科目:經濟學 系所:經營管理研究所(甲組) 是否使用計算機:是

考試時間:100分鐘 本科原始成績:100分

I. (60%)MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Please choose a suitable answer for each question and all answers must be written on the answer sheet

- 1. Misery Index is the sum of
 - a) tax rate and inflation rate.
 - b) inflation rate and interest rate.
 - c) inflation rate and unemployment rate
 - d) tax rate and unemployment rate.
- 2. Gini coefficient is usually defined mathematically based on the
 - a) Lorenz curve.
 - b) Laffer curve.
 - c) LM curve.
 - d) indifference curve.
- 3. The value added on an item produced means
 - a) the value of the labor inputs in the production of an item.
 - b) the value of a firm's output less the value of its costs.
 - c) the value of a firm's output less the value of the intermediate goods that the firm purchases.
 - d) a firm's profits on the item sold.
- 4. Assume that an economy has a Phillips curve $\pi = \pi_{-1} 0.5(u 0.06)$. How many percentage point-years of cyclical unemployment are needed to reduce inflation by 5 percentage points?
 - a) 20
 - b) 10
 - c) 5
 - d) 2.5
- 5. The mechanism in the Keynesian-cross model inducing national income to approach the equilibrium level is
 - a) purchases of the government.
 - b) unplanned inventory investment.
 - c) unemployment rate.
 - d) income tax.
- 6. In the Keynesian-cross analysis, assume that the analysis of taxes is changed so that taxes are made a function of income as in $T = \overline{T} + ty$, where \overline{T} and t are parameters of the tax code and t is positive but less than 1. As compared to a case where \overline{T} is zero, the multiplier for

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government purchases in this case will

- a) not change.
- b) be smaller.
- c) be bigger.
- d) be equal to 1.
- 7. Assume that apples cost \$0.50 in 2000 and \$1 in 2011, whereas oranges cost \$1 in 2000 and \$0.50 in 2011. If 20 apples and 10 oranges were purchased in 2000, and 5 apples and 10 oranges were purchased in 2011, the CPI for 2011, using 2000 as the base year, is
 - a) 1.25.
 - b) 1.
 - c) 0.8.
 - d) 0.75.
- 8. According to the theory of the rational expectation school, which following events will affect the real income of Taiwan?
 - a) The central bank declares that the discount rate will be reduced to be 3% in next month.
 - b) The government declares that the stock market index should be kept above 7000 point.
 - c) The government buys the public equity in the open market quietly.
 - d) The government declares that the minimum wage per hour will be adjusted from 98 to 103 in the beginning of year 2012.
- 9. Which of the following conventions or agreements aimed at fighting global warming?
 - a) Economic Cooperative Framework Agreement
 - b) Kyoto Protocol
 - c) Uruguay Round negotiations
 - d) 2010 annual convention of APEC.
- 10. Which of the following schools proposes "efficient wage theory" to explain the phenomenon of unemployment?
 - a) The rational expectation school
 - b) The classical school
 - c) The new Keynesian school
 - d) The new classical school
- 11. If the production is Q = 2L + 3K and the unit price of $L \cdot K$ are 3 and 2 respectively, the minimum cost to produce 12 unit of Q will be
 - a) 8.
 - b) 13.
 - c) 15.

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d) 18.

- 12. Which of the following is a decreasing returns to scale production function?
 - a) Q = 2L + 3K
 - b) $Q = \sqrt{6LK}$
 - c) $Q = \min\{2L, 3K\}$
 - d) $Q = \sqrt{2L + 3K}$
- 13. If minimum wage is higher than the equilibrium level, a recession will cause
 - a) more unemployment.
 - b) less unemployment.
 - c) no unemployment.
 - d) full employment.
- 14. A producer's factor demand curve is
 - a) the producer's marginal cost curve.
 - b) the producer's marginal revenue curve.
 - c) the producer's marginal revenue product curve.
 - d) the producer's supply curve.
- 15. Which of the following scholars is the writer of "The Stages of Economic Growth" that proposed "five stages in growth of an economy"?
 - a) W. Rostow
 - b) R. Solow
 - c) A Schumpeter
 - d) R. E. Lucas
- 16. Which of the following is the same feature that a monopolistic competition market shares with perfect competition market
 - a) all of the firms sell heterogeneous goods.
 - b) all of the firms sell homogeneous goods.
 - c) all of the firms freely enter or exit market in the long run
 - d) all of the firms engage in advertising their product.
- 17. Which of the following comparisons between uniform pricing and first degree discriminatory pricing of a monopoly is true.
 - a) The output of the former is greater than the latter.
 - b) The total cost of the former is greater than the latter.

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c) The profit of the former is greater than the latter.

- d) The consumers' surplus of the former is greater than the latter.
- 18. A monopoly produces at the minimum of total average cost when the profit is maximized. It implies that
 - a) the monopoly produces too many outputs.
 - b) the monopoly produces makes positve profit.
 - c) the monopoly faces the X-inefficiency problem.
 - d) the monopoly must be a nature monopoly.
- 19. Which of the following statements about Pareto optimal is true?
 - a) Pareto optimal is a state that can not be Pareto improved.
 - b) Pareto optimal is a state that every one equally shares the endowment.
 - c) For a given endowment, there is only one Pareto optimal allocation for the society.
 - d) There is only one Pareto optimal that maximized social welfare.
- 20. The utility function of John is $U = X^{0.4}Y^{0.6}$, the unit price of X and Y are 4 and 6 respectively, the income elasticity of X is
 - a) 0.4.
 - b) 0.5.
 - c) 0.6.
 - d) 1.
- II. (18%) In a perfect competition market, every firm has the same long run total cost function as $TC = q^2 + 16$ and the demand function of the market is Q = 1200 20P. Please answer the

following questions:

- (a) If the government allow only 200 firms to supply the market in the long run, what are the market equilibrium price, quantities each firm produced and profit each firm made in the long run?
- (b) If the government allows firms to free enter or exit the market, what are the market equilibrium price, quantities each firm produced and the number of the firms in the long run?
- III. (22%) (Mundell-Fleming model with a floating exchange) Assume that a large open economy with a floating exchange rate is described in the short run by the equations: C = 0.5(Y T), T = 500, I = 750 250r, G = 750 X-M = 500 250e, M/P = 0.5Y 500r, M = 1,000, CF = 250 250r. CF is the net capital outflow and NX is the net exports. The price level (P) is fixed at 2.0.

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Calculate short-run equilibrium values of Y, r, C, I, CF, e, trade balance, private saving, public saving, national saving and foreign saving. (Hint: Foreign saving is defined here as X-M and capital outflow is equal to trade balance.)