

銘傳大學 101 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

企業管理學系碩士班甲組

第一節

「經濟學(甲)」試題

(第 / 頁共 2 頁) (限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機 不可使用計算機

一、是非題(一題2分，共10分)

1. If one producer has the absolute advantage in the production of all goods, then that same producer will have the comparative advantage in the production of all goods as well.
2. A binding price ceiling causes quantity demanded to be less than quantity supplied.
3. A nation with a trade surplus will necessarily have domestic investment that is greater than domestic saving.
4. A rightward shift of the short-run aggregate-supply curve results in a more favorable trade-off between inflation and unemployment.
5. The more inelastic are demand and supply, the greater is the deadweight loss of a tax.

二、選擇題(一題3分，共30分)

1. The difference between social cost and private cost is a measure of the
(A) loss in profit to the seller as the result of a negative externality. (B) cost of an externality.
(C) cost reduction when the negative externality is eliminated. (D) cost incurred by the government when it intervenes in the market.
2. Which of the following statements is *not* correct?
(A) The competitive firm produces where $P = MC$. (B) The monopolist produces where $P = MC$.
(C) The competitive firm produces where $MR = MC$. (D) The monopolist produces where $MR = MC$.
3. If the price elasticity of demand for a good is 0.8, then which of the following events is consistent with a 4 percent decrease in the quantity of the good demanded?
(A) a 0.2 percent increase in the price of the good (B) a 3.2 percent increase in the price of the good
(C) a 4.8 percent increase in the price of the good (D) a 5 percent increase in the price of the good
4. The nominal interest rate is 3.5 percent and the inflation rate is 2 percent. What is the real interest rate?
(A) 7 percent (B) 5.5 percent
(C) 1.75 percent (D) 1.5 percent
5. If the reserve ratio is 12.5 percent, then \$2,000 of additional reserves can create up to
(A) \$8,000 of new money. (B) \$16,000 of new money.
(C) \$32,000 of new money. (D) None of the above is correct.
6. Which of the following statements regarding the consumer price index and the GDP deflator is correct?
(A) The two price measures are always equal. (B) Divergence between the two price measures is the rule, not the exception.
(C) Divergence between the two price measures is the exception, not the rule. (D) None of the above is correct.
7. Other things the same, as the price level rises, the real value of a dollar
(A) rises, and interest rates rise. (B) rises, and interest rates fall.
(C) falls, and interest rates rise. (D) falls, and interest rates fall.
8. Consumer surplus
(A) is closely related to the supply curve for a product.
(B) is represented by a rectangle on a supply-demand graph when the demand curve is a straight, downward-sloping line.
(C) is measured using the demand curve for a product.
(D) does not reflect economic well-being in most markets.
9. A firm that has little ability to influence market prices operates in a
(A) competitive market. (B) strategic market.
(C) thin market. (D) power market.
10. If people can be prevented from using a certain good, then that good is called
(A) rival in consumption. (B) excludable.
(C) a common resource. (D) a public good.

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Exam Printed on 2 sides.

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三、問答與計算題(一題 20 分，共 60 分；需寫出計算過程，否則不予計分)

1. 美國 NBA 職籃尼克隊 17 號球衣的需求方程式與供給方程式如下：

$$Q = 7000 - 2P; \quad Q = 1000 + 3P; \quad \text{其中 } Q \text{ 為球衣數量； } P \text{ 為球衣價格，}$$

試求出：

- (A) 均衡時的球衣價格(P_e)。
- (B) 均衡的需求彈性(E_d)。
- (C) 若政府對該球衣課徵 100 的貨物稅，則
 - (1) 稅後的均衡球衣數量(Q_t)為多少?
 - (2) 消費者的租稅負擔為多少?

2. 假設有一總體模型如下所示：

$$C = 800 + 0.8Y_d; \quad I = 500; \quad G = 180; \quad T = 100; \quad Y_d = Y - T; \quad Y = C + I + G,$$

其中 Y 為所得； C 為消費； I 為投資； G 為政府支出； T 為租稅； Y_d 為可支用所得。

(A) 試求出：

- (1) 均衡所得水準 Y_e 為多少?
- (2) 若充分就業所得水準 $Y_f = 8000$ ，政府若想應用財政政策來達到充分就業水準，則政府支出要變動多少?

(B) 若上列模型之投資函數由 $I = 500$ 改變成 $I = 500 - 2000r$ ；其中之 r 為利率水準。

同時假設貨幣市場之總體模型如下：

$$M_d = 0.25Y + 200 - 2500r; \quad M_s = 1000; \quad \text{其中 } M_d \text{ 為貨幣需求； } M_s \text{ 為貨幣供給。}$$

則利用上列商品市場均衡的 IS 方程式與貨幣市場均衡的 LM 方程式，

試求出：

- (1) 均衡所得 Y^* 為多少?
- (2) 均衡利率 r^* 為多少?

3. 臺灣地區民國 101 年 1 月，15 歲以上的民間人口有 19,359,000 人，就業者有 10,808,000 人，屬於非勞動力者有 8,079,000 人，想工作而未找工作且隨時可以開始工作者有 147,000 人，

請問：

- (1) 臺灣地區民國 101 年 1 月的勞動參與率為多少?(請計算至小數點以下第二位)
- (2) 臺灣地區民國 101 年 1 月的失業率為多少?(請計算至小數點以下第二位)
- (3) 在家中料理家務者是否屬於失業人口?
- (4) 何謂「自然失業率」?

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試題完
End of exam