

**注意：請按照如下所列的答案格式，依題目順序一律橫式作答於"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.()
 21.() 22.() 23.() 24.() 25.()

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參：選擇題(每題 2 分,共計 50 分,答錯不倒扣,每題祇有一個標準答案)

1. Diminishing returns implies:
 - a. upward-sloping demand curves.
 - b. downward-sloping supply curves.
 - c. upward-sloping supply curves.
 - d. downward-sloping demand curves.
 - e. any of the above are consistent.
2. If the demand schedule may be written $P=600-5Q$, and the supply schedule $P=280+3Q$, the equilibrium price and quantity are:
 - a. $P=100, Q=80$
 - b. $P=480, Q=360$
 - c. $P=400, Q=20$
 - d. $P=400, Q=40$
 - e. none of the above.
3. Positive price inflation necessarily means that:
 - a. all prices are increasing at the same time.
 - b. prices are climbing but wages are not.
 - c. prices are, on the average, climbing even though some may be falling.
 - d. the associated rate of unemployment is rising.
 - e. none of the above.
4. GNP differs from NNP by:
 - a. the amount of total taxes.
 - b. government expenditures on good and services.
 - c. government transfer payments.
 - d. the difference between gross investment and net investment.
 - e. purchases by business firms from other business firms.
5. When the MPC is constant:
 - a. there is no breakeven point; there is always positive saving.
 - b. the MPS is constant.
 - c. an increase in income decreases saving.
 - d. a doubling of income will double consumption.
 - e. none of the above.
6. A Keynesian economist thinks that:
 - a. government spending always crowds out private investment and spending
 - b. higher government spending can be accomplished without crowding out.
 - c. unemployment is a disequilibrium situation that cannot persist very long.
 - d. stabilization policy is usually futile.
 - e. none of the above.

7. Which of the following situations would you expect to see during a period of economic expansion?
 - a. Falling tax receipts.
 - b. Falling corporate profits.
 - c. Falling unemployment claims.
 - d. Falling stock prices.
 - e. All of the above.
8. A person who left her job to look for another job would be classified as:
 - a. frictionally unemployed.
 - b. structurally unemployed.
 - c. cyclically unemployed.
 - d. a discouraged worker.
 - e. no longer in the labor force.
9. A reduction in legal reserve requirements will tend to:
 - a. reduce the money supply and reduce commercial bank loans.
 - b. reduce the money supply and increase commercial bank loans.
 - c. increase the money supply and increase commercial bank loans.
 - d. increase the money supply and decrease commercial bank loans.
 - e. leave the money supply unaffected.
10. When a central bank wishes to increase the quantity of money held by public, it:
 - a. sells bonds
 - b. buys bonds.
 - c. buys goods of services.
 - d. buys goods of services.
 - e. does none of the above, since its function is not to change the quantity of publicly held money.
11. If the IS curve intersects the LM curve in the intermediate range, and the IS curve is not flat, expansionary fiscal policy:
 - a. will be ineffective.
 - b. cause the interest rate to rise and GNP to rise.
 - c. cause only velocity to rise.
 - d. be less effective if combined with expansionary monetary policy.
 - e. cause interest rates to drop and GNP to rise.
12. If at a price of \$10, quantity bought will be 5400 per day, and at \$15, quantity bought will be 4600 per day, then the price elasticity of demand is approximately:
 - a. 0.2
 - b. 0.4
 - c. 0.6
 - d. 2.5
 - e. 6.0
13. An increase in supply will decrease price most when:
 - a. demand is relatively inelastic and supply is relatively inelastic.
 - b. demand is relatively inelastic and supply is relatively elastic.
 - c. demand is relatively elastic and supply is relatively inelastic.
 - d. demand is relatively elastic and supply is relatively elastic.
 - e. any of the above conditions holds-unless more information is supplied, it is impossible to tell which one.
14. The equilibrium condition for the consumer is that:
 - a. along a budget line, the indifference curve be tangent to the line.
 - b. expenditure on each good be equal.
 - c. the marginal utility of each good be equal to its price.
 - d. marginal utilities be equal for all goods.
 - e. none of the above.
15. If the total cost of producing 10 units is \$100 and the marginal cost of the eleventh unit is \$21, then:
 - a. total variable costs of 11 units are \$121.
 - b. total fixed costs are \$79.
 - c. the marginal cost of the tenth is more than \$21.
 - d. the average total cost of 11 units is \$11.
 - e. the average total cost of 12 units is \$12.

16. Which of the following is true at the quantity of output where average cost per unit AC has reached its minimum level?
a. $AVC = FC$.
b. $MC = AVC$.
c. $MC = AC$.
d. $AC = AFC$.
e. $P = AVC$.
17. If a competitive firm must sell its output at the going price and wants to maximize profits, it should:
a. operate at its breakeven point.
b. operate such that average cost equals price.
c. operate such that marginal cost equals price.
d. sell as much as it can produce.
e. none of the above.
18. A perfect competitor's equilibrium output in the short run is the quantity that:
a. sets MC equal to $MR = P$.
b. sets $AVC = P$.
c. minimizes ATC.
d. sets $ATC = P$.
e. none of the above are correct.
19. Which is characteristic of an oligopoly?
a. An open market for the best interest of the consumer.
b. A market situation with no competition.
c. A market situation with only one buyer.
d. A market situation with only a few competing sellers.
e. A market situation with only a few competing buyers.
20. A firm achieves least cost in production by substituting factors until:
a. their factor prices are equal.
b. their marginal products are each equal to their factor prices.
c. their marginal products are each zero.
d. the ratio of their marginal products equals the ratio of their factor prices.
e. their marginal products are equal.
21. "Pure economic rent" exists when:
a. the supply of land is perfectly inelastic.
b. the supply of land is perfectly elastic.
c. the demand for land is perfectly inelastic.
d. the demand for land is perfectly elastic.
e. outright purchase and ownership of land is forbidden by law.
22. A firm which has monopoly power in the labor market pays a wage rate which is:
a. greater than the marginal revenue product of labor.
b. equal to the marginal revenue product of labor.
c. less than the marginal revenue product of labor.
d. related to the average product of labor.
e. unrelated to the average product of labor.
23. Which of the following effects can a tariff not have?
a. Increased employment in the country imposing the tariff.
b. Temporary increase in the efficiency of world production.
c. Improvement in the tariff-imposing country's terms of trade.
d. Prevention of import-competing industries from dying.
e. A tariff can have all of the above effects.
24. Depreciation would be expected for a country if it had a chronic:
a. deficit in its balance of payments.
b. surplus in its balance of payments.
c. favorable balance of trade.
d. pollution problem.
e. none of the above.
25. In the long-run equilibrium position, the firm in a pure-monopoly situation:
a. is producing at the least possible unit cost.
b. is typical of the firm in a laissez-faire economy.
c. is typically receiving extra or monopoly profit.
d. is receiving only a "normal return."
e. is attempting to produce the highest product level possible.

貳. 計算、證明與問答題 (每題 10 分, 共 50 分)

1. 假設獨佔者所面對之需求函數及總成本函數分別為

$$P + 3Q - 30 = 0$$

$$TC = 2Q^2 + 10Q$$

現若政府就獨佔者每一單位之產量課徵 t 元之從量稅, 令 T 代表總租稅收入, 請問:

- (1) 促使 T 達成最大化的 t 應為多少元? (亦即, 每一單位之產量應課徵多少元之從量稅才能讓總租稅收入達到最大?)
- (2) 政府所能獲致的最高的總租稅收入為多少元?

2. 假定寡佔者 A, B 之市場需求函數及成本函數分別為

$$P = 100 - 0.5(X_A + X_B)$$

$$C_A = 5X_A$$

$$C_B = 0.5X_B^2$$

- (1) 試導出這兩家寡佔者之反應函數。
- (2) 試求柯爾諾 (Cournot) 均衡解。

3. 假設某一公司有二個工廠, 這二個工廠生產同一同質性產品但分別有不同的成本函數, 而這個同質性產品賣到同一市場, 請以數學證明該公司利潤極大化條件為: $MR = MC_1 = MC_2$ (註: 請自行設立你的收益函數與成本函數)。

4. 假設台灣的國際收支呈現大幅的順差, 請問:

- (1) 在自由浮動匯率制度下, 新台幣應會有升值或貶值的趨勢?
- (2) 中央銀行若欲控制新台幣的匯率, 其通常是如何進行干預?
- (3) 中央銀行的干預則通常又會對國內的準備貨幣及貨幣供給量產生什麼影響? 若欲避免其對貨幣供給量的影響, 中央銀行通常又會採取何種的操作方式?

5. (1) 凱因斯封閉經濟及開放經濟下的乘數分別為何? 請以數學推導之。

(註: 請假設投資, 政府支出, 政府稅收及出口皆為自舉性的)

- (2) 以上這二個乘數何者較大? 其原因何在? 請簡單扼要說明之。