

(1). d.

$$2x + 10y = 4x + 2y$$

$$8y = 2x$$

$$x = 4y$$

$$8y + 10y = 16y + 2y$$

18 #

(2) a. (11) C

(3) d. (12) B.

(4) a. (13) D.

(5) c. (14) C

(6) d. (15) C

(7) c. (16) C.

(8) C

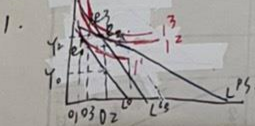
(9) B.

(10) B.

→ 所得效果 → 需求量 ↓

→ 替代效果 → 需求量 ↑

三.



(1) 有需求弹性 = 0.1 < 0.3 < 0.2

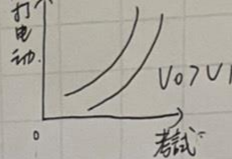
价格补贴政策会使老人照顾的数量最多，老人照顾的数量省最喜价格补贴政策，因为消费者购买老人照顾数量最多。

(2) 效用水平：23 > 22 > 21。

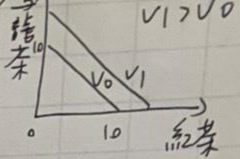
消费者需求一定数量商品上效用水平最高。

(3) 消费者收入支出 = 70 元， $y_2 = y_0$ 。如果政府不补贴，其他商品消费量为 y_0 。作预算线 $y_2 = y_0$ ，定级补贴在 $y_2 = y_0$ ，负担相同，偏好一样。

二. (A)



(B)



$$300 = 20x + 10y$$

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

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

$$300 = 20x + 40x$$

$$60x = 300$$

$$x = 5$$

$$y = 20$$

$$300 = 20x + 10y$$

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

$$MRS_{xy} = 3 > 2$$

$$\rightarrow y = 0, x = 15$$

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

$$y = 6$$

$$x = 12$$

$$U = f(x, y) = \ln(x, y)$$

$$300 = 20x + 10y$$

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

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

$$x = 5, y = 20$$

$$10x + 10y = 300$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$x = 10, y = 20$$

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

$$y = 4x$$

$$20x + 10y = 300$$

$$60x = 300$$

$$x = 5$$

$$y = 20$$

$$\frac{y}{2x} = \frac{p_x}{p_y}$$

$$y = \frac{p_x \cdot 2x}{p_y}$$

$$x = \frac{150}{10 + p_x}$$

$$U = f(x, y) = \ln(x, y)$$

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