東吳大學 103 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

系級	企業管理學系碩士班 A、C、D 組	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

選擇題 (單選題；每題 2 分，共 30 分):

1. Which of the following *will not* cause a demand curve to shift position?
a. A doubling of the good's price.
b. A doubling of the price of a closely substitutable good.
c. A doubling of income.
d. A shift in preferences.
e. A doubling of both the price of *X* and the price of *Y*.

2. Two goods, *X* and *Y*, are called complements if
a. an increase in *PX* causes more *Y* to be bought.
b. an increase in *PX* causes less *Y* to be bought.
c. an increase in *PY* causes less *Y* to be bought.
d. an increase in income causes more of both *X* and *Y* to be bought.

3. Consider the two statements:
I. *X* is an inferior good.
II. *X* exhibits Giffen's Paradox.
Which of the following is true?
a. I implies II, but II does not necessarily imply I.
b. II implies I, but I does not necessarily imply II.
c. I and II are statements of the same phenomenon.

4. The production function $q = \sqrt{KL}$

a. exhibits constant returns to scale and constant marginal productivities for *K* and *L*.
b. exhibits diminishing returns to scale and diminishing marginal productivities for *K* and *L*.
c. exhibits constant returns to scale and diminishing marginal productivities for *K* and *L*.
d. exhibits diminishing returns to scale and constant marginal productivities for *K* and *L*.

5. A profit-maximizing monopoly will produce that output for which
a. marginal revenue equals price.
b. average cost is minimized.
c. marginal cost is minimized.
d. marginal cost equals marginal revenue.

系級	企業管理學系碩士班 A、C、D 組	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

6. The "deadweight loss" from a monopoly refers to
a. the portion of a monopolist's profits that are above the competitive profit level.
b. the increase in price due to the monopolization of a market.
c. the inefficient use of factors of production by a monopoly.
d. the loss of consumer surplus due to the monopolization of a market that is not transferred to another economic actor.

7. Positive economic profits exist for a firm in the long run if price is above
a. long-run average cost.
b. long-run marginal cost.
c. long-run total cost.
d. long-run variable cost.

8. A fixed-proportion production function has isoquants that are (b)
a. almost flat (i.e., the isoquants are almost straight lines).
b. L-shaped.
c. normally shaped (rectangular hyperbolas).
d. None of the above.

9.在凱因斯流動性陷阱，LM 曲線呈何型態？
a.垂直線　b.水平線　c.正斜率的曲線　d.負斜率的曲線。

10.造成總合供給(AS)右移的可能原因為：
a.工資提高，原料價格降低
b.生產技術進步，薪資所得稅提高
c.勞動供給增加，原料價格降低
d.以上皆是

11.國民所得分配是否平均常以吉尼係數(Gini Coefficient)或羅倫茲曲線(Lorenz curve)表示，下列哪一組敘述表示一國的財富較均勻？
a.羅倫茲曲線離對角線愈遠，吉尼係數愈大
b.羅倫茲曲線離對角線愈近，吉尼係數愈小
c.羅倫茲曲線離對角線愈遠，吉尼係數愈小
d.羅倫茲曲線離對角線愈近，吉尼係數愈大
e.無法判斷

系級	企業管理學系碩士班 A、C、D 組	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

12.根據 IS-LM 模型，當政府稅賦增加與政府支出增加數量相等時，
a.所得水準、利率水準、消費水準與投資水準皆不變
b.所得水準與利率水準上升，消費水準與投資水準下降
c.所得水準與利率水準下降，消費水準與投資水準上升
d.所得水準、利率水準、消費水準與投資水準皆上升
e.所得水準、利率水準、消費水準與投資水準皆下降

13.若貨幣需求的彈性無限大，則中央銀行增加貨幣供給會使：
a.利率下降　　b.所得增加　　c.投資增加　d.投資減少　e.以上皆非

14.社會大眾將定期存款轉存活期存款對 M1A、M1B 與 M2 各有何影響？
a. M1A 不變　　b. M1B 增加　　c. M2 增加　　d.以上皆非

15.The base year used in computing a price index is
a. The year in which prices were at their lowest level.
b. The year in which prices were at their average level.
c. A recent year from which meaningful comparisons can be made.
d. The earliest year for which data are available.

計算題：(70 分) (以下計算題答案，請計算至小數點第三位)

1. 設某一消費者之效用函數為$U(X,Y)=X^{3/2}Y$，其預算限制式為:$3X+4Y=100$，請問在上述情況下，該消費者最適之X及Y的消費量為何？請寫出計算過程。(10 分)

2. Suppose that the current market price of VCRs is \$300, that average consumer disposable income is \$30,000, and that the price of DVD players (a substitute for VCRs) is \$500. Under these conditions, the annual U.S. demand for VCRs is 5 million per year. Statistical studies have shown that for this product $e_{Q,P}= -1.3$, $e_{Q,I}=1.7$, and $e_{Q,P'}=0.8$ where P' is the price of DVD players and P is the price of VCRs. (12 points)
Use this information to predict the annual number of VCRs sold under the following conditions:
a. Increasing competition from Korea causes VCR prices to fall to \$270 with *I* and *P'* unchanged.
b. Income tax reductions raise average disposable income to \$ 31,500 with *P* and *P'* unchanged.
c. Technical improvements in DVD players cause their price to fall to \$400 with *P* and *I* unchanged.
d. All of the events described in part a through part c occur simultaneously.

系級	企業管理學系碩士班 A、C、D 組	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

3. 某成本不變的完全競爭產業中，每家廠商的長期成本為 $LTC(q)=q^3-20q^2+200q$, q 為每家廠商的產量，若市場需求為 $P=500-0.2Q$，Q 為市場總產量，則此時會留在該產業內的廠商數目為多少?(10 分)

4. 假定消費函數 C、投資函數 I、交易性貨幣需求 L1、投機性貨幣需求 L2 與貨幣供給額 MS 如下：(12 分)
$C=180+0.50Y$
$I=200-400i$
$L1=0.25Y$
$L2=50-100i$
$M^S=180$
(1)試求均衡所得與均衡利率水準。(6 分)
(2)假如企業對將來的市場銷售情況失去信心，減少投資支出 20，則 IS/LM 曲線將往右移、左移或不變。(3 分)
(3)承上題，是說明中央銀行應採取何種措施以維持原來的均衡所得水準。(3 分)

5. 假設: (12 分)
活期存款的法定準備率=0.10; 定期存款的法定準備率=0.02; 現金-活存比率 (C/D)=0.30；定存-活存比率(T/D)=5.00; 準備貨幣=100 百萬元
(1)試計算貨幣乘數與貨幣供給額。(6 分)
(2)假定其他條件不變，僅將活期存款的法定準備率降低為 0.08，那麼新的貨幣乘數與貨幣供給額各為多少？(6 分)

6. (1)假設一個經濟體系沒有國際貿易；消費 $C=100+0.8(Y-T)$，投資 $I=200-50i$，政府支出 G=200，稅收 T=100。而且，實質貨幣需求 $L(i,Y)=500+0.4Y-100i$，名目貨幣供給量是 600 億元。i 的單位是%，Y 的單位是億元；請求出總合需求(AD)曲線。(8 分)
(2)假設總合供給(AS)曲線是一垂直線，充份就業所得是 925(億元)；根據上一題的資料，找出均衡的價格水準。(6 分)