## 國立臺北大學 111 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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## Answer all questions. For full credit you must show all your work.

- 1. 試以凱因斯模型及跨期選擇模型分析說明,在一個封閉經濟體下,政府短期內增加支出對國家總體儲蓄的影響。(10%)
- 2. 試以儲蓄投資模型分析說明,當海外強權國家的生產技術提高時,對國際市場利率、本國的儲蓄、 投資及經常帳有何影響。(10%)
- 3. 試以 IS—LM 及 AD—AS 模型分析說明在浮動滙率制度下,當國外的勞動人口因疫情的上升而減少,且外國政府採取擴張性的貨幣政策時,對本國的均衡實質利率、產出、物價水準及滙率有何影響? (10%)
- 4. 名詞解釋 (20%, 5% each)
  - (1) Philips curve
  - (2) Quantity theory of money
  - (3) Ricardian equivalence proposition
  - (4) GDP deflator
- 5. Evaluate whether each of the following statements is True, False, or Uncertain. Explain why.
  - (1) In an Edgeworth box, moving from an allocation not on the contract curve to an allocation on the contract curve involves a Pareto improvement. (6%)
  - (2) When analyzing an oligopoly in which firms sell homogenous products, the Cournot model is more suitable than the Bertrand model. (6%)
  - (3) Compared to the case where the input market is perfectly competitive and the output market is monopolized, the joint producer surplus is higher and the consumer surplus is lower when both markets are monopolized. (6%)
  - (4) The long-run market supply curve in a perfectly competitive market must be a horizontal line. (8%)
- 6. 請用個體經濟學概念或模型回答下列問題:
  - (1) 政府近年來提出各式政策以鼓勵生育,其中包含所得補貼形式的「育兒津貼」和價格補貼形式的「托育補助」,請問以上兩種政策對個人生育行為有什麼不同的影響?(8%)
  - (2) 一般商店只對商品訂單價,好市多量販店除了訂各項商品的單價外,也訂會員費,顧客需要先付會員年費獲得會員資格,方得至店裡進行消費。好市多為什麼要這樣做? (8%)
  - (3) 近來許多民眾搶打新冠肺炎疫苗第三劑;但直至今年一月中,臺灣仍有約兩成的民眾未施打任 何一劑的新冠肺炎疫苗。為什麼個人行為會有此差異? (8%)

試題隨卷繳交