

經濟二乙 A10726076 蕭伯勳 4/14 個經作業

設空白光碟製造產業有一完全競爭市場，甲為 40 家廠商其中一家。

消費者需求函數： $Q^d = 2000 - 10P$

設製造商技術水準相同短期生產成本為： $STC = q_i^2 + 50q_i + 100$

① 廠商短期供給曲線

$$MC = 2q_i + 50$$

$$\Rightarrow AVC < MC = q_i + 50 < 2q_i + 50$$

$$AVC = q_i + 50$$

$$\Rightarrow q_i > 0$$

$$P = MC = 2q_i + 50$$

$$\Rightarrow q_i = \frac{P}{2} - 25$$

$$A = q_i = \frac{P}{2} - 25, q_i > 0$$

② 市場供給曲線

$$Q^s = 40 \left(\frac{P}{2} - 25 \right) = 20P - 1000$$

③ 市場均衡 P^*, Q^*

$$A = 20P - 1000$$

$$Q^s = Q^d$$

$$20P - 1000 = 2000 - 10P$$

$$30P = 3000$$

$$P = 100 \quad Q = 1000$$

$$A = P^* = 100, Q^* = 1000$$

④ 廠商最適產量與利潤 (π)

$$q_i = \frac{100}{2} - 25 = 25 \quad \text{代入}$$

$$AC = q_i + 50 + \frac{100}{q_i} = 79$$

$$\pi = 100 \times 25 - 79 \times 25 = 525$$

$$A = \text{最適產量} = 25, \pi = 525$$

市場需求 ↑ 對短期均衡的 effects.

40 家廠商 $Q^d = 3500 - 10P$, $STC = q_i^2 + 50q_i + 100$.

① 廠商短期供給曲線

$$MC > AVC$$

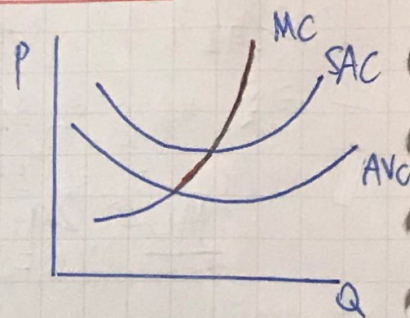
$$2q_i + 50 > q_i + 50$$

$$q_i > 0.$$

$$P = MC = 2q_i + 50.$$

$$\Rightarrow q_i = \frac{P}{2} - 25.$$

$$A = q_i = \frac{P}{2} - 25, q_i > 0.$$



② 市場供給曲線

$$Q^s = 40 \cdot \left(\frac{P}{2} - 25\right) = 20P - 1000$$

$$A = 20P - 1000,$$

③ 市場均衡 P^*, Q^*

$$20P - 1000 = 3500 - 10P.$$

$$30P = 4500.$$

$$P^* = 150, Q^* = 2000$$

$$A = P^* = 150, Q^* = 2000$$

④ 廠商最適產量與利潤 (π)

← 代入.

$$q_i = \frac{P}{2} - 25 = \frac{150}{2} - 25 = 50.$$

$$AC = q_i + 50 + \frac{100}{q_i} = 102.$$

$$\pi = TR - TC.$$

$$= 150 \times 50 - 102 \times 50$$

$$= 7500 - 5100$$

$$= 2400.$$

$$A = \text{最適產量} = 50$$

$$\pi = 2400.$$

要素成本↑, 對短期均衡的 effects

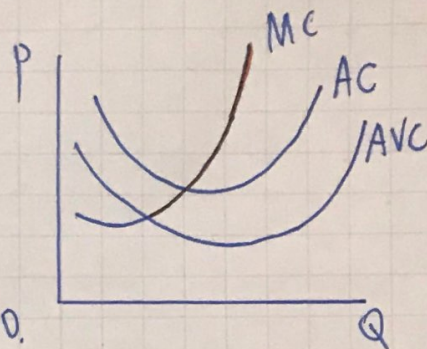
40家廠商 $Q^d = 2000 - 10P$

$STC = q_i^2 + 80q_i + 300$

① 廠商短期供給曲線

$$\begin{aligned} MC &> AVC \\ 2q_i + 80 &> q_i + 80 \\ q_i &> 0 \\ P = MC &= 2q_i + 80 \\ q_i &= \frac{P}{2} - 40 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = q_i = \frac{P}{2} - 40, q_i > 0$$



② 市場供給曲線

$$\begin{aligned} Q^s &= 40 \left(\frac{P}{2} - 40 \right) \\ &= 20P - 1600 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = 20P - 1600$$

③ 市場均衡 P^* , Q^*

$$20P - 1600 = 2000 - 10P$$

$$30P = 3600$$

$$P^* = 120, Q^* = 800$$

$$A = P^* = 120, Q^* = 800$$

④ 廠商最適產量與利潤(π)

代入

$$q_i = \frac{P}{2} - 40 = \frac{120}{2} - 40 = 20$$

$$AC = q_i + 80 + \frac{300}{q_i} = 115$$

$$\pi = 20 \times 120 - 20 \times 115$$

$$= 2400 - 2300$$

$$= 100$$

$$A = \text{最適產量} = 20$$

$$\pi = 100$$