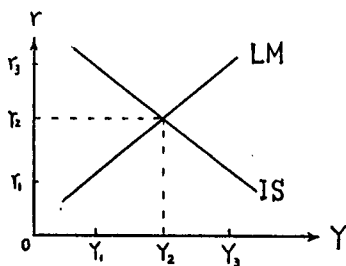


(注意:本試題共分三大題,請依照第三頁所列的答案格式,依題目順序,一律橫式作答於答案卷上)

壹. 選擇題(本大題共有20小題,每題2分,共計40分,不倒扣;但請依題目順序,每五題為一橫列 --- 參考P.3所列格式作答)

1. If total demand deposits equal \$2 billion, bank reserves equal \$500 million, and excess reserves equal \$100 million, the legal reserve requirement is:
 - a. 15 percent.
 - b. 50/3 percent.
 - c. 20 percent.
 - d. 25 percent.
 - e. 30 percent.
2. If there are a great many firms selling a homogeneous product, an individual firm's demand curve becomes:
 - a. of unitary elasticity.
 - b. price inelastic.
 - c. cross elastic.
 - d. close to horizontal.
 - e. income elastic.
3. If marginal cost is less than average cost, then with increased inputs the average cost of production will tend to:
 - a. rise.
 - b. drop.
 - c. stay the same.
 - d. none of the above.
 - e. all of the above.
4. One major assumption of Chamberlin's theory of monopolistic competition is that:
 - a. demand curves will be the same for each firm but cost curves will be different.
 - b. each firm's product is a fairly close substitute for the others in the group.
 - c. there are just a few firms in each group.
 - d. each firm expects its actions to influence those of its rivals.
 - e. all of the above.
5. Which of the following transactions would be included in the gross national product?
 - a. Bill White buys a secondhand bicycle for \$50.
 - b. Bill Green gives his bicycle to his cousin.
 - c. John Black buys a new bicycle for \$100.
 - d. Jerry Brown buys 2 shares of stock in a bicycle firm.
 - e. Mort Gray steals John Black's new bicycle.
6. If there is full employment, frictional unemployment will be:
 - a. Zero.
 - b. less than 1 percent.
 - c. less than cyclical unemployment.
 - d. all of the above.
 - e. none of the above.
7. Suppose that the aggregate supply curve is $P=20Q$, where P is the price level and Q is real output (in billions of dollars). If the aggregate demand curve shifts from $P=105-Q$ to $P=115.5-Q$, the price level will:
 - a. increase from 100 to 105.
 - b. increase from 105 to 115.5.
 - c. increase from 100 to 110.
 - d. increase from 100 to 115.5.
 - e. none of the above.

Questions 8-10 refer to the following diagram:



8. In the diagram, the IS curve is the
 - a. aggregate function.
 - b. marginal efficiency of investment.
 - c. liquidity preference function.
 - d. none of the above.
9. The monetary sector of the economy is in equilibrium
 - a. only at r_2 and Y_2 .
 - b. at any point on IS.
 - c. at any point on LM.
 - d. none of the above.
10. Expansionary fiscal policies will shift
 - a. IS to the right.
 - b. IS to the left.
 - c. LM to the right.
 - d. LM to the left.

11. Which of the following is a stock?
 a. Consumption expenditure. b. The supply of money. c. Investment.
 d. Depreciation.
12. If all consumption is autonomous, the marginal propensity to consume is
 a. 1. b. 0. c. infinite. d. none of the above.
13. If all components of aggregate demand were autonomous, the
 a. slope of the demand curve would be zero.
 b. value of the multiplier would be zero.
 c. value of the multiplier would be 1.
 d. a and c.
14. In the accelerator model, if aggregate output stabilizes after a period in which it has been growing, net investment
 a. continues to rise. b. stabilizes. c. falls. d. vanishes.
15. If the marginal propensity to consume is 0.9 and all other expenditures are autonomous, reducing autonomous taxes by 10 would increase equilibrium GNP by
 a. 90. b. 9. c. 100. d. 10.
16. If new firms enter an imperfectly competitive market, the demand curves of the firms already in the market will
 a. shift to the left. b. shift to the right. c. become vertical.
 d. become horizontal.

Questions 17-18 refer to the following information:

A firm is operating in the short run with a variable input and a fixed capital input. The following table shows how output behaves as the labor input is varied.

Labor Input	Output	Average Product	Marginal Product
0	0	---	25
2			
4	90		
6	120		
8	140		
10		14	
12		10	

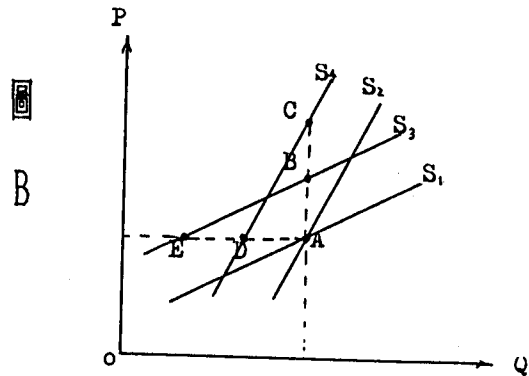
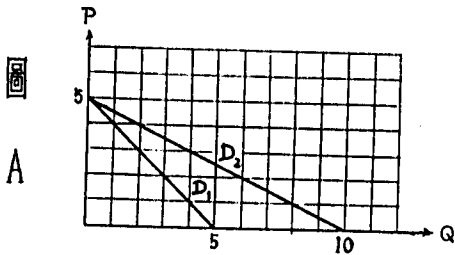
17. At a labor input of 6, the marginal product of labor is
 a. 120. b. 20. c. 15. d. 10.
18. The firm's output is at a short-run maximum at a labor input of
 a. 6. b. 8. c. 12. d. none of the labor inputs shown.
19. Which of the following is not a long-run adjustment?
 a. Starting a new firm. b. Making the size of the firm smaller.
 c. Making the size of the firm larger.
 d. Reducing output by laying off workers.
20. The change in profit from producing an additional unit of a good is
 a. MR. b. MR-MC. c. MR=MC. d. none of the above.

貳. 解釋下列各名詞(每題5分, 共計30分)

1. stagflation:
2. liquidity preference:
3. income-consumption curve:
4. crowding-out effect:
5. liquidity trap:
6. cobweb theory:

參. 計算式證明題 (30%)

- (A) 就下圖 A 中, D_1, D_2 兩條需求曲線, 試證明當價格在 \$5 以下, 任何同一價格時, 在 D_1, D_2 上兩點的價格需求彈性均相等. (4%)
- (B) 試就下圖 B, 比較 A, S_1, S_2, B, C, D, E , 六點的供給彈性大小順序. (4%); 並需簡單證明之. (4%)
(圖中 S_1 與 S_3 平行; S_2 與 S_4 平行)



- 設某廠商在完全競爭市場下的生產函數為 $f(L, K) = 10L^{0.5}K^{0.5}$ ($\bar{K} = 100$), 產品的需求函數為 $P = 60 - 2Q$, 供給函數為 $P = 20 + 2Q$; 而勞動市場亦為一完全競爭市場, 其需求函數為 $W = 360 - L$, 供給函數為 $W = 120 + 2L$; 試求 (A) 此廠商的 ACL , MCL 以及 $MRPL$, $VMPL$ 各為何? (5%)
(B) 廠商會雇用多少勞動? 工資若干? (5%)
- 假設: $C = \$200 + 0.8Y$, $I = \$100 - 600i$, $L_1 = 0.1Y$, $L_2 = \$50 - 100i$ 及 $M_s = \$160$, 試求其均衡所得水準, 以及消費與投資水準各為若干? (8%)

答案格式如下: (請作答於答案卷上)

壹.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. () | 2. () | 3. () | 4. () | 5. () |
| 6. () | 7. () | 8. () | 9. () | 10. () |
| 11. () | 12. () | 13. () | 14. () | 15. () |
| 16. () | 17. () | 18. () | 19. () | 20. () |

貳.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

參.

1. (A)
(B)
2. (A)
(B)
- 3.