

東海大學 101 學年度碩士班招生入學考試試題

考試科目： 經濟學 D 應考系所： 會計系乙組

本試題共 3 頁：第 1 頁 (如有缺損或印刷不清者，應即舉手請監試人員處理)

一、選擇題(30%)

1. Property rights
 - a. give a person the legal rights to use scarce resources or sell them to others.
 - b. refer to the laws governing land use.
 - c. interfere with economic freedom by granting legal rights to ownership of scarce resources.
 - d. eliminate competition for scarce resources.
2. If the demand for rice rises when household income rises, then rice is a(n)
 - a. normal good.
 - b. inferior good.
 - c. substitute good.
 - d. complementary good.
3. A budget line is a straight line designed to show
 - a. how income is related to hours worked.
 - b. all combinations of two goods that can be purchased with a given income.
 - c. preferences for goods and services.
 - d. that if more money is spent on one good, the breadwinner must work all the harder to maintain a satisfactory level of living.
4. Economic profit equals
 - a. accounting profit.
 - b. total revenue minus total economic cost.
 - c. total revenue minus historical cost.
 - d. total revenue minus marginal economic cost.
5. Tie-in sales are
 - a. arrangements where the customer must buy product B if he wants to buy product A.
 - b. advertising campaigns that promote more than one product.
 - c. sales of products with warranties or other additional services.
 - d. purchases that offer free services, such as free delivery.
6. The cost of producing a good to everyone, including people who do not produce or consume it is called
 - a. private benefit.
 - b. social benefit.
 - c. private cost.
 - d. social cost.

7. The Fisher equation indicates that the real interest rate is found by
 - a. subtracting the rate of inflation from the nominal rate.
 - b. dividing the nominal rate by the inflation rate.
 - c. adding the rate of inflation to the nominal rate.
 - d. dividing the rate of inflation by the nominal rate.
8. Which of the following is a resource cost of inflation?
 - a. both d and e
 - b. all of the following
 - c. changing price tags
 - d. comparison shopping
 - e. additional trips to the bank
9. The three most important causes of economic growth are
 - a. increases in employment, protection of resources, and changes in technology
 - b. decreases in employment, decreases in the money supply, and improvements in technology
 - c. increases in employment, increases in the capital stock, and reductions in environmental pollution
 - d. increases in employment, increases in the capital stock, and improvements in technology
 - e. increases in employment, decreases in the money supply, and increases in capital stock
10. Which of the following is a supply shock?
 - a. a decrease in money demand
 - b. an increase in the money supply
 - c. an increase in investment spending
 - d. a change in oil prices
 - e. a change in taxes

二、解釋名詞(30%)

1. 公司治理 VS. 企業社會責任
2. 賽局理論 VS. Nash 均衡
3. 反向選擇 VS. 道德危險
4. 財政政策 VS. 貨幣政策
5. Lorenz 曲線 VS. Gini 係數
6. BRICS VS. PIIGS

三、假設有一個卡特爾(Cartel)組織，由兩家寡占廠商組成，他們的成本函數分別為

$$TC_1 = 20q_1^3 - 24q_1 + 20$$

$$TC_2 = 43q_2^2 + 10$$

已知目前價格訂在\$516，請計算：

1. 這兩家公司各分配多少生產量?(10%)
2. 兩家公司個別利潤有多少?(10%)

四、在凱因斯的模型下，某國總體模型為：

$$Y = C + I + G + X - M$$

$$C = 100 + 0.8Y_d \text{ (消費)}$$

$$T = 200 \text{ (稅收)}$$

$$G = 200 \text{ (政府支出)}$$

$$X = 400 \text{ (出口)}$$

$$M = 100 + 0.3Y \text{ (進口)}$$

1. 該國均衡所得為多少?(10%)
2. 該國政府支出乘數為多少?(10%)