

國立成功大學

113學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編 號：238

系 所：企業管理學系

科 目：經濟學

日 期：0202

節 次：第 2 節

備 註：不可使用計算機

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

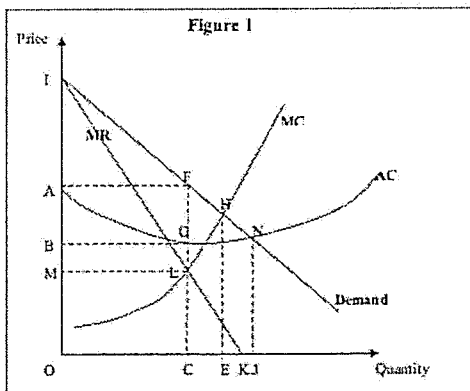
一、選擇題：(共 75 分，每題 3 分)

1. An increase in expected future income increases _____.
 - A. consumption expenditure, which increases current aggregate demand
 - B. investment, which increases current aggregate supply
 - C. the demand for money, which decreases current aggregate demand
 - D. future consumption expenditure and has no effect on current aggregate demand

2. Rick withdraws \$500 from his savings account, keeps \$100 as currency, and deposits \$400 in his checking account.
 - A. M1 increases by \$400 and M2 decreases by \$500
 - B. M1 does not change, but M2 decreases by \$500
 - C. M1 does not change, but M2 decreases by \$400
 - D. M1 increases by \$500 and M2 does not change

3. A Prisoner's Dilemma is a "dilemma" because
 - A. there is no equilibrium, so the players don't know what to do
 - B. the equilibrium is not a Nash equilibrium
 - C. the payoffs in equilibrium are lower than could be achieved with different choices
 - D. self-interested behavior results in maximum personal gain regardless of the other person's decision, but lower social gain

4.



By setting the prices at OB, the monopolist in Figure 1 will produce

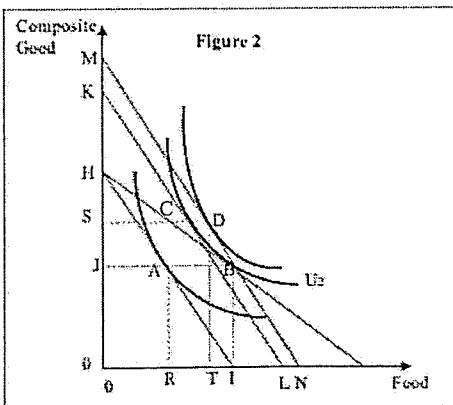
- A. OC
 - B. OE
 - C. OJ
 - D. Not shown
-
5. The Lagrangian method of optimization results in a new variable, λ , called the Lagrangian multiplier. The economic interpretation of λ is
 - A. the total utility of income
 - B. the cost of acquiring an additional util of satisfaction
 - C. the marginal utility of an extra dollar of income
 - D. the optimal level of utility

 6. If real GDP _____ planned expenditure, the economy converges to equilibrium expenditure because inventories _____ and firms increase production.
 - A. exceeds; pile up
 - B. exceeds; are run down
 - C. is less than; are run down
 - D. is less than; pile up

 7. Potential GDP is the value of real GDP when _____.
 - A. the unemployment rate equals the natural unemployment rate
 - B. there is no frictional unemployment

- C. there is no structural unemployment
D. the unemployment rate is zero
8. A minimum wage imposed on a monopsonist in the labor market
A. will reduce further the employment of labor
B. will raise the marginal cost of labor for the firm
C. may lower the firm's marginal factor cost and increase employment
D. will lead to a divergence between marginal factor cost and value of marginal product
9. An increase in the government budget deficit _____.
A. increases private saving and investment
B. increases private saving and decreases investment
C. increases the supply of private saving and decreases investment
D. decreases private saving and investment
10. The expansion path
A. always slopes upward
B. slopes upward as long as input prices are constant
C. slopes upward as long as the firm uses more of both inputs as output increases
D. is always linear, but not necessarily upward-sloping
11. In the long run with a constant velocity of circulation, the inflation rate _____.
A. is constant and equals the money growth rate
B. equals the money growth rate minus the growth rate of real GDP
C. equals the growth rate of real GDP minus the growth rate of money
D. is positive if the economic growth rate is positive
12. A monetary policy rule is _____ to discretionary monetary policy because _____.
A. superior; discretion limits what the Fed can do in a financial crisis
B. inferior; a rule makes it harder for people to forecast the inflation rate
C. superior; a rule keeps inflation expectations anchored
D. equivalent; the Fed uses its discretion to set the rule
13. An increase in the expected inflation rate, other things remaining the same, _____.
A. shifts the short-run Phillips curve upward
B. creates a movement up along the short-run Phillips curve
C. decreases the natural unemployment rate and shifts the long-run Phillips curve leftward
D. creates a movement up along the long-run Phillips curve with no change in the short-run Phillips curve
14. If total product is increasing at a decreasing rate, then
A. marginal product is below average product B. marginal product is above average product
C. marginal product is declining faster than average product D. None of the above
15. In a Cournot duopoly model with inverse market demand $P = a - bQ$, where a and b are positive constants, and marginal cost of c for both firms, if the firms collude to act as a monopoly, industry output and price are, respectively
A. $(a-c)/b$ and c B. $2(a-c)/b$ and $(a+2c)/3$
C. $(a-c)/3b$ and $(a+2c)/3$ D. $2(a-c)/3b$ and $(a+2c)/3$

16. The natural unemployment rate _____.
- A. increases if unemployment benefits become more generous
 - B. increases in a recession
 - C. increases as the average age of the labor force rises
 - D. decreases as firms outsource manufacturing jobs
17. Needs-tested spending is _____ fiscal policy because it _____.
- A. automatic; increases in recession and decreases in expansion
 - B. discretionary; increases when tax revenue increases
 - C. automatic; increases when the government's budget deficit falls
 - D. discretionary; is determined by economic hardship
18. In Perfectly Competitive Market, after a significant decrease in the price of a variable input, at the initial output level
- A. marginal revenue is higher than at the final output level
 - B. marginal cost is higher than marginal revenue
 - C. marginal cost is lower than average revenue
 - D. marginal cost is still equal to marginal revenue
19. To keep the yuan-U.S. dollar exchange rate constant, _____.
- A. the Fed agrees not to sell U.S. dollars in the foreign exchange market
 - B. the People's Bank of China buys U.S. dollars
 - C. the Fed and the People's Bank agree on the value of the exchange rate
 - D. the Fed does not buy yuan in the foreign exchange market
20. The classical growth theory is that real GDP per person _____.
- A. only temporarily rises and then returns to the subsistence level
 - B. grows forever
 - C. is constant and does not change
 - D. increases as the population grows
- 21.



In Figure 2, the total outlays on other goods under a lump-sum grant equal in cost to the excise subsidy is given by distance

- A. HO
- B. S0
- C. MS
- D. M0

22. An open market _____ of \$100 million of securities _____.
- A. purchase; increases bank reserves
 - B. sale; increases bank reserves
 - C. purchase; decreases the Fed's liabilities
 - D. sale; increases the Fed's liabilities

23. The combination of an excise tax and a tax rebate of equal size
- A. always raises consumer welfare.
 - B. necessarily harms the consumer.
 - C. harms the consumer in most cases.
 - D. helps the consumer in most cases.
24. Under what conditions would an increase in the wage rate cause a worker to earn a lower income?
- A. if leisure were an inferior good
 - B. if the individual's supply curve were backward-bending
 - C. if the income effect of the higher wage rate were less than the substitution effect
 - D. if income is a Giffen good
25. If an Edgeworth production box (with land and labor as the inputs) has a contract curve that is the diagonal, then we know that
- A. the proportion of land relative to labor used in producing the two goods is the same
 - B. the production possibility frontier is a straight line
 - C. both industries are constant cost industries
 - D. all of the above

二、問答題：（共 25 分）

1. 2023 年 10 月連續假期期間，台中高鐵車站發生乘客排隊幾公里的現象，有人認為可以用提高票價的方式來解決這個問題。請你從經濟學的觀念，提高票價可以解決這個問題嗎？為什麼？（10 分，只回答是否，不予計分）
2. 這一、兩年來發生的通貨膨脹，央行總裁認為是「停滯性膨脹」(stagflation)，你認為呢？央行採取了什麼對策？成效如何？此一對策對於新台幣的匯率造成什麼影響？（15 分，必須詳細回答，否則不予計分。）