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1.

$P_g = 20 + Q_S^g$, $P_g = 100 - Q_D^g$ (優)

$P_b = 0.5Q_S^b$, $P_b = 60 - Q_D^b$ (劣)

A

供給 = 需求

$2Q_g = 80$ $1.5Q_g = 60$

$Q_g = 40$ $Q_g = 40$

$P_g = 60$ $P_g = 20$

B

平均需求函數 $= 0.5P_g + 0.5P_b = 0.5(100 - Q) + 0.5(60 - Q)$

$\Rightarrow 50 - 0.5Q + 30 - 0.5Q = 80 - Q$

優質的均衡 $\begin{cases} P_g = 20 + Q & 2Q = 60 \\ P_g = 80 - Q & Q = 30 \quad P = 50 \end{cases}$

劣質的均衡 $\begin{cases} P_b = 0.5Q & 1.5Q = 80 \\ P_b = 80 - Q & Q = 53.33 \quad P = 26.67 \end{cases}$

優質的酒成交量減少 劣質的酒成交量增加

比例從30%下降至36%

C.

買到優質的酒機率愈來愈小，需求價格愈來愈低

最後供應商不再供應，市場只會剩下劣質的酒