A. 單選題 (32%)：請依題序作答於答案卷首頁，否則不予計分 (4% × 8)

1. 關於節儉的矛盾，下列敘述何者為非：
   (a) 當自發性儲蓄提高時，其實際達成的儲蓄反而下降 (b) 儲蓄意願提高時，透過乘數效果會使均衡產出下降 (c) 此時投資完全為自發性投資 (d) 誘發性儲蓄下降的幅度會大於自發性儲蓄增加的幅度。

2. 梭羅模型對於經濟成長的描述，下列何者有誤： (a) 儲蓄率越高，資本累積速度越快 (b) 在穩定狀態 (steady state) 下，產出成長率等於人口成長率 (c) 在穩定狀態下，資本成長率等於人口成長率 (d) 當生產技術提昇時，經濟體系在長期的每人 (per capita) 資本與每人產出都會增加 (e) 當儲蓄率提高時，長期而言經濟體系在每人 (per capita) 資本與每人產出都會減少 。

3. 若實質利率為 0.5%，根據恆常所得假說，以下何者為真？
   (a) 當期消費決定於當期所得水準的高低 (b) 恆久性的加薪 $5,000 元會使終生財富增加約 $1,000,000 元 (c) 理論預測各期消費支出將呈平滑之趨勢，實肇因於消費者偏好之凸性假設 (d) 本週因刮中彩券 $5,000 元，則本期的邊際消費傾向約為 0.2 (e) 因為心理法則，實務上發現消費支出會低於家庭的恆常所得。

4. 下列何者並非總合需求線 (aggregate demand) 為負斜率之成因？
   (a) 因實質貨幣供給而衍生之流動性效果 (b) 貨幣幻覺使實質工資下降所導致的產出增加 (c) 因實質餘額而起之財富效果 (d) 肇因於通膨率變化引起之實質利率變動而衍生之跨期替代效果 (e) 以上皆是。

5. 古典學派與凱因斯學派主要差異在於
   (a) 總合需求線的形狀 (b) 總合供給線的形狀 (c) 總合需求對利率變化的敏感度 (d) 國際衝擊對國內經濟的影響 (e) 貨幣政策的效果。

6. 為抑制當前國內物價膨脹可能惡化的傾向，何者不是政府應採取的對策：
   (a) 適當地讓新台幣升值 (b) 降低稅率 (c) 降低進口關稅 (d) 以政策宣導引導民眾修正對物價膨脹之預期 (e) 減少貨幣供給。

7. 某信用卡使用者乙君的兩期預算限制式本為

   $$\$10,000 + \frac{\$6,000}{1+r} = c_1 + \frac{c_2}{1+r},$$

   然而在成為卡債族後與銀行債務協商的結果，銀行讓他選擇在兩個還款方案中擇一；
   　方案 A：每期所得扣 25%; 或
   　方案 B：每期從所得中扣 $2,000，試問以下何者為真？
   (a) 在成為卡債族前，實質利率上升會使乙君減少當期消費 (b) 若乙君仍可在借貸市場上任意借貸，則 A 方案對乙君較有利 (c) 若聯合徵信中心將乙君列為債信不良人而乙君無法再借錢，則 A 方案對乙君較有利 (d) 乙君在欠債後之最適消費分別為 ($c_1 = 8,000$, $c_2 = 4,000$) (e) 以上皆非。

8. 下列關於小型開放經濟體系的勞動市場的描述，何者有誤？
   (a) 勞動市場的均衡條件是實質工資率等於勞動邊際產量 (b) 引進外勞對本國勞動力的代價是工資率下降，然而也誘發廠商的固定投資增加 (c) 技術進步將使實質工資率下降 (d) 國際景氣衰退將使實質工資率上升，勞動雇用量減少 (e) 勞動力的國際流動將促使國際間實質工資率趨於均等化。

注意‧背面有試題

B. 問答題 (請依題序作答，未列算式、推理過程或適當說明者不予計分)

1. Suppose you live for two periods and face the following decision problem on how much to consume/save:

$$\max_{\{c_1, c_2\}} u(c_1, c_2) = \ln c_1 + \beta \ln c_2,$$

where c_i denotes the consumption for period i, and $0 < \beta < 1$ is a discount factor that measures your time preference. Suppose w is your first period income and you retired (thus no income) in the second period, r is real interest rate on savings. Answer the following questions under the above setup.

(a) Find the optimal consumptions $\{c_1, c_2\}$ and savings s, as functions of r and β. (3%)

(b) Identify the effect of 1% increase of r on savings and explain intuitively. (6%)

(c) Now consider your preference being represented as $\tilde{u}(c_1, c_2) = c_1^\gamma c_2^\kappa$, compute the optimal saving, as a function of r, γ and κ. Compare and comment these results on saving functions. (3%)

(d) Consider the case that your income is taxable with flat tax rate τ. Suppose the government imposed a new compulsory saving policy that requires employers to allot ψ proportion of your income into your retirement account that is tax-exempted and earns η rate of return. Write down your lifetime budget constraint and identify your benefit/cost from the policy. (6%)

2. The domestic demand for MP4 players is given by Q = 5,000 – 100P, where price P is measured in domestic currency and quantity Q is measured in thousands per year. The domestic supply curve for MP4 players is given by Q = 150P. The MP4 players can be imported at a world price of $10 and international trade is unencumbered.
   a. How many MP4 players are produced domestically? How many are imported? (5%)
   b. If there is a $5 per unit tariff charged on imported MP4 players, how would this change the market equilibrium? How much would be collected in tariff revenues? How much consumer surplus would be transferred to domestic producers? What would be the deadweight loss from the tariff? (15%)

3. In a price leadership model, the leader set a price p first, then the follower takes this price as given and chooses its profit-maximizing output. Suppose that the inverse demand curve is $D(p) = a - bp$. The leader has a cost function $c_1(y_1) = cy_1$ and the follower has a cost function $c_2 = y_2^2 / 2$. Derive the leader's profit-maximizing output. (15%)

4. Suppose that a monopolist faces a linear demand curve $p(y) = a - by$ and has a cost function $c_1(y_1) = cy_1$. What happens to the price charged by the monopolist when a quantity tax t is imposed? (15%)

注意：背面有試題

參考用