

Are input prices irrelevant for make-or-buy decisions?

Philip G. Gayle · Dennis L. Weisman

Published online: 5 April 2007
© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC 2007

Abstract The 1996 Telecommunications Act requires incumbent providers to lease network inputs to rivals at cr-228mseirices aie2ord(prinuts)-2oo1t5easT*3 0 TD -0.00020.3t8.1(E

show that this strategic effect does not dominate the entrant's make-or-buy decision for all values of w .

4 Bertrand vertical differentiation model

The following is a simple quality differentiation model, where we assume that the incumbent produces the high quality good and the entrant produces a lower quality substitute good. In similar fashion to the standard Hotelling framework, we assume that a consumer requires only one unit of the product. A consumer's indirect utility for the high quality good is given by, $V_h = v_h - p_h$, while her indirect utility for the low quality good is given by, $V_l = v_l - p_l$. The consumer's indirect utility for the high quality good is given by, $V_h = v_h - p_h$, while her indirect utility for the low quality good is given by, $V_l = v_l - p_l$.

These results appear to be consistent with a gro

$$\frac{2p_l h - p_h l - W h - h c_d^E}{(l - h) l} = 0. \quad (\text{A4})$$

Solving (A3) and (A4

