

國立臺灣大學農業經濟研究所

106 學年度博士班入學考

2017/5/5

《經濟理論》

考試時間：PM 1：00～PM 4：00

試卷共三頁，四題題目需全部作答，

試題請隨答案本繳回。

國立臺灣大學 106 學年度農業經濟學系博士班入學考
經濟理論

2017/5/5

四題題目需全部作答，試題請隨答案本繳回。

***** 請將答案填寫於經濟理論(一)試卷本*****

一、有關總體經濟之消費理論 (30 分，務請搭配相關圖形說明)

- (一)請以邊際消費傾向(MPC, marginal propensity to consume)及平均消費傾向(APC, average propensity to consume)兩者之關係，並依據現實中或常理可見之事實，推論凱恩斯消費函數之圖形及其特性。
- (二)在上述消費函數的架構中，為何在超過 30 年的長期觀察中，統計上會觀察到平均消費傾向(APC)呈現一個固定之常數。
- (三)當投資也是國民所得之函數，試問對乘數效果大小之影響。
- (四)試列舉至少一個其他學者之消費理論，其觀點與結論否定乘數理論。

二、有關總體經濟政策 (20 分，務請搭配相關圖形說明)

- (一)試要述需求擴充政策之至少兩種排擠效果。說明並評論財政與貨幣政策之效果。
- (二)除了上一題的消費函數，請另外列舉說明至少一個反對凱恩斯學派之理論，並從個人行為與市場機能的角度，說明其與凱恩斯理論之差異。

國立臺灣大學 106 學年度農業經濟學系博士班入學考
經濟理論

2017/5/5

四題題目需全部作答，試題請隨答案本繳回。

**** 請將答案填寫於經濟理論(二)試卷本****

三、

The following questions concern the behavioral analysis for the firm producing single output using three inputs.

- 1、 Set up the profit-maximizing problem when the entrepreneur is choosing the output and input simultaneously. Derive the first-order conditions and use these conditions to illustrate that cost-minimization is the necessary condition for profit maximization. (9%)
- 2、 Passive profit is defined as the firm's profit rate when the firm continued to use the same production plan even facing changes in prices. Use the diagram to illustrate the derivative property of a rational firm's actual profit function, with respect to output price, and the standard comparative statics result of output supply curve being upward sloping. Your answer must include an exposition of the shape of the passive and actual profit functions in the diagram. (10%)
- 3、 Graphically illustrate the weak axiom of profit maximization (WAPM) by showing that only points on the lowest envelope of the isoprofit lines do not violate WAPM. (6%)

四、

There are basically three kinds of educational subsidy: (i) implementing a low-tuition policy; (ii) providing an income subsidy to low-income households; and (iii) providing education vouchers to low-income households.

- 1、Ignoring the possibility that the low-income household has a relatively low preference towards education, perform a graphical analysis (with all-other-goods on the y-axis and quantity of education on the x-axis) comparing the three policy's effectiveness in terms of increasing the quantity of education for the low-income households. (Explain how each subsidy policy alters the household's budget set and thus the household's choice of quantity of education.) (6%)
- 2、Suppose low-income households have a relatively low preference towards education, comparing the three policy's effectiveness in terms of increasing the quantity of education for the low-income households. (Explain how each subsidy policy alters the household's budget set and thus the household's choice of quantity of education.) (6%)
- 3、There are two different compensation schemes in deriving the compensated demand curve, CV (Compensating Variation) and EV (Equivalent Variation).
 - (1) Define both CV and EV mathematically and graphically. (6%)
 - (2) Derive the compensated demand curve for education under the low-tuition policy, and illustrate the change in consumer's surplus measured under the Marshallian demand curve lie between CV and EV. (7%)