

[說明部份] 請將答案依照下列格式，作答於答案卷上。

壹、單選題 (作答時每行 5 小題，其格式如下：)

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. () 5. ()
6. () 7. () 8. () 9. () 10. ()
11. () 12. () 13. () 14. () 15. ()

貳、問答及計算：

- 一、
二、

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[試題部份]

壹、單選題 (請在每題中選一個最好的答案，共十五小題，每小題 4 分，共 60 分)

1. Which of the following is not one of the five basic functions of an economic system?
(A) What to produce
(B) How to produce
(C) What price to charge
(D) For whom to produce
2. Suppose that market supply is defined as $x=5+P$ and market demand is defined as $x=30-4P$. If the government imposes a price ceiling at $P=4$, the result will be
(A) an excess supply of 5 units.
(B) an excess demand of 5 units.
(C) an excess demand of 23 units.
(D) neither excess demand nor excess supply.
3. The market demand curve for a product shows the
(A) maximum price that will be paid for any given quantity.
(B) maximum quantity that will be purchased per time period at any given price.
(C) effect on quantity demanded of any given change in product price when all other things are held constant.
(D) all of the above are correct.
4. If short-run average variable cost is at a minimum,
(A) short-run average total cost is also at a minimum.
(B) short-run average fixed cost is rising.
(C) short-run marginal cost is declining.
(D) short-run average total cost is declining.
5. The marginal revenue curve of monopolist is
(A) always below its demand curve.
(B) horizontal, unless the firm is natural monopolist.
(C) always the same as its demand curve.
(D) usually above its demand curve.
6. The Cournot model assumes that
(A) products are undifferentiated and homogeneous.
(B) each firm behaves as if its actions will not cause other firms to change their level of output.
(C) the industry is a duopoly.
(D) all of the above are correct.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

7. The real price of an input will be the same in all countries
 - (A) if all firms produce the same quantity of output.
 - (B) if the input is perfectly mobile and markets are competitive.
 - (C) if the input is homogeneous.
 - (D) all of the above are correct.
8. The weighted cost of capital will be higher if
 - (A) the tax rate is higher.
 - (B) a larger portion of capital is raised by debt.
 - (C) the market interest rate is higher.
 - (D) all of the above are correct.
9. Consumption expenditure is likely to be lower (holding disposable income constant) when:
 - (A) interest rates are higher.
 - (B) income is more equally distributed.
 - (C) the public has many liquid assets (government bonds, etc.)
 - (D) all of the above.
 - (E) none of the above.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. An increase in the quantity of money will not affect the interest rate if:
 - (A) the demand curve for money is upward sloping to the right.
 - (B) the demand curve for money is downward sloping to the right.
 - (C) the demand curve for money is horizontal.
 - (D) the demand curve for money is vertical.
 - (E) all of the above.
13. The most important method used by the federal reserve Board to influence bank reserve is:
 - (A) open market operations.
 - (B) changing legal reserve requirements.
 - (C) issuing new government securities.
 - (D) changing the discount rate.
 - (E) moral suasion.
14. An expansionary fiscal policy will have an effect on both NNP and the interest rate if:
 - (A) the slope of the LM curve is zero.
 - (B) the slope of the LM curve is infinite.
 - (C) the slope of the LM curve is positive.
 - (D) all of the above.
 - (E) none of the above.
15. The least effective approach to reducing cost-push inflation is:
 - (A) to reduce the market power of unions and firms.
 - (B) government controls of prices and wages.
 - (C) an incomes policy.
 - (D) cutting taxes.

貳、問答及計算：(每題20分，共40分)

- 一、(A) Ms. Jones enjoys playing golf (G) and tennis (T) each week and derives enjoyment according to the utility function

$$U(G,T) = G^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

If she has \$24 a week to spend on these two activities, and the price of a round of golf, like that of a game of tennis, equals \$4, how will Ms. Jones pursue her athletic activities in order to maximize utility? (8分)

- (B) Being a businesswoman with a heavy schedule, however, Ms. Jones has a limited amount of time--16 hours--to devote to athletic activities each week. If a round of golf takes 4 hours and a game of tennis 2 hours, how many hours would Ms. Jones pursue athletic activities under circumstances of part (A)? How should she reallocate her activities in order to maximize her utility under the time constraint now imposed? (8分)
- (C) Graph this new (lower) level of utility maximization and show graphically that it also satisfies the constraint of part (A). (4分)

二、 Let the national-income model be:

$$Y = C + I_0 + G$$

$$C = a + b(Y - T_0) \quad (a > 0, 0 < b < 1)$$

$$G = gY \quad (0 < g < 1)$$

- (A) Identify the endogeneous variables. (5分)
- (B) Give the economic meaning of the parameter g. (5分)
- (C) Find the equilibrium national income. (5分)
- (D) What restriction on the parameters is needed for a solution to exist? (5分)