個體經濟學部份

一、選擇題（複選，每題3分，共計18分）

1. 今年國內房地產不景氣，市場空屋過剩，政府釋出大量資金供民眾低利貸款購屋，此舉將對房地產市場造成那些影響？
   (A) 民眾購屋需求增加　　(B) 房地產均衡價格一定上漲
   (C) 空屋的超額供給減少　(D) 市場價格會漸趨向均衡價格

2. 下列需求彈性 ε 與價格P、總支出PQ之關係，何者正確？
   (A) $\varepsilon^D > 1$，若 $P\uparrow$，則 $PQ\uparrow$　　(B) $\varepsilon^D < 1$，若 $P\uparrow$，則 $PQ\uparrow$
   (C) $\varepsilon^D < 1$，若 $P\uparrow$，則 $PQ\downarrow$　　(D) $\varepsilon^D = 1$，若 $P\uparrow$，則 $PQ\downarrow$
   (E) $\varepsilon^D > 1$，若 $P\uparrow$，則 $PQ\downarrow$

3. 水與鑽石的矛盾中，說明了下列那些觀念？
   (A) 總效用大小與物品價格成反比 (B) 邊際效用大小決定了物品需求價格
   (C) 總效用大小與物品價格成正比 (D) 消費者剩餘大小決定了物品需求價格
   (E) 當總效用越大，邊際效用越小，則產生的消費者剩餘越大

4. 下列關於「不完全競爭要素市場」的敘述，何者正確？
   (A) 利潤最大的要素雇用量需滿足 MRP=MCF 之必要條件
   (B) 在要素獨買市場中，雇主對勞動者存在有剝削的可能
   (C) 在要素獨賣市場中，工會可以與雇主協議工資來為其會員謀福利
   (D) 在要素獨賣市場中，工會為其會員謀福利必可增進對社會資源的配置效率
   (E) 工會在爭取提高工資時，可能需以就業量的減少為代價

5. 下列對寡佔市場中「坳折的需求線模型」敘述，何者正確？
   (A) 試圖用以解釋寡佔廠商的價格僵固現象 (B) 假設當廠商提高價格時，同行會
   立刻跟進 (C) 假設當廠商降低價格時，同行會立刻跟進 (D) MR=MC 為廠商利潤
   最大的條件 (E) 可解釋僵固價格 P 是如何決定的

6. 下列經濟觀念的解釋何者有誤？
   (A) 全面均衡分析比局部均衡分析來得完整，因此我們不應再採用局部均衡分析，
   以免產生誤差 (B) 若工會所屬會員的勞動需求彈性越小，就越有能力要求提高工
   資 (C) 「市場集中度」是指產業中，最大幾家廠商店面位置的集中程度 (D) 經濟
   行為是為滿足人們之消費慾望，因此若均衡價格越低，數量越大，即愈有經濟效
   率 (E) 勞動供給線因工資率改變的替代與所得效果相反，因而可能成為負斜率的
   後彎勞動供給線

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

二、問答與計算（每題 8 分，共計 32 分）

1. 試以列表的比較方式，比較四個主要競爭市場結構的短期與長期均衡條件為何？

2. 何謂 Isoquant ？與 Indifference curve 的異同點為何？

3. The Ali Baba Co. is the only supplier of a particular type of Oriental carpet. The estimated demand for their carpets is

$$Q = 112 - .5P + 5M$$

where Q = number of carpets (1,000), P = price of carpets (dollars per unit), and M = consumers' income per capita ($1,000).

The estimated average variable cost function for Ali Baba's carpets is

$$AVC = 200 - 12Q + 2Q^2$$

Consumers' income per capita is expected to be $20,000 and total fixed cost is $100,000.

a. How many carpets should the firm produce in order to maximize profit ?

b. What is the profit-maximizing price of carpets ?

c. What is the maximum amount of profit that the firm can earn selling carpets ?

d. Answer parts a through c if consumers' income per capita is expected to be $30,000 instead.

4. Caytel Products manufactures two models of a particular product — the "good" model (G) and the "best" model (B). The two models are substitutes in production, and must share Caytal's production facilities. Caytel has determined that the production functions for the two models are:

Good Model: $Q_G = 4.0H_G$

Best Model: $Q_B = 4.0H_B$

where H_G and H_B measure the number of hours per month Caytel's plant spends producing the good and best models, respectively. The demand functions for the two models are forecasted to be:

$$Q_G = 4,000 - 256P_G$$

and $\qquad Q_B = 600 - 4P_B$

The marginal cost of using Caytel's plant is estimated to be:

$$MC = 5.0 + 0.05H, \text{ where } H = H_G + H_B$$

a. In order to maximize profit, how many hours per month should caytel's plant operate ?

b. How many units of the good model should be produced to maximize Caytel's profit ?

c. How many units of the best model should be produced to maximize Caytel's profit ?

d. What prices should Caytel charge for the two models ?

總體部份：

三、選擇題：答案請註明題號並填在括弧內，例：1.(a)。　（每題2分）

1. The unemployment rate is calculated as
   a. [(the labor force)/(population)] × 100.
   b. [(unemployment)/(population)] × 100.
   c. [(unemployment)/(labor force)] × 100.
   d. [(labor force)/(unemployment)] × 100.

2. Frictional unemployment is due to
   a. technology change or foreign competition.
   b. normal labor market turnover.
   c. a slowdown in the pace of economic expansion.
   d. irresponsible or poor work habits of workers.

3. If the rate of inflation is higher than anticipated
   a. lenders will gain at the expense of borrowers and workers will gain at the expense of employers.
   b. borrowers will gain at the expense of lenders and workers will gain at the expense of employers.
   c. lenders will gain at the expense of borrowers and employers will gain at the expense of workers.
   d. borrowers will gain at the expense of lenders and employers will gain at the expense of workers.

4. A decrease in oil prices will cause
   a. long-run aggregate supply to decrease.
   b. long-run aggregate supply to increase.
   c. short-run aggregate supply to increase.
   d. short-run aggregate supply to decrease.

5. Which of the following will cause the aggregate demand curve to shift to the left?
   a. an increase in interest rates (at a given price level).
   b. an increase in expected inflation.
   c. an increase in taxes.
   d. a decrease in the price level.

6. According to the paradox of thrift, and increase in savings will result in
   a. an increase in investment and income.
   b. an increase in income and consumption.
   c. a decrease in income and savings.
   d. a decrease in the multiplier and investment.

（背面仍有題目,請繼續作答）

7. Which of the following is an example of an automatic stabilizer? As real GDP increase,
    a. consumption expenditure increases.
    b. income taxes increase.
    c. spending on imports increases.
    d. investment spending is unaffected.

8. The quantity theory of money is the proposition that an increase in the money supply
    a. will decrease the price level by an offsetting amount, rendering monetary policy useless.
    b. by n percent will lead to an increase in the price level by n+1 percent.
    c. will lead to an equal percentage increase in real GDP.
    d. will lead to an equal percentage increase in the price level.

9. By increasing the required reserve ratio, the Central bank can
    a. reduce interest rates.
    b. increase bank lending to the general public.
    c. reduce the money supply.
    d. create an excess of reserves in the bankng system.

10. Which of the following will cause an increase in interest rates?
    a. a decrease in the demand for money.
    b. an increase in bond prices
    c. an increase in the money supply
    d. a decrease in bond prices.

11. Stagflation means the real GDP stops growing or even declines and
    a. the rate of inflation declines.
    b. the rate of inflation increases.
    c. the rate of inflation remains stable.
    d. the economy experiences deflation.

12. Cost-push inflation occurs when the aggregate
    a. demand curve shifts to the left.
    b. demand curve shifts to the right.
    c. supply curve shifts to the left.
    d. supply curve shifts to the right.

13. Comparative advantage means that one country can produce
    a. more of a good than another country can.
    b. a good at lower marginal cost than another country can.
    c. a good at lower long-run average total cost than another country can.
    d. a good at a lower opportunity cost than any other country can.

14. The impact of a change in the money supply on aggregate demand is greater,
    a. the flatter the demand curve for real money and the investment demand curve.
    b. the steeper the demand curve for real money and the investment demand curve.
    c. the flatter the demand curve for real money and the steeper the investment demand curve.
    d. the steeper the demand curve for real money and the flatter the investment demand curve.

15. According to Keynesians, monetary policy is ineffective because the demand curve for real money
    a. and the investment demand curve are flat.
    b. is steep and the investment demand curve is flat.
    c. is flat and the investment demand curve is steep.
    d. and the investment demand curve are steep.

四、計算題（每題15分）

1. You are given the following information about a hypothetical economy: The autonomous part of consumption is $100 billion. The marginal propensity to consume out of disposable income is 0.8. Investment is $460 billion; government purchases of goods and services are $400 billion; taxes are a constant $400 billion and do not vary as income varies.
    a. Calculate the equilibrium levels of GNP and consumption.
    b. If government expenditure is cut to $300 billion, what is the change in GNP and the change in consumption?
    c. What is the size of the multiplier?

2. Use the following information about an economy to answer the problems.

The economy's shortrun production function is :

Labor hours	Real GNP
1	20
2	38
3	54
4	68
5	80
6	90
7	98
8	104

its demand and supply schedules for labor are :

Real wage rate	Labor hours Demanded	Supplied
6	8	2
8	7	3
10	6	4
12	5	5
14	4	6
16	3	7
18	2	8
20	1	9

a. If real wages are flexible, how much labor is employed and what is the real wage rate?

b. If the GNP deflator is 120, what is the money wage rate?

c. If real wages are flexible, what is the aggregate supply curve in this economy?

d. If money wages are sticky and if the GNP deflator is expected to be 100, what is the money wage rate in this economy?