

考試科目	個體經濟學 ²¹⁶¹ 別	經濟所	考試時間	3月17日 星期六	第2節
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第一部分：

一、單選題：(每題2%，共20%)

- When labor is a variable factor and capital is a fixed factor, which of the following statements is true?
 - There are many different production functions in the short run, each corresponding to a different lever of labor.
 - There are many different production functions in the long run, each corresponding to a different technological process.
 - For a given level of capital, there is only one short-run production function available to the firm.
 - In the very long run there is no choice in the input mix which the firm has to produce a given level of output.
- Which of the following is not usually a characteristic of a perfectly competitive industry?
 - No individual firm has any significant amount of market power.
 - The market demand curve for the industry is highly elastic.
 - Any individual firm can increase its production and sales without affecting the price of the good.
 - Existing firms cannot bar the entry of new firms.
- Compared to the efficient competitive result, the monopolist will :
 - sell the same quantity but at a higher per-unit price
 - restrict quantity to raise the price per unit of output
 - increase total consumer surplus, even though consumers pay a higher price per unit of output
 - pay a higher price per unit of labor employed
- Although a monopolistically competitive firm in long-run equilibrium is producing output at an average total cost higher than the minimum, economists are not greatly concerned about this inefficiency because:
 - additional firms may enter the industry
 - consumers gain satisfaction from having a wide variety of products available
 - consumes would unquestionably benefit from having fewer products produced more cheaply
 - advertising may allow a firm to expand output
- The demand for labor is a derived demand because:
 - the demand for labor in a market is determined by the demand for the final product that the labor produces
 - the demand for labor is derived from the wage rate paid for labor's services
 - the demand for labor is derived from the producer's overall cost of production
 - the demand for labor is a function of the supply of labor's services

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6. One of the major results of the specialization and division of labor is that :
- (A) as labor becomes more specialized, the overall output of the economic system declines
 - (B) as labor becomes more specialized, there is a greater need for the economic system to expand trade
 - (C) as labor becomes more specialized, there is an increased need for government to intervene in the market place
 - (D) as labor becomes more specialized, the circular flow of income contracts
7. Demand is said to be inelastic when :
- (A) the percentage change in quantity demanded is greater than the percentage change in price of a good
 - (B) the quantity demanded does not change when price changes
 - (C) a small price reduction raises the quantity demanded to infinity
8. When the consumer is in equilibrium with a certain consumption bundle of goods x and y (both normal goods), if the price of good y falls and the consumer's income and the price of good x remain unchanged, then we can assume that the consumer will:
- (A) move along the original indifference curve purchasing less x and more y
 - (B) move to a higher indifference curve purchasing more x and an indeterminate amount of x
 - (C) move to a higher indifference curve purchasing more x and an indeterminate amount of y
 - (D) remain on the original budget line purchasing more x and less y
9. Which of the following is not true of price ceilings?
- (A) The producer must charge the price established as the price ceiling.
 - (B) If the ceiling price is set above the equilibrium price, the intervention will have no effect whatsoever.
 - (C) If the ceiling price is set below the prevailing equilibrium price, then the price must be reduced.
 - (D) If the ceiling price is set below the equilibrium price, then an excess demand for the commodity will develop.
10. Consumer surplus is defined as the difference between:
- (A) the marginal utility of a unit of a commodity and its price
 - (B) total utility and the marginal utility of the last unit consumed
 - (C) the total utility of all units and the price of the last unit
 - (D) the total value consumers place on all units consumed and the money payments they make to purchase those units

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二、簡答題：(每題 10%，共 30%)

1. 美國許多圖書公司在出版學術書籍時，經常會先出版訂價較高的精裝本，二年後再出版訂價較低的平裝本。請說明其理由何在？
2. 幾年前政府推行「醫藥分業」制度，結果引起醫師公會與藥劑師公會之間的嚴重爭執。請問推行醫藥分業的經濟理由為何？又為什麼推行醫藥分業制度以後不久，現在我們在許多診所隔壁可以看到有「門前藥局」的出現？理由何在？
3. 試以圖形證明：廠商長期成本必然會小於或等於短期成本。



備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員： 092 (簽章) 96 年 2 月 28 日

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第二部分

一、單選題 (24%，每題 3%)

1. A rational firm will only seek to maximize total revenue if:
 - A) it faces a totally inelastic demand curve.
 - B) its marginal cost curve falls and then rises.
 - C) its average costs are falling.
 - D) it is a perfect monopoly.
 - E) its variable costs are zero.
2. Which of the following economists argued that monopolies were economically beneficial?
 - A) Adam Smith
 - B) Milton Friedman
 - C) Karl Marx
 - D) Joseph Schumpeter
 - E) None of the above
3. Bounded rationality means that:
 - A) firms are profit maximizers.
 - B) Not-for-profit firms cannot exist in a competitive economy.
 - C) firms strive to make good decisions, but not always maximizing decisions.
 - D) firms spend too much money trying to maximize profits.
 - E) firms are really utility maximizers.
4. Which of the following best explains why collusive oligopolies are not stable?
 - A) Companies are inherently hostile to each other.
 - B) Companies feel they have a moral responsibility not to collude.
 - C) Each company in the oligopoly can increase its profits by deviating from the agreed upon price and/or quantity.
 - D) Oligopolies are not unstable; rather they are quite stable.
 - E) None of the above.
5. Which of the following does not represent a barrier to entry into a market?
 - A) Import quotas.
 - B) Patent laws.
 - C) Government franchises.
 - D) Anti-trust legislation.
 - E) All of the above are barriers.
6. All but one of the following are incompatible with the existence of perfect competition. That one is:
 - A) prolonged decreasing costs.
 - B) prolonged increasing returns to scale.
 - C) a continually falling average fixed cost curve.
 - D) a continually falling average total cost curve.
 - E) product differentiation.

國立政治大學圖書館

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命題委員：

093

(簽章) 96 年 3 月 4 日

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7. The problem leading to the development of the economics of information can be characterized as follows:
- A) Variable costs are high but fixed costs are low.
 - B) Fixed costs equal zero.
 - C) Marginal costs increase at an increasing rate.
 - D) Production externalities lead to lower demand.
 - E) Fixed costs are high but marginal costs are low.
8. The long-run supply curve of an individual firm in perfect competition is the same thing as:
- A) the rising segment of its marginal cost curve, above average cost.
 - B) the rising segment of its average cost curve.
 - C) its entire average cost curve.
 - D) that entire part of its total cost curve in which total cost rises or remains constant as output increases.
 - E) none of the above.

二、(10%) 假設一產業包含二個競爭廠商，其總成本函數為

$$C_1 = \alpha q_1^2 + (\alpha + \beta)^2 q_1 + \beta q_1 q_2 \quad C_2 = \alpha q_2^2 + (\alpha + \beta)^2 q_2 + \beta q_2 q_1$$

其中 $q = q_1 + q_2$ ， $\alpha > 0$

- (a) 若生產發生外部經濟，則產業供給曲線為何？與無外部性時之供給線有何差別？
- (b) 若生產發生外部不經濟，則產業供給曲線之傾斜狀況又如何？

三、(10%) 假設有一競爭廠商座落在一偏遠鄉村，其獨買該村落之勞動 (x)。此一獨買廠商之生產函數與勞動供給函數為

$$q = 15x^2 - 0.2x^3 \quad w = 144 + 23.4x \quad w \text{ 為工資率}$$

假設完全競爭市場之產品價格為3元。試求此廠商利潤最大之勞動雇用、工資率、邊際勞動成本、產量、與利潤。

四、(6%) 解釋下列專有名詞與概念

- (a) 囚犯的困境 (prisoner's dilemma) (b) 交換經濟體系之核心 (Core)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命題委員： 094 (簽章) 96年3月4日

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