

個經習題(-)：才 1. 2 題 解答

p. 1

$$1. (a) U_x = 3 X^{-\frac{2}{3}} Y^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$U_{xx} = -2 X^{-\frac{5}{3}} Y^{\frac{2}{3}} < 0 \quad \text{for } X, Y > 0$$

∴ 合於「邊際效用遞減律」

同理，Y 亦然。

$$(b) MU_x = 3 X^{-\frac{2}{3}} Y^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$MU_y = 6 X^{\frac{1}{3}} Y^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{MU_x}{MU_y} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Y}{X}$$

$$\text{解：} \begin{cases} (1) \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{P_x}{P_y} \\ (2) P_x X + P_y Y = I \end{cases}$$

$$X = \frac{I}{3P_x}$$

$$Y = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{I}{P_y}$$

為 Demand Functions

X 商品的：

$$\text{所得需求彈性} \equiv \frac{I}{X} \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial I} = \frac{I}{\frac{I}{3P_x}} \cdot \frac{1}{3P_x} = 1$$

$$\text{價格需求彈性} \equiv - \frac{P_x}{X} \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial P_x} = - \frac{P_x}{\frac{I}{3P_x}} \cdot \left( - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{P_x^2} \right) = 1$$

(或 -1, ∴ 有的教科書定義價格彈性前面不加負號)

$$\text{價格交叉彈性} \equiv \frac{P_y}{X} \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial P_y} = 0$$

Y 商品的：

$$\text{所得需求彈性} \equiv \frac{I}{Y} \cdot \frac{\partial Y}{\partial I} = \frac{I}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{I}{P_y}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3P_y} = 1$$

$$\text{價格需求彈性} \equiv - \frac{P_y}{Y} \cdot \frac{\partial Y}{\partial P_y} = - \frac{P_y}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{I}{P_y}} \cdot \left( - \frac{2I}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{P_y^2} \right) = 1$$

(或 -1)

$$\text{價格交叉彈性} \equiv \frac{P_x}{Y} \cdot \frac{\partial Y}{\partial P_x} = 0$$

(c) 以  $P_x = 8$   $P_y = 5$   $I = 240$  代入 Demand Functions

得 X = 10      Y = 32

(d) 有如解：max.  $U(X, Y) = 9X^{\frac{1}{3}}Y^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$$\text{s.t. } 8X + 5Y \leq 240 \dots (A)$$

$$4X + 6Y \leq 180 \dots (B)$$

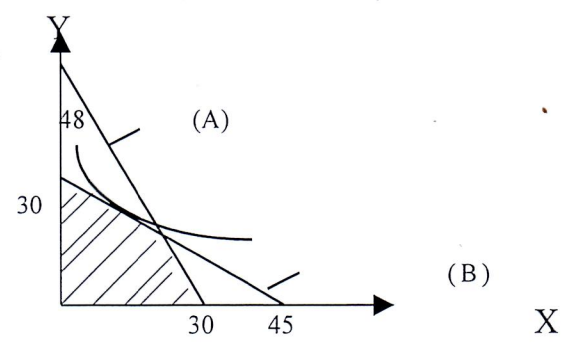
試 constraint (A) only 代入得  $X = 10$   $Y = 32$

代入 constraint (B)  $232 > 180$  不合

試 constraint (B) only 得  $X = 15$   $Y = 20$

代入 constraint (A)  $220 < 240$  (合)

$\therefore$   $X = 15 \quad Y = 20$



(e) express everything in terms of “元”

則新的  $P_x = 8 + 2 = 10$

新的  $P_y = 5 + 3 = 8$

新的  $I = 240 + 90 = 330$

代入 Demand Functions :

$X = 11$   
 $Y = 27.5$

$4 \times 11 + 6 \times 27.5 = 209$

$209 - 180 = 29$

$U(\text{無買賣}) = 9 \cdot (15)^{\frac{1}{3}} (20)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 9 \cdot (6000)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

∴ 會員入 29 張配給  
失差

$U(\text{可自由買賣}) = 9 \cdot (11)^{\frac{1}{3}} (27.5)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 9 \cdot (8318.75)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

∴ better off

2. (a)  $MU_x = \frac{1}{X} \quad MU_y = \frac{1}{Y}$

$\frac{MU_x}{MU_y} = \frac{Y}{X}$

解： $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{P_x}{P_y} \\ (2) P_x + P_y = I \end{array} \right.$

$$X = \frac{I}{2P_x}$$

Demand Function

$$X \text{ 的所得彈性} \equiv \frac{I}{X} \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial I} = \frac{I}{\frac{I}{2P_x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2P_x} = 1$$

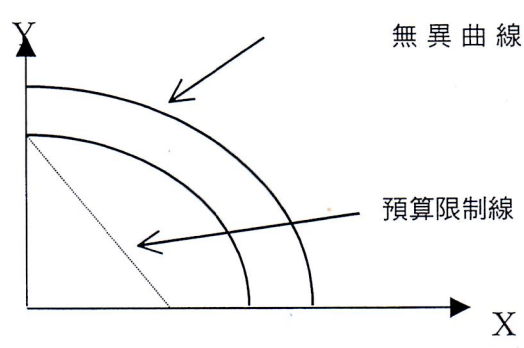
(b) 若依一般解法可得：

$$X = \frac{I P_x}{P_x^2 + P_y^2}$$

$$\text{所得彈性} = 1$$

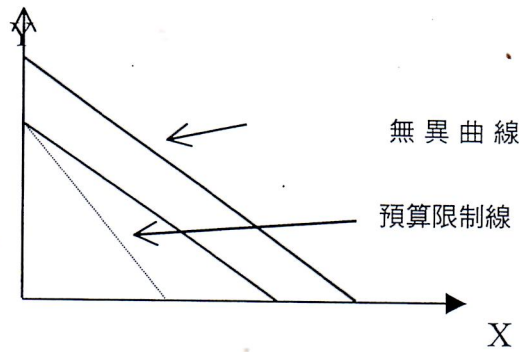
但第二階條件不合，無異曲線是向外凸的圓形。

正確答案應該是所謂的 corner solutions：



			所得彈性
			-----
$X = \begin{cases} 0 \\ \frac{I}{P_x} \\ 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{I}{P_x} \end{cases}$	if	$P_x > P_y$	0
		$P_x < P_y$	1
		$P_x = P_y$	0 或 1

(c) 此題無異曲線是直線，也是 corner solutions :



		所得彈性
$X = \begin{cases} 0 \\ \frac{I}{P_x} \\ 0 \leq X \leq \frac{I}{P_x} \end{cases}$	if $P_x > P_y$	0
	if $P_x < P_y$	1
	if $P_x = P_y$	不確定