

教育部 114 年公費留學考試試題

84

科目：經濟學

(全一頁)

※可使用一般計算機(限僅具備+、-、×、÷、%、 $\sqrt{}$ 、MR、MC、M+、M-運算功能)

※請以中文作答

一、(總分 30 分) 請詳細回答下列問題。

- (一) 為什麼我們通常會假設消費者的偏好滿足完整性 (completeness) ? (10 分)
- (二) 為什麼無異曲線不會相交? (10 分)
- (三) 為什麼邊際成本通常是正數? (10 分)

二、(總分 30 分) 請詳細說明下列敘述是否正確。

- (一) 政府支出大幅上升時，菲利浦曲線 (Phillips curve) 會往右上方移動。 (10 分)
- (二) 購買力平價 (purchasing power parity) 是決定匯率的主要因素之一。 (10 分)
- (三) 邊際消費傾向 (marginal propensity to consume) 不可能大於 1。 (10 分)

三、(總分 30 分) 解釋名詞，並說明其在經濟學上的重要性。

- (一) 替代效果 (substitution effect)。 (10 分)
- (二) 費雪方程式 (Fisher equation)。 (10 分)
- (三) AD-AS 模型 (Aggregate demand / aggregate supply model)。 (10 分)

四、(總分 10 分) 寡占市場中只有甲和乙兩家廠商，生產同質產品，假設市場為價格競爭模式 (Bertrand Competition)。這兩家廠商具有相同的總成本函數： $TC = 100Q$ ，其中 TC 為總成本， Q 為產量。市場的需求函數為 $Q = 200 - P$ ，其中 P 為市場價格。

- (一) 當甲廠商的定價為 100 元時，110 元是否為乙廠商的利潤極大化價格？ (5 分)
- (二) 當甲廠商的定價為 195 元時，乙廠商的利潤極大化價格為何？ (5 分)

(試題隨試卷繳回)

教育部 114 年公費留學考試試題 85

科目：管理學 (全一頁)

※請以中文作答

※可使用一般計算機(限僅具備+、-、×、÷、%、 $\sqrt{}$ 、MR、MC、M+、M-運算功能)

一、(總分 25 分)管理功能之首要在規劃，以下請用規劃相關的理論觀點說明：

(一)「計畫趕不上變化」。(10 分)

(二) 管理者如何在動盪環境下做有效的策略規劃？(15 分)

二、(總分 25 分)請比較管理者(Manager)及領導者(Leader)之異同(10 分)，並說明權變理論對於領導理論發展之影響(15 分)。

三、(總分 25 分)請說明哪些因素會影響員工激勵的有效性(10 分)？當管理者在面對多樣化的員工之下，這又可能產生哪些員工激勵的挑戰(15 分)？

四、請論述地緣政治(Geopolitics)對於現代企業管理功能執行及管理者決策制定之影響。(25 分)

(試題隨試卷繳回)

科目：統計學

(全一頁)

※以中文或英文作答均可，評分基準相同。

※可使用一般計算機(限僅具備 +、-、×、÷、% 、√、MR、MC、M+、M-運算功能)

1. (20%) The joint pdf of X and Y is given by

$$f(x, y) = e^{-(x+y)}, 0 < x < \infty, 0 < y < \infty.$$

- (a) Find $P(X < Y)$. (10%)

- (b) Find $P(X < a)$, where a is a constant. (10%)

2. (20%) Find the constant c such that the following functions are pdfs.

$$(a) c \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-3)^2}{8}}, x \in R. \quad (6\%)$$

$$(b) c \cdot x^5 e^{-4x}, x > 0. \quad (6\%)$$

$$(c) c \cdot x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{\beta^2}}, x > 0, \beta > 0. \quad (8\%)$$

- 3.(20%) Let X_1, \dots, X_n be a sample from the distribution with density

$$f(x | \theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{\theta_1 + \theta_2} \begin{cases} \exp(-x/\theta_1), & \text{if } x > 0, \\ \exp(+x/\theta_2), & \text{if } x < 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\theta_1 > 0, \theta_2 > 0$ are unknown parameters.

- (a) Find the likelihood function in terms of the sufficient statistics, (10%)

$$S_1 = \sum X_j I(X_j > 0) \text{ and } S_2 = -\sum X_j I(X_j < 0).$$

- (b) Find the MLE for θ_1 and θ_2 . (10%)

4. (20%) Let X be a random variable with an $F_{p,q}$ distribution (The Snedecor's F

with degrees of freedom p and q).

- (a) Derive the mean and variance of X . (6%)

- (b) Show that $1/X$ has an $F_{q,p}$ distribution. (6%)

- (c) Show that $(p/q)X/[1+(p/q)X]$ has a beta distribution
with parameter $p/2$ and $q/2$. (8%)

5. (20%) Let X_1, \dots, X_n be iid $N(\theta, \theta^2)$, $\theta > 0$. For this model both \bar{X}
and cS are unbiased estimators of θ , where

$$c = \frac{\sqrt{n-1}\Gamma((n-1)/2)}{\sqrt{2}\Gamma(n/2)}, \bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} \text{ and } S^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}.$$

- (a) Prove that for any number a , the estimator $a\bar{X} + (1-a)(cS)$ is an unbiased
estimator of θ . (10%)

- (b) Find the value of a that produces the estimator with minimum variance. (10%)

(試題隨試卷繳回)

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科目：會計學

(全一頁)

※可使用一般計算機(限僅具備 +、-、×、÷、% 、√、MR、MC、M+、M-運算功能)

※以中文或英文作答均可，評分基準相同。

一、(總分 30 分)會計資訊品質作為企業財務報導和資訊揭露的核心，直接影響企業的決策、投資者利益的保護以及資本市場的健全發展。請依據文獻，回答以下相關問題：(一)會計資訊品質的主要影響因素為何？(15 分)(二)如何衡量會計資訊品質？(15 分)

二、(總分 30 分)環境、社會和治理（ESG）議題與傳統財務報告（Financial Reporting）的交互影響正在重塑企業對外溝通之報告內涵。請就 ESG 議題，回答以下相關問題：(一)依 IFRS ISSB 所發布之 S1 及 S2 Sustainability Standards，說明企業應如何報導永續資訊？(15 分)(二)依 IFRS Accounting Standards，說明企業應如何將 ESG 之影響納入財務報告中？(15 分)

三、(總分 20 分)請簡要解釋以下學術用語

- (一) 管理者的代理成本 (Agency Cost of Managers) (5 分)
- (二) 市場效率與資訊有效市場的不可能性 (Market Efficiency and Impossibility of Informationally Efficient Markets) (5 分)
- (三) 資訊風險 (Information Risk) (5 分)
- (四) 流動性風險 (Liquidity Risk) (5 分)

四、(總分 20 分)請簡要描述以下用語的概念及如何應用於會計問題和研究

- (一) 資本成本 (Cost of Capital) (6 分)
- (二) 應計/實質盈餘管理 (Accrual/Real Earning Management) (7 分)
- (三) 債務契約條款 (Debt Covenants) (7 分)

(試題隨試卷繳回)

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科目：財務經濟學

(全三頁，第一頁)

※可使用一般計算機(限僅具備+、-、×、÷、%、 $\sqrt{}$ 、MR、MC、M+、M-運算功能)

※以中文或英文作答均可，評分基準相同。

1. (15 points) Let $\pi(\sigma)$ be the risk premium for a gamble $\sigma\tilde{\varepsilon}$ at wealth level w :

$$u(w - \pi(\sigma)) = E[u(w + \sigma\tilde{\varepsilon})],$$

where $E[\tilde{\varepsilon}] = 0$ and $\text{Var}(\tilde{\varepsilon}) = 1$. Assume that $\pi(\sigma)$ is a sufficiently differentiable function. The (second order) Taylor series expansion of $\pi(\sigma)$ around 0 of $\pi(\sigma)$ is:

$$\pi(\sigma) \approx \pi(0) + \pi'(0)\sigma + \frac{1}{2}\pi''(0)\sigma^2.$$

Show that: (a) $\pi(0) = 0$ (3 points), (b) $\pi'(0) = 0$ (5 points), (c) $\pi''(0)$ is the coefficient of absolute risk aversion (7 points).

2. (20 points) Answer the following questions.

- Use the Taylor series expansion up to the fourth order to show that when the wealth follows a normal distribution: $\tilde{w} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, the expected utility $E[u(\tilde{w})]$ can be approximately expressed as a function of mean μ and variance σ^2 (5 points).
- Suppose $\tilde{v} = \tilde{w} + \tilde{a} + \tilde{\varepsilon}$, where \tilde{a} is a non-positive random variable, and $E[\tilde{\varepsilon}|\tilde{w} + \tilde{a}] = 0$. Show that $E[u(\tilde{w})] \geq E[u(\tilde{v})]$ for every monotone risk-averse utility function u (3 points).
- Consider a portfolio choice problem with one risk free asset with return R_f and one risky asset with return \tilde{R} . The individual has initial wealth w_0 and a power utility:

$$\frac{1}{1-\rho}w^{1-\rho}.$$

Let π denote the optimal fraction of wealth investing in the risky asset. Show that π is not affected by w_0 , i.e., $d\pi/dw_0 = 0$ assuming that π is a continuous differentiable function of w_0 (12 points).

3. (15 points) Answer the following questions.

- Consider a two-period portfolio choice problem with only one risk free asset with return R_f and with consumption in both period 0 and 1. The investor has a time-additive utility and choose c_0 (consumption at period 0) from:

$$\max_{c_0} u(c_0) + \delta E[u((w_0 - c_0)R_f + \tilde{k})], \quad (1)$$

where w_0 is the wealth at period 0 and \tilde{k} is other income. Suppose marginal

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utility of u is convex and $E[\tilde{k}] = 0$. Show that the optimal c_0 when there is no other income \tilde{k} , is higher than when \tilde{k} is present (7 points).

- (b) The precautionary premium g satisfies

$$u'((w_0 - c_0^* - g)R_f) = E[u'((w_0 - c_0^*)R_f + \tilde{k})],$$

where c_0^* is the optimal consumption from solving (1) and u' denotes the marginal utility of u . Show that c_0^* would also be the optimal consumption if the investor had initial wealth $w_0 - g$ but no other income \tilde{k} (5 points).

- (c) If the utility function u in (b) is constant absolute risk averse (CARA), show that g is not affected by w_0 (3 points).

4. (10 points) Suppose there are two assets. One is risky with return \tilde{R} and the other is risk-free with return R_f . Suppose the stochastic discount factor

$$\tilde{m} = a + b(\tilde{R} - R_f).$$

Show that the coefficients a and b are given by:

$$a = \frac{1}{R_f} + \frac{(E[\tilde{R}] - R_f)^2}{R_f \text{Var}(\tilde{R})}, \quad b = -\frac{E[\tilde{R}] - R_f}{R_f \text{Var}(\tilde{R})}.$$

5. (15 points) Consider using the risk-neutral probability \mathbb{Q} to evaluate variance of return for an asset. Denote such a risk-neutral variance as $\text{Var}^*(\tilde{R})$. Suppose there is a risk-free asset with return R_f , and let \tilde{m} denote the stochastic discount factor.

- (a) Show that

$$\text{Var}^*(\tilde{R}) = R_f E[\tilde{m}\tilde{R}^2] - R_f^2 \quad (5 \text{ points}).$$

- (b) Show that

$$E[\tilde{R}] - R_f = \frac{1}{R_f} \text{Var}^*(\tilde{R}) - \text{Cov}(\tilde{m}\tilde{R}, \tilde{R}),$$

where $\text{Cov}(\tilde{m}\tilde{R}, \tilde{R})$ is the covariance between $\tilde{m}\tilde{R}$ and \tilde{R} (5 points).

- (c) Show that if the negative correlation condition (NCC): $\text{Cov}(\tilde{m}\tilde{R}, \tilde{R}) \leq 0$ holds, then

$$\frac{1}{R_f} \text{Var}^*(\tilde{R}) \leq E[\tilde{R}] - R_f \leq R_f \sqrt{\text{Var}(\tilde{m}) \text{Var}(\tilde{R})},$$

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where $\text{Var}(\tilde{m})$ and $\text{Var}(\tilde{R})$ are variances of \tilde{m} and \tilde{R} (5 points).

6. (25 points) Consider a two-period model with a risk-free asset and a representative investor who has the following time-additive power utility:

$$v(c_0, c_1) = \frac{1}{1-\rho} c_0^{1-\rho} + \frac{\delta}{1-\rho} c_1^{1-\rho}.$$

The marginal rate of substitution between c_1 for c_0 is defined as:

$$MRS(c_1, c_0) = \frac{\partial v(c_0, c_1)/\partial c_1}{\partial v(c_0, c_1)/\partial c_0}.$$

In this two-period framework, we can use $\tilde{m} = MRS(\tilde{c}_1, c_0)$ as a stochastic discount factor (SDF).

- (a) Show that the elasticity of intertemporal substitution is given by:

$$-\frac{d \ln (c_1/c_0)}{d \ln MRS(c_1, c_0)} = \frac{1}{\rho} \quad (4 \text{ points}).$$

- (b) Suppose $\ln(\tilde{c}_1/c_0) \sim N(\mu_c, \sigma_c^2)$ (N denotes the normal distribution). Use the SDF \tilde{m} to show the risk-free return R_f is given by:

$$R_f = \frac{1}{\delta} \exp \left(\rho \mu_c - \frac{\rho^2 \sigma_c^2}{2} \right) \quad (5 \text{ points}).$$

- (c) Suppose there is a payoff \tilde{x} and $\ln \tilde{x} \sim N(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$. The log payoff $\ln \tilde{x}$ and log consumption growth rate $\ln(\tilde{c}_1/c_0)$ are also jointly normally distributed and covariance between them is σ_{xc} . Use the SDF \tilde{m} to show that the price at period 0 of an asset with payoff \tilde{x} at period 1 is:

$$\delta \exp \left(-\rho \mu_c + \mu_x + \frac{\rho^2 \sigma_c^2 + \sigma_x^2 - 2\rho \sigma_{xc}}{2} \right) \quad (6 \text{ points}).$$

- (d) Use the SDF \tilde{m} to calculate price of a binary call option which at period one, pays 1 if $\tilde{c}_1 > K$ and zero otherwise (10 points).

(試題隨試卷繳回)

科目：國際經濟學

(全一頁)

※請以中文作答

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- 一、我國多年來使用不少外籍移工協助產業生產活動，請根據 Heckscher-Ohlin 理論，詳細說明當我國引進更多外籍移工時，會對我國生產要素的所得分配與產業結構帶來何種影響？(20 分)
- 二、若甲國某一產品市場為完全競爭市場，當甲國開放貿易可自國外進口此一產品時，甲國政府的最適關稅應如何訂定？若甲國並未生產此一產品，而係由一外國獨占者出口至甲國市場時，最適關稅會有何不同？理由何在？(15 分)
- 三、當一國經濟成長時，有時反而會使得該國的貿易條件 (terms of trade) 惡化，嚴重時貿易甚至會使得該國整體福利受損。請輔以圖形說明上述命題。(15 分)
- 四、(總分 25 分)有關巴拉薩-薩繆爾森 (Balassa-Samuelson) 理論的分析：
- (一) 請嘗試引用 Balassa-Samuelson 理論，說明為何低所得國家物價水準通常較低（或者是，高所得國家物價水準通常較高）？(10 分)
 - (二) 另外，在前述 Balassa-Samuelson 理論推理過程中，必要使用到哪些基本假設前提？(5 分)
 - (三) 最後，根據 Balassa-Samuelson 理論，購買力平價關係 (Purchasing Power Parity, PPP) 應該是成立或不成立？為什麼？(10 分)
- 五、(總分 25 分)有關名目匯率過度調整問題的說明（繪圖請使用黑色或藍色的鋼筆或原子筆）：

- (一) 請繪圖並分析在短期價格僵固 (sticky price) 的假設下，若中央銀行增加貨幣供給，何以名目匯率會出現過度調整 (overshooting) 的現象？請分別就貨幣供給、利率、物價水準及名目匯率的動態調整過程進行說明。(15 分)
- (二) 另外，在名目匯率過度調整的分析過程中，除了短期價格僵固的假設外，尚需要使用到哪些假設前提？(5 分)
- (三) 最後，請說明在現實經濟社會（或金融市場）中，哪些現象可以被視為是名目匯率過度調整的例子？(5 分)