

4.

(A)

利用  $MR=MC$

$$100 - 2Q = 20$$

$$2Q = 80$$

$$Q^* = 40, P^* = 80$$

$$\pi = TR - TC = 80 \times 40 - (30 + 20 \times 40)$$

$$= 3200 - 830$$

$$= 2370$$

(B)

$$L = \frac{P - MC}{P} = \frac{100 - 4 - 20}{P}$$

5.

$$\varepsilon_d = \left| - \frac{d \ln Q}{d \ln P} \right| = \frac{P}{Q} = \frac{dQ}{dP} \times \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$P = 4MR$$

6.

7.