

Rate of Return regulation:

if regulatory agencies permit monopoly to charge a price above MC, that is sufficient to earn a fair rate of return on investment.

if rate of return allowed to firms is greater than what would have been under competitive framework then there will be incentive to use relatively more capital input than the level that minimizes cost.

Formal Model

Production function $q = f(K, L)$

let rate of return on capital is constrained at level [by regulation] at $\bar{r}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\rightarrow \text{Profit} &= TR - TC \\ &= P \cdot q - WL - VK \\ \boxed{\pi} &= P \cdot f(K, L) - WL - VK\end{aligned}$$

Lagrangian Problem

$$\mathcal{L} = P \cdot f(K, L) - WL - VK + \lambda (WL + \bar{r}K - P \cdot f(K, L))$$

Case 1 $\lambda = 0$

regulation is ineffective and monopoly behaves like profit maximising firm.

Case 2 $\lambda = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} &= -VK + \bar{r}K \\ \boxed{\mathcal{L}} &= (\bar{r} - v)K\end{aligned}$$

for $\bar{z} > v$

monopoly has incentive to higher as much capital as he can to maximise profit, since profit is increasing in K .

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial K} > 0}$$

here, monopoly intends to hire infinite amounts of capital which is an implausible (impossible) result.

Case III

$$0 < \lambda < 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \lambda \in (0, 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial L} = p f_L - w + \lambda [w - p f_L]$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial L} = 0$$

$$p f_L - w = -\lambda (w - p f_L)$$

$$p f_L - w = \lambda (p f_L - w)$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 1}$$

only thing
for $\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial L} = 0$

$$\therefore \boxed{w = p f_L}$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial K} = p f_K - v + \lambda (\bar{z} - p f_K) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial \lambda} = \bar{z} K + w L - p f(K, L) = 0$$

from ①st FOC

here, regulated monopoly hires labour up to the point where

$$w = p f_L$$

from 11th FOC

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial K} = 0$$

$$P \cdot f_K - r + \lambda (\bar{S} - P \cdot f_K) = 0$$

$$(P \cdot f_K - P \cdot f_K) = r - \lambda \bar{S}$$

$$(1 - \lambda) P \cdot f_K = r - \lambda \bar{S}$$

$$P \cdot f_K = \frac{r - \lambda \bar{S}}{(1 - \lambda)}$$

in Nr add and subtract $r\lambda$

$$P \cdot f_K = \frac{r - \lambda \bar{S} + r\lambda - r\lambda}{1 - \lambda}$$

$$P \cdot f_K = \frac{r(1 - \lambda) - \lambda(\bar{S} - r)}{1 - \lambda}$$

$$P \cdot f_K = r - \frac{\lambda}{1 - \lambda} (\bar{S} - r)$$

λ is positive
and $\bar{S} > r$

So from these two

$$\frac{\lambda (\bar{S} - r)}{(1 - \lambda)} > 0$$

So finally we conclude that

$$P \cdot f_K < r \quad \text{under monopoly}$$

$\bar{S} > r$

L	MP _L	w
1	100	70 under emp
2	80	70 emp
3	70	70
4	50	70
5		70

over emp