

科目：經濟學

適用：經濟系

考生注意：

1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
3. 限用藍、黑色筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

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第 1 頁

編號：311

一、個體經濟學部分(50%)

1. 為何公共場所的免費用品，通常都有相當比例被浪費掉？請以圖形及文字說明此現象。(10%)
2. 說明商品的需求價格彈性與消費支出的關連。並繪圖說明為何政府對於菸酒課稅提高其價格，仍然無法有效地大量減少菸酒的消費量。(10%)
3. 在完全競爭市場中個別廠商的經濟利潤長期會趨近零，請問這是否代表廠商什麼都沒賺到？何謂經濟租？經濟租為何不像經濟利潤一樣長期趨近於零？(10%)
4. 獨佔廠商若將消費者依照需求價格彈性的大小分成兩群，其要如何差別訂價？請舉例並繪圖說明。(10%)
5. 請舉出現實生活中囚犯困境的例子，並說明囚犯困境是否有解決途徑。(10%)

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第 2 頁

二、總體經濟學部分：

1. Explain the following terms: (Your grade will depend on the accuracy and the quality of your explanation.)
 - (a) (4 points) Ricardian Equivalence Theorem.
 - (b) (4 points) Uncovered Interest Parity Condition.
 - (c) (4 points) Terms of Trade.
 - (d) (4 points) Lucas Critique.
 - (e) (4 points) Misery Index.
 - (f) (4 points) Classical Dichotomy.
 - (g) (4 points) Seigniorage.
 - (h) (4 points) Sterilization.

2. Answer the following questions:
 - (a) (4 points) What is the difference between quantitative easing and conventional monetary policy?
 - (b) (6 points) What is the difference in policy effectiveness under investment trap and Keynes' liquidity trap?

3. Consider the classical model of a closed economy. Let Y is output and the neoclassical production function is $Y = F(K, L)$, where K denotes the stock of capital and L is the quantity of labor. Assume the labor supply function is $L^S = L(\frac{W}{P})$, where $L' > 0$, W and P are nominal wage and price levels, respectively. And the marginal equality for employment occurs when marginal product of labor equals the real wage level ($\frac{W}{P}$). Also suppose the equilibrium of goods market requires $Y = C + I + G + \delta K$, where δ is depreciation rate of capital. Let $C = C(Y - T - \delta K)$ is the consumption function, where $C' \in (0, 1)$ and T is lump-sum tax. $I = I(Y, R)$ is the investment schedule, where $I_Y > 0$, $I_R < 0$, and R is real interest rate level. G indicates the government spending. The equilibrium of money market requires $\frac{M}{P} = m^d(Y, R)$, where M , m^d respectively denote money supply and money demand, and $m_Y^d > 0$, $m_R^d < 0$.
 - (a) (4 points) Derive the slope of IS curve, LM curve and the aggregate supply curve.
 - (b) (4 points) What is the impact of government spending on price level and output?