

⇒(B) ;

(D)優勢策略均衡必為Nash equilibrium。但Nash equilibrium不一定為優勢策略均衡，因此在Nash均衡下所選擇的策略不一定為優勢策略。

2.A game has two players. Each player has two possible strategies. One strategy is called "cooperate", the other is called "betray". Each player writes on a piece of paper either a C for cooperate or a B for betray. If both players write C, they both get a payoff of \$100. If both players betray they get a payoff of 0. If one player cooperates and the other betrays, the cooperating player gets a payoff of S and the betraying player gets a payoff of T. To betray will be dominant strategy for both players if

(A) $T > 100$ and $S < 0$.

(B) $S + T > 100$.

(C) $T > 2S$.

(D) $S < T$ and $T > 100$.

【94、85中正企管】

⇒(A) ;

		乙	
		C	B
甲	C	$(100, 100)$	(S, T)
	B	(T, S)	$(0, 0)$

$(0, 0)$ 為 dominant strategy equilibrium 的條件， $T > 100$ 且 $S < 0$ 。

3. Consider the following game:

		Player 2		
		left	center	right
Player 1	top	6, 6	0, 6	0, 0
	middle	6, 0	4, 4	0, 4
	bottom	0, 0	4, 0	2, 2

(-) Find the Nash equilibria in best responses.

(-) What is the dominated strategy that can be ruled out for each player in this game?

(-) Find the dominant strategy Nash equilibrium for this game. 【95淡江財金】

➡

		Player 2		
		left	center	right
Player 1	top	(6, 6)	(0, 6)	(0, 0)
	middle	(6, 0)	(4, 4)	(0, 4)
	bottom	(0, 0)	(4, 0)	(2, 2)

(一) Nash equilibrium 為 (6, 6)、(4, 4) 與 (2, 2)。

(二) dominant strategy 指不管對手的策略為何，對某參與者而言，恆為其所有策略中的最佳策略。今對 Player 1 而言，dominant strategy 不存在，對 Player 2 而言，dominant strategy 亦不存在。

(三) 本題的 dominant strategy equilibrium 不存在。但 iterated dominant equilibrium 卻存在。首先對 Player 1 而言，「middle」dominant「top」，然後對 Player 2 而言，「right」可以同時 dominant「left」與「center」，最後對 Player 1 而言，「bottom」可以 dominant「middle」，最後剩下的唯一策略組合 (bottom, right) = (2, 2) 即為 iterated dominant equilibrium。

II. 【模擬演練】

1. A、B 兩敵對廠商必須選擇其廣告預算，假設兩者皆選擇低預算，則 A 廠商的報酬為 \$400 而 B 廠商的報酬為 \$500。假設兩者皆選擇高預算，則 A 廠商的報酬為 \$200 而 B 廠商的報酬為 \$300。假設 A 廠商選擇低預算而 B 廠商選擇高預算，則 A 廠商的報酬為 \$0 而 B 廠商的報酬為 \$700。假設 A 廠商選擇高預算而 B 廠商選擇低預算，則 A 廠商的報酬為 \$300 而 B 廠商的報酬為 \$0。請問 B 廠商的優勢 (dominant) 策略為：

(A) 選擇高廣告預算

(B) 選擇低廣告預算

(C) 選擇與 A 廠商相反的預算

(D) 不存在。

【91 台大國企】

2. Given the following prisoner's dilemma table, what is the dominant strategy for Bonnie?

表示其仍有更低的降價空間，政府不但不需阻擾，還應樂觀其成，如此會使獨占者的經營更接近效率。而政府若是怕獨占者因降價以致於無法兼顧服務品質的話，那更好的政策是開放競爭，服務品質自然會提高。

5. Which of the following is true?

- (A) A monopolist produces on the inelastic portion of its demand.
- (B) A monopolist always earns an economic profit.
- (C) The more inelastic the demand, the closer marginal revenue is to price.
- (D) In the short run a monopoly will shutdown if $P < AVC$. 【94輔大管理】

⇒(D)；

(C) $MR = P \left(1 - \frac{1}{E^d} \right)$ ，當 E^d 愈小時， P 與 MR 之差距愈大。

(D) 短期均衡在 $P < AVC$ 下，廠商將會停止生產。

II | 【模擬演練】

1. Under the profit-maximizing principle, the firm should take which of following steps if it finds that its marginal revenue is less than its marginal cost

- (A) decrease output if it is a price taker but do not change the output if it is a price searcher.
- (B) increase output regardless of whether it is a price taker or a price searcher.
- (C) decrease output regardless of whether it is a price taker or a price searcher.
- (D) increase output if it is a price searcher but do not change the output if it is a price taker. 【95成大國企】

2. 下列何者不適用於同時描述一個獨占廠商和一個完全競爭廠商？

- (A) 兩者皆要追求利潤的最大
- (B) 當 $MC > MR$ 時，兩廠商皆降低產量
- (C) 兩者皆以 $MC = MR$ 為條件來決定最適的產量
- (D) 當 $MC < MR$ 時，兩者皆會增加產量
- (E) 兩廠商皆面臨完全有彈性的需求曲線。 【87中央企管】

3. 下列敘述何者是對的？

- (A) 壟斷競爭廠商的供給曲線，是不小於最小平均變動成本的邊際成本曲線線段
- (B) 完全競爭市場下，如果價格線與邊際成本曲線相交於兩點，則產量少的那一點，因為成本較小，所以會是利潤最大的點
- (C) 長期下，平均變動成本線與總平均成本曲線，會剛好相同
- (D) 所謂natural monopoly，就是政府以公權力給予某業者獨力經營某產業的一種壟斷形式。 【90淡江企管】

4. Which of the following statements regarding a monopolist's profit maximizing condition is false?

- (A) The monopolist's profit-maximizing price will be greater than marginal cost for the last unit supplied.
- (B) A monopolist can earn positive economic profit.
- (C) Because monopoly price is above marginal cost and a monopoly earns positive economic profit, there are no benefits to consumers in the monopoly market.
- (D) Price equals average revenue at the profit-maximizing quantity of output. 【94成大財金】

5. Which of the following is true of a profit maximizing monopolist?

- (A) Marginal cost always lies below average cost.
- (B) In the long run, the economic profit equals zero.
- (C) In the short run, it will shut down if marginal cost is below average variable cost.
- (D) In the short run, it can still earn an economic profit even if marginal cost is below average variable cost. 【95元智財金】

【解析】

1.(C)；

對利潤極大化廠商而言，在 $MR < MC$ 下，廠商將會減少產量。