

嶺東技術學院九十四學年度財務金融研究所
碩士班招生考試試題

經濟學

*注意：答案一律寫在答案卷上，請標明題號。

第一部份：解釋名詞：30%

- 一、crowding-out effect vs crowding-in effect (6%)
- 二、positive economics vs normative economics (6%)
- 三、superior goods vs inferior goods (6%)
- 四、private goods vs public goods (6%)
- 五、J-curve (6%)

第二部份：問答題：25%

- 一、請說明 Tobin's q theory of investment。(10%)
- 二、依據失業發生的原因，失業有哪些類型？(10%)台灣近年的失業屬於哪一類？(2%)政府所應有的對策為何？(3%)

第三部份：計算題：45%

- 一、Assum that both labor and capital are paid their marginal products in the Solow model. Let w denote $\partial F(K, AL)/\partial L$ and r denote $\partial F(K, AL)/\partial K$.
 - (a) Show that the marginal product of labor, w , is $A[f(k) - kf'(k)]$. (5%)
 - (b) Show that if both labor and capital are paid their marginal products, constant returns to scale implies that the total amount paid to the factors of production equals total output. That is, show that under constant returns, $wL + rK = F(K, AL)$. (5%)
 - (c) Two additional stylized facts about growth listed by Kaldor(1961) are that the return to capital (r) is approximately constant and that the shares of output going to capital and labor are each roughly constant. Does a Solow economy on balanced growth path exhibit these properties? What are the growth rates of w and r on a balanced growth path? (5%)
 - (d) Suppose the economy begins with a level of k less than k^* . As k moves toward k^* , is w growing at a rate greater than, less than, or equal to its growth rate on the balanced growth path? (5%) What about r ? (5%)
- 二、Assum that both demand function: $Q = 1000 - 5P$ and supply function: $Q = 4P - 80$ of an industry. To calculate that
 - (a) equilibrium price and output. (5%)
 - (b) consumer surplus and producer surplus? (5%)
 - (c) how many is deadweight loss when output is 300? (5%)
 - (d) how to distribute "deadweight loss" between producer and consumer when price is 140? (5%)

(試題結束)