# 國立中山大學 108 學年度 碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱:財務管理【財管系碩士班丙組】

#### -作答注意事項-

考試時間:100分鐘

- 考試開始響前不得翻閱試題,並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案 卷(卡)之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確,如有不同立即 請監試人員處理。
- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示,可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液(帶)、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷,不得另攜帶紙張,請衡酌作答。
- 答案卡請以2B鉛筆劃記,不可使用修正液(帶)塗改,未使用2B鉛筆、劃記太輕或污損致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者,其後果由考生自行負擔。
- 答案卷(卡)應保持清潔完整,不得折疊、破壞或塗改應考證號碼及條碼,亦不得書寫考生姓名、應考證號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- 可否使用計算機請依試題資訊內標註為準,如「可以」使用,廠牌、功能不拘,唯不得攜帶具有通訊、記憶或收發等功能或其他有礙試場安寧、考試公平之各類器材、物品(如鬧鈴、行動電話、電子字典等)入場。
- 試題及答案卷(卡)請務必繳回,未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。
- 試題採雙面列印,考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

## 國立中山大學 108 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱:財務管理【財管系碩士班丙組】

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

題號:443002

共2頁第1頁

### Part 1: 單選題 (共 15 題,每題 4 分,此部分共 60 分)

- 1. 下列何者適合使用實質選擇權(real options)的方法來評估可行性?(A):統一集團開發並行銷新的泡麵產品、(B):電力公司投資興建新的發電廠、(C):台電公司投資開發如何利用電力傳輸線來成為網路服務業者(如同 Hinet)、(D):投資政府公債
- 2. Rm= stock index return. We run regression on stock return:  $R = \alpha + \beta_1 \bullet Rm + \beta_2 \bullet Size + \beta_3 \bullet BM + \beta_4 \bullet DIV + \beta_5 \bullet PE$ . (BM=book-to-market ratio. DIV= cash dividend yield. PE= PE ratio). Empirically, what are/is correct: (1)  $\beta_2 < 0$  (2)  $\beta_2 > 0$  (3)  $\beta_4 = 0$  (4)  $\beta_5 = 0$ : (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) 1 and 3 and 4 (D) 2 and 3 and 4
- 3. 如果反轉效應(contrarian effect)存在,請問這樣的股票市場屬於:(A):弱勢有效率、(B):半強勢有效率、(C):強勢效率、(D): 半強勢無效率、(E): 弱勢無效率
- 4. 假設小民 6 個月前以每股 100 元買進某股票,目前該股票市價為 105 元,如果未來該股票不是上漲 10 元,就是下跌 10 元,而且兩者機率相同,請問你建議小民賣出或繼續持有該股票?(A) 賣出 (B)繼續持有
- 5. 某一上市公司之大股東突然死亡,其股票因繼承、賈出而被分散持有了,請問該公司未來 幾年(A)成為主併公司機率增加 (B)成為主併公司機率下降 (C)成為被併公司機率增加 (D) 成為被併公司機率下降 (E)機率無改變
- 6. 根據 MM 理論(Info symmetry, zero tax),公司舉價買回股票後以下有幾個不變:β of equity, standard deviation of company's assets, β of company's assets, E(r) of equity, WACC, Stock price: (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) 5
- 7. 當你在一個 portfolio 中以隨機方式增加了買進的股票數量,則你的 portfolio : (A) 個別風險 漸漸下降至 0 (B) 系統風險漸漸下降 (C) 個別風險漸漸下降但不會下降至 0 (D) 總風險漸漸 下降 (E): A 與 D
- 8. Which of the following investors would be very happy to see the stock price rise sharply? I) Investor who owns the stock and a put option II) Investor who has sold a put option and bought a call option III) Investor who owns the stock and has sold a call option IV) Investor who has sold a call option (A). I and II (B). III and IV (C). III only (D). IV only
- 9. An IPO has the following numbers. IPO offer price = \$20. Closing price on the first trading day=\$24. IPO stock return over 5 years following IPO= 50%. Stock with the same risk (compared to this IPO): Return over 5 years= 70%. This scenario is consistent with: (A) short-term underpricing (B) hot issues (C) long-term underperformance (D): A and C. (E): A and B and C.
- 10. (延續上題) This scenario is also consistent with (A) 大股東 of this IPO has better information than investors (B)大股東 of this IPO has a very good timing ability (C) Investors of this IPO has a very good timing ability (D): A and B. (E): A and C
- 11. 關於 ETF 與一般指數型共同基金,以下何者錯誤: (A)前者為 closed-end fund,後者為 openend fund (B)後者 diversification 效果比較好 (C)通常前者手續費比較低 (D)前者與買賣股票機制相同
- 12. Covariance (Rf, Return of HTC 股票)= (A)0% (B) positive (C) negative (D)在 -1 與 +1 之間
- 13. Covariance (Firm-specific component of Return of HTC 股票, Return of HTC 股票)= (A)0% (B) positive (C) negative (D)在 -1 與 +1 之間. (component= 部分)
- 14. There are 10,000 stocks in financial markets. All stocks have both systematic and firm-specific returns. Only 3 stocks do not follow APT Theory. Other 997 stocks follow APT Theory. (A) An arbitrage opportunity exists. (B) No arbitrage opportunity exists. (C) Three arbitrage opportunities

## 國立中山大學108學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱:財務管理【財管系碩士班丙組】

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

題號:443002

共2頁第2頁

exist.

15. The buyer of a call option has the right to exercise, but the writer of the call option has: (A). The choice to offset the risk with a put option. (B). The obligation to deliver the shares at exercise price. (C). The choice to deliver shares or not. (D). The choice of exercising the call or not.

### Part 2: Questions (共 4 題, 每題 10 分, 此部分共 40 分)

- 1. There are only 2 stocks in the stock market: A and B. Market portfolio return Rm = (RA+RB)/2. βA=1.5 and βB=0.5 前一期: RA=5%, RB=1%. 下一期: RA=10%, RB=4%. In addition, Rf=2% (for each time period). Is there momentum effect? Why? Note that 前一期= ranking period. 下一期= test period. RA= rate of return of A. RB= rate of return of B.
- 2. Following the above question. <u>Abnormal return</u> over test period (i.e.,下一期) of momentum portfolio = ?
- 3. 根據 Fama-French 3-factor model: Stock expected return, E(r), 等於什麼呢?(1) 請寫出方程式, (2)需定義清楚你寫的變數。
- 4. Given the fact that there are too many universities in Taiwan, some universities are planning with mergers with other academic institutions. Please <u>use theories of mergers and acquisitions</u> to discuss <u>three success factors</u> in the planned merger between 交通大學 and 陽明大學.