一、簡答題（每題7分）

1. 有一個補習班的英文名師，卻請一個沒沒無聞的人來教他的小班英文，你認為他的行為是否合理，為什麼？

2. 在口蹄疫事件中，豬死了很多，但豬肉的價格卻不升反降；在颱風天裡，菜被颱風淹泡而腐爛許多，但菜價卻不降反升，為什麼呢？

3. 中秋節過後，傳統的餅點很少降價來增加銷貨量，但一般大廠商如伊莎貝爾卻常以打折來增加銷貨量，為什麼？

4. 聖誕節時你送禮給朋友，在不考慮選擇禮物的麻煩及友情的條件下，請問現鈔或等值的禮品，哪一種比較受歡迎？

5. 在餐廳裡消費咖啡，咖啡的第一杯賣100元，第二杯卻只賣50元，為什麼？

6. 何謂「節儉的矛盾」？這和台灣政府二、三十年來，提倡儲蓄是否有矛盾之處？

7. 邊際消費傾向及邊際進口傾向的較凱因斯模型下均衡所得的決定影響為何？

8. 若社會預期未來物價會上漲，則貨幣需求會上升或下降？利率水準又會受何種影響？

9. 在流動性陷阱時，財政政策的排擠效果幾乎完全不存在，為什麼？

10. 1987年10月底琳恩颱風侵襲台灣，台北地區災患嚴重，造成相當大的財物損失，試用就凱因斯派的批需模型說明北頻天災對實質工資率的影響？

二、 計算題（每題 10 分）第 1、3 題各有三個子題，每個子題依序分佔 3、3、4 分

1. Natural Monopoly

A giant electric utility has discovered a new process for power generation which involves declining costs. The total cost is given by: $TC = 16*Q_a - 0.01*Q_c^2$. Suppose that the power company is surrounded by 10 users of electricity. Each of them has a demand curve given by: $Q_a = 40 - P$. If unregulated, what quantity would maximize profits for the utility? At this quantity, what is the price and what are the utility's profits?

2. Public good

Just north of the town of Muskrat, Ontario, is the town of Brass Monkey, population 6400. Brass Monkey, like Muskrat, has a single public good, the town skating rink, and a single private good, Labatts ale. Everyone's utility function is $U_i(X_i, Y) = X_i - \$1/Y$, where X_i is the number of bottles of ale consumed by i and Y is the size of the skating rink in square meters. The price of ale is $1 per bottle. The cost of the skating rink to the city is $4 per square meter. Everyone has an income of at least $5,000. What is the Pareto efficient size for the town skating rink?

3. National income

Use the following table information to answer questions (a)-(c):

Y	C	I	G	X
$100	$120	$20	$30	$10
300	300	20	30	-10
500	480	20	30	-30
700	660	20	30	-50

(a) What does the multiplier equal?
(b) What is the equilibrium level of national income?
(c) If government spending increases by $20, what is the new equilibrium level of national income?