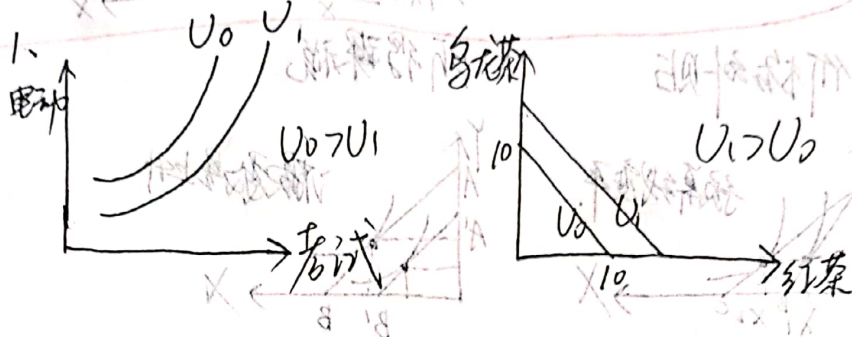


$5 \sim 10$  dcdac  
 $6 \sim 10$  dacab  
 $11 \sim 15$  CCdcb  
 $16$  a

牛佳閣  
 A108260001

二、



2、  
 (1): 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}X - \frac{2}{3}Y^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{20}{10} \\ \frac{2}{3}X^{\frac{1}{3}}Y - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{20}{10} \end{cases} \Rightarrow Y = 4X \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = 5 \\ Y = 20 \end{cases}$$

(2): 
$$\begin{cases} X = 3Y \\ 20X + 10Y = 300 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X \approx 4 \\ Y \approx 13 \end{cases}$$

(3):

3、  
 (1): 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}X - \frac{2}{3}Y^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{20}{10} \\ \frac{2}{3}X^{\frac{1}{3}}Y - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{20}{10} \end{cases} \Rightarrow Y = 4X \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = 5 \\ Y = 20 \end{cases}$$

降价后 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}X - \frac{2}{3}Y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1 \\ \frac{2}{3}X^{\frac{1}{3}}Y - \frac{1}{3} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow Y = 2X \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = 10 \\ Y = 20 \end{cases}$$
  
 $\therefore X_1 \rightarrow X_2$   
 $\therefore$  价格效果: +10 单位

(2): 
$$U = X^{\frac{1}{3}}Y^{\frac{2}{3}} = (5)^{\frac{1}{3}}(20)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (2000)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

将  $Y = 2X$  代入  $U$ ,  

$$U = X^{\frac{1}{3}}Y^{\frac{2}{3}} = (X)^{\frac{1}{3}}(2X)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (2000)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \sqrt[3]{2000} \approx 7.94$$
  

$$Y \approx 15.88$$

替代效果:  $7.94 - 5 \approx 2.94 > 0$

所得效果:  $10 - 7.94 = 2.06$



扫描全能王 创建



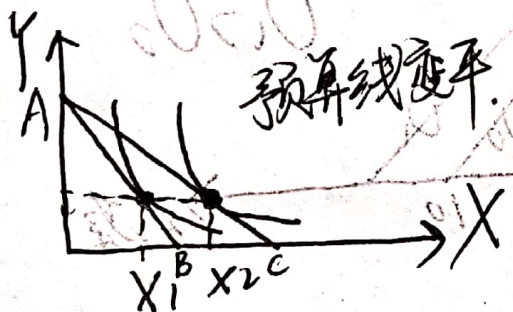
4. (1)  $MRS = \frac{\frac{1}{2}xy}{\frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{20}{10} \Rightarrow Y = 4X$

(2)  $\begin{cases} 20X + 10Y = M \\ Y = 4X \end{cases}$

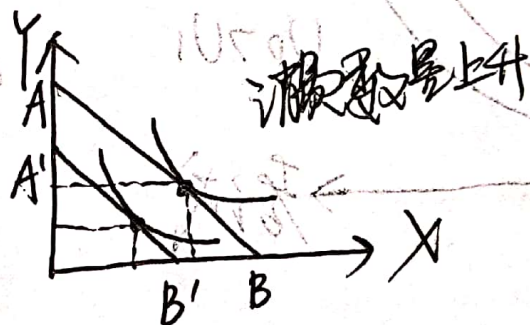
(3)  $Y = \frac{M}{20} \Rightarrow Y = \frac{M}{20}$

(4)  $\begin{cases} P_X \cdot X + 10Y = 300 \\ Y = 4X \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_X = \frac{300 - 40X}{X}$

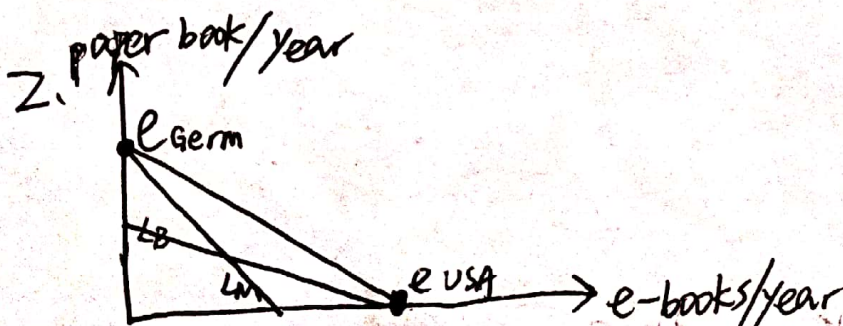
### 1. 价格补贴



### 所得税



- 价格补贴可以鼓励消费,  $X_1 \rightarrow X_2$
- 所得税是无论花费多少钱, 一律要缴交的税金  
 \* 站在消费者角度, 福利方面, 所得税更好.  
 \* 在 X 消费上, 所得税更好.



$$\frac{Y}{X} = \frac{Y_0 + X_0 \alpha}{X_0} = \frac{Y_0}{X_0} + \alpha$$

