

東吳大學 104 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 5 頁

系級	企業管理學系碩士班 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 40 分):

1. The problem of scarcity
 - a. arises only in poor countries.
 - b. exists because the price of goods is too high.
 - c. exists because of limited resources.
 - d. will eventually be solved by better planning.

2. Indifference curves
 - a. are nonintersecting.
 - b. are contour lines of a utility function.
 - c. are negatively sloped.
 - d. All of the above.

3. If bundle *A* lies on an indifference curve and bundle *B* lies to the right of the curve, the individual
 - a. prefers bundle *A* to bundle *B*.
 - b. prefers bundle *B* to bundle *A*.
 - c. enjoys bundle *A* and *B* equally.
 - d. must receive more of both—with bundle *B*.

4. An increase in an individual's income without changing relative prices will
 - a. rotate the budget constraint about the X-axis.
 - b. shift the indifference curves outward.
 - c. shift the budget constraint outward in a parallel way.
 - d. rotate the budget constraint about the Y axis.

5. When a price increases, the income effect
 - a. is negative for normal goods.
 - b. is negative for inferior goods.
 - c. is negative for a Giffen good.
 - d. is zero for a Giffen good.

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

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7. An example of adverse selection is
- a. purchasing a new car sight unseen based on the recommendation of a neighbor.
 - b. high health insurance premiums resulting from the poor health of people who buy policies.
 - c. suppliers who charge more for better quality clothing than for lower quality clothing.
 - d. being talked into buying a low-quality item because the price is lower.
8. The present value of \$1 payable in two years is
- a. \$1.
 - b. $\$1/(1 + 2r)$.
 - c. $\$1/(1 - 2r)$.
 - d. $\$1/(1 + r)^2$.
9. If an individual's supply of labor curve is positively sloped throughout, then
- a. the substitution effect always dominates the income effect.
 - b. the income effect always dominates the substitution effect.
 - c. the substitution effect dominates at low real wage levels and the income effect dominates at high real wage levels.
 - d. the income effect dominates at low real wage levels and the substitution effect dominates at high real wage levels.
10. Under the cartel model, each firm produces where
- a. marginal cost equals marginal revenue.
 - b. price equals marginal cost.
 - c. the average cost curve is at a minimum.
 - d. price exceeds marginal cost by the greatest amount.
11. 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.
12. If the demand faced by a firm is elastic, selling one less unit of output will
- a. increase revenue.
 - b. decrease revenue.
 - c. keep revenues constant.
 - d. decrease price.

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13. If price is equal to short-run average variable cost, the firm is at the point known as

- a. the break even point.
- b. the profit maximizing point.
- c. the shutdown point.
- d. the revenue maximizing point.

14. Which of the following will cause the demand curve for real money to shift to the left?

- a. an increase in real GDP.
- b. the expanded use of credit cards.
- c. an increase in the price level.
- d. an increase in the quantity of money supplied.

15. Full employment

- a. exists when everyone in the economy has a job.
- b. exists when everyone who wants a job has one.
- c. exists when the unemployment rate is zero.
- d. will always include some unemployment.

16. In real business cycle models, business cycles exist because of:

- a. repeated shocks to technology.
- b. policy errors by the Fed.
- c. repeated errors by Congress in timing policy changes.
- d. all of the above.

17. The notion that money supply changes will not affect real variables is called

- a. the classical dichotomy.
- b. monetary neutrality.
- c. quantity theory of money.
- d. fisher effect.

18. Volatile exchange rates make international trade:

- a. more profitable.
- b. riskier.
- c. safer than domestic trade.
- d. impossible.

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19. A decrease in the quantity of money will cause
- a. both the price level and real GDP to decline in the short run; but in the long run, only the price level will fall as real GDP returns to its initial level.
 - b. both the price level and real GDP to increase in the short run; but in the long run, only the price level will rise as real GDP returns to its initial level.
 - c. the price level to fall in the short run; but in the long run, the price level will return to its initial level.
 - d. the price level to fall and real GDP to rise in both the short run and the long run.

20. Which of the following are examples of supply shocks?

- a. a decrease in the money supply.
- b. an earthquake.
- c. a decrease in oil production.
- d. Both b and c.

計算題：(60 分) (以下計算題答案，請四捨五入至小數點第三位)

1. A perfectly competitive painted necktie industry has a large number of potential entrants. Each firm has an identical cost structure such that long run average cost is minimized at an output of 20 units ($q=20$). The minimum average cost is \$10 per unit. Total market demand is given by $Q=1,500-50P$.

- a. What is the industry's long-run supply schedule? (2 points)
- b. What is the long-run equilibrium price (P^*)? The total industry output (Q^*)? The output of each firm (q^*)? The number of firms (n)? The profits of each firm (π)? (10 points)
- c. The short-run total cost curve associated with each firm's long-run equilibrium output is given by $STC=0.5q^2-10q+200$ where $SMC=q-10$ and $SAC=0.5q-10+(200/q)$. At what necktie output level does short-run average cost reach a minimum? (4 points)
- d. Calculate the short-run supply curve for each firm and the industry short-run supply curve. (4 points)

2. A monopolist can produce at constant average and marginal costs of $AC=MC=5$. The firm faces a market demand curve given by $Q=53-P$. the monopolist's marginal revenue curve is given by $MR=53-2Q$.

- a. Calculate the profit-maximizing price-quantity combination for the monopolist. Also calculate the monopolist's profits and consumer surplus. (10 points)
- b. What output level would be produced by this industry under perfect competition (where price=marginal cost)? (4 points)

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3. Suppose the quantity of good X demanded by individual 1 is given by $X_1=100-2.5P_X+0.1I_1+2P_Y$ and the quantity of X demanded by individual 2 is $X_2=50-2P_X+0.2I_2+P_Y$

- a. What is the market demand function for total X ($=X_1+ X_2$) as a function of P_X , I_1 , I_2 , and P_Y ? (3 points)
- b. $I_1=500$, $I_2=500$, and $P_Y=5$, what is the algebraic equation for the market demand curve for total X? (3 points)

4. 儲蓄函數與投資函數分別為： $S=0.25Y+r$; $I=0.5Y-3r+40$ (r 為利率水準)，假設物價水準不變，貨幣供給 M 固定為 55，貨幣需求函數分別為 $M_t=0.4Y$; $M_s=(100/r-1)-10$ 。 M_t is transaction-precautionary demand for money. M_s is the speculative demand for money，試求：

- a. IS 曲線方程式。(3 分)
- b. LM 曲線方程式。(3 分)
- c. 均衡國民所得 Y 值。(4 分)

5. 假設某國的各部門支出如下：

$C=50+0.4Y_d$ ， $Y_d =Y-T$ ， $T=30$ ， $I=20$ ， $G=20$ ， $NX=10-0.2Y$ ，其中， C 是消費支出， Y 是所得， T 是所得稅收， I 是投資支出， G 是政府支出， NX 是淨出口。

- a. 求出均衡 GDP(國內生產毛額)。(2 分)
- b. 求出總支出線的斜率。(2 分)
- c. 求出政府支出的乘數。求出定稅額的乘數。求出淨出口的乘數。(6 分)