

科目：經濟學 適用：財金所

編號：351

考生注意：

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2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
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第 1 頁

1. 假設個人的效用函數如下，令 X 為其他財貨、 Y 為食物，其中 Y 必須消費至少 5 個單位。 X 與 Y 的價格分別為 \$1 與 \$4，目前個人所得為 \$100。(共 10 分)

$$U(X, Y) = X^\alpha (Y - Y_0)^\beta \quad \text{where } \alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \beta = \frac{2}{3}$$

- (1) 請求算 X 與 Y 最適消費量。(5%)
 - (2) 請求算 X 與 Y 財貨的花費佔所得之比例。(2%)
 - (3) 請求算該人的間接效用。(3%)
2. 假設某廠商的生產函數如下，令 L 、 K 分別為勞動與資本要素。勞動與資本之要素價格分別為 \$1、\$4。(共 10 分)

$$Q = K + L + 2\sqrt{KL}$$

- (1) 請求算邊際技術替代率。(2%)
 - (2) 請求算替代彈性。(2%)
 - (3) 請求解最適勞動與資本使用量。(4%)
 - (4) 請求算廠商的總成本。(2%)
3. 市場中有三個廠商，令 q_1 、 q_2 、 q_3 分別為廠商 1、廠商 2 及廠商 3 的產量。市場需求函數為 $P = 14 - 0.5Q$ ，其中 P 為市場價格， Q 為市場總需求量。廠商 1、廠商 2 及廠商 3 的邊際成本分別為 $5 + q_1$ 、 $8 + q_2$ 、 $10 + q_3$ 。(共 12 分)

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(1) 若市場為完全競爭市場時，請求算市場均衡價格與數量？(4

%)

(2) 若市場為獨佔市場，ABC 公司具有上述三家廠商，請求算

(A) 各家廠商之生產數量 (3%)

(B) 市場均衡價格 (2%)

(C) ABC 公司之利潤 (3%)

4. 某寡佔市場中有三家廠商，三家廠商均無固定成本且邊際成本皆為 10。該市場的需求函數為 $P = 160 - Q$ ，其中 P 為市場價格，Q

為市場總需求量。令 q_1 、 q_2 、 q_3 分別為廠商 1、廠商 2 及廠商 3

的產量。廠商決策順序為：廠商 1 先決定 q_1 ；觀察到 q_1 後，廠商 2

與廠商 3 同時決定 q_2 與 q_3 。廠商 2 與廠商 3 的反應函數如下：(共

8 分)

$$\begin{aligned} q_2 &= 20 - q_1 \\ q_3 &= 30 - 2q_1 \end{aligned}$$

(1) 請求算各廠商的生產數量。(6%)

(2) 請求算該市場均衡價格。(2%)

5. 假設投保人目前有 1000 萬，但有 π 的機會遭受損失 \$L 萬元。對

於投保人可能遭遇的損失，保險公司願意提供保險，其規定投保

金額不得低於 100 萬，且保險公司最高理賠金額不超過 800 萬。

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損失金額超過 \$ 800 萬的機率為 θ ，每元投保金額的保費為 0.5 元。

事件發生順序為：(i) 投保人決定投保且繳付保費。(ii) 損失實現：

投保人損失 \$ L 萬或沒有遭受到任何損失。(iii) 投保人損失 \$ L

萬，則保險公司進行理賠。假設投保人的效用函數如下，令 W 為

投保人的財富。(共 10 分)

$$U(W) = -e^{-0.5W}$$

若 $\pi = 0.05$ 且 $\theta = 0.01$ ，則投保人的最適投保金額為何。(10%)

6. Consider the following national income accounts identity:

$$Y = C + I + G,$$

where C , I , G and Y stand for consumption, investment,

government expenditure and GDP, respectively. Now suppose that

the consumption function is $C = a + b(Y - T)$, and the investment

function is $I = c - dr$, where T and r are respectively the tax

and interest rate (in percentage) and a , b , c and d are numbers

greater than zero. Furthermore, if the equilibrium in the money

market is described by $\frac{M}{P} = eY - fr$, where $\frac{M}{P}$ is the demand for

real money balance and e and f are numbers greater than zero.

(共 10 分)

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- (1) Please give an expression of the IS curve algebraically (2%)
- (2) Please express the aggregate demand curve algebraically (3%)
- (3) How many units will the aggregate demand curve shift to the right if the government expenditure is increased by one unit? (2%)
- (4) Suppose that the interest rate does not influence the quantity of real money balance demanded. In this case please derive the aggregate demand curve (3%)

7. Suppose the expectation-augmented Phillips Curve of an economy is

$\pi_t = \pi_t^e - 3u_t + 12\%$, where π_t^e , π_t and u_t are expected inflation rate, true inflation rate, and unemployment rate at time t , respectively. (共 7 分)

- (1) Suppose the expected inflation rate and unemployment rate at $t = 1$ are equal to zero and 2%, respectively. What's the true inflation rate at $t = 1$. (1%)

- (2) If people use adaptive expectation to adjust their expectation

$$\pi_{t+1}^e - \pi_t^e = \frac{1}{2}(\pi_t - \pi_t^e), \text{ what's the unemployment rate at } t = 3$$

if the true inflation rate is controlled such that $\pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_3$ (3%)

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- (3) What's the unemployment rate at $t = 4$ if the true inflation rate is controlled such that $\pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_3 = \pi_4$ (3%)

8. In a Solow-type economy, total national saving in year t , S_t , is

$$S_t = sY_t - hK_t,$$

where Y_t is total output, K_t is capital stock, and s is saving rate.

The term $-hK_t$ reflects the idea that when wealth is higher, saving is lower. Suppose that the growth rate of population/work force and the rate of capital depreciation are denoted as n and d , respectively, (共 10 分)

- (1) Please find the steady-state values of per-worker capital, output, and consumption. Please draw a diagram to facilitate your explanation. (6%)

- (2) What's the effect on the steady state of an increase in h ? Please draw a diagram to facilitate your explanation. (4%)

9. Consider the following Keynesian economy: (共 13 分)

Desired consumption

$$C^d = 200 + 0.6(Y - T) - 200r$$

Desired investment

$$I^d = 300 - 300r$$

Tax

$$T = 20 + 0.2Y$$

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Government purchases $G = 152$

Net exports

$$NX = 150 - 0.08Y - 500r$$

Money demand

$$L = 0.5Y - 200r$$

Money supply

$$M = 924$$

Full-employment output

$$\bar{Y} = 1000$$

- (1) What are the general equilibrium (that is, long-run) values of output, the real interest rate, consumption, investment, net exports, and the price level? (3%)

- (2) Starting from full employment, government purchases are increased by 62, to 214. What are the effects of this change on output, the real interest rate, consumption, investment, net exports, and the price level in the short run? In the long run? (10%)

10. Suppose you divide your life into two periods: working age and retirement age. When you work, you earn labor income Y ; when retired, you earn no labor income, but must live off your savings and the interest it earns. You save the amount S while working, earning interest at rate r , so you have $(1+r)S$ to live on when retired. Because you don't need to consume as much when retired, you want to set consumption when working twice as high as consumption when retired. (共 10 分)

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- (1) Suppose you earn \$1 million over your working life, and the real interest rate for retirement saving is 50%. How much will you save and how much will you consume in each part of your life? (4%)
- (2) Suppose a social security system will pay you 25% of your working income when you are retired. Now (with $Y = \$1$ million, as in part (1)) how much will you save and how much will you consume each period? (4%)
- (3) Suppose the interest rate rises (starting from the situation in part (1)). Will you save more or less? Please explain your answer with an equation. (2%)

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