$\frac{3}{(A)}$ { MRS $xy = \frac{9}{7}y$ = $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \\ 10x + 20y = 1000 \end{cases}$ = $\begin{cases} x_0 = 50 \\ V_0 = 1250 \end{cases}$ (B) $\begin{cases} MRS \pi y = (P_{X}+t)/P_{y} \\ (P_{X}+t) \chi + P_{y} Y = M \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} = 1 \\ 20\chi + 20y = 1000 \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \chi_{1} = \chi_{1} = 25 \\ U_{1} = 625 \end{cases} \langle U_{0} \rangle$ (C) 政府收稅 T = 250(D) $\begin{cases} MRS \pi y = Px/Py \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \\ 10\pi + 20y = 750 \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 37.5 \\ V_2 = 903. \ 125 < V_0 \end{cases}$ (E) 图x1〈X=、所以消费税能使消费》. (F) 但 U2>U, 所以 J 等可接受定額 稅 (b) $\begin{cases} MR5xy = (2x+1)/py \\ (f_x+t)x + py = M+T \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} = 1 \\ 10x + 20y = 1150 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x^* = 31.25 \\ 10x + 20y = 1150 \end{cases}$