

一、單選題 (每題 2 分，共 50 分)

※ 注意：請於試卷內之「選擇題作答區」依序作答。

1. Plastic and steel are substitutes in the production of body panels for certain automobiles. If the price of plastic increases, with other things remaining the same, we would expect:
(A) the price of steel to fall.
(B) the demand curve for steel to shift to the right.
(C) the demand curve for plastic to shift to the left.
(D) the demand curve for steel to shift to the left.
2. Due to capacity constraints, the price elasticity of supply for most products is:
(A) the same in the long run and the short run.
(B) greater in the long run than the short run.
(C) greater in the short run than in the long run.
(D) too uncertain to be estimated.
3. The assumption that preferences are complete:
(A) means that a consumer will spend her entire income.
(B) is unnecessary, as long as transitivity is assumed.
(C) recognizes that there may be pairs of market baskets that cannot be compared.
(D) means that the consumer can compare any two market baskets of goods and determine that either one is preferred to the other or that she is indifferent between them.
4. If a consumer is always indifferent between an additional one grapefruit or an additional two oranges, then when oranges are on the horizontal axis the indifference curves:
(A) will be straight lines with a slope of $-1/2$.
(B) will be straight lines with a slope of -1 .
(C) will be straight lines with a slope of $+1/2$.
(D) will be right angles whose corners occur on a ray from the origin with a slope of $+2$.
5. Consider two goods X and Y available for consumption. Assume that the price of X changes while the price of Y remains fixed. For these two goods, the price-consumption curve illustrates the
(A) relationship between the price of X and consumption of Y.
(B) utility-maximizing combinations of X and Y for each price of X.

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- (C) relationship between the price of Y and the consumption of X.
(D) utility-maximizing combinations of X and Y for each quantity of X.
6. Your indifference curves for good X (horizontal axis) and good Y (vertical axis) are vertical lines because you do not gain any satisfaction from consumption of Y. As the price of X declines, the change in consumption of X is entirely composed of the:
- (A) income effect.
(B) substitution effect.
(C) Giffen effect.
(D) independent good effect.
7. Actual insurance premiums charged by insurance companies may exceed the actuarially fair rates because:
- (A) the insurance companies have monopoly rights issued by state regulators.
(B) the insurance companies are risk averse.
(C) there are administrative costs and other expenses that must be covered by the premia.
(D) insurance companies tend to over-state the risks they face.
8. What form of irrational behavior can cause asset price bubbles?
- (A) People do not base their investment decision on the fundamental value of the asset but only on the belief that the asset price will continue to increase.
(B) People accidentally buy assets that they did not want, and this drives up the asset price.
(C) Asset owners panic and begin to sell their assets as quickly as possible.
(D) People throw darts at a list of stocks and buy whatever the dart lands on without thinking about the reasons.
9. The law of diminishing returns assumes that
- (A) there is at least one fixed input.
(B) all inputs are changed by the same percentage.
(C) additional inputs are added in smaller and smaller increments.
(D) all inputs are held constant.
10. A straight-line isoquant
- (A) would indicate that the firm could switch from one output to another costlessly.
(B) would indicate that the firm could not switch from one output to another.
(C) would indicate that capital and labor cannot be substituted for each other in production.

(D) would indicate that capital and labor are perfect substitutes in production.

11. The difference between the economic and accounting costs of a firm are

- (A) the accountant's fees.
- (B) the corporate taxes on profits.
- (C) the opportunity costs of the factors of production that the firm owns.
- (D) the sunk costs incurred by the firm.

12. At the current level of output, long-run marginal cost is \$50 and long-run average cost is \$75. This implies that:

- (A) there are neither economies nor diseconomies of scale.
- (B) there are economies of scale.
- (C) there are diseconomies of scale.
- (D) the cost-output elasticity is greater than one.

13. The "perfect information" assumption of perfect competition includes all of the following except one. Which one?

- (A) Consumers know their preferences.
- (B) Consumers know their income levels.
- (C) Consumers know the prices available.
- (D) Consumers can anticipate price changes.

14. Use the following statements to answer this question:

I. An increase in the firm's fixed costs will shift the firm's short-run supply curve to the left.

II. An increase in the firm's fixed costs will not shift the firm's short-run supply curve to the right or left, but it may alter how much of the marginal cost curve is used to form the short-run supply curve.

- (A) I and II are true.
- (B) I is true and II is false.
- (C) II is true and I is false.
- (D) I and II are false.

15. Producer surplus is measured as the

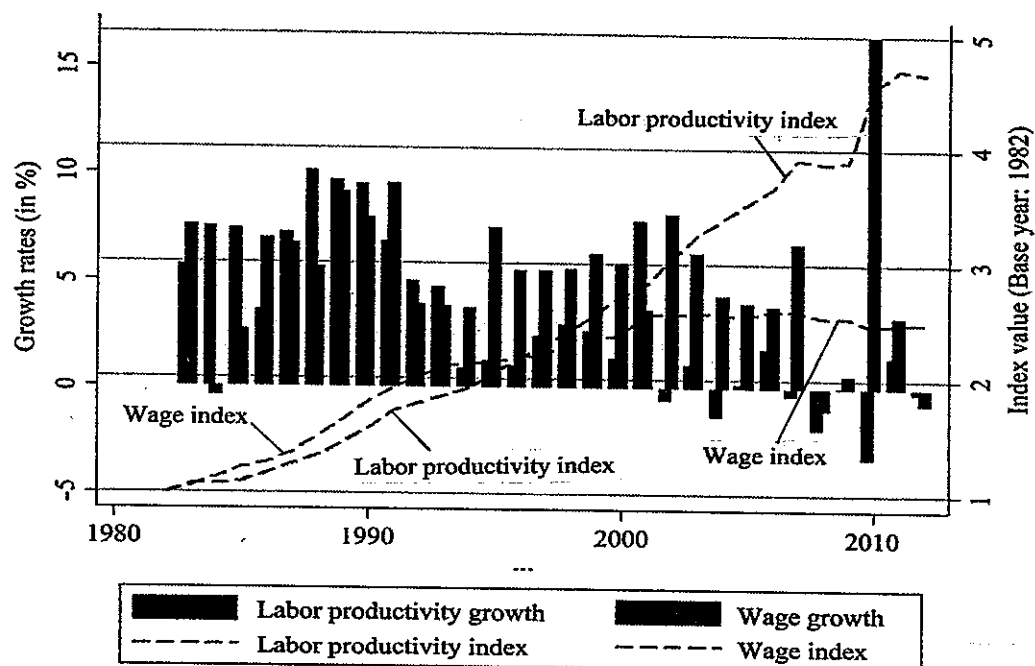
- (A) area under the demand curve above market price.
- (B) entire area under the supply curve.
- (C) area under the demand curve above the supply curve.
- (D) area above the supply curve up to the market price.

16. The market supply function is $P = 10 + Q$ and the market demand function is $P = 70 - 2Q$. What is the change in consumer surplus associated with a minimum floor price of \$30?
- (A) Zero.
(B) -\$100.
(C) -\$30.
(D) -\$55.
17. Assume that a profit maximizing monopolist is producing a quantity such that marginal revenue exceeds marginal cost. We can conclude that the
- (A) firm is maximizing profit.
(B) firm's output is smaller than the profit maximizing quantity.
(C) firm's output is larger than the profit maximizing quantity.
(D) firm's output does not maximize profit, but we cannot conclude whether the output is too large or too small.
18. Which of the following is NOT associated with a high degree of monopoly power?
- (A) A relatively inelastic demand curve for the firm.
(B) A small number of firms in the market.
(C) Significant price competition among firms in the market.
(D) Significant barriers to entry.
19. When a monopolist engages in perfect price discrimination,
- (A) the marginal revenue curve lies below the demand curve.
(B) the demand curve and the marginal revenue curve are identical.
(C) marginal cost becomes zero.
(D) the marginal revenue curve becomes horizontal.
20. Which of the following is true for both perfect and monopolistic competition?
- (A) Firms produce a differentiated product.
(B) Firms face a downward sloping demand curve.
(C) Firms produce a homogeneous product.
(D) There is freedom of entry and exit in the long run.
21. In the Stackelberg model, there is an advantage
- (A) to waiting until your competitor has committed herself to a particular output level before deciding on your output level.
(B) to being the first competitor to commit to an output level.

- (C) to the firm with a dominant strategy.
(D) to producing an output level which is identical to a monopolist's output level.
22. A strategy A is "dominant" for a player X if
(A) strategy A contains among its outcomes the highest possible payoff in the game.
(B) irrespective of any of the possible strategies chosen by the other players, strategy A generates a higher payoff than any other strategy available to player X.
(C) strategy A is the best response to every strategy of the other player.
(D) strategy A is the best response to the best strategy of the other player.
23. Nash equilibria are stable because
(A) they involve dominant strategies.
(B) they occur in non-cooperative games.
(C) once the strategies are chosen, no players have an incentive to negotiate jointly to change them.
(D) once the strategies are chosen, no player has an incentive to deviate unilaterally from them.
24. If leisure is a normal good, then the income effect of a decrease in wage will
(A) decrease the number of hours worked.
(B) increase the number of hours worked.
(C) decrease the number of leisure hours.
(D) increase the sum of leisure plus hours worked.
25. There is always some economic rent whenever the:
(A) demand for a factor is downward sloping.
(B) supply of a factor is upward sloping.
(C) supply and demand intersect.
(D) supply of a factor is horizontal.

二、分析題 (共 50 分)

1. 根據 Haep and Hsin (2016)，歷年我國產業勞動生產力與工資的增長率及指數如下圖所示



- (1) 請根據圖形簡要敘述臺灣經濟發展階段 (10 分)
- (2) 許多人批評我國所得分配狀況惡化，請根據圖形與我國經濟發展歷程，說明可能原因為何 (15 分)
2. 2025 年中國大陸在與美國關稅戰中，仍取得超過 1 兆美元的商品貿易順差，相當於雖對國外賺取所得，但國內消費與投資卻仍低迷
- (1) 為何貿易順差似無法帶動內需 (10 分)
- (2) 由於商品貿易順差，中美雙方均有人民幣升值的呼聲，這樣可能有哪些正負面效果 (15 分)