

## 國立中山大學100學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟學丁【企管系甲班碩士班丁組】

第一部份：單選題，共45分，答對每題3分，答錯不倒扣。

1. The introduction of refrigerators into home market:
  - A) decreased the short run own price elasticity of demand for raw meat.
  - B) did not affect the short run own price elasticity of demand for raw meat.
  - C) increased the short run own price elasticity of demand for raw meat.
  - D) decreased the short run own price elasticity of demand for smoked meats.
2. Holiday Burgers has discovered there are economies of scope available to the restaurant. Which is most likely to be a response to this discovery?
  - A) Holiday adds more varied inputs to burger production.
  - B) Holiday expands burger production, focusing on that one good.
  - C) Holiday contracts burger production.
  - D) Holiday adds grilled chicken sandwiches to the menu.
3. Season ticket holders for the baseball team *7-11 Lions* received a surprise when they received their applications to renew their season tickets. In order to get your season ticket to the *7-11 Lions'* home games, you had to buy tickets to the preseason games. Many season ticket holders grumbled about this practice as an underhanded way for the *7-11 Lions* to get more money from its season ticket holders. This practice is an example of:
  - A) peak-load pricing.
  - B) intertemporal price discrimination.
  - C) two-part tariff.
  - D) bundling.
4. 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.
5. The cost-output elasticity equals 1.6; this implies that:
  - A) there are neither economies nor diseconomies of scale.
  - B) there are economies of scale.
  - C) there are diseconomies of scale.
  - D) marginal cost is less than average cost.
6. If it is impossible or highly costly to prevent consumers from consuming a good when they have not paid for it, the good is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ good.
  - A) nonexcludable
  - B) pure public
  - C) private
  - D) nonrival
7. Which of the following statements is true regarding the differences between economic and accounting costs?
  - A) Accounting costs include all implicit and explicit costs.
  - B) Economic costs include implied costs only.
  - C) Accountants consider only implicit costs when calculating costs.
  - D) Accounting costs include only explicit costs.

## 國立中山大學100學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟學丁【企管系甲班碩士班丁組】

8. When the production process extends over more than one year, the value of the final product is:
- A) included in GDP for the year in which production began.
  - B) included in GDP for the year in which production was completed.
  - C) allocated to GDP in each year according to the value added in that year.
  - D) allocated equally to GDP in each year.
9. Real GDP per person in country R is \$2,000, while real GDP per person in country P is \$1,000. However, country R's real GDP per person is growing at 1% per year and country P's is growing at 2% per year. After 50 years, real GDP per person in country R minus real GDP in country P is
- A) greater than \$10,000
  - B) positive, but less than \$10,000
  - C) zero
  - D) negative
10. Other things being equal, if terrorist attacks increase the desire for precautionary saving, then the real interest rate will \_\_\_\_\_ and the equilibrium quantity of saving and investment will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) increase; increase
  - B) decrease; decrease
  - C) increase; decrease
  - D) decrease; increase
11. 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
12. If the market equilibrium value of the nominal exchange rate equals 0.11 U.S. dollars per yen, but the yen is officially fixed at 0.12 U.S. dollars per yen, then the yen exchange rate is \_\_\_\_\_ and to maintain this exchange rate there will be \_\_\_\_\_ in the government's stock of international reserves.
- A) undervalued; a net decline
  - B) undervalued; a net increase
  - C) overvalued; a net increase
  - D) overvalued; a net decline
13. If a Japan firm produces cars in the United States, that production should count towards
- A) both U.S. GNP and Japan GDP.
  - B) U.S. GDP.
  - C) Japan GDP.
  - D) U.S. GNP
14. An increase in public savings has what impact on the market for loanable funds?
- A) The supply of loanable funds increases.
  - B) The demand for loanable funds decreases.
  - C) The supply of loanable funds decreases.
  - D) The demand for loanable funds increases.
15. Expansionary fiscal policy \_\_\_\_\_ the price level and \_\_\_\_\_ equilibrium real GDP.
- A) decreases; increases
  - B) increases; increases
  - C) increases; decreases
  - D) decreases; decreases

## 國立中山大學100學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟學丁【企管系甲班碩士班丁組】

第二部份：計算分析題，共 55 分，請盡可能描述你的經濟邏輯或計算過程。

1. 當某一商品的價格上漲或是下降時，會產生兩種效果：替代效果(Substitution effect)與所得效果(Income effect)，請回答下列問題：(15 分，各小題 5 分)
  - a) 請解釋這兩種效果，並利用這兩種效果來說明需求法則。
  - b) 何謂劣等財(Inferior good)? 何謂季芬財(Giffen goods)?
  - c) 你覺得「季芬財一定是劣等財」，還是「劣等財一定是季芬財」？為什麼？
2. 假設你很不喜歡聞到菸味，但你租屋在外，剛好有一位室友非常喜歡在租屋處抽菸，他每天的抽菸成本與效用、以及二手菸對於你的傷害(量化為金錢後)如下表。

菸量(根)/ 天	對你室友		對你
	總成 本	總效 用	總傷 害
1	6	21	5
2	12	39	12
3	18	54	21
4	24	66	32
5	30	75	45
6	36	81	60
7	42	84	77
8	48	84	96

請利用上表回答下列問題：

- a) 請問對你室友而言，每天最適的抽菸量  $Q_p$  為何？對於整個房子而言，最適的抽菸量  $Q_t$  又為何？請繪圖並計算  $Q_p$  與  $Q_t$ 。(10 分)
  - b) 如果目前你室友的抽菸量為  $Q_p$ ，請問 Coase Theorem 告訴你要如何談判才能邁向  $Q_t$ ？(5 分)
3. Explain why increasing the government budget deficit can decrease investment spending. (10 分)
  4. In a particular U.S. market, quantity demanded is given by  $Q^d = 500 - 20P$  and quantity supplied is given by  $Q^s = 50 + 30P$ . The world price for this product is \$6, and an unlimited amount can be purchased at this price. (15 分，各小題 5 分)
    - a) With imports prohibited by the U.S., what is the domestic equilibrium price and quantity?
    - b) Now suppose the government opens up the U.S. economy to free trade. How will this affect the equilibrium market price, the quantity supplied by domestic suppliers, the quantity purchased by domestic consumers, and the level of imports?
    - c) Finally, suppose the government sets a tariff of \$2 per unit. How will this affect the equilibrium market price, the quantity supplied by domestic suppliers, the quantity purchased by domestic consumers, and the level of imports?