

一. 單一選擇題 40 %

1. If consumers try to save more, they will actually save no more (and no less) if:
 - a. the investment function slopes upward.
 - b. the investment function is horizontal.
 - c. the investment function slopes downward.
 - d. the saving function slopes upward.
 - e. none of the above.

2. A 1 percent increase in the price of good X results in a 2 percent increase in the quantity demanded of good Y. A 1 percent increase in the price of good Y will result in an increase in the quantity demanded of good X that is:
 - a. 2 percent.
 - b. 1/2 percent.
 - c. more than 1/2 percent.
 - d. less than 1/2 percent.
 - e. indeterminate from the information given.

3. The most important method used by a central bank to influence bank reserves is:
 - a. changing legal reserve requirements.
 - b. issuing new government securities.
 - c. open market operations.
 - d. changing the discount rate.
 - e. none of the above.

4. If the average product of labor equals $4 \div L$, where L is the amount of labor employed per day:
 - a. labor always is subject to diminishing marginal returns.
 - b. labor is subject to diminishing marginal returns only when L is greater than 4.
 - c. labor is not subject to diminishing marginal returns.
 - d. labor is not subject to diminishing marginal returns when L is greater than 4.
 - e. none of the above.

5. A country's economy consists of two industries, one perfectly competitive and one monopolized. To improve the allocation of resources, it is likely that:
 - a. the output of the competitive industry should be reduced.
 - b. the output of the monopolistic industry should be increased.
 - c. both a and b.
 - d. neither a nor b.
 - e. a tax should be imposed on the output of the monopolistic industry.

6. In order to support its currency, a government would be least likely to:
 - a. enter the market and buy its own currency.
 - b. increase defense expenditures abroad.
 - c. limit the travel abroad of its citizens.
 - d. curb imports.
 - e. none of the above.

7. If there is high unemployment, the government should not:

- a. reduce taxes.
 - b. decrease government expenditures.
 - c. enact tax credits.
 - d. change depreciation schedules.
 - e. do any of the above.
8. 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.
9. If a firm has no fixed costs, it follows that:
- a. the firm would cease production if price were less than average total cost.
 - b. average variable cost equals average total cost.
 - c. average variable cost achieves a minimum at the same point that average total cost achieves a minimum.
 - d. all of the above.
 - e. none of the above.
10. Neither GNP nor NNP takes account of:
- a. depreciation.
 - b. services produced.
 - c. the social costs of environmental pollution.
 - d. all of the above.
 - e. a and b.
11. During the inflation of the late 1970s, government receipts tended to:
- a. rise because the nation's taxpayers moved into higher tax brackets where the average tax rate was higher.
 - b. fall because Congress reduced tax rates to offset inflation.
 - c. rise because more receipts were needed to pay the higher interest costs on the national debt due to inflation.
 - d. remain constant.
 - e. none of the above.
12. Which of the following relationships is a direct one:
- a. The relationship between consumption expenditure and disposable income.
 - b. The relationship between saving and disposable income.
 - c. The relationship between saving and the rate of interest.
 - d. The relationship between consumption expenditure and population.
 - e. All of the above.
13. Price tends to exceed marginal cost under:
- a. monopolistic competition.
 - b. monopoly.
 - c. oligopoly.
 - d. all of the above.
 - e. none of the above.

14. Consumption expenditure is likely to be lower (holding disposable income constant) when:
- income is more equally distributed.
 - interest rates are higher.
 - the public has many liquid assets (government bonds, etc.)
 - all of the above.
 - none of the above.
15. If a tax of 10 dollars per gallon is imposed on gasoline, all of the tax is paid by consumers if:
- the supply curve for gasoline is vertical.
 - the supply curve is upward sloping.
 - the demand curve for gasoline is vertical.
 - the demand curve is downward sloping.
 - the demand curve is horizontal.
16. Under a regime of fixed exchange rates, if the rate of inflation is higher in Japan than elsewhere:
- Japan's exports and imports will fall.
 - Japan's exports and imports will rise.
 - Japan's exports will rise and Japan's imports will fall.
 - Japan's exports will fall and Japan's imports will rise.
 - Japan's balance of payments surplus will become larger or its deficit will become smaller.
17. If marginal cost is less than average cost, then with increased inputs the average cost of production will tend to:
- rise.
 - drop.
 - stay the same.
 - none of the above.
 - all the above.
18. The major purpose of legal reserve requirements is to:
- control interest rates.
 - control the money supply.
 - avoid simultaneous contraction.
 - satisfy demands in case there is a "run" on the bank.
 - none of the above.
19. An upward shift of the aggregate demand curve will not result in:
- an increase in both the price level and real output.
 - an increase in the price level but no increase in real output.
 - no increase in the price level but an increase in real output.
 - an increase in the price level and a decrease in real output.
 - none of the above.
20. According to "supply-side" economists, the aggregate supply curve can be shifted to the right by:

- a. higher income taxes.
- b. more regulation of industry.
- c. a higher inflation rate.
- d. lower income taxes.
- e. none of the above.

二. 是非題 30%。請回答是或非，同時加以解釋說明(中文)，得分視解釋而定。

1. To push the economy toward a higher level of employment, Keynes was skeptical of the use of the government's power to spend and tax.
2. For both the monopolist and the perfectly competitive firm, profits are maximized by setting the output rate at the point where marginal revenue equals marginal cost.
3. If a \$ 5 billion downward shift in the consumption function results in a \$ 15 billion reduction in the equilibrium value of NNP, the marginal propensity to consume must be 1/3.
4. The most important determinant of saving is the interest rate. If it is high (low), saving will be high (low).
5. If country A uses 20 percent less of all inputs to produce every good and service than does country B, there may be no advantage in two-way trade between these two countries.
6. The balance of payments accounts always balance.
7. If the velocity of money is increasing at 2 percent per year and the economy's potential real NNP is growing at 3 percent per year, the money supply should grow at 6 percent to maintain a constant price level.
8. There are legal reserve requirements against time deposits, but they are higher than those against demand deposits.
9. The Lorenz curve plots the percentage of people, going from the poorest up, on the horizontal axis, and the percentage of total goods and services consumed on the vertical axis.
10. If the price of a unit of capital is equal to the price of a unit of labor, a cost-minimizing firm will choose a combination of inputs where the marginal product of capital minus the marginal product of labor equals zero.

三 計算及問答 30%

1. 假設一獨占 (monopoly) 廠商的成本及收益資料如下:

$$\text{總收入} = 1000Q - 10Q^2$$

$$\text{總成本} = 100Q + 5Q^2$$

其中 Q 為產量，P 為價格。試問在下列兩種情形下，其銷售量及銷售價為何？

- a) 廠商以獨占方式定價。
- b) 廠商以完全競爭方式定價。

2. 設A國的消費函數(C), 投資(I), 政府支出(G), 稅收(T), 出口(X), 進口(M), 之資料如下, 試求 A 國均衡國民所得及投資的乘數:

$$C = 50 + 0.75 (Y - T)$$

$$I = 5 + 0.1 Y$$

$$G = 60$$

$$T = 20 + 0.2 Y$$

$$X = 100$$

$$M = 50$$

3. 設某一廠商生產兩種產品 x, y 其面對之需求曲線如下:

$$Q_x = 20 - 2P_x - 3P_y$$

$$Q_y = 16 + 6P_x - 2P_y$$

其中 Q_x, Q_y 需求; P_x, P_y 為產品價格。當 $P_x = 2, P_y = 2$ 時, 試求:

- x 產品的價格需求彈性。
 - 交叉彈性(x 價格變動對 y 需求量之影響)。
4. 何謂通貨膨脹 (inflation)? 通貨膨脹的起因為何? 台灣目前可能會遭到那些類型的通貨膨脹壓力?
5. 試導出及分析需求彈性與總支出間的關係? 你認為民眾對台灣鐵路運輸的需求彈性是大或小? 那麼你認為虧損累累的台鐵應該採取何種措施呢?
6. 試簡要分析六年國建對國內產出水準、物價、利率、貨幣供給量、私人投資等可能的影響。