消費者行為

1. 已知下表及所給定的效用函數,將表中空白處填滿:

效用函數	$U_A = X^{0.5}Y^2$	$U_B = X^2 + Y^2$	$U_C = lnX + Y$	$U_D=2X+Y$	$U_E = XY^4$
MUx 函數					
MUy函數					
MU _x 遞減?					
MUy 遞減?					
MRS _{xy} 函數					
MRS _{xy} 遞減?					
無異曲線凸向原點?					

- 2. 試根據下列敘述或效用函數繪出所對應之無異曲線:
 - (A)對王二而言,「豆漿」與「咖啡」均為提供滿足感的財貨,且王二之消費 習慣為:豆漿不喝則已,愈喝愈想喝。請繪出王二「豆漿—咖啡」的無異 曲線群。
 - (B) 對楊六而言,「臭氣」與「噪音」均會使他難過,且臭氣愈多,愈加深他 的難過程度。請繪出楊六之「臭氣—噪音」的無異曲線群。
 - (C) 對李四而言,噪音使其難過,金錢則帶給他快樂,且噪音愈大,難過程度 愈大。請繪出李四之「噪音—金錢」的無異曲線群。
 - (D) 林七不在乎喝可口可樂或百事可樂,只在乎有多少可樂可以喝。試繪出林七之「百事可樂—可口可樂」的無異曲線群,並請寫出效用函數。
 - (E) 李大堅持三片吐司要夾二個荷包蛋才吃。試繪出李大之「吐司—荷包蛋」 的無異曲線群,並請寫出效用函數。
 - (F) 大強喜歡喝酒及吃蝦子,但他吃了 10 尾蝦子之後便會過敏,但酒則是千杯不醉。請繪出大強「蝦子-酒」的無異曲線群。

- 3. 設 $P_x = P_y = 10$, 且約翰的每天所得為 500 元。
 - (A) 寫出預算線方程式。
 - (B)預算線斜率為多少?
 - (C)政府對 X 財課徵 10%從價稅,則預算線方程式為何?
 - (D)政府對 X 財的消費每單位補貼 2 元,則預算線方程式為何?
 - (E) 政府對約翰課徵 100 元所得稅,則預算線方程式為何?
 - (F) 瑪莉送給約翰 10 個 X, 且言明不得再轉售給他人, 則約翰的預算線方程 式為何?
 - (G)政府宣布 X 財的消費量超過 30 單位的部分,每單位繳 2 元的消費稅,則 約翰的預算線方程式為何?
 - (H) 若政府為了鼓勵人們消費 X 財,對於消費量超過 30 單位的部分,每單位 補貼 5 元,則約翰的預算線方程式為何?

- 4. 博涵每年有 6,400 元預算用來租影片(X)看或購買書籍(Y)。假設書籍每本 200 元,每部片子 80 元。現影片出租店為了促銷,提出下列三種方案供消費者選擇:
 - (A)方案一:年費 200 元,每部片子優惠價 60 元;
 - (B) 方案二:年費 200 元,免費看 5 片,每部片子仍定價 80 元;
 - (C)方案三:免收年費,每部片子仍收80元,每年消費超過50片,贈送5片。

試根據上述三種方案,寫出預算線方程式。

5. 不同效用函數的消費者選擇 I

李先生每週有 300 元預算在早餐的消費上,根據他的消費習慣,其消費的商品不外乎單價 10元的奶茶(X)與 20元的漢堡(Y),因此其預算限制式可寫成:

$$300 = 10X + 20Y$$

如果李先生的偏好為:

$$U = f(X,Y) = X^{\frac{2}{3}}Y^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

則李先生早餐消費決策為:

Max
$$U = f(X,Y) = X^{\frac{2}{3}}Y^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

subject to $300 = 10X + 20Y$

根據最適消費條件:

$$MRS_{XY} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}X^{-\frac{1}{3}}Y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{1}{3}X^{\frac{2}{3}}Y^{-\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{P_X}{P_Y} = \frac{10}{20}$$

可得: $Y = \frac{1}{4}X$ 。將 $Y = \frac{1}{4}X$ 代回預算限制式,可得:X = 20 ,Y = 5 。因此,李先生每週會購買 20 杯奶茶與 5 個漢堡。

不同效用函數的消費者選擇 II

如果李先生覺得吃早餐只為了追求飽足感,而且他覺得一個漢堡的份量足以抵銷三杯奶茶,則他的偏好寫成:

$$U = f(X, Y) = X + 3Y$$

則李先生早餐消費決策為:

Max
$$U = f(X,Y) = X + 3Y$$

subject to $300 = 10X + 20Y$

根據最適消費條件:

$$MRS_{XY} = \frac{1}{3} < \frac{P_X}{P_Y} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2}$$

因此李先生願意以奶茶換取漢堡的消費,直到將所有預算都購買漢堡為止,所以,李先生的早餐消費決策為:

$$X=0$$
 , $Y=15$

因此,李先生每週會購買0杯奶茶與15個漢堡。

不同效用函數的消費者選擇III

如果李先生覺得吃早餐是一天最大的享受,如果漢堡太多會覺得太乾難以下嚥,但奶茶太多又會覺得太甜太膩,因此他認為一個漢堡一定要搭配一杯奶茶才符合他對早餐的要求,則他的偏好寫成:

$$U = f(X, Y) = \min(X, Y)$$

則李先生早餐消費決策為:

Max
$$U = f(X,Y) = \min(X,Y)$$

subject to $300 = 10X + 20Y$

最適消費條件:

$$Y = X$$

將 Y = X 代回預算限制式,可得: X = Y = 10 。因此,李先生每週會購買 10 杯奶茶與 10 個漢堡。

- 6. 隨著高學歷時代的來臨,學歷只是必備工具之一,想在競爭激烈的職場中立於不敗之地,隨時充實自己有其必要性。小翔是一個對未來充滿抱負的青年,在工作之餘仍不忘利用下班時間充實自己所學,他審視大環境的趨勢、工作的性質與自己的專長,決定利用下班補習英文(X)與電腦(Y),假設英文課程每小時 400 元,電腦課程每小時 600 元,假設其一個月的進修預算為 12,000 元,其效用函數為 $U=X^{\frac{1}{2}}Y^{\frac{1}{2}}$,試問:
 - ①小翔的最適課程進修時數為何?
 - ②如果小翔一個月最多只能撥出的進修時間只有23小時,請問其最適課程進修時數是否會改變?其時數為何?

附錄 4A 不同無異曲線型態的消費者均衡與其特性

設消費者的消費決策為:

$$Max$$
 $U = f(X,Y)$ $Subject to M = P_X X + P_Y Y$

當消費者的無異曲線的型態不同時,則消費者的均衡及不相同。可分 Cobb-Douglas 效用函數、線性效用函數、固定比例的效用函數等。

(1) Cobb-Douglas 效用函數(部分替代品)

$$U = f(X,Y) = X^{\alpha}Y^{\beta}$$
, $\alpha, \beta > 0$

可得 $Y = U_0^{\frac{1}{\beta}} X^{-\frac{\alpha}{\beta}}$, U_0 為某一特定無異曲線

①消費者最適均衡解:

$$MRS_{XY} = -\frac{dY}{dX}\Big|_{U=U_0} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} U_0^{\frac{1}{\beta}} X^{-\frac{\alpha+\beta}{\beta}} = \frac{P_X}{P_Y}$$
 (1)

又 $U_0 = X^{\alpha}Y^{\beta}$ 代入(1)可得:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{P_X}{P_Y} \Rightarrow Y = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left(\frac{P_X}{P_Y}\right) X$$

將
$$Y = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left(\frac{P_X}{P_Y} \right) X$$
 代入預算限制式:

可得:
$$X = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \left(\frac{M}{P_Y} \right)$$
, $Y = \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \left(\frac{M}{P_Y} \right)$ 。

②邊際效用值及其變化

$$\begin{split} U_X &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial X} = \alpha X^{\alpha - 1} Y^{\beta} > 0 \\ U_Y &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} = \beta X^{\alpha} Y^{\beta - 1} > 0 \\ U_{XX} &= \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} = \alpha (\alpha - 1) X^{\alpha - 2} Y^{\beta} \end{split}$$

$$\mathbf{\Phi} U_{XX} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} = \alpha(\alpha - 1)X^{\alpha - 2}Y^{\beta}$$
若 $\alpha > 1$,則 $U_{XX} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} = \alpha(\alpha - 1)X^{\alpha - 2}Y^{\beta} > 0$
若 $\alpha < 1$,則 $U_{XX} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} = \alpha(\alpha - 1)X^{\alpha - 2}Y^{\beta} < 0$
若 $\alpha = 1$,則 $U_{XX} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} = \alpha(\alpha - 1)X^{\alpha - 2}Y^{\beta} = 0$

$$\mathbf{\Phi} U_{YY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} = \beta(\beta - 1)X^{\alpha}Y^{\beta - 2}$$

若
$$\beta > 1$$
 ,則 $U_{YY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} = \beta(\beta - 1)X^{\alpha}Y^{\beta - 2} > 0$ 若 $\beta < 1$,則 $U_{YY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} = \beta(\beta - 1)X^{\alpha}Y^{\beta - 2} < 0$ 若 $\beta = 1$,則 $U_{YY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} = \beta(\beta - 1)X^{\alpha}Y^{\beta - 2} = 0$

3
$$U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = \alpha \beta X^{\alpha - 1} Y^{\beta - 1} > 0$$

可知:邊際效用均大於零,而邊際效用遞減與否全賴 α 與 β 是否小於 1。

③邊際替代率及其變化:

$$\begin{aligned} MRS_{XY} &= -\frac{dY}{dX} \bigg|_{U = U_0} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} U_0^{\frac{1}{\beta}} X^{-\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\beta}} > 0 \\ \frac{MRS_{XY}}{dX} &= \left(-\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\beta} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right) U_0^{\frac{1}{\beta}} X^{-\frac{\alpha + 2\beta}{\beta}} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

可知邊際替代率隨 X 購買數量增加而下降,具有邊際替代率遞減的特性。

(2) 線性效用函數(完全替代品)

$$U = f(X,Y) = aX + bY , a,b > 0$$

可得: $Y = \frac{U_0}{h} - \frac{a}{h}X$, U_0 為某一特定無異曲線

①消費者最適均衡解:

$$MRS_{XY} = -\frac{dY}{dX}\Big|_{U=U_0} = \frac{a}{b}$$

若 $\frac{a}{b} > \frac{P_X}{P_Y}$,表示因為增加一單位 X 消費所願意犧牲的的 Y 財貨,會比實際支付的 Y 財貨數量來得少,消費者會將所有預算都用於 X 消費,所以均衡解為: $X = \frac{M}{P_Y}$, Y = 0 。

若 $\frac{a}{b} < \frac{P_X}{P_Y}$: 因為減少 X 財貨換取 Y 消費能得到較高的效用,消費者會將所有預算都用於 Y 消費,所以均衡解為: X=0 , $Y=\frac{M}{P}$ 。

若 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{P_X}{P_Y}$,表示因為無論如何在預算線上變動消費組合皆無法使效用

再增加,所以均衡解為:預算限制線上的任一消費組合。

②邊際效用值及其變化

$$U_X = \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} = a > 0$$
, $U_Y = \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} = b > 0$

$$U_{XX} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{YY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} = 0$$
$$U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0$$

可知:邊際效用為一大於零的常數。

③邊際替代率及其變化

$$MRS_{XY} = -\frac{dY}{dX}\Big|_{U=U_{\bullet}} = \frac{a}{b}$$

而 $\frac{MRS_{XY}}{dX} = 0$ 。可知:完全替代品的邊際替代率恆為零。

(3) 固定比例的效用函數(完全互補品)

$$U = f(X,Y) = \min(aX,bY) , a,b > 0$$

可得:
$$\begin{cases} U_0 = aX & \text{if} \quad aX < bY \\ U_0 = bY & \text{if} \quad aX > bY \end{cases}, \ U_0 為某一特定無異曲線 \\ U_0 = aX = bY & \text{if} \quad aX = bY \end{cases}$$

①消費者最適均衡解

若aX < bY,則無異曲線斜率為 ∞ ,表示不願意放棄任何的X財貨來增加Y的消費。

若 aX > bY ,則無異曲線斜率為0 ,表示不願意放棄任何的 Y財貨來增加 X的消費。

若aX = bY,表示無法定義該點的無異曲線斜率。

由上可知:完全互補的情形下,消費者對兩種財貨需搭配一定比例消費, 而過多的X或Y財貨並無法增加消費者的效用,故消費組合應有以下的 關係為aX = bY。

將
$$aX = bY$$
 代入預算限制式,可得 $X = \frac{bM}{bP_X + aP_Y}$, $Y = \frac{aM}{bP_X + aP_Y}$ 。

②邊際效用值及其變化

若aX < bY,則:

$$U_X = \frac{\partial U}{\partial X} = a > 0 \quad , \quad U_Y = \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XX} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{YY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y}$$

$$U_{X} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial X} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{Y} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} = b > 0 \quad , \quad U_{XX} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X^{2}} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{YY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial Y^{2}} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} = 0 \quad , \quad U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X \partial Y} =$$

(4) Quasi-linear 效用函數

$$U = f(X,Y) = g(X) + Y$$
, $g'(X) > 0$, $g''(X) < 0$, $g(0) = 0$

可得 $Y = U_0 - g(X)$, U_0 為某一特定無異曲線

①消費者最適均衡解

$$MRS_{XY} = -\frac{dY}{dX}\Big|_{U=U_0} = g'(X) = \frac{P_X}{P_Y}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = g'^{-1}\left(\frac{P_X}{P_Y}\right)$$

將 $X = g'^{-1} \left(\frac{P_X}{P_Y} \right)$ 代入預算限制式:

$$\Rightarrow X = g^{-1} \left(\frac{P_X}{P_Y} \right) , Y = \frac{M - P_X g^{-1} \left(\frac{P_X}{P_Y} \right)}{P_Y}$$

②邊際效用值及其變化

$$U_{X} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial X} = g'(X) > 0$$

$$U_{Y} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} = 1 > 0$$

$$U_{XX} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial X^{2}} = g''(X) < 0$$

$$U_{YY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial Y^{2}} = 0$$

$$U_{XY} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial Y \partial Y} = 0$$

可知:X與Y財貨的邊際效用皆為正數,且邊際效用並不因另一財貨的消費而影響。

③邊際替代率及其變化

$$MRS_{XY} = -\frac{dY}{dX}\Big|_{U=U_0} = g'(X) > 0 \quad , \quad \frac{MRS_{XY}}{dX} = g''(X) < 0$$

可知:在 g''(X) < 0 的假定下,Quasi-linear 效用函數邊際替代率才會遞減。