

# 國立中山大學 102 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：個體經濟學【亞太所碩士班乙組】

題號：400005

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機

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1. 自由主義(liberalism)的基本論點為何？請試從個人和市場的角度探討之。並請分析自由主義解釋發展中國家(developing countries)經濟發展的侷限性。(20%)
2. 企業的經營與管理，在推動一個國家的經濟發展上，一向扮演著舉足輕重的角色。以台灣為例，中小企業的發展，即成為推動台灣經濟發展的一股動力。而以共產主義國家為例，在國有化的原則下，國有企業則在推動國家經濟發展方面，佔有壟斷性的角色。請以中國大陸為例，分析在 1978 年前後，國有企業所扮演的角色與功能。(30%)
3. (a) Explain in words why consumer surplus and producer surplus can be used to measure the welfare of an economy. (10%) (b) Based on your answer, critically compare the welfare of a market economy and the welfare of a planned economy. (10%)
4. A firm has two variable factors and a production function.
$$f(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{2x_1 + 4x_2}.$$
If the price of the output is 4, the price of factor 1 is 2, and the price of factor 2 is 3, find: (a) the profit maximizing amount of factor 1; (b) the profit maximizing amount of factor 2. (10%)
5. Two individuals, A and B, are free to engage in trade of clothing and food. Initially, A has 12 units of clothing and 9 units of food, and B has 8 units of clothing and 11 units of food. The individuals have the following utility functions in clothing C and food F:
$$U_A = 0.15QC \cdot QF$$
$$U_B = 0.08QC \cdot QF$$
where  $QF$  represents units of food,  $QC$  represents units of clothing, and  $U$  represents utility.
  - (a) Determine if a mutually beneficial trade is possible between A and B. (5%)
  - (b) If a mutually beneficial trade do exists, who would trade for what? Explain. (10%)
6. There is a significant amount of asymmetric information in the health insurance market. For instance, the problem of "adverse selection" exists between insurers and insurees. List some methods that have been adopted to eliminate this problem. (5%)