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隨3: (題) 市場需求函數為 $P = 280 - Q$ / $TC_A = 2Q_A^2$, $TC_B = 4Q_B^2$
求均衡下的價格與兩工廠的產量。

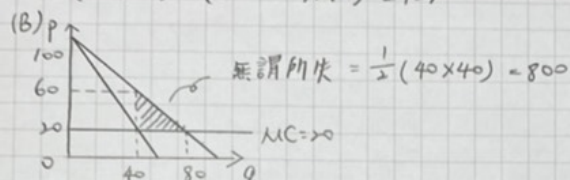
(ANS) 令 $MC_A = MC_B = MR$, $4Q_A = 8Q_B = 280 - 2Q_A - 2Q_B$,
聯立解出 $Q_A = 40$, $Q_B = 20$, 代回需求函數解得 $P = 220$

隨5: (題) 已知獨占廠商所面臨的需求函數為 $P = 100 - Q$, 而其成本
函數為 $C = 30 + 20Q$

(ANS) (A) $MR = 100 - 2Q = 20 = MC \Rightarrow Q = 40$, $P = 60$

$$ML = \frac{60 - 20}{60} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\pi = (40 \times 60) - (30 + 20 \times 40) = 1570$$



(C) 獨占力 $\frac{P - MC}{P} = \frac{60 - 20}{60} = \frac{2}{3}$

(D) $MR = MC + 10$

$$100 - 2Q = 30 \Rightarrow Q = 35, P = 65$$

(E) $(1 - 10\%) MR = MC \Leftrightarrow 0.9(100 - 2Q) = 20$

$$Q = \frac{320}{9}, P = \frac{580}{9}$$

$$\pi = \left[\frac{35}{9} \times \frac{580}{9} \times 0.9 \right] - 30 - \left[20 \times \frac{320}{9} \right] \approx 81.331$$

(F) 定額稅對產出、價格均無影響，故 $Q = 40$, $P = 60$

$$\text{利潤則減少稅額部份，故 } \pi = 1570 - 1000 = 570$$

(G) 利潤稅對產出、價格均無影響，故 $Q = 40$, $P = 60$

$$\text{稅後利潤} = (0.8 \times \text{稅前利潤}) = 0.8 \times 1570 = 1256$$

(H) $P = MC \Leftrightarrow 100 - 2Q = 20$, $Q = 80$, $P = 20$

$$\text{故虧損} = (80 \times 20) - (30 + 20 \times 80) = -30$$

無謂損失等於 0

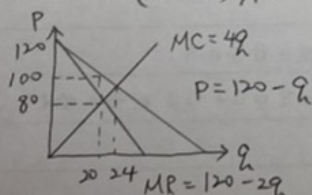
加分 隨6:

(題) 設獨占廠商所面對的需求函數為 $P = 120 - Q$, 成本函數為 $TC = 2Q^2$

(ANS) (A) 利用 $MR = MC$, $120 - 2Q = 4Q \Rightarrow Q = 20$, 代回需求函數解得 $P = 100$

$$\pi = 100 \times 20 - 2(20)^2 = 1200, EL = 100/20 = 5, MC = 4Q = 80$$

$$\text{獨占力} = (100 - 80)/100 = 0.2$$



(B) 無謂損失 = $20 \times 4/2 = 40$. (完全競爭之 $TS = 120 \times 24/2 = 1440$)

(C) $P = MC$, 故 $120 - Q = 4Q \Rightarrow Q = 24$, 代回需求函數解得 $P = 96$,

$$\pi = 96 \times 24 - 2(24)^2 = 1152$$

由於是 MC 訂價，所以無謂損失等於 0

(D) $P = AC$, 故 $120 - Q = 2Q \Rightarrow Q = 40$ 代回需求函數解得 $P = 80$

$$\pi = 80 \times 40 - 2(40)^2 = 0$$

$$AC \text{ 訂價法之 } TS = CS + PS = CS + \pi = CS + 0 = CS = 800$$

$$\text{故仍有無謂損失} = 1440 - 800 = 640$$