

# 淡江大學九十學年度日間部轉學生招生考試試題

系列：經濟學系三年級

科目：總體經濟學

准帶項目請打「○」否則打「×」	
計算機	字典
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本試題共 壹 頁

1. A keynesian economy is described by the following equations:

$C^d = 250 + 0.5Y_d - 250r$ ,  $I^d = 250 - 250r$ ,  $G = 300$ ,  $T = 300$ ,  $L = 0.5Y - 500r$ ,  $M = 3000$ ,  $\bar{Y} = 1250$ , where  $Y_d$  is disposable income,  $Y$  is income,  $r$  is real interest rate,  $I^d$  is investment demand,  $G$  is government expenditure,  $T$  is tax,  $L$  is real money demand,  $M$  is money supply and  $\bar{Y}$  is full-employment output. Calculate the values of (1) the real interest rate, (2) the price level, (3) consumption and (4) investment in general equilibrium. Now suppose that government purchase increases to 350 with no increase in tax. What will be (5) the real interest rate, (6) the price level, (7) output, (8) consumption and (9) investment in the short run? What will be (10) the real interest rate, (11) the price level, (12) output, (13) consumption and (14) investment in the long run? (15) Please draw an IS-LM diagram to illustrate the short run equilibrium and the long run equilibrium. (45%)

2. Answer the following questions by the Solow model. An economy has the per-worker production

function  $y = 5k_t^{0.5}$ . The depreciation rate is 0.2 and the population growth rate is 0.05. Saving rate equals 0.2.

What are the steady-state values of

- (1) the capital-output ratio
- (2) output per worker
- (3) per capita consumption? (12%)

3. 請說明何謂古典理論中的充分就業的就業人數？何謂自然失業率？自然失業率的成因為何？(15%)

4. Real money demand in the economy is given by  $L = 0.3Y - 600i$ , where  $Y$  is real income and  $i$  is the nominal interest rate. In equilibrium, real money demand  $L$  equals real money supply,  $M/P$ . Suppose that  $Y$  equals 2000 and the real interest rate is 5%. (1) At what rate of inflation is seignorage maximized. (2) What is the maximum amount of seignorage revenue? (10%)

5. The relationship between actual inflation and unemployment is given by  $\pi = \pi^e - 3(u - 0.06)$  where  $\pi$  is actual inflation rate and  $\pi^e$  is expected inflation rate. (1) Graph the short-run Phillips curve. (2) Graph the long-run Phillips curve. (3) what is the value of natural rate of unemployment? (4) If actual inflation rate is 2%, and expected inflation is 5%, what is the unemployment rate? (5) According to the misperception theory (by Milton Friedman and Robert Lucas), why would people work harder when they perceive unanticipated inflation? (6) According to the misperception theory (by Milton Friedman and Robert Lucas), what should the central bank do to make unemployment rate fall below the natural rate of unemployment in the short run? (18%)