完全競爭市場短期均衡

假設空白光碟製造產業為一完全競爭市場,而甲廠商為該產業 40 家廠商中的一家,光碟製造商所面對的消費者需求函數為: $Q^2 = 2000 - 10P$

假設產業中的製造商技術水準均相同,短期生產成本均為: $STC = q_1^2 + 50q_1 + 100$ 請問:

(1)廠商短期供給

$$P > AVC$$
的MC曲線 \Rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{E} \text{ 出決策} \\ \text{關門決策} \end{array} \right.$ MC $= \frac{\text{dSTC}}{\text{dq}} = 2q_1 + 50$,AVC $= \frac{\text{TVC}}{q} = q_1 + 50$ $P(= MC) > AVC \Rightarrow \text{MC} > \text{AVC} \Rightarrow 2q_1 + 50 > q_1 + 50 \text{(恆成立)}$ $P = 2q_1 + 50$ $q_1 = \frac{P - 50}{2} = \frac{P}{2} - 25$

(2)市場供給

$$Q^{S} = \sum_{i=1}^{40} q_{1} = 40 \times \left(\frac{P}{2} - 25\right) = 20P - 1000$$

(3)市場均衡價格與數量

$$Q^{d} = Q^{s}$$

 $2000 - 10P = 20P - 1000$
 $30P = 3000$
 $P^{*} = 100$, $q^{*} = 1000$

(4)廠商最適數量與利潤

$$Q^* = q_i = \frac{P}{2} - 25 = \frac{100}{2} - 25 = 25$$

$$\pi^* = TR - TC = (100 \times 25) - (25^2 + 50 \times 25 + 100) = 2500 - 1975 = 525$$

呈上題,市場需求增加對短期均衡的影響隨著燒錄機普及,光碟逐漸取代傳統軟碟,廠商面對市場需求增加為: $Q^d = 3500 - 10P$ 請問:

$$(1)$$
P > AVC的MC曲線 \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} 產出決策 $\\$ 關門決策

$$MC = \frac{dSTC}{dq} = 2q_1 + 50$$
, $AVC = \frac{TVC}{q} = q_1 + 50$

$$P(=MC) > AVC \Longrightarrow MC > AVC \Longrightarrow 2q_1 + 50 > q_1 + 50$$
(恆成立)

$$P = 2q_1 + 50$$

$$q_1 = \frac{P - 50}{2} = \frac{P}{2} - 25$$

$$(2)Q^{S} = \sum_{i=1}^{40} q_1 = 40 \times (\frac{P}{2} - 25) = 20P - 1000$$

$$(3)Q^{d} = Q^{s}$$

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

$$30P = 4500$$

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

$$(4)Q^* = q_i = \frac{P}{2} - 25 = \frac{150}{2} - 25 = 50$$

$$\pi^* = TR - TC = (150 \times 50) - (50^2 + 50 \times 50 + 100) = 7500 - 5100 = 2400$$

呈上題,要素成本提升對短期均衡的影響在制止一場工會醞釀發動的罷工後,產業內所有廠商均同意調高工資成本,但這也使得廠商生產成本上升,因此廠商面對的生產成本增加為: $STC = q_1^2 + 80q_1 + 300請問:$

$$(1)$$
P > AVC的MC曲線 \Longrightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} & \mathbb{Z} \\ & \mathbb{W} \end{array} \right\}$ 關門決策

$$MC = \frac{dSTC}{dq} = 2q_1 + 80$$
, $AVC = \frac{TVC}{q} = q_1 + 80$
 $P(= MC) > AVC \Longrightarrow MC > AVC \Longrightarrow 2q_1 + 80 > q_1 + 80$ (恒成立)

$$P = 2q_1 + 80$$

$$q_1 = \frac{P - 80}{2} = \frac{P}{2} - 40$$

$$(2)Q^{S} = \sum_{i=1}^{40} q_{1} = 40 \times (\frac{P}{2} - 40) = 20P - 1600$$

$$(3)Q^{d} = Q^{s}$$

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

$$30P = 3600$$

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

$$(4)Q^* = q_i = \frac{P}{2} - 25 = \frac{120}{2} - 40 = 20$$

$$\pi^* = TR - TC = (120 \times 20) - (20^2 + 50 \times 20 + 100) = 2400 - 1500 = 900$$