

一. 單選題 30%

1. Game theory applies to problems that arise in
 - a. perfect competition.
 - b. monopolies.
 - c. oligopolies.
 - d. monopsonies.
 - e. all of the above.
2. The slope of the isocost is
 - a. always equal to 1.
 - b. equal to income divided by input price.
 - c. equal to the ratio of the input prices.
 - d. decreases as we move from left to right.
 - e. none of the above.
3. In the short run, which of the following are most important in any decision about expanding or contracting output?
 - a. marginal costs and revenue.
 - b. total costs and revenue.
 - c. average costs and revenue.
 - d. fixed costs.
 - e. none of the above.
4. According to "supply-side" economists, the aggregate supply curve can be shifted to the right by:
 - a. higher income taxes.
 - b. more regulation of industry.
 - c. a higher inflation rate.
 - d. lower income taxes.
 - e. a lower inflation rate.
5. In order to support its currency, a government would be least likely to:
 - a. enter the market and buy its own currency.
 - b. increase defense expenditures abroad.
 - c. limit the travel abroad of its citizens.
 - d. curb imports.
 - e. none of the above.
6. Increase in investment spending and increases in consumer spending are subject to the same multiplier because:
 - a. investors and consumers are equally powerful.
 - b. MPC is less than one and greater than zero.
 - c. all new dollars enter the same circular flow.
 - d. both increases are subject to the same MPC.
 - e. all of the above
7. An increase in required reserve ratio would tend to
 - a. raise excess reserves and raise the money multiplier.
 - b. lower excess reserves and raise the money multiplier
 - c. increase excess reserves and lower the money multiplier.
 - d. lower excess reserves and lower the money multiplier.
 - e. none of the above.
8. Which of the following statements about the law of diminishing marginal returns is not true?
 - a. It is an empirical generalization.
 - b. It assumes that technology remains fixed.
 - c. No inputs are fixed in quantity.
 - d. It must be possible to vary the proportions in which various inputs are used.
 - e. It holds in both agriculture and industry.

019

(題目將用宋體說印製版請以黑色正楷書寫或打字並請勿超出此線)

命題人 陳威光
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9. The simultaneous expansion or contraction of output by all firms is likely to alter for an individual firm:
- input prices.
 - cost curves.
 - supply curve.
 - all of the above.
 - none of the above.
10. Under monopoly, marginal cost ordinary is less than price because:
- price is less than marginal revenue.
 - price is greater than marginal revenue.
 - marginal cost is less than average cost.
 - marginal cost is greater than average cost.
 - none of the above
11. According to the Keynesians:
- prices are relatively inflexible downward.
 - the length of time required for the economy to get itself out of a severe recession would be very long.
 - governments can be trusted to establish responsible economic policies.
 - all of the above.
 - none of the above.
12. If a tax of 5 dollars per gallon is imposed on gasoline, all of the tax is paid by consumers if:
- the supply curve for gasoline is vertical.
 - the supply curve for gasoline is upward sloping.
 - the demand curve for gasoline is vertical.
 - the demand curve for gasoline is horizontal.
 - none of the above.
13. A smaller budget deficit would reduce the trade deficit by
- lowering interest rates, depreciating the currency, and increasing net exports.
 - raising interest rates, appreciating the currency, and decreasing net exports.
 - lowering interest rates, appreciating the currency, and increasing net exports.
 - raising interest rates, depreciating the currency, and increasing net exports.
 - none of the above.
14. The theory of the kinked demand curve is that
- although the firm sells a differentiated product, too many competitors exist to make it worthwhile speculating on responses to the firm's behavior.
 - freedom of entry will reduce profits to zero.
 - a firm's competitors will follow it in a price decrease but not follow it in a price increase.
 - firms are all seeking the position of joint profit maximization.
 - all of the above.
15. The crowding-out effect of higher interest rates can be avoided by
- expansionary fiscal policy.
 - expansionary monetary policy.
 - contracting monetary policy.
 - decreasing taxes.
 - none of the above.

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二. 是非題 30%，請回答“是”或“非”，並加以解釋，得分視解釋而定。

1. 台灣的外匯存底將近九百億美元，政府正可利用這些外匯來支援目前財政上的赤字預算。
2. 國際收支平衡帳 (balance of payment account) 永遠平衡 (balance)。
3. 貶值有利出口，正值國內經濟低潮之際，央行應讓新台幣大幅貶值，以利救經濟。
4. 貨幣數量學說 (The Quantity Theory of Money) 告訴我們，為了刺激經濟，央行應該增加貨幣供給量。
5. 菲利浦曲線 (Phillips curve) 說明工資和失業率呈反向關係。
6. 邊際報酬遞減 (diminishing marginal returns) 和規模報酬遞減 (decreasing returns to scale) 的意義是一樣的。
7. 一般而言，獨占 (monopoly) 廠商由於有規模經濟、創新能力等優勢，所以經濟效率較高。
8. 公共財 (public goods) 因具有共享及無排他性，私人比較不願意生產，因而政府部門在這方面需扮演重要角色。
9. 某一產品的價格彈性如果小於 1，廠商降價促銷有可能反而使總收入減少。
10. 政府引進國外勞工，可以降低廠商生產成本，提高競爭力，並加速產業升級。

三. 計算及問答題 40% (每題 8 分)

1. 某獨占廠商的成本及收益如下:

$$\text{總收益} = 400Q - 5Q^2$$

$$\text{平均成本} = 100 + 5Q$$

其中 P, Q 分別為價格及數量。

a) 試求該獨占廠商的售價及銷售量

b) 如果廠商以完全競爭方式定價, 那麼其售價及銷售量又為何?

2. 假設太平洋某小國之消費函數 C , 投資 I , 政府支出 G , 稅收 T , 出口 X , 進口 M 之資料如下。

$$C = 150 + 0.8(Y - T)$$

$$I = 50$$

$$G = 100, \quad T = 50 + 0.25Y$$

$$X = 90$$

$$M = 50$$

a) 試求均衡國民所得及政府支出乘數

b) 何謂加速原理 (acceleration principle)?

c) 如果投資函數變為 $I = 50 + 0.1Y$, 試求均衡所得及政府支出乘數。

3. a) 常用來衡量國民所得分配之指標有兩種, 請說明之。

b) 你認為台灣的國民所得分配是否越來越平均? 為什麼?

c) 你認為政府該如何來改善這問題。

4. a) 據資料顯示, 去年台灣的國際收支呈現赤字, 這代表什麼意思?

b) 國際收支呈現赤字, 一般會讓新台幣升值或貶值呢? 為什麼?

c) 你認為今年的國際收支又將會如何呢? 為什麼?

5. a) 何謂通貨膨脹 (inflation)。

b) 何謂消費者物價指數 (CPI)。

c) 假設民國 81 年台灣的 CPI 是 120, 82 年是 126, 那麼民國 82 年的通貨膨脹率大概是多少? (假設民國 76 年的 CPI = 100) *