

國立臺北大學 112 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系（所）組別：財政學系

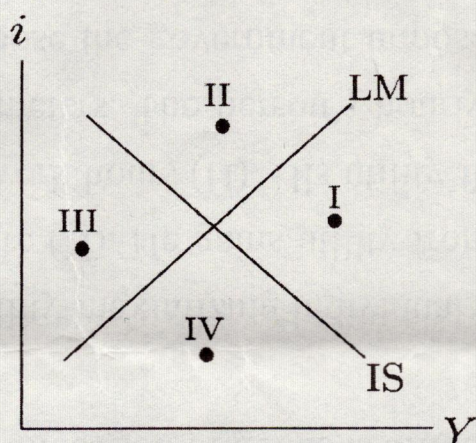
科 目：經濟學

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☐可 ☒不可使用計算機

1. 簡答題：（每小題 4%，共 16%）

- (1) What is the main conceptual difference between GDP and GNP? How different are GDP and GNP for countries with many migrant workers from abroad? (4%)
- (2) Suppose that there are 10 million people not in the labor force. How many people are UNEMPLOYED if the labor force participation rate is 95% and the unemployment rate is 2%? (4%)
- (3) Please describe the main idea of the Ricardian equivalence proposition. (4%)
- (4) 下圖為 IS-LM 圖形分析，其中縱軸為利率 (i) 而橫軸為產出 (Y)，請問圖中 (I, II, III, IV) 哪一點表示商品市場與貨幣市場同時供不應求？為什麼？(4%)



2. 根據 Laffer 曲線的邏輯，所得稅稅率達 100%時，沒有勞動者願意提供勞動，稅基將被完全侵蝕。從供給面經濟學來看，試繪圖說明是否所得稅率一定要高達 100%，稅基才會等於零？(10%)
3. 試以 Solow 的新古典成長模型推演，人均政府預算赤字增加將會導致每人平均產出水準下跌，但整體產出的成長率不變。(12%)
4. 請用 IS-LM-BP 模型說明當資本可以在國際間自由移動時，一國無法同時維持獨立的貨幣政策及固定匯率制度。(12%)

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5. Evaluate whether each of the following statements is True, False, or Uncertain. Explain why. (25% ; 5% each)
- (1) A firm will shut down if its profit is negative.
 - (2) If the government imposes a specific tax per unit of output on a monopoly, the tax incidence will fall entirely on consumers.
 - (3) For a cost-minimizing firm, when the prices of the inputs double, the optimal input combination remains the same.
 - (4) A person with a concave utility function of wealth always chooses the least risky investment.
 - (5) Consider a pure exchange economy with two goods and two traders. At the competitive equilibrium, there is a unique set of absolute prices for the goods, and the allocation of goods is efficient.
6. A utility-maximizing individual allocates his monthly time of 720 hours into work (H) and leisure (N). He gains utility from his leisure hours (N) and the income (Y) he earns from his work hours (H). His utility function is $U(Y, N) = Y^\alpha N^\beta$, where α and β are positive parameters. The person's hourly wage is given by w , and he has non-labor income Y^* . Suppose the government imposes a tax on labor income. The tax rate is t , where $0 < t < 1$. (25%)
- (1) Derive the individual's leisure demand and labor supply functions. (7%)
 - (2) Based on your answer in part (1), can you tell whether leisure is a normal or inferior good to this individual? (4%)
 - (3) Suppose the government does not impose a tax on labor income but a lump-sum tax of T dollars. What will be the individual's leisure demand and labor supply functions? (7%)
 - (4) Assume the government could collect the same amount of tax either by the tax rate t on labor income or the lump-sum tax $\$T$. Which policy do you think the individual would prefer? The tax on labor income or the lump-sum tax? Why? (7%)