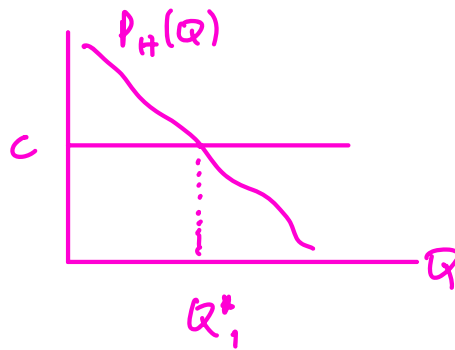


BUNDLING

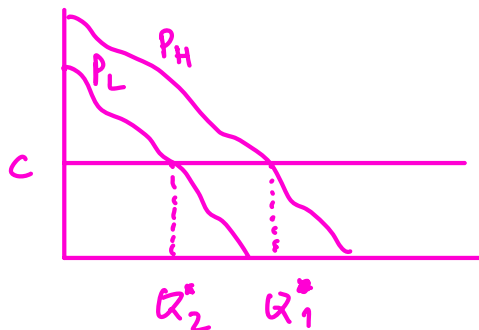
OPTION 1. Offer only one type of package (Q, V) which will be bought only by type H, because $V > W_L(Q)$ but $V \leq W_H(Q)$.

Profit-maximizing bundle has Q_1^* as the solution to $P_H(Q) = c$ and $V_1^* = W_H(Q_1^*)$



OPTION 2. Offer only one package (Q, V) which will be bought by both types, because $V \leq W_L(Q)$ (which implies that $V < W_H(Q)$ since $W_L(Q) < W_H(Q)$ when $Q > 0$).

Profit-maximizing bundle has Q_2^* as the solution to $P_L(Q) = c$ and $V_2^* = W_L(Q_2^*)$



3

OPTION 1. Offer two packages: (Q_H, V_H) targeted to the high type and (Q_L, V_L) targeted to the low type. Constraints:

$$(IR_L) \quad V_L \leq W_L(Q_L)$$

$$(IC_L) \quad W_L(Q_L) - V_L \geq W_L(Q_H) - V_H$$

~~$$(IR_H) \quad V_H \leq W_H(Q_H)$$~~

$$(IC_H) \quad W_H(Q_H) - V_H \geq W_H(Q_L) - V_L$$

Observation 1: (IR_H) is redundant.

Observation 2: (IC_H) must be satisfied as an equality. Thus

$$V_H = W_H(Q_H) - W_H(Q_L) + V_L$$

$\int_{Q_L}^{Q_H} p_H(x) dx$ $\int_{Q_L}^{Q_H} p_L(x) dx$

Replacing this in (IC_L) and simplifying, we get that (IC_L) is satisfied if

$$W_H(Q_H) - W_H(Q_L) \geq W_L(Q_H) - W_L(Q_L) \text{ which is true if } Q_H \geq Q_L$$

Strategy: solve maximization problem without (IC_L) and then check if

the solution is such that $Q_H \geq Q_L$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max}_{V_L, Q_L, Q_H} \quad \pi &= q_H N [W_H(Q_H) - W_H(Q_L) + V_L - cQ_H] \\ &+ (1-q_H) N [V_L - cQ_L] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{s.t. } (IR_L) \quad V_L \leq W_L(Q_L)$$

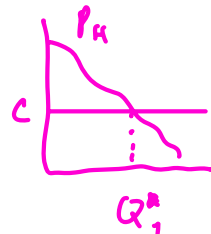
π increasing
in V_L
 $\Rightarrow V_L = W_L(Q_L)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max}_{V_L, Q_L, Q_H} \quad \pi &= q_H N [W_H(Q_H) - W_H(Q_L) + W_L(Q_L) - cQ_H] \\ &+ (1-q_H) N [W_L(Q_L) - cQ_L] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial Q_H} = q_H N [P_H(Q_H) - c] = 0 \Rightarrow P_H(Q_H) = c$$

$$Q_H^* = Q_1^*$$

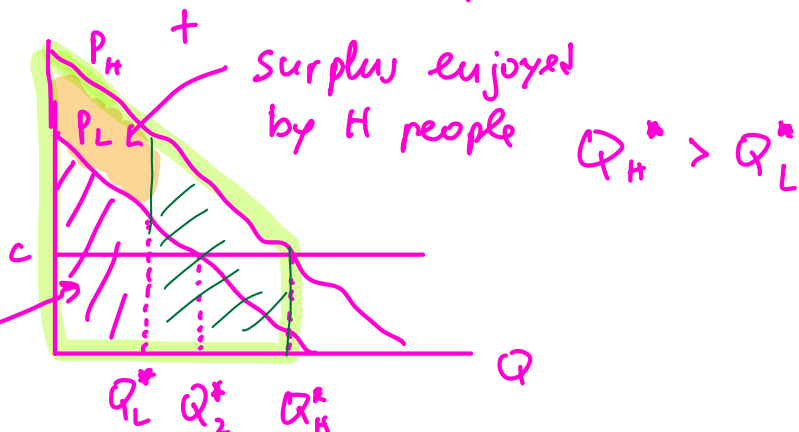
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial Q_L} &= q_H N [-P_H(Q_L) + P_L(Q_L)] + \\ &(1-q_H) N [P_L(Q_L) - c] = 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$(1-q_H) P_L(Q_L) = (1-q_H) c + q_H [P_H(Q_L) - P_L(Q_L)]$$

divide by $(1-q_H)$

$$P_L(Q_L) = c + \left(\frac{q_H}{1-q_H} \right) [P_H(Q_L) - P_L(Q_L)] > c$$



$$V_L = W_L(Q_L^*)$$

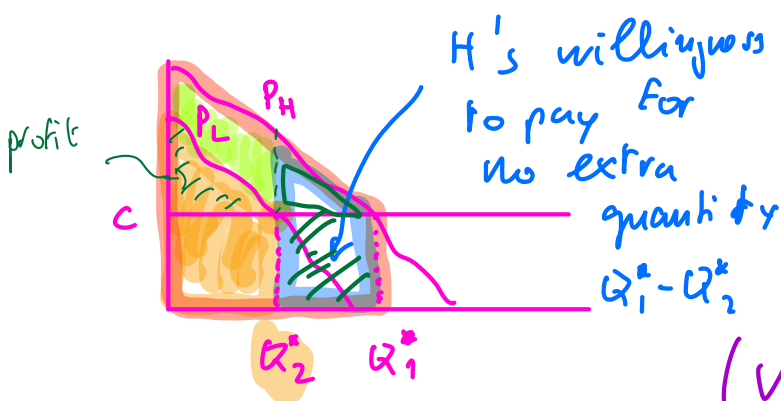
$$V_H = \overbrace{W_H(Q_H) - W_H(Q_L)} + \underbrace{W_L(Q_L^*)}$$

Option 1: special case of Option 3

$$(V_H, Q_H) = (W_H(Q_H^*), Q_H^*)$$

$$(V_L, Q_L) = (V_L=0, Q_L=0)$$

Option 2 : never optimal



$$(V_L, Q_L) = (W_L(Q_2^*, Q_2^*))$$

add new package

$$(V_H, Q_H) = (Q_1^H)$$

$$V_H = W_L(Q_2^E) + A$$

$$C < A < \int_{Q_1^*}^{Q_1^c} p_H(x) dx$$

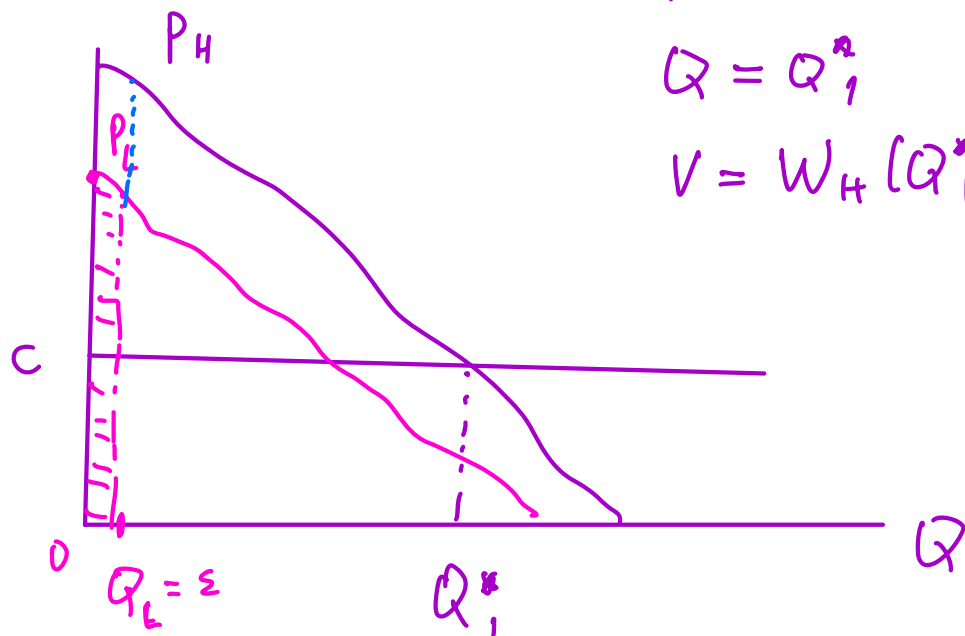
extra cost for monopolist : $c(Q_1^* - Q_2^*)$

Sufficient condition for Option 3 to be better than Option 1

Option 1:

$$Q = Q_1^*$$

$$V = W_H(Q_1^*)$$



Add a small package $Q_L = \varepsilon$ $V_L = W_L(\varepsilon)$

$$\text{if } \varepsilon \text{ small } W_L(\varepsilon) \approx \frac{d}{dQ} W_L(0) \cdot (\varepsilon - 0)$$

$$= P_L(0) \cdot \varepsilon > \underbrace{C \cdot \varepsilon}$$

Problem: H people now have

this second option which gives

them a surplus of $W_H(\varepsilon) - W_L(\varepsilon) \approx$

$$P_H(0) \varepsilon - P_L(0) \cdot \varepsilon = [P_H(0) - P_L(0)] \varepsilon$$

need to reduce V_H from $W_H(Q_1^*)$ to

$$W_H(Q_1^*) - [P_H(0) - P_L(0)] \varepsilon$$

monoplist's
w/o of
new package

$$\text{gain } (1-q_H) N [(P_L(0) - c) \varepsilon]$$

$$\text{loss } q_H N [(P_H(0) - P_L(0)) \varepsilon]$$

worth introducing new package if

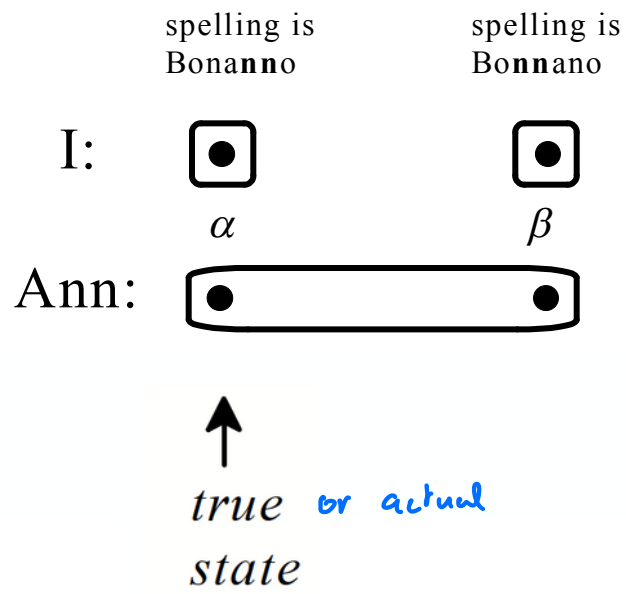
$$(1-q_H) N (P_L(0) - c) \varepsilon > q_H N [P_H(0) - P_L(0)] \varepsilon$$

$$P_L(0) - c - q_H P_L(0) + q_H c > q_H [P_H(0) - P_L(0)]$$

$$q_H [P_H(0) - P_L(0)] + q_H [P_L(0) - c] < P_L(0) - c$$

$$q_H [P_H(0) - c] < P_L(0) - c$$

$$q_H < \frac{P_L(0) - c}{P_H(0) - c}$$



G_1

		2	
		L	R
1	T	0, 6	9, 18
	B	9, 6	0, 0

G_2

		2	
		L	R
1	T	18, 6	0, 18
	B	9, 6	9, 0

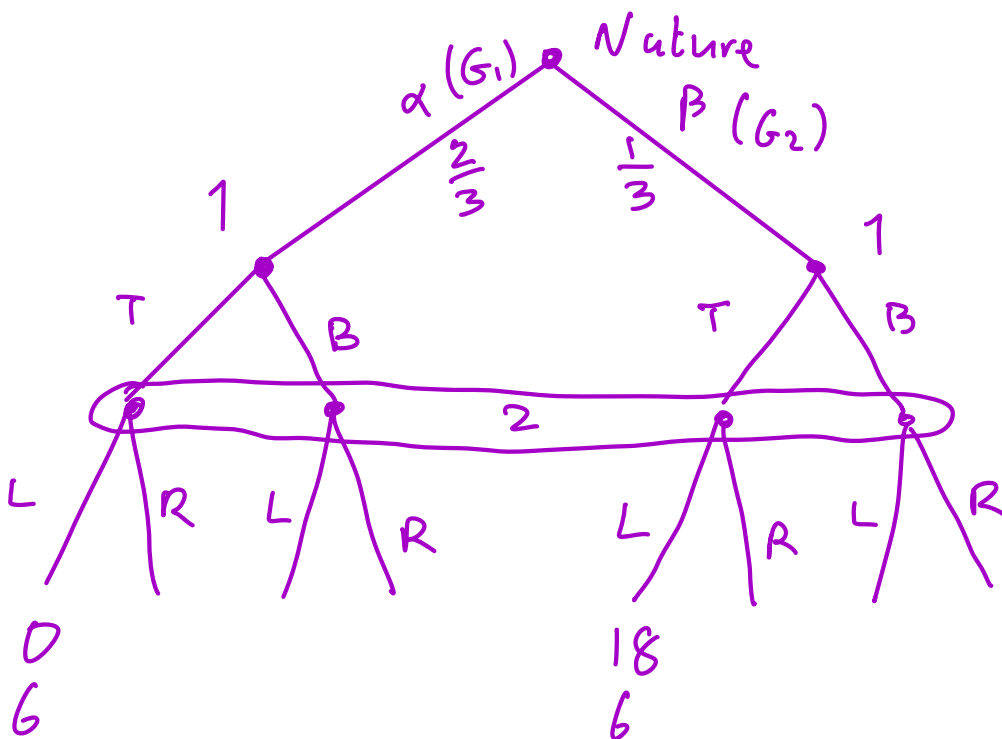
1: α

β

2: $\alpha \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \beta$

ONE-SIDED
SITUATION OF
INCOMPLETE INFORMATION

HARSANYI
TRANSFORMATION
true state
or actual



$$S_1 = \{TT, TB, BT, BB\}$$

$$S_2 = \{L, R\}$$

1	TB	$\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}w, \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{1}{3}z$

