國立

政

治大

學圖書

考試科目總電氣空灣學所別紅海子(乙紀日)2162考試時間 3月18日第分自

1. (20%) Let in a macro. Economy, the relationship among consumption, investment, government expenditure, tax revenue, real money demand and supply as follows:

$$C = 100 + 0.75(Y - T) - 10R$$
,  $I = 350 - 20R$ ,  $G = 300$ ,  $T = 200 + 0.2Y$ ,  $\frac{M}{P} = 300$ .

Answer the following questions:

- (1) How to derive the IS and LM equations;
- (2) How to derive the equilibrium output and interest rate;
- (3) If the government expenditure increase 60 units, calculate how many increasing in the output;
- (4) If the government expenditure increase 60 units, calculate how many crowding-out effect affect the private economy.

## 2. (30%)

- (1) Try to use the simple model to explain that why the open economic system is more stable than the closed economic system in the simple Keynesian economy.
- (2) However, according to the recent experience, such as the Asia financial crisis in 1998, and the Russian financial crisis in 1999, the evidence show that it is different from the above statement. Try to use the extended model to explain it.

備考	試 題 隨 卷	<b>缴</b> 交		And a second	
命題委員:		138	(簽章)	年	月 日

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考試科目/包括逻辑等所别/逻辑字(2/11)考試時間 3月18日第3節

國立政治大學

II.

- 1. 消費、投資和產出 GDP 間爲順景氣循環(pro cyclical)或反景氣循環 (counter cyclical)?又爲何消費的波動和產出的波動相似而投資的 波動卻遠比產出的波動大?試分別說明之。 (15%)
- 2. 利率和債券價格間有何關係?利率和匯率間又有和關係?一國長期累積外匯存底代表何種意義?累積外匯存底有何功用? (15%)
- 3. 何謂內生成長理論(endogenous growth theory)?其和新古典成長理論有何不同?試建構一內生成長模型解釋一國的長期成長並說明比較其和 Solow 成長模型的動態調整過程。 (20%)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命題委員:

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