

# 國立臺北大學 103 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系(所)組別：財政學系

科 目：經濟學

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可 不可使用計算機

## 一、個體經濟學部分(共 50%)

1. Discuss whether or not the long-run market supply curve of a perfectly competitive market is upward-sloping and explain why. (10%)
2. Many governments provide assistance to the poor through various income maintenance programs or through Earned Income Tax Credit. Some people argue that these programs would reduce work incentives of the poor people. What do you think? (10%)
3. What is consumption smoothing? Why would people do that? Do you think that people actually do that? Why or why not? (10%)
4. Evaluate the following two statements: (a) The allocation of resources under a competitive equilibrium is Pareto efficient; (b) Under any Pareto efficient allocation of resources, there exists a pair of prices such that the allocation is a competitive equilibrium. (10%)
5. Discuss the problem of adverse selection in an insurance market. Does adverse selection lead to the collapse of market for sure? (10%)

## 二、總體經濟學部分(共 50%)

***Answer all questions. For full credit you must show all your work.(10% each)***

1. Since the Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe, took office in December 2012, the yen has weakened against the US dollar from the 80 to the 100 level. In conjunction with Bank of Japan Governor Haruhiko Kuroda, Prime Minister Abe attempted to improve the Japanese economy through a policy of combining increased government spending with unprecedented monetary easing to end the post-1990 deflationary spiral that has gripped the Japanese economy. The approach is known as "Abenomics."
  - (1) Use a simple IS-LM model to explain the impact of monetary easing and increased government spending on output (10%)
  - (2) How does the policy affect the price level and economic growth in the short run and long run? Use a simple AD-AS model to explain it (10%)
  - (3) Use the Mundell-Fleming Model to explain the effect of monetary easing on output, exchange rate and net export in a small economy with floating exchange rate (10%)
2. Use the Solow Growth Model to explain the following statement: population growth only leads to temporary economic growth, while technology improvement can cause permanent economic growth rate. (10%)
3. How does saving rate affect the steady-state output and economic growth in the Solow Growth Model? (10%)

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