

國立臺北大學 109 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

1. 請以預期效用模型，描述風險驅避的人，買保險會比不買好。(17%)
2. In an ultimatum game, there are 100 dollars for the proposer to allocate between her and the responder. Suppose that the proposer has the following two options. In the fair proposal, both get 50. In the selfish proposal, proposer and responder receive 99 and 1, respectively. If the responder accepts the proposal, they receive the amount according to the proposal. If responder rejects, both get zero.
 - (1) Solve it by the backward induction approach. (8%)
 - (2) It turns out that most responders reject the selfish proposal. Are they being irrational? (8%)
3. Answer the following questions.
 - (1) What is the relationship between average costs and marginal costs of a firm in the perfect competitive market? (3%)
 - (2) Why are the profits in a perfect competitive market usually zero? (3%)
 - (3) What are the individual firms' supply curves and the industry supply curve in a perfect competitive market? (3%)
 - (4) In the short run, a firm in the perfect competitive market should always leave the market as long as profits are negative. Do you agree the above statement? Why? (8%)
4. **Answer all questions. For full credit you must show all your work.**
 - (1) Please analyze and explain the following statements. (30%, 6% each)
 - (a) If there is an increase in taxes on business firms in a large open economy, it causes the current account of the large open economy to rise.
 - (b) In a small open economy, if the government has a budget deficit due to a cut in current taxes, the nation's saving, investment and current account may not change.
 - (c) In the long run, an increase in consumer spending would cause output to stay the same and the price level to rise.
 - (d) When a government prints money to finance its expenditures, it is likely to cause inflation.
 - (e) The IS—LM model predicts that a temporary beneficial supply shock increases output, national saving, and investment, but not the real interest rate.
 - (2) 何謂「購買力平價」(Purchasing Power Parity)? 試以「購買力平價」說明名目匯率、實質匯率與物價之間的關係。(10%)
 - (3) 試分析說明 Solow Growth Model 及 AK Model 並比較兩者之間的差異。(10%)

試題隨卷繳交