

淡江大學 98 學年度轉學生招生考試試題

60-1

系別：經濟學系三年級

科目：總體經濟學

准帶項目請打「V」	
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本試題共 3 大題， 2 頁

一、解釋名詞 (每題 5 分)

- 1、歐肯法則 (Okun's law)
- 2、泰勒法則 (Taylor rule)
- 3、黃金法則資本存量 (Golden Rule level of capital stock)
- 4、梭羅殘差 (Solow residual)
- 5、犧牲比例 (Sacrifice ratio)
- 6、效率工資 (Efficiency wage)

二、選擇題 (每題 5 分)：請在每題選出一個最佳答案

- 1、GDP differs from GNP because
  - (A)  $GDP = GNP - \text{net factor payments from abroad.}$
  - (B)  $GNP = GDP - \text{capital consumption allowances.}$
  - (C)  $GDP = GNP - \text{capital consumption allowances.}$
  - (D)  $GNP = GDP - \text{net factor payments from abroad.}$
- 2、An increase in the expected rate of inflation would
  - (A) shift the long-run Phillips curve to the right.
  - (B) shift the Phillips curve upward.
  - (C) shift the long-run Phillips curve to the left.
  - (D) shift the Phillips curve downward.
- 3、The short-run aggregate supply curve can slope upward because
  - (A) wages adjust immediately to changing economic circumstances.
  - (B) producers have misperceptions about the aggregate price level.
  - (C) prices are fixed in the short run.
  - (D) prices adjust instantaneously.
- 4、Monetarists believe that the major source of macroeconomic instability lies in
  - (A) the private investment sector and the government sector.
  - (B) export and import sector.
  - (C) private corporations and the government sector.
  - (D) the government sector.
- 5、The IS curve would be vertical if
  - (A) the government's budget was balanced.
  - (B) the government increased the money supply.

本試題雙面印製

◀ 注意背面尚有試題 ▶

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- (C) the demand for money was insensitive to the interest rate.  
 (D) autonomous expenditures were insensitive to the interest rate.

## 三、問答與計算

1、在 IS-LM 模型中，若投資函數( $I$ )的型態為  $I = a - bi$ ，其中  $a > 0, b > 0$ 。請問  $b$  的大小對擴張性財政政策與擴張性貨幣政策效果的影響為何(10分)? 並解釋其經濟意義(10分)。

2、假設某總體經濟體系的架構如下：

$$C = C_a + 0.8(Y - T)$$

$$C_a = 260 - 10r$$

$$T = 200 + 0.2Y$$

$$(M/P)^d = 0.25Y - 25r$$

$$M^s/P = 2000$$

$$I_p = 1900 - 40r$$

$$G = 1800$$

$$NX = 700 - 0.14Y$$

其中  $C$  為消費、 $C_a$  為自發性消費、 $r$  為利率、 $Y$  為所得、 $T$  為租稅、 $(M/P)^d$  為實質貨幣需求、 $M^s/P$  實質貨幣供給、 $I_p$  為計畫投資、 $G$  為政府支出、 $NX$  為淨出口。請問：

- A、IS 曲線的方程式為何?(5分)  
 B、LM 曲線的方程式為何?(5分)  
 C、均衡所得與利率水準為何?(10分)  
 D、若自發性消費與計畫投資分別減少 40 與 60 單位，請問貨幣供給必須提高多少單位才能使經濟體系維持在原有均衡。(5分)