

國立中山大學100學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟學甲【企管系甲班碩士班甲組】

第一部份：單選題，共45分，答對每題3分，答錯不倒扣。

1. If a perfectly competitive firm produces an output level where price is greater than marginal costs, then the firm should
 - A) pay more to its variable factors of production.
 - B) contract output to earn greater profits or smaller losses.
 - C) expand output to earn greater profits or smaller losses.
 - D) leave its output decision unchanged.
2. Generally speaking, demand for a good will be more inelastic
 - A) if few substitutes exist.
 - B) when the good represents a large share of the consumer's budget.
 - C) in the long run.
 - D) when many substitutes exist.
3. The cross price elasticity for bread and potatoes is estimated to be 0.4; this implies bread and potatoes are
 - A) normal goods.
 - B) substitutes.
 - C) unrelated.
 - D) complements.
4. Assume country M and the members of OPEC produce crude oil. Realizing that it would be in their best interests to form an agreement on production goals, a meeting is arranged and an informal, verbal agreement is reached. If both country M and OPEC stick to the agreement OPEC will earn profits of \$20 million and country M will earn profits of \$10 million. If both country M and OPEC cheat then OPEC will earn \$17.5 million and country M will earn \$8 million. If only OPEC cheats, then OPEC earns \$18.5 million and country M \$6 million. If only country M cheats, then country M earns \$11 million and OPEC \$15 million. OPEC finds that it has
 - A) a dominant strategy of cheating.
 - B) a dominated strategy of cheating.
 - C) a dominant strategy of not cheating.
 - D) no dominant strategy.
5. Which of the following would increase the investment component of Taiwan GDP?
 - A) You purchase a new clothes washing machine produced in the Taiwan.
 - B) You purchase a new clothes washing machine produced in China.
 - C) A laundry in Kaohsiung purchases a new clothes-washing machine produced in the Taiwan.
 - D) A laundry in Hong Kong purchases a new clothes-washing machine produced in the Taiwan.
6. Frictional unemployment is:
 - A) the unemployment that results when people retire or leave the labor force.
 - B) the additional unemployment not captured in official statistics resulting from discouraged workers and the involuntary part-time workers.
 - C) the extra unemployment that occurs during periods of recession.
 - D) short-term unemployment that is associated with the process of matching workers with jobs.
7. Why doesn't the Fed have both a money supply target and an interest rate target?
 - A) Only the level of interest rates matters when we consider rates of growth in real GDP, employment, and rates of price inflation.
 - B) Short term interest rates do not respond to changes in the money supply, which the Fed can control.
 - C) The Fed does not control money demand.
 - D) The Fed cannot offset the impact of changes in cash management by the public or changes in lending policies of commercial banks on the money supply.

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8. Your economics professor has announced the following grading policy: For each exam, the highest score in the class will be entered as a 100%; all other scores will be entered as the percent of that top score. For example, if the highest test score is a 50 out of 100, it will be counted as a perfect paper, and exams with a score of 40 out of 100 will be entered as an 80%. The final grade for the course will be determined using these adjusted percentages, with 90% and above an A, 80% and above a B, 70% and above a C and below 70% not passing. The students all get together and decide not to study for the next exam because if nobody does extremely well, they will all do okay. This plan
- A) requires everyone to follow their dominant strategy.
 - B) will be stable because there are no incentives to deviate.
 - C) will be unstable because there is an incentive to break the agreement.
 - D) is a commitment device, and thus stable.
9. To close a recessionary gap, the Fed _____ interest rates which _____ planned aggregate spending and _____ short-run equilibrium output.
- A) lowers; increases; increases
 - B) raises; decreases; increases
 - C) raises; decreases; decreases
 - D) lowers; increases; decreases
10. Other Things being equal, a decrease in the rate of inflation _____ planned spending and _____ short-run equilibrium output.
- A) increases; increases
 - B) increases; decreases
 - C) decreases; decreases
 - D) decreases; increases
11. Government policymakers can respond to an overvalued currency in each of the following ways EXCEPT by:
- A) devaluing the currency.
 - B) restricting international transactions.
 - C) increasing the official value of the currency.
 - D) becoming a demander of the currency in the foreign exchange market.
12. Suppose that the Taiwan can produce 400 million donuts or 10 million cars in a year. China can produce 1600 million donuts or 8 million cars in a year. Both countries will gain from trade if Taiwan _____ cars and China _____ donuts.
- A) exports; exports
 - B) imports; exports
 - C) exports; imports
 - D) imports; imports
13. When aggregate expenditure is less than GDP, which of the following is true?
- A) There was unplanned inventory investment.
 - B) Firms spent more on capital goods than they anticipated.
 - C) All of the above must be true when aggregate expenditure is greater than GDP.
 - D) Households bought more new homes than they anticipated
14. If workers leave a country to seek out better opportunities in another country, then this will
- A) move the original economy down along a stationary short run aggregate supply curve.
 - B) move the original economy up along a stationary short run aggregate supply curve.
 - C) shift the short run aggregate supply curve of the original country to the left.
 - D) shift the short run aggregate supply curve of the original country to the right.

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15. According to the "Taylor rule", the Fed should set the target for the federal funds rate according to an equation that includes
- A) the inflation rate, the equilibrium real federal funds rate, the "inflation gap", and the "output gap".
 - B) the inflation rate, the expected inflation rate, and the rate of growth of real GDP over the last two quarters.
 - C) the unemployment rate, the inflation rate, expected aggregate expenditure, and firm investment.
 - D) the equilibrium level of real GDP, the expected inflation rate, the "credibility gap", and the unemployment rate.

第二部份：計算分析題，55分，請盡可能描述你的經濟邏輯或計算過程。

1. 請列舉完全競爭市場的特性，並說明各項特性的經濟意涵。(15分)
2. 小明經營一間飲料店，人氣商品是青茶。市場調查顯示，潛在顧客大概有 100 人，可分為 A、B 兩群，每群人數各半。其中 A 群顧客比較窮，對於一杯青茶的最高願付價格只有 20 元，B 群則對於一杯青茶的最高願付價格為 35 元。
 - (a) 小明無法辨別來客為 A 群或是 B 群顧客，假設每杯飲料的(平均及邊際)成本為 10 元，請問其青茶最適訂價為何?(5分)
 - (b) 假設小明發現 B 群顧客有一個個特性：喜歡在青茶中加入珍珠，可以額外為其帶來 20 單位(元)的效用；而 A 群顧客則對珍珠沒有特別感覺(只增加為 5 單位效用)，假設每杯的珍珠之成本為 2 元，請問小明該如何對「青茶」與「珍珠青茶」訂價？請說明你的理由。(10分)
3. In U.S., the federal budget exhibited a \$128.7 billion surplus in 2001 but decreased to a deficit of \$157.8 billion in 2002. Some economists argued the deficit was due to the Bush 2001 tax cuts. But others argued that the deficit was due to the recession suffered in 2001. Evaluate the validity of the two arguments. (15分)
4. A homogeneous products duopoly faces a market demand function given by $P = 500 - 10Q$. Both firms have a constant marginal cost of $MC = 200$. What is the Cournot equilibrium quantity per firm and price in this market? (10分)