

淡江大學九十二學年度轉學生招生考試試題

系別：經濟學系三年級

科目：總體經濟學

准帶項目請打「○」否則打「×」

簡單型計算機

本試題共 1 頁

本試題雙面印製

一、選擇題：請在各題內選擇一「最佳」的答案。

- 1、(5%)In the classical model, aggregate real output is
  - a、completely supply determined.
  - b、completely demand determined.
  - c、influenced by both supply and demand.
  - d、primarily demand determined.
- 2、(5%)According to the classical model, a decrease in the money stock shifts the aggregate
  - a、supply curve to the right.
  - b、demand curve to the left.
  - c、supply curve to the left.
  - d、demand curve to the right.
- 3、(5%)In the classical model, a decrease in government spending shifts the
  - a、demand for loanable funds to the right.
  - b、demand for loanable funds to the left.
  - c、supply of loanable funds to the right.
  - d、supply of loanable funds to the left.
- 4、(5%)According to Keynes, the most variable autonomous component of aggregate demand is
  - a、consumption.
  - b、government spending.
  - c、investment.
  - d、net exports.
- 5、(5%)A relatively steep money demand schedule reflects the assumption that the elasticity of money demand is
  - a、low (in absolute value).
  - b、high (in absolute value).
  - c、zero.
  - d、indefinite.
- 6、(5%)Monetarists advocate that monetary policy should
  - a、follow a constant money growth rule.
  - b、be left to the discretion of policy makers, not rules.
  - c、follow a 3-year money growth rule.
  - d、be changed every year.

二、問答與計算：

◀ 注意背面尚有試題 ▶

淡江大學九十二學年度轉學生招生考試試題 60-2

系別：經濟學系三年級

科目：總體經濟學

准帶項目請打「○」否則打「×」	
×	簡單型計算機

本試題共 11 頁

1. (15%) According to the Solow growth model, assuming the economy has the per-worker production function

$$y_t = 3k_t^{0.5},$$

where  $y_t$  is output per worker, and  $k_t$  is the capital output ratio. The depreciation rate is 0.1 and the population growth rate is 0.05. Saving is

$$S_t = 0.3Y_t$$

where  $S_t$  is total national saving and  $Y_t$  is the total output. What are the steady state values of the capital-labor ratio, output per worker, and consumption per worker?

2. (35%) The production function in an economy is

$$Y = A(5N - 0.0025N^2),$$

where  $Y$  is the real output,  $A$  is productivity and  $N$  is the labor input. With this production function, the marginal product of labor is

$$MPN = 5A - 0.005A \times N.$$

Suppose  $A = 2$ . The labor supply curve is

$$N^S = 55 + 5w,$$

where  $N^S$  is the amount labor supplied,  $w$  is the real wage. Desired consumption and investment are

$$C^d = 300 + 0.8(Y - T) - 200r,$$

$$I^d = 258.5 - 250r.$$

Taxes and government purchases are

$$T = 20 + 0.5Y,$$

$$G = 50.$$

Money demand is

$$\frac{M^d}{P} = 0.5Y - 250(r + \pi^e).$$

The expected rate of inflation,  $\pi^e$ , is 0.02, and nominal money supply  $M$  is 9150. Now what are the general equilibrium values of real wage ( $w$ ), employment ( $N$ ), output ( $Y$ ), real interest rate ( $r$ ), consumption ( $C$ ), investment ( $I$ ), and price level ( $P$ )?

5. (10%) What will be effectiveness of monetary policy differ according to whether or not there are flexible exchange rates?
6. (10%) What is Baumol inventory demand for money model? Under this model, what are the determinants of demand for money?