

一、簡答題(每題五分,共十分)

1. 市場勞動力供應曲線(the market supply curve of labor)的型態為何?為什麼?
2. 政府如何利用公開市場(open market operations)來影響貨幣市場(monetary market)?

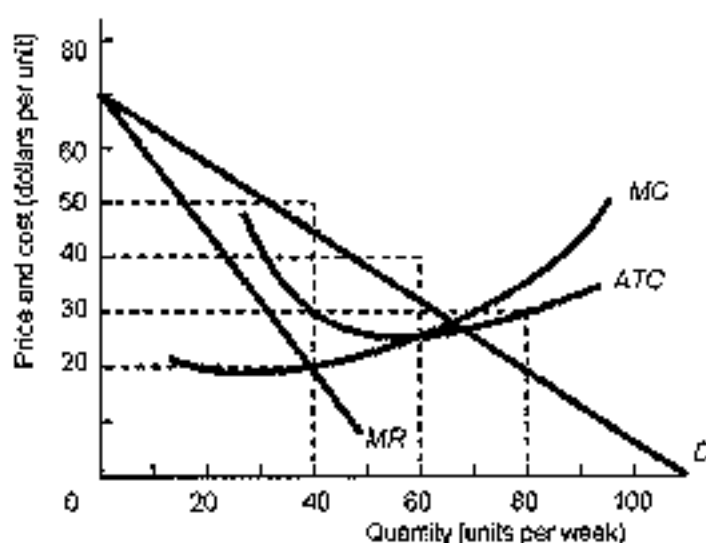
二、單選選擇題(每題四分,共七十二分)

1. With good Y on the vertical axis and good X on the horizontal axis, which of following statements is FALSE?
 - a. If the indifference curve is steep, the marginal rate of substitution is high.
 - b. A low marginal rate of substitution implies a relatively flat indifference curve.
 - c. A relatively flat indifference curve implies that a consumer must receive a large amount of good X to compensate for a small decrease in good Y.
 - d. A high rate of marginal substitution implies that a consumer must receive a large amount of good X to compensate for a small decrease in good Y.
2. If a firm's marginal product of labor is less than its average product of labor, then an increase in its use of labor will
 - a. reduce its total product.
 - b. reduce its average product of labor.
 - c. increase its marginal product of labor.
 - d. not change its average product of labor.
3. If price falls below the minimum point on the AVC curve, the best a competitive firm can do is to
 - a. keep producing and take a loss equal to its total variable cost.
 - b. keep producing and take a loss equal to its total fixed cost.
 - c. shut down and take a loss equal to its total variable cost.
 - d. shut down and take a loss equal to its total fixed cost.
4. Let SRAC stand for short-run average cost. When a firm is NOT in long-run equilibrium, its long-run average cost curve
 - a. intersects its SRAC curve at the SRAC curve's minimum point.
 - b. intersects its SRAC curve, but not at the SRAC curve's minimum point.
 - c. is tangent to its SRAC curve at the SRAC curve's minimum point.
 - d. is tangent to its SRAC curve, but not at the SRAC curve's minimum point.
5. A price discriminating monopolist charges lower prices to customers with
 - a. lower quantities demanded.
 - b. higher quantities demanded.
 - c. lower elasticities of demand.
 - d. higher elasticities of demand.
6. Compared to a competitive industry, a monopoly transfers
 - a. deadweight loss to consumers.
 - b. deadweight loss to producers.
 - c. producer surplus to consumers.
 - d. consumer surplus to producers.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

7. In Fig. 13.1, if the firm is in monopolistic competition, it will produce where its demand curve
- has zero elasticity.
 - has elasticity between 0 and 1.
 - has unitary elasticity.
 - is elastic.

Figure 13.1



8. In the dominant firm model of oligopoly, the elasticity of the dominant firm's demand curve
- is less than the elasticity of the industry demand curve.
 - equals the elasticity of the industry demand curve.
 - exceeds the elasticity of the industry demand curve.
 - varies inversely with the price.
9. At a given product price and quantity, the steeper the marginal revenue product curve,
- the more elastic is the demand for the factor.
 - the more inelastic is the demand for the factor.
 - the less intensive is the factor use.
 - the greater is the demand for fixed-cost factors.
10. A crowded toll road is an example of a
- public good.
 - private good.
 - mixed good.
 - service.

11. From Table 6.2, net domestic product is
- \$1,920.
 - \$1,940.
 - \$2,150.
 - \$2,400.

Table 6.2

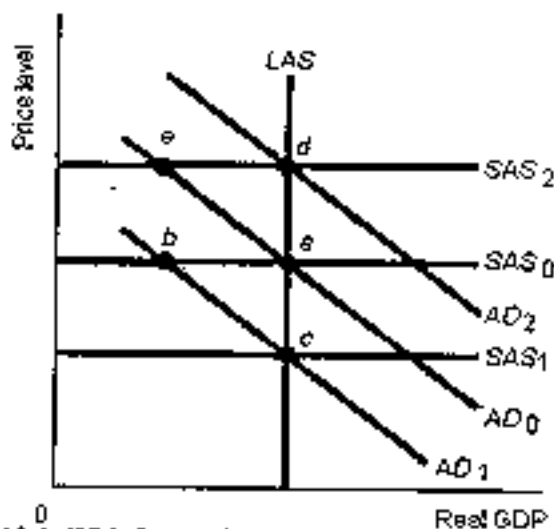
Corporate profits	\$200
Net interest income	150
Indirect business taxes	230
Depreciation	250
Compensation of employees	1,350
Proprietors' income	150
Rental income	70
Personal consumption expenditures	1,400
Government expenditures	500
Government transfer payments	50
Net exports	40

12. Full employment occurs when
- structural unemployment is zero.
 - cyclical unemployment is zero.
 - frictional unemployment is zero.
 - cyclical and frictional unemployment are zero.
13. Suppose that capital per hour of work increases by 12 percent while real GDP per hour of work increases by 10 percent. What is the contribution to the increase in real GDP per hour of work from changing technology?
- It increased real GDP per hour of work by 12 percent.
 - It increased real GDP per hour of work by 10 percent.
 - It increased real GDP per hour of work by 6 percent.
 - It increased real GDP per hour of work by 3.33 percent.
14. If there are no taxes or imports and the MPC is the marginal propensity to consume, the multiplier is
- $1/(MPC - 1)$.
 - $MPC/(1 - MPC)$.
 - $1/(1 - MPC)$.
 - $MPC/(MPC - 1)$.
15. In the short run, an increase in the money supply _____ real GDP and _____ the price level.
- increases; raises
 - does not change; lowers
 - decreases; raises
 - decreases; lowers
16. Which of the following does NOT cause a demand-pull inflation?
- Increases in government purchases.
 - Increases in net exports.
 - Increases in oil prices.
 - Increases in the money supply.

17. In Figure 16.1, the economy is initially at point a and investment declines. In Keynesian business cycle theory, the economy will move to point

- a. b.
- b. c.
- c. d.
- d. e.

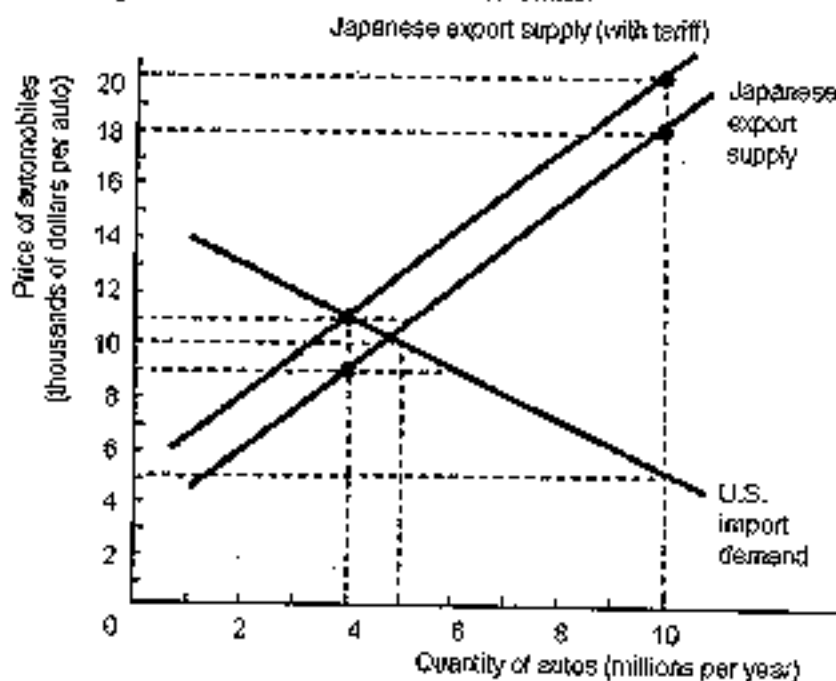
Figure 16.1



18. Refer to Fig. 18.1. With free trade between the United States and Japan in automobiles, each year

- a. the United States will export 4 million autos to Japan.
- b. Japan will export 4 million autos to the United States.
- c. the United States will export 5 million autos to Japan.
- d. Japan will export 5 million autos to the United States.

Figure 18.1



三. 計算題(每題九分,共十八分):請列出計算過程或足夠的解釋

1. there are two firms A and B in the market. In the following Figure 3.1 shows the market demand function (D), the industry average cost and marginal cost curves.
 - (a) What is the equilibrium market price and individual profit when they collude?
 - (b) If one firm cheats on the agreement, lowering its price, but the other firm does not, it will get 75% of the business and earn profits of \$8 million and the other firm will lose \$2 million. If both firms cheat, they will end up with \$2 million each in profits. Which strategy minimizes the maximum potential loss for A? Explain.
 - (c) What is the most likely outcome of such a game? Explain. (每小題各三分)

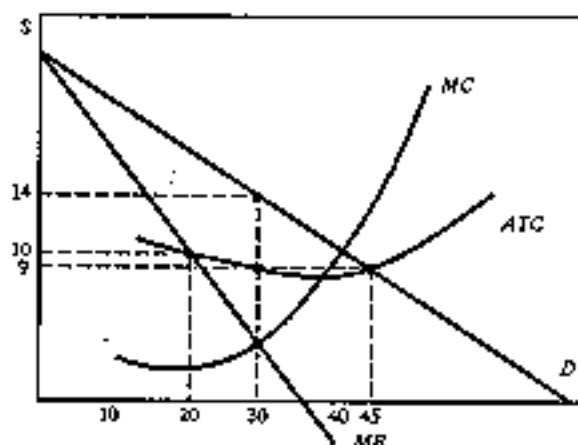


Figure 3.1

2. A trout farmer and a pesticide maker are located next to each other on the side of a lake. The pesticide maker can dispose of waste by dumping it into the lake or by trucking it to a safe land storage place. The marginal cost of trucking is a constant \$100 a ton. The trout farmer's profit depends on how much waste the pesticide maker dumps into the lake and is as follows:

quantity of waste (tons per week)	Trout farmer's profit (dollars per week)
0	1000
1	950
2	875
3	775
4	650
5	500
6	325
7	125

- (a) what is the efficient amount of waste to be dumped into the lake?
- (b) If no one owns the lake and that the government introduces a pollution tax. What is the tax per ton of waste dumped?
- (c) If no one owns the lake and that the government issues marketable pollution permits to both the farmer and the factory. Each may dump the same amount of waste in the lake. What is the market price of a permit? (每小題各三分)