

1.

K	L	APL x L	$\frac{q}{L}$	$\frac{q}{K}$	$\frac{dq}{dL}$
		q	APL	APK	MPL
20	0	0	*	*	*
20	5	20	4	1	4
20	10	43	4.3	2.15	4.6
20	15	57	3.8	2.85	2.8
20	20	67	3.35	3.35	2
20	25	75	3	3.75	1.6

APL: 勞動平均產量

APK: 資本的平均產量

MPL: 勞動邊際產量  $\rightarrow$  多雇用一單位的勞動, 所增加的總產量(微分)

2. 已知生產函數:  $q = 21L + 9L^2 - L^3$  極值

(A) L 大於多少, MPL 開始遞減? 切線斜率 = 0

(B) L 等於多少, TP 最大? 水平線

(C) L 大於多少, APL 開始遞減? 最高點

(A)  $MPL = 21 + 18L - 3L^2 \rightarrow$  (微分)  $= 18 - 6L = 0 \Rightarrow L = 3$

(B)  $MPL = 0 \Rightarrow L = 7$  ( $21 + 18L - L^2 = 0$ )

(C)  $APL = 21 + 9L - L^2 \rightarrow$  階微分  $= 9 - 2L = 0 \Rightarrow L = 4.5$

$\frac{q}{L}$

4. 僱用 10 個工人, 5 台機器, 工人的邊際產量為 5, 生產量為 500, 固定

$MPK = ?$

ⓧ 有資本產量

• 長、短期  $\Rightarrow$  要素投入的差別

\* 長期生產函數: 勞動變動一單位對資本變動的影響, 也就是勞動和資本 (等產量曲線) 本之間的替代情形, MRTS 邊際技術替代率, 等產量曲線的切線斜率

$$500 = 10 \times 5 \times MPK$$

$$MPK = 90$$

5. 寫出對應的函數:

(A) 種桃子, 可完全用 A 牌肥料或全用 B 牌肥料, 也可以混合用. 且知每增加一單位 A 肥料會產生 5 個桃子, 每增加一單位 B 肥料會產生 10 個桃子, 而且這兩肥料不會影響另一種肥料之功效.  $\rightarrow$  完全替代

(B) 生產麵包, 一定要 2 麵包師, 搭一台烤箱.  $\rightarrow$  完全互補

\* 資本和勞動全互補? 全替代?  
(L 形) (線形)

(A)  $q = 5A + 10B$

(B)  $q = \min\{L/2, K\}$

$q = AL + BK \rightarrow$  線形

$q = \min\left\{\frac{L}{A}, \frac{K}{B}\right\} \rightarrow$  L 形

b. 計算替代彈性:

(A)  $F(K, L) = K^{\frac{1}{2}} L^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(B) (線性)  $F(K, L) = 2K + L$

替代彈性:  $0 = \frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln MRT_{LK}} \cdot \frac{d \ln MRT_{LK}}{d \ln \frac{K}{L}} = \frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln MRT_{LK}}$

$MRT_{LK} = \frac{MP_L}{MP_K}$ ,  $MP_L = \frac{1}{2} L^{-\frac{1}{2}} K^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $MP_K = \frac{1}{2} K^{-\frac{1}{2}} L^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
(微分) (微分)

(a)  $\frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln MRT_{LK}} = \frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln \frac{K}{L}} = 1$ ,  $MRT_{LK} = \frac{MP_L}{MP_K} = \frac{K^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} L^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{L^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} K^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{K}{L}$

(b)  $MRT_{LK} = \frac{MP_L}{MP_K} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow MRT_{LK} = 0$

MRTS 為固定常數  $\rightarrow 0$

$\frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln \frac{1}{2}} = 0 = \infty$

\* 個經作業

7. Cobb-Douglas 生產函數:

$$Q = f(L, K) = L^{\alpha} K^{\beta}, \alpha, \beta > 0$$

② 產出彈性:

(勞動平均產量和勞動邊際產量)

$$APL = \frac{Q}{L} = \frac{L^{\alpha} K^{\beta}}{L} = L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}$$

$$MPL = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial L} = \alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}$$

(資本平均產量和資本邊際產量)

$$APK = \frac{Q}{K} = \frac{L^{\alpha} K^{\beta}}{K} = L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}$$

$$MPK = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial K} = \beta L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}$$

產出彈性

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon^L = \frac{MPL}{APL} = \frac{\alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}}{L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}} = \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon^K = \frac{MPK}{APK} = \frac{\beta L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}}{L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}} = \beta$$

② 生產力彈性: 勞動、資本同時增加  $\phi$  倍對生產函數的影響

$$Q = f(\phi L, \phi K) = \phi^{\alpha+\beta} L^{\alpha} K^{\beta}$$

生產力彈性

$$\epsilon^{\phi} = \frac{dQ}{d\phi} \cdot \frac{\phi}{Q} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{d\phi}}{\frac{Q}{\phi}} = \frac{(\alpha+\beta)\phi^{\alpha+\beta-1} L^{\alpha} K^{\beta}}{\phi^{\alpha+\beta} L^{\alpha} K^{\beta}} = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon^{\phi} = \epsilon^L + \epsilon^K = \alpha + \beta$$

③ 替代彈性:

$$MRTS = \frac{MPL}{MPK} = \frac{\alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}}{\beta L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot \frac{K}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon^{LK} = \frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln MRTS} = \frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot d \ln \frac{K}{L}} = 1$$

$\alpha, \beta$  都是固定常數  $\Rightarrow$  不隨資本勞動比的變動而變動,  
Cobb-Douglas 形式的生產函數, 其替代彈性 = 1  
並不因  $\alpha, \beta$  而所動



8.	生產函數	$q = 5LK$	$q = 2L + 3K$	互補型 $q = \min\{L, K\}$
$MPL = \frac{dQ}{dL}$ = 邊際生產力 $MPK = \frac{dQ}{dK}$ = 邊際生產力 (微分)		$MPL = 5K$ $MPK = 5L$	$MPL = 2$ $MPK = 3$	折點無法微分
$MRTS = \frac{MPL}{MPK}$ = 邊際技術替代率		$\frac{K}{L}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1, 0, $\infty$
$\sigma > 1$ → 增 $\sigma = 1$ → 不變 $\sigma < 1$ → 減	規模報酬	IRS	CRS	CRS
$* F(\lambda L, \lambda K) = \lambda^R F(L, K) = \lambda^R Q$				
$\epsilon_K = \frac{MPK}{APK}$ 產量彈性 $\epsilon_L = \frac{MPL}{APL}$ 產量彈性		$\epsilon_L = \epsilon_K = 1$	$\epsilon_L = \frac{2L}{2L+3K}$ $\epsilon_K = \frac{3K}{2L+3K}$	折點無法微分
$\epsilon = \epsilon_L + \epsilon_K$ 生產力彈性		2	1	1
$\epsilon_{LK} = \frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln MRTS}$ 替代彈性		1	0	0

③  $F(\lambda L, \lambda K) = \lambda^R F(L, K) = \lambda^R Q$

IRS  $5(\lambda L, \lambda K) \Rightarrow 5\lambda^2 LK = \lambda^2 Q$

CRS  $2(\lambda L) + 3(\lambda K) \Rightarrow 5\lambda LK = \lambda Q$

CRS  $\min\{\lambda L, \lambda K\} \Rightarrow \lambda \min\{L, K\} = \lambda Q$

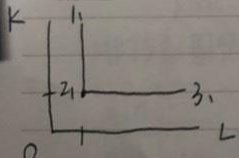
④  $\frac{5K}{5L} = \frac{K}{L} \Rightarrow 1$

$\epsilon_L = \frac{5K}{5L} = 5K \cdot \frac{L}{5LK} \Rightarrow 1$

$\epsilon_K = \frac{5L}{5K} = 5L \cdot \frac{K}{5LK} = 1$

$\epsilon_K = \frac{3}{2L+3K} = 3 \cdot \frac{K}{2L+3K} \Rightarrow \frac{3K}{2L+3K}$

$\epsilon_L = \frac{2}{2L+3K} = 2 \cdot \frac{L}{2L+3K} \Rightarrow \frac{2L}{2L+3K}$



⑤  $1 + 1 = 2$   
CRS  $\Rightarrow \epsilon = 1$

⑥  $\epsilon_{LK} = \frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln MRTS} = \frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln \frac{K}{L}} \Rightarrow 1$

$\epsilon_{LK} = \frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln MRTS} = \frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln \frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow \infty$

$\epsilon_{LK} = \frac{d \ln \frac{K}{L}}{d \ln MRTS} = \frac{d \ln 0}{d \ln 1} \Rightarrow 0$

1.  $\rightarrow$  垂直線  $\Rightarrow MPK = 0$   $MRTS = \frac{MPL}{MPK} = \frac{1}{0} \Rightarrow \infty$

2.  $\rightarrow$  凹折點  $\Rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1$   $MRTS = \frac{MPL}{MPK} = \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow 1$

$\Rightarrow MPK = MPK = 1$

3.  $\rightarrow$  水平線  $\Rightarrow MPL = 0$   $MRTS = \frac{MPL}{MPK} = \frac{0}{1} \Rightarrow 0$

\*  $K \uparrow \Rightarrow Q$  固定  
 $L \uparrow \Rightarrow Q$  固定

\* 個經作業 成本

K  
L

1.  $q = 10L^{0.5}K^{0.5}$ , 且  $w = r = 10$

\* 長期生產函數  
q 固定  $\rightarrow$  等產量曲線

(A) 等成本線方程式

(B) 邊際產量替代率函數

切線斜率  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

(C) 等產量線會凸向原點嗎?

切線斜率越來越小

(D) 條件要素需求函數

$L, K \rightarrow L^*, K^*$

(E) 總成本, 平均成本, 邊際成本函數

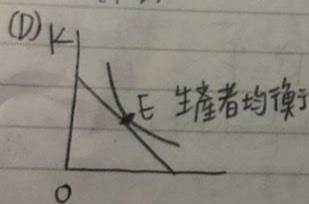
(F) 生產 10 單位的最低成本是多少?

(A)  $C = wL + rK$   
 $= 10L + 10K$

(B)  $MRTS_{LK} = \frac{dK}{dL}$   
 $MRTS = \frac{MPL}{MPK} \Rightarrow \frac{10 \cdot 0.5 L^{-0.5} K^{0.5}}{10 \cdot 0.5 L^{0.5} K^{-0.5}} = \frac{K}{L}$

(C)  $\ominus \frac{d(MRTS)}{dL} < 0$   
 $\oplus dL$   
隨著  $L \uparrow$ ,  $MRTS$  由  $\rightarrow$  越平  
( $K$  由  $\rightarrow$ )

$L \uparrow, K \downarrow \rightarrow MRTS_{LK} \downarrow$   
凸向原點



邊際效用均等法則

$\begin{cases} \frac{K}{L} = \frac{10}{10} \\ q = 10L^{0.5}K^{0.5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow L^* = K^* = 0.1q$

(E)  $LTC = wL^* + rK^*$   
 $= 10 \times 0.1q + 10 \times 0.1q = 2q$

$AC = \frac{2}{q} = 2$

$MC = 2$   
(微分)

(F)  $TC(10) = 2 \times 10 = 20$

2. 已知  $w=r=1$

完全替代  
 $L^*=0$  or  $K^*=0$

互補

生產函數  
Cobb-Douglas  
 $q=10L^{0.5}K^{0.5}$   
TC函數  
AC函數  
MC函數

簡解②  
 $q=2L+K$   
0.5q  
0.5  
0.5

Leontief ③  
 $q=\min\{2L, K\}$   
1.5q  
1.5  
1.5

④  
 $q=\max\{2L, K\}$   
0.5q  
0.5  
0.5

$$LTC = wL^* + rK^*$$

$$LAC = \frac{LTC}{Q}$$

$$LMC = \frac{dLTC}{dQ}$$

②  $\min wL + rK$   
s.t.  $q = 10L^{0.5}K^{0.5}$   
 $q = 10L^{0.5}K^{0.5} \Rightarrow \bar{q} = 10L^{0.5}K^{0.5} \Rightarrow 10L$

$MRTS = \frac{MP_L}{MP_K} = \frac{1 \cdot 0.5 L^{-0.5} K^{0.5}}{1 \cdot 0.5 L^{0.5} K^{-0.5}} \Rightarrow \frac{K}{L} = \frac{w}{r}$   
 $L^* = 0.1q, K^* = 0.1q$

$$TC = 1 \times 0.1q + 1 \times 0.1q = 0.2q$$

$$AC = \frac{0.2q}{q} = 0.2$$

$$MC = \frac{0.2}{1} = 0.2$$

②  $\frac{1}{r} < \frac{a}{b}$   
 $\bar{q} = 2L + K$   
 $K^* = 0, L^* = \frac{q}{2} = 0.5q$   
 $TC = 1 \times 0.5q + 0 = 0.5q$   
 $AC = 0.5, MC = 0.5$

$\frac{MP_L}{w} > \frac{MP_K}{r} \Rightarrow L^* = 0, K^* = \frac{q}{b}$   
 $\frac{w}{r} < \frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow K^* = 0, L^* = \frac{q}{a}$   
 $LTC = waq$

③  $\min L + K$   
s.t.  $q = \min(2L, K)$   
和要素價格無關  
 $L^* = \frac{q}{2}, K^* = \frac{q}{2}$   
 $LTC = \frac{wq}{2} + \frac{rq}{2}$

$q = 2L = K$   
 $L^* = \frac{q}{2}, K^* = \frac{q}{2}$   
 $LTC = \frac{q}{2} + \frac{q}{2} = 1.5q$   
 $AC = 1.5, MC = 1.5$

④  $q = 2L$   
 $L^* = 0.5q$



3.  $STC = 20q^2 + 200$

$LTC = q^3 - 20q^2 + 500q$

成本固定產業

市場上原始需求  $\rightarrow Q_d = 8000 - 10P$

(A) 廠商短期停業價格 = ?  $\rightarrow$   $AVC$  極小

(B) 設原先廠商數是 400  $\Rightarrow$  廠商和市場的短期供給函數 = ?

(C) 市場短期均衡價格、廠商產量、利潤、生產者剩餘

(D) 在 (C) 的答案下，是否符合長期均衡？

(E) 如果市場需求增加到  $Q_d = 12000 - 10P$ ，問市場短期均衡價格、廠商產量、利潤的變化？

(F) 在成本固定的前提下，需求變化後長期均衡的廠商數目、產量、價格？

(A)  $AVC = \frac{VC}{q} \Rightarrow \frac{20q^2}{q} = 20q$ ， $AVC$  極小值 = 0，停業價格 = 0

(B)  $P = MC = 40q \Rightarrow q = 0.025P$  (廠商短期供給函數)  
 $\Rightarrow Q_s = 400q = 10P$  (市場)

(C)  $\begin{cases} Q_s = 10P \\ Q_d = 8000 - 10P \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_0 = 400$  代入  $q = 0.025P \Rightarrow q = 10$

$\pi_0 = 400 \times 10 - 20(10)^2 - 200 = 0$

$\Rightarrow PS = \pi_0 + FC = 0 + 2000 = 2000$

(D) 是， $LAC$  最低點在  $q = 10$ ，且利潤 = 0

(E)  $\begin{cases} Q_s = 10P \\ Q_d = 12000 - 10P \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_1 = 600$  代入  $q = 0.025P \Rightarrow q_1 = 15$

$\pi_1 = 600 \times 15 - 20(15)^2 - 2000 = 2500$

(F)  $LAC$  固定  $\rightarrow$  新的長期均衡價格  $P_0 = 400$ ，廠商產量 10 單位代入新的需求  
 產業均衡 = 8000 單位，廠商數  $\frac{8000}{10} = 800$

4.  $TC = q^3 - 6q^2 + 12q$

(A) 市場需求函數  $P = 10503 - 5Q$ ，長期均衡下的廠商數

(B)  $P = 12003 - 5Q$

(A)  $LAC = q^2 - 6q + 12 \Rightarrow \frac{dLAC}{dq} = 2q - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow q^* = 3$

$P = \min LAC \Rightarrow q = 3$  代入  $LAC$   $P = 3$

$P = 3$  代入  $P = 10503 - 5Q \Rightarrow$  市場均衡交易量 = 2100 廠商數  $= \frac{2100}{3} = 700$

(B)  $P = 3$  代入  $P = 12003 - 5Q \Rightarrow$

$= 2400$

$= \frac{2400}{3} = 800$

5.  $q=20$ ,  $AC$  和  $AVC$  的差 = 10 元,  $AFC = AC - AVC$ ,  $FC = AFC \times q$   
 $q=40$ ,  $AC$  和  $AVC$  的差 = ?

$$q=20, AC - AVC = AFC = 10 \rightarrow FC = AFC \times q = 10 \times 20 = 200$$

$$q=40, AFC = \frac{FC}{q} \Rightarrow \frac{200}{40} = 5$$

6.  $MC=10q$ , 固定成本 = 100 元, 求產量 = 10 單位下之總成本 = ?

$$VC(10) = \int_0^{10} 10q dq = 5q^2 \Big|_0^{10} = 500 \quad TC = VC + FC \rightarrow 500 + 100 = 600$$

7. 短期成本函數:  $TC = q^3 - 12q^2 + q + 50$ , 短期變動要素是勞動

(A)  $q=10$ ,  $AFC = ?$

(B) 產量多少時,  $AVC = MC$ ?

(C) 產量超過多少時,  $APL$  開始遞減?  $APL \downarrow, AVC \downarrow$

(D)  $MPL$   $MC \downarrow, MPL \downarrow$

(A)  $AFC = \frac{FC}{q} \quad AFC = \frac{50}{10} = 5$

(B)  $AVC = \frac{TVC}{q} \quad AVC = \frac{q^3 - 12q^2 + q}{q} = q^2 - 12q + 1$   
 $\frac{dAVC}{dq} = 2q - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow q = 6$

(C) 對偶性  $\rightarrow AVC \downarrow, APL \downarrow \Rightarrow q \geq 6$

(D)  $MC = \frac{dTC}{dq} \quad MC = \frac{3q^2 - 24q + 1}{1} \Rightarrow 3q^2 - 24q + 1$   
 $\frac{dMC}{dq} = 6q - 24 = 0 \Rightarrow q = 4$

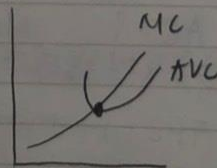
對偶性  $\rightarrow MC \downarrow, MPL \downarrow \Rightarrow q \geq 4$

1.  $MC, AVC$  都算出來

$MC = AVC$  相交地方

2.  $AVC$  最低點

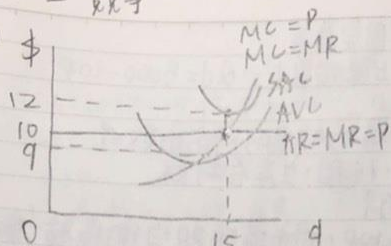
$\rightarrow$  一階微分 = 0





完全競爭

1.



$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= TR - TC \\ &= P \times Q - TC(Q) \\ TC &= TVC + TFC \\ AC \times Q &= AVC \times Q + TFC \\ MR &= MC \text{ 最適當量} \\ \bar{P} &= P^* \\ \pi &= ? \quad VC = ? \quad FC = ? \quad PS = ? \quad LAC = \frac{LTC}{Q} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TR &= Q \times P = 15 \times 10 = 150 \\ TVC &= AVC \times Q \Rightarrow 9 \times 15 = 135 \\ \pi &= 150 - 135 = 15 \\ AC &= 12 \\ PS &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

2. 市場價格=11元

(A)	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
Q	TC	VC	FC	AC	AVC	MC	MR
0	10	0	10	-	-	-	11
1	20	10	10	20	10	10	11
2	23	13	10	11.5	6.5	3	11
3	28	18	10	9.33	6	5	11
4	38	28	10	9.5	7	10	11
5	60	50	10	12	10	22	11

最接近  
MR=MC

(B) 追求利潤極大化，會生產多少單位？利潤=？

(C) 短期停業價格=？

1.  $TC = AC \times Q$   $12 \times 5 = 60$

2. 隨產量而改變  $20-10=10, 23-10=13, 28-10=18, 38-10=28, 60-10=50$

3. 不隨產量而改變  $Q=0 \Rightarrow TC=10$

4.  $AC = \frac{TC}{Q}$   $\frac{20}{1} = 20, \frac{23}{2} = 11.5, \frac{28}{3} = 9.33, \frac{38}{4} = 9.5$

5.  $AVC = \frac{VC}{Q}$   $\frac{10}{1} = 10, \frac{13}{2} = 6.5, \frac{18}{3} = 6, \frac{28}{4} = 7, \frac{50}{5} = 10$

6.  $MC$   $20-10=10, 23-20=3, 28-23=5, 38-28=10, 60-38=22$

7.  $MR=P$  都是11

(B)  $MR = MC \Rightarrow$  生產4單位  $\Rightarrow \pi = 11 \times 4 - 38 = 6$   $\pi = TR - TC$   
 $\Rightarrow P \times Q - TC(Q)$

(C)  $AVC$  極小  $\Rightarrow 6$  元  $\rightarrow$  停業價格是6元

3. A技術權利金=40元, B技術權利金=100元

生產函數:

$$A: q = \min\{\frac{L}{2}, \frac{K}{4}\} \quad B: q = \min\{\frac{L}{4}, \frac{K}{2}\}$$

設  $w=1, r=2$

(A) 分別買兩種技術, 總成本函數

(B) 若公司生產20單位, 要用哪個技術?

(C) 40

(D) 產量低於多少時, 應用A技術?

(A)  $TC = \text{生產成本} + \text{權利金成本}$

$$\text{A技術: } \begin{cases} \min L + K \\ \text{s.t. } q = \min\{\frac{L}{2}, \frac{K}{4}\} \end{cases}$$

$$C = 1 \times 2q + 2 \times 4q = 10q$$

$$\text{B技術: } \begin{cases} \min L + K \\ \text{s.t. } q = \min\{\frac{L}{4}, \frac{K}{2}\} \end{cases}$$

$$C = 1 \times 4q + 2 \times 2q = 8q$$

$$q = aL = bK$$

$$\frac{L}{2} = \frac{K}{4} \Rightarrow L^* = 2q, K^* = 4q$$

$$TC = 10q + 40$$

$$q = aL = bK$$

$$\frac{L}{4} = \frac{K}{2} \Rightarrow L^* = 4q, K^* = 2q$$

$$TC = 8q + 100$$

(B)  $q=20$

$$\text{A技術: } TC = 10 \times 20 + 40 = 240 \checkmark$$

$$\text{B技術: } TC = 8 \times 20 + 100 = 260$$

產量小  $\rightarrow$  A ( $q < 30$ )

(C)  $q=40$

$$\text{A技術: } TC = 10 \times 40 + 40 = 440$$

$$\text{B技術: } TC = 8 \times 40 + 100 = 420 \checkmark$$

產量大  $\rightarrow$  B ( $q > 30$ )

(D) 2成本相同產量:

$$10q + 40 = 8q + 100$$

$$2q = 60$$

$$q = 30$$

$$(B) (q^2 \cdot 10^{-k}) + 10k$$

$$\Rightarrow -(q^2 \cdot 10^{-k}) + 10k$$

$$= \frac{-q^2}{10^k} + 10k$$

4.  $q = 10L^{0.5}K^{0.5}$ ,  $w=r=10$ , 設K固定 $K_0$

(A)  $STC=?$   $AC=?$   $MC=?$

(B) 如何由(A)答案反推總成本函數?

$$AC = \frac{10 \frac{q^2}{100k} + 10k}{q}$$

短期成本

(A)  $STC = TVC + TFC = rL + wK$

$$AC = AVC + AFC$$

$$MC = \frac{dSTC}{dq} = \frac{dTVC}{dq}$$

$$L^* = \frac{q^2}{100k_0}, K^* = \text{固定}$$

$$STC = 10 \cdot \frac{q^2}{100k_0} + 10k_0$$

$$= \frac{q^2}{10k_0} + 10k_0$$

$$MC = \frac{2q}{10k} = \frac{q}{5k}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{q^2}{10k} + 10k}{q} = \frac{q^2}{10k} \times \frac{1}{q} + \frac{10k}{q} = \frac{q}{10k} + \frac{10k}{q}$$

$$(B) \frac{dSTC}{dk} = \frac{-q^2}{10k} + 10 \Rightarrow \tilde{k} = \frac{q}{10} \text{ 代入 } STC$$

$$TC = STC(k = \tilde{k})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{q^2}{10 \cdot (\frac{q}{10})} + 10 \cdot \frac{q}{10} = q + q = 2q$$

$$\min C = wL + rK$$

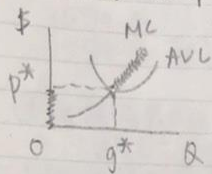
$$\text{s.t. } q = 10L^{0.5}K^{0.5}$$

$$\Rightarrow q^2 = 10^2 (L^{0.5})^2 (K^{0.5})^2$$

$$P=80$$

$$TCA = 100q - 15q^2 + q^3 + 100 \Rightarrow \text{廠商供給曲線} = q$$

$$TCB = 110q - 15q^2 + q^3 + 250$$



② 產出

③ 關門

$MR = MC \Rightarrow MC$  是廠商供給線

$P \geq AVC$  最低點

$$\Rightarrow TVC = 100q - 15q^2 + q^3$$

$$\frac{TVC}{q}$$

$$AVC = 100 - 15q + q^2$$

$$MC = 100 - 30q + 3q^2 \Rightarrow q^* = 7.5$$

$$\frac{dTVC}{dq}$$

$$P = MC \Rightarrow 100 - 30(7.5) + 3(7.5)^2 = 43.75$$