- 一、(20%)單選題: 每題 2%
- 1. A monopolistic firm faces a downward-sloping demand curve because:
 - (A) there are a large number of firms in the industry, all selling the same product
 - (B) the demand for its product is always inelastic
 - (C) unlike a competitive firm, the amount a monopolistic firm sells affects the market price
 - (D) marginal revenue is negative throughout the feasible range of output
- 2. A monopolist with a marginal cost of zero will
 - (A) not product since no economic profit can be made
 - (B) produce where the elasticity of demand is zero
 - (C) produce where the elasticity of demand is one
 - (D) none of these
- 3. Which one of the following would not reflect a barrier to entry into an industry?
 - (A) The XYZ corporation owns all of the know titanium deposits, and titanium is a necessary input into the production of widgets.
 - (B) The ABC Corporation has a patent on the production of synthetic rubber.
 - (C) The total market demand for widgets is 100,000 per week, and the MES of a typical firm in the widget industry occurs at an output level of 92,000 widgets per week.
 - (D) The ABC corporation produces a product that is a very close substitute to the product of the XYZ corporation.
- 4. If producers in an oligopolistic industry are successful in reducing output and raising the market price of the product, new firms may seek to enter the market because the price charged by the typical firm:
 - (A) exceeds marginal cost
 - (B) equals average revenue
 - (C) exceeds average cost
 - (D) equals marginal revenue
- 5. Which of the following statements concerning monopolistic competition is true?
 - (A) The monopolistic competitor has no control over the price of its output.
 - (B) The monopolistic competitor can earn long-run economic profits.
 - (C) The monopolistic competitor faces a downward-sloping demand curve.
 - (D) The monopolistic competitor need not fear the entry of new firms in the long run.

命題委員:

(簽章)

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- 6. The theory of monopoly leads to all of the following predictions except:
 - (A) an industry possessing some monopoly power will employ fewer resources than will a competitive industry
 - (B) in the long run, allocative efficiency is achieved under either monopoly or competition
 - (C) monopoly power permits firms to earn profits in excess of its opportunity cost of production, at least in the short run
 - (D) monopolists command a larger share of national income than do perfect competitors
 - 7. An assumption of the Cournot-Nash model is that:
 - (A) each firm assumes that its competitor will keep producing the original quantity
 - (B) the demand curve faced by the duopolist is highly elastic
 - (C) each firm assumes that its competitors will not change price
 - (D) each firm assumes that its competitors will follow a price increase
 - 8. One of the identifying characteristics of oligopoly is sticky prices. When economists state that prices are sticky with respect to oligopolistic industry, they mean that:
 - (A) prices are given to the firm, and so the firm is a price taker
 - (B) the oligopolist sets product price so that profits are maximized at all times
 - (C) prices are less responsive to changes in demand in oligopolies than in perfectly competitive markets
 - (D) oligopolies practice predatory pricing, so competition in the market is reduced
 - 9. When a minimum wage is imposed on a portion of the labor market, the result is predicted to be:
 - (A) an increase in employment in the uncovered sector, which is not large enough to offset the decrease in employment in the covered sector
 - (B) an increase in employment in the uncovered sector, which is larger than the decrease in employment in the covered sector
 - (C) an increase in the wage in the uncovered sector
 - (D) a reduction in employment in the uncovered sector
 - 10. Private producers will achieve socially optimal results if:
 - (A) marginal net social benefits equal marginal net private benefits
 - (B) net private benefits are maximized
 - (C) net private benefits are minimized
 - (D) marginal private benefits equal marginal private costs

帝 題 奏 員:

(辣椒)

國立政治大學九十八 學年度研究所傳士班入學考試命題紙 第3頁,共4頁

考試科目倾作統治学所別经济阶 考試時間 3月14日第2節

- 二·(10%)試証明:不可能所有的生產要素都是劣等要素(inferior factor)。
- 三·(10%)是非題:在一個獨買的勞動市場上,如果買方採取完全價格歧視,則整個市場可以達到 Pareto efficiency。
- 四·(10%)以下是某一個國家國內一些關於人壽保險的定價與規定的描述:在政府人員參加人壽保險的團保時,投保保額 20 萬元,要保人年齡爲 43 歲時,保費每年 240 元,男女相同。同時,在參加團保時,要保人不必進行體檢。然而,如果而是個人去買人壽保險時,同樣是投保保額爲 20 萬,要保人爲 43 歲時,男性的保費是 1849 元;女性的保費則是 991 元。此外,個人去買人壽保險時,要先通過健康檢查。請根據上面的描述回答下列問題:
 - (1) 爲什麼團保的保費會遠高於個人投保的保費?(請注意:該國政府對於政府人員參加團保時並沒有進行補貼。)
 - (2) 爲什麼參加團保的不需要建康檢查,但是個人投保則要通過建康檢查?
 - (3) 爲什麼團保時男女的保費相同,但是個人保險時,男性與女性的保費不同?

備考試題隨卷繳交

命題委員

(簽章)

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國立政治大學九十八、學年度研究所 碩士班入學考試命題紙

3月14日

考試時間 試 科 目 所 别 經濟學系 個體經濟學 星期六

五、第五部分(共計50分)

- 1. (20 分) 周公的效用函數為 U(x,y)=x+2y,其中 x ≥ 0,y ≥ 0。請用數學證明或是說明此效用函 數背後所代表周公對 x 和 y 財貨的偏好,是否滿足下列特性(僅使用文字或是圖型說明者, 不予計分):
 - A. 完整性 (completeness)
 - B. 遞移性 (transitivity)
 - C. 嚴格凸性 (strict convexity)
 - D. 越多越好 (more is better)
- 2. (5分)請用數學證明或是說明在固定的生產數量之下,長期的生產總成本一定會小於或是 等於短期的生產總成本 (僅用文字或是圖型說明者,不予計分)。
- 3. (10分)請使用短期完全競爭市場的供需模型,並用數學證明當消費者的所得增加時,對市 場的均衡價格為正向或是負向之影響(僅用文字或是圖型說明者,不予計分)。
- 4. (5分)『台灣麥當勞宣布,今(2/4)日起,周一至周五調降入款午間套餐的價格,降幅最 高達 25%』。從商業經營的角度而言,台灣麥當勞為何僅調降午間套餐的價格,而不是同時 調降晚間或是夜間套餐的價格?
- 5. (10分)請簡要解釋下列名詞,並說明其在經濟學上的重要性。
 - A. Second theorem of welfare economics
 - B. Strictly dominated strategies
 - C. Nash equilibrium
 - D. Von Neumann-Morgenstern utility functions
 - E. Production functions

備				考試	題	隨	卷	繳	交	
命	題	委	員	:				4		(簽章)

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