

例 3. $p=280-q$. A, B 廠商生產, 成本函數: $TCA=2q_A^2$
 $TCB=2q_B^2$

$$\text{Max } \pi = TR - TC = pQ - TCA - TCB \\ = (280 - q_A - q_B)(q_A + q_B) - 2q_A^2 - 2q_B^2$$

$$MR = MC_A = 280 - 2(q_A + q_B) = 4q_A \quad \begin{cases} 280 - 2q_A - 2q_B = 4q_A \\ 280 - 2q_A - 2q_B = 8q_B \end{cases}$$

$$MR = MC_B = 280 - 2(q_A + q_B) = 8q_B \quad \begin{cases} 280 - 2q_A - 2q_B = 8q_B \\ 6q_A + 2q_B = 280 \\ 2q_A + 10q_B = 280 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q_A = 40 \\ q_B = 20 \end{cases}$$

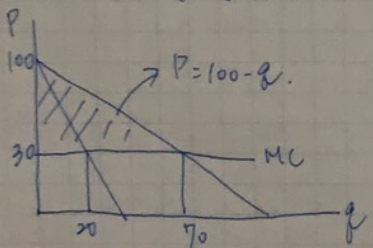
$$A: p^* = 220, q_A = 40, q_B = 20$$

$$p^* = 280 - 40 - 20 = 220$$

5/26. 經濟學 = 2 考又聽 A10726010V

若社會只有一類的消費者, $P=100-q$. monopoly $\Rightarrow TC=30q$.

問若採用兩段式訂價法則, 使用量, 固定量, 利潤?



$$MC=30 \\ TR = (100-q)q - 30q \quad P=MC \\ = 100q - q^2 - 30q \quad 100-q=30 \\ = 70q - q^2 \quad q=70 \\ MR = 70-2q$$

$$\text{固定: } 2450, \text{ profit: } 2450. \text{ 固定費用} = CS: \text{利潤} = (100-30) \times 70 \times \frac{1}{2} \\ = 2450$$

$$A: \text{使用: } 30$$

$$MC = \text{使用費} = 30$$