

國立中山大學 106 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學【財管系碩士班】

題號：443001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

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經濟學[財管系碩士班] 試題共有兩部份，兩部份總計共 100 分。

總體經濟部分，共五十分

選擇題，單選，第 1~16 題每題三分，第 17 題二分

1. The ranking of the recent GDP of European countries in U.S. dollars is A) Germany > United Kingdom > France > Italy B) Germany > France > United Kingdom > Italy C) Germany > France > Italy > United Kingdom D) France > Germany > Italy > United Kingdom
2. Participating countries in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) do not include A) Japan B) Korea C) U.S. D) China E) Malaysia
3. In the past few years oil price falls drastically. Which of the following country is hit the hardest? A) Russia B) Venezuela C) Indonesia D) South Africa E) Japan
4. In the last year after Trump was elected the U.S. president, what did not happen in the U.S.? A) stock prices continued to rise B) 10 year TB interest rate rose C) annual CPI inflation fell D) U.S. dollar appreciated against most major currencies
5. What is the least likely interpretation of a rise in long term interest rate? A) high current inflation B) expectation of higher fiscal deficits C) expectation of higher inflation D) expectation of higher economic growth
6. Inflation can improve the prospect of the debt burden for a government because A) High inflation reduces the nominal value of existing debt. B) High inflation makes issuing new debt cheaper C) High inflation raises the nominal value of tax revenues and GDP without raising the nominal value of existing debt D) High inflation causes foreign currency debt to fall in value in local currency terms
7. Hong Kong pretty much fixes the exchange rate between HK\$ and US\$ and H. K. also allows free capital flow. We can speculate that A) H. K. interest rates follow the U.S.'s B) H. K. interest rates rise with a financial account surplus C) H. K. interest rates rise with its economic growth D) H. K. interest rates rise with its trade balance
8. Which of the following is the most important cause of a hyperinflation? A) increased exports B) households reduce their savings C) government finances expenditures by printing money D) currency depreciation
9. Suppose due to a stock market crash people are saving more. Analyze with a typical IS-LM model. A) IS shifts downward and LM shifts upward B) IS and LM shift upward C) IS shifts downward D) LM shifts upward E) IS shifts upward and LM shifts downward
10. Suppose a country adopts tight monetary policy and expansionary fiscal policy simultaneously and the equilibrium income remains unchanged. Compare the new equilibrium with the old one. Analyze with a typical IS-LM-BP model. A) the quantity of investment rises B) the quantity of trade balance rises C) the currency appreciates D) the quantity of consumption rises E) tax receipts rise
11. Increase in foreign holdings of Taiwanese assets = \$4 billion; Increase in Taiwanese holdings of foreign assets = \$6 billion; Increase in Taiwan's liability to foreign countries = \$1 billion. Based on the information above, what is the balance on Taiwan's financial account? A) financial account deficit = 1 billion B) financial account deficit = 3 billion C) financial account surplus = 1 billion D) financial account surplus = 3 billion
12. If real GDP = 3,000, G = 1,000, X - M = 100, autonomous consumption = 20, planned purchase of capital goods = 200, and planned increase in inventory = 50. Assuming taxes are 1,000 and $mpc = 0.8$, calculate the unplanned change in inventory. A) $-40 < x < -20$ B) $-20 < x < 0$ C) $0 < x < 20$ D) $20 < x < 40$ E) $x > 40$
13. A consumer bought a \$10,000 home-made car and a \$500 France-made lipstick. The government gave \$100,000 to people affected by an earthquake, out of which \$80,000 was spent on food produced locally and \$20,000 was saved. The government also paid \$15,000 as the salary of military personnel and bought a \$1,000 home-made missile and a \$12,000 foreign warplane. What is the country's GDP? A) $x < 90,000$ B) $90,000 < x < 100,000$ C) $100,000 < x < 110,000$ D) $110,000 < x < 120,000$ E) $x > 120,000$

背面有題

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14. If the CPI equaled 1.3 in 2000 and 1.65 in 2010 and a typical household's income equaled \$35,000 in 2000 and \$40,000 in 2010, then between 2000 and 2010, real household income: A) increased B) decreased C) was constant D) cannot be compared
15. GDP and personal income are different. Which of the following does not explain the difference? A) depreciation B) transfer payments C) indirect taxes D) direct taxes
16. In case there is an expected one-time increase in money supply and later the expectation is realized. By the New Classical macroeconomic analysis, which will change from the old equilibrium to the new equilibrium? A) real wage B) nominal wage C) real money supply D) nominal interest rate E) real interest rate
17. Which of the following is a stock rather than flow? A) GDP B) Consumption C) investment D) inventory E) government consumption

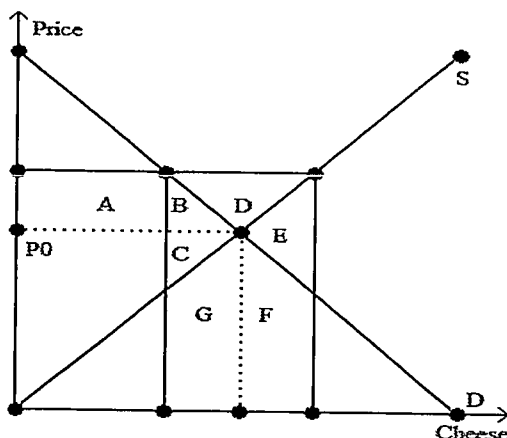
填空题(個體經濟學)，共五十分。每小格答案全對才給分。只需要填入最後的完整答案，”請勿”寫出計算過程。答案卷請自行製作如下：

(1)	(2)	(3)
(4)	(5)	(6)
(7)	(8)	(9)
(10)		

個體經濟學：共 10 格，每一格 5 分，共計 50 分，每小格答案須全對才計分。

1. In a country of Kingsoper there are A and B two regions. Two goods (x and y) are produced in both regions. Production functions for region A are given by $x_A = \sqrt{l_x}$; $x_A = \sqrt{l_y}$; where l_x and l_y are the quantity of labor devoted to x and y production, respectively. Total labor available in the region A is 100 units (i.e., $l_x + l_y = 100$). For region B are given by $x_B = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{l_x}$; $x_B = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{l_y}$; There are also 100 units of labor available in the region B. What are the production possibility curves for regions A and B?
 (1) _____.

2. Suppose the government implements the “Price Supports” policy to protect cheese farmer and raises the price of cheese above the market equilibrium level (P_0) by imposing a high minimum price and purchasing all of the excess supply from the market, and these quantities are destroyed. Based on the areas in the figure below:



a). Compare to no government “Price Supports” policy implemented; what is the change (loss or gain) area in consumer surplus after this policy is adopted? (2) _____.

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- b). Compare to no government "Price Supports" policy implemented; what is the change (loss or gain) area in producer surplus after this policy is adopted? ____ (3) ____.
3. Consider that the government imposed per unit taxes (t) on the output of 1 and 2 two firms in the Cournot equilibrium ($t_1 \neq t_2$): The market demand for the output of two firms is: $p=b-Q$ (with $b>0$) and each firm has the cost function $C_i(q_i) = cq_i$ (with $c>0$); q_i is firm output, for $i=1, 2$ firm. The total tax revenue collected by the government is $REV(t_1, t_2) = (t_1 * q_1^*) + (t_2 * q_2^*)$
- a). Find the q_1^* and q_2^* ? ____ (4) ____.
- b). What is the tax revenue maximizing tax rates for t_1 and t_2 ? ____ (5) ____.
4. The short term production function of a perfectly competitive firm is given by: $y = f(L) = 4L^{1/2}$, and its profit is given as $\pi = py - wL - vK$, where p is price, w is wage rate, L is labor input, v is interest rate, and K is capital with a fixed input.
- a). Solve for the firm's profit-maximizing demand for L and find the supply function.
 $(L^*, \text{supply function}) =$ ____ (6) ____
- b). Find the firm's average total cost function (ATC). ____ (7) ____
5. Universal Fur is located in Clyde, Baffin Island, and sells high-quality fur bow ties throughout the world at a price of \$ 5 each. The production function for fur bow ties (q) is given by: $q = 240x - 2x^2$; where x is the quantity of pelts used each week. Pelts are supplied only by Dave Trading Post Company, which obtains them by hiring Eskimo works at a rate of \$ 10 per day. Dave's Company weekly production function for pelts is given by: $x = \sqrt{l}$, where l is the number of days of Eskimo works time used each week.
- a). For the quasi-competitive case in which both Universal Fur and Dave Trading Post Company act as price takers for pelts, what will be the equilibrium price (p_x) for pelts and how many pelts (x) will be produced? $(p_x, x) = ?$ ____ (8) ____
- b). Suppose Dave's company acts as a monopolist, while Universal Fur is still be a price taker, what equilibrium will emerge in pelt market? $(p'_x, x') = ?$ ____ (9) ____
- c). Suppose Universal Fur acts as a monopolist, while Dave's company is as a price taker, what will equilibrium be? $(p''_x, x'') = ?$ ____ (10) ____