

淡江大學九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題 ¹³³⁻¹

系別：經濟學系

科目：總體經濟學

(每題 20 分：請按題號順序作答，否則不予計分。)

准帶項目請打「V」

簡單型計算機

本試題共 / 頁

1. Given the following information about the markets of an economy:

Goods Markets

$$C = 360 + 0.75 Y_d$$

$$I = 600 - 2000r$$

$$G = 300; \quad T = 0.2Y$$

$$X = 20; \quad M = 30 + 0.1Y$$

Money Market

$$M^d = 1000 + 0.25Y - 750r$$

$$M^s = 1500 + 750r$$

(Y_d : disposable income, r : interest rate, Y : income, C : consumption

I : investment, G : government expenditure, T : tax, X : exports, M : imports)

- (1) Obtain the equations for IS curve, LM curve and the equilibrium levels of output and interest rate.
 - (2) What is the size of crowding-out effect if the government increases \$100 of its expenditure?
 - (3) What will happen to the equilibrium level of output and interest rate if the central bank sells \$100 government bonds in open market, given the money multiplier of 2?
2. (1) Tell the distinction between "rules" and "discretion" when conducting government policy and give an example for them each.
- (2) Evaluate the effects of rules and discretion.
3. (1) What is exchange rate overshooting? How is it happened?
- (2) What would happen to the value of domestic currency when there was a positive demand shock? If the central bank doesn't want to see the exchange rate change, how will it intervene in foreign exchange market? What are the influences of this intervention on money supply and international reserve holdings?
4. (1) How does government budget deficit affect economic growth?
- (2) Specifically interpret the Barro-Ricardo Equivalence Theorem as well as its basic assumptions.
5. What does the real business cycle theory predict will happen to prices, real wages and employment in respond to an adverse supply shock? To support your answer, what basic assumptions you have to make?