3. A技術權利金#40. B技術權利金#100, 技術的生產出數 技術A: 8=Min[1/2, 1/4]

MHH or/

B· 8=Min[1/4, 1/2]. 假設w=1, r=2.

(A). TO: 8 = aL = bK

L\* 9 . K = 8 . + C = WL\* + rK\*

=1.29 + 2.40 = 400 K=4g,  $L=2g \Leftarrow \frac{L}{2} = \frac{K=9}{4} = \frac{89}{4}$ 

 $B_{K=28, L=48 \neq \frac{L}{4}=\frac{K}{2}=\frac{9}{100}}$  Ans  $TC_{A}=10q+40$   $TC_{B}=8q+100$ 

(B) 若饲生產20單位.應購買哪一種技術.A

 $\left(\frac{20}{2}, \frac{20}{4}\right) = (10, 20)$  Tua = 109 + 40

A:  $\frac{1}{40}(10+40) = \frac{2000}{50} = \frac{20}{50} = \frac{20}{50} = \frac{16}{50} = \frac{240}{50}$ 

B:  $(\frac{20}{4}, \frac{20}{2}) = (5.10)$  TCB = 89 + 100 (5+20) = 2500 9 = 20. TCB = 260

10)若公司生產40單位。

8=40. TCA=440  $\left(\frac{40}{2}, \frac{40}{4}\right) = (20, 10)$ 

#0 (20+20) = 1600 40

9=40, TCB = 420  $\left(\frac{40}{4}, \frac{40}{2}\right) = (10, 20)$ 

100 (10+40) = 5000 V

(D) 在產量低於多少時.應購買A技術

3.TUA. < TUB . 109+40 < 89+100 . 29 < 60, 9 < 30

產量低於30單位.應購買A