

答案卷上，請按題號順序呈現答案

A: (Micro Part)

1. (15 分)

- (1)試繪圖比較政府實施現金補助、價格補貼、實物補助(in-kinds transfer)等三種措施，何種措施較能達成政策目標？
- (2)為提供收受者獲得相同的實物數量，政府實施現金補助或實物補助措施，何種措施需耗費較多的公共資金？

2. (20 分)

- (1)試繪圖比較說明某一民營企業：(a)花費巨額資金，以遊說民意機關及行政機關，(b)未花費任何資金情形下，獲得獨家進口大宗物資(如穀物等)的特許權，對產品的均衡定價、交易量、社會福利無謂損失(deadweight loss)有何差異？
- (2)又若該廠商為一般的公營事業，經營效率低；則延續上述問題，試問同時考慮此條件下，對產品的均衡定價、交易量、社會福利無謂損失(deadweight loss)有何差異？

3. (15 分)

- (1)試問為何在生產三階段中，只有第二生產階段被稱為合理的生產階段？
- (2)在短期，廠商的平均產量、邊際產量之相互變化關係與平均成本、邊際成本的相互變化關係是否顯現出對應之處？

B: (Macro Part)

4. (10 分)

Please use the equations and graphs to show the equilibrium conditions in goods market and monetary market as IS and LM curves indicated.

5. (25 分)

Please construct the CPI and GDP deflator using the base year denoted by subscript 0 and current year denoted by subscript t and all items of goods run from i to n . Please point out what is the potential bias in calculating CPI. Compare the structure of CPI and GPI, show the similarity and difference between these two indexes.

6. (15 分)

Consider a Markov chain model of unemployment duration dependence. The three states are (i) employed, (ii) unemployed in the first week of a spell, and (iii) unemployed in the second or later week of a spell. The transition probability matrix is:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1-s & s & 0 \\ h_1 & 0 & 1-h_1 \\ h_2 & 0 & 1-h_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find the equilibrium population fractions for each of the three states as functions of the three parameters. Call the fractions e , u_1 , and u_2 . Find the expected number of periods a person will spend in the first state once he enters it and before he becomes unemployed; that is, find the expected duration of an employment spell. Find the expected number of periods a person will spend in the third state once he enters it. Find the expected number of periods a person will spend in the second and third states together once he enters the second state and before he becomes employed again; that is, find the expected duration of an unemployment spell.

