

2011年3月30日

2011年大沼研究会ミクロ経済学試験問題 (50分)

以下の問に答えなさい。問 2,3 は計算の過程も書くこと。

1. ワルラス的に安定だが、マーシャル的に不安定な市場を描きなさい。
2. ある消費者の効用は、2種類の財の量  $(x,y)$  によって決まり、 $U(x,y)=x^a y^b$  と表される( $a+b=1$ )。それぞれの財の価格を  $p_x, p_y$  とし、所得を  $I$  とする。このとき、次の間に答えなさい。
  - (1)  $x \geq y$  となるための条件を、 $p_x, p_y, a, b$  で表しなさい。
  - (2)  $x, y$  の需要の所得弾力性をそれぞれ求めなさい。
3. 平均費用=限界費用=1 の費用関数を持つ独占企業を考える。また、この企業の生産物の供給量  $x$  に対する逆需要曲線が、 $p=5-x$  で表される。このとき、
  - (1) 独占市場での均衡生産量と均衡価格を求めなさい。
  - (2) 均衡における企業の利潤を求めなさい。
  - (3) 均衡における消費者余剰を求めなさい。

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2011年大沼研究会英語試験問題 (20分)

次の文章を読んで、その内容に基づき日本語で答えなさい。

- (1) 下線部 (a)を説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部 (b)を説明しなさい。
- (3) 下線部 (c)の理由を述べなさい。

Livestock contribute 40 percent of the global value of agricultural output and support the livelihoods and food security of almost a billion people. The livestock sector is one of the fastest growing parts of the agricultural economy, driven by income growth and supported by technological and structural change. The growth and transformation of the sector offer opportunities for agricultural development, poverty reduction and food security gains. Beyond their direct role in generating food and income, livestock are a valuable asset (a), serving as a store of wealth, collateral for credit and an essential safety net during times of crisis.

Livestock are also central to mixed farming systems (b). They consume waste products from crop and food production, help control insects and weeds, produce manure for fertilizing and conditioning fields and provide draught power for ploughing and transport. In some areas, livestock perform a public sanitation function by consuming waste products that would otherwise pose a serious pollution and public health problem.

The agriculture sector is the world's largest user and steward of natural resources and, like any productive activity, livestock production exacts an environmental cost. The livestock sector is also often associated with policy distortions and market failures, and therefore places burdens on the environment that are often out of proportion to its economic importance. For example, livestock contribute less than 2 percent of global gross domestic product (GDP) but produce 18 percent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Steinfeld et al., 2006); it should be noted, however, that GDP underestimates the economic and social contribution of livestock as it does not capture the value of the numerous multifunctional contributions of livestock to livelihoods. There is thus an urgent need to improve the resource use efficiency of livestock production and to reduce the negative environmental externalities produced by the sector (c).

(THE STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, 2009より抜粋)