

(E) 若政府对麻商课以10%的从价税率, 求该行业的均衡价格-产量及利润

$$(1-10\%)MR=MC$$

$$0.9 \times (100 - 2Q) = 20 \Rightarrow Q^* = \frac{80}{0.8} = 100, P^* = 100 - 2 \times 100 = -100$$

$$\pi^* = (100 - 2 \times 100) \times 100 = -10000$$

$$A = \pi^* = -10000, Q^* = 100, \pi^* = -10000$$

(F) 若政府对麻商课以1000元的定额税, 求该行业的均衡价格-产量及利润, 定额税对产量及价格的影响

$$P^* = 60, Q^* = 40, \pi^* = (60 - 40) \times 80 - 1000 = 200$$

$$A \cdot P^* = 60, Q^* = 40, \pi^* = 200$$

(H) 若政府规定麻商必须按进价成本订价, 则麻商会有多少损失? 无谓损失等于多少?

$$P = MC = 100 - 2Q = 20 \Rightarrow Q^* = 40, P^* = 20$$

$$(40 \times 20) \times (30 + 2 \times 40) = 30$$

无谓损失等于0

$$A = 0$$

随3

$$Max \pi = TR - TC$$

$$= PQ - TC_A - TC_B$$

$$= (280 - 9_A - 6_B)(Q_A + Q_B) - 2Q_A^2 - 4Q_B^2$$

$$MR = MC_A \quad 280 - 2(9_A + 6_B) = 4Q_A$$

$$MR = MC_B \quad 280 - 2(9_A + 6_B) = 8Q_B$$

$$\begin{cases} 280 - 29_A - 29_B = 49_A \\ 280 - 29_A - 29_B = 89_B \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 69_A + 29_B = 280 \\ 29_A + 109_B = 280 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 9_A = 40 \\ 9_B = 20 \end{cases}$$

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

$$A = P^* = 220, 9_A = 40, 9_B = 20$$