

Subject: 4/4

No.:

Date:

隨堂1 完全競爭市場 短期均衡.

$$Q^d = 2000 - 10P$$

(消費者需求函數)

$$STC = q_i^2 + 50q_i + 100$$

(短期生產成本)

1) 廠商短期供給

 $P > AVC$ 的 MC 曲線

產出決策

關門決策

$$P = MC = \frac{dSTC}{dq_i} = 2q_i + 50$$

$$AVC = \frac{TVC}{q_i} = q_i + 50$$

$$P = MC > AVC \Rightarrow MC > AVC$$

$$2q_i + 50 > q_i + 50 \text{ (恆成立)}$$

$$P = 2q_i + 50$$

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

2) 市場供給

(個別水平加總)

$$Q^s = \sum_{i=1}^{40} q_i = 40 \times \left(\frac{P}{2} - 25 \right) = 20P - 2000$$

3) 市場均衡價格、數量

$$Q^d = Q^s \Rightarrow 2000 - 10P = 20P - 2000$$

$$\Rightarrow 30P = 3000 \Rightarrow P^* = 100, Q^* = 1000$$

4) 廠商最適數量、利潤

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

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^* &= TR - TC = (100 \times 25) - (25^2 + 50 \times 25 + 100) \\ &= 2500 - 1975 = 525 \end{aligned}$$

Subject :

No. :

Date :

隨堂 2. 2. 上題. $Q^d = 3500 - 10P$

1) 廠商短期供給.

▷ AVC 的 MC 曲線.

$$P = MC = \frac{dTC}{dq} = 2q_1 + 50$$

$$AVC = \frac{TVC}{q} = q_1 + 50$$

$$P = MC > AVC$$

$$\Rightarrow 2q_1 + 50 > q_1 + 50 \text{ (恆成立).}$$

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

2) 市場供給

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

3) 市場的均衡價格、數量.

$$Q^d = Q^s \Rightarrow 3500 - 10P = 20P - 1000$$

$$\Rightarrow 30P = 4500$$

$$\Rightarrow P^* = 150, \quad q^* = 2000$$

4) 廠商最適數量、利潤.

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

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

$$= 7500 - 5100$$

$$= 2400$$