考　試　科　目	經濟學 2181B	所　別	國家發展研究所	考試時間	2 月 18 日(六) 第三節

一、(25%)下表是近年台灣的定存利率與消費者物價指數的數據，請回答下列問題：

年度	台銀一年期定存機動利率(%)	消費者物價指數(CPI)年增率(%)
2010	1.125	0.96
2011	1.345	1.42
2012	1.345	1.93
2013	1.345	0.79
2014	1.345	1.20
2015	1.205	-0.31
2016	1.065	1.40

資料來源：台灣銀行、主計總處

(1) 何謂「消費者物價指數(CPI)」？簡單說明編製 CPI 的目的和用途。

(2) 利用上表的定存利率和物價指數可以計算「實質利率」。何謂「實質利率」？如何計算？上表的「實質利率」哪幾年是負的？

(3) 試討論實質利率的正負對經濟行為的影響及其政策意涵。

二、(25%)美國新任總統川普的經濟政策中，「解決貿易赤字結構性問題」是非常重要的政策目標之一，川普上任後，美國的貿易政策從退出「跨太平洋夥伴關係協定（Trans-Pacific Partnership, TPP）」開始。

(1) 試簡述何謂 TPP。

(2) 就你(妳)所知，美國有哪些亟需解決的貿易赤字結構性問題？

(3) 美國退出 TPP 對亞太地區經濟整合的影響為何？請同時討論對台灣的影響。

備　　　　註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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三、下列問題以中文或英文作答皆可。請標明題號，並寫下計算與推論過程，若無適當過程可能無法得到完整分數。

1. (14%) Wearing shoes can help prevent parasites, such as hookworms. However, many children in developing countries do not own shoes or do not wear shoes regularly.

   (a) Suppose the supply of shoes in poor country X is perfectly competitive. Please draw a supply-demand graph to depict the shoe market in this country X.

   (b) On the same graph, please show the change if people in country X become richer. What are some other factors which might cause the same type of change?

   (c) Suppose the supply curve remains the same. Please draw a new graph to describe a situation when the price of shoes increases and use words to explain this kind of situation.

2. (25%) Suppose the market for shoes is a competitive market that every consumer in the market has the same <u>inverse</u> individual demand function: $P = 3 - 0.5 Q^D$,

   and that every firm in the market has the same inverse individual supply function: $P = 0.25 Q^S - 2$. There are 200 consumers and 25 producers in the market.

   (a) Find the market demand and supply functions.

   (b) Find the equilibrium price and quantity of shoes.

   (c) Find the price elasticities of (market) supply and demand at the equilibrium price and quantity.

   (d) Is demand elastic or inelastic at the equilibrium price and quantity? What about supply? Show your reasoning.

   (e) Please draw a clearly-labeled graph of this market and use the graph and words to explain how things will change if the government imposes a $1 tax on the supplier for each pair of shoes sold. (You do not need to calculate the exact numerical values of new equilibrium price and quantity.)

3. (11%) Suppose a mother spends all her income on her family's food (quantity: q^F) and clothes (quantity: q^C), and her utility function is $U(q^F, q^C) = q^F (q^C - 2)$. If her income is $300, the price of food is $25 per unit, and the price of clothes is $50 per unit. How many units of food and how many units of clothes will the mother buy to maximize her utility?

備　　　註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。