

(一) 何謂 club goods? uncertainty 与 club goods 之間的關係為何? 請以簡單的數學模型說明 uncertainty 下 club goods 之提供 (provision), 利用 (utilization) 与 價格 (price) 有何改變? (25分)

(二) 何謂「次佳」(second best) 与 「三佳」(third best) 理論? 請以簡單的數學模型推導說明之。又, 「Average cost pricing for public utilities may not be far from third-best optimum.」, 試闡析其義。(25分)

(三) 租稅理論的 Ramsey rule 所指為何?

試在 one consumer, two goods 和 labor 的架構下, 建構數學模型推導之。(20分)

(四) 試建構數學模型, 分析在競爭勞動市場對薪資課徵 payroll tax 的租稅轉嫁歸宿, 推導出租稅課徵如何影響淨工資率、毛工資率和就業率的數學公式。(20分)

(五) 訊息不對稱的觀念在當代租稅理論中扮演重要角色, 試舉一例作說明。(10分)

一、為什麼有人說「貨幣供給增加，利率會下降？」

為什麼有人說「實質利率下降，投資會增加？」 (20%)

二、請詳細說明新興古典學派的 misperception theory。(20%)

三、依據新古典成長理論，儲蓄率提高對全國經濟成長率有何影響？

(10%)

四、A specific tax, $t > 0$, is levied on the output of a monopoly. The monopolist faces demand, $q = p^\varepsilon$, where $\varepsilon > 1$, and has constant average costs. Show the effect of the imposition of the tax. (10 points)

五、We can generalize the profit function for a firm producing multiple outputs rather than one. If the firm produces the output vector $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$ from inputs $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, the relationship between efficient input and output vector can be written in terms of the transformation function as the implicit function $T(y, x) = 0$. If p, w are vectors of product and input prices, the generalized profit function is $\pi(p, w) = \max_{y, x} p \cdot y - w \cdot x$, s.t. $T(y, x) = 0$. Show that this profit function has all the properties of a profit function, and that the Hotelling's lemma applies. (20 points)

六、Apply the envelope theorem to derive all major comparative statics result of a consumer utility maximization model. (20 points)