

系所組別： 國際企業研究所乙組

考試科目： 經濟學

考試日期：0306，節次：2

※ 考生請注意：本試題  可  不可 使用計算機

- 注意：(1) 請依題號順序作答  
(2) 作答時不需重抄題目

## (20分)1. 解釋以下名詞

- (1) Derived demand
- (2) Nash equilibrium
- (3) Monopolistic competition
- (4) Asymmetric information
- (5) Law of diminishing marginal utility

## (20分)2. 問答申論題

- (1) 何謂「東協」？何謂「東協加三」？您覺得「東協加三」若成形會對台灣的重要經濟變數(例如出口、進口、經濟成長、就業、所得分配...等)產生哪些影響？又會對台灣哪些行業有利？哪些行業不利？原因何在？
- (2) 何謂「ECFA」？您覺得「ECFA」若簽訂及實施會對台灣的重要經濟變數(例如出口、進口、經濟成長、就業、所得分配...等)產生哪些影響？又會對台灣哪些行業有利？哪些行業不利？原因何在？

## (20分)3. 數學推導證明及說明題

- (1) 消費者在已知的  $n$  種產品價格及預算限制下，效用極大化的條件(或均衡公式)為何？請以數學推導證明後並加以說明之。
- (2) 一個獨占性廠商欲對兩個不同需求彈性的市場進行差別取價(price discrimination)，請問其利潤最大化的數學條件(或均衡公式)為何？請以數學推導證明後並加以說明之。就實務而言，差別取價的成功要建立在哪些條件下？

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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## (40 分) 4. 選擇題 (單選)

- (1). A government's policy of redistributing income makes the income distribution
- more equal, distorts incentives, alters behavior, and makes the allocation of resources more efficient.
  - more equal, distorts incentives, alters behavior, and makes the allocation of resources less efficient.
  - less equal, distorts incentives, alters behavior, and makes the allocation of resources more efficient.
  - less equal, distorts incentives, alters behavior, and makes the allocation of resources less efficient.
- (2). Which of the following is correct?
- The market value of rental housing services is included in GDP, but the market value of owner-occupied housing services is not.
  - The market value of owner-occupied housing services is included in GDP, but the market value of rental housing services is not.
  - The market values of both owner-occupied housing services and rental housing services are included in GDP.
  - Neither the market value of owner-occupied housing services nor the market value of rental housing services is included in GDP.
- (3). In computing the consumer price index, a base year is chosen. Which of the following statements about the base year is correct?
- The base year is always the first year among the years for which computations are being made.
  - It is necessary to designate a base year only in the simplest case of two goods; in more realistic cases, it is not necessary to designate a base year.
  - The value of the consumer price index is always 100 in the base year.
  - The base year is always the year in which the cost of the basket was highest among the years for which computations are being made.
- (4). Last year Panglossia had real GDP of 27.0 billion. This year it had real GDP of 31.5 billion. Which of the following changes in population is consistent with a 5 percent growth rate of real GDP per person over the last year?
- The population decreased from 88 million to 84 million.
  - The population decreased from 75 million to 73 million.
  - The population increased from 45 million to 50 million.
  - The population increased from 60 million to 62 million.

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- (5). When a country saves a larger portion of its GDP than it did before, it will have
- more capital and higher productivity.
  - more capital and lower productivity.
  - less capital and higher productivity.
  - less capital and lower productivity.
- (6). Which of the following statements is correct?
- A general, persistent decline in stock prices may signal that the economy is about to enter a boom period because people will be able to buy stock for less money.
  - A general, persistent decline in stock prices may signal that the economy is about to enter a recession because low stock prices may mean that people are expecting low corporate profits.
  - A general, persistent decline in stock prices may signal that the economy is about to enter a recession because low stock prices mean that corporations have had low profits in the past.
  - Expectations about the business cycle have no impact on stock prices.
- (7). The deviation of unemployment from its natural rate is called
- the unnatural rate of unemployment.
  - structural unemployment.
  - frictional unemployment.
  - cyclical unemployment.
- (8). Suppose that a large number of men who used to work or seek work now no longer do either. Other things the same, this makes
- the number of people unemployed rise but does not change the labor force.
  - the number of people unemployed rise but makes the labor force fall.
  - both the number of people unemployed and the labor force fall.
  - the number of people unemployed fall but does not change the labor force.
- (9). The legal tender requirement means that
- people are more likely to accept the dollar as a medium of exchange.
  - the government must hold enough gold to redeem all currency.
  - people may not make trades with anything else.
  - All of the above are correct.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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(10). The information in the table pertains to an imaginary economy.

Type of Money	Amount
Large time deposits	\$80 billion
Small time deposits	\$75 billion
Demand deposits	\$75 billion
Other checkable deposits	\$40 billion
Savings deposits	\$10 billion
Travelers' checks	\$1 billion
Money market mutual funds	\$15 billion
Currency	\$110 billion
Credit card balances	\$10 billion
Miscellaneous categories of M2	\$25 billion

. What is the M1 money supply?

- a. \$215 billion
- b. \$216 billion
- c. \$226 billion
- d. \$301 billion

(11). In the 1970s, in response to recessions caused by an increase in the price of oil, the central banks in many countries increased their money supplies. The central banks might have done this by

- a. selling bonds on the open market, which would have raised the value of money.
- b. purchasing bonds on the open market, which would have raised the value of money.
- c. selling bonds on the open market, which would have raised the value of money.
- d. purchasing bonds on the open market, which would have lowered the value of money.

(12). If a country changes its corporate tax laws so that foreign businesses build and manage more business in that country, then that net capital outflow of that country

- a. and the net capital outflow of other countries rise.
- b. rises and the net capital outflow of other countries fall.
- c. falls and the net capital outflow of other countries rise.
- d. None of the above are correct.

(13). Other things the same, if the dollar depreciates relative to the British pound, then

- a. the exchange rate falls. It will cost fewer pounds to travel in the U.S.
- b. the exchange rate falls. It will cost more pounds to travel in the U.S.
- c. the exchange rate rises. It will cost fewer pounds to travel in the U.S.
- d. the exchange rate rises. It will cost more pounds to travel in the U.S.

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- (14). An increase in the U.S. real interest rate induces
- Americans to buy more foreign assets, which increases U.S. net capital outflow.
  - Americans to buy more foreign assets, which reduces U.S. net capital outflow.
  - foreigners to buy more U.S. assets, which reduces U.S. net capital outflow.
  - foreigners to buy more U.S. assets, which increases U.S. net capital outflow.
- (15). In the open-economy macroeconomic model, the quantity of dollars demanded in the market for foreign-currency exchange
- depends on the real exchange rate. The quantity of dollars supplied in the foreign-exchange market depends on the real interest rate.
  - depends on the real interest rate. The quantity of dollars supplied in the foreign-exchange market depends on the real exchange rate.
  - and the quantity of dollars supplied in the market for foreign-currency exchange depend on the real exchange rate.
  - and the quantity of dollars supplied in the market for foreign-currency exchange depend on the real interest rate.
- (16). Other things the same, a fall in an economy's overall level of prices tends to
- raise both the quantity demanded and supplied of goods and services.
  - raise the quantity demanded of goods and services, but lower the quantity supplied.
  - lower the quantity demanded of goods and services, but raise the quantity supplied.
  - lower both the quantity demanded and the quantity supplied of goods and services.
- (17). Some countries have high minimum wages and require a lengthy and costly process to get permission to open a business
- Reducing either the minimum wage or the time and cost to open a business would have no effect on the long-run aggregate supply curve.
  - Reducing the minimum wage and the time and cost to open a business would both shift the long-run aggregate supply curve to the right.
  - Reducing the minimum wage would shift long-run aggregate supply to the right. Reducing the time and cost to open a business would have no effect on the long-run aggregate supply curve.
  - Reducing the minimum wage would have no effect on the long-run aggregate supply curve. Reducing the time and cost to open a business would shift the long-run aggregate supply curve to the right.
- (18). Which of the following is likely more important for explaining the slope of the aggregate-demand curve of a small economy than it is for the United States?
- the wealth effect
  - the interest-rate effect
  - the exchange-rate effect
  - the real-wage effect

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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(19). According to the theory of liquidity preference,

- a. if the interest rate is below the equilibrium level, then the quantity of money people want to hold is less than the quantity of money the Fed has created.
- b. if the interest rate is above the equilibrium level, then the quantity of money people want to hold is greater than the quantity of money the Fed has created.
- c. the demand for money is represented by a downward-sloping line on a supply-and-demand graph.
- d. All of the above are correct.

(20). Milton Friedman and Edmund Phelps argued in the late 1960s that in the long run the Phillips curve is

- a. downward-sloping, which implies that monetary and fiscal policies can influence the level of unemployment in the long run.
- b. downward-sloping, which implies that monetary and fiscal policies cannot influence the rate of inflation in the long run.
- c. vertical, which implies that monetary and fiscal policies cannot influence the level of unemployment in the long run.
- d. vertical, which implies that monetary and fiscal policies cannot influence the rate of inflation in the long run.