

# 4/14 隨堂作業

1. 已知:  $n=40$ ,  $Q^d = 2000 - 10P$ ,  $STC = q_i^2 + 50q_i + 100$

(1) 廠商短期供給曲線:  $MC = 2q_i + 50$   
 $AVC = \frac{q_i^2 + 50q_i}{q_i} = q_i + 50$   
 $P = MC = 2q_i + 50, P > AVC$   
 $\Rightarrow q_i = \frac{P-50}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow q_i = \frac{P}{2} - 25$

(2) 市場供給曲線:  $Q = \sum_{i=1}^{40} q_i = 40(\frac{P}{2} - 25) = 20P - 1000$

(3) 市場短期均衡:  $S = D$   
 $20P - 1000 = 2000 - 10P$   
 $P^* = 100, Q^* = 1000$

(4) 廠商最適產量與利潤:  
 $q_i = \frac{P}{2} - 25 = \frac{100}{2} - 25 = 25$   
 $\pi = TR - TC = 100 \times (25) - (25^2 + 50 \times 25 + 100) = 525$

2. 廠商面對市場需求增加:  $Q^d = 3500 - 10P$

(1) 廠商短期供給:  
 $MC = \frac{dSTC}{dq_i} = 2q_i + 50$   
 $AVC = \frac{TVC}{q_i} = q_i + 50$   
 $P = MC > AVC \Rightarrow MC > AVC \Rightarrow 2q_i + 50 > q_i + 50$  (恆成立)  
 $P = 2q_i + 50$   
 $q_i = \frac{P-50}{2} = \frac{P}{2} - 25$

(2) 市場供給:  
 $Q^s = \sum_{i=1}^{40} q_i = 40 \times (\frac{P}{2} - 25) = 20P - 1000$

(3) 市場均衡價格與數量:  
 $Q^d = Q^s$   
 $3500 - 10P = 20P - 1000$   
 $30P = 4500$   
 $P^* = 150, Q^* = 2000$

(4) 廠商最適產量與利潤:  
 $q_i^* = \frac{P}{2} - 25 = \frac{150}{2} - 25 = 50$   
 $\pi^* = TR - TC = (150 \times 50) - (50^2 + 50 \times 50 + 100) = 7500 - 5100 = 2400$

3. 廠商面對的生產成本增加:  $STC = q_i^2 + 80q_i + 300$

(1) 廠商短期供給:  
 $MC = \frac{dSTC}{dq_i} = 2q_i + 80$   
 $AVC = \frac{TVC}{q_i} = q_i + 80$   
 $P = MC > AVC \Rightarrow MC > AVC \Rightarrow 2q_i + 80 > q_i + 80$  (恆成立)  
 $P = 2q_i + 80$   
 $q_i = \frac{P-80}{2} = \frac{P}{2} - 40$

(2) 市場供給:  
 $Q^s = \sum_{i=1}^{40} q_i = 40 \times (\frac{P}{2} - 40) = 20P - 1600$

(3) 市場均衡價格與數量:  
 $Q^d = Q^s$   
 $2000 - 10P = 20P - 1600$   
 $30P = 3600$   
 $P^* = 120$   
 $Q^* = 800$

(4) 廠商最適產量與利潤:  
 $q_i^* = \frac{P}{2} - 40 = \frac{120}{2} - 40 = 20$   
 $\pi^* = TR - TC = (120 \times 20) - (20^2 + 80 \times 20 + 300) = 2400 - 2300 = 100$