國立臺灣大學98學年度碩士班招生考試試題

題號:364 科目:經濟分析

題號: 364

共 3 頁之第 1 頁

第壹部分、選擇題:下列共有8題選擇題,每題4分,共32分。本大題請作答於試卷內「選擇題作答區」。

- 1. Measures of the Solow residual show it to be
 - (a) strongly procyclical.
 - (b) mildly procyclical.
 - (c) mildly countercyclical.
 - (d) strongly countercyclical.
- 2. Which of the following macroeconomic variables would you exclude from an index of leading economic indicators?
 - (a) Money supply
 - (b) Industrial production
 - (c) Inventory investment
 - (d) Residential investment
- 3. The Keynesian theory is consistent with the business cycle fact that inflation is
 - (a) procyclical and leading.
 - (b) procyclical and lagging.
 - (c) countercyclical and leading.
 - (d) countercyclical and lagging.
- 4. Three factors that cause interest rates among different financial instruments to vary are
 - (a) default risk, expected inflation, and taxability.
 - (b) default risk, current inflation, and taxability.
 - (c) default risk, maturity, and taxability.
 - (d) default risk, expected inflation, and maturity.
- 5. The Lucas critique is an objection to the assumption that
 - (a) inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon.
 - (b) there is a negative relationship between inflation and unemployment.
 - (c) historical relationships between macroeconomic variables will continue to hold after new policies are in place.
 - (d) people form expectations rationally.

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6. The uses-of-saving identity says that an economy's private saving is used for

- (a) investment, interest expenses, and the government budget deficit.
- (b) investment, the government budget deficit, and the current account.
- (c) investment, interest expenses, the government budget deficit, and the current account.
- (d) investment, interest expenses, the government budget deficit, transfer payments, and the current account.
- 7. Purchasing power parity does not hold in the short to medium run because
 - (a) exports don't equal imports.
 - (b) exchange rates fluctuate too much.
 - (c) most business cycles are caused by shocks to aggregate demand.
 - (d) countries produce different goods.
- 8. The primary factor that caused some economists to lose their faith in the Keynesian approach to macroeconomic policy was
 - (a) the high levels of unemployment that occurred during the Great Depression.
 - (b) the presence of both high unemployment and high inflation during the 1970s.
 - (c) theoretical proof that Keynes's ideas were invalid.
 - (d) evidence that Keynes's ideas were useful during economic recessions, but not during economic booms.

第貳部分、計算題:下列共有1大題2小題之計算題,共20分。回答時請務必按照問題順序作答,必 須列出計算過程。

- 1. Suppose that a monopoly can produce any level of output it wishes at a constant marginal (and average) cost of \$5 per unit. Assume that the monopoly sells its goods in two different markets that are separated by some distance. The demand curve in the first market is given by $Q_1 = 110 - 2P_1$ and the demand curve in the second market is given by $Q_2 = 85 - P_2$.
- (1) If it only costs demanders \$3 to transport goods between the two markets, what level of output should be produced in each market, and what price will prevail in each market? What are total profits in this situation? (10%)
- (2) How would your answer change if transportation costs were zero and the firm was forced to follow a single-price policy? (10%)

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共3 頁之第3 頁

第參部分、填充題:下列共有 12 格填充題,每題 4 分,共 48 分。回答時僅需寫出題號 ((1)至(12)) 及 對應之答案,無須列出計算過程。

- 1. T國的國民消費 X、Y 兩種財貨,每位國民的效用函數為 U(x,y) = xy,其中 x 與 y 為該國民財貨 X 與 Y 的消費量。財貨 X 的單位價格為 9 元, Y 的單位價格為 1 元,每位國民的所得為 120 元。T 國政府想用以下兩種方法之一來提高國民福祉。方法一:國民每買一單位財貨 X 可由政府獲得 5 元的補貼(即對 T 國國民來說,財貨 X 的單位價格由 9 元降至 4 元)。方法二:给每位國民 R 元的現金。假設無論政府採取方法一或方法二,均不會對民眾徵稅。
 - (a) 若政府決定採取方法一,則政府花費在補貼每位國民上的金額為:_(1)_元。
 - (b) 若政府決定採取方法二,且希望採取兩種方法時國民的效用水準相同,則 R = __(2)__。
- 2. 風險中立的投資人某甲考慮是否購買一筆土地。其若購買該筆土地,則將於一年後賣出。該土地目前售價為 100 萬元,一年後有 0.6 的機率價格為 170 萬元,有 0.4 的機率價格為 30 萬元。假設土地買賣無任何稅及交易成本,且某甲若不將資金用於購買土地,則只能將錢放在保險箱中。

在決定是否購買該筆土地之前,某甲可向某乙購買關於該土地未來價格的報告。報告有兩種結果:價值高與價值低。有0.5的機率報告結果為價值高,有0.5的機率報告結果為價值低。若結果為價值高,則該筆土地在一年後有0.8的機率價格為170萬元,有0.2的機率價格為30萬元。若結果為價值低,則該筆土地在一年後有0.4的機率價格為170萬元,有0.6的機率價格為30萬元。

- (a) 若某甲不購買某乙的資訊,則其購買該筆土地所獲得的期望利潤為_(3) 萬元。
- (b) 某甲最多願意付__(4)__萬元來購買某乙的資訊。
- 3. 考慮如下的經濟體系。該體系中有 $X \times Y$ 兩種財貨且無生產。體系中有一、二兩類消費者,消費者人數眾多且兩類消費者人數比例為 I 比 I 。每位第一類消費者的效用函數為 $U_1(x_1,y_1)=x_1\,y_1$,其中 x_1 與 y_1 為該消費者財貨 X 與 Y 的消費量。每位第二類消費者的效用函數為 $U_2(x_2,y_2)=min\{3\,x_2,\,y_2\}$,其中 x_2 與 y_2 為該消費者財貨 X 與 Y 的消費量,min 為極小值函數。

消費者均為價格接受者,又每位第一類消費者的原賦為:4單位的X與 6單位的Y。每位第二類消費者的原賦為:6單位的X與 4單位的Y。在均衡時,(i)對每位第一類消費者來說,財貨X的最適消費量為_(5)_單位;(ii)對每位第二類消費者來說,財貨Y的最適消費量為_(6)_單位;(iii)若財貨Y的單位價格為16,則財貨X的單位價格為_(7)_。

- 4. 考慮祖孫三人的消費問題。令 C_1 、 C_2 與 C_3 分別為祖父、父親與兒子的消費金額,單位均為萬元。祖父有 408 萬元,父親與兒子則沒有任何錢。祖父的效用函數為 $U_1(C_1, C_2) = min\{3\ C_1, 4\ C_2\}$ (這代表祖父關心父親的消費水準),父親的效用函數為 $U_2(C_2, C_3) = C_2^2\ C_3$,兒子的效用函數則為 $U_3(C_3) = C_3$,三人均極大化自己的效用。賽局進行如下。(i)祖父決定 C_1 、進行消費、並將剩下的錢 (408- C_1 萬元) 交给父親。(ii)父親決定 C_2 、進行消費、並將剩下的錢 (408- C_1 C_2 萬元) 交给兒子。(iii)兒子決定 C_3 並進行消費。均衡時 $C_1 = (8)$, $C_2 = (9)$, $C_3 = (10)$ 。
- 5. 某人目前有 1,400 萬元,但有 p 的機會將遭受 800 萬元的損失。某人的預期效用函數為 U(C) = In C,其中 In 為自然對數, C 為其消費金額,單位為萬元, C > 0。某人極大化其預期效用。對於某人可能發生的損失,某保險公司願提供保險,其規定投保金額不得為負值,亦不得高於 800 萬元,且每元投保金額的保費為 0.4 元。事件發生順序為:(i)某人決定投保金額,投保並繳付保費。(ii)損失實現:某人損失 800 萬元或沒有遭受任何損失。(iii)若某人損失 800 萬元,則保險公司進行理賠。(iv)某人將其所有的金錢全數用於消費。
 - (a) 若 p = 0.25,則某人的投保金額為__(11)__萬元。
 - (b) 若 p=0.35,則某人的投保金額為__(12)_萬元。

試題隨卷繳回