

國立高雄應用科技大學  
九十七學年度碩士班招生考試  
金融資訊研究所（甲組）

准考證號碼  （考生必須填寫）

經濟學

試題 共 2 頁，第 1 頁

注意：a. 本試題共 4 題，每題 25 分，共 100 分。

b. 作答時不必抄題。

c. 考生作答前請詳閱答案卷之考生注意事項。

1. Three industries have the same market demand and identical cost curves. Industry A is perfectly competitive, industry B is a single-price monopoly, and industry C is a monopoly able to perfectly price discriminate. Draw a figure showing how much each industry produces. What are prices, consumer surplus and total economic profit for each industry? Is each industry efficient? Why?
2. (1) For reducing "inflation expectations" in 2006, the Fed has increased interest rate, even though the effect could be to slow down an economy in the United States. Please analysis what would this Fed's policy affect the economic growth and unemployment rate in the short run and in the long run, respectively.  
(2) For reducing price level in these months, in Taiwan the central bank has appreciated the NT dollars using exchange rate intervention. How can this policy reduce price level? Please explain it.
3. The model of consumer is as following :  
$$\text{Max. } U = U(Y, L)$$
$$\text{s.t. } Y = W \times (T - L)$$

where U denotes utility function, Y is disposal income, L is leisure hours, W is income per hour, (T-L) denotes working hours. All of disposal incomes are incomes from working in this model. Please draw figures to show the labor supply curve of this model.

## 試題 共 2 頁，第 2 頁

4. In recent years, the surging oil prices have greatly caused inflation but economic growth has continued in many countries. On the contrary, the rising oil prices in 1970s caused stagflation. Why caused different effects of increasing oil prices in 1970s and in recent years? What are the impacts on oil prices from fast economies growth in newly developing countries, such as China, India, in recent years?