

國立中山大學 113 學年度 碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學【企管系企管甲班碩士班甲組、乙組、丙組】

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

- 考試開始鈴響前不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案卷（卡）之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確，如有不同立即請監試人員處理。
- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示，可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液（帶）、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷，請衡酌作答。
- 答案卡請以 2B 鉛筆劃記，不可使用修正液（帶）塗改，未使用 2B 鉛筆、劃記太輕或污損致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，後果由考生自負。
- 答案卷（卡）應保持清潔完整，不得折疊、破壞或塗改應考證號碼及條碼，亦不得書寫考生姓名、應考證號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- 可否使用計算機請依試題資訊內標註為準，如「可以」使用，廠牌、功能不拘，唯不得攜帶書籍、紙張（應考證不得做計算紙書寫）、具有通訊、記憶、傳輸或收發等功能之相關電子產品或其他有礙試場安寧、考試公平之各類器材入場。
- 試題及答案卷（卡）請務必繳回，未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。
- 試題採雙面列印，考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

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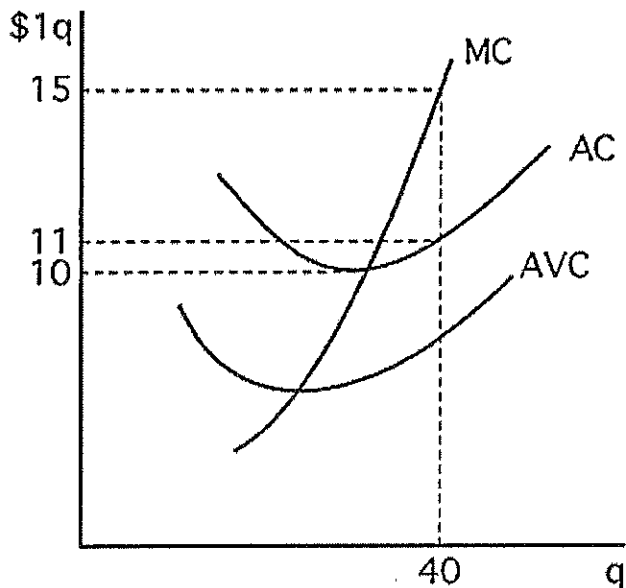
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Part I: Multiple Choice Questions: (Single Answer, 4 points per question, 40%)

1. A lawyer running his own business earns \$18,000 in revenue monthly. He pays \$8,000 as explicit costs including staff salary and utilities. He owns the office space so no rent is paid. The lawyer could work for other legal firms and earn \$10,000 per month. His business profit is _____ and his economic profit is _____.
- A) \$10,000, \$10,000
 - B) \$28,000, \$10,000
 - C) \$10,000, \$0
 - D) \$8,000, \$0



2. The above figure shows the cost curves for a competitive firm. If the firm is to earn economic profit, price must exceed
- A) \$0.
 - B) \$5.
 - C) \$10.
 - D) \$11.

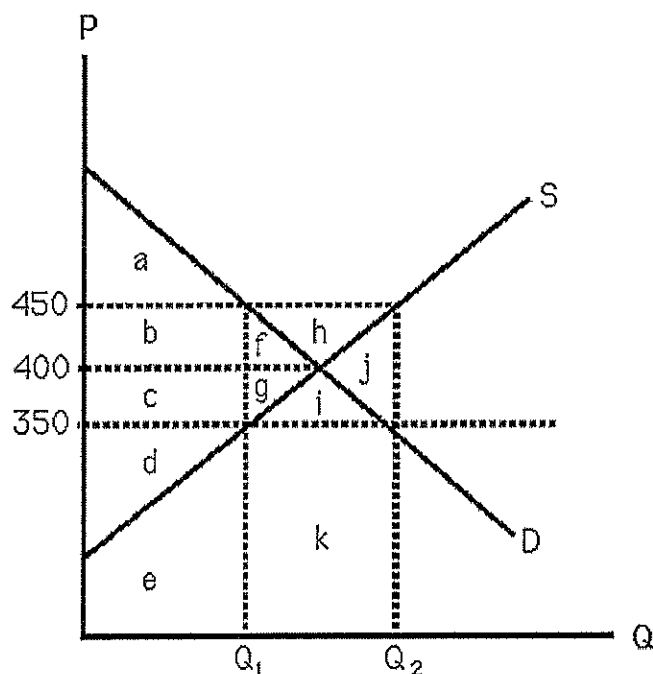
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3. The above figure shows supply and demand curves for apartment units in a large city. If the city government passes a law that establishes \$350 per month as the legal maximum rent, the loss in social welfare equals

- A) $b + c$.
- B) f .
- C) a .
- D) $f + g$.

4. The above figure shows supply and demand curves for apartment units in a large city. If the city government passes a law that establishes \$350 per month as the legal maximum rent, producer surplus decreases by

- A) d .
- B) $b + f$.
- C) $c + g$.
- D) i .

5. The competitive firm's supply curve is equal to

- A) its marginal cost curve.
- B) the portion of its marginal cost curve that lies above AC.
- C) the portion of its marginal cost curve that lies above AVC.
- D) the portion of its marginal cost curve that lies above AFC.

6. If the inverse demand function for a monopoly's product is $p = a - bQ$, then the firm's marginal revenue function is

- A) a .
- B) $a - (1/2)bQ$.
- C) $a - bQ$.
- D) $a - 2bQ$.

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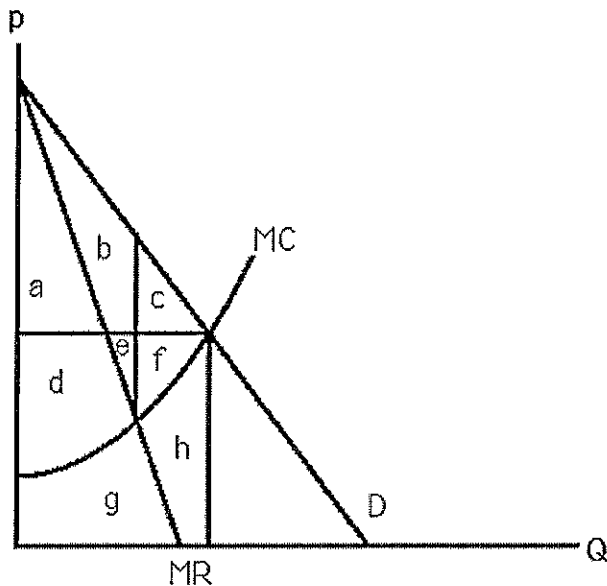
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7. If the inverse demand curve a monopoly faces is $p = 100 - 2Q$, and MC is constant at 16, then profit maximization
- A) is achieved when 21 units are produced.
 - B) is achieved by setting price equal to 21.
 - C) is achieved only by shutting down in the short run.
 - D) cannot be determined solely from the information provided.

8. A monopoly sets a price of \$50 per unit for an item that has a marginal cost of \$10. Assuming profit maximization, the implicit demand elasticity is
- A) -0.2.
 - B) -0.8.
 - C) -1.25.
 - D) -5.0.



9. The above figure shows the demand and marginal cost curves for a monopoly. The deadweight loss of this monopoly equals
- A) h.
 - B) c.
 - C) c + f.
 - D) c + d + e + f.
10. Under monopsony, the wage rate
- A) equals the marginal product of labor.
 - B) equals the marginal revenue product of labor.
 - C) is less than the marginal revenue product of labor.
 - D) is greater than it would be under perfect competition.

Part II. Multiple Choice Questions: (Single Answer, 2 points per question, 10%)

11. The gains of specialization and trade are enhanced under the following conditions:
- (A) Implementation of tariffs and quotas.
 - (B) Escalation of exchange costs.
 - (C) Heightened transaction costs.

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(D) Reduction of artificial trade barriers.

12. Which of the following actions would likely lead to a domestic recession while enhancing the trade balance?

- (A) Implementing a more stringent domestic fiscal policy.
- (B) Reducing the domestic price of imports.
- (C) Adopting a looser domestic monetary policy.
- (D) Encountering a domestic investment boom.

13. When a government enacts a policy aimed at reducing inflation, it can anticipate that unemployment will:

- (A) rise in the short run.
- (B) fall in the short run.
- (C) increase in the long run.
- (D) decrease in the long run.

14. What causes a rightward shift in the AD curve?

- (A) Expansionary fiscal policy and expansionary monetary policy.
- (B) Contractionary fiscal policy and contractionary monetary policy.
- (C) Contractionary fiscal policy and expansionary monetary policy.
- (D) Expansionary fiscal policy and contractionary monetary policy.

15. With a fixed money supply, an increase in output (Y) causes the money demand curve (Md) to shift to the right, leading to a rise in the equilibrium interest rate. This relationship is illustrated by the:

- (A) LM curve.
- (B) ZZ line.
- (C) IS curve.
- (D) Md curve.

Part III: Answer the following questions (5 points per question, 10%)

16. The inverse supply curve in a market is given by $Q = 3p^2$. What is the producer surplus when the market price is \$6? Illustrate using a graph.

17. The following is a simplified duopoly model of competition between two firms. Firms simultaneously choose the quantity of outputs to produce, and then profits are realized. Each firm is restricted to producing 25, 35, 50 or 100 units of output. The details of how the payoffs are derived are unimportant because payoffs are all given in the table below.

		Firm 2			
		$Q_2 = 25$	35	50	100
Firm 1	$Q_1 = 25$	125, 125	100, 140	63, 125	-63, -250
	35	140, 100	105, 105	53, 75	-123, -350
	50	125, 63	75, 53	0, 0	-250, -500
	100	-250, -63	-350, -130	-500, -250	-900, -900

Find the Nash equilibrium(s) in the game.

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Part IV: Fill in the following blanks (40%)

18. If the economic system's output growth rate is 4%, the money supply growth rate is 8%, the nominal interest rate is 6%. Please calculate the real interest rate based on the Classical Economics _____%. (4%)

19. Assuming a country's aggregate production function is $Y=AK^\beta L^{1-\beta}$, where A represents technological level, K denotes capital stock, L stands for labor input, and $\beta=0.3$. If the growth rate is 6%, K is 9%, L is 3%, then the technological growth rate is _____%. (4%)

20. In a macroeconomic context, the connections between consumption, investment, government expenditure, tax revenue, real money demand, and supply are outlined as follows: (4 points per answer, 16%)

$$\begin{array}{ll} C=100+0.75(Y-T)-5R & I=300-10R \\ G=300 & T=200+0.2Y \\ L=0.4Y-10R & M/P=300 \end{array}$$

Please answer the following questions:

- (1) Find the equilibrium output _____
- (2) Find interest rate _____
- (3) Calculate the increase in output resulting from a 60 unit increase in government expenditure. Find the new output _____
- (4) Determine the extent of crowding-out effect on the private economy caused by a 60 unit increase in government expenditure. Find private investment _____

21. Examine an open economy described by the subsequent equations: (2 points per answer, 16%)

$$\begin{array}{ll} Y=C+I+G+NX & Y=6000 \\ G=1800 & T=1800 \\ C=300+0.6(Y-T) & I=1200-40\gamma \\ NX=400-400\varepsilon & \gamma=\gamma^*=4 \end{array}$$

(Y is output, C is consumption, I is investment, G is government purchase, NX is net exports, T is tax, γ is domestic interest rate, ε is exchange rate, γ^* is world interest rate)

- (1) Find the national savings _____
- (2) Find the investment _____
- (3) Find the trade balance _____
- (4) Find the equilibrium exchange rate _____

Now, suppose that G increases from 1800 to 2000.

- (5) Find the new national savings _____
- (6) Find the new investment _____
- (7) Find the new trade balance _____
- (8) Find the new equilibrium exchange rate _____