三、

(1) 消費水準 $Q_1 < Q_3 < Q_2$

價格補貼使花人数量增加最多，業者因此補貼而消費人数变多

(2) 效用水準 $I_3 > I_2 > I_1$

消費者喜好定額補貼，其效用水準个

(3)

網稅支出 $Y_2 - Y_0$

若政府未補貼，其他商品消費量 Y_0 因此價格補貼 $= Y_2 - Y_0$ #.

2.

假設电子與紙本書為完全替代品

消費者則買相对便宜的。美國稅輕，电子書便宜，德国稅重，紙本書便宜

(1) 因稅制差異，致價不同 消費不同

(2) 电子 紙本為不完全替代商品，有人偏好电子，紙本 #.

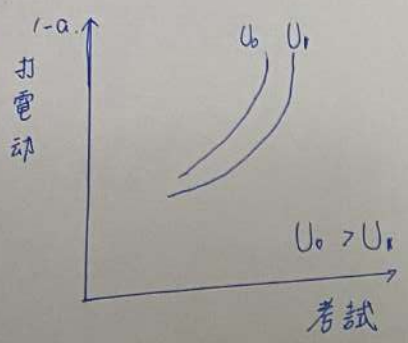
(3) 價差較有說服力，兩者均有解釋力

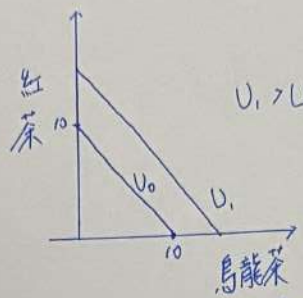
A108260077 林品駒

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. B 11. C

12. D 13. B 14. C 15. A 16. B

二.





效用函數 $U = X + Y$

2. (1)

$300 = 20x + 10y$.

$U = f(x,y) = x^{\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$MRS_{xy} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}}y^{-\frac{2}{3}}} = 2$

$x = y \Rightarrow x = 10 \quad y = 10$

(2)

$U = f(x,y) = 3x + y$

$MRS_{xy} = 3 > 2$

$\Rightarrow y = 0 \quad x = 15$

(3)

$\begin{cases} x = 2y \\ 300 = 20x + 10y \end{cases}$ $y = 6$ $x = 12$

3.

$\begin{cases} U = x^{\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ 300 = 20x + 10y \end{cases}$ $x = y$. $\Rightarrow (10, 10)$

$U = x^{\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow x = 20 \quad y = 10$

(1)

$U = x^{\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} = (\frac{1}{2}x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2000^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$x = 4000^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad y = 500^{\frac{1}{3}}$

(2)

$(x,y) = (20,10) \rightarrow (4000$

(3)

$(x,y) = (10,10) \rightarrow (4000^{\frac{1}{3}}$

4. (1)

$MRS_{xy} = \frac{2y}{x} = 2 \quad y = x$.

(2)

$20x + 10y = M$

$30x = M \quad x = \frac{M}{30}$ #.

(3)

(4)

$\frac{2Y}{X} = \frac{P_X}{10} \quad Y = \frac{P_X \cdot X}{20}$

$300 = P_X X + 10\frac{P_X X}{20} \Rightarrow X = \frac{200}{P_X}$ #.