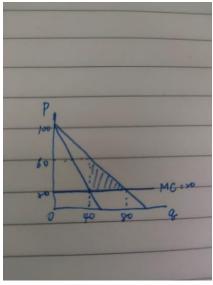
4.(A) MR=100-2q=20=MC=>q *=40 , P *=60 , M_L =(60-20)/60 =2/3 , π^* = (40x60) - (30+20x40) = 1,570 $^{\circ}$

- (B)無謂損失= 1/2 (40x40) =800
- (C) 獨占力=(P-MC)/P=(60-20)/60=2/3
- (D) MR=MC+10, 100-2q=30=>q*=35, P*=65,
- $\pi = (35x65) (30+20x35) (10x35) = 1,195$
- (E) $(1-10\%)MR = MC <=>0.9(100-2q) = 20 \Leftrightarrow q*=350/9$, P*=550/9
- $\pi^* = ((350/9)x(550/9)x0.9) 30 (20x(350/9)) = 1,331$
- (F) 定額稅對產出、價格均無影響,故 $q^* = 40$, $P^* = 60$,利潤則減少稅額部分,故 $\pi^* = 1,570 1,000 = 570$ 。



(G) 利潤稅對產出、價格均無影響,故 q* =40, P* =60, 稅後利潤=0.8x 稅前利潤=(0.8x1,570)=1,256

(H) $P = MC \Leftrightarrow 100 - 2q = 20 \Leftrightarrow q^* = 80$, $P^* = 20$,

故虧損=(80x20)-(30+20x80)=-30,無謂損失等於 0。

5. MR=P(1-1/E_d)(恆成立)⇔ MR=4MC(1-1/E_d) (已知條件)⇔ MC=4MC(1-1/E_d)(均衡條件)⇔ E_d=4/3

6. 對。設 P= a - bq,則 MR= a - 2bq,稅後利潤極大化之一階條件為:

 $MR = MC + t \Leftrightarrow a - 2bq = k+t \Leftrightarrow q^* = (a - (k + t))/2b$

代回需求函數:P*= a- (a - (k + t))/2 =(a + (k + t))/2 ,當 t=0 ,表原均衡狀態: $P_0 = (a + k)/2$,P*- $P_0 = \Delta P = t/2$

7. 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。