國立成功大學

112學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編　號：245

系　所：企業管理學系

科　目：經濟學

日　期：0207

節　次：第 2 節

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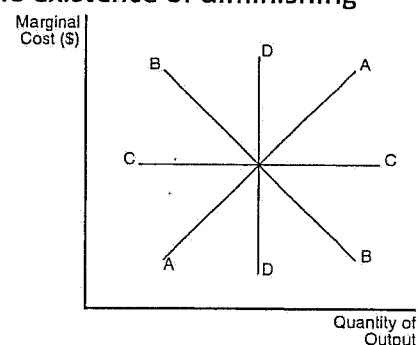
※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。　請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

一、選擇題(每題 3 分，共計 48 分)

1. Gordon is a senior majoring in computer network development at Smart State University. While he has been attending college, Gordon started a computer consulting business to help senior citizens set up their network connections and teach them how to use e-mail. Gordon charges $25 per hour for his consulting services. Gordon also works 5 hours a week for the Economics Department to maintain that department's Web page. The Economics Department pays Gordon $20 per hour. From this information we can conclude:

  a. Gordon should increase the number of hours he works for the Economics Department to make it comparable to his consulting business income.

  b. Gordon is obviously not maximizing his well-being if he continues to work for the Economics Department.

  c. If Gordon chooses one hour at the beach with his friends rather than spend one more hour with a consulting client, the forgone income of $25 is considered a cost of the choice to go to the beach.

  d. Both b and c are correct

2. Refer to the Figure. Which of the above marginal cost curves reflects the existence of diminishing marginal product?

  a. A

  b. B

  c. C

  d. D

3. Given a nominal interest rate of 6 percent, in which case would you earn the *lowest* after-tax real rate of interest?

  a. Inflation is 4 percent; the tax rate is 25 percent.

  b. Inflation is 3 percent; the tax rate is 20 percent.

  c. Inflation is 2 percent; the tax rate is 15 percent.

  d. The after-tax real interest rate is the same for all of the above.

4. A reduction in the tax rate on income from saving would

  a. most directly benefit the poor in the short run.

  b. increase real wages over time.

  c. decrease the capital stock over time.

  d. decrease productivity over time.

5. Suppose that a worker in Radioland can produce either 4 radios or 1 television per year, and a worker in Teeveeland can produce either 2 radios or 5 televisions per year. Each nation has 100 workers, and each country specializes according to the principle of comparative advantage. If Radioland trades 100 televisions to Teeveeland in exchange for 100 radios each year, then each country's maximum consumption of new radios and televisions per year will be

   a. higher than it would be in the absence of trade because of the gains from trade.

   b. the same as it would be in the absence of trade.

   c. less than it would be in the absence of trade because neither country is specializing in the product for which it has a comparative advantage.

   d. less than it would be in the absence of trade because Teeveeland has an absolute advantage in both goods and so it cannot benefit by trading with Radioland.

6. Which of the following is true?

   a. Kremer argued that with greater population, society would generate more ideas so that growth of real GDP per person could continue. Malthus argued that increasing population would outstrip agricultural production.

   b. Kremer argued that increases in population would reduce the amount of human and physical capital per worker so that eventually the standard of living would decline. Malthus argued that increases in technology would allow increased output growth so that even with population growth, society would enjoy a higher standard of living.

   c. Malthus argued that with greater population, society would generate more ideas so that growth of real GDP per person could continue. Kremer argued that increasing population would outstrip agricultural production.

   d. Malthus argued that increases in population would reduce the amount of human and physical capital per worker so that eventually the standard of living would decline. Kremer argued that increases in technology would allow increased output growth so that even with population growth, society would enjoy a higher standard of living.

7. Refer to the Table. This table shows a game played between two players, A and B. The payoffs in the table are shown as (Payoff to A, Payoff to B). Which of the following outcomes represents a Nash equilibrium in the game?

   a. Middle-Center

   b. Down-Center

   c. Up-Left

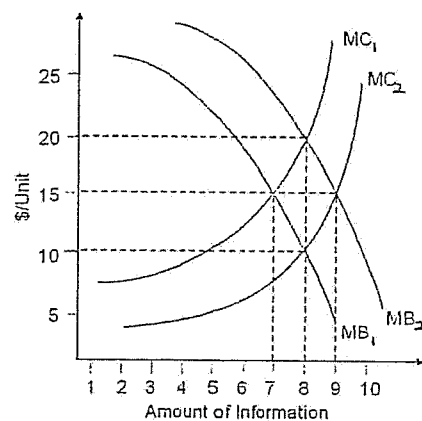   d. More than one of the above is a Nash equilibrium in this game.

		B Left	Center	Right
	Up	(4, 2)	(2, 5)	(3, 3)
A	Middle	(3, 1)	(5, 3)	(5, 2)
	Down	(1, 3)	(4, 4)	(6, 1)

8. Suppose for some firm that average total cost is minimized at Q_1 units of output. For a monopolistically competitive firm in long-run equilibrium, Q_1

    a. is also the level of output at which marginal cost equals average total cost.

    b. exceeds the level of output at which there is a point of tangency between the demand curve and the average total cost curve.

    c. exceeds the level of output at which marginal revenue equals marginal cost.

    d. All of the above are correct.

9. Refer to the figure. Suppose MC1 is the marginal cost and MB1 is the marginal benefit curve for information about a flat screen TV. Should a rational consumer pay $20 to get 8 units of information?

    a. Yes, since at this price the marginal benefit of acquiring information exceeds its marginal cost.

    b. No, since at this price the marginal cost of acquiring information exceeds its marginal benefit.

    c. Yes, since at this price the marginal benefit of acquiring information equals its marginal cost.

    d. No, since at this price the marginal benefit of acquiring information exceeds its marginal cost.

10. Which of the following is an example of frictional unemployment?
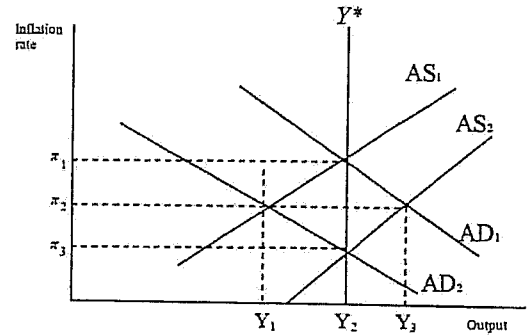
a. Dora lost her job when the textile factory closed. She does not have skills to work in another industry and has been unemployed for over a year.

b. Marsha was laid off from her job with the airline because the recession has reduced the demand for airline travel. She expects to get her job back when the economy picks up.

c. George is an unskilled worker who mows lawns in the summer, but is unemployed the rest of the year.

d. Hector looked for a job for five weeks after finishing college. He turned down several jobs that didn't make good use of his skills, but now has a job that requires the expertise he gained in college.

11. Starting from potential output, if consumer confidence increases and consumers decide to spend more, then this will shift the _____ curve to the right and generate _____.

a. aggregate demand; a recessionary output gap

b. aggregate supply; a recessionary output gap

c. aggregate demand; an expansionary output gap

d. aggregate supply; an expansionary output gap

12. Refer to the figure. Suppose that the economy is initially in equilibrium with output Y2 and inflation rate of π3. An increase in military spending will generate:

a. a recessionary gap.

b. an expansionary gap.

c. disinflation.

d. hyperinflation.

13. The U.S. dollar exchange rate, e, where e is the nominal exchange rate expressed as Japanese yen per U.S. dollar, will depreciate when:

a. real GDP in the U.S. increases.

b. real GDP in Japan increases.

c. the U.S. Federal Reserve tightens monetary policy.

d. U.S. consumers decrease their preference for Japanese cars.

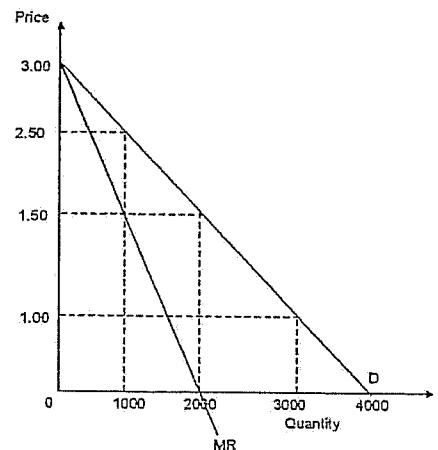14. Which of the following equations is equivalent to the equation S - NX = I?

a. S + KI = I

b. S - I = KI

c. S - KI = NX

d. S + I = NX - KI

15. Quick Buck and Pushy Sales produce and sell identical products and face zero marginal and average cost. Below is the market demand and marginal revenue curves for the product.

Refer to the figure. If Quick Buck and Pushy Sales decide to collude and work as a pure monopolist so that each firm will produce half the quantity demanded by the market, what will be the economic profit for Quick Buck?
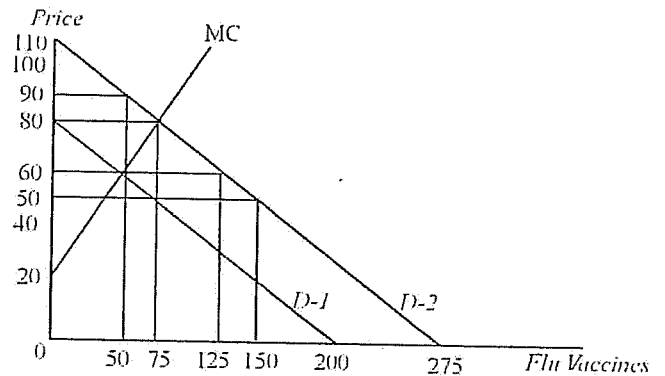
a. $1,000

b. $1,500

c. $2,000

d. $3,000

16. Suppose that a vaccine is developed for a highly contagious strain of flu. The likelihood that anyone will get this flu decreases as more people receive the vaccine. One of the demand curves in the diagram reflects private benefits and the other reflects social benefits.

Refer to the figure. Private incentives will lead to _____ people receiving the vaccine at a cost of _____.

a. 75; $80

b. 75; $50

c. 50; $60

d. 50; $90

二、相對於傳統經濟的供給面(Supply-side)規模經濟，數位經濟時代則更強調需求面(Demand-side)規模經濟。

(1)請用長期平均成本曲線(LAC)來表達這兩類型規模經濟的差別，並詳細解釋其理由。(10 分)

(2)需求面規模經濟又稱網絡外部效應(Network externality)，請用簡單的需求函數概念，畫圖並說明「具網路外部效應的需求曲線」(10 分)。

三、(1)1970 年代的能源危機，導致世界主要國家物價上漲，國民生產毛額(GNP)減少，經濟學家稱之為停滯性膨脹(stagflation)；(2)2008-2009 年世界金融海嘯則導致世界各國經濟活動萎縮；(3)針對 2019 年迄今的 COVID-19，中央銀行總裁指出，全球恐陷停滯性膨脹。

① 請以總合供需模型畫圖並說明以上三事件對總體經濟的衝擊(12 分)。

② 二次世界大戰以來，各國偏好採需求管理的總體經濟政策，這對於上述三事件之成效如何？(10 分)。

③ 針對 COVID-19，我國政府亦分別於 2020 年 7 月與 2021 年 10 月發放俗稱三倍券與五倍券，做為振興經濟之方案，請以簡單凱因斯模型評估此一方案之成效(10 分)。