

week 8

$$(A) \begin{cases} MRS_{xy} = P_x/P_y \\ P_x X + P_y Y = M \end{cases} \Rightarrow Y/X = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_0 = 50 \\ Y_0 = 25 \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_0 = 1250$$

$$(B) \begin{cases} MRS_{xy} = (P_x + t)/P_y \\ (P_x + t)X + P_y Y = M \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Y/X = 1 \\ 20X + 20Y = 1000 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_1 = Y_1 = 25 \\ V_1 = 625 < V_0 \end{cases}$$

(C) 政府稅收 $T = 10 \times 25 = 250$

$$(D) \begin{cases} MRS_{xy} = P_x/P_y \\ P_x X + P_y Y = M - T \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Y/X = \frac{1}{2} \\ 10X + 20Y = 750 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_2 = 37.5 = Y_2 = 18.75 \\ V_2 = 93.125 < V_0 \end{cases}$$

(E) $\because X_1 < X_2$, \therefore 消費稅較能抵到消費

(F) 但 $V_2 > V_1$, 故小孝不接受定額稅

$$(G) \begin{cases} MRS_{xy} = (P_x + t)/P_y \\ (P_x + t)X + P_y Y = M + T \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Y/X = 1 \\ 20X + 20Y = 1250 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X^H = 31.25 \\ Y^H = 31.25 \\ V_1 = 976.5625 < V_0 \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow 小孝的效用下降