一、何謂區域主義(regionalism)?冷戰期間亞太區域組織的發展並不昌盛，但是冷戰結束之後，亞太區域組織卻蓬勃發展，請說明原因及分析影響亞太區域組織發展的因素，並請列舉五個在亞洲的區域組織。(25 %)

二、何謂恐怖主義(terrorism)?請說明九一一恐怖攻擊事件與以往之恐怖主義活動有何異同？並請說明該事件對美國國家安全戰略、美中台三角關係、及整個國際體系之影響？(25 %)

三、簡答題（每題 5 分，共 25 分）
1. Treaty of Westphalia
2. Balance of power
3. Post-positivism
4. Neoliberalism
5. Kenneth Waltz

四、試以歐盟整合(Integration)經驗說明臺海兩岸整合之可能性與困難。(25 %)

一、何謂發展理論(development theory)？請以實際的案例來說明發展理論的應用，並指出其優缺點為何。(25 %)

二、在針對政治組織(political institutions)對國家和社會的影響力，進行比較研究時，傳統上均著重在利益團體(interest groups)、政黨(political parties)、立法機關(legislatures)、官僚體系(bureaucracies)，以及國家(state)等方面。但在面臨全球化的今天，在影響國內和國際的政治、經濟和社會變遷等方面，非政府組織(non-governmental organizations, NGOs)亦已開始扮演一個不可忽視的重要角色。請試申其意。(25 %)

三、解釋下列各名詞（每題 5 分，共 25 分）
1. 亞太經濟合作會議（Asia-Pacific Cooperation Conference）
2. 東南亞國家協會（Association of Southeast Asian Nations）
3. 東協區域論壇（ASEAN Regional Forum）
4. 新經濟政策（New Economic Policy）
5. Doi Moi（改革開放，或革新政策）

四、Since the early 1980s, a number of countries in East Asia and Southeast Asia have implemented political reforms, which have changed politics and regime types in these countries. Please identify three countries that you know in this part of the world and analyze the changes and progress of political development in these countries. You are welcome to answer this question in English, but you also have the legitimate rights to answer this question in Chinese. (25 %)

一、 解釋名詞 ----請儘量詳細敘述（20%）

1. 羅倫茲曲線 (Lorenz curve)
2. 節儉的矛盾 (Paradox of thrift)
3. 停滯性膨脹 (Stagflation)
4. 誘發性投資 (Induced investment)

二、最近面臨世界經濟困境，台灣之經濟成長率與失業率皆令人憂心，人民之痛苦指數遞增。而在總統大選期間，候選人皆提出宏偉政見，有關擴張性的財政政策和貨幣政策，則受到高度重視。試以圖解的方式，比較兩種擴張性政策的效果並略作評述。（30%）

三、中國大陸自 1978 年推動經濟改革和對外開放政策以來，在中共的領導下，於經濟方面出現了顯著的發展與成長。請試從經濟體制(economic institutions)的角度，比較分析中國大陸在 1978 年前後所出現的重大變革。(25 %)

四、何謂自由主義(liberalism)？其主要論點為何？請說明何以自由主義可以落實在西方國家，但卻無法造成絕大多數發展中國家經濟的快速成長？(25 %)

1. Consider the exponential utiliy function $-\exp(-\rho c)$. Show that it is increasing ($u' > 0$) and concave ($u'' < 0$) for all c as long as $\rho > 0$, that is, as long as the agent is risk-averse. Show that this function has constant absolute risk aversion coefficient r_A given by ρ. (10 points)

2. Consider the power utiliy function $\frac{c^{1-\rho}}{1-\rho}$ for $\rho \neq 1$. Show that it is increasing ($u' > 0$) and concave ($u'' < 0$) for all $c > 0$ as long as $\rho > 0$. Show that this function has constant relative risk aversion coefficient r_R given by ρ. (10 points)

3. Consider the log utility function $\ln(c)$. Show that it is increasing ($u' > 0$) and concave ($u'' < 0$) for all $c > 0$. Show that this function has constant relative risk aversion coefficient r_R equal to 1. (in fact, it is possibile to show $\lim_{\rho \to 1} \frac{c^{1-\rho}-1}{1-\rho} = \ln(c)$ -- you are not required to prove this) (10 points).

4. Consider the following maximization problem:

$$\max_x f(x; x_0) = \exp(-(x - x_0)^2)$$

As a comparative statics exercise, compute the change in x^* as x_0 varies. In other words, compute dx^*/dx_0. (10 points)

5. We are interested in how the value function $f(x^*(x_0); x_0)$ varies as x_0 varies. We do it two ways. First, plug in $x^*(x_0)$ from point 2 and then take the derivative with respect to x_0. Second, use the envelope theorem. You should get the same result! (10 points)

6. Suppose that the oil industry in Utopia is perfectly competitive and that all firms draw oil form a single (and practically inexhaustible) pool. Each competitor believes that he or she can sell all the oil he or she can produce at a stable world price of $10 per barrel and that the cost of operating a well for one year is $1000. Total output per year (Q) of the oil field is a function of the number of wells (N) operating in the field. In particular,

$$Q = 500N\text{-}N^2$$

And the amount of oil produced by each well (q) is given by

$$q = \frac{Q}{N} = 500\text{-}N$$

The output from the Nth well is given by

$$MP_N = 500\text{-}2N$$

a. Describe the equilibrium output and the equilibrium number of wells in this perfectly competitive case. Is there a divergence between private and social marginal cost in the industry?

b. Suppose that the government nationalizes the oil field. How many oil wells should it operate? What will total output be? What will the output per well be?

c. As an alternative to nationalization, the Utopian government is considering an annual license fee per well to discourage overdrilling. How large should this license fee be to prompt the industry to drill the optimal number of wells? (25 %)

7. Suppose the demand for tickets to the symphony for adults is $P_A = 100\text{-}2q_A$ and the demand for children is $P_C = 50\text{-}2q_C$.

a. What is the profit-maximizing pricing policy for the symphony?

b. How many adults and children attend the concert?

c. If price discrimination were illegal and the symphony had to charge the same ticket price to adults and children, what would be the price of a ticket? How many adults and children would attend the concert?

d. Which policy results in greater social welfare? (25 %)

1.請問國際法院的功能為何？當事國提交國際法院的案子，依照相關的規約，必須符合哪些基本的要件？如果台灣要將釣魚台列嶼的主權紛爭，提交國際法院，請問有無可能性？有哪些的困難必須克服？(25％)

2.請說明聯合國的重要組織與功能？台灣目前所討論的入返聯合國案，就國際法與聯合國組織的規約上，是屬於什麼樣的問題？如果中華民國（台灣）想要以台灣名義加入或以中華民國名義重返聯合國，請問各自必須克服哪些政治與法律上的障礙？(25％)

3.請依據法位階理論分析國際條約的位階與屬性？如何適用本國國民？是否得以成為請求權的基礎？(25％)

4.請分析國際社會法與歐洲聯盟社會安全法的相同與相異處？(25％)

一、何謂「正義」？請從法學角度論述各類「正義」的意義及內容。(25 %)

二、何謂「憲政主義」？與「民主」、「法治」及「憲法」間有何關聯？(25 %)

三、試述「論法的精神」(孟德斯鳩)中之「理性論」爲何？「論法的精神」對近代中國的影響爲何？(50 %)