李愉澄.

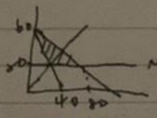
4.

(A) $P^* = 60$ $Q^* = 40$. $\pi^* = 1570$.

$MR = 100 - 2Q = 20$.

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

(B) DL = 800



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

(C)

$\frac{P - MC}{P} = \frac{60 - 20}{60} = \frac{2}{3}$.

(D) $P^* = 65$ $Q^* = 35$. $\pi = 1195$.

$MR = MC + 10$.

$100 - 2Q = 30$.

$Q = 35$

$35 \times 60 - (30 + 20 \times 35) - (10 \times 35)$.

$= 1195$.

(E) $Q^* = 38$ $P^* = 62$. $\pi = 1331$.

$0.9 MR = MC \Rightarrow 0.9(100 - 2Q) = 20$.

$Q = 38$.

$P = 62$.

(F)

$Q^* = 40$ $P^* = 60$. $\pi = 570$.

$1570 - 1000 = 570$.

(G) $Q^* = 40$ $P^* = 60$ $\pi = 1250$

$\pi_A = 0.8 \pi_B = 0.8 \times 1570$

$= 1250$.

(H)

$P = MC$

$100 - Q = 20$

$Q^* = 80$

$P^* = 20$

$\pi = 80 \times 20 - (30 + 20 \times 80) = -30$.

DL = 0

Date NO.

4. $MR = P(1 - \frac{1}{Ed})$

$MR = 4ML(1 - \frac{1}{Ed})$.

$ML = 4ML(1 - \frac{1}{Ed})$.

$Ed = \frac{4}{3}$.

5.

$P = a - bq$

$MR = a - 2bq$.

$MR = a - 2bq$.

$MR = ML + t = kt + t$.

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

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

$p^* - p_0 = \Delta p = \frac{t}{2}$

6.

$MC_A = MC_B - MR$.

$4q_A = 8q_B - 320 - 2q_A - 2q_B$.

$\Rightarrow q_A = 40 \quad q_B = 20 \quad P = 320$.