

一、選擇題 (20 分)

(1) An increase in each of the following factors would normally provide a subsequent increase in quantity demanded, except:

- a. price of substitute goods
- b. level of competitor advertising
- c. consumer income level
- d. consumer desires for goods and services
- e. a and b

(2) Consider the following multiplicative demand function where Q_D = quantity demanded, P = selling price, and Y = disposable income:

$$Q_D = 1.6 P^{1.5} Y^2$$

The coefficient of Y (i.e., .2) indicates that (all other things being held constant):

- a. for a one percent increase in disposable income, quantity demanded would increase by 0.2 percent
- b. for a one unit increase in disposable income, quantity demanded would increase by 0.2 units
- c. for a one percent increase in disposable income quantity demanded would increase by 0.2 units
- d. for a one unit increase in disposable income, quantity demanded would increase by 0.2 percent
- e. none of the above

(3) In the Cobb-Douglas production function ($Q = L^1 K^2$):

- a. the marginal product of labor (L) is equal to 1
- b. the average product of labor (L) is equal to 2
- c. if the amount of labor input (L) is increased by 1 percent, the output will increase by 1 percent
- d. a and b
- e. a and c

(4) Which of the following statements concerning the long-run average cost curve of economic theory is (are) not true?

- a. it is L-shaped
- b. it consists of the lower boundary of all the (infinitely many) short-run curves
- c. the long-run average cost of producing any given level of output, in general, occurs at the point where short-run average costs are minimized
- d. a and b
- e. a and c

(5) To maximize profits, a monopolist that engages in price discrimination must allocate output in such a way as to make identical the _____ in all markets.

- a. ratio of price to marginal cost
- b. ratio of marginal cost to marginal utility
- c. ratio of price to elasticity
- d. marginal revenue
- e. none of the above

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

二、簡答題(中英文答題皆可)

If the economy is to remain in long-run equilibrium, what must happen to the price level, the wage level, and the level of real GDP when the following events occur?

- (1) An increase in government-financed highway construction.
- (2) An increase in Japanese GDP that boosts U.S. net exports.
- (3) An increase in the U.S. money supply.
- (4) An increase in productivity caused by more use of computers(while the money supply is constant).

(20 分)

三、以 X 財貨為橫軸，Y 財貨為縱軸之平面座標圖，請繪圖並詳細說明：

- (1) 某甲較偏好 X 財貨相對於 Y 財貨之無差異曲線；
- (2) X 與 Y 不可能同時為劣等財；
- (3) X 與 Y 為替代財；
- (4) X 與 Y 為互補財；
- (5) 購買 X 財之消費者剩餘；
- (6) 對 X 課徵貨物稅，某甲對 X 之購買反而增加。

(30 分)

四、繪圖並以詳細的文字說明：

- (1) 所得—支出模型與 IS—LM 模型之關聯性；
- (2) 在政策有效性的課題中，此二模型之財政政策有效的條件分別是什麼？
- (3) 根據此二模型分別繪示政府支出可能產生之排擠效果(Crowding-out effect)。

(30 分)