東吳大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系級	國際經營與貿易學系碩士班 A 組(國際貿易與金融)	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

※一律作答於答案卷上(題上作答不予計分)；並務必標明題號，依序作答。

一、單選題 (40 分，每題 4 分)

1. Which of the following is a necessary condition for a firm to successfully engage in price discrimination?
   A. The firm must have some degree of market power.
   B. The firm must operate in a perfectly competitive market.
   C. Consumers must have identical price elasticities of demand.
   D. The firm must sell a homogeneous product at a single price.

2. Which of the following is an example of adverse selection due to asymmetric information?
   A. A firm reduces production because of a sudden drop in demand.
   B. High-risk individuals are more likely to purchase health insurance than low-risk individuals.
   C. An employee exerts less effort because their employer cannot directly observe their productivity.
   D. A central bank increases interest rates to control inflation.

3. In a Nash equilibrium:
   A. Each player chooses the strategy that maximizes the total welfare of all players.
   B. No player can improve their payoff by unilaterally changing their strategy.
   C. At least one player must have an incentive to deviate from their chosen strategy.
   D. The game always results in a socially optimal outcome.

4. According to the purchasing power parity (PPP) theory, in the long run, an increase in the domestic price level should
   A. appreciate the domestic currency.
   B. depreciate the domestic currency.
   C. have no impact on the exchange rate.
   D. lead to higher real GDP growth.

5. According to traditional Keynesian analysis, if the economy is in a recession,
   A. increases in government purchases are more effective than decreases in taxes.
   B. decreases in government purchases are less effective than decreases in taxes.
   C. decreases in government purchases are more effective than increases in taxes.
   D. increases in government purchases are less effective than decreases in taxes.

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6. Zero inflation
 A. is impossible to achieve in the real world.
 B. might be dangerous because it could lead to rapidly increasing prices.
 C. would make it easy for the Central bank to create negative real interest rates.
 D. would limit the flexibility of the labor market and so could at times raise unemployment.

7. According to the misperceptions theory of short-run aggregate supply, if a firm thought that inflation was going to be 5 percent and actual inflation was 6 percent, then the firm would believe that the relative price of what it produce had
 A. increased, so it would increase production.
 B. increased, so it would decrease production.
 C. decreased, so it would increase production.
 D. decreased, so it would decrease production.

8. An increase in household saving causes consumption to
 A. rise and aggregate demand to increase.
 B. rise and aggregate demand to decrease.
 C. fall and aggregate demand to increase.
 D. fall and aggregate demand to decrease.

9. Consider an economy where output (Y) is determined by the following Keynesian aggregate demand function: $Y = C + I + G$。It is known that consumption (C) is a linear equation of Y, with an autonomous consumption of 50 and a marginal propensity to consume of 0.8. Investment (I) is 100, and government spending (G) is 150. What is the equilibrium level of output?
 A. 1200.
 B. 1350.
 C. 1400.
 D. 1500.

10. Two firms, A and B, produce identical goods and compete in a Cournot duopoly. Their respective cost functions are: $C_A = 10Q_A$，$C_B = 40Q_B$. The inverse demand function for the market is
$P = 1000 - (Q_A + Q_B)$. In equilibrium, what are Q_A and Q_B?
 A. $Q_A = 300$ and $Q_B = 270$.
 B. $Q_A = 310$ and $Q_B = 295$.
 C. $Q_A = 340$ and $Q_B = 310$.
 D. $Q_A = 350$ and $Q_B = 315$.

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二、(25 分) Consider a game in which Firm B (entrant) first decides whether to enter or stay out, and Firm A (incumbent) then decides whether to accommodate or fight if entry occurs. The payoffs are as follows: If Firm B stays out, Firm A enjoys monopoly profits and earns 10, while Firm B earns 0; if Firm B enters and Firm A accommodates, both firms share the market and each earns 5; if Firm B enters and Firm A fights, a price war occurs, and so Firm A earns 2, and Firm B earns 1.

1. Represent this game in extensive form using a game tree.
2. Find the Subgame Perfect Nash Equilibrium (SPNE) and explain your reasoning.
3. Discuss the role of commitment and deterrence in this game. Can Firm A credibly commit to fighting entry to deter competition? Explain.

三、(15 分) 說明完全競爭市場的長期產業供給線可能是負斜率的原因，並作圖分析。

四、(20 分) 請以文字解釋以下經濟學名詞:

1. 掠奪性定價 (predatory pricing)
2. 共有財悲劇 (tragedy of the commons)
3. 道德危機 (moral hazard)
4. 稟賦效果 (endowment effect)
5. 囚犯困境 (prisoner’s dilemma)