

一、

1、错误。应该是取决于 LAC 曲线最低点的轨迹。在完全竞争的市场中，处于长期均衡时，价格曲线即需求曲线切于 LAC 的最低点处，此点对应的产量即为长期均衡时厂商供给的产量。在长期中，若均衡状态发生变化，即 LAC 的位置发生变动，则形成新的均衡时，厂商的最优产量仍然位于 LAC 的最低点对应的产量处，故长期中行业的供给曲线取决于 LAC 曲线最低点的轨迹。

2、正确。根据边际收益与需求价格弹性的关系  $MR = (1 - 1/|\epsilon|)$ ，当需求价格弹性小于 1 时，对应的边际收益 MR 必然为负。

3、错误。垄断权并不是指企业将价格定于边际成本之上的能力，而是指因为市场上只有垄断企业一家企业，企业拥有决定产量和价格的权力。实际上，如果定价在边际成本之上而在平均成本之下，垄断企业也可能亏损，因此垄断企业在没有政府管制下至少应将价格定于平均成本之上。

二、

4、(3) 三级价格歧视下，厂商利润更大；同一定价策略下，消费者剩余更大；就社会总剩余的角度看，同一定价策略下总剩余大于三级价格歧视下。综上所述，实施三级价格歧视对于厂商和市场 2 的消费者是有益的，对于市场 1 的消费者是有害的。



$$1. (1) LTC = Q^3 - 50Q^2 + 750Q$$

$$LAC = Q^2 - 50Q + 750$$

$$LMC = 3Q^2 - 100Q + 750$$

$$P = LAC = LMC :$$

$$\textcircled{1} LAC = LMC \quad 2Q^2 - 50Q = 0$$

$$Q = 25$$

$$\textcircled{2} P = LAC \quad P = 625 - 1250 + 750 = 175$$

$$\therefore P = 175$$

$$(2) Q = 2000 - 4P$$

$$Q_0 = 1500$$

$$N = Q_0 / Q_1 = 60$$

$$(3) P = 175 \times (1 + 20\%) = 210$$

$$Q_2 = 2000 - 4 \times 210 = 1160$$

$$N_2 = 1160 / 25 = 46$$

$$(4) \text{ 假设 } Q = 409$$

$$Q = 2000 - 4P$$

$$\text{则 } P = 500 - 10Q$$

$$\therefore MR = MC$$

$$\therefore P = LMC$$

$$500 - 10Q = 3Q^2 - 100Q + 750$$

$$\text{得 } 36$$

$$P = 500 - 10Q = 140$$

$$\text{此时 } LAC = 36^2 - 50 \times 36 + 750 =$$

$$2. (1) Q = 1000 - 10P$$

$$P = 100 - 0.1Q$$

$$\pi = PQ - C$$

$$= 60Q - 0.1Q^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial Q} = 60 - 0.2Q = 0$$

$$\therefore Q = 300$$

$$P = 100 - 0.1 \times 300 = 70$$

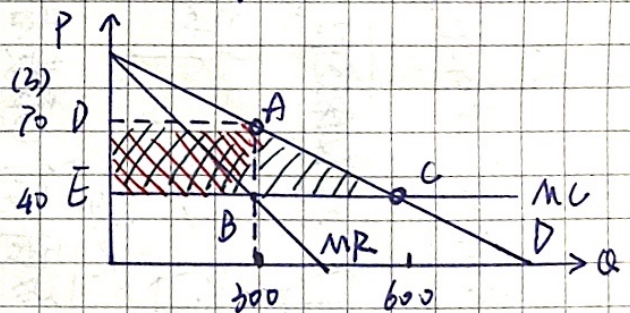
$$\pi = 60 \times 300 - 0.1 \times 300^2 = 9000$$

$$(2) MC = \frac{\partial C}{\partial Q} = 40$$

$$P = MC = 40$$

$$Q = 1000 - 10 \times 40 = 600$$

$$\pi = 40 \times 600 - 40 \times 600 = 0$$



生产者剩余增加  $S_{ABED}$

消费者剩余减少  $S_{ACDE}$

社会福利损失  $S_{\triangle ABC}$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 300 \times 30 = 4500$$



2. (1)  $\text{Min } x_1 + x_2 + 32$

s.t.  $f(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt[4]{x_1 x_2} = 9$

$\mathcal{L} = x_1 + x_2 + 32 + \lambda (9 - \sqrt[4]{x_1 x_2})$

$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda x_1^{-\frac{3}{4}} x_2^{\frac{1}{4}} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda x_1^{\frac{1}{4}} x_2^{-\frac{3}{4}} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} = 9 - \sqrt[4]{x_1 x_2} = 0 \end{cases}$

解得  $\frac{x_2}{x_1} = 1 \quad x_1 = x_2 = 9^2$

$\therefore TC = 29^2 + 32$

$p = MC = 49$

$\therefore$  长期均衡条件  $p = AC_{\min} = (29 + \frac{32}{9})_{\min} \quad q_2 = 10 - 2p = \frac{7}{3}$

$q = 4 \quad p = 16$

(2)  $Q = 280 - 5 \times 16 = 200$

厂商数 =  $\frac{200}{4} = 50$  (个)

4. (1)  $MR_1 = 10 - 2q_1$

$MR_2 = 5 - q_2$

$\therefore MR_1 = MR_2 = MC$

$\therefore 10 - 2q_1 = 5 - q_2 = 1$

$q_1 = 4.5 \quad q_2 = 4$

$q = q_1 + q_2 = 8.5$

$\begin{cases} p_1 = 5.5 \\ p_2 = 3 \end{cases}$

$\pi = 4.5 \times 5.5 + 3 \times 4 - 8.5 \times 1 = 28.25$

$CS = \frac{1}{2} \times (10 - 5.5) \times 4.5 + \frac{1}{2} \times (5 - 3) \times 4 = 14.25$

总剩余 =  $\pi + CS = 42.675$

(2) 若  $p_1 = p_2 = p$

则  $q = q_1 + q_2 = \begin{cases} 20 - 3p & (0 \leq p \leq 5) \\ 10 - p & (5 \leq p \leq 10) \end{cases}$

①  $p < 5$

$\pi = (\frac{20}{3} - \frac{1}{3}p)q - q = -\frac{1}{3}q^2 + \frac{17}{3}q$

$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial q} = 0$  解得  $q = 8.5$

$p = \frac{23}{6} < 5$  符合条件

则  $q_1 = 10 - p = \frac{37}{6}$

$\pi = -\frac{1}{3} \times 8.5^2 + \frac{17}{3} \times 8.5 = \frac{289}{12}$

②  $5 \leq p \leq 10$

$\pi = (10 - p)q - q = 9q - q^2$

$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial q} = 0$  解得  $q = 4.5$

$p = 10 - 4.5 = 5.5 \geq 5$  符合条件

则  $\pi = (5.5 - 1) \times 4.5 = 20.25 < \frac{289}{12}$

$\therefore$  厂商会选择 ①,  $p = \frac{23}{6}$

此时,  $CS = \frac{1}{2} \times (10 - \frac{23}{6}) \times \frac{37}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \times (5 - \frac{23}{6}) \times \frac{7}{3}$

$= 163/8$

总剩余 =  $\pi + CS = \frac{1067}{24}$



$$5. (1) P = 400 - 0.1(Q_1 + Q_2)$$

$$\pi_1 = [400 - 0.1(Q_1 + Q_2)] Q_1 - TC_1$$

$$= -0.2Q_1^2 + 380Q_1 - 0.1Q_1Q_2 - 100000$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi_1}{\partial Q_1} = 0, \text{ 得 } Q_1 = 950 - 0.25Q_2$$

$$\text{同理可得 } Q_2 = 368 - 0.1Q_1$$

$$(2) \text{ 联立 } \begin{cases} Q_1 = 950 - 0.25Q_2 \\ Q_2 = 368 - 0.1Q_1 \end{cases}$$

$$Q_2 = 368 - 0.1Q_1$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} Q_1 = 880 \\ Q_2 = 280 \end{cases}$$

$$Q_2 = 280$$

$$P = 400 - 0.1 \times (880 + 280) = 284$$

$$\therefore \pi_1 = 54880$$

$$\pi_2 = 19200$$

∴ 独立行动的产量竞争，即古诺双寡头

$$6. (1) \pi_1 = P \cdot Q_1 - C_1(Q_1)$$

$$= (200 - Q_1 - Q_2) Q_1 - 20Q_1$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi_1}{\partial Q_1} = 0 \quad Q_1 = 90 - \frac{1}{2}Q_2 \quad (4)$$

$$\pi_2 = (200 - Q_1 - Q_2) Q_2 - 40Q_2$$

$$\text{商为同 } \frac{\partial \pi_2}{\partial Q_2} = 0 \quad Q_2 = 80 - \frac{1}{2}Q_1$$

∴ 需求曲线为线性。

$$\therefore CS = \frac{1}{2}(Q_1 + Q_2)^2$$

$$W = \pi + CS = -\frac{1}{2}(Q_1 + Q_2)^2 + 180Q_1 + 160Q_2$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial Q_2} = 0 \quad Q_2 = 160 - Q_1 \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\text{联立 (1)(2) 解得 } \begin{cases} Q_1 = 20 \\ Q_2 = 140 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P = 200 - 20 - 140 = 40$$

$$\pi_1 = 400, \pi_2 =$$

$$W = 13200$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 知 } T_2 \text{ 反应函数 } Q_2 = 160 - Q_1$$

$$\text{则 } P = 200 - (Q_1 + Q_2) = 40$$

$$\therefore \pi_1 = 40Q_1 - C_1(Q_1) = 20Q_1$$

$$\therefore Q_1 = 160, \pi_1 = 3200$$

$$\text{此时 } Q_2 = 0, W = 16000$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 (1) 知 } T_1 \text{ 反应函数 } Q_1 = 90 - \frac{1}{2}Q_2$$

$$\therefore W = -0.5(90 + \frac{1}{2}Q_2)^2 + 70Q_2 + 16200$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial Q_2} = 0 \quad Q_2 = 100$$

$$\therefore Q_1 = 40, P = 60$$

$$\text{此时 } \pi_1 = 1600, W = 13400$$

企业 2

	时期 1	时期 2
企业 1 $T_1$	400, 13200	3200, 16000
$T_2$	1600, 13400	400, 13200

$(T_1, T_2)$  &  $(T_2, T_1)$

为纳什均衡