

注意：各題答案請依照以下格式寫在答案紙上，並依序作答。

一. 選擇題：

- 1() 2() 3() 4() 5()
6() 7() 8() 9() 10()
11() 12() 13() 14() 15()
16() 17() 18() 19() 20()

二. 是非題：

- 1() 2() 3() 4() 5()
6() 7() 8() 9() 10()

三. 計算問答題。

1.
2.

一. 選擇題(每題3分,共60分,每題祇有一個標準答案)。

1. Which of the following are part of national income?
 - a. wages
 - b. profits
 - c. both wages and profits
 - d. neither wages nor profits
2. If the marginal propensity to consume is 0.8, then, in the absence of an income tax, the multiplier is
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 5
 - d. 10
3. A lower money supply leads to
 - a. higher income
 - b. higher interest
 - c. both
 - d. an increase in neither one
4. The demand for money is a theory of the demand for
 - a. real balances
 - b. nominal balances
 - c. current account balances
 - d. frictional balances
5. The money multiplier reaches a maximum when excess reserves
 - a. equal required reserves
 - b. become negative
 - c. equal 0
 - d. approach infinity

6. There is a negative relation between GNP and the price level along
 - a. the aggregate demand curve
 - b. the aggregate supply curve
 - c. both these curves
 - d. neither of these curves
7. There is a negative relation between GNP and the interest rate along
 - a. the aggregate demand curve
 - b. the aggregate supply curve
 - c. both these curves
 - d. neither of these curves
8. When GNP is above potential GNP, prices are
 - a. falling
 - b. low
 - c. rising
 - d. high
9. In an open economy, the simple multiplier is _____ in a closed economy.
 - a. larger than
 - b. smaller than
 - c. no different from that
 - d. any of a, b, or c
10. If a market is in disequilibrium and moves further and further from equilibrium over time, then it is:
 - a. static equilibrium
 - b. stable equilibrium
 - c. a general equilibrium
 - d. an unstable equilibrium
11. If government sets a price ceiling above the market price, then:
 - a. the quantity demanded exceeds the quantity supplied
 - b. the quantity supplied exceeds the quantity demanded
 - c. the quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied
 - d. the quantity supplied must be rationed on the black market
12. With respect to a normal good, a decrease in income will shift the:
 - a. income consumption curve to the right
 - b. budget constraint to the right
 - c. indifference curve to the left
 - d. demand curve to the left
13. When TP is maximized:
 - a. $AP > MP$
 - b. $MP = 0$
 - c. $AP = 0$
 - d. $MP < 0$
14. For a given input, if the marginal factor cost exceeds marginal revenue product, then the firm:
 - a. is incurring a loss on its sales
 - b. is making a profit on its sales
 - c. can increase profits by employing less of the input
 - d. can increase profits by employing more of the input

15. A general-equilibrium analysis of welfare conditions is necessary because:
 - a. interpersonal comparisons have no scientific basis
 - b. interdependencies exist in the economy
 - c. the minimum value judgement is Pareto-efficient
 - d. social welfare functions may be intransitive

16. If Y is an inferior good and both the incomes of the consumers of good Y and the costs of producing good Y decrease, then:
 - a. both quantity and price will increase
 - b. both quantity and price will decrease
 - c. quantity will increase and price may or may not increase
 - d. price will increase and quantity may or may not increase

17. If the arc price elasticity for a given increase in price exceeds 1, then:
 - a. the good is a substitute
 - b. total revenue decreases
 - c. the good is normal
 - d. demand is inelastic

18. A change in the scale of production will bring about decreasing returns only if:
 - a. the change occurs in the short run
 - b. doubling outputs requires more than doubling inputs
 - c. the change in total product is negative
 - d. doubling inputs requires more than doubling outputs

19. The terms of trade is given by the prices:
 - a. paid for all goods imported by the home country
 - b. received for all goods exported by the home country
 - c. received for exports and paid for imports
 - d. of primary products as opposed to manufactured products

20. International trade in goods and services tends to:
 - a. increase all domestic costs and prices
 - b. keep all domestic costs and prices at the same level
 - c. lessen the amount of competition facing home manufacturers
 - d. increase the amount of competition facing home manufacturers

二.是非題(以"o"代表是,"x"代表非,每題2分共20分)

- 1.若價格下跌時,消費者的總支出增加,則需求之價格彈性係數之絕對值小於一。
- 2.在完全競爭之市場結構下,個別廠商所面對之需求曲線為一水平線。
- 3.當平均成本遞減時,邊際成本小於平均成本。
- 4.假設 $\frac{MU_x}{P_x}$ 大於 $\frac{MU_y}{P_y}$,為了滿足效用極大,消費者應多買X少買Y。
- 5.當總產量為最大時,邊際產量等於零。
- 6.所謂邊際消費傾向是指消費增量占國民所得增量的比例。
- 7.邊際消費傾向加上邊際儲蓄傾向必等於一,但是平均消費傾向加上平均儲蓄傾向等於零。
- 8.若銀行的法定存款準備率愈小時,則存款貨幣的乘數作用將愈小。
- 9.根據購買力平價學說,匯率的變動完全取決於兩國間的利率水準。
- 10.在通貨膨脹下,對債權者與固定收入者較為有利,但對債務者及商人較為不利。

三.計算問答題(每題10分共20分)

1.假設某一廠商的利潤函數(profit function)為

$$\pi = -\$10,000 + \$400Q - \$2Q^2$$

請問(a)該廠商之固定成本為多少?

(b)利潤極大化下之產量為多少?

2.在簡單的凱因斯模型中,假設

$$Y = C + I + G$$

$$C = 40 + 0.65(Y - T)$$

$$I = 110, G = 60, T = 0.$$

請計算均衡的國民所得及消費水準。