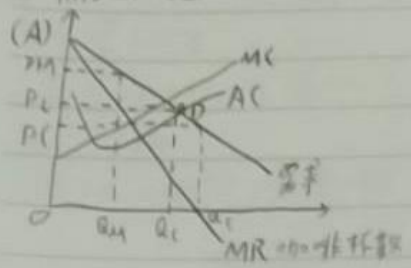
1. 價格管制效果



A: 小善室: D = AC

小善能: 在 MR = 0

小善爭: MR = MC

2. (a) $a - 2bQ = c + eQ \quad Q = \frac{a-c}{2b+e}$

$P = a - b\left[\frac{a-c}{2b+e}\right]$

(b) $Q = \frac{a-c}{2b+e}$

$P = \frac{ab + ae + bc}{2b+e}$

(c) $e \geq 0 \quad P = \frac{ab + ae + bc}{2b+e}$

3. (A) MR = MC

$120 - 2q = 4q$

$q^* = 20 \Rightarrow P^* = 100$

$\pi^* = 100 \times 20 - 2 \times 20^2 = 1200 \quad E_d = 100/20 = 5, \ MC^* = 4q^* = 80$

獨占力 = (100 − 80) / 100 = 0.2

(B) 無謂損失 $= 20 \times \frac{4}{2} = 40$ (完全競爭之 TS $= 120 \times \frac{24}{2} = 1440$)

(C) P = MC，故 $120 - q = 4q \Rightarrow q = 24$ 代回需求函數 $\Rightarrow P = 96$

$\pi = 96 \times 24 - 2(24)^2 = 1152$

由於是 MC 訂價，∴ 無謂損失 = 0

(MC 訂價法之 TS = 完全競爭之 TS $= 120 \times \frac{24}{2} = 1440$)

(D) P = AC，故 $120 - q = 2q \Rightarrow q = 40$，P = 80

$\pi = 80 \times 40 - 2(40)^2 = 0$

AC 訂價法之 TS = CS + PS = CS + π = CS + 0 = CS = (120 − 80) × 40 ÷ 2 = 800

故仍有無謂損失 = 1440 − 800 = 640