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(Compensating and

Equivalent Variations)
(LES)

(t) (X₁)
(Hicks, 1946)

.1

(Marshallian Demand)

(Excess Burden

or Deadweight Loss)

(Dupuit,

(Hotelling, 1938)

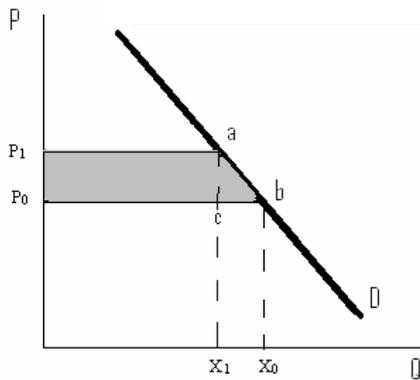
(DWL)

1844)

DWL

(Compensated Demand or Hicksian)

(Harberger, 1964)



:(1)

$$DWL = \frac{1}{2} t dx$$

(2)

dx

(change in compensated demand)

$$DWL = \frac{1}{2} t dX \tag{1}$$

≡ t

≡ DWL

() ≡ dX

(1)

b (x₀, p₀)

(D)

a(x₁, p₁)

(Consumer surplus)

(p₁abp₀)

(abc)

(t)

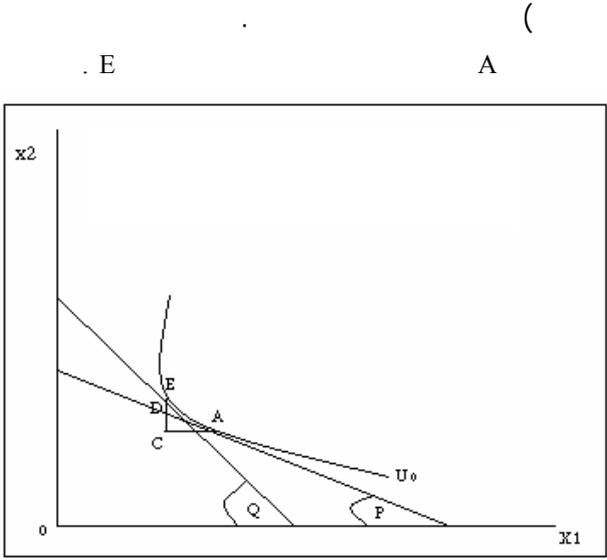
(dX)

(p₁acp₀)

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DWL : (4)

DE CV
 .((2) ah) (4)
 : x2 DE

$$DE = \left[\frac{CE}{CA} - \frac{CD}{CA} \right] CA \quad (7)$$

x2 dx2 ≡ DE
 dx1 ≡ CA x1
 (p=CD/CA) x1
 .(p1/p2)

$$DWL = \left[\frac{dx_2}{dx_1} - p \right] dx_1 \quad (8)$$

DWL (8)
 .(2)

(8)
 dx1 dx2

$$dx_2 = \frac{\delta x_2}{\delta t} dt = \tau \xi_{12} x_2 \quad (9a)$$

$$dx_1 = \frac{\delta x_1}{\delta t} dt = \tau \xi_{11} x_1 \quad (9b)$$

≡ ξ11 ≡ ξ12
 .(τ) ≡
 : DWL (8) (9)

(CV)

: uo
 CV = e(q, uo) - e(q, u') \quad (5)

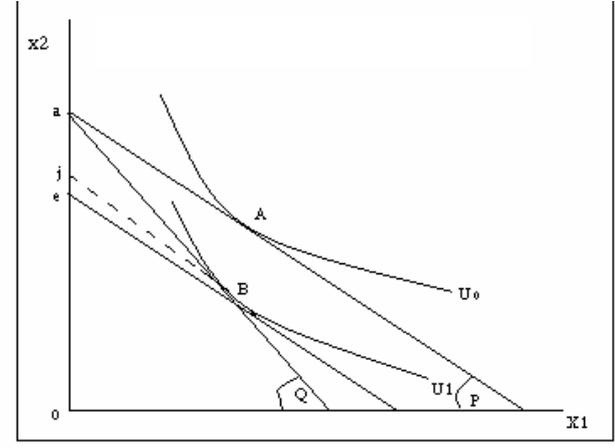
(D) (2)

x(q, uo)
 tx(q, uo)
 ah DWL
 ah ≡ DWLc; ch ≡ tx(q, uo); oa ≡ e(q, u') oc ≡ e(q, uo)
 EV DWL

EV

EV = e(p, uo) - e(p, u') \quad (6)

oe e(p, u') (3)
 u'
) EV (ej)
 .(aj) (ae)



.EV DWL : (3)

DWL

(Harberger, 1964)

CV
 (4) (3)

) x2 x1 (t)

$$x_2(q, u_0) = d(AVp_1^a)^{\frac{1}{a+\beta}} + b \quad (15b)$$

$$A = \left(\frac{a+\beta}{a^a \beta^\beta} \right)^{a+\beta}$$

$$C = \frac{a}{a+\beta} [p_1]^{\frac{a}{a+\beta}-1}$$

$$d = \frac{\beta}{a+\beta} [p_2]^{\frac{\beta}{a+\beta}-1}$$

$p_1=20$	$q_1=25$	$p_2=q_2=10$	$P=(p_1/p_2)=2$
$I=2000$	$\alpha=\beta=0.5$	$a=b=1$	$q=(q_1/q_2)=2.5$

(12)

$X_1(p, I)=50.25$	$X_2(p, I)=99.5$
$X_2(p, I)=99.25$	$X_1(p, I)=40.3$

(15) (14) (13)

$v(p, I)=69.65$	$v(q, I)=62.14$
$e(p, u')=1787.55$	$e(q, u_0)=2237.53$
$x_1(q, u_0)=45.05$	$x_1(p, u')=49.94$
$x_2(p, u')=88.88$	$x_2(q, u_0)=111.13$

(8) (3) (2)

$DWL_h=13$	$DWL_c=12.27$	$DWL=12.27$
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:(u') (EV)

$DWL_h=11.6$	$DWL_c=10.95$	$DWL=10.95$
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(8)

(2)

(6%)

$$DWL = \tau(\xi_{12}x_2 - \xi_{11}px_1) \quad (10)$$

DWL (10)

EV (u')

CV

LES

$$u = (x_1 - a)^a (x_2 - b)^\beta \quad (11)$$

(11)

$$X_2 = \frac{I + \left(\frac{a}{\beta}\right)bp_2 - ap_1}{\left(\frac{a+\beta}{\beta}\right)p_2} \quad (12a)$$

$$X_1 = \frac{I + \left(\frac{\beta}{a}\right)ap_1 - bp_2}{\left(\frac{a+\beta}{a}\right)p_2} \quad (12b)$$

(11) (12, a and b)

:(13)

$$V = \frac{(I - ap_1 - bp_2)^{a+\beta}}{\left[\frac{(a+\beta)^{a+\beta}}{a^a \beta^\beta} \right] p_1^a p_2^\beta} \quad (13)$$

(13)

:(14)

$$e(p, u) = \left[\frac{(a+\beta)^{a+\beta}}{a^a \beta^\beta} vp_1^a p_2^\beta \right]^{\frac{1}{a+\beta}} + ap_1 + bp_2 \quad (14)$$

(14)

:

(p2) (p1)

$$x_1(q, u_0) = c(AVp_2^\beta)^{\frac{1}{a+\beta}} + a \quad (15a)$$

.4

: ((10))

$\xi_{11} = 0.414$	$\xi_{12} = 0.466$
$DWL = 0.25 * ((0.466 * 99.5) - 0.414 * 50.25 * 2) = 12.3$	

(Harberger, 1964)

:(Harberger)

$$DWL_h = 0.5t^2 \xi_{11} p_1 x_1$$

$$= 0.5 * (0.25)^2 * 0.414 * 20 * 50.25 = 13$$

(10)

.(EV) (CV)

.LES

DWL

.(Harberger, 1964)

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Measuring the Impact of Indirect Tax Using a Practical and Direct Way

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims at deriving a practical and direct measure of the impact of indirect tax using the consumer economic theory and the law of demand. It highlights the relevant theory and applications as revealed in the previous papers and studies. Later on, the paper derives a practical and direct measure of excess burden using the concept of compensating and equivalent variations and demand parameters. The underlying calculations are then clarified through an example that assumes an LES utility function.

Keywords: Indirect Tax, Excess Burden, Deadweight Loss, Compensating and Equivalent Variation.

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