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Relative profit maximization and Bertrand equilibrium with quadratic cost functions

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Abstract

We study the Bertrand equilibrium in duopoly in which two firms produce a homogeneous good under quadratic cost functions, and they seek to maximize the weighted sum of their absolute and relative profits. We show that there exists a range of the equilibrium price in duopolistic equilibria. This range of equilibrium price is narrower and lower than the range of the equilibrium price in duopolistic equilibria under pure absolute profit maximization, and the larger the weight on the relative profit, the narrower and lower the range of the equilibrium price. In this sense relative profit maximization by the firms is more aggressive than absolute profit maximization.

Keywords: Bertrand equilibrium, quadratic cost function, relative profit maximization

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1 Introduction

We study the Bertrand equilibrium in duopoly in which two firms produce a homogeneous good under quadratic cost functions, and they seek to maximize the weighted sum of their absolute and relative profits instead of their absolute profits themselves. The relative profit of one firm is the difference between its absolute profit and the absolute profit of the rival firm.

In recent years, maximizing relative profit instead of absolute profit has aroused the interest of economists. For analyses of relative profit maximization see Schaffer (1989), Vega-Redondo (1997), Lundgren (1996), Kockesen et. al. (2000), Matsumura, Matsushima and Cato (2013), Gibbons and Murphy (1990) and Lu (2011). In another paper, Tanaka (2013), we have shown that under relative profit maximization the choice of strategic variables is irrelevant to the outcome in duopoly. In that paper we considered a duopoly with differentiated goods. On the other hand, in this paper we assume that the firms produce a homogeneous good under quadratic cost functions, and set their prices.

We show the following results.

1. When the firms seek to maximize their pure absolute profits, there exists no monopolistic equilibrium, which is an equilibrium where only one firm sells the good. And there exists a range of the equilibrium price in duopolistic equilibria, which are equilibria where both firms set the same price. In duopolistic equilibria the firms may earn positive absolute profits.
2. When the firms seek to maximize the weighted sum of their absolute and relative profits, also there exists no monopolistic equilibrium, and there exists a range of the equilibrium price in duopolistic equilibria. This range of equilibrium price is contained in the range of the equilibrium price in duopolistic equilibria under pure absolute profit maximization. But the range under relative profit maximization is narrower and lower than the range under absolute profit maximization, and the larger the weight on the relative profit, the narrower and lower the range of the equilibrium price. In this sense relative profit maximization by the firms is more aggressive than absolute profit maximization. In duopolistic equilibria the firms may earn positive absolute profits.

2 The model

There are two firms, A and B. They produce a homogeneous good. The price of the good of Firm A is p_A and the price of the good of Firm B is p_B . The outputs of Firm A and B are denoted, respectively, by q_A and q_B . The firms set the prices of their goods, and consumers buy the good from the firm whose price is lower. Let $p = \min\{p_A, p_B\}$. Consumers' demand is represented by the following inverse demand function.

$$p = 1 - q_A - q_B.$$

If $p_A = p_B$, each firm acquires a half of the demand, and two firms constitute a duopoly. Thus, if $p_A = p_B$,

$$q_A = q_B = \frac{1 - p}{2}.$$

On the other hand if $p_A < p_B$ (or $p_B < p_A$) Firm A (or Firm B) acquires total demand, and it becomes a monopolist. Thus, if $p_A < p_B$,

$$q_A = 1 - p_A \text{ and } q_B = 0.$$

If $p_B < p_A$,

$$q_B = 1 - p_B \text{ and } q_A = 0.$$

The cost functions of Firm A and B are

$$c_A(q_A) = cq_A^2, \text{ and } c_B(q_B) = cq_B^2,$$

where $c > 0$.

If $p_A < p_B$, the absolute profit of Firm A is

$$\pi_A^M = (1 - p_A)p_A - c(1 - p_A)^2 = (1 - p_A)(p_A + cp_A - c).$$

M denotes *monopoly*. Of course the profit of Firm B is zero. Similarly if $p_B < p_A$, we have

$$\pi_B^M = (1 - p_B)p_B - c(1 - p_B)^2 = (1 - p_B)(p_B + cp_B - c).$$

The profit of Firm A is zero.

On the other hand, if $p_A = p_B$, the absolute profits of Firm A and B are

$$\pi_A^D = \pi_B^D = \frac{1 - p}{2}p - c \left(\frac{1 - p}{2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - p}{4} \right) (2p + cp - c)$$

p is the common price, and D denotes *duopoly*.

The objective of Firm A is the weighted sum of its absolute profit and its relative profit. In duopoly it is expressed as follows.

$$\Pi_A^D = (1 - \alpha)\pi_A^D + \alpha(\pi_A^D - \pi_B^D) = \pi_A^D - \alpha\pi_B^D,$$

and the objective of Firm B is

$$\Pi_B^D = (1 - \alpha)\pi_B^D + \alpha(\pi_B^D - \pi_A^D) = \pi_B^D - \alpha\pi_A^D,$$

where

$$0 < \alpha < 1.$$

Since, at a duopolistic equilibrium $\pi_A^D = \pi_B^D$, we have

$$\Pi_A^D = \Pi_B^D = (1 - \alpha)\pi_A^D.$$

In monopoly the absolute profit of a firm other than the monopolist is zero. Thus, the absolute profit and the relative profit of the monopolist are equal, and the objective of the monopolist is its absolute profit, that is, if Firm A is a monopolist,

$$\Pi_A = \pi_A^M,$$

and if Firm B is a monopolist,

$$\Pi_B = \pi_B^M.$$

Without loss of generality we assume $p_A \leq p_B$. Call a firm in duopoly a duopolist. From these formulas we obtain the following results.

1. When $p_A < p_B$ and $p_A < \frac{c}{1+c}$ the profit of the monopolist is negative, when $p_A < p_B$ and $p_A = \frac{c}{1+c}$ the profit of the monopolist is zero, and when $p_A < p_B$ and $p_A > \frac{c}{1+c}$ the profit of the monopolist is positive.
2. When $p_A = p_B$ and $p_A < \frac{c}{2+c}$ the profit of each duopolist is negative, when $p_A = p_B$ and $p_A = \frac{c}{2+c}$ the profit of each duopolist is zero, and when $p_A = p_B$ and $p_A > \frac{c}{2+c}$ the profit of each duopolist is positive.
3. When $p_A < \frac{3c}{2+3c}$ the profit of the monopolist which is the profit of Firm A if $p_A < p_B$, is smaller than the profit of each duopolist which is the profit of each firm if $p_A = p_B$, when $p_A = \frac{3c}{2+3c}$ the profit of the monopolist is equal to the profit of each duopolist, and when $p_A > \frac{3c}{2+3c}$ the profit of the monopolist is larger than the profit of each duopolist.

4. When $p_A < \frac{(3+\alpha)c}{2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c}$ we have

$$\Pi_A^M < \Pi_A^D,$$

when $p_A = \frac{(3+\alpha)c}{2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c}$ we have

$$\Pi_A^M = \Pi_A^D,$$

and when $p_A > \frac{(3+\alpha)c}{2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c}$, we have

$$\Pi_A^M > \Pi_A^D.$$

We can show

$$\frac{c}{1+c} < \frac{(3+\alpha)c}{2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c} < \frac{3c}{2+3c}.$$

Also we can show

$$\text{when } \alpha \rightarrow 1, \frac{(3+\alpha)c}{2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c} \rightarrow \frac{c}{1+c},$$

and

$$\text{when } \alpha \rightarrow 0, \frac{(3+\alpha)c}{2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c} \rightarrow \frac{3c}{2+3c}.$$

Let

$$\bar{p} = \frac{(3+\alpha)c}{2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c},$$

and differentiating \bar{p} with respect to α ,

$$\frac{d\bar{p}}{d\alpha} = -\frac{4c}{[2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c]^2} < 0.$$

Therefore, the larger the value of α (the weight on the relative profit), the lower the value of \bar{p} .

3 Absolute profit maximization

In this section for reference we consider a case where each firm seeks to maximize its absolute profit. For details see Dastidar (1995).

First we show

Lemma 1.

There is no monopolistic equilibrium.

Proof. A monopolistic equilibrium is an equilibrium where Firm A is the monopolist. Suppose that $p_A < p_B$ and $p_A > \frac{c}{1+c}$. Then, Firm B can set p_B slightly lower than p_A and earn the positive profit. If $p_A < p_B$ and $p_A = \frac{c}{1+c}$, Firm A can set p_A slightly higher than $\frac{c}{1+c}$ but lower than p_B and earn the positive profit, or Firm B can set $p_B = p_A$ and earn the positive profit in duopoly. Of course $p_A < \frac{c}{1+c}$ is not profitable for Firm A. Q.E.D. \square

Next we show

Theorem 1.

There exists a range of the equilibrium price $\frac{c}{2+c} \leq p \leq \frac{3c}{2+3c}$ in duopolistic equilibria.

Proof. A duopolistic equilibrium is an equilibrium where Firm A and B set the same price.

1. Suppose $p_A = p_B$ and $p_A > \frac{3c}{2+3c}$. Then, Firm B (or A) can set p_B (or p_A) slightly lower than p_A (or p_B), and increase its profit as a monopolist.
2. Suppose $p_A = p_B$ and $\frac{c}{2+c} \leq p_A \leq \frac{3c}{2+3c}$. If Firm B (or A) sets p_B (or p_A) lower than p_A (or p_B), it becomes a monopolist but its profit decreases or does not change.
3. Of course if $p_A = p_B$ and $p_A < \frac{c}{2+c}$, the profits of the firms are negative, so each firm can set its price higher than the price of the rival firm and make its profit zero.

Q.E.D. \square

4 Relative profit maximization

In this section we consider a case where each firm seeks to maximize the weighted sum of its absolute profit and its relative profit.

First we show

Lemma 2.

There is no monopolistic equilibrium.

Proof. A monopolistic equilibrium is an equilibrium where Firm A is the monopolist. Suppose that $p_A < p_B$ and $p_A > \frac{c}{1+c}$. Then, Firm B can set p_B slightly lower than p_A , and earn the positive absolute profit. If $p_A < p_B$ and $p_A = \frac{c}{1+c}$, Firm A can

set p_A slightly higher than $\frac{c}{1+c}$ but lower than p_B and earn the positive absolute and relative profits, or Firm B can set $p_B = p_A$, and earn the positive absolute profit in duopoly with zero relative profit. Of course $p_A < \frac{c}{1+c}$ is not profitable for Firm A. Q.E.D. \square

Next we show the existence of duopolistic equilibria.

Theorem 2.

There exists a range of the equilibrium price $\frac{c}{2+c} \leq p \leq \frac{(3+\alpha)c}{2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c}$ in duopolistic equilibria.

Proof. 1. Suppose $p_A = p_B$ and $p_A > \frac{(3+\alpha)c}{2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c}$. The relative profits of the firms are zero. Firm B (or A) can set p_B (or p_A) slightly lower than p_A (or p_B), and earn the positive absolute profit as a monopolist. Although that profit is smaller than its profit in a duopolistic equilibrium when $p_A = p_B$ and $\frac{(3+\alpha)c}{2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c} < p_A < \frac{3c}{2+3c}$, its relative profit is positive and its is equal to its absolute profit because the profit of the rival firm is zero, and we have

$$\Pi_A^M > \Pi_A^D.$$

2. Suppose $p_A = p_B$ and $\frac{c}{2+c} \leq p_A \leq \frac{(3+\alpha)c}{2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c}$. If Firm B (or A) sets p_B (or p_A) lower than p_A (or p_B), it becomes a monopolist, but in this case we have

$$\Pi_A^D \geq \Pi_A^M.$$

Thus, there is no incentive to deviate from the equilibrium.

3. Of course if $p_A = p_B$ and $p_A < \frac{c}{2+c}$, the absolute profits of the firms are negative and their relative profits are zero, so each firm can set its price higher than the price of the rival firm and make its absolute profit zero and its relative profit positive since the absolute profit of the rival firm is negative because $\frac{c}{2+c} < \frac{c}{1+c}$.

Q.E.D. \square

Note that the range of the equilibrium price $\frac{c}{2+c} \leq p \leq \frac{(3+\alpha)c}{2(1+\alpha)+(3+\alpha)c}$ in duopolistic equilibria when the firms maximize the weighted sum of the absolute profits and the relative profits is contained in the range of the equilibrium price $\frac{c}{2+c} \leq p \leq \frac{3c}{2+3c}$ in duopolistic equilibria under pure absolute profit maximization. The former is narrower and lower than the latter, and the larger the weight on the relative

profit, α , the narrower the range of the equilibrium price. Therefore, relative profit maximization by the firms is more aggressive than absolute profit maximization.

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