

【經濟學二】 作業一

1.

- a. $1082.8+2833.0+5794.4=9710.2$
- b. $2134.0-3.6=2130.4$
- c. $9179.3+1695.5=10874.8$
- d. $9710.2+2130.4+10874.8+(1662.4-2370.2)=22007.6$
- e. $9710.2/22007.6=44.12\%$
- f. $1662.4/(1662.4+2370.2)=41.22\%$

2.

- a. 20X1: $9000*10+100*100+15*2=100030$
20X2: $10000*11+120*105+16*2=122632$
20X3: $10500*12+140*110+20*3=141460$
- b. 以基年價格算出
20X1: $10000*10+120*100+16*2=112032$
20X2: $10000*11+120*105+16*2=122632$
20X3: $10000*12+120*110+16*3=133248$
- c. GDP deflator: (注意 GDP deflator 為一指數，雖概念類似但非百分比)
20X1: $[100030/112032]*100=89$
20X2: $[122632/122632]*100=100$
20X3: $[141460/133248]*100=106$
inflation rate: (依題意逕以 GDP 平減指數求算物價膨脹率，百分比)
20X2: $(100-89)/89=12\%$
20X3: $(106-100)/100=6\%$

3.

- a. $GNP = GDP + \text{國外要素所得淨額}$
 $= GDP + \text{本國國民於國外生產要素之報酬} - \text{外國國民於國內生產要素之報酬}$

- b. 愛爾蘭的 GDP 與 GNP 存在相當大的差異，其國內生產活動有相當高的比重來自外國在愛爾蘭投資的企業所貢獻，而這些外國企業賺取的所得顯然與愛爾蘭國民在國外賺取的所得不相平衡。因此，將大部分愛爾蘭國民享受不到的外國要素所得計入愛爾蘭 GDP 可能不是一個對愛爾蘭經濟活動太好的衡量方式。
- c. 愛爾蘭提供稅率優惠，吸引許多外國企業為求降低租稅負擔而於愛爾蘭投資設立公司。因此，若愛爾蘭的 GDP 與 GNP 差距縮小意味著可能有二種情況，愛爾蘭國內企業生產提高，**外資貢獻比重降低**；或是愛爾蘭國民於國外的要素所得有所提升。這也表示愛爾蘭成功藉此模式提升國內企業的競爭能力。
- d. 已知 $Y=C+I+G+(X-M)$ ，
若 $Y < X$ ，
即 $C+I+G-M < 0$ ，
 $C+I+G < M$ ，表示**只要進口數量夠大**使上式成立，出口即可能超過 GDP。

4.

- a. The increased labor-force participation of women has increased GDP in the United States, because it means more people are working and production has increased.

- b. 本題題意為，如果有一種可衡量福利 (well-being) 的產值計算方法，可納入家事 (times spent working in the home) 與休閒 (taking leisure)，在女性投入勞動市場工作後，這種衡量方式與傳統 GDP 衡量方式，二者前後變化的差別。

女性外出工作使 GDP 提升，但會犧牲家事與休閒的時間，GDP 前後皆不會計算福利的產值，所以只有淨增加。如果新的衡量方式考量了家事與休閒，那麼在外出工作時，犧牲的家事與休閒使得淨增加量變得較少。

If our measure of well-being included time spent working in the home and taking leisure, it would not rise as much as GDP, because the rise in women's labor-force participation has reduced time spent working in the home and taking leisure.

c. Other aspects of well-being that are associated with the rise in women's increased labor-force participation include increased self-esteem and prestige for women in the workforce, especially at managerial levels, but decreased quality time spent with children, whose parents have less time to spend with them. Such aspects would be quite difficult to measure.

5. Lender 的中文意思可能要再注意，放款人，或資金提供者等等意思皆可。有法律系的同學寫債權人，而 borrower 為債務人，這種寫法很專業，也很明確，可與所學整合運用。

另外，雙方在實際通貨膨脹與“預期”不符合時才会有財富重分配效果。想像如果預期可完全準確，而且該交易成功進行，那麼雙方當下所擬定的條件不會特定不利於某一方，而是雙方一致接受。

a. When inflation is higher than was expected, the real interest rate is lower than expected. For example, suppose the market equilibrium has an expected real interest rate of 3% and people expect inflation to be 4%, so the nominal interest rate is 7%. If inflation turns out to be 5%, the real interest rate is 7% minus 5% equals 2%, which is less than the 3% that was expected.

b. Because the real interest rate is lower than was expected, the lender loses and the borrower gains. The borrower is repaying the loan with dollars that are worth less than was expected.

c. 本題題意是購屋者與銀行約定固定利率的房屋貸款 (fixed-rate mortgages)，即與前述幾題所討論的情境相類似。

Homeowners in the 1970s who had fixed-rate mortgages from the 1960s benefited from the unexpected inflation, while the banks that made the mortgage loans were harmed.

6. 本題題意有很多同學誤解, In What Way 並非問你股權投資還是直接投資較好, 兩小題分別要你區分認為外國對本國投資有利的說法, 以及外國對本國投資不利的意見。

a. The United States benefited from the Japanese investment because it made our capital stock larger, increasing our economic growth.

b. It would have been better for the United States to make the investments itself because then it would have received the returns on the investment itself, instead of the returns going to Japan.

7.

a. 只要簡單說明, 當總生產量提升, 而勞動投入量卻下降, 表示平均勞動生產力提升即可。

If output is rising and the number of workers is declining, then output per worker must be rising.

b. 本題批改時無標準答案, 但經濟學的傳統解釋方式為, 政府不需要擔心或進入市場做任何干預, 因為只要製造業產出未下降, 這些勞動力將投入其他產業創造更高的經濟產值。

Policymakers should not be concerned as long as output in the manufacturing sector is not declining. The reduction in manufacturing jobs will allow labor resources to move to other industries, increasing total output in the economy. An increase in productivity of workers (as measured by output per worker) is beneficial to the economy.