

經濟二甲 A108260035 許瀚菱

2. 烈酒 (X), 麥酒 (Y) 效用函數  $U = XY$   $P_X = 10$   $P_Y = 20$   $M = 1000$

(A) 消費者均衡  $(X_0, Y_0)$  效用水準  $(U_0)$

$$\begin{cases} MR_{SX} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{Y}{X}, X = 2Y \\ 10X + 20Y = 1000 \end{cases}$$

$$X = 2Y \text{ 代入 } 10X + 20Y = 1000 \quad 40Y = 1000, Y_0 = 25, X_0 = 50$$

$$U_0 = 50 \times 25 = 1250$$

(B) 烈酒課徵每瓶 10 元消費稅  $X_1, Y_1, U_1$  為多少

$$\begin{cases} MR_{SX} = \frac{20}{20} = 1, X = Y \\ 20X + 20Y = 1000 \end{cases}$$

$$X = Y \text{ 代入 } 20X + 20Y = 1000 \quad 40Y = 1000, Y_1 = 25, X_1 = 25$$

$$U_1 = 25 \times 25 = 625$$

(C) 政府的稅收  $= 10 \times 25 = 250$

(D) 以定額稅的方式課稅  $X_2, Y_2, U_2$  為多少

$$\begin{cases} MR_{SX} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{Y}{X}, X = 2Y \\ 10X + 20Y = 750 \end{cases} \quad 40Y = 750, Y_2 = 18.75, X_2 = 37.5, U_2 = 18.75 \times 37.5 = 703.125$$

(E)

抑制消費烈酒的角度, 消費稅較能抑制, 因為  $X_1 < X_2$

(F)

較偏好哪一種稅制?

定額稅, 因為  $U_2 > U_1$  ( $703.125 > 625$ )

(G)

延續 C 題, 消費稅的稅收退還給小李

$$\begin{cases} MR_{SX} = \frac{20}{20} = 1, X = Y \\ 20X + 20Y = 1250 \end{cases} \quad 40Y = 1250, X = 31.25, Y = 31.25$$

$$U = 31.25 \times 31.25 = 976.5625$$

效用會下降  $U < 1250$