , ) ,  
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... « » ,  
 , [33].<sup>15</sup> ,  
 11.5, ( ) f, i ,  
 .<sup>16</sup> ( , t<sub>i</sub> — ,  
 ( , a priori ),

$$p(t_1, \dots, t_i, \dots, t_n).$$

$$p_i(t_{-i}|t_i)$$

1, [1]. 11.3. 6

<sup>14</sup>

<sup>15</sup>

<sup>16</sup> [8, 33, 44].

α<sub>i</sub>(t<sub>i</sub>)  
 мац  
 КОЮ

и-в  
 друг  
 с Σ

$$t_{-i} \equiv (t_1, \dots, t_{i-1}, t_{i+1}, \dots, t_n),$$

—  $t_j$ .

11.4.2.

11.3.

11.5.

$A_i$

ex post

$$\Pi^i(a_i, \dots, a_n, t_1, \dots, t_n).$$

$d_j(t_i)$

$$\{d_j(t_j)\}_{j \neq i}$$

$$\{a_i^*(t_i)\}_{i=1}^n,$$

$$: \wedge = q^*(t)$$

$$\sum_{t_{-i}} p_i(t_{-i}|t_i) \Pi^i(a_1^*(t_1), \dots, a_i, \dots, a_n^*(t_n), t_1, \dots, t_n)$$

$$- t_j; \quad t_j, \quad j- \quad a_j^*(t_j),$$

$$t_i \quad t^{\wedge}$$

$$|s| \quad |s| -$$

$$(1. \quad 11.5) \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad : t_2 \quad t_2'$$

11.5

		4		2	
		t <sub>2</sub>		Титу t' <sub>2</sub>	
1	2	L	R	L	R
	U	3, 1	2,	3,	2, 1
	D	0, 1	4,	,	4, 1

1 L, a t<sub>2</sub> R ( . . . t<sub>2</sub>(t<sub>2</sub>) = L t<sub>2</sub>(t'<sub>2</sub>) = R).  
 U ( D), t<sub>2</sub> t'<sub>2</sub> 1/2 (3 + 2) ( 1/2 (0 + 4)).  
 , \*<sub>1</sub> = U.

2. i- : \* — q<sub>1</sub>(t<sub>2</sub> - q<sub>1</sub> - 9j) >  
 ti — ( ; ≡ q<sub>1</sub>). ( = 1, 2) , 1<sup>^</sup> = 1 ( , 2)  
 1). 2, , t<sub>2</sub> = 3/4 t<sub>2</sub> = 5/4  
 , 2 « (t<sub>2</sub> = 5/4) «  
 » (f<sub>2</sub> = 3/4).  
 q<sub>2</sub><sup>I</sup> ( t<sub>2</sub> = 5/4) g<sub>2</sub><sup>H</sup> ( t<sub>2</sub> = 3/4). 1 q<sub>1</sub> 2:

$$q_2(t_2) \in \operatorname{argmax}_{q_2} [g_2(q_2 - q_1 - 9j)] \Rightarrow q_2(t_2) = \frac{t_2 - 9j}{1}$$

arg max

$$q_1 \in \operatorname{argmax}_{q_1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (g_1 - g_1 - g_2^H) + \frac{1}{2} q_1 (1 - 9j - q_2^L) \right] \Rightarrow q_1 = \frac{1 - 9j}{2}$$

E(-)

$$E q_2 = \frac{1}{2} q_2 + \frac{1}{2} q_2^L = \frac{E t_2 - q_1}{2} = \frac{1 - q_1}{2}$$

, {q<sub>1</sub> = 1/3, q<sub>2</sub><sup>I</sup> = 11/24, q<sub>2</sub><sup>H</sup> = 5/24} ( , )

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3. (ai = 6;).

$$f_j = b_j.$$

0).

$$f_j - b_j$$

0,

ti

[ , 1].

$$: b = b^*(t).$$

$$IP = \int_{(t-b)} Prob\{b_j < b\},$$

Prob

$$Prob\{6j < \} = \{6, \leq \}.$$

j-

$$Prob\{b_j < 6\} = Prob\{6^*(f_j) < b\} = Prob\{f_j < b^*(b)\} = (6),$$

(b) —

$$b^*$$

(6) —

j-ro

)

[0, 1]

6 [0,1],

$$Prob\{0 \leq j\} = ).$$

$$1 = (*- ) ( ),$$

$$-\Phi(b) + (t - b)\Phi'(b) = 0.$$

\*(-)

$$t = ( )$$

$$( ) = [ ( ) - ] '(6).$$

$$( ) = 26.$$

$$: b^*(t) = t/2. 18$$

17

[59].

18

11.6.

[47, 50].

[42].

9.9.

11.10\*\*.

$$F(t) = t.$$

?

11.11\*\*.

ex post

( , )

$$= x_i + 2 - [0, 1].$$

, = 1, 2.

{, Xj.

1.

, + 1/2 - { ( 6; -

2.

$$= ( )$$

bi(= <sup>-1</sup>( ;))

$$\{x_i + E[x_j | x_j \leq \Phi(b_i)] - b_i\} \Phi(b_i).$$

3.

( : -

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11.6

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1	-1, -1	0, 1	1.
N			

[34],

. 11.6.



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1 ( . . . ), ; 1,

), 1/2. , - :

: 0, , -  
1/2(1) + 1/2(-1) = 0,

1 + t, t [-£, +£].

» \*a(t < 0) = , a(t ≥ 0) = -

1/2. 1/2(1 - f t) - f 1/2(-1) ≥ 0, . . . t ≥ 0.

(1/2).

11.5.

( , ) -

, , -

—

( ),<sup>20</sup> -

, . 11.5. ,

« 1 1  
— L, \ (« ») R<sub>x</sub> 1

, 1 ( 2 , 1 2 R<sub>2</sub>, L<sub>x</sub>). -

19

[48].  
20

11.6.



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= { 1, 2, },

1/3, 2

/ 2 = 1/2

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1

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( 2»

).<sup>21</sup>

: / ( ).

\*( / ( ) ),

(11.1)

€ (<\*»)•

(11.2)

( )  
( )

[39]

[62]

« (sequential) »

».<sup>22</sup>

<sup>21</sup>

<sup>22</sup>

<sup>23</sup>

[39],

<sup>23</sup>

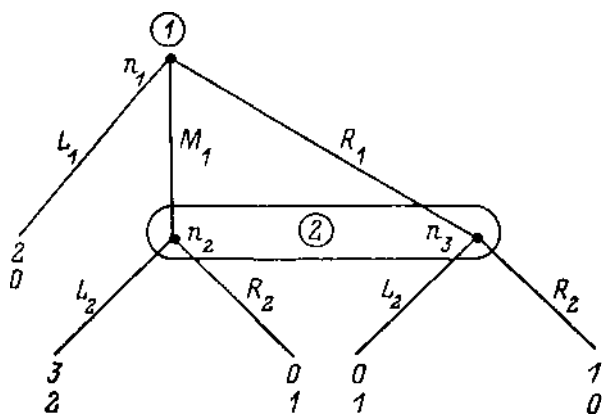
2/3, 3 = 1/3 ( . . . ).

« »

11.6).

11.6).

( . 11.6.1) —



. 11.6. 6.

$= (MI, 2, L3),$

( 2 = 1, [ ]).

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11.5.1.

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 cumbent») 1 aj.  
 : « » (« ») « » («accomodate»).  
 2 — « » («entrant») —  $D_2$  1

$D_2 > 0$  > 2- 1  
 ti: « » («sane») « » («crazy»).  
 1  $D_1$  , \ , , ,

$Di > \backslash$ . , , , ,  
 : \ , \ >  $D_1$ .  
 1 (predation), -

$pi$  ( 1 — \) , 1 -  
 ( ).  
 2 : « » « » .

$D_2$  , 1 , , ,  
 . ( -  
 ). 1

$< 5$   $D_1$  2 , \ >  $D_1$  2 .  
 , , , 1

(  $2 < 0$  ) , , ,  
 .

(separating) — ,  
 1 , .

: / 2 -  
 $p_i(t = | ) = 1$

$jj(t = | ) = 1$ .  
 (pooling) — ,  
 1

separating),  $\mu(t = \dots) = p_1$ . (semi-  
 «...»  
 (. . .)).

$$p(t = \dots) \in (0, \pi)$$

и  $p_i(t = \dots) = 1$ .

$$D_2 > 0 \quad Z^i(1 - \dots) \quad (11.3)$$

(...)  
 (...)  
 (...)  
 (...)  
 (...)  
 (...)  
 (...)

$$p_1 D_2 + (1 - p_1) P_2 \leq 0. \quad (11.4)$$

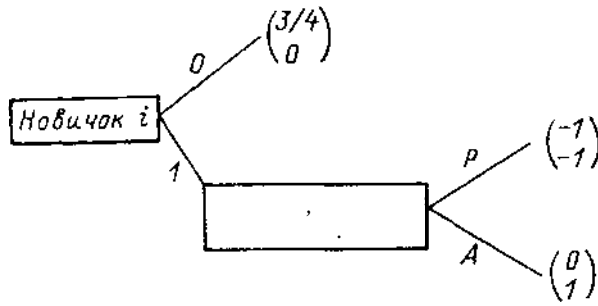
(11.4)  
 = , / = 1,  $P_j + 6My$   
 (11.3), (11.4)  
 (11.3) (11.4),  
 ).

Упраж  
 1.  
 нившая  
 сталки  
 циальн  
 В мом  
 i - 1 р  
 Если о  
 фирма  
 либо  
 выигр  
 как п  
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 д

1. 11.12\*\*\*  
[63]

$t-1$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ )

11.7 ( )



. 11.7.

( $n = 1$ )

2.

$I-$

, 1/2

-1,

11.5.2.

( )

1).

$P_{11}$

(  
 $[p_i, \bar{6} - p_i],$   $p_i$  ,  $[<P_2> \bar{5}b(\bar{6} - )]$   
 $[<S> \bar{s}, 0],$   $2$   $\bar{b}$   $\bar{b}(b < \bar{b}).$

$s < \bar{b} < \bar{b}.$  ,  $\bar{b} > (\bar{6} + s)/2.$

(  
 $(d \setminus = 0)$   $(d_x = 1)$   
 $dx(px, b).$

,  $[i(b)p_i] = 1 - fi(b)p_x).$   
 $- P_2(P_i).$   $p_2(d_2 = 1)$   
 $p_2(cf_2 = 0),$   $d_2(px, p_2, b).$  ( $p_i$

1. « self-selection constraints »),

$\bar{6} - \bar{6}.$  «  $\bar{6} (\bar{6} - \bar{6})$  ».

$p_i$   $2 \leq \bar{b}$   $b$

$b - p_i \geq \bar{6}(\{max[\bar{6} - p_2(p_1), 0]\}).$  (11.5)

(11.5)  $p_2(p_i).$

(11.5)  $\bar{b} \bar{b}^{b-p_i},$   $\bar{b}$   $p_i,$  A a fortiori

2.  $p_i$  ( $\bar{b}$ )





, ( , ). ~ (1 - ) < 7, -  
 ? , . , -

1. ( . . ) -

2. , 0 = - /2 -

0, , 0, ,

$$u(h \sim ) = (1_2 - + ) = \bar{}$$

( - (1 - < 7 > ) ,

3. = (po,ffo) < CQ - .24 -

, CQ • = ( , ), -

= ( , ), : (d(c) = 1) (d(c) = 0). -

, = ( , ). l ( ) , -

( ) d(-), a d(c) . l ( ) -

= ( , ), = ( , 5 ) - d(co) = 1, -

$$-(I - ) > \sigma(I - ) \alpha \tag{11.7}$$

( ) ( ) , -

$$-[I - ( )] > - [I - ( )] \alpha \tag{11.8}$$

$$\mu(c)u(I_1 - p) + [1 - \mu(c)]u(I_2 - p + g) \geq \bar{u} = u(I_1 - p) \quad (11.9)$$

$$f(x) \geq Ef(x),$$

$$\mu(c)(I_1 - p) + [1 - \mu(c)](I_2 - p + g) > h - PQ \quad (11.10)$$

$$(11.8) \quad (11.10) \quad (c_0 = I_1 - I_2)$$

$$f(x) \geq Ef(x)$$

$$= (c, c)$$

$$\Pi u(I_1 - p) + (1 - \Pi)u(I_2 - p + g) \geq \bar{u}$$

CQ.<sup>25</sup>

11.5.4.

priori

<sup>25</sup>0

[30].

[46].

$2$   $L,$   $: 5$   $,$   $2$   $,$   
 $1$   $,$   $,$   $,$   $,$   $,$   
 $1.$   $,$   $1,$   $2$   $,$   $,$   
 $1$   $).$   $($   $1,$   $,$   $,$   $,$   $-$   
 $,$   $1$   $,$   $S$   $($   $,$   $-$   
 $).$   $1$   $>$   $($   $,$   $2$   $,$   $,$   $-$   
 $1$   $2,$   $,$   $).$   $26$   $2$   $,$   $,$   $-$   
 $1$   $,$   $,$   $S$   $,$   $,$   $-$   
 $2$   $,$   $,$   $,$   $2$   $,$   $,$   $-$   
 $2$   $2$   $,$   $1$   $,$   $,$   $2$   $,$   $1.$   $-$   
 $2$   $2$   $L,$   $-$   $,$   $1$   $S,$   $-$   
 $,$   $,$   $,$   $S$   $,$   $-$   
 $\geq$   $.$   $(11.11)$

$(11.11)$   $,$   $1$   $S,$   $-$   
 $2$   $\ll$   $,$   $1$   $S,$   $-$   
 $L$   $\gg,$   $,$   $,$   $,$   $,$   $-$   
 $- L,$   $2:$   $,$   $L,$   $-$   
 $,$   $2$   $,$   $L$   $,$   $-$

$$+ (1 - a)L > 0. \tag{11.12}$$

$(11.12),$   $-$   
 $1$   $(11.12)$   $,$   $($   $1$   $-$   
 $5,$   $2$   $,$   $,$   $-$   
 $).$   $(11.11)$   $-$   $(11.12)$   $,$   $,$   $-$   
 $(11.11)$   $,$   $(11.12)$   $,$   $,$   $-$   
 $($   $,$   $,$   $-$   $11.6),$

<sup>26</sup>  
 [24]. [28, 35, 56].

$$L, \quad (S \quad 1 \quad 5 \quad \cdot \quad , \quad 2, \quad 1) \\ z ( \quad 1 - \quad ), \quad 2, \quad 1 - z); \\ 1 \\ ; \\ = azg. \quad (11.13)$$

$$( \quad , \quad (11.13) \quad z). \quad (11.11) \\ z \quad (0, 1). \quad 2 \\ ( \quad L)$$

$$) - \quad ? + (1 - 7l) = \quad , \quad 2 - \quad .$$

$$V = \frac{\quad}{ay + (1 - \quad)} \\ ( \quad L), \quad ( \quad 1)).$$

$$(0.1]. \quad (11.12) \quad + (1 - a)L = 0. \quad (11.14) \quad ( .14)$$

11.6.  
11.6.1.

---

27  
1 ; « » —  
( \quad ); « »  
» — ( \quad 6. \quad ( \quad 6).  
, \quad ),

$$\left( \begin{matrix} a_j \\ \dots \\ a_n \end{matrix} \right) = (a_j, \dots, a_n) \quad [16].$$

$$\Pi^i(a^*) \geq \Pi^i(a_i, a_{-1}^*).$$

ai ( [53].

[13, 14].

|Tj| ( . .

11.6.1.1.

I^h

11.6.1.2.

( )

11.6.1.3.

« » [62] — [39],

{

$$\tilde{A}_i^0 = \left\{ \sigma_1 \in R^{|A_i|} \mid \sum_{a_i \in A_i} crj(a_i) = 1, \sigma_i(a_i) > 0 \right\}.$$

,  $\wedge(\cdot)$ , ;  $\{ \mathfrak{L}(\cdot) \}$ , ;  $0 < (\cdot) <$

$$\sigma_i(\sigma^{\wedge_i}) \quad \sigma_i(a_i) \geq (\cdot) \quad a_i, \quad (11.15)$$

; $\equiv$  ( $\langle T_i, \dots, \langle 7, -i, (?i+i, \dots, \& )$  —

« $\wedge$ - $\{(\wedge)_{i=1}^n$ , » —  $\{(\wedge(\cdot))\}^{\wedge \wedge}$ ,  $0 < (\wedge) < \mathfrak{L}, <$ ;

(11.15)

$((\wedge))$

(

).

« $\mathfrak{L}$ »

\* ( 11.15).

1. , -  
 , .  
 ( -  
 , -  
 , -  
 , -  
 , -  
 « »  
 ). [26].

2. « » —  
 ;  
 —  
 £( f),  
 ( , -  
 ) .  
 ( 1. 1 -  
 R, r(R) > 0, 2 , I -  
 R, e(R) -

). « »

3. [39]

\* 11.6.2.1, ( )

« » « »

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 С  
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 А









$\langle$   $\text{BR}(, l)^*$   $\rangle$   $\text{BR}(Ti, ai)$   
 $\text{BR}(, l)^*$   $\text{BR}(Ti, ai)$   
 $\text{BR}(, l)^*$   $\text{BR}(Ti, ai)$

[10, 38]

$\text{BR}(, l)^*$   $\text{BR}(Ti, ai)$   
 $\text{BR}(, l)^*$   $\text{BR}(Ti, ai)$   
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(. . . 32).

$\text{BR}(, l)^*$   $\text{BR}(Ti, ai)$   
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 $\text{BR}(, l)^*$   $\text{BR}(Ti, ai)$

(11.17)

$\text{BR}(, l)^*$   $\text{BR}(Ti, ai)$   
 $\text{BR}(, l)^*$   $\text{BR}(Ti, ai)$   
 $\text{BR}(, l)^*$   $\text{BR}(Ti, ai)$   
 $\text{BR}(, l)^*$   $\text{BR}(Ti, ai)$

<sup>29</sup> [6, 11]; [43]. [10]  
 » [37]. [10].  
 [9]. [17, 31, 54].

(11.17)

$J, \hat{\phantom{a}}$

$J,$

[37].<sup>30</sup>

11.6.2.2.

1.

[65]:  $1 ( \quad )$   
 $2 ( \quad )$

$w.$

$$A_1 = \{(e, w)\} \subset R^2.$$

2

$w,$

$$z = f( \quad ).$$

$t| = \quad ), \quad L > 0.$   
 $p(L) =$

$\backslash( \quad ) = 1 - \quad .$

$: L < ( \quad , \quad \hat{u} = L$

$$M \equiv \alpha L + (1 - \alpha)H$$

$$\tilde{p}_1(L|a_1) = \eta(a_1)$$

H

$$? 1 ( \quad = 1 - \eta(a_1).$$

$$\geq 0.$$

<sup>30</sup> [10, 38].

[11]

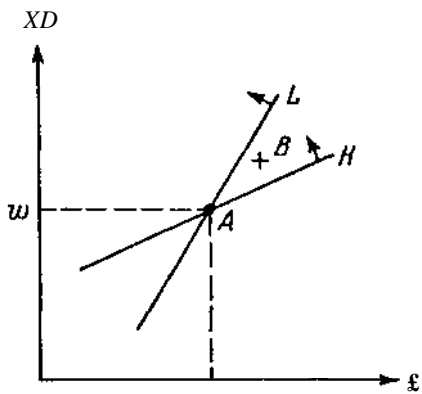
« \quad »

),

).

(single crossing),

(sorting)



. 11.8.

$e/ty$ ,  $w$ ,  $1$ ,  $ty$ ,  $= tr \frac{e}{h}$

. 11.8.

$w \leq E(ty|ay)$

$w \leq L$

0)

$w >$

$L$ ,  $ty$ ,  $L - 1/L$ ,  $ty^{31}$ ,  $>$ ,  $> 0$ ,  $0 < s <$

$L = H - \frac{s}{L}$

$L = H - \frac{r}{L}$

H

L).

%

[s, ]

$L \geq - 1/L - 1 \geq L$

$rj(e') = 1$

$\wedge(ti | ai) > w(ai)$

$L$ ,  $0$ ,  
 $0$ ,  $L$ ,  $0$ ,  $s$ ,  
 $- e/L < L$ ,  $L$ ;  $0$ ,  
 $w =$   $[5, ]$ ,  $77(e) = 0$  ( $s$ ,  
 $s$ ,

«librium level» 5 ( $s$ ,  
 » («least-cost separating equilibrium level») 5 ( $s$ ,

$J(\cdot) = 1$   
 $L$ ,  $0$ ,  
 $= 0$ .  
 $- e/L \geq L$   $- / \geq L$   
 $- /L \geq L$ ,  
 $[0, >]$ ,  $0 < v < s$ .

11.8.  
 $= \{e, w\}$ ,  $1$ ,  
 $= \{ + Se, w + \delta w\}$ .

$L$  ( $rj = 0$ ),  $Sw$ ,  
 $- (w + \delta w)$ ,  $w \leq <$ ,  $32$

32

$L$ ,  $L$ ,  
 $( [10].$

( , — , [26]. )  
 , ,  
 )<sup>34</sup> ,  
 )<sup>33</sup> ( , )

2.

$$\frac{1}{2} = 9 -$$

$$ay = qy. \quad [27].$$

$$2, \quad ( = 1, 2),$$

$$\Pi^i = [t_1 - (q_1 + q_2)]q_i,$$

ty — ( )  
 ) ty 2 ( )

$$92 = \bar{R}_2(q_1) - \frac{4}{2} \ll 1,$$

1

$$[t_1 - q_1 - R_2(q_1)]q_1.$$

$$= (t_1)^2 / 16.$$

$$qy = ty/2$$

$$q_2 = h/A.$$

$$1 = (t_j)^2 / 8 \quad 2 =$$

$$1 ( )$$

$$py(L) = \frac{L}{qy}$$

$$0 < L < \dots$$

ty.

2

q<sub>2</sub>

$$\tilde{p}_1(L|q_1) = \eta(q_1),$$

$$\tilde{p}_1(H|q_1) = 1 - \eta(q_1).$$

33

3\*

[55].

$$= 0 ( )$$

s —

0).

= s

[20].



2

$$q_2(\{\eta(q_1)L + [1 - \eta(q_1)]H\} - q_1 - q_2).$$

$$q_2 = R_2(q_1) = \frac{\eta(q_1)L + [1 - \eta(q_1)]H - q_1}{2},$$

$$q_2(L - q_1 - R_2(q_1)) \geq q_1(L - q_1 - R_2(q_1)).$$

$$q_1(L - q_1 - R_2(q_1)) \geq q_1(L - q_1 - R_2(q_1)).$$

$$q_1(L - q_1 - R_2(q_1)) \geq q_1(L - q_1 - R_2(q_1)).$$

$$(q_1' - q_1)(H - L) \geq 0,$$

0.8.

(4, L = 3)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial h} \left( \frac{\partial \Pi^1}{\partial V} \right) > 0.$$

$$q_1 \left( H - q_1 - \frac{H - q_1}{2} \right) \leq \frac{H}{2} \left( H - \frac{H}{2} - \frac{H - H/2}{2} \right) < \frac{H}{2} \left( H - \frac{H}{2} - \frac{t_1^c(H/2) - H/2}{2} \right),$$

2.

qy

$$\frac{H^2}{8} \geq q_1 \left( H - q_1 - \frac{L - q_1}{2} \right). \tag{11.18}$$

(11.18)

(qy = L/2):

$$\frac{H^2}{8} < \frac{L}{2} \left( H - \frac{3L}{4} \right). \tag{11.19}$$

(11.19)

L

$\frac{L}{2}$

2  
1).

(11.19),

(11.18)

(11.18) ( = 4 1 = 3 < X/2, = 1).

qy.

$$q_1 \left( L - q_1 - \frac{L - qy}{2} \right) \geq \max_x \left[ \left( L - x - \frac{H - x}{2} \right) \right], \tag{11.20}$$

(11.20)

[ , s],

qy

(11.20) ( = 4 I = 3

( )).

qy [ , s]

X

ql.

(11.20)

X

{qy, H/2},

qy.

/2

/2.

1,

2

/2

s.

(

5).

qy < s

qy < s

s,

q

2

(

q

qy,

$$M = \alpha L + (1 - \alpha)H.$$

$$q_1 \left( t_1 - q_1 - \frac{-Q_1}{2} \right) = q_1 \left( t_1 - \frac{q_1}{2} - \frac{q_1}{2} \right).$$

$$q_1 \left( L - \frac{M}{2} - \frac{q_1}{2} \right) \geq \max_x \left[ \left( L - \frac{M}{2} - \frac{q_1}{2} \right) \right] \quad (11.21)$$

$$q_1 \left( H - \frac{M}{2} - \frac{q_1}{2} \right) \geq \max_x \left[ \left( H - \frac{M}{2} - \frac{q_1}{2} \right) \right] = 2/8. \quad (11.22)$$

(11.22) (11.21)

L = 3, = 0.8)

ql <

$$q_1' \left( H - q_1' - \frac{L - q_1'}{2} \right) = q_1 \left( H - q_1 - \frac{M - q_1}{2} \right). \quad (11.23)$$

$$(11.23) \quad L \quad ql - \epsilon \quad qi \quad qi \quad ql - \dots$$

11.13\*\*.

[L,H],

$\bar{A} = \langle 3i(*i), Qi \rangle$

, T(q) —

<1-

1.

$$q_1 T'(q_1) = T(q_1) - 2q_1.$$

2.

$$T(q_1) = \left[ 2 + 2 \ln \left( \frac{H/2}{q_1} \right) \right] q_1.$$

3. , T(s) > L, s

11.14\*\*\*<sup>37</sup>

4

) —

( ).

: T(q) = + p\_w q. q — ; —

q = ty — ; —

= {A, p\_w}. 1 ( ) 2 ( )

, 2 = { , }.

1. p\_w = = (t — )^2/4. 0 t 2. t.

L (0 < L < ). t\_1

1 2, L t. ( , , )

).

11.1

- 1. 2. »

11.2

1% b = max j^, b\_j; b \ (&i -f )

{ [0,6) ; > b.

(v\_i — ) — 0 > 0. v{ bi < 6, Vi < b, bi > b

0 — (V\_i — b) > 0. ; = , -

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цену  $b_i = v_i$ .

2.

3.

1

{ = Vi

11.3

1.

$$\sum_i \Pi^i = \sum_i t_i + \sum_i \gamma_i (M_i) = \dots + \sum_i g_i(\dots, 0) + \text{constant},$$

2.

$$(0_1, \dots, 0_{i-1}, \bar{v}_{i+1}, \dots, \bar{v}_n) = \bar{v}_{-i}$$

$$t_1(\bar{\theta}_i, \bar{\theta}_{-i} + g_i(a^*(\bar{\theta}_i, \bar{\theta}_{-i}), \bar{\theta}_i) = \\ = K_i + \sum_{j \neq i} g_j(a^*(\bar{\theta}_i, \bar{\theta}_{-i}), \bar{\theta}_i) + g_i(a^*(\bar{\theta}_i, \bar{\theta}_{-i}), \bar{\theta}_i) - C(a^*(\bar{\theta}_i, \bar{\theta}_{-i})).$$

\*

$$\sum_{j \neq i} g_j(a^*(\theta_i, \bar{\theta}_{-i}), \bar{\theta}_i) + g_i(a^*(\theta_i, \bar{\theta}_{-i}), \bar{\theta}_i) - C(a^*(\theta_i, \bar{\theta}_{-i})) \geq \\ \geq \sum_{j \neq i} g_j(a, \bar{\theta}_j) + g_i(a, \bar{\theta}_i) - C(a).$$

\*(0,  $\bar{\theta}_{-i}$ )

(0,  $\bar{\theta}_{-i}$ ).

0j

[12, 32].

$$\sum_i t_i - C(a),$$

[29]

11.4 ( [2, 15]).

11.4

$$\{ a_1^* = L, a_2^*(L) = l, \epsilon(\dots, R) = I \}$$

и

$$\{ a_1^* = R, a_2^*(L) = r, a_2^*(M, R) = r \}.$$

11.5

1.

$$(\dots)$$

2.

$$\dots$$

[13, 14].

11.6

$$P - \dots \sum_j a_j P_j -$$

$$g(P_{-i} + p_i) - p_i,$$

$$g(P_{-i+p_i}) = 1.$$

$$g(0) > 1, \leq g(+ \dots) < 1.$$

$$= \dots - f p_i$$

$$g(\dots) = 1.$$

$$f(\dots) = \dots, \quad g(\dots) = 1/ \dots$$

$$p_i + \dots + \dots = P_t$$

проеij

1 - 2

пред

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≤ 1

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Ci

38

11.7

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2. \quad 2 \quad : \quad 2 = , \\
 &1 - z_i \geq 6(1). \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad = 1 - 6. \\
 &= 3. \quad 1 - 6, \quad 2 \quad 1 \\
 &1 - \sqrt{\geq 6(1 - 6)}. \\
 &= 4. \quad , x_j = 1 - 6 + 2. \\
 &1, \quad 1 - 6 + 2. \quad 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - X! = 6(1 - 6 + \delta^2) \implies 1 = 1 - 6 + 2 - 3.$$

$$x_1 = i - \delta^2 + \delta^{2^0} - \delta^2 + \dots = \frac{1 - 6}{1 - 2} = \frac{1}{1 + \delta}.$$

11.8

[64].

$$\begin{aligned}
 &2 \quad \sqrt{1 - \frac{\wedge}{8V_2}} \quad \bar{V}_2 ( \quad ) \\
 &\underline{V}_1 \geq x_1 = l - 8V_2. \quad (11.24)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq 1 - W_2, \quad \underline{W}_2 \geq 6V_2, \quad 2, \quad \bar{V}_1 \leq$$

$$\bar{V}_1 \leq 1 - 6 \quad 2. \quad (11.25)$$

2:

$$(11.26)$$

$$\bar{V}_2 \leq l - 8 V_{-X}. \quad (11.27)$$

38

$f_i > , f_i' > , f_i'(0) \leq 1 \quad f_i'(+ ) \geq 1, -$

» —  $C_i(p_i)$ ,

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(11.24) (11.27)

$$\underline{V}_1 \geq 1 - \delta + \delta^2 \underline{V}_1 \Rightarrow \underline{V}_1 \geq \frac{1}{1 + \delta}, \quad (11.28)$$

(11.25) (11.26)

$$\bar{V}_1 \leq 1 - \delta + \delta^2 \bar{V}_1 \Rightarrow \bar{V}_1 \leq \frac{1}{1 + \delta}. \quad (11.29)$$

$$\underline{V}_1 < \bar{V}_1$$

$$\underline{V}_1 = \bar{V}_1 = V_1 = \frac{1}{1 + \delta}$$

$$\underline{W}_1 = \bar{W}_1 = W_1 = \frac{\delta}{1 + \delta}$$

11.9

1.

2.

1,

$$x(s - ) - (1 - ) = \Leftrightarrow =$$

$$\sim ( \sim 9) + (1 - )9 = \Leftrightarrow yp = g.$$

11.10

t

$$(t - b)F^{n-1}(\Phi(b)).$$

Теория

После

Это у  
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Пред  
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Упра

Так

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инф

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к т  
бор  
что

и



11.28)  $(\dots) (6) = \frac{F(\Phi(b))}{(n-1)f(\Phi(b))}$

11.29)  $F(x) = \dots$   
 $(\dots) = kb,$

$$k = 1 + \frac{1}{(\dots - 1)}$$

(. . . 1),

11.11

1,2. ex post

$$x_i + E(x_j | x_j \leq \Phi(b_i)).$$

( ) — ,<sup>39</sup>

$$E(x_j | x_j \leq \Phi(b_i)) \leq E(x_j) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

; . [46].

3.  $(6) = kb.$   $(6) = \dots$   
 $= 2 - 1/ \dots = 1.$

11.12

1.

2.  $> 1/2,$   $< 1/2.$   $= 1/2,$

39

$x_j$  ;  
 $x_j$  ;  
 $x_j$  ;  
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11.14

1.

$$(p - p_w)(t_1 - p) - A;$$

$$A(p_w) = \frac{(t_1 - p_w)^2}{4},$$

$$P(?w) = \frac{t_1 + p_w}{2}.$$

$$A(p_w) + (p_w - c) \frac{(t_1 - p_w)}{2}.$$

2.

$$p_w = . \quad \langle \quad \rangle,$$

$$p_w > .$$

$$\{p_w, A\}$$

$$( \quad L)$$

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1 [ ]\*\*

1. « » («relationship-specific investment») « »  
 («transaction-specific investment») ( , , -  
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 ex post, -
3. , , ,  
 , ex ante? ,
4. ( ) , -  
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2 [0, 4]\*

$= 1 - \dots - C(q) = q^2/2.$

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.  $= p_w q,$

- 4.
- 5.

3 [1]\*\*

$= -bp$

- 1.
- 2.
- 6.

4 [1]\*\*

$(dD/dd > 0), p^m(d), q = D(p,d), d -$

- 1.
- 2.

Упра

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6 [1-3]\*\*

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(Pashigian P. Demand Uncertainty and Sales. Graduate School of Business. Univ. of Chicago. (Mimeo))

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7 [2, 3, 7]\*

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8 [2, 5]\*\*

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Regulation. Wiley, 1971. Vol. 2) (Kahn A. Economics of

» ( . 176).

( $s_t = 1$ )      ( $s_t = 0$ ).      ( $\xi = 1, 2$ )

$v +$  ,       $s_t -$       :

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,      ,      -

1.      ,      ,      -

$v = v - f 1$

$2 = v +$

( $v - c$ )( $1 + \delta$ ) +  $x(1 + \delta)$  + ( $1 - x$ )( $1 - c'$ ).

2.      ,      ,      -

1. (      :      )

?)      ,      ,      -

$1/2 > \leq (1 - )$  ,      -

<  $1 -$  ' ,      ,      -

9 [2, 5, 7]\*\*

1

$q_1 = - + dp_2$

2

$q_2 = - bp_2 + dpi$

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10 [3]\*

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$$q_1 = 1 \sim P_i$$

и

$$12 \sim \frac{1}{2} \sim 2,$$

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2. , 3-

3. , -

? , -

4. 3- ? -

3- , -

, ? -

11 [3]\*

: « » ( ), -

: ) , ) , -

( ),  $v - ( )$ ,  $w - ( )$ ,  $w > v > 0$ ,  $a -$

»),  $v \setminus$  : 1 ( « -

1 - 2 ( «  $v \setminus$  »),  $v_2 \geq v \setminus w_2$ ,

$$w_2 - v_2 > w_1 - v_1$$

и

$$a(w_2 - ) < v_i$$

1- , 2- 3- ( ' 5- ' « -

1. » ). ?

1, 2. — 2. ' ? ' -

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жжения

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- 4. , « ».
- 1. ,
- 2.  $j3 > \dots$  ,  $(3(w_2 - \dots)) > V_b$  ,
- 5.  $3 ( \dots )$  , -  
 $\dots -f (w_2 - v_2)$

.: *Ordover JSykes A., Willing R.*

**Nonprice Anticompetitive Behavior by Dominant Firms toward the Producers of Complementary Products // Antitrust and Regulation / Ed. by F. Fisher. MIT Press, 1985.**

12 [3]\*

- 1. , -
- 2. , -
- 3. - ?

13 [3]\*

- « » , 10 . ( , 5 « -  
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- 1. / ,
- 2. « » , -  
 «Polaroid», -  
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14 [3]\*

- 1. « »  
 $q = - \dots$

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 2. q = ai - ( , ) q = 2 - ( 1 - ), 0 < < 2-  
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 ( ) > , \sqrt{2} ) > , \sqrt{2} .  
 3. 2- 2 -

15 [3, 4]\*

« ».

16 [3, 4]\*\*

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1. « ».
2. ? , , , ,
3. , , , , -
4. , , ? « ».
5. ? « ».
6. , , -

∴ Siegal v. Chicken Delight

448, F. 2d 43 (9th Circuit 1971).

17 [3, 7]\*

1.  $+1$   $+3/2$  ( )  
 2. ( . . ) ?  
 $+ t/2$   $+ t$  3?

18 [3, 7]\*\*

« *Bresnahan* . Competition and Collusion in the American Automobile Industry // Journ. Econometrics. 1981. Vol. 35. P. 457-482 )

« » ( , , )  
 ?

19 [4, 7, 8]\*\*

« *Rey P., Stiglitz I.* The Role of Exclusive Territories in Producers Competition. Princeton Univ., 1986. Mimeo).

( = 1,2)  
 $q_i = D_i(p_i, p_j)$  :  $D_i(-, \bullet) = D_2(-, \bullet)$

$$\varepsilon(p_1, p_2) \equiv \frac{-\partial D_1 / \partial p_1}{D_1 / p_1}$$

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}(p_1, p_2) \equiv \frac{\partial D_1 / \partial p_2}{D_1 / p_2}$$

( )  $\equiv$  ( , )

1. ) , (

$$\frac{-}{p} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon(p)}$$

2.

$$A_i + p_{w_i} q_i ( p_{w_i} - \dots )$$

3.

1.

$$(P_i - P_w \wedge D_i p_i, p_j) - A_i$$

pi.  $p_i^*(p_{\ll j \gg} P_u, )$

$$m(p_{w_1}, p_{w_2}) \equiv \frac{\partial p_1^* / \partial p_{w_1}}{p_1^* / p_{w_1}}$$

и

$$\tilde{m}(p_{w_1}, p_{w_2}) \equiv \frac{\partial p_1^* / \partial p_{w_2}}{P_i / P_{w_2}}$$

$\tilde{m}$

$$A_i = [p^*(P_{w_i}, P_{w_i}) \sim p_{w_i} ] D_i (p^*(p_{w_i}, p_{w_i}), p^*(p_{w_i}, p_{w_i})).$$

$$\frac{-}{p} = \frac{1}{\epsilon - \dot{I}rh/}$$

?

8

?

20 [5]\*

$C(q)$ .

$P(q_1 + q_2)$

$q_j$

$R_i(q_j)$

-1 0.

$R_i(q_j)$

21 [5]\*

jjp

22 [5]\*

1.  $= P(Q) = <2^{1/\epsilon} ( \quad > 1)$

2.  $\quad = 2.$

3.  $0 \leq Q \leq (1/\epsilon)q_1.$

23 [5, 6]\*

1.  $\quad ?$
2.  $\ll \quad \gg? ( \quad ).$

24 [5, 7]\*\*

7  $\quad$

[41, 71]  $\quad 7,$

$\quad = P(Q), \quad Q - C(q).$

$q - ( \quad ) = 0, C'(q) \geq 0, C''(q) \geq 0).$

$Q(n) = nq(n).$

$" = 0),$

$\quad * \quad 1 \quad 2$

$\quad \gg ( \quad )$

1.  $P(Q) = - bQ \quad C(q) = cq.$

$$q(n) = - \frac{1}{1} \frac{a - c}{b}$$



H

$$\frac{(n^c + 1)^2 - (n^* + 1)^3 - \frac{(a-c)^2}{bf}}$$

?

2.

AI:  $Q(n)$

2:  $q(n)$

ling effect);

A3:  $P(Q(n)) - C'(q(n)) >_0$  ( ) .

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$$\int_{\cdot}^{\cdot} P(x)dx - nC(g(n)) - /,$$

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25 [5]\*\*\*

« , »

$$D(P) = \begin{cases} 1 & \leq 1 \\ 0 & > 1. \end{cases}$$

26 [5, 7, 8]\*

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+ ( / );,

( )

- 1. :
- 2. ?
- 3.
- 4. ? , ,
- 5. ?

27 [7, 8]\*\*

« » (Whin-  
ston . Tying, Foreclosure, and Exclusion. Harvard Univ., 1987. (Mimeo))

- 1. 1.  $\bar{v} ( \underline{v} ) \bar{v} > \underline{v} > ( \underline{v} )$
- 2.  $x(\bar{v} - \underline{v}) < \underline{v} - \underline{v}$

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eg. ( ,  $\bar{v}$  , )  
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; =  $Ri(Pj)$  .

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$$\frac{2-(\sim V) + *}{2l}$$

$v^e \equiv x\bar{v} - f(1 - x)\underline{v}$  , 1  
~  
<  $-Ri(p_2) + b$

28 [8]\*

$$C(q_i) = 5 + 2q_i$$

$$P(Q) = 18 - Q,$$

$$Q = q_1 + q_2 + q_3$$

1. 2. 3. ; 1 ( )  
 2 3. ) , , ; 1 ( )  
 ?  $q_1, q_2, q_3$ ?

29 [8]\*\*

1. ( )  
 2. ( )  
 1. 1, 2 ?  
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 • « ».

30 [8]\*\*

$$D_1 = 1 - 2, \dots$$

1 ( ) 1/2. I = 0.205, 1  
 1. ; 0.

2. , , -  
 3. , , 1,  
 - . ( , - ).

31 [7, 8]\*\*

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 $li \geq \frac{1}{2} ($   
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 ( . . ,  $li = 1_2$  ,  $\wedge > 1_2$  .  
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 ,  $li + 1_2$  ,  $1 - 1_2$  ?) .  
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» (DeGraba P. The Effects of Price Restrictions on Competition between National and Local Firms // Rand Journ. Econ. 1987. Vol. 18. P. 333-347).

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32 [8]\*

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 3. , -  
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33 [8, 9]\*\*

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 2. )  
 (Areeda P., Turner D. Predatory Pricing and Related Practices under Section 2 of the Sherman Act // Harvard Law Rev. 1975. Vol. 38. P. 697-733)  
 ; , -  
 3. , , -  
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 4. ? ? ? -  
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34 [8, 10]\*\*

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35 [9]\*\*

$$Q = -bp_i + dp_j,$$

(cl)  $> 0 \leq d \leq$

- 1.
- 2.

? , , ( d )

36 [9]\*

37 [9]\*\*

- 1.

- 1.

$$- \xi; \quad 3t/2 \geq v \geq t. \quad 1$$

v.

2

&

> »

0.

1

$$v^2/At. \quad 2$$

$$1/2(v - t/2),$$

$$v - t/2.$$

- 2.

- 1.

1

1

1

2

$$\bar{v} \left( \frac{0}{2}, \frac{3t/2 \geq \bar{v} \geq v \geq t.}{v} \right)$$

$$\frac{1/2(v - t/2)}{1/2(v - t/2)}$$

1,

$$v = \bar{v}?$$

( ),

1

$$v = \underline{v} \quad \text{pi}$$

v/27).

$$\backslash = t/2 < /2. \quad 6 = I u \bar{v} = 3t/2$$

38 [9, 11]\*\*

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 ( ), ( ), 4 0, N, 1  
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 2. , 6 = 1). ? ( -  
 3. , , 1 -  
 , 3, ( , . -  
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 « » , 2? -  
 4. , 3. ( -  
 , 1/2 ). -

39 [11]\*\*

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 11. ( ) , - 9  
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(Sobel J. A Theory of Credibility // Rev. Econ. Stud. 1985. Vol. 52. P. 557-574);

"(0) = , '( ) > 0, > , "( ) > 0). ( ) ( (0) = ,  
 ( ) ( )  
 ). ( ^) ( -  
 1 - xi) \* \*\*  
 '( \*) = 1 '( \*\*) = \.

1. \* \*\*.

2. ( ).

$| \geq 0, Ai \geq 0.$

$< 1., \quad 2 = 0, \quad \frac{2 - \dots}{8},$

$| \leq ** | \quad 6 ** < | < < 5 **?)$

( 11.12).

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$6 = 1, xi < 1/2.$

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(practices),

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3. « and cross-licensing») ( » («patent pool

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5.2 5.3).

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\*Schmalensee R. Inter-Industry Studies of Structure and Performance // Handbook of Industrial Organization. Amsterdam et al. : North-Holland. 1989. Vol. 2. Ch. 16. P. 961, 970, 971, 988, 990. ( . ).

—	306-308	—	481, 593
	130, 166.		497
	31, 38-40		13, 16, 98, 100-103,
64		114, 117, 491	
81		154, 159	
	490		307, 336, 344, 348,
(	)	487, 533, 632	
	—		319, 324-327, 404, 435,
		436	
67-69			328
	24-26		328, 329
117, 118, 303, 304			327, 364
			393, 394
579, 580		577	325, 326, 386, 572,
	618		383, 404, 420-423,
303		615	
303			436
		—	189
650-652			(
587			)
(arbitrage) 160, 203-205		17, 18, 100, 101, 225, 243, 289, 347,	
265, 294		458, 502, 503	
	203-205,		274
212, 213, 263			614-629
217-232		298-300	
(arbitration)			
—	587	384	
41, 42			4
572, 575, 648			209-212
			9, 10
437		112	
	111		484-494, 550, 603
588, 589			599, 600
321, 676-681, 694		346, 386, 464	
	677		
424, 580, 601, 603, 640,		353	
681-698			15
	288, 456, 479		17
—	551		262, 267-281, 525
—	495-508	22, 47-52, 60, 61, 73	
—	288, 289, 305	47	

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	31		113, 114
70	305, 636-642		28-30, 99
	128		67-69
	85		598
		«	» 67
	480, 495-499, 509		
	481, 495-499, 513-	«	» 667
515		«	» 403-408,
	436, 443, 454, 458, 465		423, 665, 674
	480, 495-499, 503, 504,		598, 599
	510-513, 545, 579, 580		508
«	» 487, 488		3, 320-322
	516, 527, 530,		383-385, 401, 674, 675.
574, 589			
	689-691		530
	50	«	» 680
—	410, 413, 414	«	» 666
—	47-49	«	»
	79		674, 675
	72, 73		697-707
			663
	599-604		663, 669
	54		321, 402, 580, 588, 662-708
—	569		515, 516
454	453,		663
	416, 417		12
	247,		282
248			11, 12, 16, 100, 103,
	465-469		152, 159, 208, 438
	436, 449-452, 518		603
«	» 594-598		202, 207, 219,
	109-	223, 245	
111, 118-132		628, 651	
	665-667, 670,		31
699-701			39
—	155-157.		31, 37
	220		50
15			236, 237
			267
36			217
384			48
			22, 23, 52, 215, 262, 275-
37			281, 290, 291
	469		26
15			301
	112, 113		
12.			171, 172, 290, 481, 569-
			577, 599
			161-174
			572
			555, 580, 604, 676-693

173, 555, 676, 677	36
572	45-54
571	262, 267-281, 525
574, 577, 590, 691-	347
693	344, 347
288	638-641
293, 298-300	111, 121-130
265, 284, 288,	33, 173, 174
480, 619-629.	53
	171, 190-193
	354-361
691	670
	304, 420
480	324, 328, 344, 348,
506, 532-545	356, 422, 538-541, 648
625, 626	355-362
506, 507	337-343, 350-355, 361-
287, 547	363, 542
229-233	541
161-175	149, 150, 154
168-172, 177-	98, 99, 106, 120, 340-342,
193	346. .
171, 187-189, 243	( . )
439, 447	<b>121,126</b>
11	130, 165-168, 187. .
525	636
171, 187-189	644, 645
117	649
<b>180</b>	645
226-229	ex ante 650
264, 265	ex post 646-649
241, 242	375, 379-
18	381, 400, 401
468	415-420
9	398, 400
265, 288, 289	345
617, 618	389,
267, 281-287	394, 395
437, 452-454,	54-80
457-459, 469-473	269-271, 274,
289-	275
308	530
319, 320	398, 417,
37-46	539, 543-545
23, 37, 42-45, 52, 288	398, 400, 415, 534, 537,
305-308	542-545
379, 392, 393	398
630	416
263-267	106, 170,
	118-132, 645
	66, 75, 81,
	83-86

	32		24, 45-54,
—	481, 579-589	645	
			300
104-106, 160, 208			
	592-594	491	
303-305, 595		692	
	79,	596	
98-113, 221-223, 340, 527		—	115
34			320-322, 332, 333, 370,
			404, 421-424, 441, 444, 466, 467, 509,
	550, 553-555, 620		601, 621, 693, 694
	32-39, 647		320, 665-669
	29-32, 488-490, 533, 538,		667, 680, 681,
625, 641		693, 694	
	118-132		320, 383, 403, 422, 469-
	617		475, 483, 484, 695, 696
	439, 532		667
			38, 48
	25		
	25, 110	323	
98, 647			
			630
	56, 80, 86, 162, 163,		189, 670
176, 264			98, 205,
	69	207, 244	
	276		( ) 46, 47
	163-165, 169, 170		108, 109, 480, 506, 518,
	274, 275	519, 602	
	573		150
			263-266, 287-
452, 501, 502, 505		289	
	399		579-590
	327, 329-335, 348, 645		( ) 437
	354-365		37
—			319, 344, 402, 494, 527, 568,
—	329	599	
			325
	241, 242, 248		329-339
	60, 69, 81, 82	460-464	
	71-73		320
	629, 630		524, 525
128, 376, 520-524			545-555
	28, 29,		( ) 631, 632
453, 556		£•-	625, 626
	102		39, 42
	385, 386, 395, 407, 420-		543
424, 675			78
156, 157,			330-332, 362, 588
*			
	541		487
	508, 511, 515, 519		328, 379, 524, 525
48		«	» 68
—			2, 3
247, 295			
184			
	76-79		
286, 290, 505			83

-	9, 10, 56, 166, 173,	578	
184, 240, 648, 690	392	—	80-86
	210, 211,	55, 56	
232			682, 683
	619-627		305,
508, 613, 619, 627-631, 646-649		639, 640	
	203-205	60, 69-71	
204, 205		( )	
	508, 511, 515	442, 443, 480	
	(arbitrage)	645	450, 451, 465,
	118-121		319, 612, 618-620
	614-618		627
	614	151-161	
22			
	168-172, 178-193	—	147-
		149	
		—	
482-484		145-147	
495-508			13
	631	( )	-
	373	319, 612, 646	
	264,		216
267, 273, 275, 284, 287, 291, 293		217-232	
	278		219
	( ) 264,		
294		443-449	
	48-51	( )	
	45		
		147, 438-443, 451	
569		490	
	445, 479-482, 538,	613	
<b>600, 601</b>			
	482-484		
	482-484	124, 125	
	102, 103	« *	695,
	469	696	
	150		
85, 86			581, 584, 591, 685, 735
	4, 161,	-	634
165, 173, 174, 508.		-	634, 638
			419, 420
	28, 98, 99, 105, 108,		187-190
112, 128, 152, 153, 272, 296, 325, 326			683
	3, 637, 638, 642, 643		581-586, 591, 685, 702-
	9	707	
	513, 539.		490, 537
	575-579, 599		383, 423, 634, 669-675,
	57, 71-73, 82	684, 695	
	272, 273, 275,	—	
284, 293		9	
	64		
12			

-	685		v-
68		73-75, 645, 648	
	546-551	80	
	105, 228, 243	74, 290, 300, 644	
	85, 86	10, 445	
	491, 533,		
619, 632, 633, 648		217, 688	
	329-332, 334,		
335, 361, 362		131, 154, 155, 172	
	( ) 322, 323,	68	
360, 361, 380, 482, 496, 500, 501, 514			
	539-541	225	
540		265	
	542	278	
103, 116, 117.		223-226	
		530	
		267, 302, 303	
335, 499-503		266, 526-528	
( ) 455, 456.		(tying) 526-528	
		(commitment value)	
	454-	579	
465		68, 289, 345, 376-379, 520, 530,	
		575	
	456-465	651	
	171, 172	322, 374-424, 492	
		394, 395, 410-415, 574	
459		169, 176, 181-186, 519,	
« »,	31	571-575	
		598, 599	
114-117		183, 571-579	
	491, 533, 619,	603	
632, 633, 648		182	
53, 128		55	
	685-687		
	402-408	590-592	
	186-193		598
	592-594	589-592	
	70,		
171, 193		303	
	300		
	216	14-16	
			58,
	298-300		
	265, 285-287, 290-300	528-530	
	290-300	305, 628	
		650-652	
293-298		9	
	274-276, 281	( )	
		) 246, 248, 273, 582, 702	
285		484-489, 491	
	391, 394	536-538	
		62-64	
248		446, 458	
		398	
266		481, 502, 505,	
18, 19			
	379, 387	511, 515	
	300-308		
	484-487		

111, 452, 453	615, 616
— 27	614-618
— 210	244-247
— 10, 16	144, 161, 464, 465
— 204, 205	161
3, 638-641	149
13	33-36, 672
, 11, 14, 16, 217-219, 242,	50
325, 416	687, 688
— 14, 16	447-450
— 14	45, 52, 174, 203
105, 470	212, 444, 592
442	77, 78
, 526,	302
530	23, 43, 53, 54
509	344
637	62-64
131, 132	23
26-31	31-45
240	22-30
( )	75, 76
614-618	24, 45-54
614	23, 30, 31
412	23, 27, 43
56-64, 69-75	377, 379, 399, 419
23	387, 392
30	507
( )	273
322,323	263, 272, 278, 280, 296,
( )	646,647
322, 323, 482	267
422, 511, 513, 514,	48
518	344-347
« » 511, 515	14, 15
« - » 511-520, 528-530, 575	587-589
« » 367, 511-516	« » 594-598
« » 511, 515-518, 523-530, 573	599
— 1	594
28-31	386, 387
69, 374, 389-395, 410.	387
226-228, 525	589-592
203, 206, 218-226, 264,	587
273, 284, 291, 299, 647	592, 593
Teopei^a 8, 238, 442, 472,	— 66
513, 521, 578, 582,615	
615-617	
615-618	
614	
613	
615, 616, 648, 649	



173			184
	202-205		481, 508
	217-233		355,
	203-205, 242	358-360	
	209-213, 217, 328		495
	214		506, 520-
	223-225	524, 541, 554	
	220, 221	—	—
	207-217	495-505, 545	
	397-401		
	415-420		408, 409
	410, 413, 438-441,		327, 328, 364
465, 529, 530			5
	379-382, 573-575		9
	576		
	332-336		26, 27, 117, 244, 453, 524,
	363, 529, 530	525	
	325		26, 27, 30
	363, 364, 569-571	—	2-5
	128, 520, 521		346
	374, 376, 388, 414	—	344
	394	—	296
	354-365, 515	—	296, 297
			65-67, 74, 114,
	376	295, 631	
	263-267		23
	234-250	622, 644	449, 550-553, 618-
	445		
	642, 643		62
206			
	10	Ex post	33
	301, 302	^	80, 113, 117

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