

注意：請依題目順序作答於答案紙上，不須抄題目。

(20分) 1. 問答題

- (1) 何謂差別取價？差別取價成功之要件有那些，請說明之。
- (2) 何謂“Cartel”？“Cartel”成功的要件有那些？請舉個國際上“Cartel”成功的例子，說明之。

(20分) 2. 解釋名詞

- (1) Cobweb theory
- (2) Derived demand
- (3) Built-in stabilizer
- (4) Classical economics

(20分) 3. 計算題

Assume that a firm produces its product in a system described in the following production function and price data:

$$Q = 3X + 5Y + XY$$

$$P_X = \$3$$

$$P_Y = \$6.$$

Here, X and Y are two variable input factors employed in the production of Q .

- A. What are the optimal input proportions for X and Y in this production system? Is this combination rate constant regardless of the output level?
- B. It is possible to express the cost function associated with the use of X and Y in the production of Q as $\text{Cost} = P_X X + P_Y Y$, or $\text{Cost} = \$3X + \$6Y$. Use the Lagrangian technique to determine the maximum output that the firm can produce operating under a \$1,000 budget constraint for X and Y .

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

(20分) 4. 計算題

Consider the following economy.

$$C = 100 + 0.8(Y - T)$$

$$I = 100 + 0.1Y$$

$$X = 50 - 0.2Y$$

$$G = 200$$

$$T = 200$$

- a. Solve for equilibrium income.
- b. Calculate national saving.
- c. Now suppose that people start saving more of their income. In particular, the consumption function shifts down to $C = 25 + 0.8(Y - T)$. What is the new level of equilibrium income? Calculate national saving now. How does this compare to your answer to part (b)?
- d. Explain why national saving has declined despite the efforts of individuals to increase saving.

(20分) 5. 選擇題 (每題兩分)

- (1) If inflation persists over the term of a loan contract,
- then borrowers or lenders must realize an unanticipated decline in purchasing power.
 - then borrowers will realize an unanticipated loss in purchasing power if the inflation was not anticipated when the loan contract was signed.
 - then borrowers will realize an unanticipated gain in purchasing power if the inflation was not anticipated when the loan contract was signed.
 - Then lenders will realize an unanticipated decline in income.
- (2) Because of discouraged workers
- the official unemployment statistics tend to overstate the true underlying unemployment rate.
 - the official unemployment statistics tend to understate the true underlying unemployment rate.
 - during recessions the true underlying unemployment rate tends to be smaller than the official rate would indicate.
 - the official employment rate is less than if these people were to continue to look.
- (3) A fall in the standard of living occurs when
- nominal income falls.
 - the purchasing power of money falls.
 - the CPI rises.
 - average prices do not rise by enough to offset the fall in nominal income.
- (4) When the actual rate of unemployment is equal to the natural rate of unemployment, then the
- anticipated level of inflation must be zero.
 - long-run aggregate supply curve is upward sloping.
 - short-run aggregate supply curve is vertical.
 - economy is operating at its long-run capacity output level.
- (5) All else constant, if people become thriftier on the margin, then
- real GNP will tend to rise in the short run.
 - real GNP will tend to fall in the short run.
 - there will be an offsetting shift of purchasing to domestically produced goods.
 - real GNP will be unaffected in the long run or the short run.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

- (6) An increase in the money supply leads to a proportional increase in the price level. This statement is a prediction of the
- equation of exchange.
 - Keynesian model of price level determination.
 - quantity theory of money.
 - short-run theory of inflation.
- (7) Which one of the following sequence of events would be part of the total sequence of events stemming from a Central Bank decision to lower aggregate demand?
- The money supply decreases, the interest rate falls, investment decreases, and aggregate planned expenditure decreases.
 - Unplanned inventories accumulate, real GNP begins to fall, and the demand for money curve increases.
 - The money supply decreases, the interest rate falls, investment increases, and aggregate planned expenditure increases.
 - The money supply decreases, the interest rate rises, investment decreases, and aggregate planned expenditure decreases.
- (8) If the substitution effect of an increase in the real wage is stronger than the income effect for an individual, then given the choice, she will want
- to work more hours.
 - to work fewer hours.
 - to work the same amount of hours.
 - to quit her job.
- (9) Rational expectations theory suggests
- that self-interested people will gather a rationally determined amount of information on the past consequences of government policy and behave in a way that enforces those policies.
 - that self-interested people will gather a rationally determined amount of information on the past consequences of government policy and behave in a way that nullifies those policies.
 - that expectations about higher prices will cause the actual price level to decrease in the future.
 - that expectations about lower prices will cause the actual price level to increase in the future.
- (10) Under what circumstances could a decrease in the tax rate cause an increase in tax revenues?
- If the percentage increase in the tax base were larger than the percentage decrease in the tax rate
 - If the percentage increase in the tax base were smaller than the percentage decrease in the tax rate
 - If the tax base remained constant after the decrease in the tax rate
 - Under no circumstances, a decrease in the tax rate cannot cause an increase in tax revenues.