

其它情況不變，當所得變動時，各個消費者均衡點的組合軌跡。

◎ **Engel Curve ; EC** 恩格爾曲線

表示所得與均衡需求量間相對關係的曲線。

◎ **Ordinary demand function** 普通需求曲線

又稱Marshall的需求曲線 (Marshallian demand function) 或所得不變下的需求函數 (money-income-held-constant demand function)，指的是包括替代效果與所得效果的需求曲線。

◎ **Compensated demand curve** 受補償需求曲線

僅包括替代效果的需求曲線。

◎ **Substitution Effect ; SE** 替代效果

表示在實質所得不變下，因財貨相對價格改變，所引起需求量的變化。

◎ **Income Effect ; IE** 所得效果

在財貨相對價格不變下，純粹因實質所得改變，而引起需求量的變化。

◎ **Compensating Variation ; CV** 補償變量

表示在新價格水準下，若要使消費者維持在原先的滿足程度所必須扣除 (或補償) 之金額。

◎ **Equivalent Variation ; EV** 當額變量

表示在新價格水準下，若要使消費者維持在新的滿足程度所必須扣除 (或補償) 之金額。

◎ **Cost Difference ; CD** 成本差額

原價格購買原均衡之支出與新價格購買原均衡的支出間的差額。

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## Conceptual Questions

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1. An indifference curve shows

- (A) the relationship between prices and a household's budget.
- (B) all possible prices and preferences for a good.
- (C) combinations of goods among which a household is indifferent.
- (D) budget lines among which a consumer is indifferent. (成大工資)

Ans : (C)

▶▶無異曲線：在其他情況不變下，維持消費者滿足不變，兩種財貨各種可能組合軌跡。

2. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- (A) A consumer has only one indifference curve.
- (B) A consumer possesses a preference map.
- (C) An indifference curve is a curve that shows the combination of goods among which a consumer is indifferent.
- (D) The marginal rate of substitution is the rate at which a consumer will give up good y to get more of good x and remain on the same indifference curve.

(政大金融)

**Ans :** (A)

▶▶消費者應該有無限多條無異曲線。

3. Which of the following shows the concept of “more is better”?

- (A) Consumers moving along an indifference curve.
- (B) An increase in income shift the budget line to the right.
- (C) Higher indifference curves yield higher utility.

無異曲線的特性：

- (1) 無異曲線的斜率為負。
- (2) 任兩條無異曲線互不相交。
- (3) 任何一點必有一條無異曲線通過。
- (4) 無異曲線的形狀凸向原點 (convex to the origin)。
- (5) 愈往右上方的無異曲線其滿足程度愈大。



- (D) Budget lines closer to the origin represent lower income. (淡江商管轉學)

**Ans :** (C)

▶▶無異曲線有一特性，即愈往右上方效用愈高，故有愈多愈好的概念。

4. Which of the following is correct? Indifference curves

- (A) indicate that the consumer is better off the higher is the curve from the origin.
- (B) cannot intersect<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> intersect : 交叉