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Generic regularity of differentiated product oligopolies

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Abstract

In oligopoly models with differentiated products, producers face a market demand function that reflects the preferences of consumers. However, typical assumptions on preferences place only weak restrictions on the shape of aggregate demand. This may result in profit functions that are not strictly quasiconcave, in best-reply correspondences that are not differentiable, and in equilibria that are not robust to perturbations. This paper establishes differentiability and robustness as a generic property: for an open, dense set of economies, best replies are differentiable in a neighborhood of equilibria, which is a precondition for comparative statics. All these economies have a finite number of equilibria in pure strategies.

Keywords Comparative statics · Imperfect competition · Cournot–Walras equilibrium · Regular production economy

JEL Classification D43 · D50 · D51

1 Introduction

Comparative statics based on differential calculus is the predominant technique in the study of economic equilibria. It reveals how the outcome of economic activity responds to changes in exogenous variables, and generates testable predictions from economic theory. Yet, it hinges on two preconditions: differentiability and robustness of equilibria. An equilibrium is considered robust if it does not disappear nor multiply after a small change in parameters. In exchange economies neither of the two preconditions is too demanding: In a noted article, Debreu (1970) parameterized economies by endowments and showed that equilibria are generically robust,

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locally unique, and finite in number.¹ As a consequence, each equilibrium changes continuously and determinately when parameters are varied, and these changes can be linearly approximated by first-order differentials.

The present paper asks whether these results can be extended to production economies in which producers compete in a differentiated product oligopoly. The parameters of a production economy are the characteristics of its population: Each consumer is represented by an endowment vector and a utility function; each producer is represented by a production set and a profit function. While market demand is differentiable under typical assumptions on consumer characteristics, there are no natural assumptions on producer characteristics that guarantee differentiable best replies. The crux of the problem is that the optimal strategy of each producer depends on the shape of the market demand function. As shown by Sonnenschein (1973), Mantel (1974), and Debreu (1974), consumers may generate market demand of almost any functional form—homogeneity and Walras' law are the only restrictions.

The consequences are studied in the framework of Cournot–Walras equilibrium, originally introduced by Gabszewicz and Vial (1972). The focus is on two-date finance economies: There is a single input good today, production takes time, and the quantity of future output is uncertain and depends on the state of the world. All producers sell a claim to their output as an asset in the financial market. Assets are differentiated products since the state-dependent output varies across producers. Consumers behave as price-takers, producers choose quantities strategically, and prices are determined by market clearing.²

Typical assumptions on consumer characteristics are too weak to rule out set-valued or discontinuous best replies: Set-valued best replies occur when producer payoff functions have flat segments. This case is illustrated in the left panel of Fig. 1. Three sections are shown, each one for a different production level of the other producers. The resulting best-reply correspondence of the producer is depicted in the right panel. At level a , there is a unique profit maximum and the best-reply correspondence is locally differentiable. However, as the other producers increase their output toward level b and beyond, the profit maximum degenerates and the best-reply correspondence is no longer single-valued. If b were an equilibrium strategy, differentiability would fail at the equilibrium.

The problem in the preceding example is the lack of strict quasiconcavity. The emphasis is on *strict*: all sections are quasiconcave and even approach a concave function beyond level c , but at the same time the flat segment grows larger and larger. This problem shall be contrasted with an example that puts the emphasis on *quasi*: Even if all critical points are nondegenerate, lack of quasiconcavity may entail sections with multiple peaks. This issue is illustrated in Fig. 2. At a low output

¹ Debreu (1970) shows that these properties are generic in a measure-theoretic sense: They hold for all economies except a (closed) subset of Lebesgue measure zero. In the present paper, the space of economies is infinite-dimensional and genericity is understood in a topological sense: The properties hold for an open, dense set of economies.

² Cournot–Walras equilibrium is a sound concept in finance economies only. If there were multiple goods, the choice of price normalization would have real effects. Results by Böhm (1994) suggest that a large set of allocations can be attained in equilibrium by varying the normalization rule.

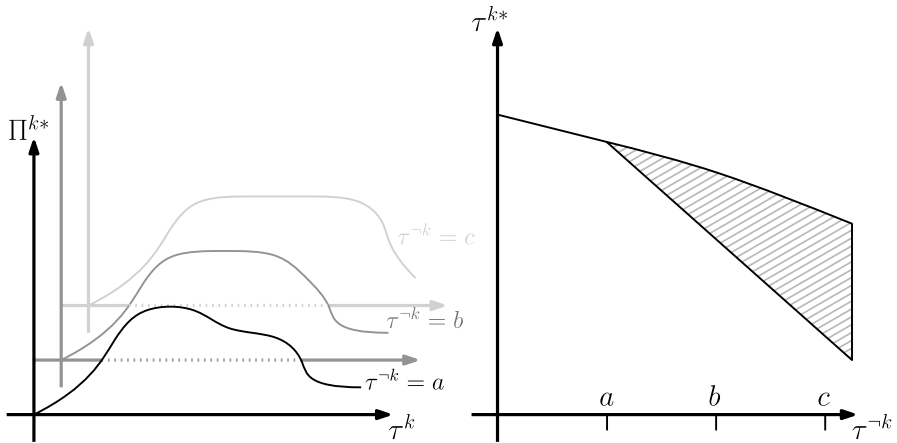


Fig. 1 Profit of producer k as a function of his production scale τ^k for different scales of other producers τ^{-k} (left panel). The flat segment results in a set-valued best-reply correspondence τ^{k*} (right panel)

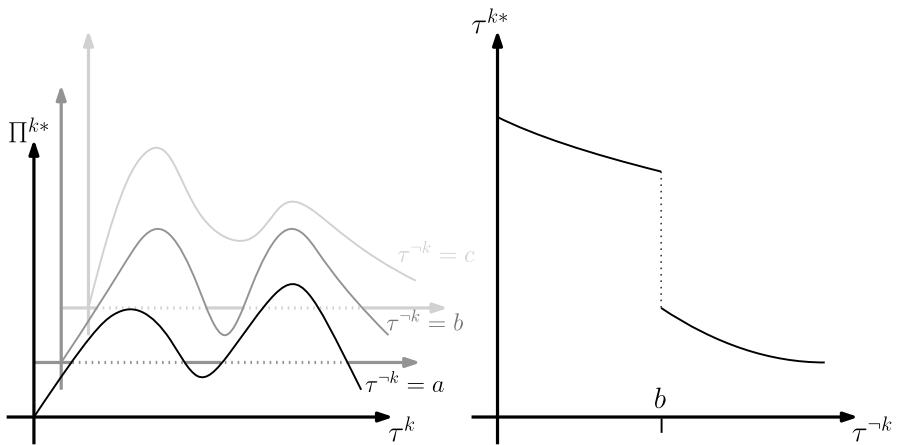


Fig. 2 Profit of producer k as a function of his production scale τ^k for different scales of other producers τ^{-k} (left panel). At b there are two maxima and the best-reply correspondence τ^{k*} is discontinuous (right panel)

level of other producers, such as level a there is a unique maximum at the right peak. At a high output level of other producers, such as level c , the left peak is the higher one. By continuity, there must be an intermediate level, say b , at which the left peak surpasses the right one. At this level, there are two global maxima and the resulting best-reply correspondence exhibits a discontinuity. If b were an equilibrium strategy, robustness would fail at the equilibrium.

The earliest discussion of this issue goes back to Roberts and Sonnenschein (1977), who stress the implications for the existence of equilibrium in pure strategies. By means of two examples the authors demonstrate that the model lacks an

equilibrium for certain parameter ranges.³ Sufficient conditions for equilibrium existence are the subject of more recent research: Shirai (2010) shows that if preferences can be aggregated in the form of a representative consumer with a well-behaved, additively separable utility function, equilibria exist generally. Another promising source of existence conditions is the recent literature on non-quasiconcave and discontinuous games, which is surveyed by Reny (2016).

The present paper concentrates on regularity: An equilibrium is regular if it is differentiable and robust. If this were not the case, the model would only have limited predictive power. The following results are obtained:

1. For an open, dense set of economies all equilibria are regular (Theorem 1).
2. Each economy has a finite number of isolated equilibria (Corollary 3).

Contrary to Debreu (1970), who takes C^1 demand functions as the primitive objects, utility functions are used to represent the preferences of consumers. It is known that generic regularity of exchange economies can be obtained for C^2 utility functions that have well-behaved derivatives up to the second order and satisfy a boundary condition. The assumptions necessary to obtain generic regularity in production economies are only slightly stronger: Utility functions must be of class C^3 but restrictions on third-order derivatives are not necessary.

Debreu's original regularity result has motivated a large number of more or less substantial extensions in exchange economies. The closest one is that of Smale (1974a), who chooses to parameterize economies by utility functions instead of endowments. Utility functions are also used in the parameterization of Dierker (1975), who permits a continuum of consumers. Several variations of the economic environment have been considered: Incomplete markets are covered by Geanakoplos and Polemarchakis (1986). Restrictions on portfolios and consumption are considered by Cass et al. (2001) and Bonnisseau and del Mercato (2008), respectively. Economies with a public good are the subject of Villanacci and Zenginobuz (2005). Nonstandard preferences are the focus of Bonnisseau (2003), who considers consumers without ordered preferences, Biheng and Bonnisseau (2015), who consider ambiguity-averse consumers, and Bonnisseau and del Mercato (2010), who consider consumption externalities.

As regards production economies, most previous results are based on narrow concepts of production. In Fuchs (1974), producers are represented by supply functions, which rules out natural cases such as constant returns to scale technologies. In Fuchs (1977), the setting is generalized to supply correspondences, but the assumptions are still too strong to permit constant returns to scale. By contrast, Mas-Colell (1975) and Kehoe (1980) focus exclusively on technologies with constant returns and the special case of linear activity models, respectively. An extension by Kehoe (1982) permits primary and intermediate goods. First hints of generic regularity with more general production sets are given in Smale (1974b). The necessary arguments for

³ In particular, it is shown that the problem occurs under Bertrand and Cournot competition alike.

a rigorous proof in general economies with price-taking firms are for the first time presented in Geanakoplos et al. (1990), and proofs of this kind are now part of textbook treatments such as Chapter 9 in Villanacci et al. (2002).

A notable recent contribution is the regularity result of del Mercato and Platino (2017) for production economies with externalities. Conceptually, their equilibrium concept is different from Cournot–Walras equilibrium: All producers are price-takers and do not mind the shape of market demand. Therefore, set-valued or discontinuous best replies, which are the focus of the present paper, do not occur. However, the two models share one technical aspect: The decision problems of all producers are interdependent, and the solution concept is Nash equilibrium in pure strategies. In this case, perturbations of consumers' endowments, as in Debreu (1970), are not sufficient to restore regularity. To overcome this difficulty, the authors put more structure on producers and introduce perturbations of the supply side of the economy. This additional structure is optional: The present paper shows that regularity can be obtained in two ways. One way is indeed to perturb producers through their cost functions. The other way is to perturb consumers through their utility functions.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Sect. 2 introduces the model, its assumptions, and the concept of regular production economy. In Sect. 3, the main results are derived and discussed. In Sects. 4 and 5, these results are extended to economies with quasilinear utility and unbounded endowments. Section 6 concludes.

2 Model

Consider a two-date finance economy with a finite number of consumers and a finite number of producers. Production takes time: The input is required at the present date (date 0); the output becomes available at the future date (date 1). The future is uncertain and the output quantity depends on the state of the world. At date 0, producers choose their production plans. Each producer sells a claim to his state-dependent output in the form of a financial asset. Consumers trade these assets in the financial market. At date 1, all assets pay off.

The following notation is used throughout: If x is a vector in Euclidean space, $x \geq 0$ means all components are nonnegative, $x > 0$ means at least one component is greater than zero, and $x \gg 0$ means all components are greater than zero. Moreover, $\|x\|$ denotes the Euclidean norm, $x \cdot y$ is the usual inner product, I is the identity matrix, and $\mathbb{B}_r(x)$ is the open ball with radius r and center x . The topological boundary of a set X is denoted by $\text{bdry}(X) = \text{cl}(X) \setminus X$. By contrast, if X is a manifold, its manifold boundary is denoted by ∂X and its interior by $\text{int}(X) = X \setminus \partial X$. Prices and gradients are viewed as row vectors while all other variables are viewed as column vectors.

For a C^s function $f : X \rightarrow Z$ between two C^s manifolds X, Z and $n \leq s$, $d^n f[x] : \times_{m=1}^n T_X[x] \rightarrow T_Z[z]$ denotes the n th order differential of f at $x \in X$, which is the symmetric n -linear map that represents the collection of all n th order partial derivatives at x , and $T_X[x]$ is the tangent space to X at x . Since $d^n f[x]$ can be represented in $(\dim(X)^n \dim(Z))$ -dimensional Euclidean space, the norm $\|d^n f[x]\|$ is

well-defined. In the case of $n = 1$, the notation is simplified to $df[x]$, and the differential can be represented in local coordinates by the Jacobian matrix $Df[x]$. In the case of $Z = \mathbb{R}$, $d^2f[x]$ is a symmetric bilinear form, and its local representation is the Hessian matrix $D^2f[x]$. Brackets may be omitted whenever the point of evaluation is clear from the context.

2.1 Commodities, uncertainty, and markets

There is a single input good at date 0, which serves as the numéraire. The uncertainty at date 1 is represented by a finite state space Ω . There is one output good for each state of the world. The financial market opens only at date 0: $K \geq 2$ assets are traded at prices $p \in \mathbb{R}^K$. Their state-dependent payoffs at date 1 are collected in an $|\Omega| \times K$ payoff matrix A . It is assumed that $K \leq |\Omega|$; thus, all results hold both for complete and for incomplete markets. There are no short-sale constraints.

2.2 Consumers

There are $I \geq 1$ consumers, indexed by superscripts $i \in \{1, \dots, I\}$. All consumers have identical consumption sets $C^i = \mathbb{R}_+^{|\Omega|+1}$. The consumption preferences of consumer i are represented by a utility function $U^i : C^i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The endowment of the consumer is $e^i \in C^i$. Whenever consumer-specific variables are *joined* in a single vector, the superscript is omitted; e.g., $e = (e^1, \dots, e^I)$. Whenever consumer-specific variables are *aggregated*, a bar is put on top; e.g., $\bar{e} = \sum_{i=1}^I e^i$. Consumers behave as price-takers: Each consumer i chooses a consumption plan $c^i \in C^i$ and a portfolio $\psi^i \in \mathbb{R}^K$ from his budget correspondence $B^i : \mathbb{R}^{|\Omega| \times K} \times \mathbb{R}^K \rightrightarrows C^i \times \mathbb{R}^K$, which is defined as

$$B^i(A, p) = \left\{ (c^i, \psi^i) \in C^i \times \mathbb{R}^K \mid c^i \leq e^i + \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ A \end{pmatrix} \cdot \psi^i \right\}. \tag{1}$$

The asset demand correspondence $\Psi^{i*} : \mathbb{R}^{|\Omega| \times K} \times \mathbb{R}^K \rightrightarrows \mathbb{R}^K$ maps tuples (A, p) of payoffs and prices to solutions of the utility maximization problem

$$\max_{c^i, \psi^i} U^i(c^i) \quad \text{subject to} \quad (c^i, \psi^i) \in B^i(A, p). \tag{2}$$

Demand of all consumers is joined in the correspondence $\Psi^* = (\Psi^{1*}, \dots, \Psi^{I*})$.

2.3 Producers

There are $K \geq 2$ producers, indexed by superscripts $k \in \{1, \dots, K\}$. The production set of each producer k is decomposed into a choice set $\mathcal{A}^k \subset \mathbb{R}_+^{|\Omega|}$, which contains all feasible output vectors, and a cost function $\kappa^k : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, in which $\mathcal{A} = \times_{k=1}^K \mathcal{A}^k$. Producers do not consume at date 1 and their only concern is present profits. Each producer k sells the entire output as an asset with payoffs $A^k \in \mathcal{A}^k$. The production

preferences of producer k are represented by a profit function $\Pi^k : \mathcal{A} \times \mathbb{R}_+^K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, defined as revenue minus costs:

$$\Pi^k(\mathbf{A}, p) = p^k - \kappa^k(\mathbf{A}). \tag{3}$$

Producers behave strategically: They choose their plans conditional on an inverse demand function $p^* : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$. The payoff function of producer k can be written as

$$\Pi^{k*}(\mathbf{A}) = \Pi^k(\mathbf{A}, p^*(\mathbf{A})), \tag{4}$$

and depends on strategy combinations $\mathbf{A} = (A^k, \mathbf{A}^{-k})$. In this tuple, A^k represents his own choice, whereas the collection \mathbf{A}^{-k} represents the choices of the other $K - 1$ producers. The *best-reply correspondence* $A^{k*} : \mathcal{A} \rightrightarrows \mathcal{A}^k$ of producer k associates with each candidate strategy combination $\mathbf{A}_\# \in \mathcal{A}$ the solution set to his profit maximization problem

$$\max_{A^k} \Pi^{k*}(A^k, \mathbf{A}_\#^{-k}) \quad \text{subject to} \quad A^k \in \mathcal{A}^k. \tag{5}$$

2.4 Economies

The economy is defined by the characteristics of its consumers and producers. Consumers are described by their utility functions and endowments, which satisfy the following assumptions.

Assumption 1 (Preferences) For each consumer i and $c^i \in \mathcal{C}^i$,

1. U^i is continuous and of class C^3 on $\mathbb{R}_{++}^{|\Omega|+1}$
2. $dU^i[c^i](v) \gg 0 \forall v > 0$
3. $d^2U^i[c^i](v, v) < 0 \forall v \neq 0$
4. $dU^i[c^i](\omega) \rightarrow \infty$ as $c_\omega^i \rightarrow 0$ for any $\omega \in \Omega \cup \{0\}$.

Assumption 2 (Endowments) Endowments satisfy $e \gg 0$ and they are contained in an open, bounded set $\mathbb{E} \subset \mathcal{C}$.

The points of Assumption 1 guarantee that indifference sets are hypersurfaces with convex upper countours that do not intersect the boundary of \mathcal{C}^i (in exactly that order). Since endowments are strictly positive under Assumption 2, such preferences result in a unique, interior solution to the utility maximization problem (2). The boundedness assumption ensures that the space of economies can be modeled as Banach manifold and should not be viewed as restrictive since \mathbb{E} may be a large set.⁴ Producers are described by their choice sets and cost functions, which satisfy the following assumptions.

⁴ For modeling economies as elements of a mere topological space, boundedness is not necessary. This case is discussed in Sect. 5.

Assumption 3 (Production possibilities) For each producer k ,

$$\mathcal{A}^k = \left\{ \tau^k Y^k \mid \tau^k \in \mathbb{R}_+ \right\},$$

in which $Y^k \gg 0$ and $\text{rank}(Y) = K$.

Assumption 4 (Production costs) For each producer k and $v > 0$,

1. κ^k is continuous and of class C^2 on $\mathbb{R}_+^{|\mathcal{Q}| \times K}$
2. $\kappa^k(0) = 0$
3. $d_{A^{-k}} \kappa^k[A](v) = 0 \forall A \geq 0$
4. $d_{A^k} \kappa^k[A^k, A^{-k}](v) > 0 \forall A^k > 0$
5. $d_{A^k} \kappa^k[A^k, A^{-k}](v) \rightarrow 0$ as $A^k \rightarrow 0$.

Under Assumption 3, the mapping $Y(\tau) = (\tau^1 Y^1, \dots, \tau^K Y^K)$ from production scales to output combinations is homogeneous of degree 1, each set \mathcal{A}^k is a ray in $\mathbb{R}_+^{|\mathcal{Q}|}$, and all k rays are linearly independent. Such production technologies, originally introduced by Diamond (1967), guarantee that the dimension of the asset span does not change as long as no producer is inactive. This corresponds to Cournot competition in its purest form, in which producers choose a single output quantity. Since output is positive in all states of the world, share prices must be positive under Assumption 1.

In addition to differentiability, Assumption 4 incorporates four properties of cost functions: First, there are no fixed costs of production. Second, costs are independent of the production choices of other producers. This is a natural property in the present setting with a single input good. By contrast, if there were multiple input goods, their relative prices should be affected by the choices of producers. Third, costs are strictly increasing in production scales. As a consequence, profits are bounded from above, and the optimal production scale of any producer k is finite. Fourth, costs are not prohibitively high. At least for small scales, profits are positive, such that no producer is squeezed out of the market. Like the last condition of Assumption 1 guarantees an interior optimum for consumers, the last condition of Assumption 4 guarantees an interior optimum for producers.

The space of economies is defined as follows: Denote by \mathbb{U} the convex cone of functions in $C^3(\mathcal{C}^i, \mathbb{R})$ that satisfy Assumption 1. In order to equip this space with a topology, consider the semimetric

$$\delta_{\mathbb{U}}(\tilde{U}^i, U^i) = \max_{c \in \mathcal{X}} |\tilde{U}^i(c^i) - U^i(c^i)| + \sum_{n=1}^3 \max_{c \in \mathcal{X}} \|d^n \tilde{U}^i[c^i] - d^n U^i[c^i]\|, \quad (6)$$

in which $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{C}$ is a compact set, yet to be specified. Note that $\delta_{\mathbb{U}}$ controls the distance of utility functions up to the third derivative. It defines equivalence classes of utility functions that *ceteris paribus* result in the same equilibria and the same comparative statics: Regardless of how small \mathcal{X} is, $\delta_{\mathbb{U}}(\tilde{U}^i, U^i) = 0$ implies identical levels and slopes of the consumer’s demand (first and second derivative) as well as identical levels and slopes of producers’ best replies (second and third derivative).

For completeness it should be noted that the converse is not true: Demand is invariant to positive affine transformation of utility functions, but $\delta_{\cup}(a + bU^i, U^i) \neq 0$ if $a \neq 0$ or $b > 1$.

Assumptions 1 through 4 ensure that optimal consumption and production plans do not approach infinity. Therefore, the economically relevant range of consumption plans is contained in some open, bounded set. Define \mathcal{X} as its closure. In the usual notation, let \mathcal{X}^i be the projection of \mathcal{X} onto \mathcal{C}^i . Since there is no need to distinguish elements of $C^3(\mathcal{C}^i, \mathbb{R})$ that differ only outside \mathcal{X}^i , the cone \cup is treated as a subset of $C^3(\mathcal{X}^i, \mathbb{R})$, which is but the quotient space under δ_{\cup} . On this space, δ_{\cup} becomes a metric which induces the C^3 compact-open topology. The family of C^s compact-open topologies is treated in detail in Hirsch (1994), Chapter 2. The present paper makes use of the following property: By compactness of \mathcal{X} , it is equivalent to the (strong) C^3 Whitney topology and the resulting space is a Banach space. As an open subset of this space, \cup is a smooth Banach manifold. The product space $\cup^I = \prod_{i=1}^I \cup$, equipped with the metric $\bar{\delta}_{\cup}(\tilde{U}, U) = \max_i \delta_{\cup}(\tilde{U}^i, U^i)$, is again a Banach manifold.

The space of cost functions is constructed in a similar fashion. Let $\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{A}$ be a compact set that contains all affordable production plans. Consider the space $C^2(\mathcal{Y}, \mathbb{R})$, equipped with the metric

$$\delta_{\mathbb{K}}(\tilde{\kappa}^k, \kappa^k) = \max_{A \in \mathcal{Y}} |\tilde{\kappa}^k(A^k) - \kappa^k(A^k)| + \sum_{n=1}^2 \max_{A \in \mathcal{Y}} \|d^n \tilde{\kappa}^k[A^k] - d^n \kappa^k[A^k]\|, \quad (7)$$

which induces the C^2 compact-open topology. Denote by \mathbb{K} the convex cone of all functions that satisfy Assumption 4. It is open in the subspace $\mathbb{K} - \mathbb{K}$ under the induced topology. By compactness of \mathcal{Y} and by the same arguments as above, the product space $\mathbb{K}^K = \prod_{k=1}^K \mathbb{K}$, equipped with the metric $\bar{\delta}_{\mathbb{K}}(\tilde{\kappa}, \kappa) = \max_k \delta_{\mathbb{K}}(\tilde{\kappa}^k, \kappa^k)$, is a smooth Banach manifold. Under Assumption 3, each set \mathcal{A} corresponds to one point on a submanifold of the smooth manifold of $|\Omega| \times K$ matrices with full rank. Let \mathbb{A} be the space of all sets as in Assumption 3 equipped with the topology induced by $\mathcal{A} \mapsto Y$.

Definition 1 An *economy* is a tuple $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa) \in \cup^I \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K$ such that Assumptions 1, 2, 3, and 4 are satisfied.

Note that the space of economies is a product of smooth Banach manifolds and thus a smooth Banach manifold itself. It is implicitly understood that all endogenous objects depend on the economy, and in the interest of a compact notation, economies are omitted as arguments; for example, $\Psi^*(A, p)$ is written instead of $\Psi^*(A, p, U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$.

2.5 Cournot–Walras equilibrium

The economy is in equilibrium if all consumers choose portfolios and consumption optimally, all producers play best replies, and prices are such that markets clear. For arbitrary choices of $A \gg 0$, Assumption 3 ensures that no asset is redundant and

$\text{rank}(A) = K$. Due to constant rank, Assumptions 1 and 2 guarantee that the demand correspondence Ψ^{i*} is single-valued, and that it can be represented by a C^2 function ψ^{i*} . Define the C^2 function

$$c^{i*}(A, p) = e^i + \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ A \end{pmatrix} \cdot \psi^{i*}(A, p);$$

then, $c^{i*}(A, p)$ and $\psi^{i*}(A, p)$ solve the utility maximization problem (2). The supply of all assets is normalized to one, such that a price vector p clears the market whenever it solves

$$\bar{\psi}^*(A, p) = \mathbf{1}. \tag{8}$$

In this case, one speaks of a Walrasian *exchange equilibrium*. Under the above assumptions, exchange equilibria exist for any choice of A (see Magill and Quinzii 1996, p. 87, Theorem 10.5), but they need not be unique. The *exchange equilibrium manifold* is the set $\Theta = (\bar{\psi}^*)^{-1}(\mathbf{1})$ that consists of all tuples (A, p) of asset payoffs and corresponding Walrasian equilibrium prices.⁵ The inverse demand function p^* is a selection from the exchange equilibrium manifold. In general, such a selection need not be continuous. The equilibrium concept is based on an exogenous choice of selection from the set

$$P^* = \left\{ p^* : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K \mid (A, p^*(A)) \in \Theta \wedge \begin{array}{l} p^* \text{ is } C^2 \text{ in a neighborhood} \\ \text{of local maxima of (5)} \end{array} \right\}.$$

The regularity condition for local maxima is not too restrictive: The set P^* is generically nonempty (see Appendix, Proposition 3). In particular, P^* is a singleton if there exists a unique exchange equilibrium for all strategy combinations. This is the case studied by Gabszewicz and Vial (1972), and it can be ensured by imposing further restrictions on $\cup^I \times \mathbb{E}$. Otherwise, P^* permits a large variety of selections. One example is the selection introduced by Roberts (1980), which picks the exchange equilibrium closest to a reference point. This selection naturally leads to the equilibrium concept of Bonanno (1988), in which firms have only local knowledge of the market demand function. The following definition of equilibrium is more general, and permits the full variety of price selections.

Definition 2 A *Cournot–Walras equilibrium* for economy $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ and price selection $p^* \in P^*$ is a tuple (A, p, c, ψ) such that $A = A^*(A)$, $p = p^*(A)$, $c = c^*(A, p)$, $\psi \in \Psi^*(A, p)$, and $\bar{\psi} = \mathbf{1}$.

Several aspects of Definition 2 are worth noting: Since p^* is exogenous, the solution concept of the Cournot game boils down to Nash equilibrium in pure strategies. This is in contrast to solution concepts with endogenous selections, in the spirit of Simon

⁵ Under Assumptions 1 and 2, Θ is indeed a C^2 manifold for $A \gg 0$; see Balasko (2009), p. 28, Proposition 2.4.1.

and Zame (1990). In particular, p^* is deterministic, which is in contrast to the solution concept of Allen (1994), in which exchange equilibria are picked at random. A random selection can be constructed provided that the number of critical exchange equilibria is finite, and this is generically the case, as shown by Mas-Colell and Nachbar (1991). An exchange equilibrium is called critical if it is a critical point of the projection $\text{pr}_{\mathcal{A}}$ of Θ onto \mathcal{A} . The opposite of critical equilibria are regular equilibria.

2.6 Regularity

An equilibrium is called regular if it is differentiable and robust. While differentiability of prices, consumption, and portfolios is implicitly guaranteed by the above assumptions, differentiability of best replies appears explicitly in the following definition.

Definition 3 A Cournot–Walras equilibrium is *regular* if

1. $d_p \bar{\psi}^*[A, p]$ is surjective
2. A^* is continuously differentiable at A
3. $dA^*[A] - \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is surjective.

An economy is regular if all its Cournot–Walras equilibria are regular. Consider the properties of regular production economies implied by Definition 3: The first condition ensures, via the implicit function theorem, that the induced exchange economy is regular in the sense of Debreu (1970). The second and third conditions rule out malformations as in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively.

2.7 Reduced-form equilibrium

Strategy combinations A are defined as matrices in $\mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{Q}| \times K}$. However, under Assumption 3, such production plans are completely summarized by the vector $\tau \in \mathbb{R}_+^K$ of production scales. It is analytically convenient to view payoffs Π^* as a function of τ rather than as a function of A : Since τ is a vector, the derivative $d\Pi^*[\tau]$ can be represented by the Jacobian matrix $D\Pi^*[\tau]$. Let \mathcal{T} be the preimage of \mathcal{Y} under the bijective, linear mapping Y ; then, the reduced-form profit maximization problem

$$\max_{\tau^k} \Pi^{k*}(\tau^k, \tau^{-k}) \quad \text{subject to} \quad \tau \in \mathcal{T}^k \tag{9}$$

gives rise to a best-reply correspondence $\tau^{k*}(\tau)$ that is equivalent to $A^{k*}(A)$ in the sense that $Y(\tau^*(\tau)) = A^*(Y(\tau))$. Therefore, a fixed point of τ^* can always be translated into a fixed point of A^* and vice versa. Suppose A is replaced with τ as an argument of $p^*(\tau)$, $c^*(\tau, p)$, and $\psi^*(\tau, p)$; then, equilibrium can be redefined as follows:

Definition 4 A *reduced-form equilibrium* for economy $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ and price selection $p^* \in P^*$ is a tuple (τ, p, c, ψ) such that $\tau = \tau^*(\tau)$, $p = p^*(\tau)$, $c = c^*(\tau, p)$, and $\psi = \psi^*(\tau, p)$.

Following Definition 3, a reduced-form equilibrium is called regular if the Jacobian $D_p \tilde{\psi}^*[\tau, p]$ has full rank, τ^* is continuously differentiable at τ , and the Jacobian $D\tau^*[\tau] - I$ has full rank. By construction, all reduced-form equilibria of an economy are regular if and only if all Cournot–Walras equilibria are regular. Therefore, to verify generic regularity of economies, it is sufficient to study reduced-form equilibria. This strategy is pursued in the following analysis. Payoffs $\Pi^*(\tau)$ and thus its components $\kappa(\tau)$ and $\Pi(\tau, p)$ are viewed as having τ as an argument. This has the advantage of shorter and more transparent proofs.

3 Results

In order to establish generic regularity, it must be shown that two particular manifolds are generically well-behaved. The first condition of Definition 3 is a property of the exchange equilibrium manifold Θ . This manifold can be embedded in \mathbb{R}^{2K} : each point can be described by a tuple (τ, p) . The remaining two conditions of Definition 3 are properties of a different manifold, the *profit manifold* Σ , which is defined as the image of Θ under the C^2 function $h : \Theta \rightarrow \Sigma$,

$$h(\tau, p) = (\tau, \Pi(\tau, p)). \tag{10}$$

This function is a homeomorphism: by Eq. (3), its derivative is everywhere represented by a Jacobian of the form

$$Dh[\tau, p] = \begin{pmatrix} I & \mathbf{0} \\ -D\kappa[\tau] & I \end{pmatrix}. \tag{11}$$

As a consequence, h has no critical points and there exists a C^2 inverse. Since p^* is a selection from Θ , it follows from Eq. (4) that Π^* is a selection from Σ . Perturbation of the economy change the shape of Σ and can be used to control the shape of Π^* . It can be shown that $\text{graph}(\Pi^*)$ is a manifold with boundary with charts inherited from Σ . The boundary can be disregarded because it contains no local profit maxima; otherwise, p^* would not be a member of P^* . The focus is therefore on the boundaryless manifold $\text{int}(\text{graph}(\Pi^*))$, which has a well-behaved atlas. This atlas consists of charts that map open subsets \mathcal{O}_n of the manifold to open balls around some strategy combination $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$ in Euclidean space. If $\tau \in \tau^*(\tau)$, it is referred to as an *equilibrium strategy combination*, and in that case $(\tau, \Pi^*(\tau))$ is an *equilibrium point* on Σ . The atlas is constructed as follows.

Lemma 1 *For any scalar $s > 0$, there are a finite sequence $\{\tau_n\}_{n=1}^N$ and N charts $\chi^{-1} : \mathcal{O}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_r(\tau_n)$ with the following properties:*

1. $0 < q < r < s$
2. any two members of $\{\mathbb{B}_q(\tau_n)\}_{n=1}^N$ are disjoint
3. there is some $M < N$ such that all of $\{\tau_m\}_{m=1}^M$ are equilibrium points
4. there are no equilibrium points outside $\{\mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m)\}_{m=1}^M$
5. $\{\chi_n^{-1}\}_{n=1}^N$ is a C^2 atlas of $\text{int}(\text{graph}(\Pi^*))$.

Proof Consider the set $T^* = \{\tau \in T \mid \tau \in \tau^*(\tau)\}$ of equilibrium points. Since q can be chosen arbitrarily small, any finite sequence $\{\tau_m\}_{m=1}^M$ in T^* has the property that $\mathbb{B}_q(\tau_\ell) \cap \mathbb{B}_q(\tau_m)$ is empty $\forall \ell \neq m$ for some $q > 0$. Since T is bounded, $\text{cl}(T^*)$ is compact, and there is a finite number M such that $\{\mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m)\}_{m=1}^M$ is a cover of T^* for any choice of r such that $q < r < s$. Now consider the set $T^{**} = \{\tau \in T \mid \Pi^*$ is C^2 at $\tau\}$ and the sequence $\{\tau_n\}_{n=M+1}^N$ in $T^{**} \setminus T^*$ having the property that $\mathbb{B}_q(\tau_\ell) \cap \mathbb{B}_q(\tau_n)$ is empty $\forall \ell \neq n$ and $\mathbb{B}_q(\tau_m) \cap \mathbb{B}_q(\tau_n)$ is empty $\forall(m, n)$. Since $\text{cl}(T^* \cap T^{**})$ is compact, there is a finite number N such that $\{\mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m)\}_{m=1}^N$ is a cover. This collection of open balls satisfies properties 1 through 4.

To construct an atlas, choose r sufficiently small such that the injective function $\tau \mapsto (\tau, \Pi^*(\tau))$ is C^2 on $\mathbb{B}_r(\tau_n)$ for any τ_n in the sequence. Identify \mathcal{O}_n with the image of $\mathbb{B}_r(\tau_n)$ under this function. Then, the function $\chi_n : \mathbb{B}_r(\tau_n) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_n$ defined as

$$\chi_n(\tau) = (\tau, \Pi^*(\tau)) \tag{12}$$

is a C^2 homeomorphism. It serves as a local parameterization of $\text{int}(\text{graph}(\Pi^*))$. The collection of all inverses $\{\chi_n^{-1}\}_{n=1}^N$ is the desired atlas, which is of class C^2 because all charts are. □

Note that the atlas from Lemma 1 varies continuously in an open neighborhood of the reference economy: Since the space of economies is a smooth Banach manifold, the transversality isotopy theorem (see Abraham 1967, p. 51, Theorem 20.2) implies that each nearby economy has an atlas with charts $\tilde{\chi}_n^{-1}$ isotopic to χ_n^{-1} . It can be shown that each chart can be controlled independently: It is possible to perturb the reference economy in such a way that the shape of a single chart changes, while all other charts remain the same. These perturbations are so small that the perturbed economy lies in a neighborhood of the reference economy. The following propositions go one step further: For any reference economy, regular or not, there is a perturbation that modifies multiple charts simultaneously in such a way that the perturbed economy is regular.

There are two candidates for perturbations: the producer side and the consumer side of the economy. On the producer side, consider local perturbations of cost functions κ . Such perturbations leave Θ as it is, but modify locally the homeomorphism h by Eqs. (3) and (10). On the consumer side, consider local perturbations of utility functions U . Such perturbations have no effect on h , but transform the exchange equilibrium manifold Θ . The purpose of the following two propositions is to show that both types of perturbations of the economy translate into the desired perturbations of the atlas. The producer side is a natural starting point as it lends itself to a simple proof. It is therefore well-suited for the exposition of the perturbation technique employed.

Proposition 1 *For any fixed $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ there is a set of perturbed cost functions $\tilde{\mathbb{K}}^K(\tilde{\kappa})$ and an open, dense subset $\tilde{\mathbb{K}}_*^K \subseteq \tilde{\mathbb{K}}^K(\kappa)$ such that $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \tilde{\kappa})$ is a regular economy for any $\tilde{\kappa} \in \tilde{\mathbb{K}}_*^K$.*

The Proof of Proposition 1 follows a simple logic: It defines a subset $\mathcal{Z} \subset \mathbb{U}^J \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K$ that consists of $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ and all profit-perturbed economies, and it constructs a function $f : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow C^1\left(\prod_{n=1}^N \mathbb{B}_r(\tau_n), \mathbb{R}^{NK}\right)$ that generates for each economy a C^1 test function. This test function is designed in such a way that $z \in \mathcal{Z}$ is a regular economy if $f(z)$ is transverse to zero, written $f(z) \pitchfork \{0\}$. By means of the parametric transversality theorem, it is shown that an open, dense subset of \mathcal{Z} is indeed regular.

Proof For the reference economy $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$, consider an atlas as in Lemma 1. Choose s small enough such that each ball $\mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m)$ does not contain multiple nondegenerate critical points of Π^{k*} , $k = 1, \dots, K$. Subscripts m and n are normally interchangeable. Only when both appear in the same expression, m is used for charts that cover an equilibrium point while n is used for other charts. From each chart χ_m^{-1} one can derive a function $\Pi_m : \mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$ that is defined as follows: For each producer k , let $\Pi_m^k(\tau^k) = \Pi^{k*}(\tau^k, \tau_m^{-k})$ and join these component functions as $\Pi_m(\tau) = (\Pi_m^1(\tau^1, \tau_m^{-1}), \dots, \Pi_m^K(\tau^K, \tau_m^{-K}))^T$. By construction, $D\Pi_m$ shares its main diagonal with $D\Pi^*$:

$$D\Pi_m = \begin{pmatrix} D_{\tau^1} \Pi^{1*} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & D_{\tau^K} \Pi^{K*} \end{pmatrix}.$$

This derived function can be used to check whether the reference economy fulfills all three conditions of Definition 3. Note that Condition 1 is fulfilled at any reduced-form equilibrium. Suppose not; then p^* would not be differentiable at τ , but then it could not be a member of P^* , which contradicts Definition 4. It remains to be checked whether Conditions 2 and 3 are also satisfied. For an equilibrium strategy combination τ_m , the following three conditions are jointly sufficient: 1) all best replies to τ_m are contained in $\mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m)$; 2) τ_m is a nondegenerate critical point for all payoff functions; 3) τ^* intersects τ_m transversally. To express all three conditions in the language of transversality, three claims are made.

Claim 1 If $(x_m, x_n) \mapsto \Pi_m(x_m) - \Pi_n(x_n) \pitchfork \{0\}$ for any $m = 1, \dots, M$ and $n = M + 1, \dots, N$, then $\tau^*(\tau_m) \subseteq \mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m)$ for any $m = 1, \dots, M$. To see this, note that by Lemma 1, τ_m is an equilibrium strategy combination, and thus, a profit maximum for all producers. The set inclusion can only be violated if some producer has another profit maximum outside $\mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m)$; that is to say, there is some strategy combination $x_n \in \mathbb{B}_r(\tau_n)$ with $\Pi_m(\tau_m) = \Pi_n(x_n)$. But in that case, the first-order condition of the profit maximization problem (5) would imply that $D\Pi_m[\tau_m] = D\Pi_n[x_n] = 0$. As a consequence, $d\Pi_m[\tau_m] + d\Pi_n[x_n]$ would not be surjective, which would contradict the transversality condition. Therefore, all best replies must be contained in $\mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m)$.

Claim 2 If $\tau^*(\tau_m) \subseteq \mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m)$ and $\mathbf{1} \cdot D\Pi_m \pitchfork \{0\}$, then τ^* is C^1 on $\mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m)$. To see this, note that

$$D(\mathbf{1} \cdot D\Pi_m) = \begin{pmatrix} D_{\tau^1}^2 \Pi^{1*} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & D_{\tau^k}^2 \Pi^{k*} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{13}$$

This matrix is surjective at τ_m if and only if the above transversality condition holds. It can only be surjective if $D_{\tau^k}^2 \Pi^{k*}[\tau_m] \neq 0 \forall k$. It follows from the implicit function theorem applied to $D_{\tau^k} \Pi^{k*}[\tau^k, \tau^{-k}] = 0$ that τ^{k*} is C^1 on an open set. Lemma 1 ensures that this open set contains $B_r(\tau_m)$ for a sufficiently small choice of s .

Claim 3 If the matrix in (13) has full rank (and thus τ^* is locally of class C^1) and $(D_{\tau^1} \Pi^{1*}, \dots, D_{\tau^k} \Pi^{k*}) \cap \{0\}$, then $D\tau^*[\tau_m] - I$ has full rank. To see this, note that by the chain rule

$$D\tau^{1*} = \left(0, -\frac{D_{\tau^{-1}} \Pi^{1*}}{D_{\tau^1}^2 \Pi^{1*}} \right),$$

in which the division is well-defined since the diagonal elements in (13) are nonzero. Note that $D(D_{\tau^1} \Pi^{1*}, \dots, D_{\tau^k} \Pi^{k*})$ has exactly the same main diagonal. By the above transversality condition, the matrix has full rank, and this rank is preserved if each row is divided by minus the diagonal element. After this normalization each row has a form like

$$D(D_{\tau^1} \Pi^{1*}) = \left(-1, -\frac{D_{\tau^{-1}} \Pi^{1*}}{D_{\tau^1}^2 \Pi^{1*}} \right),$$

and thus the matrix is equal to $D\tau^*[\tau_m] - I$.

Now consider the subset of economies $\mathcal{Z} = \{U\} \times \{e\} \times \{\mathcal{A}\} \times \tilde{\mathbb{K}}^K(\kappa)$, in which $\tilde{\mathbb{K}}^K(\kappa)$ is the space of parameterized cost functions $\tilde{\kappa} : \mathbb{R}^K \times \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$ of the form

$$\tilde{\kappa}^k(\tau, z) = \kappa^k(\tau) + \sum_{m=1}^N \rho(\|\tau - \tau_m\|) (\alpha_m^k + (\tau^k - \tau_m^k) \beta_m^k), \tag{14}$$

in which $\rho : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a smooth function defined as

$$\rho(s) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } s \leq q \\ \exp\left(\left(\left(\frac{s-q}{r}\right)^2 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) & \text{if } s \in (q, r) \\ 0 & \text{if } s \geq r \end{cases}, \tag{15}$$

in which q and r are the radii of the open balls from Lemma 1. By Eqs. (3) and (4), a parameterized payoff function $\tilde{\Pi}^* : T \times \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$ is induced:

$$\tilde{\Pi}^{k*}(\tau, z) = \Pi^{k*}(\tau) - \sum_{m=1}^N \rho(\|\tau - \tau_m\|) (\alpha_m^k + (\tau^k - \tau_m^k) \beta_m^k). \tag{16}$$

Perturbed versions of Π_m^k are defined as $\tilde{\Pi}_m^k(\tau, z) = \tilde{\Pi}^{k*}(\tau^k, \tau_m^{-k}, z)$. By construction, $\tilde{\mathbb{K}}^K(\kappa)$ can be identified with a neighborhood of zero in \mathbb{R}^{2NK} that consists of parameter tuples (α, β) , in which α_m^k and β_m^k are scalars. Since $\{U\}$, $\{e\}$, and $\{A\}$ are smooth manifolds, the entire product space \mathcal{Z} is a smooth manifold.

Finally, consider a function $f : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow C^1(\times_{n=1}^N \mathbb{B}_r(\tau_n), \mathbb{R}^{NK})$ with the property that $z \in \mathcal{Z}$ is a regular economy if $f(z) \pitchfork \{0\}$. Such a function can be constructed as follows. Let the components of its evaluation mapping f^{ev} be defined in the following way: If $m = n \leq M$, i.e., τ_m is an equilibrium strategy combination, then

$$f_m^{ev}(x, z) = \begin{pmatrix} D_{\tau^1} \tilde{\Pi}^{1*}[x_m, z] \\ \vdots \\ D_{\tau^k} \tilde{\Pi}^{K*}[x_m, z] \end{pmatrix}. \tag{17}$$

All rows in (17) can be perturbed independently through β_m^k . If $n > M$ and there exists some $x_n \in \mathbb{B}_r(\tau_n)$ such that $\Pi_m(\tau_m) = \Pi_n(x_n)$ for some $m \leq M$, then

$$f_n^{ev}(x, z) = \tilde{\Pi}_m(x_m, z) - \tilde{\Pi}_n(x_n, z). \tag{18}$$

All rows in (18) can be perturbed independently through α_n^k . In all other cases, perturbations of charts are not necessary and the corresponding rows can be defined as

$$f_n^{ev}(x, z) = x_n - \tau_n. \tag{19}$$

All rows in (19) can be perturbed directly through x_n . Since independent perturbations of all rows are possible, df^{ev} is surjective and $f^{ev} \pitchfork \{0\}$. Since $\text{cl}(\times_{n=1}^N \mathbb{B}_r(\tau_n))$ is compact, continuity of f under the C^1 compact-open topology implies continuity under the C^1 Whitney topology. It follows from the parametric transversality theorem (see Hirsch 1994, pp. 79–80, Theorem 2.7) that $f(z) \pitchfork \{0\}$ for any z in an open, dense subset of parameters $\mathcal{Z}_{**} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}$. The conscious reader will have noticed that $f(z) \pitchfork \{0\}$ implies only the transversality conditions from Claims 1 and 3 directly. However, perturbations through β that restore the condition from Claim 3 but not the one from Claim 2 are negligible: To see this, replace (17) with

$$f_m^{ev}(x, z) = \begin{pmatrix} D_{\tau^1} \tilde{\Pi}_m^1[x_m, z] \\ \vdots \\ D_{\tau^k} \tilde{\Pi}_m^K[x_m, z] \end{pmatrix}. \tag{20}$$

The rows in (20) are jointly perturbed with those in (17). Another application of the parametric transversality theorem shows that there is a different open, dense subset of parameters $\mathcal{Z}_* \subseteq \mathcal{Z}$ such that the modified $f(z) \pitchfork \{0\}$ for any $z \in \mathcal{Z}_*$. The intersection $\mathcal{Z}_* \cap \mathcal{Z}_{**}$ is an open, dense subset of $\{U\} \times \{e\} \times \{A\} \times \tilde{\mathbb{K}}^K(\kappa)$, which concludes the Proof of the Proposition. □

Proposition 1 is a local result: It considers a family of subspaces of economies, one for each reference economy, and shows that regular economies are open and dense within each subspace. As regards any of these subspaces, the proposition is read as follows: Market demand may have any shape, but even ill-shaped demand does not translate to an ill-shaped payoff function for the generic producer. The types of malformations discussed in the introduction do not survive small perturbations of the cost function. Half of this local result, namely the density of regular economies, can be translated directly into a global result for the entire space of economies:

Corollary 1 *Every open neighborhood of $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ in $\mathbb{U}^J \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K$ contains a regular economy $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \tilde{\kappa})$ with $\tilde{\kappa} \in \tilde{\mathbb{K}}^K(\kappa)$.*

Proof It must be shown that for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a $\tilde{\kappa} \in \tilde{\mathbb{K}}^K(\kappa)$ with $\bar{\delta}_{\mathbb{K}}(\tilde{\kappa}, \kappa) < \varepsilon$ such that $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \tilde{\kappa})$ is a regular economy. For any m , define $\mathcal{T}_m = \text{cl}(\mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m))$ such that the maximum operator $\max_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}}$ can be equivalently written as $\max_m \max_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_m}$. Denote by $v_m^k(\tau^k) = \alpha_m^k + (\tau^k - \tau_m^k)\beta_m^k$ the perturbation term in (14). This function and its differentials $dv_m^k[\tau^k](x) = \beta_m^k x$ and $d^2v_m^k[\tau^k](x, y) = 0$ are linear in (α, β) . Written out, with all parentheses and brackets omitted for clarity, the metric is of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\delta}_{\mathbb{K}}(\tilde{\kappa}, \kappa) = \max_k & \left(\max_m \max_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_m} \rho |v_m^k| + \max_m \max_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_m} \left\| d\rho v_m^k + \rho dv_m^k \right\| \right. \\ & \left. + \max_m \max_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_m} \left\| d^2\rho v_m^k + 2d\rho dv_m^k \right\| \right). \end{aligned}$$

All maximands are linear in (α, β) . Thus, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there is some $\varepsilon' > 0$ sufficiently small such that all perturbations with $\|(\alpha, \beta)\| < \varepsilon'$ satisfy $\bar{\delta}(\tilde{\kappa}, \kappa) < \varepsilon$. It remains to be verified, that there exists such a small perturbation that restores regularity, but since $\|(\alpha, \beta)\| < \varepsilon'$ defines an open subset of $\tilde{\mathbb{K}}^K(\kappa)$ this is a direct consequence of the density part of Proposition 1. □

Corollary 1 shows that perturbations of production technologies can be used to cancel out the effects of ill-shaped demand. However, it does not answer the question of whether ill-shaped demand is a frequent phenomenon. This question is addressed in the next proposition. Even if producer characteristics are fixed, perturbations of utility functions are sufficient to restore regularity. A precondition for this result is that the mapping from strategy combinations to equilibrium consumption must be injective. The following lemma shows that Assumptions 1 and 3 are jointly sufficient.

Lemma 2 *For each consumer i , the function $\tau \mapsto c^{i*}(\tau, p^*(\tau))$ is injective.*

Proof Suppose not; then, $c^i = c^{i*}(\tau, p^*(\tau)) = c^{i*}(\hat{\tau}, p^*(\hat{\tau}))$ has a solution other than $\tau = \hat{\tau}$ for some consumer i . Since c^{i*} satisfies the first-order condition of the utility maximization problem (2), this implies that

$$DU^i[c^i] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -p^*(\tau) \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix} = DU^i[c^i] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -p^*(\hat{\tau}) \\ Y(\hat{\tau}) \end{pmatrix} = 0. \tag{21}$$

Since Y is homogeneous of degree 1 under Assumption 3, this equation only holds if $p^{k*}(\tau)\hat{\tau}^k = p^{k*}(\hat{\tau})\tau^k$ for each producer k . But then (21) holds true for *all* consumers; that is, each of them consumes the same quantities under the two strategy combinations τ and $\hat{\tau}$. However, U^i is strictly increasing under Assumption 1, and thus all budget constraints hold with equality. Summing them up over all consumers and substituting the market clearing condition (8) leads to

$$\bar{c} = \bar{e} + \begin{pmatrix} -p^*(\tau) \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{1} = \bar{e} + \begin{pmatrix} -p^*(\hat{\tau}) \\ Y(\hat{\tau}) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{1},$$

but the only solution to this equation is $\tau = \hat{\tau}$ since Y is homogeneous of degree 1. □

Lemma 2 guarantees that the effects of utility perturbations on the exchange equilibrium manifold are local. This leads to the second proposition:

Proposition 2 *For any fixed $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ there is a set of perturbed utility functions $\tilde{U}^I(U)$ and an open, dense subset $\tilde{U}^I_* \subseteq \tilde{U}^I(U)$ such that $(\tilde{U}, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ is a regular economy for any $\tilde{U} \in \tilde{U}^I_*$.*

The Proof of Proposition 2 follows the same logic as the one of Proposition 1: Instead of cost functions, utility functions are equipped with a finite-dimensional parameterization. This results in a subspace of utility-perturbed economies, for which all charts can be controlled independently. The parametric transversality theorem ensures that an open and dense set of utility perturbations lead to a regular economy. This result can be obtained under great parsimony: To restore regularity it is sufficient to perturb the utility function of a single consumer.

Proof Many arguments are identical to the ones used in the Proof of Proposition 1. For brevity, these arguments are not repeated, but the focus is on those parts that are different. Again $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ is taken as the reference economy, but now utility functions are perturbed instead of cost functions. For this purpose Eq. (16) has to be replaced with

$$\tilde{H}^{k*}(\tau, z) = \tilde{p}^{k*}(\tau, z) - \kappa^k(\tau), \tag{22}$$

in which \tilde{p}^* is a parameterized version of p^* . This parameterization is induced by parameterized utility functions. Consider a subset of economies $\mathcal{Z} = \tilde{U}^I(U) \times \{e\} \times \{\mathcal{A}\} \times \{\kappa\}$, in which $\tilde{U}(U)$ is the space of utility functions $\tilde{U}^i : \mathcal{C}^i \times \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{U}^i(c^i, z) &= U^i(c^i) \\ &+ \sum_{m=1}^N \zeta_m^i(c^i) \left((c^i - c_m^i)^\top \cdot \beta_m^i + (c^i - c_m^i)^\top \cdot \Gamma_m^i \cdot (c^i - c_m^i) \right), \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

in which $c_m^i = c^{i*}(\tau_m, p^*(\tau_m))$. The smooth function ζ_m^i is constructed with the same properties as ρ in Eq. (16): Let $\{\mathcal{Q}_m^i\}_{m=1}^N$ and $\{\mathcal{R}_m^i\}_{m=1}^N$ be sequences of open subsets $\mathcal{Q}_m^i \subset \mathcal{R}_m^i$ of \mathcal{C}^i such that \mathcal{Q}_m^i and \mathcal{R}_m^i contain the images of $\mathbb{B}_q(\tau_m)$ and $\mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m)$ respectively, under the function $\tau \mapsto c^{i*}(\tau, p^*(\tau))$. Since this function is injective by Lemma 2, the sets \mathcal{Q}_m^i and \mathcal{R}_m^i can be chosen small enough such that each sequence has disjoint members. There exist smooth functions $\zeta_m^i : \mathcal{C}^i \rightarrow [0, 1]$ that assume 1 on $\text{cl}(\mathcal{Q}_m^i)$ and 0 on the complement of \mathcal{R}_m^i . The set $\cup^i(U)$ can be identified with a neighborhood of zero in the space of tuples (β, Γ) that are composed of $(|\mathcal{Q}| + 1)$ -dimensional vectors β_m^i and of $(|\mathcal{Q}| + 1) \times (|\mathcal{Q}| + 1)$ matrices Γ_m^i .

The proposition is proven if all rows in (17) and (18) can be perturbed independently. By Equation (22), a sufficient condition is that \tilde{p}^* and $d\tilde{p}^*$ can be perturbed independently. Since \tilde{p}^* may have discontinuities, consider domain restrictions $p_m^* : \mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m) \times \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$. At $z = \mathbf{0}$, these functions solve

$$\chi_m(\tau) = h(\tau, p_m^*(\tau, \mathbf{0})).$$

Since h and χ_m are C^2 homeomorphisms, the differential $d_\tau p_m^*[\tau, \mathbf{0}]$ is surjective. As p_m^* is of class C^2 , $d_\tau p_m^*[\tau, z]$ is surjective for any z in a neighborhood of zero in \mathcal{Z} . Prices are connected to utility functions through market demand. Let $\psi_m^* : \mathbb{B}_r(\tau_m) \times \mathbb{R}_{++}^K \times \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$ describe demand locally; then, p_m^* solves the market clearing equation

$$\bar{\psi}_m^*(\tau, p_m^*(\tau, z), z) = \mathbf{1}. \tag{24}$$

In order to control prices and their derivatives locally, it is sufficient to perturb the utility function of a single consumer. First, it must be shown that p_m^* can be perturbed arbitrarily through β_m^i . Applying the chain rule to (24) leads to

$$d_{\beta_m} p_m^*(b) = -(d_p \bar{\psi}_m^*)^{-1} (d_{\beta_m} \bar{\psi}_m^*(b)),$$

in which $d_p \bar{\psi}_m^*$ is bijective since critical exchange equilibria are never optimal by construction of P^* . It remains to be proven that $d_{\beta_m} \bar{\psi}_m^*(b)$ is surjective. For this purpose, note that individual demand ψ_m^{i*} solves the equation $b_m^i(\tau, p, z, \psi_m^{i*}(\tau, p, z)) = 0$ that represents the first-order conditions of the utility maximization problem (2); i.e.,

$$b_m^i(\tau, p, z, \psi^i) = d_{c^i} \tilde{U}^i \left[e^i + \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \psi^i, z \right] \left(\begin{pmatrix} -p \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix} \right). \tag{25}$$

By the chain rule, $d_{\beta_m^i} \psi_m^{i*}(b) = -(d_{\psi^i} b_m^i)^{-1} (d_{\beta_m^i} b_m^i(b))$, and since both of

$$D_{\psi^i} b_m^i = \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix}^\top \cdot D_{c^i}^2 \tilde{U}^i \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_{\beta_m^i} b_m^i = \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix}^\top \tag{26}$$

have full rank K by Assumptions 1 and 3, $d_{p_m^i} p_m^*$ is indeed surjective.

Second, it must be shown that $d_\tau p_m^*$ can be perturbed independently through Γ_m^i . Note that changes in Γ_m^i have no first-order effect on p_m^* at the point of evaluation $(\tau_m, \mathbf{0})$: It follows from (23) that

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\Gamma_m} \tilde{U}^i[c_m^i, \mathbf{0}] &= 0, \text{ which implies} \\ D_{\Gamma_m} b^i[\tau_m, p^*(\tau_m), \mathbf{0}, \psi^{i*}(\tau_m, p^*(\tau_m))] &= 0, \text{ which implies} \\ D_{\Gamma_m} \psi_m^{i*}[\tau_m, p^*(\tau_m), \mathbf{0}] &= 0, \text{ which implies} \\ D_{\Gamma_m} p_m^*[\tau_m, \mathbf{0}] &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

To identify the second-order effects, apply the chain rule to (24), which yields

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\Gamma_m} d_\tau p_m^*(t, \mathbf{G}) &= -(d_p \tilde{\psi}_m^*)^{-1} (d_{\Gamma_m} d_\tau \tilde{\psi}_m^*(t, \mathbf{G}) + d_{\Gamma_m} d_p \tilde{\psi}_m^*(d_\tau p_m^*(t), \mathbf{G}) \\ &\quad + d_p^2 \tilde{\psi}_m^*(d_\tau p_m^*(t), d_{\Gamma_m} p_m^*(\mathbf{G}))) \\ &= -(d_p \tilde{\psi}_m^*)^{-1} (d_{\Gamma_m} d_\tau \tilde{\psi}_m^*(t, \mathbf{G}) + d_{\Gamma_m} d_p \tilde{\psi}_m^*(d_\tau p_m^*(t), \mathbf{G})), \end{aligned}$$

in which the second equality follows from the previously established fact that $d_{\Gamma_m} p_m^* = 0$. Thus, a sufficient condition for surjectivity is indeed that $d_{\Gamma_m} d_\tau \psi_m^{i*} + d_{\Gamma_m} d_p \psi_m^{i*} \circ (d_\tau p_m^*, \text{id})$ is surjective for the perturbed consumer i . One additional application of the chain rule reveals that

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\Gamma_m^i} d_\tau \psi_m^{i*}(t, \mathbf{G}) + d_{\Gamma_m^i} d_p \psi_m^{i*}(d_\tau p_m^*(t), \mathbf{G}) \\ &= -(d_{\psi^i} b_m^i)^{-1} (d_{\Gamma_m^i} d_\tau b_m^i(t, \mathbf{G}) \\ &\quad + d_{\Gamma_m^i} d_p b_m^i(d_\tau p_m^*(t), \mathbf{G}) \\ &\quad + d_{\Gamma_m^i} d_{\psi^i} b_m^i(d_\tau \psi_m^{i*}(t) + d_p \psi_m^{i*}(d_\tau p_m^*(t), \mathbf{G})) \\ &\quad + d_{\psi^i}^2 b_m^i(d_\tau \psi_m^{i*}(t) + d_p \psi_m^{i*}(d_\tau p_m^*(t)), d_{\Gamma_m^i} \psi_m^{i*}(\mathbf{G}))) \\ &= -(d_{\psi^i} b_m^i)^{-1} (d_{\Gamma_m^i} d_{\tau, p, \psi^i} b_m^i(t, d_\tau p_m^*(t), d_\tau \psi_m^{i*}(t) + d_p \psi_m^{i*}(d_\tau p_m^*(t), \mathbf{G})), \end{aligned}$$

in which the last equality is obtained by using the previously established fact that $d_{\Gamma_m^i} \psi_m^{i*} = 0$ at the point of evaluation. To see that this term is indeed surjective, note that

$$d_{\Gamma_m^i} d_{\tau, p, \psi^i} b_m^i(t, v, y^i, \mathbf{G}) = \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix}^\top \cdot \mathbf{G} \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} -v \\ Y(t) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \psi^i + \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix} \cdot y^i \right),$$

and after setting $v = d_\tau p_m^*(t)$ and $y^i = d_\tau \psi_m^{i*}(t) + d_p \psi_m^{i*}(d_\tau p_m^*(t))$ one arrives at

$$d_{\Gamma_m^i} d_{\tau, p, \psi^i} b_m^i(\dots) = \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix}^\top \cdot \mathbf{G} \cdot d_\tau (c^{i*}(\tau, p^*(\tau)))(t).$$

As the matrix \mathbf{G} can be chosen freely, surjectivity could only fail if the differential to the right were zero. But then the mapping $\tau \mapsto c^{i*}(\tau, p^*(\tau))$ could not be injective,

which would contradict Lemma 2. As both p_m^* and $d_c p_m^*$ can be perturbed independently, $f^{ev} \not\cap \{0\}$ and by the same arguments as in the Proof of Proposition 1, there is an open, dense subset $\mathcal{Z}_* \subseteq \mathcal{Z}$ of regular economies. \square

Proposition 2 is, just like Proposition 1, merely a local result. The following corollary extends its density part to the entire space of economies:

Corollary 2 *Every open neighborhood of $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ in $\mathbb{U}^I \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K$ contains a regular economy $(\tilde{U}, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ with $\tilde{U} \in \tilde{\mathbb{U}}^I(U)$.*

Proof It must be shown that for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there is some $\tilde{U} \in \tilde{\mathbb{U}}^I(U)$ with $\bar{\delta}_{\mathbb{U}}(\tilde{U}, U) < \varepsilon$ such that $(\tilde{U}, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ is a regular economy. In the Proof of Proposition 1, only the utility function of one consumer, say i , is perturbed. In this case, $\bar{\delta}_{\mathbb{U}}(\tilde{U}, U) = \delta_{\mathbb{U}}(\tilde{U}^i, U^i)$. The perturbation term from Eq. (23) and its derivatives,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_m^i(c^i) &= (c^i - c_m^i)^\top \cdot \beta_m^i + (c^i - c_m^i)^\top \cdot \Gamma_m^i \cdot (c^i - c_m^i) \\ d\phi_m^i[c^i](x) &= (\beta_m^i + (c^i - c_m^i)^\top \cdot \Gamma_m^i) \cdot x \\ d^2\phi_m^i[c^i](x, y) &= y \cdot \Gamma_m^i \cdot x \\ d^3\phi_m^i[c^i](x, y, z) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

are all linear in (β, Γ) . Omitting parentheses and brackets, the metric is of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(\tilde{U}^i, U^i) &= \max_m \max_{c^i \in \mathcal{X}} |\zeta_m^i \phi_m^i| \\ &\quad + \max_m \max_{c^i \in \mathcal{X}} \|d\zeta_m^i \phi_m^i + \zeta_m^i d\phi_m^i\| \\ &\quad + \max_m \max_{c^i \in \mathcal{X}} \|d^2\zeta_m^i \phi_m^i + 2d\zeta_m^i d\phi_m^i + \zeta_m^i d^2\phi_m^i\| \\ &\quad + \max_m \max_{c^i \in \mathcal{X}} \|d^3\zeta_m^i \phi_m^i + 3d^2\zeta_m^i d\phi_m^i + 3d\zeta_m^i d^2\phi_m^i\|, \end{aligned}$$

in which all maximands are linear in (β, Γ) . Thus, there is always some $\varepsilon' > 0$ sufficiently small such that $\|(\beta, \Gamma)\| < \varepsilon'$ implies $\bar{\delta}(\tilde{U}, U) < \varepsilon$. Since $\|(\beta, \Gamma)\| < \varepsilon'$ defines an open subset of $\tilde{\mathbb{U}}^I(U)$, the corollary follows from the density part of Proposition 2. \square

Now that density is established, openness follows in the next step. The generic regularity theorem is the main result.

Theorem 1 $\mathbb{U}^I \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K$ has an open and dense subset of regular economies.

Proof Let \mathcal{W} denote the subset of economies with nonempty P^* , which is open and dense by Proposition 3. As an open subset of a smooth Banach manifold, \mathcal{W} is itself a smooth Banach manifold. Let $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{T} \times \mathbb{R}^K \times \mathcal{C} \times \mathbb{R}^{IK}$ denote the domain of the equilibrium variables (τ, p, c, ψ) . Let $\mathcal{W}_* \subseteq \mathcal{W}$ be the set of economies regular in the sense of Debreu (1970) (i.e., fulfilling Condition 1 in Definition 3) and let $\mathcal{W}_{**} \subseteq \mathcal{W}_*$ be the set of regular economies as defined in the present paper (i.e.,

fulfilling all of Definition 3). It has been shown that \mathcal{W}_{**} is dense in \mathcal{W} (see Corollary 1 or Corollary 2). It remains to be shown that it is also open. For this purpose, fix some $w \in \mathcal{W}_{**}$ and consider a function $g_w : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{(J+2)K+I(|\Omega|+1)}$ that satisfies $g_w(\tau, p, c, \psi) = 0$ at any equilibrium, defined as

$$g_w(\tau, p, c, \psi) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \tau^*(\tau) - \tau \\ p^*(\tau) - p \\ c^*(\tau, p) - c \\ \psi^*(\tau, p) - \psi \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \} \mathbb{R}^K \\ \} \mathbb{R}^K \\ \} \mathbb{R}^{I(|\Omega|+1)} \\ \} \mathbb{R}^{IK} \end{array} \right\} \quad (27)$$

In general, g_w need not be C^1 since τ^* may exhibit discontinuities. However, regularity guarantees that g_w is C^1 on an open, bounded set $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{V}$ that contains all equilibria (see Condition 2 in Definition 3). On this basis, construct a function $g : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow C^1(\mathcal{S}, \mathbb{R}^{(J+2)K+I(|\Omega|+1)})$ with evaluation mapping $g^{ev}(w, \tau, p, c, \psi) = g_w(\tau, p, c, \psi)$. If $w \in \mathcal{W}_*$, then regularity (i.e., membership in \mathcal{W}_{**}) is equivalent to $g(w) \pitchfork \{0\}$: The Jacobian of g_w in local coordinates has the form

$$Dg_w = \begin{pmatrix} D_\tau \tau^* - I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ D_\tau p^* & -I & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ D_\tau c^* & D_p c^* & -I & \mathbf{0} \\ D_\tau \psi^* & D_p \psi^* & \mathbf{0} & -I \end{pmatrix}.$$

Conditions 2 and 3 in Definition 3 imply that Dg_w exists and that the upper left block is invertible. In this case, Dg_w is a lower triangular matrix with invertible blocks along the main diagonal. As a consequence, Dg_w is invertible, dg_w is surjective, and $g_w \pitchfork \{0\}$. The converse holds as well: If $g(w) \pitchfork \{0\}$, then Dg_w exists and the upper left block must be invertible, which implies Conditions 2 and 3 in Definition 3. Note that g_w and dg_w are continuous in w : Their components depend only on the market clearing condition (8) and on the first-order conditions of utility maximization (5) and profit maximization (2), which all have the desired continuity properties. Further, note that $cl(\mathcal{S})$ is compact. By the transversality openness theorem for Banach manifolds (see Abraham 1967, p. 47, Theorem 18.2), the set \mathcal{W}_{**} of economies that satisfy the transversality condition is open in \mathcal{W} . As an open, dense subset of \mathcal{W} , the set \mathcal{W}_{**} is also open and dense in the whole space of economies. \square

Regularity implies that equilibria are locally unique and Theorem 1 leads to a generic determinacy result:

Corollary 3 *Generically, equilibria are isolated and finite in number.*

Proof By Theorem 1, the generic economy w is regular. In a regular economy, each equilibrium (τ, p, c, ψ) solves the equation $g_w(\tau, p, c, \psi) = 0$, as defined in (27), which is locally of class C^1 . By the regular value theorem (see Villanacci et al. 2002, p. 84, Theorem 9), the set of equilibria is a 0-dimensional manifold, and thus each equilibrium is isolated. Moreover, under Assumption 3, all assets have positive

payoffs. In this case, Assumptions 1 and 2 imply that prices are bounded and contained in some compact set $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}_+^K$. Therefore, when the 0-dimensional manifold is embedded in \mathbb{R}^{2K} , it is contained in the compact set $\mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{P}$ and thus has a finite number of elements. \square

As Theorem 1 can be derived on the basis of both Corollary 1 and Corollary 2, it can be viewed as a statement about the generic producer or as a statement about the generic consumer. Both of these approaches are worth separate discussion. If producer characteristics are fixed, regularity depends on the third-order derivatives of utility functions. This is a parallel to the discussion on strictly concave payoff functions. Regarding their concavity, Roberts and Sonnenschein (1977) assess that, “Short of separability or restrictions on the *third-order* partial derivatives of the utility function, it is not at all clear it can be assured even in a one consumer world” (p. 105). It should be noted, though, that Assumption 1 places no restrictions on third-order derivatives of utility functions except at the boundary. Nevertheless, these higher-order derivatives are generically well-behaved. This is still true if attention is restricted to economies with a representative consumer since perturbations of a single consumer are sufficient to obtain the result.

It should be noted, however, that even if there is a representative consumer, equilibria need not exist. Contrary to exchange economies, equilibrium existence is a more demanding concept than regularity in the present setting. Assumptions 1 through 4 are not sufficient for (generic) existence of Cournot–Walras equilibrium. Therefore, Corollary 3 should not be misinterpreted as implying a number of equilibria greater than zero. The potential cause of nonexistence is discontinuities: one the one hand, discontinuities in best replies that may arise if payoffs are not concave; on the other hand, discontinuities in the price selection p^* , which are inevitable if there are multiple exchange equilibria.⁶ Stronger assumptions on utility functions are necessary to avoid these problems. For example, Shirai (2010) proves general existence in representative consumer economies with additively separable utility. Even though Corollary 2 is no longer applicable in this case because utility perturbations would destroy additive separability, Theorem 1 continues to hold.

This is where Corollary 1 turns out to be more than a redundant exercise. As long as demand is of class C^2 , perturbations of producers are always sufficient to restore regularity. This result is obtained under the strong Assumption 3, under which output sets are independent rays. The critical part of the assumption is not rays: They are convenient because of the equivalence between Cournot–Walras equilibrium and reduced-form equilibrium. If this assumption is relaxed, for example by replacing the family of rays with a family of cones, the equivalence breaks down. This results in more laborious proofs but need not invalidate the regularity result. The critical part of the assumption is independence: If any two cones meet only at the origin, all results go through, provided cost functions are of class C^2 and satisfy a boundary condition that guarantees interior optima. However, if two cones have a larger intersection, Lemma 2 breaks down and Proposition 2 is no longer valid. In this case,

⁶ Dierker and Grodal (1986) show that the latter nonexistence problem even occurs in the mixed extension of the Cournot game.

perturbations of utility functions are no longer effective, and perturbations of cost functions become the only method of restoring regularity.

It should be emphasized, though, that the meaning of regularity changes when the rank of the asset payoff matrix is not constant. If markets are complete at a Cournot–Walras equilibrium, the concept of regularity is still the same: The equilibrium is differentiable, robust to perturbations, and locally unique. In other words, the main insights from Corollary 3 are still valid. This changes when markets are endogenously incomplete: In this case, the method of comparative statics is still applicable on the basis of directional derivatives, but Cournot–Walras equilibria are no longer locally unique. There is a real indeterminacy that grows with the degree of market incompleteness. Thus, the properties of Cournot–Walras equilibrium are substantially different in a setting with strategic asset structure choice. This setting is studied in a companion paper, Zierhut (2020), and the interested reader is referred to the analysis therein, as well as to Carvajal et al. (2012) for related result. Since those models of Cournot competition with strategic asset choice are based on quasilinear economies, the following section provides a complementary derivation of generic regularity under quasilinear utility as a corollary to Theorem 1.

4 Quasilinear utility

The perturbation technique introduced in Sect. 3 can be modified in order to establish generic regularity in quasilinear economies. Such economies are particularly tractable, and the equilibrium concept becomes independent of price selections because the cardinality of P^* is at most one. For the purpose of extending Theorem 1 to such economies, replace Assumption 1 with the following variant:

Assumption 1' For each consumer i ,

$$U^i(c^i) = c_0^i + u^i(c_1^i)$$

for some function $u^i : \mathbb{R}_+^{|\Omega|} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that satisfies for each $c_1^i \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^{|\Omega|}$,

1. u^i is continuous and of class C^3 on $\mathbb{R}_{++}^{|\Omega|}$
2. $du^i[c_1^i](v) \gg 0 \forall v > 0$
3. $d^2u^i[c_1^i](v, v) < 0 \forall v \neq 0$
4. $du^i[c_1^i](\omega) \rightarrow \infty$ as $c_\omega^i \rightarrow 0$ for any $\omega \in \Omega$.

Denote by $\hat{\mathcal{U}}$ the space of all utility functions that satisfy Assumption 1', and let its topology be induced by the same metric $\delta_{\mathcal{U}}$ as on \mathcal{U} . Under Assumption 1', consumers always demand strictly positive consumption at date 1. However, at some prices the non-negativity constraint $c_0^i > 0$ for consumption at date 0 may become binding. At such points, demand ψ^{i*} , optimal consumption c^{i*} , and prices p^* fail to be differentiable. This is not a problem per se, unless the constraints become binding simultaneously for all consumers. Therefore, two types of economies

must be distinguished: The first type is economies in which *all* consumers have binding constraints. Such economies do exist: It is possible to construct sequences of economies whose unique equilibria converge to a point where the entire date 0 endowment \bar{e}_0 is used up for production. Such economies are problematic in their own right because p^* fails to be differentiable in the limit of the equilibrium sequence. As a consequence, P^* is empty, and no equilibrium exists. At the same time, such economies are trivially regular: If the set of equilibria is empty, all its members are in line with Definition 3. Therefore, the focus must be on the second type of economy, namely economies where P^* is nonempty. The following lemma verifies that these economies form an open set.

Lemma 3 *The subset of $\hat{U}^J \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K$ with nonempty P^* is open.*

Proof Let $W : \mathbb{R}_{++}^K \rightrightarrows \mathbb{R}^K$ be the equilibrium-set correspondence,

$$W(\tau) = \left\{ p \in \mathbb{R}^K \mid \bar{c}_1^*(\tau, p) = \bar{e}_1 + Y \cdot \tau \right\}, \tag{28}$$

which maps production scales to (exchange) equilibrium prices. Under Assumptions 1' and 2, W is single-valued (see Hens and Pilgrim 2002, Theorem 6.9, p. 143) and upper hemicontinuous, not only in τ but also in (U, e) (see Hildenbrand and Mertens 1972, p. 103, Corollary 2). These two properties jointly imply that W is continuous. Suppose not; then, there would be two sequences $\{\tau_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ and $\{\hat{\tau}_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ that both converge to the same production scale τ , but $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} W(\tau_n) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} W(\hat{\tau}_n)$. By upper hemicontinuity, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} W(\tau_n) \in W(\tau)$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} W(\hat{\tau}_n) \in W(\tau)$, but then $W(\tau)$ must have two distinct members, which contradicts single-valuedness. The same arguments work for sequences of consumer characteristics (U, e) . Continuity of W in producer characteristics (\mathcal{A}, κ) is easy to see: Under Assumption 3, \mathcal{A} is represented by Y , which enters (28) only on the right-hand side while κ does not enter at all.

Since $\Theta = \text{graph}(W)$, nonemptiness of P^* implies that $P^* = \{W\}$. Thus, it follows from the properties of P^* that W must be of class C^2 on some open neighborhood $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathbb{R}_{++}^K$ of the local maxima of (9). Every local maximum is a maximum of the domain restriction of (9) to some compact subset of \mathcal{T}^k . Since \mathcal{T}^k is bounded, the set of local maxima can be covered by a finite number of such compact sets. Moreover, since the payoff functions

$$\Pi^{k*}(\tau) = W^k(\tau) - \kappa^k(\tau)$$

are continuous in $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ because W is, all solution mappings to the domain restricted problems are upper hemicontinuous in $(U, e, \mathcal{A}, \kappa)$ by Berge's maximum theorem (see Aliprantis and Border 2006, p. 570, Theorem 17.31). The union of all these solution mappings is the correspondence $L : \hat{U}^J \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K \rightrightarrows \mathcal{T}$, which maps economies to the set of local maxima of (9). It is upper hemicontinuous as a finite union of upper hemicontinuous correspondences. Thus, given the open neighborhood $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathbb{R}_{++}^K$, there is an open set of economies $\mathcal{W} \subset \hat{U}^J \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K$ such that $L(w) \subset \mathcal{N}$ for any $w \in \mathcal{W}$. Since W is of class C^2 on \mathcal{N} , the set P^* is nonempty for each economy in this open set \mathcal{W} . □

In the economies from Lemma 3, there is at least one consumer without a binding constraint at any locally optimal production level. This consumer is the subject of all utility perturbations, and the perturbed consumer may change from level to level. The following result is a weaker version of Lemma 2 that holds in quasilinear economies.

Lemma 4 *Under Assumption 1', the function $\tau \mapsto c_1^*(\tau, p^*(\tau))$ is injective.*

Proof Suppose not; then, $c_1 = c_1^*(\tau, p^*(\tau)) = c_1^*(\hat{\tau}, p^*(\hat{\tau}))$ for some $\tau \neq \hat{\tau}$. However, U^i is strictly increasing under Assumption 1', and thus all budget constraints hold with equality. Summing the date 1 budget constraints over all consumers and applying the market clearing condition (8) leads to

$$\bar{c}_1 = \bar{e}_1 + Y(\tau) \cdot \mathbf{1} = \bar{e}_1 + Y(\hat{\tau}) \cdot \mathbf{1}$$

but since Y is homogeneous of degree 1, the only solution to this equation is $\tau = \hat{\tau}$. □

By means of Lemma 4, it is possible to construct a family of bump functions $\zeta_m^1, \dots, \zeta_m^I$ analogous to the ones used in the Proof of Proposition 2, but with c_1^i instead of c^i as the argument, such that $\zeta_m^i(c_1^i) > 0$ for at most one consumer i at any $c_1 = (c_1^1, \dots, c_1^I)$. That is to say, perturbations of different consumers do not interfere. The next result is a direct consequence of Lemma 4 and ensures that there is always at least one candidate for perturbations.

Lemma 5 *Let $c_1^*(\tau, p^*(\tau))$ be continuously differentiable at τ . Under Assumption 1', $d_\tau(c_1^{i*}(\tau, p^*(\tau)))[\tau]$ is injective for some consumer i .*

Proof Suppose no such consumer exists; then, $\tau \mapsto c_1^{i*}(\tau, p^*(\tau))$ is not locally injective for any i . Then, however, $\tau \mapsto c_1^*(\tau, p^*(\tau))$ fails to be locally injective, and therefore cannot be (globally) injective, which contradicts Lemma 4. □

The following variant of Theorem 1 holds when Assumption 1 is replaced with Assumption 1'. It establishes generic regularity in quasilinear economies.

Corollary 4 $\hat{U}^I \times E \times A \times K^K$ has an open and dense subset of regular economies.

Proof Let $\{\mathcal{W}_0, \mathcal{W}\}$ be a partition of $\hat{U}^I \times E \times A \times K^K$ in which \mathcal{W}_0 consists of all economies where P^* is empty. All members of \mathcal{W}_0 are regular economies because the set of equilibria is empty. This set is closed because its complement \mathcal{W} is open by Lemma 3. Provided Corollary 2 holds, the remainder of the Proof of Theorem 1 goes through without modification and establishes that a set \mathcal{W}_{**} , which consists of regular economies, is open and dense in \mathcal{W} . As a consequence, \mathcal{W}_{**} is also open in the entire space $\hat{U}^I \times E \times A \times K^K$. There are two possible cases.

Case 1: *The topological interior of \mathcal{W}_0 is nonempty.* In this case, $\text{bdry}(\mathcal{W}_0)$ is closed and nowhere dense in the space of economies. Recall that $\mathcal{W} \setminus \mathcal{W}_{**}$ is closed

and nowhere dense in \mathcal{W} and thus closed and nowhere dense in the space of economies. Thus, the union $\text{bdry}(\mathcal{W}_0) \cup \mathcal{W} \setminus \mathcal{W}_{**}$ is closed and nowhere dense. Its complement is an open and dense set that consists of regular economies.

Case 2: *The topological interior of \mathcal{W}_0 is empty.* In this case, \mathcal{W} is not only open but also dense. Its subset \mathcal{W}_{**} is therefore open and dense in the entire space of economies.

As either case results in an open and dense set of regular economies, Corollary 4 is established once Corollary 2 is shown to hold for the alternative space of economies $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^I \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K$. Since $\hat{\mathcal{U}}$ and \mathcal{U} share the same metric, it is sufficient to consider a modification of Proposition 2. The perturbed utility functions are now of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{U}^i(c^i, z) &= c_0^i + u^i(c_1^i) \\ &+ \sum_{m=1}^N \varepsilon_m^i(c_1^i) \left((c_1^i - c_{m1}^i)^\top \cdot \beta_m^i + (c_1^i - c_{m1}^i)^\top \cdot \Gamma_m^i \cdot (c_1^i - c_{m1}^i) \right), \end{aligned}$$

in which β_m^i is a $|\mathcal{Q}|$ -dimensional vector and Γ_m^i is a $|\mathcal{Q}| \times |\mathcal{Q}|$ matrix. Replace (25) with the first-order condition of a consumer i whose date 0 consumption constraint is not binding:

$$b_m^i(\tau, p, z, \psi^i) = du^i[e_1^i + Y(\tau) \cdot \psi^i](Y(\tau)) - p$$

Consequently, replace (26) with

$$D_{\psi^i} b_m^i = Y(\tau)^\top \cdot D^2 u^i \cdot Y(\tau), \quad D_{\beta_m^i} b_m^i = Y(\tau)^\top,$$

in which both matrices have full rank K under Assumptions 1' and 3, which is sufficient for the surjectivity of $d_{\beta_m^i} p_m^*$. Regarding the surjectivity of $d_{\Gamma_m^i} d_\tau p_m^*$, replace the two final equations in the Proof of Proposition 2 with

$$d_{\Gamma_m^i} d_{\tau, p, \psi^i} b_m^i(t, v, y^i, \mathbf{G}) = Y(\tau)^\top \cdot \mathbf{G} \cdot (Y(t) \cdot \psi^i + Y(\tau) \cdot y^i)$$

and

$$d_{\Gamma_m^i} d_{\tau, p, \psi^i} b_m^i(\dots) = Y(\tau)^\top \cdot \mathbf{G} \cdot d_\tau(c_1^{i*}(\tau, p^*(\tau)))(t).$$

Recall that $Y(\tau)$ has full rank, \mathbf{G} can be chosen freely, and $\tau \mapsto c_1^{i*}(\tau, p^*(\tau))$ is nonzero for at least one consumer by Lemma 5. This completes the modification of Proposition 2 and thus the entire proof. □

5 Larger space of economies

The main result of this paper, Theorem 1, is derived under an upper bound on endowments: Assumption 2 requires that endowments are contained in some open, bounded set. The effect of this assumption is that all attainable consumption and

production plans are contained in compact sets \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} , which turns the space of economies $\mathbb{U}^J \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K$ into a Banach manifold. This is a consequence of the C^s compact-open topology when functions are restricted to compact sets. However, the C^s compact-open topology is also well-defined on noncompact domains, and since genericity is defined as a topological property, the upper bound may seem arbitrary or unnecessary. Indeed, if one is willing to give up the structure of a Banach manifold, generic regularity can also be established if Assumption 2 is replaced with a weaker version:⁷

Assumption 2' Endowments satisfy $e \gg 0$.

Denote by \mathbb{E}_* the set of endowments that satisfy Assumption 2. This set can be constructed as a countable union of open, bounded sets $\{\mathcal{E}_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$. For each n , the boundedness of \mathcal{E}_n implies that attainable consumption and production plans are contained in compact sets \mathcal{X}_n and \mathcal{Y}_n . These can be chosen in such a way that $\bigcup_n^\infty \mathcal{X}_n = \mathbb{R}_+^{|\Omega|+1}$ and $\bigcup_n^\infty \mathcal{Y}_n = \mathbb{R}_+^{|\Omega|}$. All results so far are established for an arbitrary fixed $(\mathbb{E}, \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$. As a consequence, these results hold locally for any $(\mathcal{E}_n, \mathcal{X}_n, \mathcal{Y}_n)$ in the sequence. For each n , the topologies on the function spaces are induced by the semimetric $\delta_{\mathbb{U}}^n$ over \mathcal{X}_n defined as in (6), and the semimetric $\delta_{\mathbb{K}}^n$ over \mathcal{Y}_n defined as in (7). A larger space of economies can be defined as follows: Let \mathbb{U}_* be the set of all functions in $C^3(\mathbb{R}_{++}^{|\Omega|+1}, \mathbb{R})$ that satisfy Assumption 1. Equip this space with the metric

$$\delta_{\mathbb{U}}^*(\tilde{U}^i, U^i) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty 2^{-n} \frac{\delta_{\mathbb{U}}^n(\tilde{U}^i, U^i)}{1 + \delta_{\mathbb{U}}^n(\tilde{U}^i, U^i)}.$$

In the same fashion, define \mathbb{K}_* as the set of all functions in $C^2(\mathbb{R}_{++}^{|\Omega|}, \mathbb{R})$ that satisfy Assumption 4. Equip this space with the metric

$$\delta_{\mathbb{K}}^*(\tilde{\kappa}^k, \kappa^k) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty 2^{-n} \frac{\delta_{\mathbb{K}}^n(\tilde{\kappa}^k, \kappa^k)}{1 + \delta_{\mathbb{K}}^n(\tilde{\kappa}^k, \kappa^k)}.$$

Let $\mathbb{U}_*^J \times \mathbb{E}_* \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}_*^K$ be the enlarged space of economies, equipped with the product topology, which boils down to the box topology because the product is finite. Its basic sets are defined by taking products of basic sets of all component spaces. The following generic regularity result holds under Assumptions 1, 2', 3, and 4.

Corollary 5 $\mathbb{U}_*^J \times \mathbb{E}_* \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}_*^K$ has an open and dense subset of regular economies.

Proof Openness: Fix some $\mathbb{E} = \mathcal{E}_n$. Every open subset of the Banach manifold $\mathbb{U}^J \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K$ is a product of open sets of all component spaces by construction. Therefore, it is also open in the larger space $\mathbb{U}_*^J \times \mathbb{E}_* \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}_*^K$ if the basic sets of \mathbb{U}

⁷ I am grateful to an anonymous referee for pointing this out.

(reps. \mathbb{K}) contain basic sets of \mathbb{U}_* (resp. \mathbb{K}_*). The basic sets of these spaces are the open balls under their respective metric. Note that for any n ,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\mathbb{U}}^*(\tilde{U}^i, U^i) < \varepsilon &\implies (1 - 2^n \varepsilon) \delta_{\mathbb{U}}^n(\tilde{U}^i, U^i) < 2^n \varepsilon \\ &\iff \delta_{\mathbb{U}}^n(\tilde{U}^i, U^i) < \frac{2^n \varepsilon}{1 - 2^n \varepsilon} \text{ if } 2^n \varepsilon < 1, \end{aligned}$$

and thus balls in \mathbb{U}_* with arbitrarily small radius $\varepsilon > 0$ fit into any open ball in \mathbb{U} . The arguments for \mathbb{K}_* are identical. As a consequence, the set of regular economies for \mathcal{E}_n from Theorem 1 is also open in the larger space $\mathbb{U}_*^I \times \mathcal{E}_n \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}_*^K$. There is one such open set for each \mathcal{E}_n . The union of all these sets is again open and $\mathbb{E}_* = \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty \mathcal{E}_n$. This concludes the proof of openness.

Density: In the Proof of Corollary 1, it has been shown that the (semi)metric from (7), i.e., $\delta_{\mathbb{K}}^n$, is continuous in the perturbation parameters (α, β) . Moreover, in the Proof of Corollary 2, it has been shown that the (semi)metric from (6), i.e., $\delta_{\mathbb{U}}^n$, is continuous in the perturbation parameters (β, Γ) . By construction, $\delta_{\mathbb{K}}^*$ and $\delta_{\mathbb{U}}^*$ are continuous in the perturbation parameters as well. Density is therefore implied by the local results of Propositions 1 and 2. □

6 Conclusion

Results of the Sonnenschein–Mantel–Debreu type are often viewed as a weakness in the foundation of oligopoly theory. Cournotian oligopoly models tend to place assumptions on the shape of market demand, but these assumptions are too strong to be rationalized by consumer choice under customary preferences. This raises concerns about the existence and regularity of equilibria in absence of ad hoc assumptions on demand. As regards regularity, the present results show that these concerns are unfounded: Generically, market demand is well-behaved. Moreover, even in cases of ill-behaved demand, small perturbations of production technologies restore regularity. Therefore, comparative statics can be applied in the generic economy.

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Appendix

The purpose of this appendix is to prove the following generic existence result. The proof uses the full machinery of perturbation techniques introduced in Sect. 3. Since identical arguments are not repeated, reading Sect. 3 before the appendix is strongly recommended.

Proposition 3 *P* is nonempty for an open and dense set of economies.*

Since $\bar{\psi}^*$ is of class C^2 , the inverse function theorem guarantees a C^2 inverse in a neighborhood of every regular exchange equilibrium. However, complications arise if profit is maximized at a critical exchange equilibrium. The following lemma, which is the first step toward proving Proposition 3, shows that such cases hardly occur. A point $(\tau, p) \in \Theta$ on the exchange equilibrium manifold is called *critical-profit exchange equilibrium* if $(\mathbf{I}_k, 0) \in T_\Sigma[h(\tau, p)]$ for some producer k ; that is to say, a change in production scale τ^k has no first-order effect on profits. All local optima of the profit maximization problem (5) are critical-profit exchange equilibria.

Lemma 6 *For an open and dense set of economies, every critical-profit exchange equilibrium is regular.*

Proof Recall that dh , as defined in (11), is a bijective mapping from T_Θ to T_Σ ; that is, $y \in T_\Theta[\tau, p]$ if and only if $dh[\tau, p](y) \in T_\Sigma[h(\tau, p)]$. Accordingly, the condition $(\mathbf{I}_k, 0) \in T_\Sigma[h(\tau, p)]$ is equivalent to $dh^{-1}[h(\tau, p)](\mathbf{I}_k, 0) \in T_\Theta[\tau, p]$. To represent this inclusion as a linear equation, recall that the manifold Θ is defined as a preimage under $\bar{\psi}^*$; thus, $T_\Theta[\tau, p] = \text{Ker}(d\bar{\psi}^*[\tau, p])$. The inclusion is therefore satisfied if there is a solution $(\tau, p) \in \Theta$ to the linear equation

$$d\bar{\psi}^*[\tau, p](dh^{-1}[h(\tau, p)](\mathbf{I}_k, 0)) = 0 \quad \text{for some } k. \tag{29}$$

A point $(\tau, p) \in \Theta$ that solves (29) is said to have the critical-profit property, not to be confused with the critical-equilibrium property that $d_p\bar{\psi}^*[\tau, p]$ is not surjective. In the generic economy, there are no points on the exchange equilibrium manifold that have both the critical-profit property and the critical-equilibrium property. To prove this formally, let \mathbb{S}^{K-1} be the unit sphere in \mathbb{R}^K and consider a family of K mappings $\ell_k : \mathbb{U}^J \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K \rightarrow C^1(\mathbb{R}_{++}^K \times \mathbb{R}^K \times \mathbb{S}^{K-1}, \mathbb{R}^{3K})$ whose evaluation mappings are defined in the following way:

$$\ell_k^{ev}(\tau, p, v) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \bar{\psi}^*(\tau, p) - \mathbf{1} \\ (D_\tau\bar{\psi}^*[\tau, p] + D_p\bar{\psi}^*[\tau, p] \cdot D\kappa[\tau]) \cdot \mathbf{I}_k \\ D_p\bar{\psi}^*[\tau, p] \cdot v \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R}^K \\ \mathbb{R}^K \\ \mathbb{R}^K \end{array} \right\} \tag{30}$$

Any solution to $\ell_k^{ev}(\tau, p, v) = 0$ consists of a vector v on the unit sphere and a tuple (τ, p) . Such a tuple is an exchange equilibrium (by the first block of K rows in (30)). It has the critical-profit property because it satisfies (29) with (11) substituted (by the second block of K rows in (30)). Additionally, it has the critical-equilibrium

property because $D_p \bar{\psi}^*[\tau, p]$ does not have full rank (by the third block of K rows in (30)). All rows in (30) can be perturbed independently. To see this, take any solution to $\ell_k^{ev}(\tau, p, v) = 0$, and consider perturbations of cost functions in a neighborhood of τ through a parameter β_m^k as in (14) together with perturbations of utility functions in a neighborhood of $c^*(\tau, p)$ through a parameter Γ_m^i as in (23). The three blocks in (30) can be perturbed as follows.

The first block is perturbed through the endowment e^i of an arbitrary consumer i : For any $\varepsilon > 0$, an increase in e_0^i by εp^k jointly with a decrease in e_1^i by εA^k leads to a change in the demand for asset k (and only for asset k) $\psi_k^{i*}(\tau, p)$ by ε .

The third block is perturbed through one column of Γ_m^i of a suitable consumer i : Recall from the Proof of Proposition 2 that such perturbation work if the right term in

$$d_{\Gamma_m^i} d_{p, \psi^i} b_m^i(v, y^i, \mathbf{G}) = \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix}^\top \cdot \mathbf{G} \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} -v \\ \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \psi^i + \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix} \cdot y^i \right)$$

is not zero when $y^i = d_p \psi^{i*}(v)$. This term is only zero if both $\psi^i = 0$ and $d_p \psi^{i*}(v) = 0$, but the former must be violated for at least one consumer: The point of evaluation is an exchange equilibrium and market clearing would be violated if $\psi^i = 0$ for each consumer i . Even though \mathbf{G} can be chosen freely, only one column is necessary for this kind of perturbation.

The second block is perturbed through some other column of Γ_m^i jointly with β_m^k . Now the arguments are $t = \mathbf{I}_k$, $v = D\kappa \cdot \mathbf{I}_k$, and $y^i = d_{\tau, p} \psi^{i*}(\mathbf{I}_k, D\kappa \cdot \mathbf{I}_k)$ and it is necessary to verify the surjectivity of

$$\begin{pmatrix} -p \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix}^\top \cdot \mathbf{G} \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} -D_{\tau^k} \kappa^k \\ \mathbf{Y}^k \end{pmatrix} \psi_k^i + \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ Y(\tau) \end{pmatrix} \cdot D_{\tau^k, p^k} \psi^{i*} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ D_{\tau^k} \kappa^k \end{pmatrix} \right),$$

which can only fail if

$$D_{\tau^k, p^k} \psi^{i*} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ D_{\tau^k} \kappa^k \end{pmatrix} = -\mathbf{I}_k \psi_k^i,$$

but this equation only holds if production scale and price of asset k grow proportionally; that is to say, if $1 = D_{\tau^k} \kappa^k$. However, if κ^k is replaced with $\tilde{\kappa}^k$ from (14), this condition does not survive any perturbation through $\beta_m^k \neq 0$. Since $\mathbf{Y}^k \gg 0$ under Assumption 3 and $D_{\tau^k}^k \kappa^k > 0$ under Assumption 4, any column of \mathbf{G} can be used for the final perturbation of the second block. Since all blocks in (30) can be perturbed independently, the evaluation mapping is transverse to zero. Following the arguments from Sect. 3, there is an open and dense subset $\mathcal{W}_k \subset \cup^I \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{K}^K$, such that $\ell_k(w) \not\equiv \{0\}$ for each $w \in \mathcal{W}_k$. But since $\ell_k(w)$ is a mapping from a $(3K - 1)$ -dimensional manifold to a $3K$ -dimensional manifold, the preimage theorem (see Villanacci et al. 2002, p. 125, Theorem 49) implies that $\ell_k(w)^{-1}(0)$ is empty. Thus, there is no solution to $\ell_k^{ev}(\tau, p, v) = 0$ for any $w \in \mathcal{W}_k$. This argument can be repeated for each $k = 1, \dots, K$, to obtain a set $\mathcal{W} = \bigcap_{k=1}^K \mathcal{W}_k$ of economies for which all critical-profit exchange equilibria are regular. Since \mathcal{W} is a finite intersection of open and dense sets, it is itself open and dense. \square

By Lemma 6, critical-profit exchange equilibria are generically regular. The main part of the Proof of Proposition 3 is based on properties of the equilibrium-set correspondence $W : \mathbb{R}^K_{++} \rightrightarrows \mathbb{R}^K$, which maps production scales τ to (exchange) equilibrium prices p . Under Assumptions 1 through 3, $W(\tau)$ is always nonempty, but need not be a singleton. Moreover, W is compact-valued and upper hemicontinuous (see Hildenbrand and Mertens 1972, p. 103, Corollary 2). Furthermore, regular exchange equilibria can be locally represented by C^2 functions:

Lemma 7 *If $p \in W(\tau)$ is a regular exchange equilibrium, there is a radius $r > 0$ and a C^2 function $\zeta : \mathbb{B}_r(\tau) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$ such that $p = \zeta(\tau)$ and $\zeta(\hat{\tau}) \in W(\hat{\tau})$ for each $\hat{\tau} \in \mathbb{B}_r(\tau)$.*

Proof By regularity $d_p \bar{\psi}^*[\tau, p]$ is surjective. Since $\bar{\psi}^*$ is of class C^2 under Assumption 1, the existence of a C^2 local solution mapping to $\bar{\psi}^*(\hat{\tau}, \zeta(\hat{\tau})) = \mathbf{1}$ is guaranteed by the implicit function theorem. Since it solves the market clearing equation, $p = \zeta(\hat{\tau})$ implies $\zeta(\hat{\tau}) \in W(\hat{\tau})$. Its domain can be restricted to any open ball with sufficiently small radius $r > 0$. □

These C^2 functions exhibit the desired behavior around local maxima of (5). To prove the proposition, it must be shown that these functions can be connected in the form of a selection of W .

Proof of Proposition 3 Consider the open, dense set of economies from Lemma 6, in which all critical-profit exchange equilibria are regular. For any such economy, consider the set

$$\mathcal{T}^{**} = \{ \tau \in \mathcal{T} \mid (\mathbf{I}_k, 0) \in T_{\Sigma}[h(\tau, p)] \text{ for some } k \text{ and } p \in W(\tau) \}$$

of production scales that give rise to critical-profit exchange equilibria. Since \mathcal{T} is compact, \mathcal{T}^{**} can be covered with a finite collection of open balls $\{\mathbb{B}_q(\tau_m)\}_{m=1}^M$ such that the sequence $\{\tau_m\}_{m=1}^M$ is contained in \mathcal{T}^{**} . Note that $\tau_m \in \mathcal{T}^{**}$ implies that $W(\tau_m)$ contains at least one regular exchange equilibrium. The radius $q < r$ can be chosen small enough such that Lemma 7 is applicable for each element τ_m in the sequence. For each m , let $\zeta_m : \mathbb{B}_q(\tau_m) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$ represent the function from Lemma 7. To obtain a selection, these C^2 functions can be connected as follows. Define a correspondence $F : \mathcal{T} \rightrightarrows \mathbb{R}^K$ as

$$F(\tau) = \begin{cases} \zeta_m(\tau) & \text{if } \tau \in \mathbb{B}_q(\tau_m) \text{ for some } m \in \{1, \dots, M\} \\ \mathbb{R}^K & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Note that F has a closed graph, and recall that W is upper hemicontinuous and compact-valued. Therefore, the intersection $F \cap W$ is upper hemicontinuous (see Aliprantis and Border 2006, p. 567, Theorem 17.25). Recall that under Assumptions 1, 2, and 3, all equilibrium prices are contained in a compact set \mathcal{P} . Since $W(\tau) \subset \mathcal{P}$ for any $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$, $F \cap W$ is a correspondence between two compact subsets of \mathbb{R}^K , namely \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{P} . Thus, it has a closed graph and is measurable (see

Aliprantis and Border 2006, p. 561, Theorem 17.11 and p. 606, Theorem 18.20). By the Kuratowski–Ryll–Nardzewski selection theorem (see Aliprantis and Border 2006, p. 600, Theorem 18.13) there exists a measurable selection of $F \cap W$, which is in fact a selection of W because $W(\tau) \subseteq F(\tau)$ for any $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$. By construction, this selection is of class C^2 in a neighborhood of any critical-profit exchange equilibrium it passes through. As a result, it is a member of P^* . \square

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