Supplemental Materials for Andrew C. Brod and Ram Shivakumar, "Advantageous SemiCollusion," The Journal of Industrial Economics 47 (2), June 1999, pp. 221-230

This supplement contains a proof of Proposition 1 and additional discussion of Proposition 2 in the published article.

## Proof of Proposition 1

Proposition 1. For $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$ and for all $0 \leq \gamma<1, x^{P}>x^{C}$.
Proof. Recall that $x^{P}=\frac{A}{\Phi}(2-(1+\beta) \gamma)$, where $\Phi=4(1-\gamma)(1+\gamma)^{2} b \delta-(1+$ $\beta)(2-(1+\beta) \gamma)>0$ is assured by stability conditions, and $x^{C}=\frac{2 A}{\theta}(2-\beta \gamma)$, where $\theta=(2-\gamma)(2+\gamma)^{2} b \delta-2(1+\beta)(2-\beta \gamma)>0$ ensures an interior solution. Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
x^{P}-x^{C} & =\frac{A}{\theta \Phi}\{(2-(1+\beta) \gamma) \theta-2(2-\beta \gamma) \Phi\} \\
& =\frac{A b \delta}{\theta \Phi}\left\{(2-\gamma)(2+\gamma)^{2}(2-(1+\beta) \gamma)-8(1-\gamma)(1+\gamma)^{2}(2-\beta \gamma)\right\} \\
& =\frac{A b \delta}{\theta \Phi}\left\{4(1-\beta) \gamma^{2}+2 \gamma^{2}\left(2+\gamma^{2}-\gamma-2 \beta \gamma\right)+(2-\gamma)(1-\beta) \gamma^{3}\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

Because the expression within brackets is positive for all $\beta$ and for all $\gamma>0$, this proves the proposition. Q.E.D.

## Another Perspective on Proposition 2

For two values of $\gamma, 0.4$ and 0.6 , we plot percentage differences in both output and profit (e.g. $\frac{q^{P}-q^{C}}{q^{C}} \times 100 \%$ for output) against the spillover parameter $\beta$. In the top panel of Figure 3 and the first column of Table 1 , for $\gamma=0.4$, we see that both output and profit are lower under the cartel if $\beta$ is less than about 0.1 , which corresponds to a slice of region B in Figure 2. But cartel and competition are not much different in this interval, as cartel output is between $5 \%$ and $10 \%$ less than competitive output, and cartel profit is no more than $5 \%$ less than competitive profit. In the bottom panel of Figure 3 and the second column of Table 1 , for $\gamma=0.6$, both output and profit are higher under the cartel if $\beta$ is between 0.3 and 0.7 , which is a slice of region A. In this interval, output is not significantly higher for a cartel, with cartel output exceeding competitive output by around $5 \%$; however, cartel profit exceeds competitive profit by as much as $35 \%$ in this interval.

Table 1. Percent Differences Between Regimes P (Production Cartel) and C (Competition)

|  | $\gamma=0.4$ |  | $\gamma=0.6$ |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\beta$ | Output | Profit | Output | Profit |
| 0.0 | -7.39 | -4.17 | 3.52 | -81.40 |
| 0.1 | -6.78 | 0.69 | 5.15 | -49.52 |
| 0.2 | -6.25 | 5.08 | 6.28 | -22.51 |
| 0.3 | -5.81 | 8.96 | 6.78 | -0.31 |
| 0.4 | -5.51 | 12.27 | 6.51 | 16.92 |
| 0.5 | -5.36 | 14.96 | 5.40 | 29.00 |
| 0.6 | -5.41 | 16.94 | 3.41 | 35.93 |
| 0.7 | -5.69 | 18.10 | 0.60 | 37.98 |
| 0.8 | -6.25 | 18.35 | -2.95 | 35.78 |
| 0.9 | -7.12 | 17.62 | -7.06 | 30.19 |
| 1.0 | -8.33 | 15.85 | -11.54 | 22.25 |



