

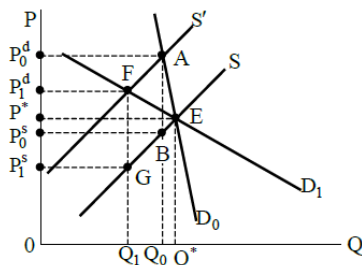
2. Suppose that a tax is placed on books. If the buyers pay the majority of the tax, then we know that the

- A. demand is more inelastic than the supply.
- B. supply is more inelastic than the demand.
- C. government has required that buyers remit the tax payments.
- D. government has required that sellers remit the tax payments.

與講義第一回第二章「第三節 政府政策的經濟分析」中觀念完全相同

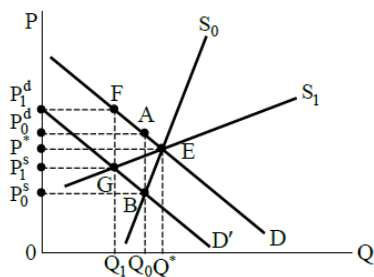
課稅與彈性關係：

需求價格彈性愈大(小)：消費者負擔愈少(多)的稅，生產者負擔愈多(少)的稅，且無謂損失愈大(小)。



	$D_0$ ( $E^d$ 小)	$D_1$ ( $E^d$ 大)
消費者負擔稅	$P_0^d P^*$	$P_1^d P^*$
生產者負擔稅	$P^* P_0^s$	$P^* P_1^s$
無謂損失	$\triangle ABE$	$\triangle FGE$

供給價格彈性愈大(小)：消費者負擔愈多(少)的稅，生產者負擔愈少(多)的稅，且無謂損失愈大(小)。



7. A competitive market is in long-run equilibrium. If demand increases, we can be certain that price will

A. rise in the short run. Some firms will enter the industry. Price will then rise to reach the new long-run equilibrium.

B. rise in the short run. Some firms will enter the industry. Price will then fall to reach the new long-run equilibrium.

C. fall in the short run. All, some, or no firms will shut down, and some of them will exit the industry. Price will then rise to reach the new long-run equilibrium.

D. not rise in the short run because firms will enter to maintain the price.

與講義第二回第八章「第三節 長期均衡分析」中觀念完全相同

結論：

	成本遞增產業	成本固定不變產業	成本遞減產業
市場價格	上漲	不變	下降
市場產量	增加	增加	增加
廠商產量	不變	不變	不變
廠商家數	增加	增加	增加
市場長期供給曲線	正斜率	水平線	負斜率

13. Under the assumptions of the Fisher effect and monetary neutrality, if the money supply growth rate rises, then

- A. both the nominal and the real interest rate rise.
- B. neither the nominal nor the real interest rate rise.
- C. the nominal interest rate rises, but the real interest rate does not.
- D. the real interest rate rises, but the nominal interest rate does not.

與講義第五回第七章「第三節 貨幣市場」中觀念完全相同

## 二、Fisher 交易方程式

(一)  $M \cdot V = P \cdot Y$

M：名目貨幣數量，P：物價，Y：產出

V：所得流通速度（每年每單位來購買最終財貨的平均次數）

(二) 推導貨幣數量說

1. V 取決於於個人的支出習慣，短期的 V 固定

2. 在短期 V 固定以及充分就業 ( $Y = Y_F$ ) 的假設下，P 與 M 呈等比例變動。

1. Tom buys only milk and cookies. When the price of milk goes up from \$5 per gallon to \$10 per gallon, he responds by consuming exactly the same amount of milk as before, while spending \$20 less on cookies.

A. (5 points) Does the fact that Tom's quantity of milk consumed is completely unresponsive to the price increase imply that milk is an inferior good? Explain your answer using the concepts of income and substitution effects.

B. (5 points) Are cookies a normal or an inferior good? Again, justify your answer using the concepts of income and substitution effects.

與講義第一回第一章「第一節 需求」中觀念完全相同

Case 1 : 當  $P_x \downarrow$  時

$$P_x \downarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} SE : X \uparrow \\ IE : \text{實質所得} \uparrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X \text{ 為正常財} : X \uparrow \\ X \text{ 為劣等財} : X \downarrow \\ X \text{ 為中性財} : X \text{ 不變} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

(1) X 為正常財時，

$P_x \downarrow \Rightarrow X \uparrow$  : 符合需求法則，需求線為負斜率

(2) X 為劣等財時，

(a)  $|SE| > |IE|$

$P_x \downarrow \Rightarrow X \uparrow$  : 符合需求法則，需求線為負斜率

(b)  $|IE| > |SE|$

$P_x \downarrow \Rightarrow X \downarrow$  : 違反需求法則，需求線為正斜率，X 為劣等財

(c)  $|SE| = |IE|$

$P_x \downarrow \Rightarrow X \text{ 不變}$  : 需求線為垂直線

(3) X 為中性財時，

$P_x \downarrow \Rightarrow X \uparrow$  : 符合需求法則，需求線為負斜率