

國立高雄大學 107 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟學

系所：亞太工商管理學系

是否使用計算機：否

考試時間：100 分鐘

本科原始成績：100 分

一、 單選題，每題 2 分，共 40 分

1. The balance of payments _____.
 - a. b and e
 - b. is always zero
 - c. with some nations is different than it is with others
 - d. is negative when the nation runs a trade deficit
 - e. can only be expanded when the government has foreign exchange reserves
2. An outward shift of an economy's production possibilities curve is caused by:
 - a. an increase in capital.
 - b. an increase in labor.
 - c. an advance in technology.
 - d. all of these.
3. Which of the following will most likely cause a nation's currency to appreciate on the foreign exchange market?
 - a. A decrease in domestic interest rates.
 - b. An increase in foreign interest rates.
 - c. Domestic inflation of 10 percent while the nation's trading partners are experiencing stable prices.
 - d. Stable domestic prices while the nation's trading partners are experiencing 10 percent inflation.
4. If real interest rates in the United States are higher than those of our trading partners, what will tend to happen to the foreign exchange value of the dollar and the U.S. current account deficit or surplus?
 - a. The dollar will depreciate; the current account will move toward a deficit.
 - b. The dollar will appreciate; the current account will move toward a deficit.
 - c. The dollar will depreciate; the current account will move toward a surplus.
 - d. The dollar will appreciate; the current account will move toward a surplus.
5. When the value of our goods exports is less than the value of our goods imports,
 - a. d and e.
 - b. the value of the dollar must fall.
 - c. there will be domestic unemployment.
 - d. there will be an unfavorable balance of trade.
 - e. foreign currency reserves must fall.

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6. The primary benefits derived from tariffs usually accrue to the:
 - a. domestic consumers of goods protected by the tariffs.
 - b. foreign producers of goods protected by the tariffs.
 - c. domestic producers of export goods.
 - d. domestic suppliers of goods protected by the tariffs.
7. If India has an absolute advantage in rug production when compared to England, then:
 - a. India should export rugs to England.
 - b. England should export rugs to India.
 - c. international trade should not occur.
 - d. England uses fewer resources to produce rugs than India.
 - e. India uses fewer resources to produce rugs than England.
8. If nation A has a comparative advantage over nation B in the production of a product, this implies:
 - a. it requires fewer resources in A to produce the good than in B.
 - b. the cost of producing the good in terms of some other good's production that must be sacrificed is lower in A than in B.
 - c. that nation B could not benefit by engaging in trade with A.
 - d. that nation A should acquire this product by trading with B.
 - e. that nation A could not benefit by engaging in trade with B.
9. The belief that the government can do absolutely nothing in either the short run or the long run to reduce the unemployment rate, because people will anticipate the government's actions, is held by the:
 - a. rational expectations school.
 - b. neo-Keynesian school.
 - c. classical school.
 - d. supply-side school.
 - e. Keynesian school.
10. According to rational expectations theory, predictable expansionary monetary and fiscal policies to reduce the unemployment rate are:
 - a. desirable because the result is to lower inflation.
 - b. harmful because the only result is higher inflation.
 - c. ineffective on the price level.
 - d. None of these.

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11. Incorporation of expectations into economic decision making indicates that in the long run:
- inflation relates directly to unemployment.
 - inflation is inversely related to unemployment.
 - the Phillips curve is vertical at the natural rate of unemployment.
 - high unemployment is a primary cause of inflation.
12. According to the quantity theory of money, if an economy produces 100 units of output and has a money supply equal to \$500, then if the money supply doubles while velocity remains constant, the new price level will:
- fall to half its initial level.
 - fall, but it will not fall all the way to half its initial level.
 - increase, but it will not double.
 - double.
 - more than double.
13. When the Fed buys federal government securities on the open market from commercial banks, then, over time, the:
- assets of these banks fall.
 - assets of the banks stay the same.
 - assets of the banks rise.
 - liabilities of the bank rise.
 - liabilities of the bank fall.
14. In the long run, a monopolistically competitive firm will set price:
- at the intersection of the marginal cost and demand curves.
 - at the intersection of the average total cost and demand curves.
 - higher than the competitive level, but lower than the monopoly price.
 - higher than the marginal cost, but lower than average total cost.
15. At a price of \$5, 24 units of the good would be sold; at a price of \$7, 25 units of output would be sold. The marginal revenue of the 25th unit of output is:
- \$14.
 - \$55.
 - \$6.
 - \$168.
 - \$175.

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16. Which of the following is *true* of a perfectly competitive market?
- If economic profits are earned then the price will rise over time.
 - In long-run equilibrium $P = MR = SRMC = SRATC > LRAC$.
 - A constant-cost industry exists when the entry of new firms has no effect on their cost curves.
 - All of these.
17. Suppose Ford, GM, and Dodge make the majority of pick-up trucks sold in the United States. If they all sell for approximately the same price, and Ford offers a \$2,000 rebate on new truck sales, what can Ford expect to see?
- an unprecedented increase in truck sales
 - an immediate response by GM and Dodge
 - a visit from the antitrust authorities of the government
 - a revolution from Ford stockholders
 - announcements by GM and Dodge that plans are underway to produce a much cheaper pick-up truck in six years
18. Assume LUXGEN has decided to build an assembly plant in Kaohsiung. The plant will employ 1,000 full-time workers at an annual wage of \$40,000 each. If the marginal propensity to consume in Kaohsiung is $2/3$, what change in income will result from operation of the plant for one year?
- \$26.7 million.
 - \$40 million.
 - \$80 million.
 - \$120 million.
19. A lowering of the required reserve ratio might *not* expand the money supply if:
- tax rates are also lowered at the same time.
 - tax rates are increased at the same time.
 - borrowers are unwilling to borrow the new funds the banks have available for loans.
 - borrowers are willing to borrow the new funds the banks have available for loans.
 - borrowers expand their borrowing because of the lower interest rates that banks offer.
20. Assume that full-employment real GDP is $Y = \$1,200$ billion, the current equilibrium real GDP is $Y = \$1,600$ billion, and the $MPC = 0.8$. In order to bring the economy to a full-employment real GDP,
- a recessionary gap must be bridged by increasing aggregate expenditures by \$80 billion.
 - an inflationary gap must be bridged by cutting aggregate expenditures by \$80 billion.
 - nothing is needed to bring the economy into full employment equilibrium.

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- d. a recessionary gap must be bridged by increasing aggregate expenditures by \$320 billion.
- e. an inflationary gap must be bridged by cutting aggregate expenditures by \$320 billion.

二、 計算題，共 60 分

1. (20分) The dancing machine industry is a duopoly. The two firms, firm A and firm B, compete through Cournot quantity-setting competition. The demand curve for the industry is $P = 120 - Q$, where Q is the total quantity produced by firm A and firm B. Currently, each firm has marginal cost of \$60 and no fixed cost. What are the equilibrium price, quantity, and profit for each firm?
2. (20分) Suppose that a monopolist faces two markets with demand curves given by

$$q_1 = 200 - 2p_1$$
$$q_2 = 200 - 4p_2.$$

Assume that the monopolist's marginal cost is constant at \$20 a unit.

- a. (10分) If it can price discriminate, what price should it charge in each market in order to maximize profits?
 - b. (10分) If it can't price discriminate, what price should it charge in order to maximize profits?
3. (20 分) The nation of Dragon is "small", unable to affect world prices. It imports peanuts at the price of \$15 per bag. The demand curve is

$$Q_d = 400 - 10P.$$

The supply curve is

$$Q_s = 50 + 5P.$$

Determine the free trade equilibrium. Then calculate and graph the following effects of an import quota that limits imports to 35 bags.

- a. (5 分) The increase in the domestic price.

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- b. (5 分) The quota rents.
- c. (5 分) The consumption distortion loss.
- d. (5 分) The production distortion loss.