

**ОЛІГОПОЛІСТИЧНІ РІВНОВАГИ  
КУРНО – НЕША – ВАЛЬРАСА**

... (Cournot –Nash – Walras),  
( ),  
[1].  
...  
[2].  
...  
PATH [3, 4],  
[5]. [1]  
( , )  
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( , ).

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[1] ; 1) ; 2) [6]. [6]. [6]. [7, 8] [1] [6].

$K^0$  ;  $K$  ;  $dist_A(x)$  (distance) ;  $\bar{0}$  ;  
 $x$  ;  $A$  ;  $B$  (ball) ;  
 $Gr F \equiv \{(x, y) \in R^n \times R^m \mid y \in F(x)\}$  (graph) ;  
 $F[R^n \rightarrow R^m]$  ;  
 $T_A(\bar{x}) \equiv \lim_{\tau \downarrow 0} \sup \frac{A - \bar{x}}{\tau} = \{h \in R^n \mid \exists h_k \rightarrow h, \lambda_k \downarrow 0 : \bar{x} + \lambda_k h_k \in A \forall k\}$  ;  
(contingent) (Bouligand)  $A \subset R^n$  ;  
 $\bar{x} \in A$  [9] ;  $\hat{N}_A(\bar{x}) \equiv (T_A(\bar{x}))^0$  ;  
(Frechet)  $A$   $\bar{x}$  ;

$$N_A(\bar{x}) \equiv \text{Lim}_{x \xrightarrow{A} \bar{x}} \sup \hat{N}(x) = \{x^* \in R^n \mid \exists x_k \xrightarrow{A} \bar{x}, x_k^* \rightarrow x^* : x_k^* \in \hat{N}_A(x_k)\} \\ \forall k) - A \quad \bar{x} \quad [10]. \\ = \hat{N}_A(\bar{x}).$$

$$D^* \Phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})(y^*) \equiv \{x^* \in R^n \mid (x^*, -y^*) \in N_{Gr \Phi}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})\}$$

$$\text{(coderivative)} \quad \Phi[R^n \rightarrow R^m] \\ (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in Gr \Phi, \quad Gr \Phi - \Phi -$$

$$, \quad \bar{y} = \Phi(\bar{x}), \quad D^* \Phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (\nabla \Phi(\bar{x}))^T.$$

$$m, -$$

$$, \quad i -$$

$$, \quad - \quad y_i -$$

$$x_i -$$

$$, \quad i, \quad (y_i, x_i) \in (A_i \times R) \cap B_i$$

$$p(T) y_i - c(y_i) - \pi x_i, \quad (1)$$

$$c_i[R_+ \rightarrow R_+] - , \quad \pi - ( \quad , \quad ) -$$

$$, \quad T = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i - , \quad A_i = [a_i, b_i] -$$

$$, \quad B_i = \{(y_i, x_i) \mid q_i(y_i) \leq x_i + e_i\}, \quad e_i - \text{(en-}$$

$$\text{dowment)} \quad , \quad q_i[R_+ \rightarrow R_+] - ( \quad ) \quad , \quad -$$

$$y_i \quad q_i$$

$$, \quad p[\text{int } R_+ \rightarrow R_+] - ,$$

$$T, -$$

$$\text{(price-takers).} \quad (1) \quad y_j, \quad j \neq i \quad \pi -$$

$$\Xi \quad \sum_{i=1}^m e_i :$$

$$\Xi \geq \sum_{i=1}^m e_i. \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \quad \forall i,$$

[2, 11, 12]:

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$$\begin{aligned}
& A1) \quad c_i[R_+ \rightarrow R_+] \\
& A_i \quad \forall i; \\
& A2) \quad p[\text{int } R_+ \rightarrow R_+] - \\
& \quad ; \\
& A3) \quad \alpha p(\alpha) - \alpha. \\
& \quad p(T) \\
& A4) \quad 0 \leq a_i < b_i \quad \forall i, \quad \max_{i=1, \dots, m} a_i > 0. \\
& \quad : \\
& A5) \quad q_i[R_+ \rightarrow R_+] \\
& A_i \quad \forall i, \quad q_i(0) = 0; \\
& A6) \quad ( \quad ) \quad \Xi \\
& \quad i \quad a_i, \\
& \quad \Xi > \sum_{i=1}^m q_i(a_i). \\
& \quad , \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, m \quad (1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& J_i(\pi, y_i, x_i) = c_i(y_i) + \pi x_i - p(T) y_i. \\
& y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m), \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m). \\
& [2] \quad (\bar{y}, \bar{x}), \quad \pi \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$J_i(\pi, \bar{y}_i, \bar{x}_i) \leq J_i(\pi, \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \dots, \bar{y}_{i-1}, y_i, \bar{y}_{i+1}, \dots, \bar{y}_m, x_i) \quad \forall (y_i, x_i) \in (A_i \times R) \cap B_i. \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \quad , \quad x_i = q_i(y_i), \quad y_i \in A_i,$$

$x_i$  [1]

$$c_i(y_i) + \pi x_i = c_i(y_i) + \pi q_i(y_i).$$

$$(\bar{\pi}, \bar{y}, \bar{x}) \quad - \quad - \quad [1],$$

$$(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \quad - \quad \pi = \bar{\pi},$$

( ) :

$$\bar{\pi} \geq 0, \quad E = \Xi - \sum_{i=1}^m (e_i + \bar{x}_i) \geq 0, \quad \bar{\pi} E = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \bar{\pi} \geq 0, \quad E \geq 0, \quad (2). \\
& (\bar{y}, \bar{x}). \\
& (\bar{\pi}, \bar{y}, \bar{x}) \\
& (\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \quad (\bar{\pi}, \bar{y}, \bar{x}) \quad \bar{\pi}. \\
& y_j = 0. \quad \text{A4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \pi \geq 0 \quad (\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \\
& \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, m
\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{0} \in \begin{bmatrix} \nabla_{y_1} p(y_1) - y_1 \nabla p(T) - p(T) \\ \vdots \\ \nabla_{y_m} p(y_m) - y_m \nabla p(T) - p(T) \end{bmatrix} + \pi \begin{bmatrix} \nabla q_1(y_1) \\ \vdots \\ \nabla q_m(y_m) \end{bmatrix} + \sum_{i=1}^m N_{A_i}(y_i, x_i). \quad (4)$$

$$\pi[q_i(y_i) - x_i - c_i] = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$q_i(y_i) \leq x_i + e_i. \quad (6)$$

$$\text{A4)} \quad (3)$$

(linear independence constraint qualification,

$$\text{LICQ).} \quad \text{A1) - A6)}, \quad J_i$$

$$(y_i, x_i).$$

$$(3):$$

$$\bar{0} \in \nabla c_i(y_i) - y_i \nabla p(T) - p(T) \pi + N_{A_i \times R}(y_i, x_i) + \lambda_i \nabla q_i(y_i) - \lambda_i \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

$$0 \leq \lambda_i \quad (6),$$

$$B_i = \{(y_i, x_i) \mid q_i(y_i) \leq x_i + e_i\}.$$

$$\bar{0} \in \begin{bmatrix} \nabla_{y_1} p(y_1) - y_1 \nabla p(T) - p(T) \pi \\ \vdots \\ \nabla_{y_m} p(y_m) - y_m \nabla p(T) - p(T) \pi \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \nabla q_1(y_1) - \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \nabla q_m(y_m) - \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} + \sum_{i=1}^m N_{A_i \times R}(y_i, x_i). \quad (7)$$

$$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$$

$$\lambda_i[q_i(y_i) - x_i - c_i] = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (8)$$

$$N_R(x_i) = \{0\} \quad \forall i, \quad \pi = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_m,$$

$$(8) \quad (5), \quad \nabla_{y_i} I_i,$$

$$(4).$$

$$\nabla q_i(\cdot) \quad , \quad \text{A5} \quad ,$$

$$(4) \quad (5) - \quad 1.$$

(6)

$$x_i = q_i(y_i) - e_i, \quad (9)$$

(1)

$$y_i \in A_i \equiv [a_i, b_i]$$

$$c_i(y_i) + \pi x_i - p(T) y_i = c_i(y_i) + \pi [q_i(y_i) - e_i] - p(T) y_i,$$

(4)

(generalized equation, GE)

$$\bar{0} \in \begin{bmatrix} \nabla c_1(y_1) - y_1 \nabla p(T) - p(T) + \pi \nabla q_1(y_1) \\ \vdots \\ \nabla c_m(y_m) - y_m \nabla p(T) - p(T) + \pi \nabla q_m(y_m) \end{bmatrix} + \sum_{i=1}^m N_{A_i}(y_i). \quad (10)$$

$$S[R_+ \rightarrow R^m]$$

$$\pi \geq 0$$

(10).

1.

$$\bar{y}$$

(10),

$$\bar{y} \in S(\pi).$$

$$(\bar{y}, \bar{x}),$$

(9)

$$\bar{x}_i = q_i(\bar{y}_i) - e_i \quad \forall i.$$

$$(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$$

(4) - (6),

$$\bar{y}$$

$$(10) \quad \forall \pi > 0.$$

$$\pi \geq 0$$

$$e_1, \dots, e_m$$

$$\bar{y}$$

$$(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$$

2.

$$L,$$

$$\pi < L$$

$$\bar{\pi} > 0$$

$$\min_{i=1, \dots, m} \left\{ \nabla c_i(a_i) - a_i \nabla p \left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \right) - p \left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \right) + \bar{\pi} \nabla q_i(a_i) \right\} > 0.$$

(4)

$$y_i = a_i \quad \forall i.$$

$$J_i$$

$$(y_i, x_i),$$

$$\nabla_{y_i} J_i$$

$$\nabla c_i(y_i) - y_i \nabla p(T) - p(T) + \bar{\pi} \nabla q_i(y_i) > 0 \quad y_i \geq a_i.$$

$$y_i = a_i \quad \forall i$$

(9)

$$q_i(a_i) = x_i + e_i,$$

A6)

$$\Xi > \sum_{i=1}^m q_i(a_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i + e_i),$$

$$\bar{\pi} E = 0$$

$$L = \bar{\pi}.$$

1 [6]. A1)–A7)

1 [2].  $m = 5, q_i \geq 0,$

$$p(T) = \left(\frac{5000}{T}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} = AT^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}},$$

$$\gamma = 1.1, \quad T = \sum_{i=1}^m q_i, \quad A = 5000^{\frac{1}{\gamma}},$$

$p(T)$  ,  $Tp(T)$

$$c_i(q_i) = c_i q_i + \frac{\beta_i q_i}{1 + \beta_i} \left(\frac{q_i}{K_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta_i}},$$

$$c_i = 10 - 2 \times (i - 1), \quad K_i = 5, \quad \beta_i = 1.2 - 0.1 \times (i - 1), \quad i = 1, \dots, m.$$

$c_i(q_i)$

[2, 10],

$\beta_i$

[0.8, 1.2],

$\beta_i$   
[13].

$i,$

$q_i \geq 0$

( )

$$u_i(q_i) = p(T)q_i - c_i(q_i) = A \left(\sum_{i=1}^5 q_i\right)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} q_i - c_i q_i - \frac{\beta_i}{1 + \beta_i} (K_i)^{-\frac{1}{\beta_i}} (q_i)^{\frac{1}{\beta_i} + 1},$$

$$0 \geq \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial q_i} = A \left(\sum_{i=1}^5 q_i\right)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} - c_i - \frac{A q_i}{\gamma} \left(\sum_{i=1}^5 q_i\right)^{-\frac{1+\gamma}{\gamma}} - \left(\frac{q_i}{K_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta_i}}, \quad i = 1, \dots, 5. \quad (11)$$

$$\bar{q}_i \geq 0, \quad u_i(\bar{q}_i) < 0,$$

[14].

$$q_i^0 = 10, \quad i = 1, \dots, 5,$$

MS Excel Solver,

(11):

$$q_1 = 36.93, \quad q_2 = 41.82, \quad q_3 = 43.71, \quad q_4 = 42.66, \quad q_5 = 39.18.$$

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$$(q_1 = 0 = q_2).$$

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V.M. Gorbachuk

#### COURNOT–NASH–WALRAS OLIGOPOLISTIC EQUILIBRIA

The existence conditions for oligopoly equilibria, used public production factors, are given. The classical case of finding such equilibrium is analyzed.

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#### Про автора:

E-mail: [GorbachukVasyl@netscape.net](mailto:GorbachukVasyl@netscape.net)