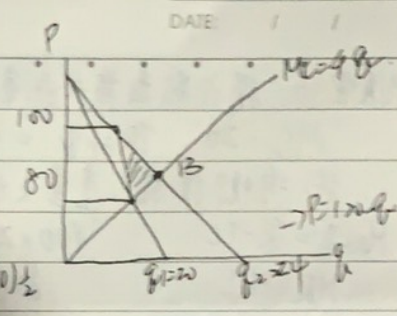


7.20.8 A.B 廠商生產, P

(B) 求獨占的無謂損失

$$\begin{aligned}
 MC=MR=4q &= 120-2q & MC=4q \\
 6q &= 120 & q^*=20 & MC=80 \\
 P^* &= 120-20=100 \\
 P=MC=4q &= 120-2q & \text{無謂: } (100-80) \times 20 & \\
 q^* &= 24 & & = 40
 \end{aligned}$$



A: 無謂損失 = 40

(D) 若政府按 MC 訂價法, 均衡下, 價格產量利: 無謂損失

$$\begin{aligned}
 120-Q &= 4Q & P=MC & \text{B 點} & \pi^* &= (96 \times 24) - 2(24)^2 \\
 Q^* &= 24 & P^* &= 96 & \text{無謂損失} &= 0 & = 1152 \\
 TS &= 120 \times 24 \times \frac{1}{2} & & & & = 1440
 \end{aligned}$$

(D) 若政府按 AC 訂價法求

$$\begin{aligned}
 P=AC &= 2Q & A: P^* &= 96, Q^* &= 24, \pi^* &= 1152, \text{無謂} &= 0 \\
 P &= 120-Q & & & & & \\
 3Q &= 120 & & & & & \\
 Q^* &= 40, P^* &= 80 & \pi &= 80 \times 40 - 2 \times (40)^2 & & \\
 & & & & = 3200 - 3200 & & \\
 & & & & = 0 & & \\
 TS &= CS + PS = CS + \pi = CS + 0 & & & & & \\
 \text{無謂} &= 1440 - 800 = 640 & CS &= 800 & & & \\
 A: P &= 80, Q &= 40, \pi &= 0, \text{無謂} &= 640 & &
 \end{aligned}$$

(E) 6 對廠商課 10% 從價稅

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1-10\%)MR &= MC \\
 0.9 \times (120-Q) &= 2Q & Q^* &= \frac{360}{1.9}, P &= 100-Q & & \\
 \pi^* &= \left(\frac{360}{1.9} \times \frac{360}{1.9} \times 0.9 \right) - 30 - \left(20 \times \frac{360}{1.9} \right) & & & & & \\
 A: P^* &= \frac{550}{9}, Q^* &= \frac{350}{9}, \pi &= 1351 & & &
 \end{aligned}$$

(F) 訂額稅 1000 元

$$P^* = 60, Q^* = 40, \pi^* = (60 \times 40) - 830 - 1000 = 570, A: P^* = 60, Q^* = 40, \pi^* = 570$$

(G) $P^* = 60, Q^* = 40, \pi^* = [(60 \times 40) - 830] \times (1-0.2) = 1256$

(H) 按平均成本 $Q^* = 80, P^* = 20, A: P^* = 60, Q^* = 40, \pi^* = 1756$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P=MC &= 100 & Q &= 20 & & & \\
 \text{Revenue} &= (80 \times 20) \times (30 + 20 \times 0.2) & & = 350 & & &
 \end{aligned}$$

NO:

DATE: / /

隨堂 5. 獨占廠商需求函數 $P=100-Q$, 成本函數 $C=30+20Q$

$MC=20$. $TR=PQ=100Q-Q^2$ $MR=100-2Q$

(A) 均衡價格、產量及利潤為何?

$Max \pi = TR - TC$

$100 - 2Q = 20$

$100 - Q = 100 - 40 = 60$

$MR = MC$

$80 = 2Q$

$Q^* = 40$

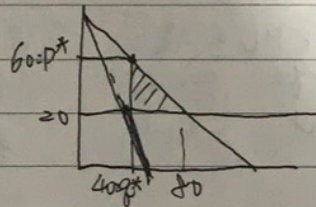
$\pi = TR - TC = (4000 - 1600) - 830 = 1570$

A: $P^* = 60, Q^* = 40, \pi^* = 1570$

(B) 獨占者所造成的社會無謂損失.

$\frac{1}{2} \times (60 - 20) \times (80 - 40) = 800$

A: 800.



(C) Lerner 獨占力為多少?

$\frac{60 - 20}{60} = \frac{40}{60} = \frac{2}{3}$

A: $\frac{2}{3}$.

(D) 若政府對廠商每單位課以 10 元之從量稅, 求稅後均衡價格、產量、利潤

$MR = MC + 10$ $100 - 2Q = 30$ $2Q = 70$ $Q^* = 35$

$P = 100 - Q \Rightarrow Q^* = 65$

$\pi^* = (65 \times 35) - (30 + 20 \times 35) - 350 = 1195$

A: $P^* = 65, Q^* = 35, \pi^* = 1195$.

隨堂 6. 設獨占廠商所面對需求函數為 $P=120-Q$ 成本函數為 $TC=2Q^2$

(A) 求均衡價格、產量、利潤、需求彈性和獨占力

$Max \pi = TR - TC$

$MC = 4Q$

$P = 120 - Q$

$MR = MC$

$MR = 120 - 2Q$

$P^* = 100$

$TR = 120Q - Q^2$

$4Q = 120 - 2Q$

$\pi^* = 100 \times 20 - 2 \times (20)^2$

$6Q = 120$

$= 2000 - 800$

$Q^* = 20$

$= 1200$

獨占力 = $\frac{P - MC}{P} = \frac{100 - 80}{100}$

$= \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$

$\epsilon^d = 5$

A: $P^* = 100, Q^* = 20, \pi^* = 1200$

獨占力 = $\frac{1}{5}, \epsilon^d = 5$

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

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

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

$$MR = MC_B = 280 - 2(q_A + q_B) = 8q_B$$

$$\begin{cases} 6q_A + 2q_B = 280 \\ 2q_A + 10q_B = 280 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q_A = 40 \\ q_B = 20 \end{cases}$$

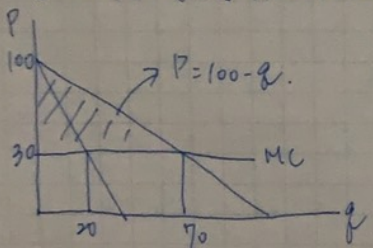
$$p^* = 280 - 40 - 20 = 220$$

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

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?



$$MC = 30$$

$$TR = (100 - q)q - 30q \quad p = MC$$

$$= 100q - q^2 - 30q \quad 100 - q = 30$$

$$= 70q - q^2 \quad q = 70$$

$$MR = 70 - 2q$$

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

A: 使用: 30

$$MC = \text{使用費} = 30$$

$$= 2450$$