國立高雄大學 104 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題

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

所有的答案請寫在答案卷，答案寫法如下列所示:

All answers must be written on the answer sheet

for example:

1	a	6	a	b	11		16	
2	b	7	b	c	12		17	
3	c	8	c	d	13		18	
4	d	9	d	a	14		19	
5	a	10	a	b	15		20	

1. Which one of the following affects the price charge by a monopoly?
a) lump sum tax.
b) profit tax.
c) input price.
d) fixed cost.

2. There are two consumers A and B with utility functions $U^A = X_A^{0.6}Y_A^{0.4}$ and $U^B = X_B^{0.5}Y_B^{0.5}$, respectively, and two gooods $X = 20$ and $Y = 10$ to be distributed to A and B. Which of the following distribution is a pareto optimal? (*hint:* $X = X_A + X_B$, $X = Y_A + Y_B$)
a) $X_A = 12$, $X_B = 8, Y_A = 6, Y_B = 4$.
b) $X_A = 12$, $X_B = 8$, $Y_A = Y_B = 5$.
c) $X_A = X_B = 10$, $Y_A = 4, Y_B = 6$.
d) $X_A = X_B = 10, Y_A = Y_B = 5$.

3. According to interest rate parity, if foreign interest rate is 3% and domestic interest rate is 5%, then the exchange rate (giving quotation) will
a) appreciate by 2%.
b) depreciate by 2%.
c) appreciate by 8%.
d) depreciate by 8%.

4. If the demand curve of a goods in a monopoly market is linear, when the government imposes a $ 10 specific tax on the goods, its price will:
a) rise by $5.
b) rise by $10.

c) rise by $6.
d) not be affected.

5. A monopolistic competition firm has a long run total cost function of $LTC = q^3 - 8q^2 + 20q$. If the long run equilibrium output is $q = 3$, then the price will be
a) 5.
b) 6.
c) 7.
d) 8.

6. Which one of the following will not lead to market failure?
a) externality
b) oligopoly.
c) free riding.
d) perfect competition.

7. The Ricadian Equivalent Theorem states that
a) A country will specialize in producing a goods on which he has comparative advantage.
b) The relationship of tax revenuve between tax rate is an inversed U shape.
c) Consumer will not change his consumption even if the government finances the expenditure by public bonds rather taxes.
d) Rice price determines land price.

8. The market demand curve of a public goods is
a) vertical summnation of all individual demand curve.
b) horizontal summnation of all individual demand curve.
c) positive slope.
d) not very difficult to get because every consumer likes to tell the truth.

9. The factor demand curve of a monopoly who is factor price taker is
a) marginal revenue curve.
b) marginal product curve.
c) marginal revenue product curve.
d) value of marginal product curve.

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10. A production function feature called “increasing returns to scale” means that
a) if both capital and labor increase by 5 percent, output will rise by 5 percent.
b) if both capital and labor increase by 5 percent, output will rise by less than 5 percent.
c) if both capital and labor increase by 5 percent, output will rise by more than 5 percent.
d) if capital increases by 5 percent and labor increases by 6 percent, output will be rise by7 percent.

11. According to the Baumol–Tobin model, if the nominal interest rate is 0.025, the cost of trips to the bank is $6, and expenditures equals $48,000, then average money holdings equal is:
a) $1,200.
b) $2,400.
c) $3,600.
d) $4,800

12. The “intertemporal substitution,” in business cycle theory means that:
a) people hope there will be someway to substitute work for leisure.
b) a worker may choose to take his or her vacation at any time of the year.
c) a consumer may choose to substitute one product for another.
d) if the wage is low, a worker may choose to temporarily forgo working.

13. GDP Deflator is a
a) Laspeyres quantity index.
b) Pasche quantity index.
c) Laspeyres price index.
d) Pasche price index.

14. According to rational expectation hypothesis, GDP will be raised by :
a) pre-announced reduction of interest rate.
b) a super hurricane.
c) expected increasing of goverement expenditure.
d) unexpected tax reduction.

15. In a Complete Keynesian Model, a monetary policy cannot raise GDP if there are:
a) nominal wage rigidity.

b) liquidity trap.
c) unemployment.
d) income tax.

16. Grasham's Law is
a) Bad money derives out good money.
b) Real interal rate equal to nominal imterest rate minus inflation rate.
c) Demand creates its own supply.
d) The labor supply curve is backward bending.

17. Which of the following is a phenomenon of adverse selection?
a) Kenny purchases a bad used car.
b) Salesman does not work hard.
c) Joe does not pay attention to his car as before when he purchase an insurance for the car.
d) A study hard student does not get high score.

18. The Golden Rule level of capital accumulation is the steady state with the highest level of
a) output per worker.
b) consumption per worker.
c) savings per worker
d) capital per worker.

19. If nominal GDP grew by 5 % and real GDP grew by 2 %, then the GDP deflator grew by approximately
a) 2.5%
b) 3%
c) 4%
d) 7%

20. The Sunflower Student Movement was a protest movement protested the passing of the
a) Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement.
b) Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation.
c) Cross-Strait Service Trade Agreement.
d) Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement.

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II. (20%) A monopoly has a total cost function of $TC = 4Q$. There are consumer 1 and 2 who has demand function $q_1 = 20 - p_1$ and $q_2 = 20 - 2p_2$, respectively. Please answer the following questions:

(a) To maximize profit, the monopoly uses third degree price discrimination to charge the two consumers, what are p_1 、 p_2 、 q_1 、 q_2 and the maximized profit? (10%)

(b) To maximize profit, the monopoly uses the same two-part tariff- p (unit price)and F（fixed fee） to charge this two consumers. What are the per unit price p and fixed fee F? (6%) and the maximized profit? (4%)

III. (20%)There are one big firm and five small firms in an oligopoly market. The big firm has a total cost function of $TC(q_b) = 0.001(q_b)^2 + 4q_b$, and the five small firms have the same cost function of $TC(q_s) = 0.01(q_s)^2 + 4q_s$, where q_b and q_s are the output of the big firm and the five small firms, respectively. The market demand function is $Q = 400 - 250P$. If the big firm sets the price first and then the five small firms follow the price set by the big firm is a common knowledge in all the six firms.In other words, the big firm is a price leader (or maker) and the five small firms are the price follower (or taker), what are the equilibrium market price P, and output (q_b) and profit(π_b) for the big firm ? at the same time, what are a small firm's output(q_s) and profit(π_s) ?