

[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. () |
| 16. () | 17. () | 18. () | 19. () | 20. () |

貳、問答及計算：

一、

二、

三、

(1)
(2)

[試題部份]

壹、單選題 (請在每題中選一個最好的答案，共二十小題，每小題3分，共60分)

1. The utility function of an individual is given by $U(X,Y)=4X+2Y$. With this utility function, the bundle (3,2) provides the same utility as the bundle
 (A) (2,3) (B) (3,2) (C) (4,2) (D) (2,4)
2. If an individual's indifference curve map does not obey the assumption of a diminishing MRS, then
 (A) the individual will not maximize utility.
 (B) the individual will buy none of good X.
 (C) tangencies of indifference curves to the budget constraint may not be points of utility maximization.
 (D) the budget constraint cannot be tangent to an appropriate indifference curve.
3. Which of the following will not cause a demand curve to shift position?
 (A) A doubling of the good's price. (B) A doubling of income.
 (C) A doubling of the price of a closely substitutable goods.
 (D) A doubling of preference.
4. With only two goods, X and Y, if X and Y are gross substitutes, a rise in P_X must necessarily
 (A) increase spending in X. (B) increase spending in Y.
 (C) reduce spending in X. (D) reduce spending in Y.
5. The price elasticity of demand for a linear demand curve follows the pattern (moving from high price to low prices)
 (A) inelastic, unit elastic, elastic.
 (B) unit elastic, inelastic, elastic.
 (C) elastic, unit elastic, inelastic.
 (D) elastic, inelastic, unit elastic.
6. The average productivity of labor reaches its maximum
 (A) at the point of inflection of the total product line.
 (B) where the slope of the total product curve is steepest.
 (C) where the slope of the total product curve is zero.
 (D) where marginal and average productivity are equal.

(背面仍有題目，請繼續作答)

7. A firm whose production function displays increasing returns to scale will have a total cost curve that is
 - (A) a straight line through the origin.
 - (B) a curve with positive and continually decreasing slope.
 - (C) a curve with positive and continually increasing slope.
 - (D) a curve with negative and continually decreasing slope.
8. If a firm is a price taker, its marginal revenue is
 - (A) equal to market price.
 - (B) less than market price.
 - (C) greater than market price.
 - (D) a multiple of market price that is greater than one.
9. In a competitive market, an efficient allocation of resources is characterized by
 - (A) a price greater than the marginal cost of production.
 - (B) the possibility of further mutually beneficial transactions.
 - (C) the largest possible sum of consumer and producer surplus.
 - (D) a value of consumer surplus equal to that of producer surplus.
10. If a monopoly is maximizing profits
 - (A) price will always be greater than average cost.
 - (B) price will always be greater than marginal cost.
 - (C) price will always equal marginal cost.
 - (D) price will always equal marginal revenue.
11. 若將一個國家的全體國民在一定期間內所生產出來的所有物品與勞物之市價全部加總，則
 - (A)大於GNP，因有重複計算的問題
 - (B)恰等於GNP
 - (C)小於GNP，因未包含折舊
 - (D)恰等於GDP。
12. 貨幣學派認為解決經濟問題(如通貨膨脹)最好的方法為
 - (A)政府應積極利用經濟政策干預經濟
 - (B)政府應秉持自由放任，讓市場自動解決
 - (C)政府應堅守固定規則，維持固定的貨幣成長率
 - (D)以上皆非。
13. 中央銀行所發行出來的通貨，稱為
 - (A)準備貨幣
 - (B)貨幣基數
 - (C)強力貨幣
 - (D)以上皆是。
14. 節儉的矛盾發生於何種情況？
 - (A)必然的結果，任何情況下均會發生
 - (B)發生於充分就業的情況下
 - (C)發生於生產技術瓶頸的情況下
 - (D)發生於未充分就業的情況下
15. 當需求過剩時，為避免因總需求過多引起物價膨脹所必須減少的總需求數量，稱之為
 - (A)膨脹缺口
 - (B)緊縮缺口
 - (C)自發性缺口
 - (D)誘發性缺口
16. 在何種情況下，財政政策較為有效，貨幣政策較為無效？
 - (A)LM曲線愈陡，或IS曲線愈平滑
 - (B)LM曲線愈陡，或IS曲線亦為愈陡
 - (C)LM曲線愈平滑，或IS曲線亦為愈平滑
 - (D)LM曲線愈平滑，或IS曲線愈陡
17. 各國所實行的各種政策，如(I)累進稅率 (II)不休假獎金 (III)失業保險 (IV)老人年金。那些具有自動安定機能，緩和經濟景氣之波動？
 - (A) I與IV
 - (B) I與III
 - (C) III與IV
 - (D) II與IV
18. 根據理性預期的理念，中央銀行的貨幣政策若事先已被社會大眾所預知，則
 - (A)會影響名目產出，也會影響實質產出
 - (B)不會影響名目產出，但會影響實質產出
 - (C)會影響名目產出，但不會影響實質產出
 - (D)不會影響名目產出，亦不會影響實質產出

(背面仍有題目，請繼續作答)

19. I. 我國所得水準上升，進口需求增加。
II. 國內物價上漲，國外物價保持不變。
III. 國內利率上升，國外利率保持不變。
以上那些情況，台幣有貶值之壓力？
(A) I & II (B) I & III (C) II & III (D) 以上皆是。

20. 國民所得分配是否平均常以羅倫茲曲線 (Lorenz Curve) 或吉尼係數 (Gini Coefficient) 表示。下列那一組敘述表示一國的財富較均勻？
(A) 羅倫茲曲線離對角線愈遠，吉尼係數愈大。
(B) 羅倫茲曲線離對角線愈近，吉尼係數愈小。
(C) 羅倫茲曲線離對角線愈遠，吉尼係數愈小。
(D) 羅倫茲曲線離對角線愈近，吉尼係數愈大。

貳、計算與問答題：(共三題，本大題共 40 分)

一、今年荔枝與芒果豐收，試以數學方法證明今年果農總收入可能比去年減少。
(註：水果之價格需求彈性小於 1) (10 分)

二、請利用消費函數之特性 ($0 < MPC < 1$, $\Delta PC > MPC$, ΔPC 隨所得之增加而下降) 以及消費函數與儲蓄函數之關係 ($S = Y - C$)，證明
(A) $0 < MPS < 1$
(B) $\Delta PS < MPS$
(C) ΔPS 隨所得 (Y) 之增加而上升 (12 分)

三、(1) 試闡明古典學派眼中的『貨幣祇是一層面紗』 (Money is just a veil) 之涵義。 (8 分)
(2) 試比較完全競爭與獨佔在生產效率、配置效率、社會福利、消費者剩餘等方面之優劣。 (10 分)