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(A)

$$MR = 100 - 2q = 20 = MC \Rightarrow q^* = 40 \quad p^* = 60, \quad ML = \frac{60-20}{60} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\pi^* = (40 \times 60) - (30 + 20 \times 40) = 1570$$

$$(B) \text{ 無謂損失} = \frac{1}{2} \times (40 \times 40) = 800$$

$$(C) \text{ 獨占力} = \frac{P-MC}{P} = \frac{60-20}{60} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(D) \quad MR = MC + 10$$

$$100 - 2q = 30 \Rightarrow q^* = 35 \quad p^* = 65$$

$$\pi = (35 \times 65) - (30 + 20 \times 35) - (10 \times 35) = 1195$$

$$(E) \quad (1 - 10\%) MR = MC \Leftrightarrow 0.9(100 - 2q) = 20$$

$$(F) \quad q^* = 40, \quad p^* = 60, \quad \pi^* = 1570 - 1000 = 570$$

$$(G) \text{ 稅後利潤} = (0.8 \times \text{稅前利潤}) = (0.8 \times 1570) = 1256$$

$$(H) \quad P = MC \Leftrightarrow 100 - 2q = 20 \Leftrightarrow q^* = 80, \quad p^* = 20$$

$$\text{故虧損} = (80 \times 20) - (30 + 20 \times 80) = -30$$

$$\text{無謂損失} = 0$$

5.

$$MR = P \left( 1 - \frac{1}{E_d} \right) \quad (\text{恆成立})$$

$$MR = 4MC \left( 1 - \frac{1}{E_d} \right)$$

$$E_d = \frac{4}{3}$$

6.

$$MR = MC + t \Rightarrow a - 2bq = k + t$$

$$q^* = \frac{a - (k+t)}{2b}$$

$$p^* = a - \frac{a - (k+t)}{2} = \frac{a + (k+t)}{2}$$

$t=0$  表原均衡狀態

$$P_0 = \frac{a+k}{2}, \quad p^* - P_0 = \Delta P = \frac{t}{2}$$

7.

$$\text{令 } MC_A = MC_B = MR,$$

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

$$q_A = 40 \quad q_B = 20$$

$$P = 220$$