

# 國立清華大學 101 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：經濟學系

考試科目（代碼）：總體經濟學（4002）

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\*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

第一部份

共兩題，每題 25 分。

1. 何謂短期菲利普曲線（亦稱 expectations augmented Phillips curve）？何謂長期菲利普曲線？有許多經濟學家認為，央行為了將失業率長期維持在自然失業率之下，其所需付出的代價是越來越高的物價膨脹率。請利用短期與長期菲利普曲線，詳細分析上述經濟學家的論點。
2. 許多國家的資料顯示，勞動的平均生產力(average labor productivity)有“順景氣循環”的現象。而古典學派實質景氣循環理論(real business cycle model)以及凱因斯學派景氣循環理論皆對該現象提出解釋。請詳細分析兩學派對該現象的解釋各為何？

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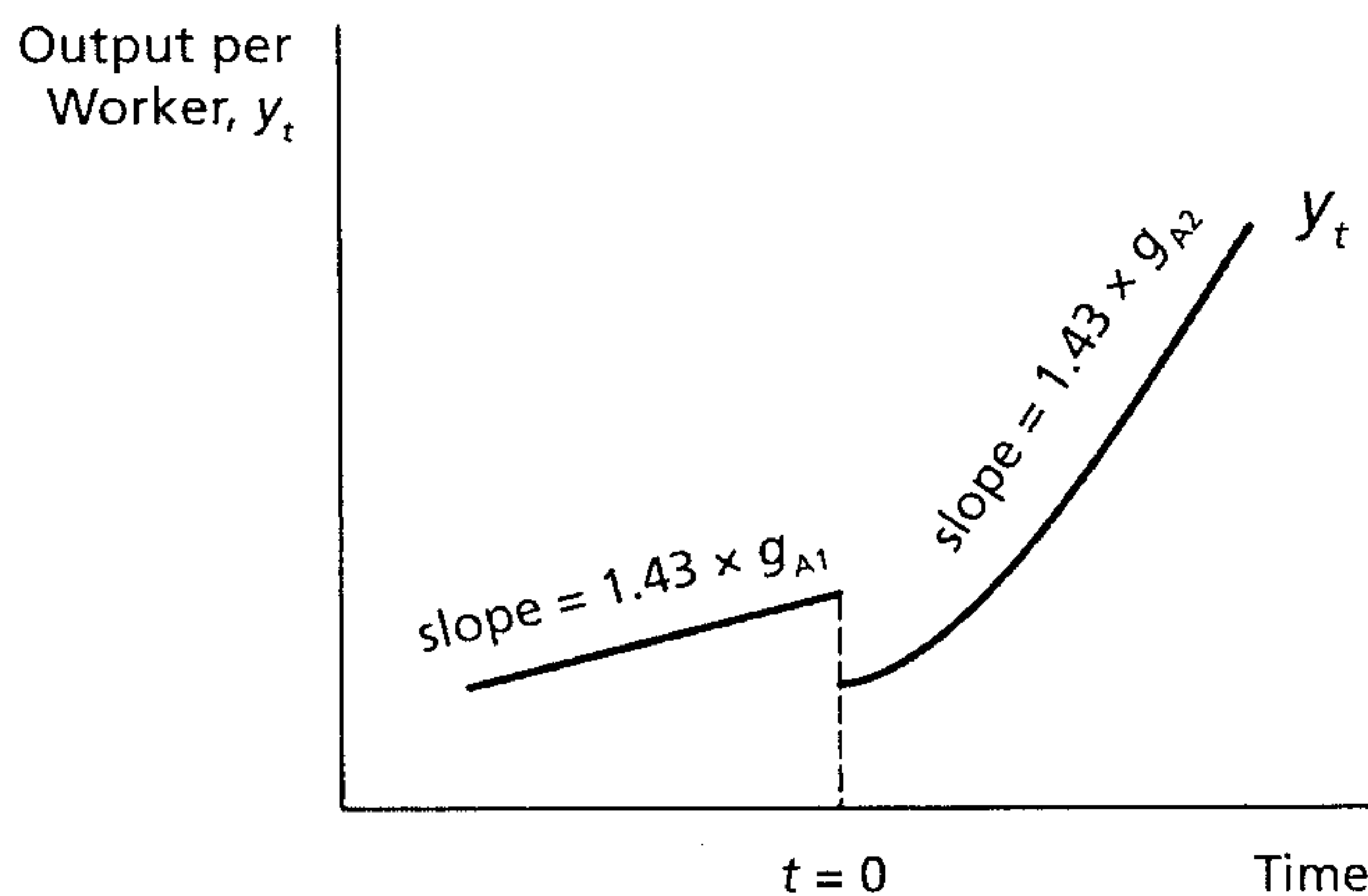
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第二部分

請按題號作答

A 填充題，寫下答案即可。每個答案 3 分，共 24 分。



- (1) The graph above might represent the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) On the graph above, the constant value 1.43 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) In the Solow growth model of an economy with population growth but no technological change, if population grows at rate  $n$ , then
  - (3.1) output grows at rate \_\_\_\_\_ and
  - (3.2) output per workers grows at rate \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) An economy has the per-worker production function  $y_t = 6k_t^{1/2}$ , where  $y_t$  is output per worker and  $k_t$  is capital-labor ratio. The depreciation rate is 0.1, the population growth rate is 0.02, and the saving rate is 0.4.
  - (4.1) The steady-state value of the capital-labor ratio is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (4.2) The steady-state value of output per worker is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (4.3) The Golden-Rule capital-labor ratio is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (4.4) The Golden-Rule consumption per worker is \_\_\_\_\_.

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B. 解釋下列經濟概念。每題 5 分，共 10 分。

(5) quantity theory of money

(6) consumption smoothing

C. 申論題，16 分。

(7) 下面引文取材于 Paul Krugman 的部落格文章（December 26, 2011），其分別來自兩位知名經濟學家：Robert E. Lucas，和 Paul Krugman。

Lucas: “If the government builds a bridge, and then the Fed prints up some money to pay the bridge builders, that’s just a monetary policy. We don’t need the bridge to do that. We can print up the same amount of money and buy anything with it. So, the only part of the stimulus package that’s stimulating is the monetary part.

...

But, if we do build the bridge by taking tax money away from somebody else, and using that to pay the bridge builder — the guys who work on the bridge — then it’s just a wash. It has no first-starter effect. There’s no reason to expect any stimulation. And, in some sense, there’s nothing to apply a multiplier to. You apply a multiplier to the bridge builders, then you’ve got to apply the same multiplier with a minus sign to the people you taxed to build the bridge. And then taxing them later isn’t going to help, we know that.”

Krugman: “Suppose that the family takes out a \$100,000 home loan (I know, it’s hard to find houses that cheap, but I just want a round number). If the house is newly built, that’s \$100,000 of spending that takes place in the economy. But the family has also taken on debt, and will presumably spend less because it knows that it has to pay off that debt.

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But the debt won't be paid off all at once — and there's no reason to expect the family to cut its spending right now by \$100,000. Its annual mortgage payment will be something like \$6,000, so maybe you would expect a fall in spending by \$6000; that offsets only a small fraction of the debt-financed purchase.”

根據以上的所述，你認為兩位經濟學家們所談論與爭論的是哪一個經濟問題，他們的陳述與哪一個經濟理論的假說相關，經濟學家們的異同點為何？試申論之。