

- 注意：(1) 請依題號順序作答
(2) 作答時不須重抄題目

(20分) 1. 申論題

請分析“人民幣若升值”

- (1) 這將對台灣的重要經濟變數(例如：新台幣匯率、出口額、進口額、工資、就業率、資金流出及流入等)有何影響?原因何在?
- (2) 這將對至大陸投資之台商有何影響?對台灣那些產業有利,那些產業不利?原因何在?
- (3) 對亞洲其他國家之重要經濟變數有何影響?原因何在?
- (4) 對美國的重要經濟變數有何影響?原因何在?

(20分) 2. 計算題與問答題

- (1) Under a perfectly competitive market, a firm has a cost function

$$c(y) = \begin{cases} y^2 + 1 & \text{if } y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } y = 0. \end{cases}$$

Let y be the firm's output and p be the price of output, and let the factor prices be fixed. If $p = 2$ how much will the firm produce? If $p = 1$ how much will the firm produce?

- (2) Determine whether the following production functions exhibit constant, increasing, or decreasing returns to scale.

A. $Q = 3L + 10K + 500$

B. $Q = 10L^{0.5}K^{0.3}$

(20分) 3. 解釋名詞

- (1) Perfect price discrimination
- (2) Risk averters
- (3) Open-market operations
- (4) Multiplier effect

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

(10分) 4. 計算題

Suppose that this year's money supply is \$500 billion, nominal GDP is \$5 trillion, and real GDP is \$2.5 trillion. (1) What is the price level? (2) What is the velocity of money? Suppose that velocity is constant and the economy's output of goods and services rises by 5% each year. (3) What will happen to nominal GDP and the price level next year if the Central Bank keeps the money supply constant? (4) What money supply should the Central Bank set next year if it wants to keep the price level stable? (5) What money supply should the Central Bank set next year if it wants inflation of 10%?

(30分) 5. 選擇題

說明：本大題均為單一選擇題，每題都有(a)、(b)、(c)、(d)四個選項，請選出一個最適當的答案，並依以下排列方式作答於答案紙上：

(1) () (2) () (3) () (4) () (5) ()
(6) () (7) () (8) () (9) () (10) ()

- (1) A policy change that reduces the natural rate of unemployment
- shifts the Phillips curve right.
 - shifts the Phillips curve left.
 - shifts the long-run aggregate supply curve right.
 - Both b and c are correct.
- (2) Barb, a homemaker who works as a volunteer, is counted as
- employed.
 - unemployed.
 - not in the labor force.
 - Both b and c are correct.

- (3) Assume that there is a multiplier effect and that the total crowding-out effect is \$6 billion. If the marginal propensity to consume (MPC) is 0.75, an increase in government purchases of \$10 billion will shift aggregate demand
- left by \$24 billion.
 - left by \$36 billion.
 - right by \$34 billion.
 - right by \$36 billion.
- (4) One key difference between an oligopoly market and a competitive market is that
- oligopolistic firms are interdependent while competitive firms are not.
 - oligopolistic firms sell completely unrelated products while competitive firms do not.
 - oligopolistic firms sell their product at a price equal to marginal cost while competitive firms do not.
 - oligopolistic firms are price takers while competitive firms are not.
- (5) Why do airlines often charge students and vacationers a lower price than business travelers?
- It is cheaper to provide airline service to students and vacationers than to business travelers.
 - The demand of business travelers is generally less elastic than the demand of students and vacationers.
 - The demand of students and vacationers is generally less elastic than the demand of business travelers.
 - Airlines prefer to deal with students and vacationers rather than business travelers.
- (6) Which of the following would cause the demand for economists to increase?
- an increase in the productivity of economists
 - a decline in the demand for economic services
 - a law that mandated higher wages (price floor) for economists
 - an increase in the number of economists who belong to a union

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

- (7) If a tax is imposed on a market with elastic demand and inelastic supply,
- buyers will bear most of the burden of the tax.
 - sellers will bear most of the burden of the tax.
 - the burden of the tax will be shared equally between buyers and sellers.
 - it is impossible to determine how the burden of the tax will be shared.
- (8) A firm faces the following long run cost function
- $$TC = q^3 - 40q^2 + 450q$$
- Average cost, AC, will be at its minimum when
- $q = 10, AC = 20$
 - $q = 40, AC = 60$
 - $q = 40, AC = 10$
 - $q = 20, AC = 50$
- (9) In order for the allocations of commodities and inputs in an economy to be Pareto efficient,
- the total quantities consumed must be on the production possibility curve.
 - the allocation of the commodities must be on the contract curve.
 - the marginal rate of substitution for all consumers must equal the marginal rate of transformation.
 - all of the above are correct.
- (10) Herbert's utility function for food (F) and clothing (C) can be written as $U = F \cdot C$. If the price of food is \$4 per unit and the price of clothing is \$2 per unit, how will Herbert allocate his \$40 budget?
- 10 units of clothing and 5 units of food
 - 20 units of clothing and 10 units of food
 - 5 units of clothing and 10 units of food
 - 20 units of clothing and 0 units of food