

注意：考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，
並不得書寫、畫記、作答。


國立清華大學 109 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：科技管理研究所
甲組

科目代碼：4701

考試科目：經濟學

— 作答注意事項 —

1. 請核對答案卷（卡）上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。
2. 作答中如有發現試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。
3. 考生限在答案卷上標記「由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。
4. 答案卷用盡不得要求加頁。
5. 答案卷可用任何書寫工具作答，惟為方便閱卷辨識，請儘量使用藍色或黑色書寫；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆畫記；如畫記不清（含未依範例畫記）致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果一律由考生自行負責。
6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

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一、 單選題 (30 分，每題 5 分)

1. The tax multiplier is smaller in absolute value than the government purchases multiplier because some portion of the
 - A) decrease in taxes will be saved by households and not spent, and some portion will be spent on imported goods.
 - B) decrease in taxes will be saved by households and not spent, and some portion will be spent on consumer durable goods.
 - C) increase in government purchases will be saved by household and not spent, and some portion will be spent on imported goods.
 - D) increase in government purchases will be saved by household and not spent, and some portion will be spent on consumer durable goods.

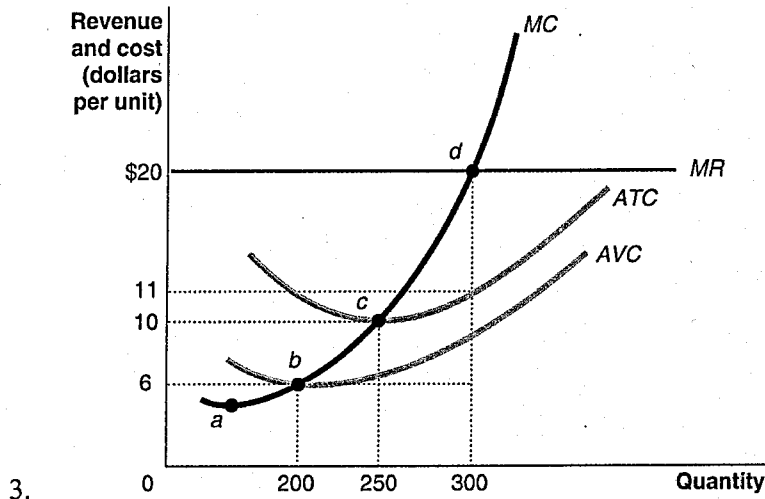
2. According to the quantity theory of money, if the money supply grows at 20% and real GDP grows at 5%, then the inflation will be
 - A) 0%
 - B) 5%
 - C) 15%
 - D) 25%

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Refer to the figure above, and let MR, MC, AVC, and ATC denote the firm's marginal revenue, marginal cost, average variable cost, and average total cost. What is this firm's short-run supply curve?

- A) The entire average variable cost curve.
 - B) The entire marginal cost curve.
 - C) The marginal cost curve from *b* and above.
 - D) The marginal cost curve from *c* and above.
4. If the cross-price elasticity of demand for Good *A* and Good *B* is negative, this means the two goods are
- A) substitutes.
 - B) complements.
 - C) independent.
 - D) inferior.

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5. Some firms require consumers to pay an initial fee for the right to buy their product and an additional fee for each unit of the product they purchase. This practice is referred to as
- A) odd pricing.
 - B) cost-up pricing.
 - C) two-part tariff.
 - D) intertemporal pricing.
6. To affect the market outcome, a price floor
- A) can be set at any price level.
 - B) must be set above the price ceiling.
 - C) must be set below the equilibrium price.
 - D) must be set above the equilibrium price.

二、 名詞解釋 (30 分，每題 5 分)

- 1. 價格彈性 (price elasticity)
- 2. 優勢策略 (dominate strategy)
- 3. 逆向選擇 (adverse selection)
- 4. 實質利率 (real interest rate)
- 5. 生產者物價指數 (Producer Price Index)

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6. 赫芬達爾-赫希曼指數 (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, HHI)

三、 問答題 (40 分)

1. Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a useful measurement for an economy's inflation. Please briefly explain what is CPI? Despite its usefulness in measuring the inflation, many economists point out that it might overstate the true inflation. Provide at least three reasons for the overestimation and briefly explain each of them. (15 分)
2. 假設一獨佔廠商面對一般的負斜率需求曲線，而此獨佔廠商的邊際成本曲線為一低於最高願付價格之水平線，試在圖上表達此一獨佔廠商的最適產量與價格，和產生出之無謂損失。一般而言，獨佔會導致市場失靈並不利於效率最大化，但有些經濟學家如 Joseph Schumpeter 卻提出了獨佔最終可能使效率(總剩餘)提升的看法，試說明此可能性。(15 分)
3. 經濟學人雜誌(The Economist)定期會推出大麥克指數，試說明大麥克指數的基本原理與其用途。大麥克指數是否有其侷限之處？(10 分)