

Part 4 市場結構

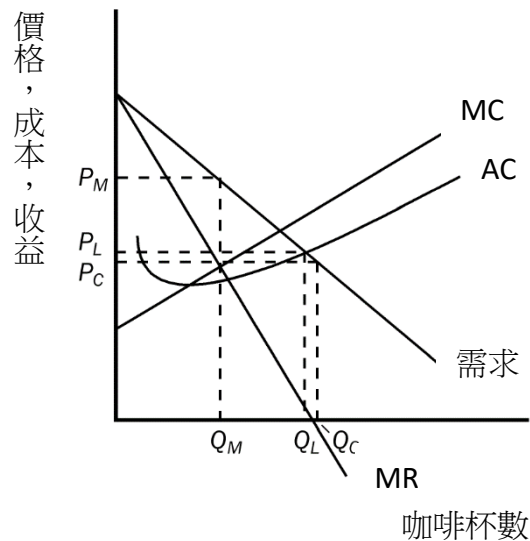
獨占市場

一、何謂獨占？

二、利潤極大化的廠商決策

隨堂 1: 悟空、悟能與悟淨三人共同經營鎮上的唯一一家咖啡廳。悟空認為只
要不賠錢，銷售量愈大愈好；悟能認為總收益愈大愈好；悟淨認為應該追
求利潤極大。請在同一個圖形上畫出此咖啡廳的需求曲線與成本曲線，並
標出這三個人心目中的價格與數量組合。

A: 如下圖所示，悟空會根據平均成本 (AC) 曲線與需求曲線 (D) 的交點訂出
(P_L, Q_L) 的價量組合。悟能會根據 $MR=0$ 決定出 Q_C 的產量，並將價格訂在
 P_C 。悟淨會根據 $MR=MC$ 決定出 Q_M 的產量，並將價格定為 P_M 。



隨堂 2 Suppose a monopolist faces the market demand function $P = a - bQ$. Its marginal cost is given by $MC = c + eQ$. Assume that $a > c$ and $2b + e > 0$.

a) Derive an expression for the monopolist's optimal quantity and price in terms of a , b , c , and e .

b) Show that an increase in c (which corresponds to an upward parallel shift in marginal cost) or a decrease in a (which corresponds to a leftward parallel shift in demand) must decrease the equilibrium quantity of output.

c) Show that when $e \geq 0$, an increase in a must increase the equilibrium price.

a) The monopolist will operate where $MR = MC$. With demand $P = a - bQ$, marginal revenue is given by $MR = a - 2bQ$. Setting this equal to marginal cost implies

$$a - 2bQ = c + eQ$$

$$Q = \frac{a - c}{2b + e}$$

At this quantity price is

$$P = a - b \left(\frac{a - c}{2b + e} \right)$$

$$P = \frac{ab + ae + bc}{2b + e}$$

b) Since

$$Q = \frac{a - c}{2b + e}$$

increasing c or decreasing a will reduce the numerator of the expression, reducing Q .

c) Since $e \geq 0$ and

$$P = \frac{ab + ae + bc}{2b + e}$$

increasing a will increase the numerator for this expression. This will therefore increase the equilibrium price.

隨堂 3: 設獨占廠商所面對的需求函數為 $P = 120 - q$ ，成本函數為 $TC = 2q^2$ ：

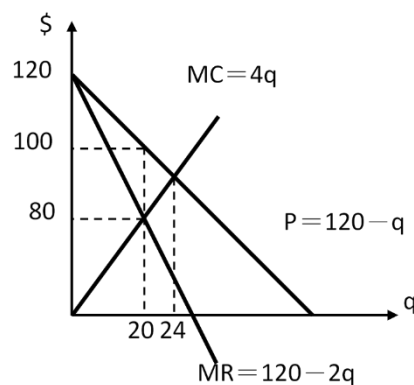
- (A) 求均衡下的價格、產量、利潤、需求彈性與獨占力。
- (B) 求獨占的無謂損失。
- (C) 若政府按 MC 訂價法來管制，均衡下價格、產量、利潤及無謂損失為多少？
- (D) 若政府按 AC 訂價法來管制，均衡下價格、產量、利潤及無謂損失為多少？

ANS :

(A) 利用 $MR = MC$ ， $120 - 2q = 4q$ ，解出 $q^* = 20$ ，代回需求函數解得 $P^* = 100$ 。

$$\pi^* = 100 \times 20 - 2(20)^2 = 1200, E_d = 100/20 = 5, MC^* = 4q^* = 80$$

$$\text{獨占力} = (100 - 80)/100 = 0.2$$



(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 $120 - q = 4q$ ，解得 $q = 24$ ，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。

(MC 訂價法之 $TS =$ 完全競爭之 $TS = 120 \times 24/2 = 1440$)

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

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

$$AC \text{ 訂價法之 } TS = CS + PS = CS + \pi = CS + 0 = CS = (120 - 80) \times 40/2 = 800$$

$$\text{故仍有無謂損失} = 1440 - 800 = 640$$