

國立成功大學
111學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編 號：253

系 所：電信管理研究所

科 目：經濟學

日 期：0220

節 次：第 1 節

備 註：不可使用計算機

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. (每題 2.5 分)

1. Barb and Ren run a business that sets up and tests computers. Assume that Barb and Ren can switch between setting up and testing computers at a constant rate. The following table applies.

	Minutes Needed to		Number of Computers Set Up or Test in a 40-Hour Week	
	Set Up 1 Computer	Test 1 Computer	Computers Set Up	Computers Tested
Barb	48	?	50	80
Ren	30	40	80	60

The number of minutes needed by Barb to test a computer is

- 36.
- 48.
- 30.
- 64.

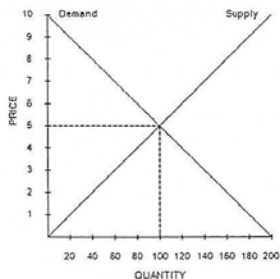
Price (Dollars per unit)	Quantity Demanded (Units)			
	Bert	Ernie	Grover	Oscar
0.00	20	16	6	8
0.50	18	12	4	6
1.00	14	10	2	5
1.50	12	8	0	4
2.00	6	6	0	2
2.50	0	4	0	0

2. If these are the only four buyers in the market, then the market quantity demanded at a price of \$1.50 is

- 12 units.
- 30 units.
- 8 units.
- 24 units.

3. Using the midpoint method, the price elasticity of demand for a good is computed to be approximately 1.45. Which of the following events is consistent with a 20 percent decrease in the quantity of the good demanded?

- An increase of 29.0 percent in the price of the good
- An increase of 13.79 percent in the price of the good
- An increase in the price of the good from \$29.00 to \$20
- An increase in the price of the good from \$20 to \$49.00

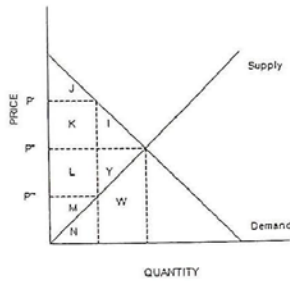


4. A government-imposed price of \$6 in this market is an example of a
- binding price ceiling that creates a shortage.
 - nonbinding price ceiling that creates a shortage
 - binding price floor that creates a surplus.
 - nonbinding price floor that creates a surplus.

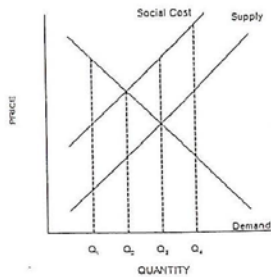
For each of the three potential buyers of apples, the table displays the willingness to pay for Bob, Sasha, and Eric, who are the only three buyers of apples. Assume that only three apples can be supplied per day.

	Willingness to Pay (Dollars)		
	First Apple	Second Apple	Third Apple
Bob	2.00	1.50	0.75
Sasha	1.50	1.00	0.60
Eric	0.75	0.25	0.00

5. The market quantity of apples demanded per day is exactly seven if the price of an orange, P , satisfies
- $\$0.60 < P < \0.75 .
 - $\$0.60 < P < \2.00 .
 - $\$0.25 < P < \0.75 .
 - $\$0.25 < P < \0.60 .
6. If the market price of an apple is \$0.70, then the market quantity of apples demanded per day is
- 7.
 - 8.
 - 4.
 - 6.



7. Suppose the government imposes a tax of $P' - P''$. Total surplus before the tax is measured by the area
 - a. $I + Y$.
 - b. $J + K + L + M$.
 - c. $L + M + Y$.
 - d. $I + J + K + L + M + Y$.
8. Suppose the government imposes a tax of $P' - P''$. The area measured by $K + L$ represents
 - a. tax revenue.
 - b. consumer surplus before the tax.
 - c. producer surplus after the tax.
 - d. total surplus before the tax.
9. Suppose New Zealand has a comparative advantage over other countries in producing almonds, but other countries have an absolute advantage over New Zealand in producing almonds. If trade in almonds is allowed, New Zealand
 - a. will export almonds.
 - b. will import almonds.
 - c. will either import almonds or export almonds, but it is not clear from the given information.
 - d. would have nothing to gain either from exporting or importing almonds.



10. If this market is currently producing at Q_4 , then total economic well-being would be maximized if output

- a. decreased to Q_1 .
- b. decreased to Q_2 .
- c. decreased to Q_3 .
- d. stayed at Q_4 .

11. The socially optimal quantity would be

- a. Q_1 .
- b. Q_2 .
- c. Q_3 .
- d. Q_4 .

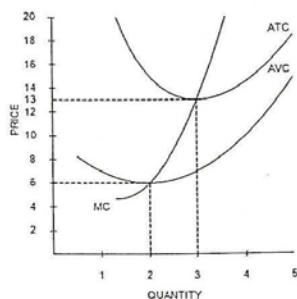
12. Suppose a certain firm is able to produce 110 units of output per day when 12 workers are hired. The firm is able to produce 120 units of output per day when 13 workers are hired, holding other inputs fixed. The marginal product of the 13th worker is

- a. 4 units of output.
- b. 5 units of output.
- c. 10 units of output.
- d. 120 units of output.

13. Eldin is a house painter. He can paint three houses per week. He is considering hiring his friend Murphy. Murphy can paint five houses per week. What is the maximum total output possible if Eldin hires Murphy?

- a. 2 houses
- b. 3 houses
- c. 5 houses
- d. 8 houses

Suppose that a firm in a competitive market has the following cost curves:

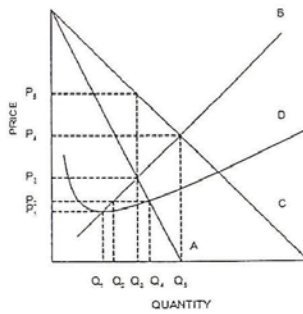


14. The firm's short-run supply curve is its marginal cost curve above

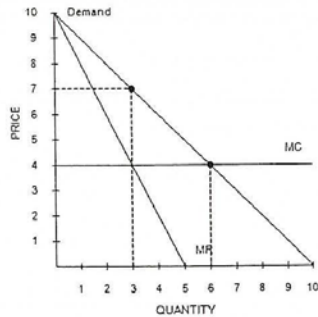
- a. \$2.
- b. \$4.
- c. \$6.

d. \$13.

15. The firm should shut down if the market price is
- above \$13.
 - above \$6 but less than \$13.
 - above \$13 but less than \$20.
 - less than \$6.



16. Profit can always be increased by increasing the level of output by one unit if the monopolist is currently operating at
- Q_4 only.
 - Q_1 or Q_2 only.
 - Q_5 only.
 - $Q_3, Q_4,$ or Q_5 only.
17. A profit-maximizing monopoly's total revenue is equal to
- $P_5 \times Q_3$.
 - $P_4 \times Q_5$.
 - $(P_5 - P_3) \times Q_3$.
 - $(P_5 - P_4) \times Q_3$.
18. Consider a market served by a monopolist, Firm A. A new firm, Firm B, enters the market and, as a result, Firm A lowers its price to try to drive Firm B out of the market. This practice is known as
- resale price maintenance.
 - predatory tying.
 - tying.
 - predatory pricing.



19. Suppose this market is served by two firms who each face the marginal cost curve shown in the diagram. The marginal revenue curve that a monopolist would face in this market is also shown. If the firms are able to collude successfully,

- a. the total output will be 3 units and the price will be \$4.00 per unit.
- b. the total output will be 3 units and the price will be \$7.00 per unit.
- c. the total output will be 6 units and the price will be \$4.00 per unit.
- d. there will be no deadweight loss.

20. Suppose this market is served by two firms who each face the marginal cost curve shown in the diagram and have zero fixed cost. The marginal revenue curve that a monopolist would face in this market is also shown. If the firms are able to collude successfully, each firm should earn a profit equal to

- a. \$3.00.
- b. \$4.50.
- c. \$9.00.
- d. \$21.00.

The following table contains data for country Mindalion for the year 2019.

Household purchases of durable goods	\$1,695
Household purchases of nondurable goods	\$1,717
Household purchases of services	\$400
Household purchases of new housing	\$704
Purchases of capital equipment	\$310
Inventory changes	\$399
Purchases of new structures	\$611
Depreciation	\$117
Salaries of government workers	\$1,422
Government expenditures on public works	\$589
Transfer payments	\$777
Foreign purchases of domestically produced goods	\$88
Domestic purchases of foreign goods	\$140

21. What was country Mindalion's GDP in 2019?

a. \$2,011
 b. \$2,024
 c. \$3,812
 d. \$7,795

22. What was country Mindalion's consumption in 2019?
 a. \$2,011
 b. \$2,024
 c. \$3,812
 d. \$7,795

23. What was country Mindalion's investment in 2019?
 a. \$2,011
 b. \$2,024
 c. \$3,812
 d. \$7,795

24. What were country Mindalion's government purchases in 2019?
 a. \$2,011
 b. \$2,024
 c. \$3,812
 d. \$7,795

25. What were country Mindalion's net exports in 2019?
 a. -\$52
 b. \$52
 c. \$88
 d. \$140

26. In 1931, President Herbert Hoover was paid a salary of \$75,000. Government statistics show a consumer price index of 15.2 for 1931 and 237 for 2015. President Hoover's 1931 salary was equivalent to a 2015 salary of about
 a. \$4,965.
 b. \$1,169,408.
 c. \$1,057,894.
 d. \$16,080,001.

27. If the CPI was 90 in 1975 and is 225 today, then \$100 today purchases the same amount of goods and services as
 a. \$25.00 purchased in 1975.
 b. \$33.33 purchased in 1975.
 c. \$40.00 purchased in 1975.
 d. \$135.55 purchased in 1975.

Lee's expenditures on food for three consecutive years, along with other values, are presented in the following table.

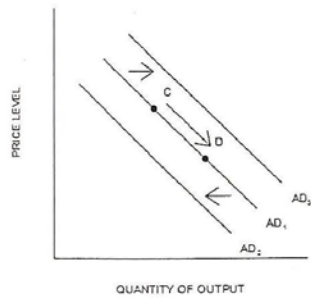
	Year		
	1	2	3

Expenditures on food	\$8,000	\$8,300	\$8,700
Consumer price index	145	153	x

28. To the nearest dollar, Lee's Year 1 food expenditures in Year 2 dollars amount to
- \$7,866.
 - \$8,441.
 - \$8,327.
 - \$153.
29. To the nearest dollar, Lee's Year 2 food expenditures in Year 1 dollars amount to
- \$8,441.
 - \$145.
 - \$7,866.
 - \$8,327.
30. Suppose the consumer price index is 8.5 percent higher in Year 3 than in Year 1. Then Lee's food expenditures for Year 2 in Year 3 dollars amount to
- \$8,441.
 - \$7,866.
 - \$166.5.
 - \$8,327.
31. Most spells of unemployment are
- long, and most unemployment observed at any given time is long term.
 - long, but most unemployment observed at any given time is short term.
 - short, but most unemployment observed at any given time is long term.
 - short, and most unemployment observed at any given time is short term.
32. In one year, you meet 52 people who are each unemployed for one week and eight people who are each unemployed for the whole year. What percentage of the unemployment spells you encountered ended within one week and therefore was short term, and what percentage of the unemployment you encountered in a given week was long term?
- 52% was short term; 13.3% was long term
 - 52% was short term; 88.9% was long term
 - 86.7% was short term; 13.3% was long term
 - 86.7% was short term; 88.9% was long term
33. Which of the following is *not* correct?
- Most people who become unemployed will soon find jobs.
 - In an ideal labor market, wages would adjust to ensure that all workers are always fully employed.
 - The unemployment rate occasionally falls to zero.
 - There are always some workers without jobs, even when the overall economy is doing well.
34. Unemployment that results because it takes time for workers to search for the jobs that best suit their tastes and skills is called
- the natural rate of unemployment.
 - cyclical unemployment.

- c. structural unemployment.
- d. frictional unemployment.

35. Frictional unemployment results from
- a. job searching. It is often thought to explain relatively long spells of unemployment.
 - b. a surplus in some labor markets; often thought to explain relatively short spells of unemployment.
 - c. a surplus in some labor markets; often thought to explain relatively long spells of unemployment.
 - d. job searching. It is often thought to explain relatively short spells of unemployment.



36. An increase in government purchases will
- a. shift aggregate demand from AD₁ to AD₃.
 - b. shift aggregate demand from AD₁ to AD₂.
 - c. cause movement from point C to point D along AD₁.
 - d. have no effect on aggregate demand.
37. An increase in taxes will
- a. shift aggregate demand from AD₁ to AD₃.
 - b. shift aggregate demand from AD₁ to AD₂.
 - c. cause movement from point C to point D along AD₁.
 - d. have no effect on aggregate demand.
38. If the $MPC = 4/5$, then the government purchases multiplier is
- a. $5/4$.
 - b. $4/5$.
 - c. 5.
 - d. 20.
39. If the multiplier is 3, then the MPC is
- a. $1/3$.
 - b. $3/4$.

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c. 4/3.

d. 2/3.

40. In a certain economy, when income is \$100, consumer spending is \$60. The value of the multiplier for this economy is 4. It follows that, when income is \$101, consumer spending is

a. \$60.25.

b. \$60.75.

c. \$61.33.

d. \$64.00.