

本試題是否可以使用計算機：  可使用，  不可使用（請命題老師勾選）

考試日期：0302，節次：1

一、選擇題 (20 分)

- (1) An increase in each of the following factors would normally provide a subsequent increase in quantity demanded, except:
- price of substitute goods
  - level of competitor advertising
  - consumer income level
  - consumer desires for goods and services
  - a and b
- (2) Consider the following multiplicative demand function where  $Q_D$  = quantity demanded,  $P$  = selling price, and  $Y$  = disposable income:  
 $Q_D = 1.6 P^{1.5} Y^2$   
 The coefficient of  $Y$  (i.e., .2) indicates that (all other things being held constant):
- for a one percent increase in disposable income, quantity demanded would increase by 0.2 percent
  - for a one unit increase in disposable income, quantity demanded would increase by 0.2 units
  - for a one percent increase in disposable income quantity demanded would increase by 0.2 units
  - for a one unit increase in disposable income, quantity demanded would increase by 0.2 percent
  - none of the above
- (3) In the Cobb-Douglas production function ( $Q = L^1 K^2$ ):
- the marginal product of labor ( $L$ ) is equal to 1
  - the average product of labor ( $L$ ) is equal to 2
  - if the amount of labor input ( $L$ ) is increased by 1 percent, the output will increase by 1 percent
  - a and b
  - a and c
- (4) Which of the following statements concerning the long-run average cost curve of economic theory is (are) not true?
- it is L-shaped
  - it consists of the lower boundary of all the (infinitely many) short-run curves
  - the long-run average cost of producing any given level of output, in general, occurs at the point where short-run average costs are minimized
  - a and b
  - a and c
- (5) To maximize profits, a monopolist that engages in price discrimination must allocate output in such a way as to make identical the \_\_\_\_\_ in all markets.
- ratio of price to marginal cost
  - ratio of marginal cost to marginal utility
  - ratio of price to elasticity
  - marginal revenue
  - none of the above

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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## 二、簡答題(中英文答題皆可)

If the economy is to remain in long-run equilibrium, what must happen to the price level, the wage level, and the level of real GDP when the following events occur?

- (1) An increase in government-financed highway construction.
- (2) An increase in Japanese GDP that boosts U.S. net exports.
- (3) An increase in the U.S. money supply.
- (4) An increase in productivity caused by more use of computers(while the money supply is constant).

(20 分)

## 三、以 X 財貨為橫軸，Y 財貨為縱軸之平面座標圖，請繪圖並詳細說明：

- (1) 某甲較偏好 X 財貨相對於 Y 財貨之無差異曲線；
- (2) X 與 Y 不可能同時為劣等財；
- (3) X 與 Y 為替代財；
- (4) X 與 Y 為互補財；
- (5) 購買 X 財之消費者剩餘；
- (6) 對 X 課徵貨物稅，某甲對 X 之購買反而增加。

(30 分)

## 四、繪圖並以詳細的文字說明：

- (1) 所得—支出模型與 IS—LM 模型之關聯性；
- (2) 在政策有效性的課題中，此二模型之財政政策有效的條件分別是什麼？
- (3) 根據此二模型分別繪示政府支出可能產生之排擠效果(Crowding-out effect)。

(30 分)