

# 東吳大學 103 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 6 頁

系級	國際經營與貿易學系碩士班	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

## 一、單選題：75%

1. Lizzie takes 20 seconds to stuff an envelope and 10 seconds to seal it. Arnold takes 15 seconds to stuff an envelope and 5 seconds to seal it. Lizzie has a comparative advantage in \_\_\_\_\_ and Arnold has a comparative advantage in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) sealing envelopes; stuffing them
- B) stuffing envelopes; sealing them
- C) neither of these activities; both activities
- D) both activities; neither of these activities

2. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A) In the short run, a monopolist might operate even though it is incurring an economic loss, but in the short run a perfectly competitive firm always shuts down if it is incurring an economic loss.
- B) A monopoly can earn an economic profit in the long run, but a perfectly competitive firm cannot.
- C) A monopoly can set its price while a perfectly competitive firm cannot.
- D) A monopoly is protected by barriers to entry while a perfectly competitive firm is not.

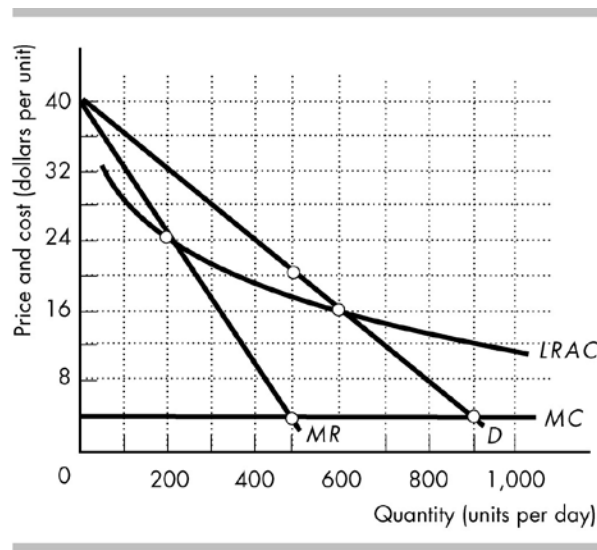


figure 1

3. The firm shown in the figure 1 above is

- A) not a natural monopoly because it experiences diseconomies of scale where its *LRAC* curve intersects the demand curve.
- B) a natural monopoly because it experiences economies of scale where its *LRAC* curve intersects the demand curve.
- C) a natural monopoly because its marginal cost is constant, so it experiences constant returns to scale.
- D) not a natural monopoly because its *LRAC* curve is above its *MC* curve.

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4. If the firm in the figure above is unregulated, the deadweight loss will be
- A) zero.  
 B) \$1,800.  
 C) \$3,200.  
 D) \$16,200.
5. If a marginal cost pricing rule is imposed on the firm in the figure above, the price will be
- A) \$4 per unit.  
 B) \$16 per unit.  
 C) \$20 per unit.  
 D) \$40 per unit.
6. A cartel tries to \_\_\_\_\_ its members' economic profit and thereby the cartel \_\_\_\_\_ consumer surplus.
- A) increase; increases  
 B) increase; decreases  
 C) decrease; increases  
 D) decrease; decreases

**Table 1**

		B's Strategy	
		Advertise	Don't Advertise
<b>A's Strategy</b>	Advertise	A's profit \$75 million	A's profit \$200 million
	Don't	A's profit \$50 million	A's profit \$100 million
	Advertise	B's profit \$200 million	B's profit \$100 million
	Don't	B's profit \$75 million	B's profit \$50 million

7. Refer to the Table 1. Firm A's dominant strategy is
- A) to advertise.  
 B) to not advertise.  
 C) dependent on what Firm B does.  
 D) indeterminate from this information, as no information is provided on Firm A's risk preference.

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8. Refer to Table 1. What is the Nash equilibrium in the game?
- A) (Advertise, Advertise)  
 B) (Don't Advertise, Don't Advertise)  
 C) (Don't Advertise, Advertise)  
 D) (Advertise, don't advertise)
9. To increase efficiency,
- A) taxes can be used to overcome the problems created by both external benefits and external costs.  
 B) subsidies can be used to overcome problems created by both external benefits and external costs.  
 C) taxes can be used to overcome the problems created by external benefits, and subsidies can be used to overcome the problems created by external costs.  
 D) subsidies can be used to overcome the problems created by external benefits, and taxes can be used to overcome the problems created by external costs.
10. Compare the inefficient market equilibriums for the case of an external benefit and the case of an external cost. Which of the following is true?
- A) Both result in a deadweight loss.  
 B) Both result in too much production.  
 C) Both result in too little production.  
 D) The market with the negative externality is the only one with a deadweight loss.
11. An increase in the productivity will \_\_\_\_\_ potential GDP, \_\_\_\_\_ employment, and \_\_\_\_\_ the real wage.
- A) decrease; increase; raise  
 B) increase; increase; raise  
 C) increase; decrease; lower  
 D) increase; increase; lower
12. If the Fed makes an open market \_\_\_\_\_ of securities, in the quantity theory  $M$  (money) \_\_\_\_\_ and  $V$  (velocity) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) purchase; increases; increases  
 B) sale; increases; decreases  
 C) purchase; does not change; does not change  
 D) sale; decreases; does not change

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Table 2

The following table shows the changes in deposits, reserves, and loans of 4 banks as a result of a \$100,000 initial deposit in Bank No. 1. Assume all banks are loaned up.

	New Deposit	Required Reserve	Loans
Bank No. 1	\$100,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$95,000.00
Bank No. 2	\$95,000.00	\$4,750.00	\$90,250.00
Bank No. 3	\$90,250.00	\$4,512.50	\$85,737.50
Bank No. 4	\$85,737.50	\$4,286.87	\$81,450.63

13. Refer to Table 2. What is the required reserve ratio?
- A) 4%  
 B) 5%  
 C) 8%  
 D) 10%
14. Refer to Table 2. Based on the initial \$100,000 deposit, the money supply will, at most, expand to
- A) \$1 million.  
 B) \$2 million.  
 C) \$16.67 million.  
 D) \$50 million.
15. If two currencies allow for the equal value of money so that the same bundle of goods cost the same in two countries, there is
- A) trade equalization parity.  
 B) interest rate parity.  
 C) tariff application parity.  
 D) purchasing power parity.
16. If the economy is at the natural unemployment rate,
- A) real GDP > potential GDP.  
 B) real GDP < potential GDP.  
 C) real GDP = potential GDP.  
 D) All of the above can occur when the economy is at the natural unemployment rate.
17. Keynesian economists believe that
- A) the economy automatically adjusts towards full employment.  
 B) monetary policy causes business cycles.  
 C) there are no business cycles.  
 D) activist government policy is needed to get the economy to full employment.

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18. Classical economists believe that the economy
- A) requires activist government intervention to reach its potential level of GDP.
  - B) is self-regulating and does not require government intervention.
  - C) can be affected by only monetary policy.
  - D) is persistently below its potential level of GDP.
19. Suppose disposable income increases from \$11 trillion to \$12 trillion. At the same time, consumption expenditure increases from \$4.2 trillion to \_\_\_\_\_. Thus the *MPC* must equal \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) \$5.0 trillion; 0.50
  - B) \$5.0 trillion; 0.80
  - C) \$4.4 trillion; 0.40
  - D) \$5.5 trillion; 0.50
20. The presence of imports \_\_\_\_\_ the size of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) increases; government budget deficit
  - B) increases; multiplier
  - C) decreases; multiplier
  - D) decreases; government budget deficit
21. Which of the following leads to an rightward shift in the short-run Phillips curve?
- I. a reduction in inflationary expectations.
  - II. an increase in the natural rate of unemployment.
  - III. an increase in the velocity of circulation
- A) I only
  - B) II only
  - C) I and II
  - D) I and III
22. A fiscal action that is triggered by the state of the economy is called
- A) monetarist policy.
  - B) the tax wedge.
  - C) automatic fiscal policy.
  - D) the multiplier.
23. The crowding out effect refers to
- A) the presence of the Ricardo-Barro effect.
  - B) how a cyclical budget deficit changes over the business cycle.

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- C) government investment crowding out private investment.  
 D) the wealth effect's impact on the aggregate demand curve.

24. The Laffer curve studies the relationship between

- A) open market operations and the interest rate.  
 B) taxes and the real interest rate.  
 C) tax rates and tax revenues.  
 D) monetary policy and tax revenues.

25. If the Fed makes an open market \_\_\_\_\_ of government securities, the federal funds rate \_\_\_\_\_ and the immediate impact is to shift the aggregate \_\_\_\_\_ curve.

- A) purchase; falls; demand  
 B) sale; falls; demand  
 C) sale; rises; supply  
 D) purchase; rises; supply

## 二、問答題：25%

1. 假設有一個開放經濟體系，其消費函數： $C=100+0.75Y_d$ ，投資函數： $I=30$ ，政府支出函數： $G=15$ ，租稅函數： $T=5+0.2Y$ ，出口函數： $X=25$ ，進口函數： $M=20$ ， $Y_d$  為可支配所得
  - (1)請計算其租稅乘數。 5%
  - (2)請問該經濟體系為預算赤字、盈餘或平衡？請計算出數值。 5%
  
2. 假設建造一座公園，已知居民分為 A、B，兩人其對公園的需求函數為  $Q_A=100-20P$ ， $Q_B=100-10P$ ，蓋公園的邊際成本為  $MC=9$ ，試求蓋公園的最適面積（即計算出  $Q$  為多少）？5%
  
3. 某石油公司賣給國內消費者的油品價格比外銷價格高，請繪圖並說明該公司在追求利潤極大下，如何在兩市場決定價格與產量？ 10%