

4. 已知獨占廠商所面臨的需求函數為  $P = 100 - q$ , 而成本函數  $C = 30 + 20q$ , 求:

(A) 均衡價格、產量及利潤:

$$TR = (100 - q)q = 100q - q^2 \rightarrow 100 - 2q = 20$$

$$MR = 100 - 2q$$

$$MC = 20$$

$$q = 40, P = 60$$

$$\pi = 2400 - 800 = 1600$$

(F) 若政府對廠商課 \$1000 的定額稅, 求稅後均衡 price, 產量, 利潤.

$$\pi = 1570 - 1000 = 570$$

(B) 獨占者所造成的社會無謂損失為?

$$\frac{40 \times 40}{2} = 800$$

(G) 若政府對廠商課 20% 利潤稅, 求稅後均衡 price, 產量, 利潤.

$$\pi = 1570 (1 - 0.2) = 1570 \times 0.8 = 1256$$

(C) Lerner 獨占力測試度 = ?

$$\frac{P - MC}{P} = \frac{60 - 20}{60} = 0.67$$

(E) 若課 10% 從價稅率, 求 ..

$$(1 - 10\%) MR = MC$$

$$\rightarrow 0.9(100 - 2q) = 20, q^* = \frac{80}{1.8}, P^* = \frac{55}{9}$$

(D) 若政府對廠商每單位課 \$10 從量稅, 求稅後均衡 price, 產量, 利潤.

$$\pi = 100 - q^2 - (30 + 20q) - 10q = -q^2 + 70q - 30$$

$$\frac{d\pi}{dq} = -2q + 70 = 0, \pi = 2275 - 130 - 350 = 1195$$

(H) 規定廠商需以 Marginal Cost 訂價, 則廠商會有多少損失? 無謂損失為?

$$P = MC$$

5. 設獨占廠商在均衡下, 價格是逆導成本的 4 倍, 求均衡時的需利彈性

$$\frac{P - MC}{P} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}, P = 4MC, \frac{4MC - MC}{4MC} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}, \epsilon = \frac{4}{3}$$

6. 若需求函數為線性,  $LMC = K$ , 則課從量稅  $t$  元, 消費者所面臨的 price 上漲  $\frac{t}{3}$  元. 對嗎?

$$P = a - bq, MR = a - 2bq$$

$$P^* = a - \frac{a - (K + t)}{2} = \frac{a + (K + t)}{2}, t = 0 \text{ 時 } P = \frac{a + K}{2}, P^* = \frac{a}{2}, q^*$$

7. 設獨占廠商需求函數  $P = 280 - q$ , 而共有 A, B 2 個工廠來生產, 2 工廠成本函數分別為:  $TC_A = 2q_A^2, TC_B = 4q_B^2$ , 求均衡下的 price 和 2 工廠的產量

$$MC_A = MC_B = MR$$

$$4q_A = 8q_B = 280 - 2q_A - 2q_B$$

$$q_A = 40, q_B = 20, P = 220$$

A little change in the relative input price doesn't necessarily lead to a change in output.