

第八章 完全垄断市场与垄断竞争

(Monopoly and Monopolistic competitive Market)

史晋川 教授



§1完全垄断市场

1. 完全垄断市场的特征

- ① 市场中仅有一家Firm,独家生产、销售, Firm=Industry
- ② 产品无与其密切的替代品(close substitutes)
- ③ 进入极其困难,几乎不可能
- ④ Firm is Price setter,可通过操纵市场供求,操纵 市场价格



2. 完全垄断形成的原因

- ① 原材料控制
- ② 规模经济(Economy of scale)
- ③ 政府特许
- ④ 法律(专利)制度

3. 完全垄断的分类

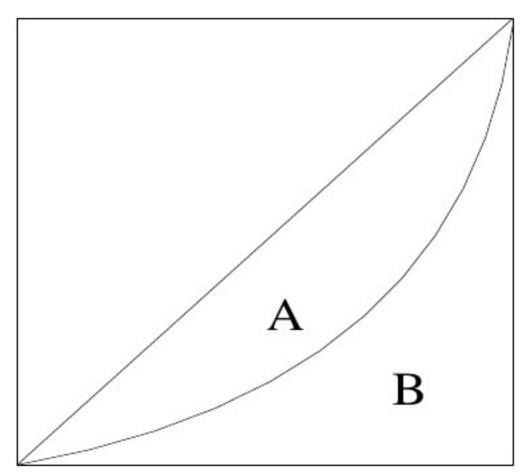
- ① 政府垄断
- ② 私人垄断
- ③ 自然垄断(natural monopoly)



4. 垄断力量(Monopoly Power)的测定

- ① 勒纳(A.P.Liner)指数(L)= $\frac{P-MC}{P}$ (完全竞争P=AR=MR=MC,L=0)
- ② 产业集中程度(基尼系数)

100%



$$G = \frac{A}{A + B}$$



§2 垄断厂商的收益曲线与需求曲线

1. TR, AR, MR, dd

$$TR = P * Q$$
 $P = P(Q)$ $AR = \frac{TR}{Q} = \frac{P * Q}{Q} = P$ $AR = P = dd'$

$$MR = \frac{d(TR)}{dQ}$$
; $MR = \Delta TR = TR_n - TR_{n-1}$

$$MR = P - \frac{dP}{dQ} * Q$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dP} \le 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dP}{dQ} \le 0$$
, $MR < P \Rightarrow MR < AR$



$$MR = P(1 - \frac{1}{|E_d|}) \ (|E_d| \neq \infty), \ MR = AR(1 - \frac{1}{|E_d|})$$

① If
$$0 < |E_d| < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{|E_d|} > 1$$
 $MR < 0$ $MR < AR$

② If
$$|E_d| = 1$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{|E_d|} = 1$ $MR = 0$ $MR < AR$

③ If
$$|E_d| > 1 \implies 0 < \frac{1}{|E_d|} < 1 MR > 0 MR < AR$$



$$MR > 0 \Rightarrow TR \uparrow ing$$

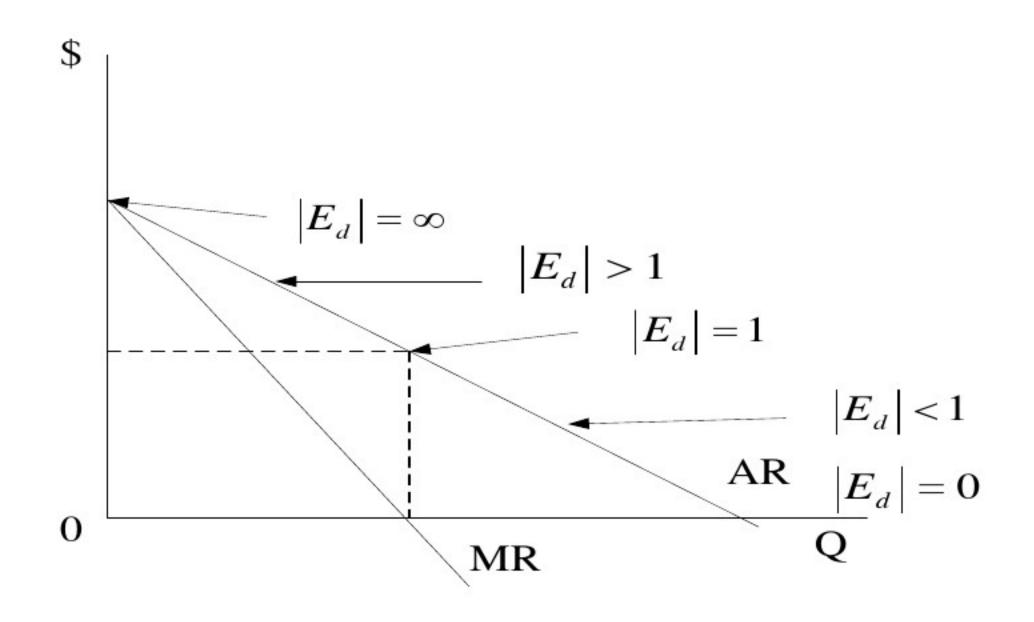
$$MR = 0 \Rightarrow TR_{\text{max}}$$

$$MR < 0 \Rightarrow TR \downarrow ing$$

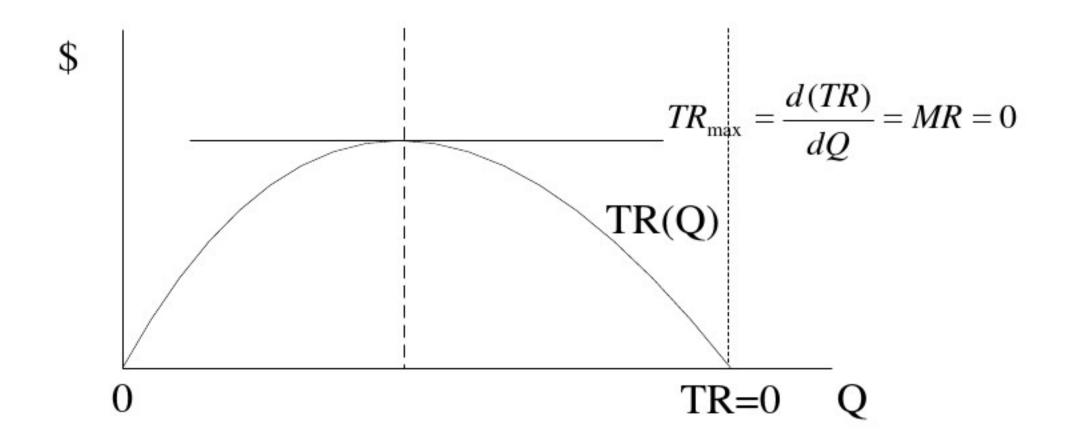


2. 图形分析

垄断厂商可以通过操纵Q来操纵市场价格, $Q\uparrow\downarrow$, $P(AR)\downarrow\uparrow$







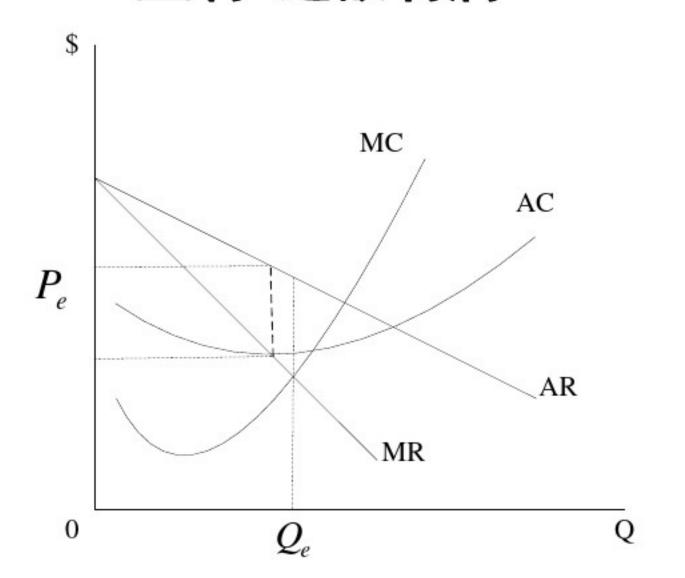


- ① AR= dd', 向右下方倾斜
- ② MR总是小于AR, 因 $Q \uparrow \Rightarrow P(AR) \downarrow$
- ③ TR不再是由原点出发向上延伸的直线
- ④ monopoly Firm不会在 $|E_d| < 1$ 的区间订价



§3 完全垄断厂商的均衡

1. 短期Equilibrium 盈利=超额利润



$$\pi(Q) = TR(Q) - TC(Q)$$

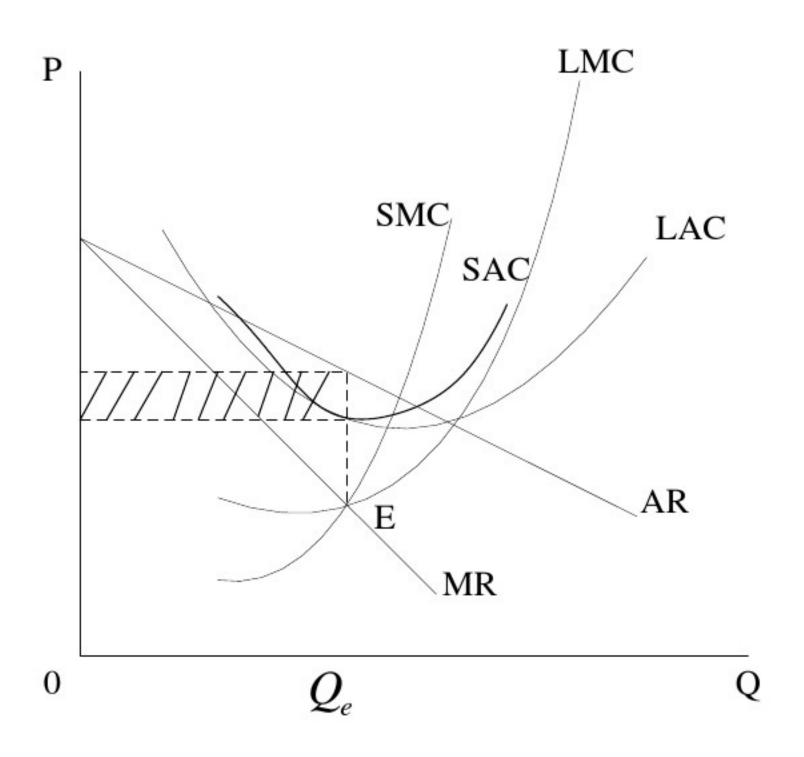
$$M\pi = MR - MC = 0$$

$$MR = MC$$

$$P(=AR) > AC$$



2. 长期Equilibrium





§4 差别定价(Price discrimination)

1. Price discrimination的定义

同样的产品,对不同的购买者,索取不同的价格; 或对相同的购买者,购买不同数量时或不同时间购 买时,索取不同的价格

2. Price discrimination的前提

- ① Firm是Price Setter
- ② Market可以被有效的分割开来
- ③ 不同的市场需求者具有不同的需求弹性
- ④ 商品(劳务) 极不易转卖或转移给他人消费



3、 E_d 与Price discrimination

①
$$MR = P(1 - \frac{1}{|E_d|}) \Rightarrow P = \frac{MR}{(1 - \frac{1}{|E_d|})}$$

$$P = MR \cdot \frac{\left| E_d \right|}{\left| E_d \right| - 1}$$

(i)
$$|E_d|$$
愈大 $\to\infty$, Perfect, $\frac{|E_d|}{|E_d|-1}$ 愈小,愈 $\to 1$

(ii)
$$|E_d|$$
愈小 $\to 1$, Unitary elasticity, $\frac{|E_d|}{|E_d|-1}$ 愈大,愈 $\to \infty$



②Example: Market(A) Market(B) $|E_d|_A = 2$, $|E_d|_B = 1.5$

$$P_A = \frac{\left| E_d \right|_A}{\left| E_d \right|_A - 1} \cdot MR_A = 2MR_A$$

$$P_B = \frac{\left| E_d \right|_B}{\left| E_d \right|_B - 1} \cdot MR_B = 3MR_B$$



A Firm (monopolist) has one cost function (MC)

$$MR_A = MC \Rightarrow \pi_{A \max} \quad MR_B = MC \Rightarrow \pi_{B \max} \quad \Rightarrow MR_A = MC = MR_B$$

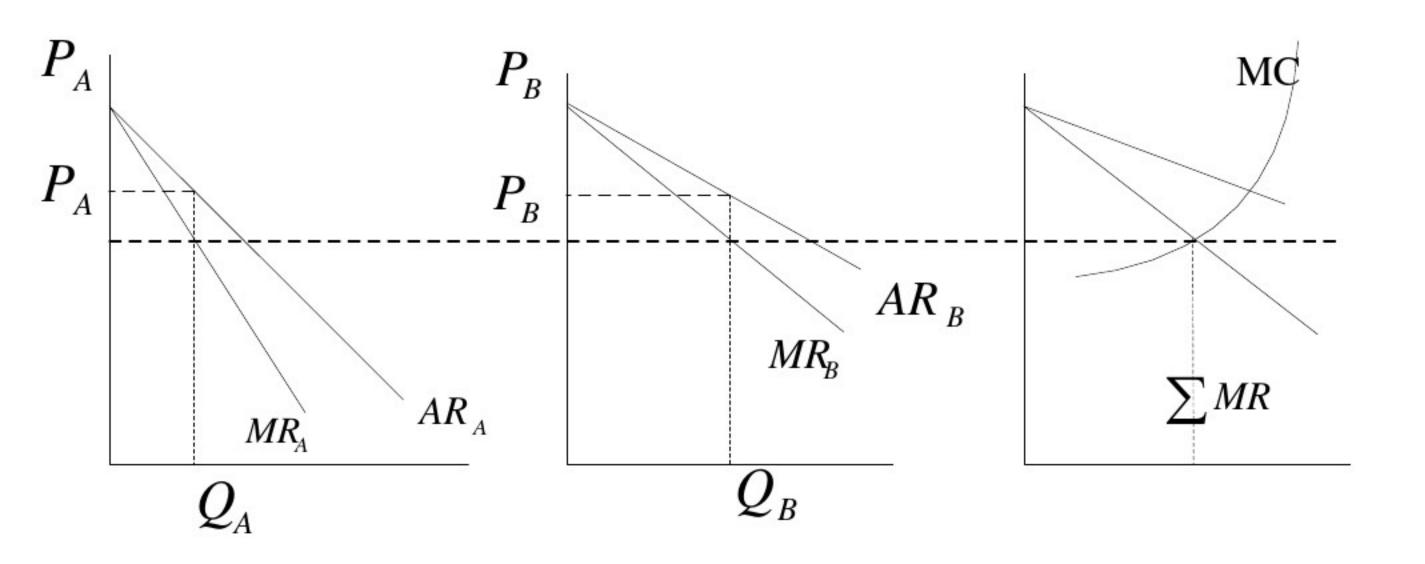
$$MR_A = 0.5P_A$$
 and $MR_B = \frac{1}{3}P_B$

$$MR_A = MR_B \implies \frac{1}{2}P_A = \frac{1}{3}P_B \implies P_A = 2 \quad P_B = 3$$

Market(A)的 $|E_d|_A$ 较大,P较低(=2)

Market(B)的|E_d|_B较小,P较高(=3) (why?)

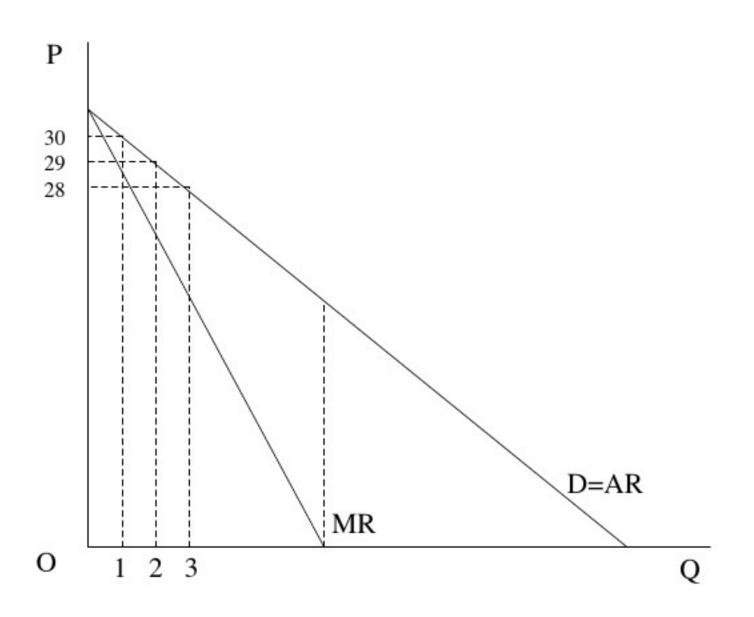






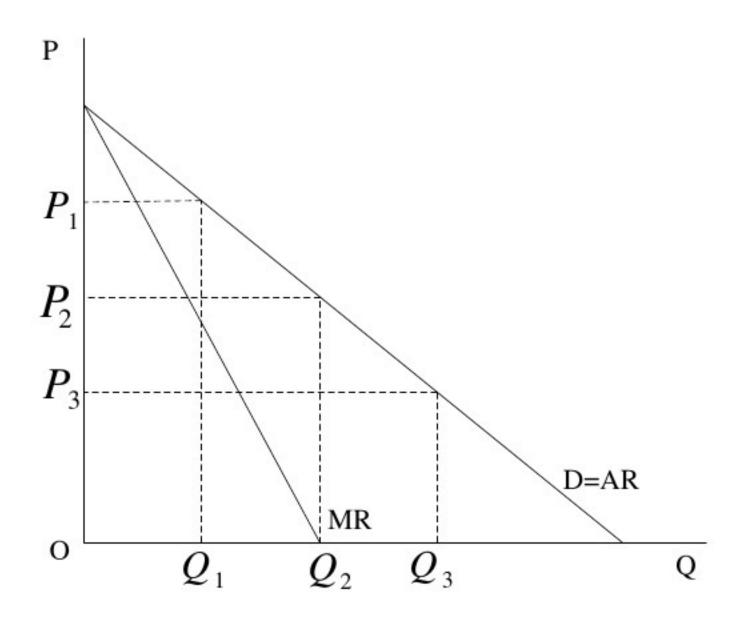
4. 差别价格分类

①一级差别价格





②二级差别价格 完全垄断厂商把 需求量分成不同 的几组,按组制 定不同的价格。





③ 三级差别价格

完全垄断厂商根据市场分配法则——各个分市场的MR等于整体总体市场的MR(MR_a=MR=MC=M_b),再根据各个分市场的价格需求弹性,分别制定差别价格,把产量分配到分市场去销售。

Suppose: 2 Markets: A and B

Monopolist's marginal cost: MC = 2Q

Demandfunction in market A: $Q_a = 20 - P$ or $P = 20 - Q_a$

Demandfunctionin marketB: $Q_b = 16 - P$ or $P = 16 - Q_b$



(i) 统一市场价格

DemandcurveA + B is given by:

$$Q = Q_a + Q_b = 36 - 2P$$

or
$$P = 18 - \frac{1}{2}Q$$
 ($4 \le Q \le 36$)

$$Q = Q_a = 20 - P \implies P = 20 - Q \quad (0 \le Q \le 4)$$



$$TR = P \cdot Q = 18Q - \frac{1}{2}Q^2$$
; $MR = 18 - Q$

Market Equilibriu m : $MR = MC \Rightarrow 3Q = 18$; Q = 6

$$MR = 18 - Q = 12$$
 $MC = 2Q = 12$

$$P = 18 - \frac{1}{2}Q = 15$$
; $TR = P \cdot Q = 90$

$$P_a = P_b = 15 = P$$
; $Q_a = 5$ $Q_b = 1$



(ii) 差别市场价格

Market A

$$P = 20 - Q_a \quad TR_a = 20Q_a - Q_a^2 \implies MR_a = 20 - 2Q_a$$

$$MR_a = MC$$
 $20 - 2Q_a = 12 \Rightarrow 2Q_a = 8 \Rightarrow Q_a = 4$

$$P_a = P = 20 - Q_a = 16$$
 $P_a = 16$

$$TR_a = P_a \cdot Q_a = 64$$



Market B

$$P = 16 - Q_b$$
 $TR_b = 16Q_b - Q_b^2 \implies MR_b = 16 - 2Q_b$

$$MR_b = MC \quad 16 - 2Q_b = 12 \implies 2Q_b = 4 \implies Q_b = 2$$

$$P_b = P = 16 - Q_b = 14$$
 $P_b = 14$

$$TR_b = P_b \cdot Q_b = 28$$



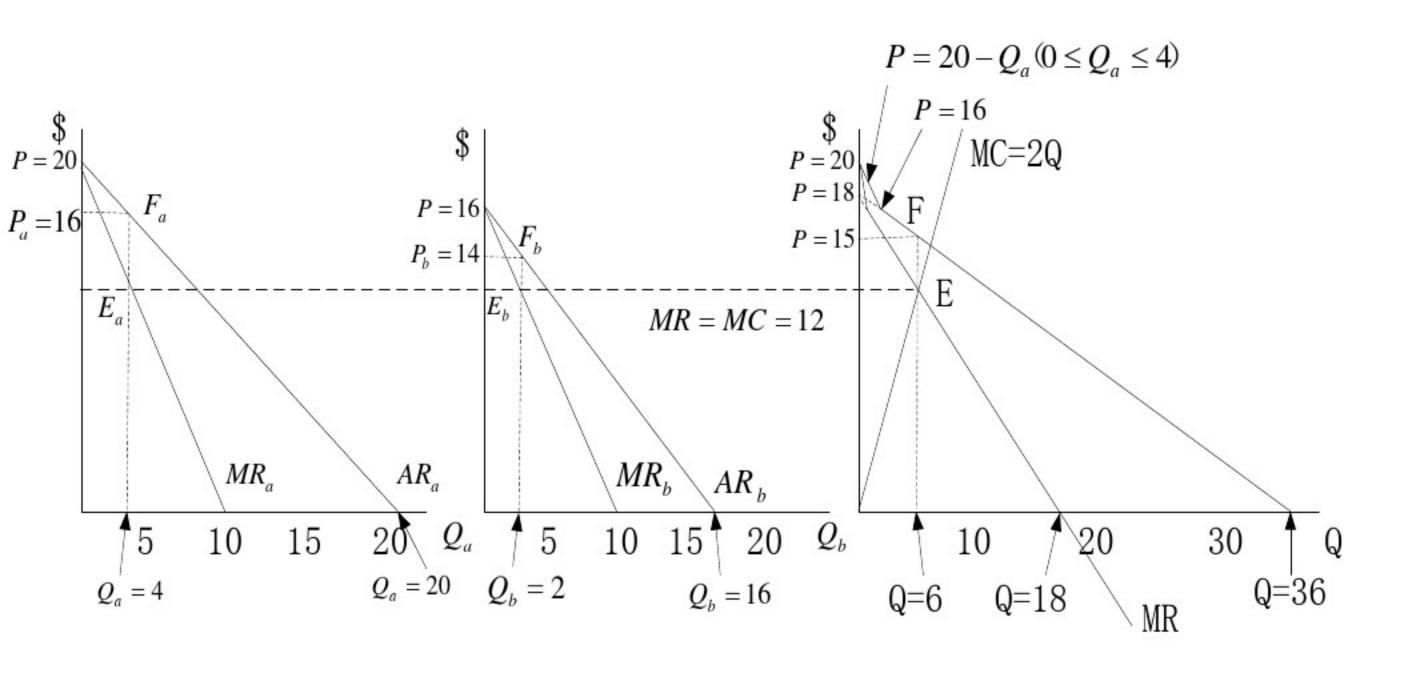
(iii) 比较分析

 $TR_{a+b} > TR$ (because price discrimination)

$$TR_{a+b} = TR_a + TR_b = 64 + 28 = 92$$

$$TR = P \cdot Q = 90 \ TR_{a+b} > TR (if P_a = P_b = P = 15 \ Q_a = 5 \ Q_b = 1)$$







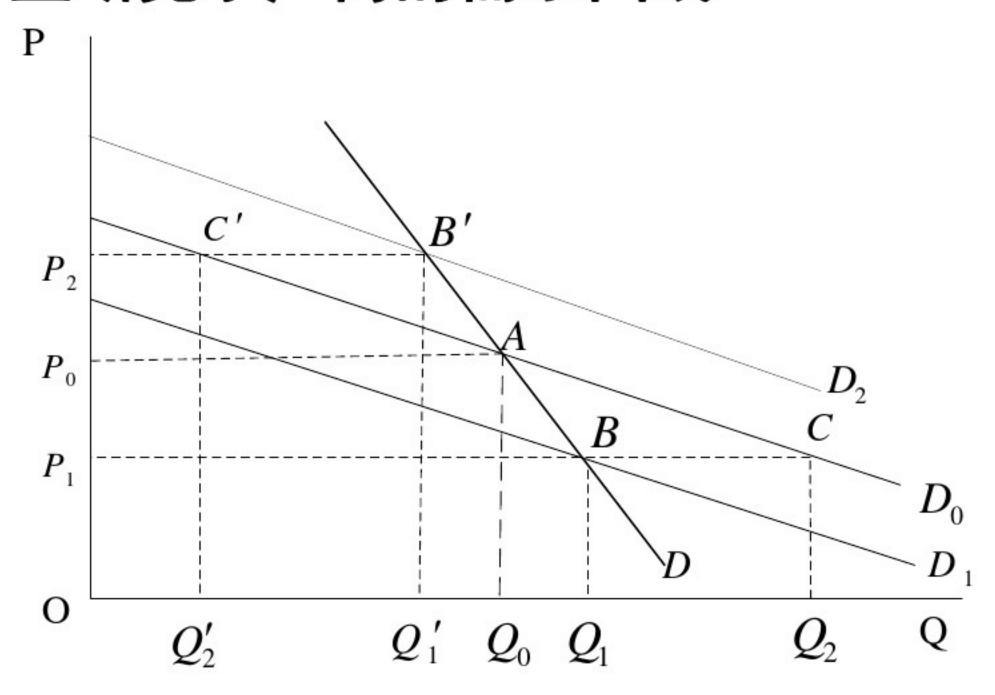
§5 垄断竞争市场(Monopolistic Competitive Market)

1. 垄断竞争市场的特征

- ① 市场中厂商数量众多,每个厂商对市场可以施加有限 影响,但不能互相勾结操控市场,每个厂商的决策对 其他厂商会产生一定的影响。
- ② 市场中的产品有差别(Product differentiation),可以是实质性差别(原料、设计、技术),也可以是非实质性差别(商标、包装等),也可以是销售条件差别(地理位置、服务等)
- ③ 市场中厂商的进出比较容易,厂商的规模也不大。



2. 垄断竞争厂商的需求曲线

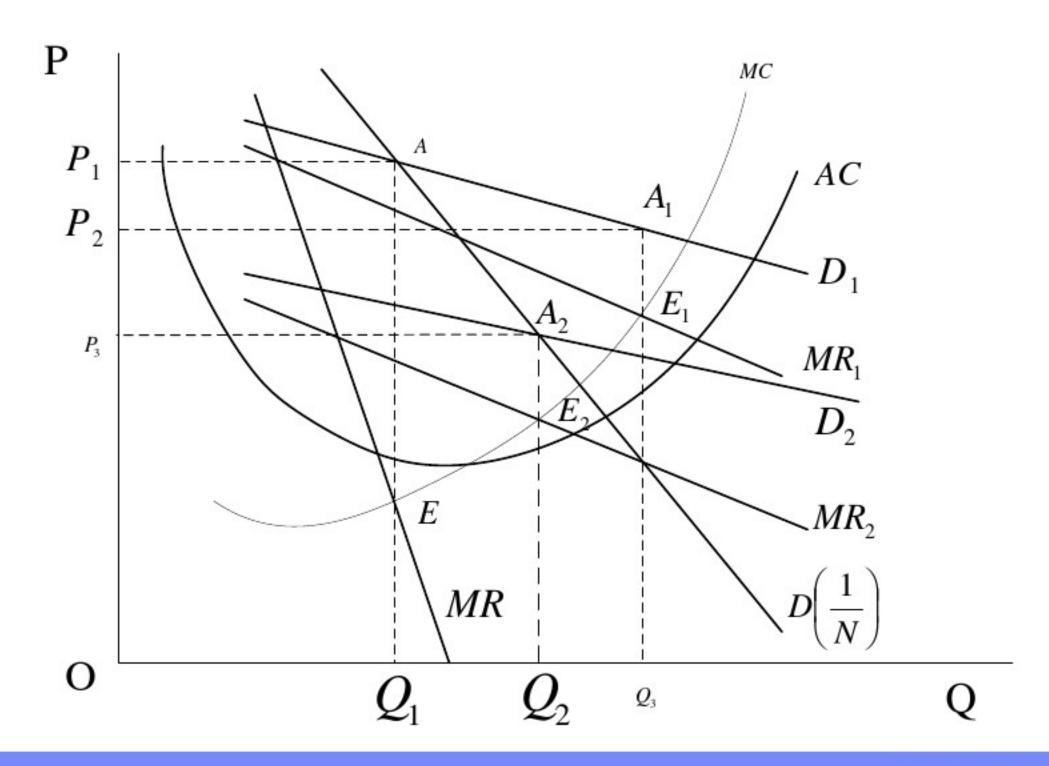


主观需求曲线与比例需求曲线



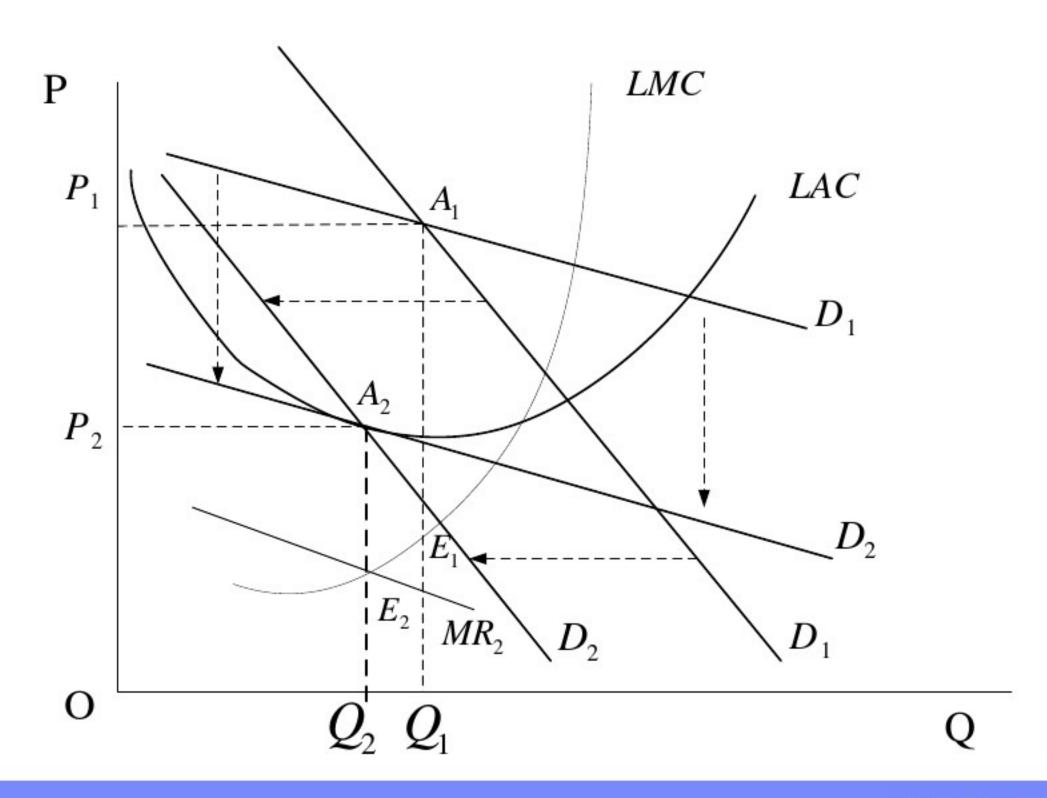
3. 垄断竞争厂商的均衡

①短期均衡



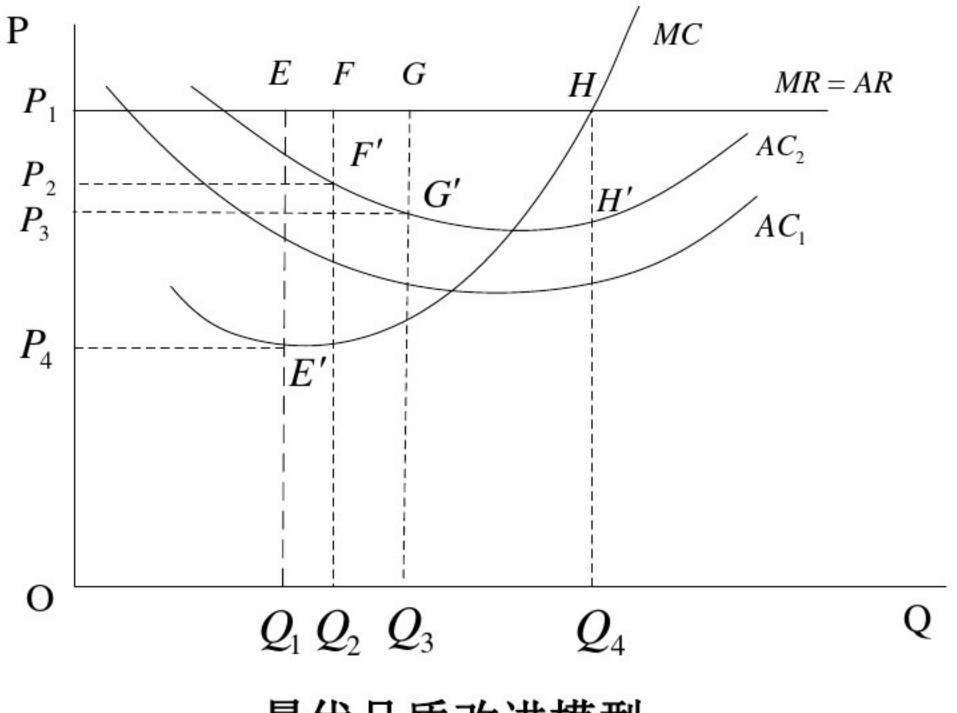


② 长期均衡





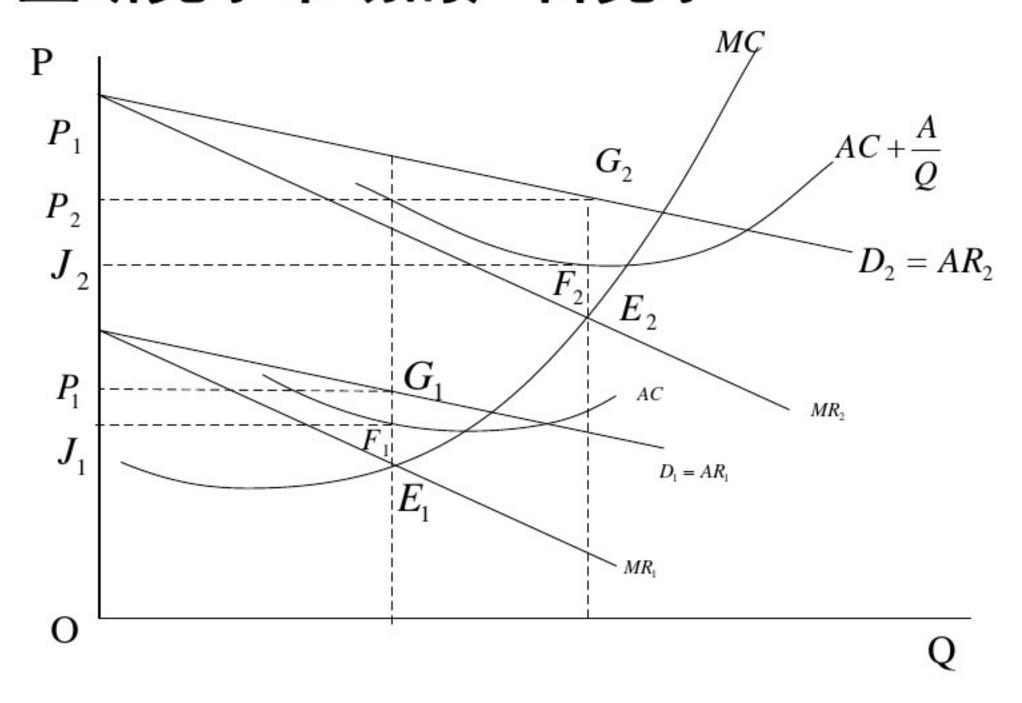
4. 垄断竞争市场的品质竞争



最优品质改进模型



5. 垄断竞争市场的广告竞争



广告竞争模型



微观经济学(Microeconomics)

讨论!