

The Max-Min-Min Principle of Product Differentiation

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by

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Abstract

We analyze two and three-dimensional variants of Hotelling's model of differentiated products. In our setup, consumers can place different importance on each product attribute; this is measured by a weight in the disutility of distance in each dimension. Two firms play a two-stage game; they choose locations in stage 1 and prices in stage 2. We seek subgame-perfect equilibria. We find that all such equilibria have maximal differentiation in one dimension only; in all other dimensions, they have minimum differentiation. An equilibrium with maximal differentiation in a certain dimension occurs when consumers place sufficient importance (weight) on that attribute. Thus, depending on the importance consumers place on each attribute, in two dimensions there is a *max-min* equilibrium, a *min-max* equilibrium, or both. In three dimensions, depending on the weights, there can be a *max-min-min* equilibrium, a *min-max-min* equilibrium, a *min-min-max* equilibrium, any two of them, or all three.

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The Max-Min-Min Principle of Product Differentiation

1. Introduction

A primary goal of the theory of product differentiation is the determination of market structure and conduct of firms that can choose the specifications of their products besides choosing output and price. Traditional models of product differentiation and marketing have focused on products that are defined by one characteristic only.¹ One-characteristic models are sufficient for the understanding of the interaction between product specification and price. The main question in this setting is the degree of product differentiation at equilibrium -- does the acclaimed "Principle of Minimum Differentiation" (stating that product specifications will be very similar at equilibrium) hold? Intensive research on this question has conclusively determined that the Principle of Minimum Differentiation does not hold for any well-behaved model.² Thus, as long as we confine product differentiation to one dimension, there will be significant differences in the equilibrium product specifications. However, most goods are defined by a long vector of product attributes, and *a priori*, the failure of the Principle of Minimum Differentiation is not clear in multi-attribute competition.

The Principle of Minimum Differentiation fails in one-dimensional models because product similarity increases competition, and reduces prices and profits. In multi-attribute models, different possibilities emerge: products can be significantly differentiated along all dimensions (max-max-...-max differentiation) or products may have quite different degrees of product differentiation in different dimensions (for example, in three dimensions, maximum differentiation in one dimension and minimum differentiation on the rest, or *max-min-min*). The logic of the results of the one-dimensional model is not sufficient to show which of these configurations will be the equilibrium in multi-attribute settings.

The present paper determines the equilibrium configuration in a standard two-dimensional model as *max-min*. That is, we establish that firms will try to maximally differentiate in one dimension and minimally differentiate in another. We call this the ***Principle of Maximum-Minimum Differentiation***. We further show that when products can be differentiated in three

dimensions, firms differentiate maximally in one dimension and minimally in the remaining two. We call this the *Principle of Max-Min-Min Differentiation*.

In our setup, the disutility of distance function has different weights in each dimension. These weights measure the importance that consumers place in each attribute of the product. We find that the nature and number of equilibria depend crucially on these weights. For example, in the two attribute model, when consumers care a lot about the attribute of the first dimension (and therefore place a high weight on it), the *max-min* equilibrium results where firms maximally differentiate in the first dimension only. Similarly, when the consumers place a high weight on the second attribute, the *min-max* equilibrium results, where firms maximally differentiate in the second dimension only. When the weights are roughly comparable, both equilibria exist.

The same pattern holds in the three-characteristics model. The *max-min-min* equilibrium, where firms maximally differentiate in the first dimension only, occurs when the weight of the first attribute is large. When, in addition, the weight of the second attribute is significant as well, the *min-max-min* equilibrium occurs as well. When all weights are comparable, the *min-min-max* equilibrium occurs in addition to the previous two.

The qualitative relationship between weights and type and number of equilibria is very important because it can be used to show a seamless transition from Hotelling's one-characteristic paradigm to models of two and three characteristics. The original one-dimensional model of Hotelling can be embedded in a two dimensional model where the weight placed by the consumers in the second attribute is negligible. We show that, if this second weight is small, the equilibrium of the two-dimensional model will have maximal differentiation in the first dimension, and no differentiation in the second dimension (*max-min*). Adding a third attribute that the consumers do not consider important preserves the equilibrium pattern, which now becomes *max-min-min*. Only when the second weight is significant, a second equilibrium (*min-max-min*) appears.

The qualitatively different degrees of product differentiation in different dimensions at the equilibrium of the two- and three-dimensional models, raises the possibility that wrong conclusions will be drawn from empirical observation that does not fully cover all dimensions. For example, in three dimensions, if the maximal differentiation in one dimension remains unobserved, the equilibrium may seem to be one of uniformly minimal differentiation. However, if the only dimension observed is the one about which consumers care the most, then maximal differentiation will be observed. This raises serious concerns about the validity of empirical observation of degrees of product differentiation, since empirical observation is typically incomplete.

All our results are established in a framework of a two-stage game, in the first stage of which, firms simultaneously choose locations, while in the second stage they simultaneously choose prices. Thus, the equilibria we describe are subgame perfect, and firms anticipate the effects of changes in their locations to the equilibrium prices. Intuitively, this game structure captures the fact that prices are more flexible (easier to change) in the short run, while product specifications are not; pricing decisions often are made when product specifications cannot be changed.³

In the existing literature, few papers have allowed determination of product specifications in two characteristics, notably Economides (1993), Neven and Thisse (1990) and Vandenbosch and Weinberg (1995).⁴ Neven and Thisse (1990) investigate product quality and variety decisions of two firms in a two dimensional product space. They combine the "horizontal" differentiation (ideal point) and "vertical" differentiation (vector attribute) paradigms, and investigate subgame-perfect equilibria for product and price decisions in a duopoly. Vandenbosch and Weinberg (1994) analyze a model of two-dimensional vertical (quality) differentiation.

After a working paper version of our article had been circulating, we discovered that Tabuchi (1994) had independently derived similar results for a model of two-dimensional variety differentiation. The main difference between Tabuchi's model and ours is that we use weights

on the disutilities of distance in each attribute and consumers' ideal points are distributed on a square; in contrast, Tabuchi has no weights but allowed for a rectangular shape of fixed area. We show that there is a formal equivalence between the two models, i.e., a rectangle tall in the first dimension in Tabuchi is equivalent to a high preference weight of the first dimension in our model. Nevertheless, the intuitive interpretation of the results is quite different. Further, we provide results in the three-dimensional model.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we present the market environment. In Section 3, we analyze the two dimensional market and derive the price and position equilibria. We extend the model to three dimensions in Section 4. Finally in Section 5, we conclude with a discussion of our results and provide directions for future research.

2. The Model

We describe the model in general terms that are relevant for markets of either two or three attributes. We assume that there are two firms, labelled 1 and 2, and each offers a single n -attribute product. The position of a product i can be represented in n -dimensional attribute space by an n -tuple, $\theta_i \in [0, 1]^n$. The elements of θ_i give the position of the product on each of the n attributes. Each consumer is represented by an ideal point which gives the coordinates of the product which the consumer prefers the most if all products were sold at the same price. A consumer j can therefore be represented by the vector of coordinates of his ideal point, $\mathbf{A}_j \in [0, 1]^n$.

Each consumer's utility is a decreasing function of the square of the weighted Euclidean distance between the product specifications and the consumer's ideal point.⁵ Formally, a consumer of type \mathbf{A}_j derives the following utility from buying one unit of product i at price p_i :

$$U(\mathbf{A}_j; \theta_i; p_i) = Y - \mathbf{w} \cdot \|\theta_i - \mathbf{A}_j\|^2 - p_i. \quad (1)$$

Y is a positive constant, the same for all consumers and assumed to be high enough so that all consumers buy a differentiated product. \mathbf{w} is a vector of weights that the consumers attach to attributes. We assume that the \mathbf{w} vector is same across all individuals.

Consumers' ideal points are distributed uniformly over the attribute space; consumers also possess perfect information about brand positions and prices in the market. Firms maximize profits and have zero marginal costs of production.⁶ Firms compete by following a two-stage process. In the first stage, they simultaneously choose product positions. Once these are determined, they simultaneously choose prices in the second stage. We seek subgame-perfect equilibria of the game implied by this framework. Thus, firms anticipate the impact of location decisions on equilibrium prices. Given this basic model structure, we analyze next the two-dimensional market in detail.

3. The Two Dimensional Model

3.1 Demand Formulation

In two dimensions, the joint space of consumers ideal points and products locations is a unit square. A product i is represented by the vector $\mathbf{V}_i = (x_i, y_i)$, whereas an arbitrary consumer can be identified by the address (a, b) . Without loss of generality, we assume that $y_2 \geq y_1$ and $x_2 \geq x_1$. A consumer's utility for product i takes the form

$$U_i(a, b; x_i, y_i, p_i) = Y - w_1(a - x_i)^2 - w_2(b - y_i)^2 - p_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2. \quad (2)$$

The demand for product i is generated by consumers who obtain greater utility from it than from the other product. The locus of consumers who are indifferent between brands 1 and 2 satisfies $U_1(a, b; x_1, y_1, p_1) = U_2(a, b; x_2, y_2, p_2)$, which is equivalent to

$$b(a) = [(p_2 - p_1) + S - 2aw_1X]/[2w_2Y]$$

where $S = w_1(x_2^2 - x_1^2) + w_2(y_2^2 - y_1^2)$, $X = x_2 - x_1$, and $Y = y_2 - y_1$. This represents a straight line which partitions the total market (the unit square) into two demand areas for the firms.

Given our assumptions regarding the product positions, the area below the separating line represents firm 1's demand and the area above it represents firm 2's demand. The slope of the separating line (b-line) is independent of the prices, but the intercept is not. The location of the line within the unit square depends upon the price difference, $p_1 - p_2$, between the two firms. When firm 1 increases its price (or firm 2 decreases its price), the separating line shifts down reducing the market area for firm 1. Figure 1 shows the cases of scenario A that arise when $|\partial b/\partial a| < 1 \Leftrightarrow w_1X < w_2Y$, i.e., the weighted difference in positions along attribute 2 is greater than the weighted difference in positions along attribute 1. Similarly, scenario B arises when $w_2Y < w_1X$.

The demand for firm 1, D_1 , is obtained by integrating the $b(a)$ line over the appropriate range of a . Since consumers always buy one product or the other, $D_2 = 1 - D_1$. Assuming zero costs, profits are $\Pi_1(p_1, p_2; x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) = p_1D_1$, $\Pi_2(p_1, p_2; x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) = p_2D_2$.

3.1.1 Scenario A

We first analyze scenario A and show how the demand expressions and profit functions depend upon the relative price difference between the firms. We fix the positions of both brands and the price of firm 2, p_2 . As price p_1 decreases, the b line that separates the market areas shifts upward. The three lines in Figure 1 represent cases 1A, 2A, and 3A respectively. The demand expressions for each case are summarized below. We label the demand expressions for firm i in case k as D_i^k .

Case 1A: When $0 \leq (p_2 - p_1 + S) \leq 2w_1X$, the demand of firm 1 is $D_1^{1A} \equiv (p_2 - p_1 + S)^2/(8w_1w_2XY)$.

Case 2A: When $2w_1X \leq (p_2 - p_1 + S) \leq 2w_2Y$, the demand of firm 1 is $D_1^{2A} \equiv (p_2 - p_1 + S - w_1X)/(2w_2Y)$.

Case 3A: When $2w_2Y \leq (p_2 - p_1 + S) \leq 2(w_1X + w_2Y)$, the demand of firm 1 is $D_1^{3A} \equiv (p_2 - p_1 + S - w_1X - w_2Y)^2/(8w_1w_2XY)$.

3.1.2 Scenario B

In Scenario B, the product positions satisfy $w_1Y < w_2X$; we again have three cases for the demand. These demand expressions and price domains are summarized below.

Case 1B: When $0 \leq (p_2 - p_1 + S) \leq 2w_2Y$, the demand of firm 1 is $D_1^{1B} = D_1^{1A}$.

Case 2B: When $2w_2Y \leq p_2 - p_1 + S \leq 2w_1X$, the demand of firm 1 is $D_1^{2B} \equiv (p_2 - p_1 + S - w_2Y)/(2w_1X)$.

Case 3B: When $2w_1X \leq (p_2 - p_1 + S) \leq 2(w_1X + w_2Y)$, the demand of firm 1 is $D_1^{3B} = D_1^{3A}$.

It is easy to check that the demand expressions are continuous across the different price domains.

The different segments of D_2 can be derived in a manner analogous to that for D_1 .

3.2 Price Equilibrium

In this section, we show that a unique non-cooperative price equilibrium exists for any pair of product positions (chosen by the two firms in the first stage) in both two and three dimensions, and we calculate the equilibrium prices.

The main step in proving existence is in establishing that each firm's profit function is quasi-concave in its own price. The concavity properties of the profit function depend upon the choice of the utility function and the distribution of consumer preferences. Caplin and Nalebuff (1991) have established twin restrictions on utility functions and preference distributions that guarantee existence of price equilibria for a number of firms with n-dimensional product specifications. Our utility function (2) is a special case of the general utility function of Caplin and Nalebuff (Assumption A1, p. 29). In addition, the uniform distribution of consumer preferences is concave and confirms with the ρ -concavity conditions employed in Caplin and Nalebuff. Hence our model satisfies assumptions A1 and A2, of Caplin and Nalebuff. Then from their Theorems 1 and 2, a price equilibrium exists in our model, for any pair of positions.

Since the profit function is twice differentiable and the distribution of preferences is concave (and therefore log-concave), Caplin and Nalebuff's uniqueness result (Proposition 6, p. 42)

ensures that the price equilibrium is unique for each pair of product positions. What remains is to calculate the equilibrium prices for each pair of locations. This has to be done for each case in each scenario. The equilibrium price functions are obtained by solving the first order conditions of the profit functions $\partial\Pi_1/\partial p_1 = \partial\Pi_2/\partial p_2 = 0$ and checking the second order conditions for the positive price solution.⁷ We describe these equilibria in the appendix of an unabridged working paper version of this article available from the authors upon request.

We now illustrate the relationship between our two dimensional model and Tabuchi's (1994) formulation.⁸ Tabuchi models location-price equilibria in a rectangular product space, but assumes that both attributes are equally important for consumers. We assume that the two dimensional product space is a unit square, but associate different weights along the two dimensions. We find that the demand and profit expressions as well as the price equilibria are equivalent in these two formulations via a set of transformations on the product coordinates and attribute weights. Specifically, let (x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) and (w_1, w_2) be the product coordinates and attribute weights, respectively, in our formulation, and let (X_1, Y_1, X_2, Y_2) be the product coordinates in Tabuchi's model, where consumers are distributed uniformly in the rectangular product space $[0, c] \times [0, 1/c]$. The transformation that establishes equivalence is $(x_1 = X_1/c, x_2 = X_2/c, y_1 = cY_1$ and $y_2 = cY_2; w_1 = c^2, \text{ and } w_2 = 1/c^2)$. Thus, a less wide and more tall rectangle in Tabuchi is formally equivalent to our unit square with more weight given to the second (i.e., the vertical) characteristic. Since the demand and profit expressions are the same, so are the equilibrium prices for equivalent positions in the two models.

3.3 Product Equilibria

We now establish the subgame-perfect equilibrium positions of firms. With subgame-perfection, firms anticipate the equilibrium prices in the subgames. We can write profits in the locations stage as

$$\Pi_i^q(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) \equiv \Pi_i(p_1^*(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2), p_2^*(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2), x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2), \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Thus, a change in location has two effects on profits: a direct effect, and an indirect effect through prices.⁹

Depending on the ratio of the weights $w \equiv w_2/w_1$, there are either one or two location equilibria (and their mirror images). At all equilibria, there is minimum differentiation in one dimension and maximum differentiation in the other. The first candidate equilibrium is $(x_1^*, y_1^*) = (1/2, 0)$, $(x_2^*, y_2^*) = (1/2, 1)$, i.e., firms are located in the middle of the horizontal segments of the box, implying minimum differentiation in x and maximum differentiation in y . We call this the *min-max* equilibrium. The second candidate equilibrium is $(x_1^{**}, y_1^{**}) = (0, 1/2)$, $(x_2^{**}, y_2^{**}) = (1, 1/2)$, i.e., firms are located at the middle points of the vertical segments of the box, implying minimum differentiation in y and maximum differentiation in x . We call this the *max-min* equilibrium.

We find that **for $w < 0.406$ only the max-min equilibrium $[(x_1^{**}, y_1^{**}) = (0, 1/2), (x_2^{**}, y_2^{**}) = (1, 1/2)]$ exists; for $w > 1/0.406 = 2.46$, only the min-max equilibrium $[(x_1^*, y_1^*) = (1/2, 0), (x_2^*, y_2^*) = (1/2, 1)]$ exists; and for $0.406 < w < 2.46$, both the max-min and the min-max equilibria exist.**¹⁰ The nature of the best responses underlying these equilibria are shown in Figure 2. The arrows in these gradient plots show the direction in which the profit function of firm 1 increases, when firm 2 is located at $(1/2, 1)$. Remembering the definition of w , $w = w_1/w_2$, note that the *min-max* equilibrium exists when w_2 is relatively large, and similarly, the *max-min* equilibrium exists when w_1 is relatively large. When w_1 and w_2 are roughly of similar magnitude, as in Figure 2(c) both equilibria exist. When one weight is much larger than the other, there is only one equilibrium where maximal differentiation occurs in the dimension that corresponds to the higher weight.

At both equilibria, the firms share the market equally. At the first equilibrium, prices for both brands are $p_1 = p_2 = w_2$ and profits are $\Pi_1 = \Pi_2 = w_2/2$; at the second equilibrium, prices

are $p_1 = p_2 = w_1$ while profits are $\Pi_1 = \Pi_2 = w_1/2$. Therefore, when the weights differ, and when both equilibria exist, both firms are better off at the equilibrium that corresponds to maximal differentiation in the product dimension for which the consumers care most. Firms are likely to coordinate to that equilibrium.

Positions implying maximal differentiation on both attributes (*max-max*) are *not* equilibrium positions, even though both firms have profits equal to the equilibrium profits when they are maximally differentiated on both attributes. Given that its opponent has located at the corner of the square, a firm has a unilateral incentive to deviate from the diametrically opposite corner and move inwards thereby increasing its market share. Such an inward move in one attribute is based on incentives that are analogous to those in the one-dimensional Hotelling (1929) model with linear transportation costs. In that model, profits are equal for any symmetric locations, but each firm had a unilateral incentive to move toward the other firm. The two opposing forces, one driving firms apart due to price competition, and the other bringing them together, due to market share dynamics, are resolved in favor of market share forces. In contrast, in the one-dimensional model with quadratic costs, where again the opposing forces operate on a single attribute, the resolution is in favor of price competition, and the equilibrium is at maximal differentiation. When there are two or more dimensions, the two opposing forces resolve along different dimensions. Due to the dominance of price competition, we see maximal differentiation along the most important attribute, whereas the market share effect encourages firms to occupy central positions on the less important attribute.

An example of a product category that exhibits max-min differentiation is ice cream. Consider a single flavor, say chocolate. Most of the important differences among brands are dictated by their fat and sugar contents. These characteristics govern both flavor and how healthy (or perhaps more accurately unhealthy) each brand is. A trip to the grocery store with a casual inspection of the nutrition labels will reveal that the amount of fat per 100 gram serving (approximately 1/2 to 3/4 cup, depending on the ice cream's density) varies from none for the

fat-free brands to about 22 grams for the super premium brands (e.g. Haagen Daas). Yet all brands tend to have in the neighborhood of 25 grams of carbohydrates or sugar.

It is natural to ask whether this pattern of equilibria generalizes to higher dimensions. In higher dimensions, will competitors differentiate on more than one attribute or continue to differentiate only on one attribute? Will we continue to get just two equilibria or will the number of equilibria depend on the dimensionality of the product space? To answer these questions, we analyze a three-dimensional market in the next section.

4. The Three Dimensional Model

4.1 Demand Formulation

In three dimensions, the joint space of consumers and product locations is a unit cube. A product i is represented by the vector $\theta_i = (x_i, y_i, z_i)$ whereas an ideal point for consumer j is denoted by $A_j = (a, b, c)$. We continue to assume that $x_2 \geq x_1, y_2 \geq y_1, z_2 \geq z_1$, and that the attribute weights w_1, w_2, w_3 , are constant across consumers. Thus, the utility of consumer A_j when he buys one unit of product θ_i is

$$U_i(a, b, c; x_i, y_i, z_i) = Y - w_1(a - x_i)^2 - w_2(b - y_i)^2 - w_3(c - z_i)^2 - p_i; \quad i = 1, 2.$$

The market areas are given by three-dimensional regions of the cube separated by a plane, rather than two-dimensional regions of a square separated by a line as in the two-dimensional case we discussed earlier. The locus of consumers on this plane, who are indifferent between buying from either firm, is given by

$$c(a, b) = (p_2 - p_1 + S - 2aw_1X - 2bw_2Y)/(2w_3Z)$$

where $S = w_1(x_2^2 - x_1^2) + w_2(y_2^2 - y_1^2) + w_3(z_2^2 - z_1^2)$, $X = x_2 - x_1$, $Y = y_2 - y_1$, $Z = z_2 - z_1$, and $(a, b) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ are the coordinates of the consumer in the first two dimensions. The region below (above) the plane is composed of customers of product 1 (2). As before, when firm

1 decreases its price p_1 (or firm 2 increases p_2), the plane shifts upwards, thereby increasing firm 1's demand, D_1 . The demand for firm 1 is obtained by integrating the $c(a, b)$ plane over the appropriate range of a and b . Since consumers buy one product or the other, $D_2 = 1 - D_1$. As the demand expressions for the two firms depend upon the position and orientation of the separating plane, the demand expressions change whenever the indifference plane shifts its location and passes through a corner of the unit cube. To capture the dependence of the demand expressions on the relationship between prices and firm locations, we first distinguish between twelve scenarios that are characterized by the locations of the firms.

We first document all twelve scenarios. The defining features of these scenarios are:

Scenario 1A: $w_1X \leq w_2Y \leq (w_1X + w_2Y) \leq w_3Z$;

Scenario 1B: $w_1X \leq w_2Y \leq w_3Z \leq (w_1X + w_2Y)$;

Scenario 2A: $w_1X \leq w_3Z \leq (w_1X + w_3Z) \leq w_2Y$;

Scenario 2B: $w_1X \leq w_3Z \leq w_2Y \leq (w_1X + w_3Z)$;

Scenario 3A: $w_2Y \leq w_1X \leq (w_1X + w_2Y) \leq w_3Z$;

Scenario 3B: $w_2Y \leq w_1X \leq w_3Z \leq (w_1X + w_2Y)$;

Scenario 4A: $w_2Y \leq w_3Z \leq (w_2Y + w_3Z) \leq w_1X$;

Scenario 4B: $w_2Y \leq w_3Z \leq w_1X \leq (w_2Y + w_3Z)$;

Scenario 5A: $w_3Z \leq w_1X \leq (w_1X + w_3Z) \leq w_2Y$;

Scenario 5B: $w_3Z \leq w_1X \leq w_2Y \leq (w_1X + w_3Z)$;

Scenario 6A: $w_3Z \leq w_2Y \leq (w_2Y + w_3Z) \leq w_1X$;

Scenario 6B: $w_3Z \leq w_2Y \leq w_1X \leq (w_2Y + w_3Z)$.

We now focus on the dependence of the demand expressions and profit functions on the relative price difference between the firms. Within each scenario (configuration of attribute weights and product positions), we identify seven cases that are distinguished by the difference in the prices $p_2 - p_1$. We now present the demand expressions originating in Scenario 1A, and discuss the other scenarios in the Appendix to this paper.

In Scenario 1A, for any fixed price p_2 , if p_1 is such that $p_2 - p_1 + S \leq 0$, then firm 1 has non-positive demand. In order to calculate the demand segment D_1^{1A} , we need to define the region of integration. The separating plane intersects the (a, b) plane in a straight line given by $blimit = (p_2 - p_1 + S - 2aw_1X)/(2w_2Y)$. This straight line, $blimit$, intersects the a axis at point $aint = (p_2 - p_1 + S)/(2w_1X)$. Now, when p_1 is reduced so that $0 \leq L \leq 2X$, where $L = (p_2 - p_1 + S)$, the separating plane intersects all three axes as in case 1, Figure 3, and we have:

Case 1A: when $0 \leq L \leq 2w_1X$, demand for firm 1 is

$$D_1^{1A} = \int_0^{aint} \int_0^{blimit} c(a, b) db da = L^3/H,$$

where $H = 48w_1w_2w_3XYZ$.

When p_1 is further decreased, the separating plane passes through the corner (1, 0, 0) of the product space and as shown in case 2, Figure 3, and we have:

Case 2A: when $2w_1X \leq L \leq 2w_2Y$, demand is

$$D_1^{2A} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{blimit} c(a, b) db da = D_1^{1A} - (L - w_1X)^3/H$$

When p_1 is further reduced, the plane while moving up crosses the corner (0, 1, 0) and we have:

Case 3A: when $2w_2Y \leq L \leq 2(w_1X + w_2Y)$,

$$D_1^{3A} = \int_0^{aint} \int_0^1 c(b, a) db da + \int_{aintl}^1 \int_0^{blimit} c(b, a) db da = D_1^{2A} - (L - 2w_2Y)^3/H,$$

where $aintl = (L - 2w_2Y)/(2w_1X)$ is the intercept of the $blimit$ line with the line $b = 1$.

On further reduction in p_1 , we have case 4a, Figure 3, where the indifference plane intersects the vertical faces of the unit cube:

Case 4A: when $2(w_1X + w_2Y) \leq L \leq 2w_3Z$, we have

$$D_1^{4A} = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 c(b, a) db da = D_1^{3A} + (L - 2(w_1X + w_2Y))^3/H,$$

which simplifies further to a linear function in p_1 given by

$$D_1^{4A} = (L - w_1X - w_2Y)/(2w_3Z).$$

When p_1 is further reduced so that the separating plane moves past the (0, 0, 1) corner, we have:

Case 5A: when $2w_3Z \leq L \leq 2(w_1X + w_3Z)$,

$$D_1^{5A} = \int_0^{aint2} \int_0^{blimit1} db da + \int_0^{aint2} \int_{blimit1}^1 c(b, a) db da + \int_{aint2}^1 \int_0^1 c(b, a) db da$$

where $blimit1 = (L - 2aw_1X - 2w_3Z)/(2w_2Y)$ is the line of intersection of $c(a, b)$ with the plane $c = 1$. $aint2$ is obtained by substituting $b = 0$ in $blimit1$. Hence, $aint2 = (L - 2w_3Z)/(2w_1X)$, whereas, $bint2 = (L - 2w_3Z)/(2w_2Y)$, is obtained by setting $a = 0$ in $blimit1$. The demand expression then is

$$D_1^{5A} = D_1^{4A} - (L - 2w_3Z)^3/H.$$

Next, on further reduction in p_1 , the plane passes past (1, 0, 1) and we get:

Case 6A: when p_1 satisfies $2(w_1X + w_3Z) \leq L \leq 2(w_2Y + w_3Z)$, we have

$$D_1^{6A} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{blimit1} db da + \int_0^1 \int_{blimit1}^1 c(b, a) db da$$

which reduces to

$$D_1^{6A} = D_1^{5A} + (L - 2(w_1X + w_2Y))^3/H.$$

Finally, we calculate the point of intersection of $blimit1$ with the line $c = 1$ and $b = 1$ to get $aint3 = (L - 2(w_2Y + w_3Z))/(2w_1X)$. Now, as shown in case 7, Figure 3, we have:

Case 7A: when $2(w_2Y + w_3Z) \leq L \leq 2(w_1X + w_2Y + w_3Z)$, the demand is given by

$$D_1^{7A} = \int_0^{aint3} \int_0^1 db da + \int_{aint3}^1 \int_0^{blimit1} db da + \int_{aint3}^1 \int_{blimit1}^1 c(b, a) db da.$$

This reduces to

$$D_1^{7A} = D_1^{6A} + (L - 2(w_2Y + w_3Z))^3/H.$$

This completes Scenario 1A. The different segments of D_2 can be derived in a manner analogous to that for D_1 . It is easy to show that all demand expressions are continuous across the different price domains (cases).

4.2 Price Equilibrium

Following the arguments based on Caplin and Nalebuff given for the two dimensional model in section 3.2, it is apparent that a unique price equilibrium exists for each set of product positions in three dimensions. We therefore begin by describing the equilibrium price expressions within each case of scenario 1A.

Case 1A: The demand for firm 1 is given by D_1^{1A} and for firm 2 is given by $D_2^{1A} = 1 - D_1^{1A}$. The first order conditions yield three solutions. We eliminate infeasible solutions to obtain the equilibrium prices,

$$p_1^{1A*} = (S^2 + KS + K^2)/(15K), \quad p_2^{1A*} = (4S^2 - 11KS + 4K^2)/(15K)$$

$$\text{where } K = (S^3 + 600 w_1 w_2 w_3 XYZ + 20[3w_1 w_2 w_3 XYZ(S^3 + 300 w_1 w_2 w_3 XYZ)]^{1/2})^{1/3}.$$

The above equilibrium prices apply to product positions which satisfy $0 \leq p_2^{1A*} - p_1^{1A*} + S < 2w_1X$. Positions that result in case 1A also satisfy $w_1X \leq w_2Y \leq (w_1X + w_2Y) \leq w_3Z$. We define the pairs of locations that satisfy these conditions (and therefore result in case 1A) as R_{1A} . For fixed values of the weights, R_{1A} is a subset of the six-dimensional hypercube $[0, 1]^6$. The condition $p_2^{1A*} - p_1^{1A*} + S \geq 0$ is always true, whereas $p_2^{1A*} - p_1^{1A*} + S < 2w_1X$ is satisfied if

$$10w_1^2X^2 > 12w_2w_3YZ + 3w_1SX \quad (G1)$$

Case 2A: The first order conditions yield two solutions. After eliminating the one that gives negative prices, the equilibrium prices are:

$$p_1^{2A*} = (9(S - w_1X)(4w_2w_3YZ - w_1^2X^2) + Jw_1^2X^2 + 108Jw_2w_3YZ)/(24(12w_2w_3YZ - w_1X^2))$$

$$p_2^{2A*} = (9(S - w_1X)(-20w_2w_3YZ + w_1^2X^2) - Jw_1^2X^2 + 972Jw_2w_3YZ)/(24(12w_2w_3YZ - w_1X^2))$$

where $J = (9S^2 - 18w_1SX - 15w_1^2X^2 + 288w_2w_3YZ)^{1/2}$.

Substitution of equilibrium prices in the defining condition of case 2A, results in $2w_1X \leq p_2^{2A*} - p_1^{2A*} + S < 2w_2Y$. The LHS of this inequality is satisfied when condition (G1) fails, i.e., when $(10w_1^2X^2 \leq 12w_2w_3YZ + 3w_1SX)$, whereas the RHS of the inequality is satisfied when

$$3S + J < 24w_2Y - 9w_1X. \quad (G2)$$

These two conditions, in conjunction with $w_1X \leq w_2Y \leq (w_1X + w_2Y) \leq w_3Z$, define region R_{2A} , of location pairs for which p_1^{2A*} and p_2^{2A*} define an equilibrium.

Case 3A: The equilibrium prices can be obtained by solving the system of equations below:

$$(p_1 + p_2)M + 1 = 0, \quad p_1M + (p_2 - p_1 + S - w_1X - w_2Y)/(2w_3Z) - N^3/(48w_1w_2w_3XYZ) = 0,$$

where $N = (p_2 - p_1 + S - 2w_1X - 2w_2Y)$ and $M = N^2/(16w_1w_2w_3XYZ) - 1/(2w_3Z)$.

We were unable to obtain closed form solutions to this set of equations. The equilibrium prices for this case apply to product locations which satisfy $2w_2Y \leq (p_2^{3A*} - p_1^{3A*} + S) < 2(w_1X + w_2Y)$. The LHS for the above inequality is satisfied when (G2) fails and the RHS is satisfied when

$$4w_1X + 4w_2Y - 2w_3Z > S. \quad (G3)$$

These conditions along with $w_1X \leq w_2Y \leq (w_1X + w_2Y) \leq w_3Z$, define the region R_{3A} of product coordinates for which the above equations yield equilibrium prices

Case 4A: Equilibrium prices are:

$$p_1^{4A*} = (S - w_1X - w_2Y + 2w_3Z)/3, \quad p_2^{4A*} = (-S + w_1X + w_2Y + 4w_3Z)/3$$

Substitution of equilibrium prices in the defining condition of case 4A, results in $2(w_1X + w_2Y) \leq p_2^{4A*} - p_1^{4A*} + S < 2w_3Z$. The LHS of this inequality is satisfied when condition (G3) fails, i.e., $(4(w_1X + w_2Y) - 2w_3Z \leq S)$, whereas the RHS is satisfied when

$$S < 4w_3Z - 2(w_1X + w_2Y). \quad (G4)$$

These two conditions, along with $w_1X \leq w_2Y \leq (w_1X + w_2Y) \leq w_3Z$, define region R_{4A} .

Case 5A: The equilibrium prices can be obtained by solving the system of equations below:

$$(p_1 + p_2)B + 1 = 0; \quad p_1B + (p_2 - p_1 + S - w_1X - w_2Y)/(2w_3Z) - A^3/(48w_1w_2w_3XYZ) = 0$$

$$\text{where } A = (p_2 - p_1 + S - 2w_3Z) \text{ and } B = A^2/(16w_1w_2w_3XYZ) - 1/(2w_3Z).$$

We were unable to obtain closed form solutions for this set of equations. The equilibrium prices for this case apply to product locations which satisfy $2w_3Z \leq (p_2^{5A*} - p_1^{5A*} + S) < 2(w_1X + w_3Z)$. The LHS for the above inequality is satisfied when (G4) fails and the RHS is satisfied when

$$3S - E > 15w_1X + 16w_3Z - 18w_2Y. \quad (G5)$$

These conditions, together with $w_1X \leq w_2Y \leq (w_1X + w_2Y) \leq w_3Z$, define the region R_{5A} of product coordinates for which the above equations yield equilibrium prices.

Case 6A: The first order conditions yield two solutions. After eliminating the one with negative prices we have the following equilibrium prices:

$$p_1^{6A*} = (9I(20w_2w_3YZ - w_1^2X^2) - Ew_1^2X^2 + 972Ew_2w_3YZ)/(24(12w_2w_3YZ - w_1X^2))$$

$$p_2^{6A*} = (9I(-4w_2w_3YZ + w_1^2X^2) + Ew_1^2X^2 + 108Ew_2w_3YZ)/(24(12w_2w_3YZ - w_1X^2))$$

$$\text{where } I = (S - w_1X - 2w_2Y - 2w_3Z) \text{ and } E = (9I^2 + 24(14w_2w_3YZ - w_1^2X^2))^{1/2}.$$

These equilibrium expressions apply for product positions that satisfy $2(w_1X + w_3Z) \leq p_2^{6A*} - p_1^{6A*} + S < 2(w_3Z + w_2Y)$. The LHS of this inequality is true when (G5) fails while the RHS is true when

$$3S - E \leq 6w_3Z + 6w_2Y - 9w_1X. \quad (G6)$$

Case 7A: The first order conditions yield three solutions. After eliminating the complex roots, the equilibrium prices are given by:

$$p_1^{7A*} = (128T^2 - 11FT + 128F^2)/(15F), \quad p_2^{7A*} = (T^2 + TF + F^2)/(15F)$$

$$\text{where } T = (2w_1X + 2w_2Y + 2w_3Z - S) \text{ and}$$

$$F = (T^3 + 600w_1w_2w_3XYZ + 20(3w_1w_2w_3XYZ(T^3 + 300w_1w_2w_3XYZ)^{1/2})^{1/3}.$$

These equilibrium expressions apply for product positions that satisfy $2(w_2Y + w_3Z) \leq p_2^{7A*} - p_1^{7A*} + S < 2(w_3Z + w_2Y + w_1X)$. While the RHS is always true, the other condition LHS is true if condition (G6) fails. This condition together with $w_1X \leq w_2Y \leq (w_1X + w_2Y) \leq w_3Z$, define region R_{7A} .

4.3 Product Equilibrium

We now establish the subgame perfect equilibrium positions of firms. With subgame-perfection, firms anticipate the equilibrium prices in the subgames. We can write profits in the location stage as

$$\Pi_i^l(\theta_1, \theta_2) \equiv \Pi_i(p_1^*(\theta_1, \theta_2), p_2^*(\theta_1, \theta_2), \theta_1, \theta_2), \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Thus a change in location has two effects on profits: a direct effect, and an indirect effect through prices.

As in two dimensions, we find that **maximal differentiation on all attributes, i.e., *max-max* is not an equilibrium for any set of attribute weights**. The proof is presented in an appendix to an unabridged working paper version of this article available from the authors upon request. In particular, we find that, **at the equilibrium locations, the two firms are maximally differentiated on only one attribute and are minimally differentiated on the rest**. That is, the subgame-perfect location-price equilibria are always of the type *max-min-min* or *min-max-min*

or *min-min-max*. Depending upon the ratio of the weights, there are one, two, or three locational equilibria (and their mirror images).

The first candidate equilibrium is $(x_1^*, y_1^*, z_1^*) = (1/2, 1/2, 0)$, $(x_2^*, y_2^*, z_2^*) = (1/2, 1/2, 1)$, i.e., firms are located in the middle of the horizontal planes of the cube, implying minimum differentiation on the x and the y attributes. We call this the *min-min-max equilibrium*. The second candidate is $(x_1^{**}, y_1^{**}, z_1^{**}) = (1/2, 0, 1/2)$, $(x_2^{**}, y_2^{**}, z_2^{**}) = (1/2, 1, 1/2)$. We call this *min-max-min equilibrium*. The final candidate equilibrium is given by $(x_1^{***}, y_1^{***}, z_1^{***}) = (0, 1/2, 1/2)$, $(x_2^{***}, y_2^{***}, z_2^{***}) = (1, 1/2, 1/2)$. We name this the *max-min-min equilibrium*. We can show that

- 1) The *min-min-max* equilibrium given by $\theta_1^* = (1/2, 1/2, 0)$, $\theta_2^* = (1/2, 1/2, 1)$, holds when the weights satisfy $w_3/w_1 \geq 0.406$ and $w_3/w_2 \geq 0.406$.
- 2) The *min-max-min* equilibrium, given by the positions $\theta_1^{**} = (1/2, 0, 1/2)$, $\theta_2^{**} = (1/2, 1, 1/2)$, holds when $w_2/w_1 \geq 0.406$ and $w_2/w_3 \geq 0.406$.
- 3) The *max-min-min* equilibrium, given by the locations $\theta_1^{***} = (0, 1/2, 1/2)$, $\theta_2^{***} = (1, 1/2, 1/2)$, holds when $w_1/w_2 \geq 0.406$ and $w_1/w_3 \geq 0.406$.

The method of proof is summarized as follows. Suppose that firm 2 is located at $(x_2^*, y_2^*, z_2^*) = (1/2, 1/2, 1)$. We identify the direction in which profits of firm 1 increase as its location changes by calculating the (vector) gradient of profits $\mathbf{D}\Pi_1^\ell$. We do this by evaluating analytic expressions for $\mathbf{D}\Pi_1^\ell$. We identify locations for firm 1 that represent a local maximum, minimum, or saddle point of its profit function. Let $w_1 < w_2$. We find that, when w_3 is large such that $w_3/w_2 \geq 1$ and $w_3/w_1 \geq 1$, there is only one local maximum of Π_1^ℓ , at $\theta_1 = (1/2, 1/2, 0)$; therefore it is also a *global* maximum (in x_1, y_1 and z_1) of the profit function Π_1^ℓ . It follows that for $w_3/w_2 \geq 1$ and $w_3/w_1 \geq 1$, location $(1/2, 1/2, 0)$ is the best response to $(1/2, 1/2, 1)$. For the same range of weight ratios, by symmetry with respect to the horizontal plane passing through $(1/2, 1/2, 1/2)$, $\theta_2^* = (1/2, 1/2, 1)$ is the global best response to $(1/2, 1/2, 0)$. Thus, for this range of weight ratios, *min-min-max* is an equilibrium.

Given that firm 2 is located at $\theta_2^* = (1/2, 1/2, 1)$, when w_3 is smaller so that the weights satisfy $w_3/w_1 > 1$ and $0.406 < w_3/w_2 < 1$, there are two local maxima of firm 1's profits, at $\theta_1^* = (1/2, 1/2, 0)$ and $\theta_1^{**} = (1/2, 0, 1/2)$. Let the "middle location" profits of firm 1 be $\Pi_1^l(M) \equiv \Pi_1(1/2, 1/2, 0)$ and let the "left" profits be $\Pi_1^l(L) \equiv \Pi_1(1/2, 0, 1/2)$. For the above range of weight ratios, $\Pi_1(M) > \Pi_1(L)$; therefore $(x_1^*, y_1^*, z_1^*) = (1/2, 1/2, 0)$ is the (global) best reply of firm 1 to $(x_2^*, y_2^*, z_2^*) = (1/2, 1/2, 1)$. By symmetry then, $(x_2^*, y_2^*, z_2^*) = (1/2, 1/2, 1)$ is the global best response to $(x_1^*, y_1^*, z_1^*) = (1/2, 1/2, 0)$; therefore *min-min-max* is a subgame perfect equilibrium.

When w_3 is reduced further, either *A*: $0 \leq w_3/w_2 \leq 0.406$ and $w_3/w_1 > 1$, or *B*: $0.406 < w_3/w_2 < 1$ and $0.406 < w_3/w_1 < 1$ is first satisfied. Consider first the relationships in *A*. When the weights satisfy inequalities *A*, firm 1's profit function has two local maxima corresponding to the "left" and "middle" locations described above. In contrast to the previous case, in this situation, $\Pi_1(M) < \Pi_1(L)$; therefore, $\theta_1^{**} = (1/2, 0, 1/2)$ is the best reply to $(1/2, 1/2, 1)$. However, $\theta_2^* = (1/2, 1/2, 1)$ is **not** the best reply to $(1/2, 0, 1/2)$. This is established as follows. Let firm 1 be at $(1/2, 0, 1/2)$. The problem of the choice of location by firm 2 is symmetric to the analogous problem of firm 1. From the view point of firm 2, the relative weights are $w_2/w_1 > 1$ and $w_2/w_3 > 2.463 > 1$. It follows from previous arguments (made for firm 1) that $(1/2, 1, 1/2)$ is a global best reply to $(1/2, 0, 1/2)$. Therefore $(1/2, 1/2, 1)$ is not the best reply to $(1/2, 0, 1/2)$ and *min-min-max* is **not** an equilibrium while *min-max-min* is an equilibrium when inequalities *A* hold.

Consider next the relationships in *B*: $0.406 < w_3/w_2 < 1$ and $0.406 < w_3/w_1 < 1$. When inequalities *B* are satisfied, there are three local maxima for firm 1's profit function. These correspond to the "middle", and "left" locations defined above and a "right" location given by $\theta_1^{***} = (0, 1/2, 1/2)$. Here the best response is the "middle" location $(1/2, 1/2, 0)$. Hence, *min-min-max* is an equilibrium when the weights satisfy conditions *B*.

When w_3 is lowered so that the weights satisfy $0 < w_3/w_2 \leq 0.406$ and $0.406 < w_3/w_1 < 1$, there are three local maxima for firm 1's profit function. The global maximum is at the "left" location, i.e, $(1/2, 0, 1/2)$. Once, firm 1 is at the "left" location, then as shown above, $(1/2, 1/2, 1)$ is no longer the global maximum for firm 2. Firm 2 has an incentive to be at $(1/2, 1, 1/2)$ and *min-min-max* is no longer a subgame perfect equilibrium. Finally, when $0 < w_3/w_2 \leq 0.406$ and $0 < w_3/w_1 \leq 0.406$, as above, there are three local maxima, but the "left" location for firm 1 is the global maximum, leading to the *min-max-min* locational equilibrium.

The above argument characterized conditions when *min-min-max* is an equilibrium. Notice that in the entire discussion above, we assumed $w_1 < w_2$. Hence, under all conditions, the global maxima for firm 1's profits were either at the "left" or the "middle" location. When $w_2 \leq w_1$, we can show that the global maxima would be either at the "right" or the "middle" location.

Finally, by repeating the entire argument described above, but focussing instead on the weight ratios w_2/w_1 and w_2/w_3 , we can characterize the conditions under which *min-max-min* is an equilibrium. By focussing on w_1/w_2 and w_1/w_3 instead, we can characterize the conditions on the weights for which *max-min-min* is an equilibrium.

Putting all these together, the regions of existence of these equilibria can easily be illustrated on the three dimensional simplex in Figure 4, where $w_1 + w_2 + w_3 = 1$, $w_1, w_2, w_3 \geq 0$. On segment AC define the points D and D' such that $(AD)/(DC) = (CD')/(AD') = 0.406$, with similar definitions of E, E', F, and F' on segments AB and BC. The region of the weights $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, w_2, w_3) \in (CDHF')$ that leads to a *min-min-max* equilibrium is shaded. Similarly, $\mathbf{w} \in (AE'KD')$ leads to a *max-min-min* equilibrium, and $\mathbf{w} \in (BFME)$ leads to a *min-max-min* equilibrium. Notice that, roughly speaking, each equilibrium has maximal differentiation in the dimension that corresponds to the highest weight. Further, when the weights are roughly similar and fall in the central hexagon (MGHIKL), all three equilibria exist. In regions where two weights are high but the third weight is low, two equilibria exist, each with maximal differentiation in the dimension that corresponds one of the two high weights. For example, for

$\mathbf{w} \in (\text{DGMLD}')$, *min-min-max* and *max-min-min* are both equilibria. In regions where only one weight is large (close to the vertices) only one equilibrium exists -- the one that differentiates maximally in the dimension the large weight. For example, for $\mathbf{w} \in (\text{CD'LF})$ only the *max-min-min* equilibrium exists.

At each of equilibrium, both firms charge equal prices and share the market equally. This pattern of equilibrium positions confirms our understanding that in multidimensional spaces, firms seek to differentiate their offerings on one dimension only in order to reduce the impact of price competition. Once products are differentiated maximally in one dimension, firms assume identical (central) positions on the other attributes.¹¹

5. Conclusion

In this paper we have examined product positioning and pricing in a multi-attribute framework. We derived subgame-perfect equilibrium positions and associated prices for a duopoly. In one dimension, maximal differentiation holds as shown in D'Aspremont *et al.* (1979). We find that, in two dimensions, there are two equilibria when all consumers consider the two attributes as equally important. In each of these equilibria, firms are maximally differentiated on one attribute and minimally differentiated on other. Moreover, when firms are minimally differentiated on one attribute, they occupy central positions on that attribute. We also find that when attributes are differentially weighted by the consumers, so that one attribute has significantly greater importance than the other, only a single equilibrium remains. In this equilibrium firms maximally differentiate on the more important attribute and occupy central positions on the other attribute.

In moving from two to three dimensions we showed that the essential character of the equilibrium does not change. In particular, at the three-dimensional equilibrium, firms are maximally differentiated on one dimension only. In three dimensions, depending on the importance that consumers place in each attribute, there is one, two, or three equilibria. In each

equilibrium, firms are maximally differentiated on one attribute and minimally differentiated on the other two. An equilibrium with maximal differentiation in a certain dimension occurs when consumers place sufficient importance to the corresponding attribute. Thus, if consumers place importance only to the first attribute, the equilibrium is *max-min-min*, i.e., it has maximal differentiation in the first dimension only. When consumers place importance on the second attribute as well, the *min-max-min* equilibrium occurs too. Further, when consumers place importance on the third attribute as well, the *min-min-max* equilibrium occurs in addition to the other two. Thus, for example, when all attributes are weighted equally, all three equilibria (*max-min-min*, *min-max-min*, and *min-min-max*) exist.

That the character of the equilibrium is stable is not surprising. Both the two- and three-dimensional cases use the preference function defined in expression (1) in section 2. In fact, the two-dimensional case can be viewed as a special case of the three-dimensional one where $w_3 = 0$. If only the most important of three attributes is differentiated, then knowledge of the three-dimensional solution implies the two-dimensional and the one-dimensional ones. Reasoning in the reverse direction, if a product is only differentiated in the most important attribute, then we would expect not only the third, but any additional attributes to be minimally differentiated. Unfortunately, we have not yet been able to prove that conjecture.

Up to this point we have used the unit square in two dimensions (and the unit cube in three) as both the space of location of consumers' ideal points and the space of product offerings. Keeping the consumers space and preference distribution the same, we now allow the space of product offerings to be significantly larger, so that each attribute can range from $1/2 - k$ to $1/2 + k$, with k arbitrarily large. The character of equilibrium remains unchanged, with maximal differentiation in only one dimension. In that dimension, products occupy positions outside the consumers' space. The equilibrium locations in two dimensions are $(-1/4, 1/2)$ for firm 1 and $(5/4, 1/2)$ for firm 2. In three dimensions, for example, the *max-min-min* equilibrium is at $(-1/4, 1/2, 1/2)$ and $(5/4, 1/2, 1/2)$.

An important aspect of our results is the multiplicity of equilibria in both the two and the three-dimensional models. When consumers value all attributes roughly equally, all locational n -tuples with maximal differentiation in one dimension and minimal differentiation in all others, are equilibria. As more weight is put on a particular dimension, equilibria get eliminated one by one until we reach a unique equilibrium. This shows that advertising can have a very important role in eliminating certain equilibria. If advertising can get consumers to pay more attention to a certain product attribute, and perhaps weigh it more heavily in preference formation, it can determine which of several equilibria will hold. Therefore, a firm with a unique ability to produce a product consistent with one of the equilibrium positions will certainly want to advertise in an attempt to direct the market to that equilibrium. It is noteworthy that this depends only on the relative importances of the different attributes and not on the relative preferences of individual consumers for different levels of any specific attribute.

There are a number of directions in which these results can be extended.¹² First, there is the obvious extension to higher dimensional spaces. Are the equilibrium locations of a n -dimensional attribute spaces only differentiated in one dimension?¹³ Second, how do the locational results fare when there are more than two competitors? Third, what for what classes of distributions can we extend our duopoly positioning results? All these are very interesting questions that we leave for further research.

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Appendix: Demand Definitions for the Three-Dimensional Model

We describe the demand expressions and regions pertaining to Scenario 1B, first and then describe the relationships among the remaining scenarios.

Scenario 1B:

Case 1B: when $0 \leq L \leq 2w_1X$, demand for firm 1 is $D_1^{1B} = D_1^{1A}$;

Case 2B: when $2w_1X \leq L \leq 2w_2Y$, demand for firm 1 is $D_1^{2B} = D_1^{2A}$;

Case 3B: when $2w_2Y \leq L \leq 2w_3Z$, demand is $D_1^{3B} = D_1^{3A}$;

Case 4B: when $2w_3Z \leq L \leq 2(w_1X + w_2Y)$, $D_1^{4B} = D_1^{3A} - (L - 2w_3Z)^3/H$;

Case 5B: when $2(w_1X + w_2Y) \leq L \leq 2(w_1X + w_3Z)$, $D_1^{5B} = D_1^{5A}$;

Case 6B: when $2(w_1X + w_3Z) \leq L \leq 2(w_2Y + w_3Z)$, we have $D_1^{6B} = D_1^{6A}$; and

Case 7B: when $2(w_2Y + w_3Z) \leq L \leq 2(w_1X + w_2Y + w_3Z)$, $D_1^{7B} = D_1^{7A}$.

As is evident from the above, the two scenarios differ across only one demand expression. However, the regions of the product space associated with cases 3, 4, and 5, are different across the two scenarios.

We now show how the remaining scenarios can be obtained from the two that were analyzed above. We define transformation rules that we use on the above derived demand expressions and price inequalities so as to obtain the corresponding expressions in the other scenarios. The transformation rules are as follows:

rep2 = $(w_1X \rightarrow w_1X, w_2Y \rightarrow w_3Z, w_3Z \rightarrow w_2Y)$; rep3 = $(w_1X \rightarrow w_2Y, w_2Y \rightarrow w_1X, w_3Z \rightarrow w_3Z)$;

rep4 = $(w_1X \rightarrow w_2Y, w_2Y \rightarrow w_3Z, w_3Z \rightarrow w_1X)$; rep5 = $(w_1X \rightarrow w_3Z, w_2Y \rightarrow w_1X, w_3Z \rightarrow w_2Y)$;

and rep6 = $(w_1X \rightarrow w_3Z, w_2Y \rightarrow w_2Y, w_3Z \rightarrow w_1X)$.

These rules work as follows. In order to obtain the seven cases of demand and the associated price domains for Scenario 2A, we apply rep2 on the corresponding demand expressions and price domains of Scenario 1A. For example, the demand expression for case 1 of Scenario 2A can be obtained by simultaneously substituting in D_1^{1A} above, w_1X in place of

w_1X , w_3Z in place of w_2Y , and w_2Y in place of w_3Z . These replacement rules follow from the geometric symmetry associated with the sides of the unit cube. Similarly, Scenario 2B can be analyzed by applying rep2 on the corresponding expressions of Scenario 1B. The other scenarios can be analyzed in an analogous manner.

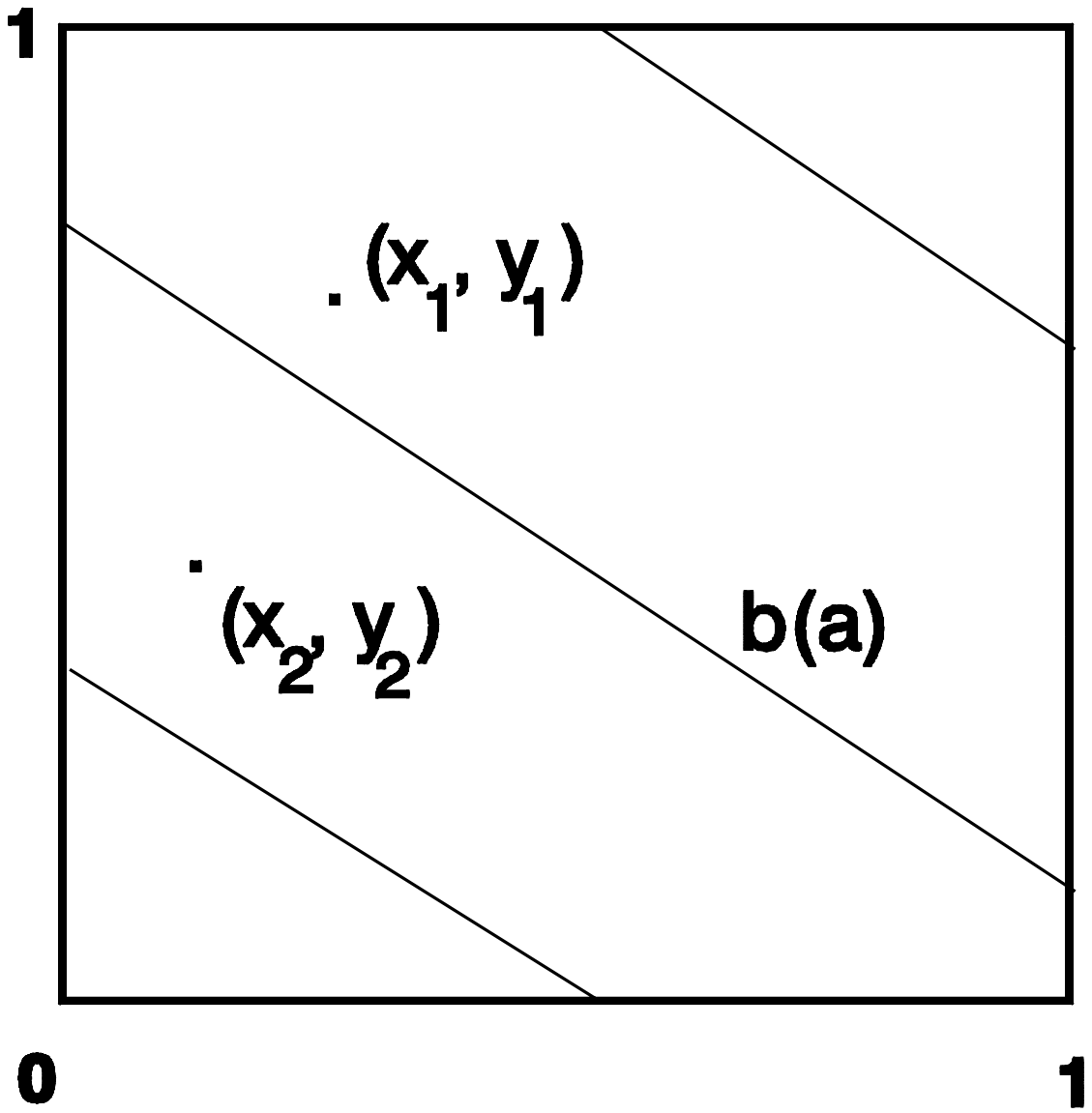
FIGURE CAPTIONS

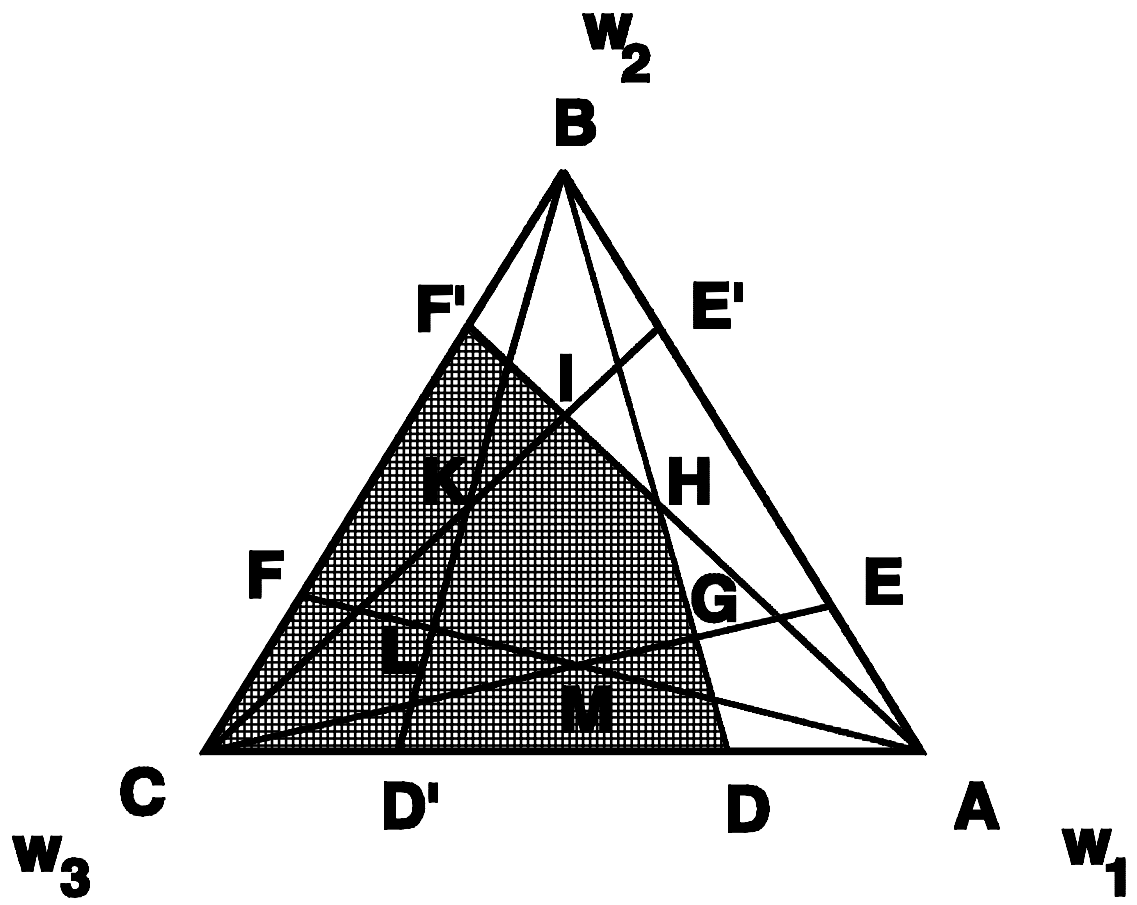
Figure 1 - Market Areas for the Two Firms. page 6.

Figure 2 - Gradient of Profit Function for Firm 1. Firm 2 is Located at $(1/2, 1)$. page 9.

Figure 3 - Market Areas (Volumes) in Three Dimensions. page 13.

Figure 4 - Regions Defining Equilibrium Types in the Three Dimensional Simplex of Preference Weights. page 22.





ENDNOTES

1. See Hotelling (1929), Vickrey (1964), D'Aspremont, Gabszewicz and Thisse (1979), Salop (1979), Economides (1984), Anderson, de Palma, and Thisse (1992), among others in economics and Hauser and Shugan (1983), Moorthy (1988) and Kumar and Sudarshan (1988) in marketing.
2. See Neven (1985) for a discussion of the necessary conditions for minimal differentiation. Also note that the failure of minimal differentiation does not necessarily imply maximal differentiation. D'Aspremont *et al.* (1979) establish a maximal differentiation equilibrium in a one-dimensional variant of Hotelling (1929) by assuming a quadratic disutility of distance (transportation cost) function. Economides (1986b) establishes intermediate (neither minimum nor maximal) differentiation equilibria for a disutility of distance (transportation cost) function of the form d^a , $5/3 < a < 1.26$. Economides (1984) establishes intermediate differentiation equilibria by allowing for a finite maximal utility (reservation price) for a differentiated good in the original linear disutility of distance function of Hotelling (1929).
3. See Salop (1979), Economides (1989), and Rao and Steckel (1995).
4. This is in contrast with analysis on the interaction of price and location competition in multidimensional settings without explicit locational determination as in Economides (1986a), or locational determination in Ben Akiva *et al.* (1989), or two-dimensional models that can be reduced to one-dimensional competition as Lane (1981), Hauser and Shugan (1983), Hauser (1988), and Ansari, Economides and Ghosh (1994).
5. Models of product differentiation that use a quadratic utility loss function include D'Aspremont *et al.* (1979), Neven (1985), and Economides (1989). Ideal point models in marketing assume that preferences are negatively related to the square of the Euclidean distance between the product and the consumer's ideal point (see, e.g. Green and Srinivasan (1978)).
6. Positive constant marginal costs lead to formally equivalent results. The first order conditions with positive marginal costs are formally equivalent to the first order conditions with zero costs if we redefine prices to be price-cost differences.
7. Because of the complexity of the problem, we solved this system of equations numerically. While we were unable to obtain closed form solutions, we implemented our numerical routine with a wide variety of starting values so that we have maximum confidence in our results.
8. We are grateful to an anonymous referee for pointing out the equivalence.
9. Essentially the indirect effect is through the price of the opponent: $d\Pi_i^*/dx_i = \partial\Pi_i/\partial x_i + (\partial\Pi_i/\partial p_i)(dp_i^*/dx_i) + (\partial\Pi_i/\partial p_j)(dp_j^*/dx_i) = \partial\Pi_i/\partial x_i + (\partial\Pi_i/\partial p_j)(dp_j^*/dx_i)$, since $\partial\Pi_i/\partial p_i = 0$ at the Nash equilibrium of the price subgame.
10. The method of our proof is detailed in the product equilibrium section later in the paper.

11. Finally, we must note that we have not shown that these are the only locational equilibria. However, we were unable to locate any other equilibrium despite extensive search.

12. It should be clear that the Principle of Max-Min-Min differentiation is dependent on the assumptions implicit in our framework. As these assumptions are relaxed the character of the equilibrium may indeed change. For example, in a two-dimensional spatial model with one dimension providing linear disutility and the other providing quadratic, Ben-Akiva, De Palma and Thisse (1989) show that the likelihood of minimal differentiation in the second dimension varies as a function of the absolute values of the weights of the utility function, the size of the market, the degree of heterogeneity in the market, and the number of firms. Some of these characteristics are fixed in our model. In particular, we only allow two firms. Additionally, the size of the market and the degree of heterogeneity are fixed in our model by the assumptions that the product space is a unit square (in two dimensions) or a unit cube (in three) and that consumers are uniformly distributed over it. While the Ben-Akiva *et al.* (1989) results come from a different model than ours, they suggest that the max-min and the max-min-min results might vanish if the product space or other aspects of the problem were altered. These are questions for future research.

13. This idea was suggested to us independently as a conjecture by Jacques Thisse.