

REKASO PARCIAL 3

$q = \frac{1,000,000}{P^2} \rightarrow P = \sqrt{\frac{1,000,000}{q}}$

$c(q) = 100q$

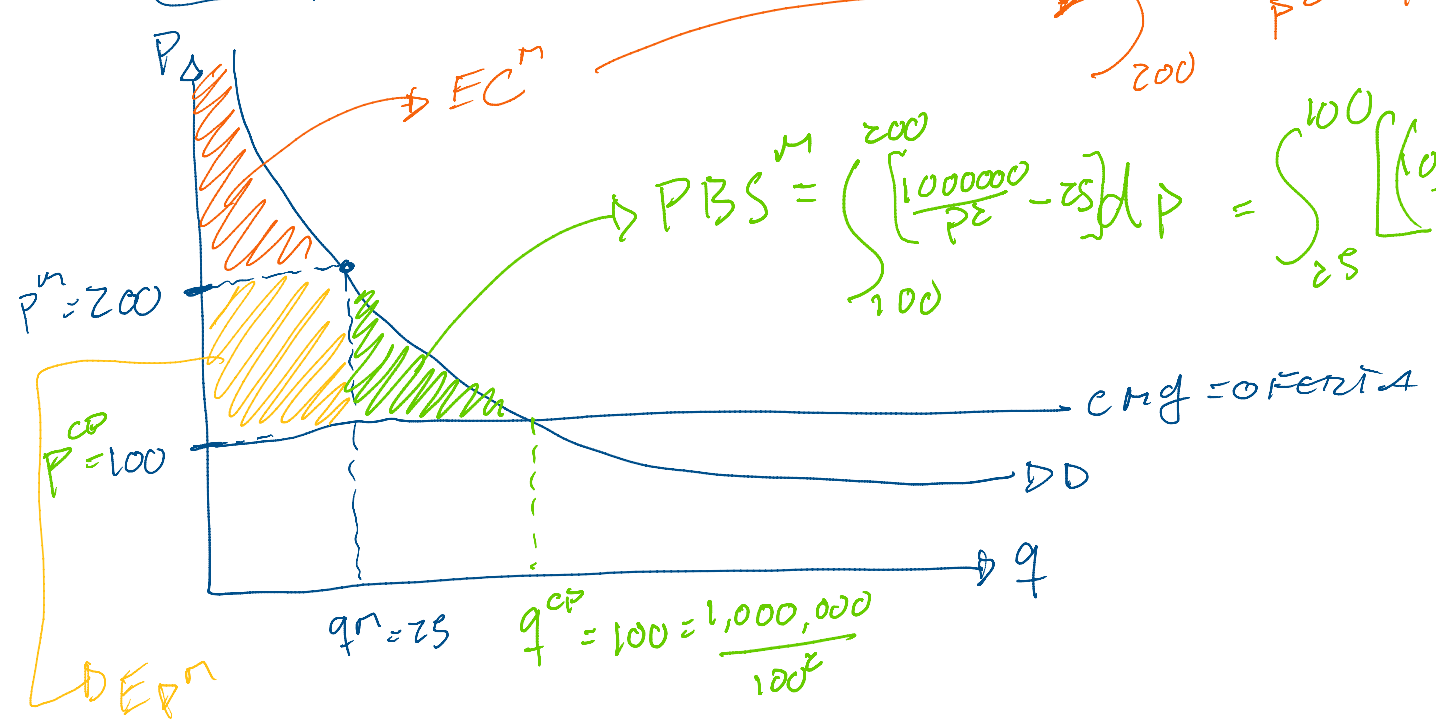
$\pi = \frac{1,000,000}{P} - 100 \left(\frac{1,000,000}{P^2} \right)$

$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial P} = -\frac{1,000,000}{P^2} - (-2) \frac{(100)(1,000,000)}{P^3} = 0$

$-\frac{P^2}{P^2} + \frac{2(100)P^2}{P^3} = 0$
 $200 = P^1$
 $q^m = \frac{1,000,000}{200^2} = \frac{1,000,000}{40,000} = 25$

$\pi^m = 200 \cdot 25 - 25 \cdot 100 = 100 \cdot 25 = 2,500$

$\int_{200}^{\infty} \frac{1,000,000}{P^2} dP = \int_0^{25} \left[\left(\frac{1,000,000}{q} \right)^{1/2} - 100 \right] dq$



$q^m = 200,000$
 $P^m = 1000$
 $Cm q \geq 0$

$$P = 1010$$

$$q = 195,000$$

$$\epsilon \approx \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P}{q} = \frac{-5000}{10} \cdot \frac{1000}{200,000}$$

$$\epsilon \approx -\frac{50}{20} = \frac{5}{2} = -2.5$$

$$\pi = Pq - Cq$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \cdot q + P - C = 0$$

$$P \left[\frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \frac{q}{P} + 1 \right] = C$$

$$P \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1 \right] = C$$

$$1000 \left[\frac{1}{-2.5} + 1 \right] = C$$

$$1000 \left[\frac{1}{-2} + 1 \right]$$

$$1000 \left[\frac{2}{5} + 1 \right]$$

$$1000 \left[\frac{7}{5} \right] = \frac{7000}{5} = 1400 = C \text{ mg}$$

$$q^m = 125$$

$$C^m = 2500$$

$$\pi = Pq - Cq$$

$$q = 10 - P^m = 2500$$

$$\underbrace{P^m \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1 \right]}_{\text{Img}} = \text{cmg}$$

$$\Rightarrow P^m < \text{Img} \quad \text{Pues } \frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1 \in (0, 1)$$

$$CT = \frac{Q^2}{4} \rightarrow \text{cmg} = \frac{Q}{2}$$

$$q^D = 180 - \frac{P}{2} \Rightarrow 2q = 360 - P \Rightarrow \boxed{P = 360 - 2q}$$

$$\pi = \left(180 - \frac{P}{2} \right) P - \frac{\left(180 - \frac{P}{2} \right)^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial P} = 180 - P - \frac{2 \left(180 - \frac{P}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)}{4} = 0$$

$$= 180 - P + \frac{180 - \frac{P}{2}}{2} = 0$$

$$= 225 - \frac{3P}{4} = 0$$

$$\frac{225 \cdot 4}{3} = P$$

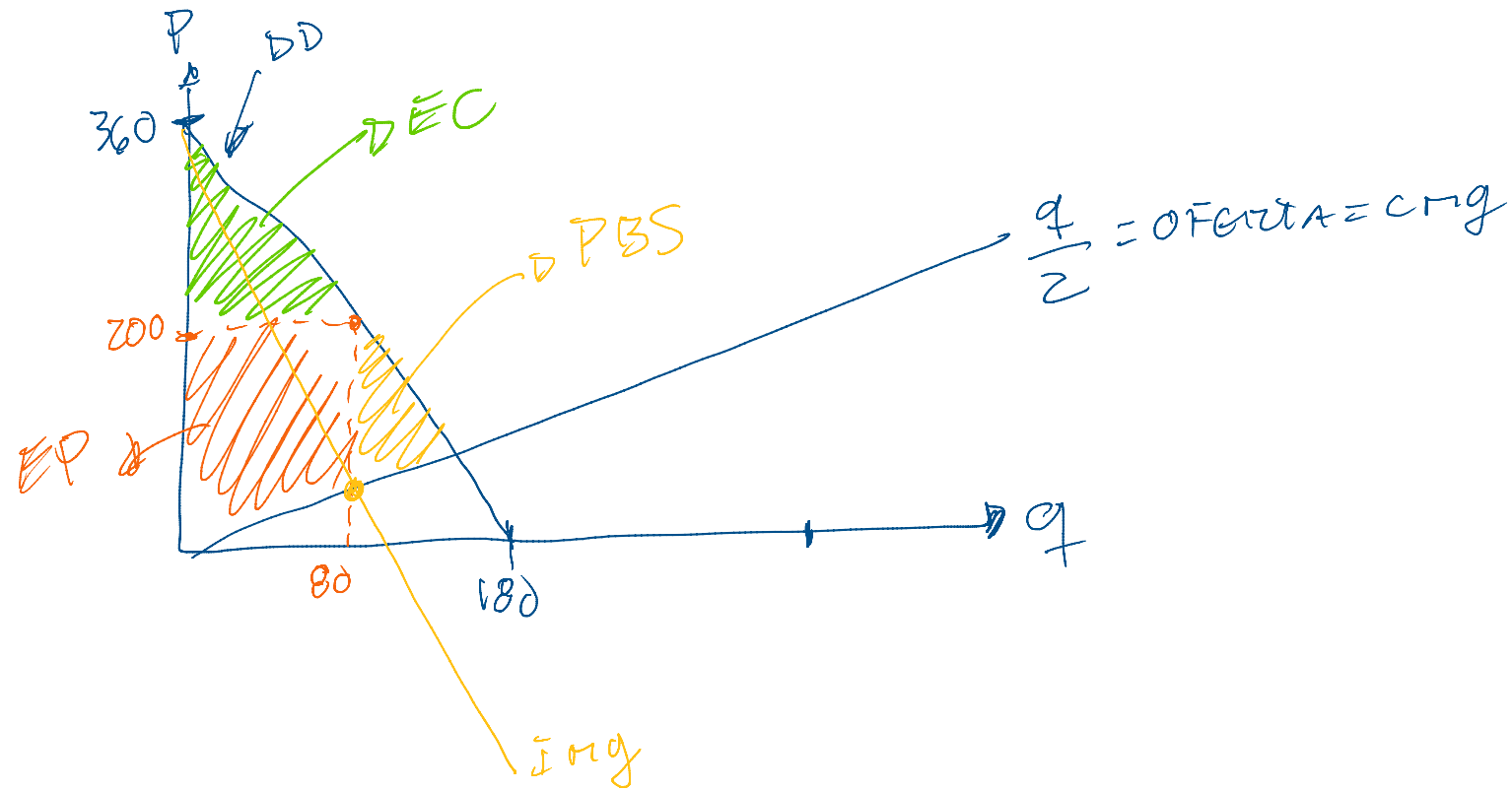
$$180 - P + \frac{(360 - P)}{2}$$

$$180 - P + \frac{360}{2} - \frac{P}{2}$$

$$200 = P^m$$

$$q^m = 180 - \frac{P}{2} = 180 - 100 = 80$$

$$\pi^m = 200 \cdot 80 - \frac{80^2}{2}$$



$$E_A = -2$$

$$E_B = -5$$

$$CMg_A = CMg_B$$

$$P_A^m = 200$$

$$P_B^m = 0$$

$$P^m \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1 \right] = CMg$$

$$P \left[\frac{-1}{2} + 1 \right] = CMg_A$$

$$200 \left[\frac{-1}{2} + 1 \right] = CMg_A$$

$$\boxed{100 = CMg_A = CMg_B}$$

$$P_B^m \left[\frac{-1}{5} + 1 \right] = 100$$

$$P_B^m \left[\frac{4}{5} \right] = 100$$

$$\boxed{P_B^m = \frac{500}{4} = 125}$$

$$P_A = 60,000 - 10q_A$$

$$P_B = 25,000 - 5q_B$$

$$CT = 5q^2 = (q_A + q_B)^2 \cdot 5$$

a) Si Discriminaria

MAX
 q_A, q_B

$$\pi = (60,000 - 10q_A)q_A + (25,000 - 5q_B)q_B - (q_A + q_B)^2 \cdot 5$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial q_A} = 60,000 - 20q_A - 2(q_A + q_B) \cdot 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial q_B} = 25,000 - 10q_B - 2(q_A + q_B) \cdot 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial q_b} = 25000 - 10q_b - 4(7a + b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 60000 - 30q_a - 10q_b = 0 \\ 25000 - 20q_b - 10q_a = 0 \\ (b-2) - 120,000 + 60q_a + 20q_b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-95,000 + 50q_a = 0$$

$$q_a^D = \frac{95,000}{50} = 1,900$$

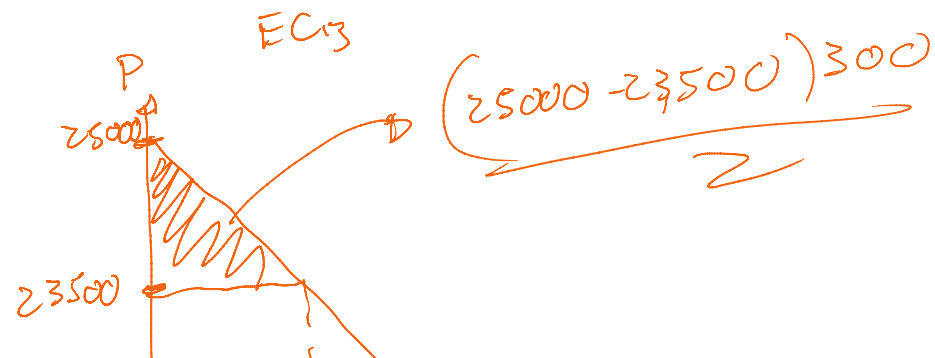
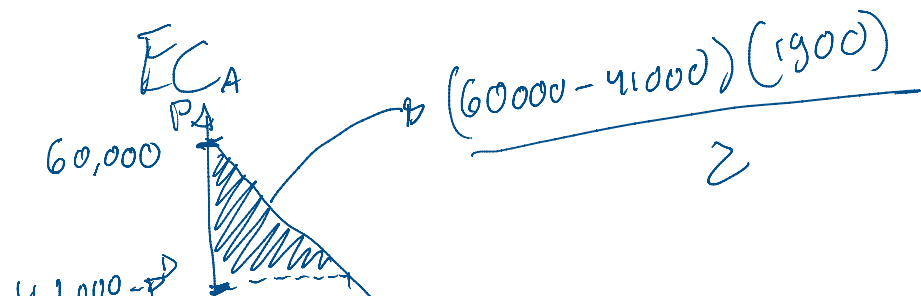
$$\frac{60000 - 30(1900)}{10} = q_b^D$$

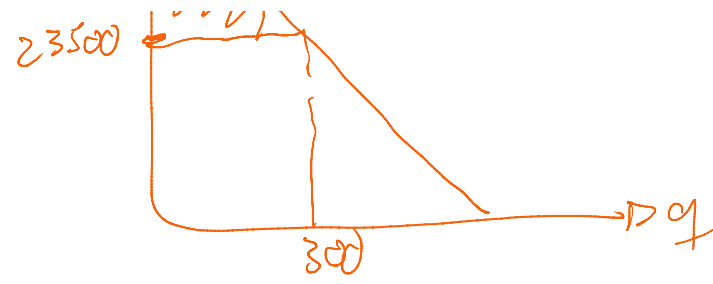
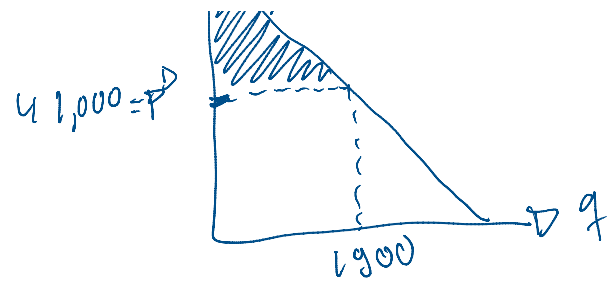
$$300 = q_b^D$$

$$P_a^D = 60000 - 10(1900) = 41,000$$

$$P_b^D = 25000 - 5(300) = 23,500$$

$$\pi = 41,000(1,900) + 23,500(300) - 5(300 + 1,900)^2$$





(b) $Q_T = Q_a + Q_b$

$$P_A = 60,000 - 10q_a$$

$$q_a = \frac{60,000 - P_A}{10} = 6000 - \frac{P_A}{10}$$

$$q_a = \begin{cases} 0 & P_A > 60,000 \\ 6000 - \frac{P_A}{10} & P_A < 60,000 \end{cases}$$

$$P_b = 25,000 - 5q_b$$

$$q_b = \frac{25,000 - P_b}{5} = 5000 - \frac{P_b}{5}$$

$$q_b = \begin{cases} 0 & P_b > 25,000 \\ 5000 - \frac{P_b}{5} & P_b < 25,000 \end{cases}$$

si $P < 25,000$

$$\text{MAX}_P Pq - q^2 \cdot 5$$

$$\pi = P \left(6000 - \frac{P}{10} + 5000 - \frac{P}{5} \right) - \left(6000 - \frac{P}{10} + 5000 - \frac{P}{5} \right)^2 \cdot 5$$

$$\text{MAX}_P \pi = P \left(11000 - \frac{3P}{10} \right) - \left(11000 - \frac{3P}{10} \right)^2 \cdot 5$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial P} = 11000 - \frac{6P}{10} - 10 \left(11000 - \frac{3P}{10} \right) \left(\frac{-3}{10} \right) = 0$$

si $P \geq 25,000$
 $P < 60,000$

$$\text{MAX}_P P \cdot \left(6000 - \frac{P}{10} \right) - \left(6000 - \frac{P}{10} \right)^2 \cdot 5$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial P} = 6000 - \frac{2P}{10} - 10 \left(6000 - \frac{P}{10} \right) \left(\frac{-1}{10} \right)$$

$$= 6000 - \frac{2P}{10} + 6000 - \frac{P}{10} = 0$$

$$12000 - \frac{3P}{10} = 0$$

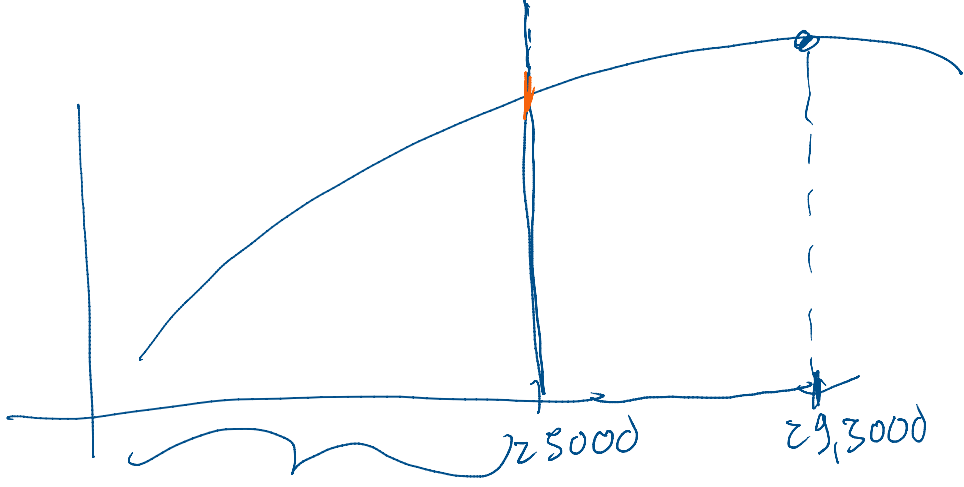
$$\frac{d\Pi}{dP} = 0$$

$$= 11000 - \frac{6P}{10} + 33000 - \frac{9P}{10} = 0$$

$$44000 = \frac{15P}{10}$$

$$\frac{44000 \cdot 10}{15} = P$$

$$29,333 = P \rightarrow \underline{\underline{P = 28000}}$$



$$\underline{\underline{\Pi(28000) = \checkmark}}$$

$$12000 - \frac{\quad}{10}$$

$$\frac{12,000 \cdot 10}{3} = P$$

$$40,000 = P^M$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Pi^M(40,000)}}$$