

3.

$$(A) \begin{cases} \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2Y = X \\ 10X + 20Y = 1000 \end{cases} \quad X_0 = 50, Y_0 = 25$$

$$U_0 = 1250$$

$$(B) \begin{cases} \frac{Y}{X} = 1 \Rightarrow Y = X \\ 20X + 20Y = 1000 \end{cases} \quad X_1 = 25, Y_1 = 25$$

$$U_1 = 625 < U_0$$

$$(C) T = 10 \times 25 = 250$$

$$(D) \begin{cases} \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2Y = X \\ 10X + 20Y = 750 \end{cases} \quad X_2 = 37.5, Y_2 = 18.75$$

$$U_2 = 703.125$$

(E) 因  $X_1 < X_2$ , 所以消費稅較能抑制消費。

(F) 但  $U_2 > U_1$ , 小李可接受定額稅

$$(G) \begin{cases} \frac{Y}{X} = 1 \\ 20X + 20Y = 1250 \end{cases}$$

$$X^* = 31.25, Y^* = 31.25$$

$$U_1 = 976.56 < U_0$$

效用會 ↓