

3.

(A) $X_0 = 50$ $U_0 = 25$
 $U_0 = 1250$

(B) $X_1 = Y_1 = 25$
 $U_1 = 625 < U_0$

(C) 政府稅收 $T = 10 \times 25 = 250$

(D) $X_2 = 37.5$ $Y_2 = 18.75$
 $U_2 = 703.125 < U_0$

(E) 因為 $X_1 > X_2$, 所以消費稅較能抑制消費

(F) 但 $U_2 > U_1$, 故小李寧可接受定額稅

(G) $X^* = 31.25$, $Y^* = 31.25$

$U_1 = 976.5625 < U_0$

故小李的效用會下降