科目名稱:總體經濟學 【經濟所碩士班】

-作答注意事項-

考試時間:100分鐘

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- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

科目名稱:總體經濟學 【經濟所碩士班】 ※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

題號: 403001

共4頁第1頁

I. 選擇題;1-10 題為單選題、11-15 題為複選題(共 60 分; 每題 4 分, 複選題選項全對才給分)

- 1. 2020 年物價指數為 100, 2021 年為 110, 若知價格由 2021 年至 2022 年上漲 10%, 請問 2022 年物價指數為多少?
 - (A) 121 (B) 100 (C) 99 (D) 110
- 2. 當實際失業率與自然失業率相等時,社會上不存在下列何種失業:
 - (A) 結構性失業 (B) 自然性失業 (C) 摩擦性失業 (D) 循環性失業
- 3. 假定社會上只有一家銀行,在人民不持有通貨與銀行不保留超額準備的前提下,某人將 5000 元存入該銀行,又法定存款準備率為10%,則經濟體系增加多少存款貨幣?
 - (A) 5000 元 (B) 500 元 (C) 500000 元 (D) 50000 元
- 4. 若中央銀行增加貨幣供給,但是同時政府減少支出,則
 - (A) 利率下降,所得的變化無法確定
 - (B) 利率下降,所得下降
 - (C) 所得下降, 利率的變化無法確定
 - (D) 利率下降,所得增加
- 5. 政府在1960年代禁止國人出國觀光,而且留學生出國唸書最多只能結匯3000美金,這項限 制措施會
 - (A) 增加資本帳的赤字
 - (B) 增加經常帳的赤字
 - (C) 減少經常帳的赤字
 - (D) 減少資本帳的赤字
- 6. 關於收斂假說的敘述,下列何者正確:
 - (A) 假若各國的人口成長率和期初資本量相同,就算儲蓄率不同,最終收斂的每人所得仍相同
 - (B) 假若各國的儲蓄率和期初資本量相同,就算人口成長率不同,最終收斂的每人所得仍相同
 - (C) 只要各國期初資本量相同,則最終收斂的每人所得仍相同
 - (D) 假若各國的人口成長率和儲蓄率相同,就算期初資本量不同,最終收斂的每人所得仍相同
- 7. 早年台灣政府將台幣匯率定為 40 元台幣:1 美元,此固定匯率制度會導致下列何者現象?
 - (A) 若均衡匯率比為 25:1, 本國貨幣被低估
 - (B) 中央銀行要吸收外匯市場上的超額需求;造成美金氾濫
 - (C) 從事進出口或其他涉外交易的廠商無法清楚估算成本
 - (D) 中央銀行要吸收外匯市場上的超額供給,造成貨幣供給減少
- 8. 「政府的經濟活動,是以犧牲民間經濟活動為代價」以上敘述稱之為
 - (A) 乘數效果 (B) 替代效果 (C) 排擠效果 (D) 外部效果

科目名稱:總體經濟學【經濟所碩士班】

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題號:403001

共4頁第2頁

- 9. 下列何者屬於勞動力:
 - (A) 正在就讀經濟研究所的學生
 - (B) 已退休的老師
 - (C) 家庭主婦
 - (D) 已畢業且正在找工作的經濟研究所應屆畢業生
- 10. 下列關於乘數的敘述述下列何者有誤:
 - (A) 在封閉體系下政府財政政策會比開放體系下的財政政策來的有效
 - (B) 在封閉體系且不考慮政府部門下,自發性消費乘數等於邊際儲蓄傾向的倒數
 - (C) 所得稅的邊際稅率越高,乘數越低
 - (D) 開放經濟體系下自發性消費的乘數會比封閉體系下的自發性消費乘數來的大
- 11. 請利用延伸凱因斯模型分析:一旦發生流動性陷阱,下列選項何者正確?
 - (A) 貨幣政策對於產出完全無效
 - (B) 財政政策對於產出完全無效
 - (C) 政府支出增加不再對廠商投資產生排擠效果
 - (D) LM 線為垂直線
 - (E) 貨幣需求線為水平線
- 12. 台灣發生下列何者事件會造成台幣升值?
 - (A) 國際收支盈餘
 - (B) 經常帳與資本帳皆發生赤字
 - (C) 經常帳與資本帳皆發生盈餘
 - (D) 經常帳平衡、資本帳赤字
 - (E) 經常帳赤字、資本帳平衡
- 13.下列哪些理由會導致總合供給線為正斜率而非垂直線(在橫軸為產出、縱軸為物價的座標平面上)
 - (A) 發生古典不一致
 - (B) 發生停滯性通貨膨脹
 - (C) 廠商與勞工簽訂契約工資
 - (D) 名目工資自由調整
 - (E) 勞工對物價的預期固定
- 14.下列有關「引進預期的 Phillips 曲線」,何者正確(在橫軸為失業率、縱軸為通貨膨脹率的座標平面上)?
 - (A) 民眾的預期通貨膨脹率增加會導致短期 Phillips 曲線上移
 - (B) 若民眾的預期通貨膨脹率不變,貨幣供給增加會導致短期 Phillips 曲線上移
 - (C) 若民眾對於通貨膨脹有正確預期,貨幣供給增加會導致短期 Phillips 曲線上移
 - (D) 長期 Phillips 曲線為垂直線是因為民眾對於通貨膨脹有正確預期
 - (E) 長期下,不論通貨膨脹率大小,失業率皆為自然失業率

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題號: 403001

共4頁第3頁

- 15. 請利用總合供需模型分析:下列哪一些情形發生會導致均衡物價上漲?
 - (A) 政府支出增加
 - (B) 央行進行公開市場操作,買進公債
 - (C) 央行提高重貼現率
 - (D) 央行提高法定準備率
 - (E) 政府降低所得稅率
- II. 填充題(共 30 分;每格 5 分) Note: Answer all the questions on the separate sheets. Please label question numbers clearly, and write legibly.
 - 1. Consider a continuous time Solow growth model. The aggregate production function is specified as $Y = [\alpha K^{\sigma} + (1-\alpha)N^{\sigma}]^{1/\sigma}$, where K is aggregate capital, N is the number of workers, $\alpha \in (0,1)$ is a parameter governs the income share of capital, and $1/(1-\sigma) < \infty$ is the elasticity of substitution between K and N. The economy has a constant worker growth rate N/N = n, a constant saving rate $s \in (0,1)$, and a constant capital depreciation rate of $\delta \in (0,1)$. Let I denote aggregate investment, and the law of motion for capital is $dK/dt = \dot{K} = I \delta K$. Let k = K/N denote capital per worker. Then, we can derive $dk/dt = \dot{k} = \underline{\hspace{0.5cm} (1)}$ (as an explicit mathematical function of k), and solve for the *steady state* capital per worker $k^* = \underline{\hspace{0.5cm} (2)}$ (as a function of exogenous parameters).
- 2. Suppose that a household has the two-period utility function:

$$U = \frac{C_0^{1-\sigma} - 1}{1-\sigma} + \beta \frac{C_1^{1-\sigma} - 1}{1-\sigma}; \ \sigma > 0 \ \text{and} \ 0 < \beta < 1,$$

where C_0 and C_1 stand for current and future consumption respectively, σ denotes the relative risk aversion, and β represents the discount factor. The household receives a fixed income \overline{Y} in each period, and its budget constraint is indicated as $C_0 + C_1 / (1+r) = \overline{Y}[1+1/(1+r)]$, where 0 < r < 1 is the interest rate. The household chooses C_0 and C_1 by maximizing the two-period utility subject to the budget constraint. Then, the condition for the optimality of intertemporal consumption can be derived as $\underline{(3)}$. The household is a saver when the condition: $\underline{(4)}$ is satisfied.

3. Consider an IS-LM model:

$$Y = C(Y - T) + I(R) + G + X - IM(Y); \ 0 < \frac{dC}{d(Y - T)} = C_{\gamma_D} < 1, \ \frac{dI}{dR} = I_R < 0, \text{ and } \frac{dIM}{dY} = IM_{\gamma} > 0,$$

$$\frac{M}{P} = L(Y, R); \ \frac{dL}{dY} = L_{\gamma} > 0 \ \text{ and } \frac{dL}{dR} = L_R < 0.$$

where Y, C, T, I, R, G, X, IM, M, P, and L are output, consumption, tax, investment, interest rate, government spending, export, import, money supply, price level, and real money demand, respectively. The tax function is specified as $T = T_0 + tY$, where $T_0 > 0$ denotes the lump-sum tax, and 0 < t < 1 denotes the income tax rate. The slope of IS curve can be derived as __(5)_. The effect of the increase in money supply on output can be calculated as __(6)_.

科目名稱:總體經濟學 【經濟所碩士班】

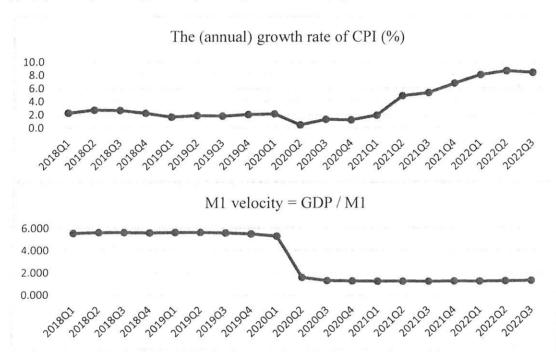
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共4頁第4頁

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III. 問答題(共 10 分) Note: Answer the question on the separate sheets. Please label question numbers clearly, and write legibly.

下圖為美國消費者物價指數(consumer price index, CPI)的年成長率與 M1 的流通速度(以 GDP 除 以 M1 衡量)。諾貝爾經濟學獎得主 Milton Friedman 曾發表著名的談話:"Inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon." 試利用下圖說明新冠肺炎疫情爆發(2020Q1)後,美國發生 的經濟現象,並搭配經濟理論評論上述 Friedman 的看法。



科目名稱:個體經濟學【經濟所碩士班】

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題號:403002

共3頁第1頁

Questions 1 and 2 are multiple-choice questions. One point will be deducted for each wrong choice. If the score of the question is below zero or none of the choices are selected, the question will be scored as zero.

Question 1 (5 points) Multiple-Choice Question

Consider a game of two players. Player 1 has two strategies, T and D, and player 2 has two strategies, L and R. The payoff matrix is in Figure 1.

	L	R
T	a, b	c, d
D	e, f	g, h
	Figure	1

Which of the followings is correct? (There may be more than one correct answer.)

- (A) If c > a, the strategy profile (T, L) cannot be a Nash equilibrium.
- (B) If d > b, the strategy profile (T, L) cannot be a Nash equilibrium.
- (C) If g > a and h > b, the strategy profile (T, L) cannot be a Nash equilibrium.
- (D) Consider the strategy profile (T, L). If the payoffs are such that player 1 wants to deviate from playing T, and player 2 wants to deviate from playing L, then the strategy profile (D, R) must be a Nash equilibrium.
- (E) If c = e = g and d = f = h, then the strategy profile (D, R) is a Nash equilibrium.

Question 2 (5 points) Multiple-Choice Question

In a second-hand car market, there are 100 high-quality cars and 100 low-quality cars that may be sold. There are 200 potential buyers, and each potential buyer will buy at most one car. Each seller values a high-quality car at 3000 dollars and a low-quality car at 1000 dollars. Each buyer values a high-quality car at 3500 dollars and a low-quality car at 1500 dollars. Sellers know the quality of the cars that they sell and have options of not selling their cars. Buyers cannot observe the quality of a car on the market. However, buyers know correctly the ratio of high-quality car and low-quality car that are for sale.

Which of the followings is correct? (There may be more than one correct answer.)

- (A) All the high-quality cars are sold.
- (B) All the low-quality cars are sold.
- (C) The estimated value of a car for sale from a buyer's perspective is 2500 dollars.
- (D) The estimated value of a car for sale from a buyer's perspective is 1500 dollars.
- (E) The price of a car sold on the market is at most 1500 dollars.

Question 3

Consider a consumer with the budget m, and there are two goods, good 1 and good 2, that he/she can consume. The consumption of good 1 is x_1 , and the consumption of good 2 is x_2 . The price of good 1 is p_1 , and the price of good 2 is p_2 .

- (A)(10 points) If this consumer's utility function is $u(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2$, what are his/her demand functions for each good? (We assume $p_1 < p_2$ for this question.)
- (B) (10 points) If this consumer's utility function is $u(x_1, x_2) = \min\{x_1, x_2\}$, what are his/her demand functions for each good?

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題號:403002

共3頁第2頁

For the following questions (C) – (F), we assume that this consumer's utility function is $u(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 x_2^3$.

- (C) (10 points) Suppose $p_1 = 2$, $p_2 = 3$, and m = 10. What are his/her demand functions for each good?
- (D)(10 points) Following question (C), if the price for good 1 is changed to $p'_1 = 1$, what is the (Slutsky) substitution effect?
- (E) (5 points) Following questions (C) and (D), what is the income effect?
- (F) (10 points) Following question (C), suppose the government imposes a quantity tax on good 1, so that consuming x_1 requires paying a tax of tx_1 . Let t = 1. What is the consumer's optimal consumption bundle?

Question 4 (15 points)

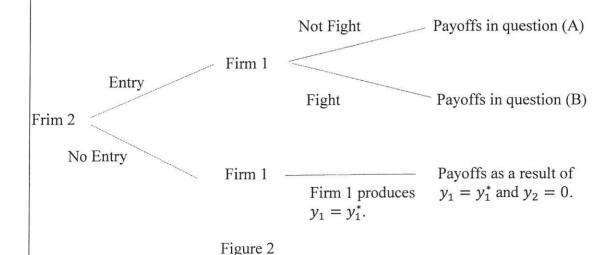
Consider a monopoly firm that produces goods for two separate market, market 1 and market 2. Let the quantity produced for market 1 be y_1 and the quantity produced for market 2 be y_2 . The (inverse) demand function for market 1 is $p(y_1) = 2 - y_1$, and the (inverse) demand function for market 2 is $p(y_2) = 3 - y_2$. The cost function for production is $c(y_1, y_2) = (y_1 + y_2)^2$. For this firm to maximize the profit, what are the optimal productions of y_1 and y_2 .

Ouestion 5

Consider a market where there are an incumbent firm, Firm 1, and a firm that considers entering the market, Firm 2. Both firms produce the identical products.

Denote the amount that Firm 1 produces as y_1 , and denote the amount that Firm 2 produces as y_2 , if Firm 2 enters the market. The cost of production is zero for both firms. The (inverse) demand function of the market is $p(Y) = 10 - (y_1 + y_2)$. Firm 2 need to spend a fixed cost E = 3 in order to enter the market.

Firm 2 first decides whether to enter, and Firm 1, after observing Firm 2's decision, chooses whether to fight against Firm 2. If Firm 2 enters, both firms engage in quantity competition in the following way. If Firm 2 enters and Firm 1 does not fight, both firms compete as in the Stackelberg model, where Firm 1 plays the leader and Firm 2 plays the follower. If Firm 2 enters and Firm 1 fights, Firm 1 produces $y_1 = y_1' = 7$, and Firm 2 produces a profit-maximizing amount as a response to Firm 1's production. If Firm 2 does not enter the market, Firm 1 produces the profit-maximizing amount $y_1 = y_1^*$. Figure 2 expresses the game tree of above extensive-form game (without specifying the payoffs).



(A)(10 points) Suppose Firm 2 enters and Firm 1 chooses not to fight. Both firm compete as in the Stackelberg model, where Firm 1 is the leader and Firm 2 is the follower. What are the profits for

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題號:403002

共3頁第3頁

both firms?

(B) (5 points) Suppose Firm 2 enters and Firm 1 chooses to fight and produces $y_1 = y_1' = 7$. What are the profits for both firms? (In this question, treat the fixed cost E = 3 as a sunk cost for Firm 2 and find the optimal y_2 , and then calculate the resulting profits for each firm.)

(C) (5 points) What is the Nash equilibrium of this game?

科目名稱:統計學【經濟所碩士班】

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- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示,可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液(帶)、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷,請衡酌作答(不得另攜帶紙張,亦不得使用應考證空白處作為計算紙使用)。
- 答案卡請以2B鉛筆劃記,不可使用修正液(帶)塗改,未使用2B鉛筆、劃記太輕或污損致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者,後果由考生自負。
- 答案卷(卡)應保持清潔完整,不得折疊、破壞或塗改應考證號碼及條碼,亦不得書寫考生姓名、應考證號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- 可否使用計算機請依試題資訊內標註為準,如「可以」使用,廠牌、功能不拘,唯不得攜帶具有通訊、記憶或收發等功能或其他有礙試場安寧、考試公平之各類器材、物品(如鬧鈴、行動電話、電子字典等)入場。
- 試題及答案卷(卡)請務必繳回,未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。
- 試題採雙面列印,考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

科目名稱:統計學【經濟所碩士班】

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

題號:403003

共1頁第1頁

Answer the following five questions, equally weighted

請務必依題序 在答案卷上作答 (5 大題, 共 100 分)

1. (20%) Suppose that X and Y have a bivariate uniform density over the unit square

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} c, & 0 < x < 1, & 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & elsewhere. \end{array} \right.$$

(a) Find c. (b) Find
$$P(0 < X < \frac{1}{2}, 0 < Y < \frac{1}{4})$$
.

2. (20%) Given the joint pdf

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = 2e^{-(x+y)}, \quad 0 < x < y, \quad y > 0.$$

(a) Find
$$P(Y < 1|X < 1)$$
. (b) Find $P(Y < 1|X = 1)$.

3. (20%) Consider the pdf defined by

$$f_X(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}, \quad x \ge 1.$$

(a) Find
$$E(X)$$
. (b) Find $Var(X)$.

4. (20%) Use the method of moments to estimate θ in the one-parameter beta distribution

$$f_X(x) = \theta x^{\theta - 1}, \quad 0 < x < 1.$$

5. (20%) Suppose that a random sample of size 5 is drawn from a uniform pdf

$$f_Y(y;\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 < y < \theta; \\ 0, & elsewhere. \end{cases}$$

We wish to test

$$H_0: \theta=2$$

versus

$$H_1: \theta > 2$$

by rejecting the null hypothesis if $y_{max} \ge k$. Find the value k that makes the probability of committing a Type I error equal to 0.05.

End of Questions.