

考試科目	財政理論	所別	財政	考試時間	5月25日(五) 下午第1節 星期 下
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1. 何謂"constrained Pareto efficiency"試以一例子作說明。在 constrained Pareto efficiency 下，政府有辦法增加資源配置(resource allocation)的效率嗎？(25分)
2. 在 one consumer, two goods 和 labor 的架構下，建立數學模型，證明下列命題：和休閒 more complementary 或 less substitute 的財貨，其 Ramsey tax rate 較高。(25分)
3. 何謂中位者投票定理 (the median-voter theorem)？試舉例證明該定理。此中位者投票定理和 Arrow 不可能定理之間有何關聯？(25分)
4. 試說明公共財提供的最適條件。滿足此一最適條件必須知曉什麼私有訊息 (private information)？有辦法取得這些私有訊息嗎？(25分)

考試科目	經濟理論	所別	財政	考試時間	5月25日 星期 六	上午 10:00 下午 2:00
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91 年博士班總經入學試題

一、請依序說明人力資本、研究發展、及公共投資如何影響長期經濟成長。(30%)

二、請就以下問題，任擇一題作答：

- 1 暫時性和臨時性減稅之經濟效果有何不同？(20%)
- 2 事前宣告的與未事前宣告的政府支出增加，和股票價格有何關係？(20%)

考試科目	經濟學	所別	財政學系	考試時間	5月25日上午 星期二 第 二 節
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Microeconomics Part: Answer the following two questions carefully and as rigorously as you can. Each question carries 25 points.

- Ⅲ. A consumer has preference over the single good x and all other goods m represented by the utility function, $u(x, m) = \ln(x) + m$. Let the price of x be p , the price of m be unity, and let income be y .
- Derive the Marshallian demand for x and m .
 - Derive the indirect utility function $v(p, y)$.
 - Use the Slutsky equation to decompose the effect of an own-price change on the demand for x into an income and substitution effect. Interpret your result briefly.
 - Suppose that the price of x rises from p^0 to p^1 , $p^1 > p^0$. Show that the consumer surplus area between p^0 and p^1 gives an exact measure of the effect of the price change on consumer welfare.
 - Show your findings in (d) with a set of diagrams: one giving the indifference curves and budget lines, and the other giving the corresponding Marshallian and Hicksian demands.
- Ⅳ. A firm's technology possesses all the usual properties. It produces output using three inputs, with conditional factor demands $x_i(w_1, w_2, w_3, y)$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. Some of the following observations are consistent with cost minimization and some are not. If the observation is inconsistent, explain why. If it is consistent, give an example of a production that would produce such behaviour.
- $\partial x_1 / \partial w_2 > 0$ and $\partial x_3 / \partial w_1 > 0$.
 - $\partial x_2 / \partial w_1 > 0$ and $\partial x_3 / \partial w_1 < 0$.
 - $\partial x_i / \partial y < 0$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$.
 - $\partial x_1 / \partial y = 0$.
 - $\partial (x_1 x_2) / \partial w_3 = 0$.