

考試科目	財政理論	所別	財政學系	考試時間	月 日 上午第 節
					星期 下

國立政治大學圖書館

- (一) 何謂「fundamental nonconvexity」(Starrett, 1972)? 試建立一簡單的數學模型推導其結論,並引申福利經濟學中「 $\pi$ =福利定理」的意義。(25分)
- (二) Samuelson condition 為公共財最適提供的條件,但在何種狀況或何種公共財之下,其最適條件有可能變成  $\sum_i MRS_i \leq MRT$ ? (25分)
- (三) 何謂「次佳理論」(Theory of second best)? 其如何與租稅理論的內容相結合? 試以簡單的經濟模型推導說明之。(25分)
- (四) 效用函數為 quasi-linear form, 在社會福利函數亦為公共財最適提供的討論中,有何特別的意義? (25分)

備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
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命 題 委 員: \_\_\_\_\_ (簽章) \_\_\_\_\_ 年 月 日

-35-

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89. 12. 3,000

考試科目	經濟理論	所別	財政	考試時間	5月24日 星期六	上午第二節
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國立政治大學圖書館

一、請以 IS-LM 模型說明削減預算赤字如何造成產出增加？並舉一個成功的國家為例說明。(20%)

二、請閱讀以下節錄之凱因斯《一般理論》段落，述其要旨並評論之。(20%)

Thus the traditional analysis is faulty because it has failed to isolate correctly the independent variables of the system. Saving and Investment are the determinates of the system, not the determinants. They are the twin results of the system's determinants, namely, the propensity to consume, the schedule of the marginal efficiency of capital and the rate of interest. These determinants are, indeed, themselves complex and each is capable of being affected by prospective changes in the others. But they remain independent in the sense that their values cannot be inferred from one another. The traditional analysis has been aware that saving depends on income but it has overlooked the fact that income depends on investment, in such fashion that, when investment changes, income must necessarily change in just that degree which is necessary to make the change in saving equal to the change in investment.

Nor are those theories more successful which attempt to make the rate of interest depend on "the marginal efficiency of capital". It is true that in equilibrium the rate of interest will be equal to the marginal efficiency of capital, since it will be profitable to increase (or decrease) the current scale of investment until the point of equality has been reached. But to make this into a theory of the rate of interest or to derive the rate of interest from it involves a circular argument, as Marshall discovered after he had got half-way into giving an account of the rate of interest along these lines.<sup>1</sup> For the "marginal efficiency of capital" partly depends on the scale of current investment, and we must already know the rate of interest before we can calculate what this scale will be. The significant conclusion is that the output of new investment will be pushed to the point at which the marginal efficiency of capital becomes equal to the rate of interest; and what the schedule of the marginal efficiency of capital tells us, is, not what the rate of interest is, but the point to which the output of new investment will be pushed, given the rate of interest.

備考 試題隨卷繳交

命題委員：

-36-

(簽章) 92年5月8日

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考試科目	經濟理論	所別	財政	考試時間	月 日 星期	上午 下午 第 節
國立政治大學圖書館						
<p>三、請擇一作答： (10%)</p> <p>(一) 內生成長模型中，為何儲蓄率提高可以提高經濟成長率？</p> <p>(二) deflation 與 credit crunch 有何不同？</p> <p><b>Please answer all questions. Points are separately marked.</b></p> <p>四. Explain, as detailed as possible, the relationships between a concave direct utility function and the risk-taking behavior of a consumer. (15 points)</p> <p>五. The Slutsky equation is the most notable comparative static result in the neoclassical consumer theory. Please derive this equation as a necessary and sufficient condition of axioms on consumption. (20 points)</p> <p>六. Construct a model with uncertainty in a competitive firm's profit maximizing behavior. Explain what kind of uncertainty, or in what sense uncertainty occurs, in your formulation. How will the agent's behavior be different from the certainty-world model? (15 points)</p>						
備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交					
命 題 委 員：	-37- (簽章) 92 年 5 月 8 日					

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