

4.

$$(A) MR = 100 - 2q = 20 = MC \Rightarrow q = 40, p = 60 \quad MC = \frac{60-20}{60} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\pi = (40 \times 60) - (30 + 20 \times 40) = 1570$$

$$(B) \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 40 = 800 \quad C) = (100 - 20) / (60 = \frac{2}{3})$$

$$D) MR = MC + 10$$

$$(D) 100 - 2q = 30 \quad q = 35 \quad p = 65$$

$$\pi = (35 \times 65) - (30 + 20 \times 35) - 10 \times 35 = 1195$$

$$(E) (1-10\%) MR = MC \quad 0.9(100 - 2q) = 20 \quad q = \frac{20}{0.9} \quad p = 350$$

$$(F) 1570 - 1000 = 570$$

$$(G) 0.8 \times 1570 = 1256$$

$$(H) (80 \times 20) - (30 + 20 \times 80) = -30 \Rightarrow 0 \text{ (無謂損失)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } MR &= P \left[1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_d} \right] \\ &= 4 MC \left[1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_d} \right] \end{aligned} \quad \epsilon_d = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$b. \quad p = a - bq \quad MR = a - 2bq$$

$$MR = MC + c \Rightarrow a - 2bq = k + t \quad q = \frac{a - (k + t)}{2b}$$

$$p = \frac{a + k + t}{2} \quad p_0 = \frac{a + k}{2} \quad p^* - p_0 = \Delta p = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$c. \quad MCA = MCB = MR$$

$$4q_A = 8q_B \Rightarrow 80 = 2q_A - 2q_B \quad q_A = 40 \quad q_B = 20 \quad p = 220$$