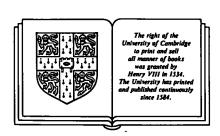
The economics of imperfect competition

A spatial approach

Melvin L. Greenhut Texas A&M University

George Norman University of Leicester

Chao-shun Hung Florida Atlantic University



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge London New York New Rochelle Melbourne Sydney

Contents

List of figures and tables	page xiii
Preface	xvii
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
1.1. Imperfect competition and "space": some introductory	•
remarks	2
1.2. Price policy and imperfect (or spatial) competition	3
1.3. Market demand and pricing policy	6
1.4. Discriminatory pricing: an introduction	10
1.5. The generality of a spatial approach to imperfect	
competition: an example	12
1.6. Plan of the book	14
. Mathematical appendix	15
Part I. Nondiscriminatory pricing	
Chapter 2. A general theory of imperfect competition and	
nondiscriminatory pricing: the short run	19
2.1. The basic spatial model	22
2.2. Elasticity and the fundamental pricing equation	22
2.3. A seeming digression: negative exponential demand	25
2.4. Elasticity revisited	26
2.5. Spatial monopoly	26
2.6. Spatial competition and aggregate demand elasticity	27
2.7. Demand effect and competition effect under free entry	30
2.8. Effect of entry on competitive prices	31
2.8.1. Löschian competition	32
2.8.2. H-S and G-O competition	33
2.9. Concluding remarks	35
Mathematical appendix	35
Chapter 3. A general theory of imperfect competition and	
nondiscriminatory pricing: the long run	38
3.1. Long-run equilibrium prices	38

•	~
VI	Contents

3.2. Comparative-statics effects of changes in fixed costs,	
transport costs, and consumer density	41
3.3. An application: pricing in the service industry with	
different entry conditions	43
3.3.1. The model with restricted entry	46
3.3.2. A caveat: unrestricted large-scale entry	50
3.3.3. Summary	51
3.4. F.o.b. prices vis-à-vis uniform prices: tying contracts	53
3.5. Concluding remarks	54
Mathematical appendix	55
Chapter 4. Nondiscriminatory prices, economic development,	
and merger policies	57
4.1. Examples of less and more convex demand functions	57
4.1.1. Alternative competitive models	59
4.1.2. Spatial and nonspatial prices viewed in the classical	
demand-curve diagram	61
4.1.3. Shifts in net demand due to changes in transport	(3
, costs	63
4.1.4. Changes in consumer density and fixed costs	64 64
4.1.5. Summary	64 64
4.2. Prices in a developing economy (newly formed industries)	68
4.3. Antitrust merger policy4.4. Concluding remarks	71
Mathematical appendix	71
Mathematical appendix	/1
Chapter 5. Product differentiation: a spatial f.o.b. perspective	73
5.1. A simple model of product differentiation	74
5.2. Equilibrium in a differentiated-product industry	78
5.2.1. The demand curve	80
5.2.2. Market equilibrium	84
5.2.3. Comparative statics	86
5.3. Some extensions	87
5.3.1. Alternative competitive reactions	87
5.3.2. Collusion	90
5.3.3. Elastic individual demand	91
5.3.4. Other extensions: strategic behavior, advertising	93
5.4. Conclusions	94
Appendix: equivalence of the Salop and Capozza-Van Order	O.E
analyses	95 96
Mathematical appendix	70

Contents	vii
----------	-----

Part II. Discriminatory pricin	Part II.	Discrimin	atory	pricing	2
--------------------------------	----------	-----------	-------	---------	---

rart II. Discrimmatory pricing	
Chapter 6. Discriminatory pricing and alternative demand	•
conditions	101
6.1. Price discrimination	102
6.2. A model of spatial competition	103
6.3. Optimal discriminatory pricing	104
6.4. Production differentiation revisited	111
6.5. Conclusions	112
Mathematical appendix	113
Chapter 7. Alternative pricing policies	115
7.1. Comparison of alternative pricing policies: the f.o.b.	
mill schedule, the uniform schedule, and a discriminatory	
price schedule	116
7.1.1. Prices and profits	116
7.1.2. Welfare effects	117
7.1.3. The short-run competitive equilibrium price	122
7.1.4. Long-run competitive equilibrium: individual firm	
and total output	123
7.2. Long-run equilibria in uniform-delivered-pricing models	125
7.2.1. Uniform delivered prices under alternative	
competitive assumptions	127
7.2.2. Long-run equilibrium uniform prices and market	
areas	128
7.2.3. Comparative statics of the uniform-delivered-pricing	
model	129
7.3. Conclusions	129
Mathematical appendix I	130
Mathematical appendix II	132
Chapter 8. Discriminatory pricing and market overlap	135
8.1. Market overlap and pricing with homogeneous goods	135
8.1.1. The basic pricing equation	136
8.1.2. The price effects of local competition	137
8.1.3. Distant competition with completely overlapped	
markets	139
8.1.4. Distant competition with partially overlapped	
markets	141
8.1.5. Some suggested applications	142
8.2. Optimal pricing policies: differentiated products	143
· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

VIII	Contents

8.3. Collusive oligopoly and nonzero conjectural variation	148
8.4. Conclusions	150
Mathematical appendix	150
Chapter 9. Intraindustry trade: a spatial approach	153
9.1. Intraindustry trade in homogeneous commodities	154
9.2. Other considerations	160
9.2.1. Product differentiation	160
9.2.2. Reciprocal dumping and welfare considerations	161
9.2.3. Intraindustry production	162
9.3. Conclusions	164
Mathematical appendix	165
Chapter 10. Optimal pricing with delivered-price or transport	
constraints	166
10.1. Pricing policy with a limit-price constraint	166
10.1.1. The Greenhut-Ohta model	166
10.1.2. A factor-input application	168
10.1.3. An alternative view: the Norman model	169
10.2. Endogenous transport rates and choice of price policies 10.3. Conclusions	174 178
Chapter 11. International and intranational pricing with a general cost function: an introduction to optimal-control	180
theory	180
11.1. Optimal-control theory: an overview 11.2. An application: spatial pricing with nonlinear marginal	100
costs	183
11.3. Determination of the market boundary	186
11.4. F.o.b. mill and uniform pricing: a brief digression 11.5. An illustration: optimal behavior with different tariff	187
rates	187
11.5.1. Specific tariffs	188
11.5.2. Ad valorem tariffs	189
11.6. The ad valorem tariff and price discrimination	191
11.7. Competitive pricing: a brief digression	194
11.8. Conclusions	194
Chapter 12. Dynamic market strategy: further application of	
optimal-control theory	197
12.1. Dynamic market strategy under threat of competitive	100
entry	198
12.1.1. A formal model	198

Contents	ix
12.1.2. Analysis	200
12.1.3. Determination of market segmentation: some	
empirical comments	204
12.1.4. Alternative supply modes: an application to the	
multinational enterprise	208
12.2. Pricing over time: intertemporal price discrimination	209
12.2.1. Some background on industrial prices	210
12.2.2. Pricing over time: the basic intertemporal price	
discrimination	211
12.3. Conclusions	215
Chapter 13. Heterogeneous prices and heterogeneous goods	217
13.1. Market strategy with variable entry threats	217
13.1.1. Some preliminary analysis	218
13.1.2. Determinants of different strategies	223
13.1.3. Some testable implications	228
13.2. Pricing with heterogeneous demand	229
13.2.1. Price discrimination when individual demands are	
not identical	229
13.2.2. Price discrimination and income distribution	234
13.3. Concluding remarks	234
Mathematical appendix	235
Chapter 14. Empirical findings on alternative pricing policies:	
demand and competitive impacts	237
14.1. Price findings for sampled firms	239
14.2. The theory and operational model	241
14.3. Empirical data evaluated	243
14.4. The generality of price discrimination	247
14.5. Conclusions	249
Appendix	251
Part III. Pricing, location, and competition	
Chapter 15. General location and market-area principles	255
15.1. Cost theories of location	255
15.1.1. Von Thünen	255
15.1.2. Weber	257
15.2. Locational-interdependence theory	261
15.3. The market-area school	263
15.4. Maximum-profit plant location	267
15.5 Concluding remarks	269

Chapter 16. Pricing, demand distribution, and location choice	271
16.1. A simple price/location model	271
16.2. Monopoly location under a heterogeneous distribution	
of consumers	273
16.3. Duopoly, pricing policy, and location choice	279
16.3.1. Competitive location: noncoincident location	280
16.3.2. Competitive location: coincident location	286
16.3.3. Location choice under alternative market	
structures: some comments	288
16.4. Concluding remarks	288
Mathematical appendix	290
Chapter 17. Optimal location in nonspatial markets: a spatial	
approach	293
17.1. Product differentiation: some brief comments	293
17.2. Scheduling of transport services	295
17.2.1. Freight shipping	295
17.2.2. Airline services	297
17.3. Concluding remarks	300
Chapter 18. Competition, free entry, and long-run profit	302
18.1. The existence of long-run profit: some intuitive remarks	302
18.2. A formal model: Eaton and Lipsey	305
18.3. Sources of positive pure profit	310
18.4. Multiple equilibria: some comments	313
18.5. An example	314
18.6. Conclusions	315
Mathematical appendix	317
Chapter 19. An efficient long-run allocative equilibrium	319
19.1. Introduction	319
19.2. Decisionmakers of the spatial firms and their objectives	320
19.2.1. Maximizing profits subject to two constraints	320
19.2.2. A residual return	321
19.3. The short run: some comments	324
19.4. Imputation of rents: ascribing lost-opportunity costs	325
19.5. A stable tangency point	329
19.6. Special spatial features: the Eaton-Lipsey and	
Capozza-Van Order theses	333
19.7. Conclusions	334
Appendix A	334
Appendix B	340
••	

Contents	Xi

Chapter 20. Long-run locational equilibrium	344
20.1. The Löschian hexagonal network and spatial economic	
discontinuities	344
20.2. The markup for uncertainty	345
20.3. Allocative efficiency in the spatial economy	348
20.3.1. The multiplant monopolist	349
20.3.2. Competition	351
20.3.3. Competitive equilibrium	352
20.4. Impact of conjectural variations on long-run	
equilibrium	356
20.5. Conclusion	357
Chapter 21. Epilogue - Regulatory controls: a spatial economics	
view of governmental constraints on free enterprise	359
21.1. Government enterprises: the government agency or	
bureau	359
21.2. The essential ingredients of bureaucracy: its totalitarian	
base and inefficiency	361
21.3. The incipient Sherman and Clayton Act violations:	
judicial legislation	362
21.3.1. Sherman and Clayton Act violations	363
21.3.2. Commission control includes incipient violation of	
any antitrust law	363
21.3.3. Virtually unlimited control of the bureaucracy	365
21.3.4. Extensions: pro and con	366
21.3.5. Historical reversal?	368
21.4. Clearing up the antitrust paradox	368
21.5. Economic efficiency as a possible goal	369
21.6. Cable television and Federal Communications	
Commission regulations	372
21.6.1. Municipal regulation of cable television	372
21.6.2. The Federal Communications Commission	373
Notes	374
Bibliography	389
Author index	401
Subject index	405