(一般生)

⑧⑥ 學年度	國立成功大學 碩士班招生考試	國際企業所	經濟學	試題	共 3 頁 第 1 頁

INSTRUCTION: There are 20 multiple-choice questions and five problems in this exam. Multiple questions is 2.0 points each. If you choose wrong answer, 0.5 point will be deducted from the score you get from the right answer.

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (Choose the best answer)

1. The opportunity cost of pushing the production possibility frontier outward is
   a. the value of the increase in new capital resources required.
   b. the value of the increase in technological improvement required.
   c. the value of the reduction in current consumption required.
   d. the amount by which the production possibility frontier shifts.

2. A surplus can be eliminated by
   a. increasing supply.
   b. government raising the price.
   c. decreasing the quantity demanded.
   d. allowing the price to fall.

3. If a four percent rise in the price of peanut butter causes the total revenue from peanut butter sales to fall by eight percent, then demand for peanut butter
   a. must be elastic in the relevant price range.
   b. must be inelastic in the relevant price range.
   c. must be unit elastic in the relevant price range.
   d. has elasticity equal to .5 in the relevant price range.

4. Suppose the cross elasticity of demand between peanut butter and jelly is negative, then
   a. an increase in the price of peanut butter will cause an increase in the equilibrium price of jelly.
   b. an increase in the price of peanut butter will cause a decrease in the equilibrium price of jelly.
   c. an increase in the price of peanut butter will have no effect on the equilibrium price of jelly.
   d. peanut butter and jelly are substitutes.

5. If inventory speculation stabilizes wheat prices, a poor wheat harvest will
   a. increase farm revenue while a bumper crop will decrease farm revenue.
   b. decrease farm revenue while a bumper crop will increase farm revenue.
   c. increase farm revenue as will a bumper crop.
   d. decrease farm revenue as will a bumper crop.

6. Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> a *prediction* of marginal utility theory?
   a. Other things being equal, the higher the price of a good, the lower is the quantity demanded.
   b. Other things being equal, the higher the price of a good, the higher is the consumption of substitutes for that good.
   c. The law of demand.
   d. Decreasing marginal utility.

7. Bill consumes apples and bananas. Suppose Bill's income doubles and the prices of apples and bananas also double. Bill's budget line will
   a. remain unchanged.
   b. shift out but not change slope.
   c. shift out and become steeper.
   d. shift out and become flatter.

8. A perfectly competitive industry is in long-run equilibrium when an increase in total fixed costs facing each firm occurs. Why does the short-run industry supply curve shift to the left?
   a. Each firm's marginal cost curve shifts to the left *and* firms will exit.
   b. Firms will exit but there is no change in each firm's marginal cost curve.
   c. Each firm's marginal cost curve shifts left although firms will *not* exit.
   d. Each firm's average variable cost curve will shift upward.

9. The supply curve for a monopoly
   a. is the marginal cost curve above average total cost.
   b. is the marginal cost curve above average variable cost.
   c. is the positively sloped portion of the marginal revenue curve.
   d. does not exist.

10. Consider a cartel consisting of two firms in collusion to maximize profit. If this game is nonrepeated, the dominant strategy equilibrium is
   a. both firms cheat on the agreement.
   b. both firms adhere to the agreement.
   c. one firm cheats while the other adheres to the agreement.
   d. indeterminate.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

11. Which of the following will increase the U.S. current account deficit?
   a. Japan buys wheat from farmers in the U.S.
   b. Japan buys wheat from farmers in Australia.
   c. Japan buys U.S. Treasury bonds.
   d. The U.S. buys Toyotas from Japan.

12. Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> a component of the factor income approach to GDP?
   a. Rental incomes
   b. Compensation of employees
   c. Corporate profits
   d. Net exports

13. A decrease in wages will shift
   a. both the short-run aggregate supply and long-run aggregate supply curves down.
   b. both the short-run aggregate supply and long-run aggregate supply curves up.
   c. the short-run aggregate supply curve down but leave the long-run aggregate supply curve unchanged.
   d. the long-run aggregate supply curve down but leave the short-run aggregate supply curve unchanged.

14. The aggregate expenditure curve shows the relationship between aggregate planned expenditure and
   a. disposable income.
   b. real GDP.
   c. the interest rate.
   d. consumption expenditure.

15. The balanced budget multiplier is
   a. greater than the government purchases multiplier.
   b. greater than the transfer payment multiplier but less than the government purchases multiplier.
   c. greater than 1 but less than the transfer payment multiplier.
   d. less than 1.

16. A decrease in the quantity of money will cause
   a. both the price level and real GDP to decline in the short run; but in the long run, only the price level will fall as real GDP returns to its initial level.
   b. both the price level and real GDP to increase in the short run; but in the long run, only the price level will rise as real GDP returns to its initial level.
   c. the price level to fall in the short run; but in the long run, the price level will return to its initial level.
   d. the price level to fall and real GDP to rise in both the short run and the long run.

17. Which of the following will cause the demand curve for real money to shift to the left?
   a. An increase in real GDP
   b. The expanded use of credit cards
   c. An increase in the price level
   d. An increase in the quantity of money supplied

18. An increase in the money supply will, in general, eventually lead to an increase in real GDP, which will shift the demand curve for real money to the
   a. left causing the interest rate to fall.
   b. left causing the interest rate to rise.
   c. right causing the interest rate to fall.
   d. right causing the interest rate to rise.

19. According to the flexible wage theory of the labor market, an increase in the price level will cause the
   a. real wage rate to fall and therefore increase employment.
   b. real wage rate to fall and therefore decrease employment.
   c. money wage rate to rise by the same proportion and therefore increase employment.
   d. money wage rate to rise by the same proportion and therefore leave employment unchanged.

20. If the rate of inflation turns out to be lower than expected, then
   a. expectations could not be rational expectations.
   b. real GDP will be less than full-employment real GDP.
   c. the real interest rate will be lower than expected.
   d. the real wage rate will be lower than expected.

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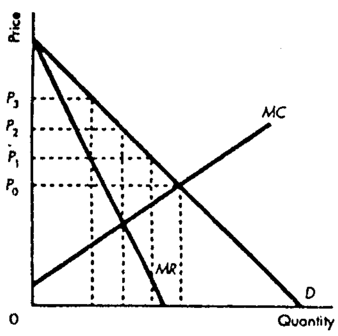
II PROBLEMS (60%, each 12%)

1. Figure 1. gives the demand, marginal revenue, and marginal cost curves for a certain industry. In this problem we consider how consumer and producer surplus are distributed under each of four ways of organizing the industry. In each case, redraw any relevant part of Fig. 1 and then (1) indicate the region of the graph corresponding to consumer surplus by drawing horizontal lines through it; (2) indicate the region corresponding to producer surplus by drawing vertical lines through it; and (3) indicate the region (if any) corresponding to deadweight loss by putting dots in the area.
   a) The industry consists of many perfectly competitive firms.
   b) The industry is a single-price monopoly.
   c) The industry is a price-discriminating monopoly charging two prices: P_1 and P_3.
   d) The industry is a perfect price-discriminating monopoly.

Figure 1

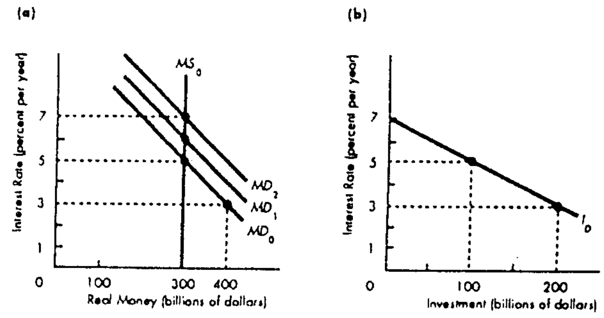


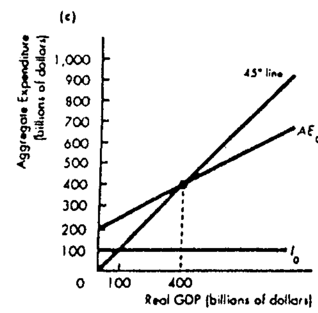
2. Table 1 gives data for an economy in which there are three final goods included in GDP: pizzas, staplers, and bombs. Our objective will be to use these data to compute a GDP deflator.
   a) Complete the table by computing expenditure on each good evaluated at base period prices.
   b) What is the value of nominal GDP in the current period?
   c) What is the value of real GDP in the current period?
   d) What is the GDP deflator in the current period?

Table 1

Goods	Current period: Quantity in basket	Current period: Price $	Current period: Expenditure $	Base period: Price $	Base period: Value of quantities $
Pizza	110	8	880	6	
Staplers	50	10	500	8	
Bombs	50	9	450	10	

Figure 2





3. Figure 2 depicts an economy. Note that MD_0 corresponds to real GDP = $400 billion, MD_1 corresponds to real GDP = $500 billion, and MD_2 corresponds to real GDP = $600 billion.
   a) What are the equilibrium values for real GDP, the interest rate, and investment?
   b) Does this correspond to a simultaneous money market equilibrium and expenditure equilibrium? Why or why not?

4. Assuming that wages are flexible, graphically illustrate the rational expectations equilibrium in an economy for which aggregate demand is higher than expected. Compare the actual equilibrium with the expected equilibrium.

5. Suppose that Atlantis and Beltran engage in trade.
   a) In which good will each country specialize?
   b) If 1 unit of food trades for 1 unit of cloth, what will happen to the production of each good in each country?
   c) Before trade, if Atlantis consumed 600 units of food, the most cloth it could consume was 200 units. After trade, how many units of cloth can be consumed if 600 units of food are consumed?

Atlantis Food (units)	Atlantis Cloth (units)	Beltran Food (units)	Beltran Cloth (units)
0	500	0	800
200	400	100	600
400	300	200	400
600	200	300	200
800	100	400	0
1,000	0	--	–