

Week 13

練習 4.

面對的

已知獨占廠商 Demand curve: $P = 100 - Q$, 成本函數為 $TC = 30 + 20Q$

(A) 獨占均衡數量、價格、利潤

Max $\pi \Rightarrow MR = MC \Rightarrow MR = 100 - 2Q, 100 - 2Q = 20$

$MC = \frac{\partial TC}{\partial Q} = 20 \Rightarrow Q = 40$

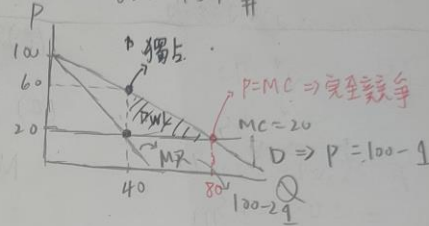
代入 Demand curve $\Rightarrow P = 100 - 40 = 60$

$\pi = TR - TC = 40 \times 60 - (30 + 20 \times 40) = 2400 - 830 = 1570$

(B) 獨占造成的社會損失?

完全競爭: $P = MC \Rightarrow 100 - Q = 20 \Rightarrow Q_1 = 80$

獨占: $MR = MC \Rightarrow P > MC$ (訂高價)
 $\Rightarrow Q_2 = 40, P_2 = 60$



$DWL = \frac{1}{2} \times (100 - 20) \times (80 - 40) = 800$

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

(D) 對每單位課以10元從量稅?

Max $\pi = TR - TC \Rightarrow \frac{\partial TR}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial TC}{\partial Q} = 0 \Rightarrow MR = MC$

$MR = MC + t \Rightarrow 100 - 2Q = 20 + 10 \Rightarrow Q = 35, P = 65$

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

(E) 課10%從價稅?

$\Rightarrow (1 - 10\%)MR = MC \Rightarrow 0.9(100 - 2Q) = 20, Q = \frac{350}{9}, P = \frac{550}{9}$

$\pi = (\frac{350}{9} \times \frac{550}{9}) \times 0.9 - 30 - (20 \times \frac{350}{9}) = 1331$

(F) 課1000元的定額稅(1000元)?

$\pi = TR - TC = TR - TC - 1000 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial TR}{\partial Q} = \frac{\partial TC}{\partial Q} \Rightarrow MR = MC \Rightarrow$ 不影響均衡

$\Rightarrow Q^* = 40, P^* = 60$ (相同), $\pi = 1570 - 1000 = 570$

(G) 課20%的利潤稅?

$\Rightarrow \pi = TR - TC$ 課稅 $(1 - 20\%) \pi = 0.8[TR - TC] \Rightarrow MR = MC \Rightarrow$ 不影響均衡

$Q^* = 40, P^* = 60$, 稅後 $\pi: 0.8 \pi = 0.8 \times 1570 = 1256$

(H) 按MC訂價, 會有多少損失?

$P = MC \Rightarrow$ 完全競爭 $\Rightarrow Q_1 = 80, P_1 = 20$, $DWL = 0, \pi = (20 \times 80) - (30 + 20 \times 80) = -30$