

管理科學  
銘傳大學八十八學年度金融研究所碩士班招生考試  
國際企業管理

第三節

經濟學 試題

一. True or False (是非題，每題 2 分，共 20 分，不倒扣)：

- (1) A company produces an intermediate good on the last year. if it is sold, GDP will not increase, but if it is not sold, GDP will increase.
- (2) If Taiwan citizens invest in Singapore, Singapore, Singapore's GNP will increase by more than Singapore's GDP.
- (3) With flexible exchange rates but not with fixed exchange rates, different nations can select different growth rates for their money supplies.
- (4) Given the aggregate demand curve, an increase in aggregate supply would raise real GDP and reduce the price level.
- (5) If the GDP deflator goes from 100 to 110 to 115, inflation is decreasing.
- (6) If marginal utility is positive and falling, then the associated cardinal total utility curve is positive and falling.
- (7) An inferior good has a price expansion path that is backward bending.
- (8) If somebody is buying 10 units of x and the price of x falls by \$1, then that person's net consumer surplus must increase by at least \$10.
- (9) If the supply is perfectly elastic, then an upward shift of the demand curve will lead to a higher price and quantity in equilibrium.
- (10) If there are increasing returns to scale, then average costs are a decreasing function of output.

二. Multiple Choice (選擇題，每題 2 分，共 50 分，不倒扣)：

- (1) At the equilibrium shown by the intersection of the aggregate demand and aggregate supply curves,
  - a. unemployment is zero.
  - b. the economy is operating at peak efficiency.
  - c. the economy must be operating below the production possibilities frontier.
  - d. the price level is stable.
  - e. the economy must be on the production possibilities frontier.
- (2) Labor productivity growth will be zero whenever

- a. the population is not increasing as fast as GDP.
- b. GDP does not increase as rapidly as population does.
- c. total employment is not increasing.
- d. total employment is increasing less rapidly than GDP.
- e. total employment and GDP are increasing at the same rate.

(3) Full employment

- a. exists when everyone in the economy has a job.
- b. exists when everyone who wants a job has one.
- c. exists when the unemployment rate is zero.
- d. exists when everyone in the labor force has a job.
- e. will always include some unemployment.

(4) The CPI in a certain year is 148. Given this information, what do we know about the inflation rate?

- a. It has increased since the previous year by 48 percent.
- b. It has increased since the previous year, but we cannot tell by how much.
- c. It has increased at an increasing rate.
- d. It has increased at a decreasing rate.
- e. Prices are 48 percent higher than the base year.

(5) If imports increase with disposable income, economic growth will \_\_\_\_\_ net exports and contribute to a trade \_\_\_\_\_

- a. increase; deficit
- b. increase; surplus
- c. decrease; deficit
- d. decrease; surplus
- e. not affect; balance

(6) If the simple multiplier is 8, the marginal propensity to consume is

- a.  $1/8$ .
- b.  $1/4$ .
- c.  $4/5$ .
- d.  $7/8$ .
- e. 8.

(7) If  $C = \$3,000 + 0.9Y$  and  $I$  is  $\$1,000$  in the private-sector model without foreign trade, then at equilibrium real GDP demanded

- a. consumption is \$30,000.
- b. consumption is \$40,000.
- c. saving is \$0.
- d. saving is \$1,000.
- e. investment is \$0.

(8) The potential output of an economy is the level of output produced when the

- a. real wage equals the nominal wage.
- b. price level is constant.
- c. expected real wage equals the inflation rate.
- d. expected price level equals the unemployment rate.
- e. expected price level equals the actual price level.

(9) If the multiplier for autonomous government purchases equals 4, then it is true that the autonomous tax multiplier

- a. equals -4.
- b. equals -3.
- c. always equals 1.
- d. is the same as the original multiplier.
- e. is invariably equal to 5.

(10) Which of the following, other things constant, will shift the demand curve for money to the right?

- a. An increase in the interest rate.
- b. A decrease in the interest rate.
- c. An increase in real GDP.
- d. A decrease in real GDP.
- e. A decrease in the price level.

(11) Suppose the government creates a one-time only, permanent decrease in the level of the money supply of 5 percent. Then, the level of output will

- a. fall by 5 percent.
- b. fall by some amount other than 5 percent.
- c. not change.
- d. rise.
- e. change, but in an ambiguous direction.

(12) Tom has just finished school and is looking for a job, but has not yet found one. As a result,

a. the unemployment rate increases, and the labor-force participation rate decreases.

b. the unemployment rate increases, and the labor-force participation rate is unaffected.

c. the unemployment rate increases, and the labor-force participation rate increases.

d. the unemployment rate is unaffected, and the labor-force participation rate increases.

e. the unemployment rate decreases, and the labor-force participation rate is unaffected.

(13) There is a \_\_\_\_\_ trade-off between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

a. short run, inflation, unemployment

b. long run, inflation, unemployment

c. short run, prices, interest rates

d. short run, inflation, the money supply

(14) If reserve requirements are increased, the reserve ratio will \_\_\_\_\_, the money multiplier will \_\_\_\_\_, and the money supply will \_\_\_\_\_.

a. increase, increase, increase

b. decrease, decrease, decrease

c. increase, decrease, decrease

d. decrease, increase, increase

e. unchange, unchange, unchanged

(15) The price elasticity of demand for a linear demand curve follows the pattern (moving from high prices to low prices)

a. elastic, unit elastic, inelastic

b. unit elastic, inelastic, elastic

c. inelastic, unit elastic, elastic

d. elastic, inelastic, unit elastic

e. elastic, unit elastic, elastic

(16) Demand functions are "homogeneous of degree zero" in all prices and income. This means

a. a proportional increase in all prices and income will leave quantities

demanded unchanged.

b. a doubling of all prices will not alter consumption decisions.

c. prices directly enter individuals' utility functions.

d. an increase in income will cause all quantities demanded to increase proportionately.

e. both b and d.

(17) Consider the two statements:

I. X is an inferior good

II. X exhibits Giffen's Paradox

Which of the following is true?

a. I implies II, but II does not necessarily imply I.

b. II implies I, but I does not necessarily imply II.

c. I and II are statements of the same phenomenon.

d. I implies II and vice versa.

e. None of the above are correct.

(18) If total product is increasing at all increasing rate,

a. then marginal product is increasing at a decreasing rate.

b. then marginal product is positive, but we do not know whether it is rising or falling.

c. then marginal product is negative, but we do not know whether it is increasing or decreasing.

d. then marginal products is negative, but increasing.

e. then marginal product is positive and increasing.

(19) A purely competitive firm will continue to operate in the short-run, even though it is suffering accounting losses if it is able to generate enough revenue to more than cover its

a. fixed costs.

b. variable costs.

c. total costs.

d. marginal costs.

e. average costs.

(20) A competitive firm wants to produce that quantity of output where

a.  $TR - TVC$  is at a maximum.

b.  $T - TC$  is at a maximum.

- c.  $MR = MC$ .
- d.  $P = MC$ .
- e. All of the above.

- (21) The economic problem with externalities is that
- a. too few goods are usually produced.
  - b. firms often go out of business because of the externality.
  - c. a firm's private costs do not reflect the social cost of production.
  - d. regulating them uses scarce resources.
  - e. all of the above.
- (22) An unstable equilibrium is more likely to occur in the cobweb model if supply is relatively \_\_\_\_\_ and demand is relatively \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. elastic, elastic
  - b. elastic, inelastic
  - c. inelastic, elastic
  - d. inelastic, inelastic
- (23) If a regulated natural monopoly is forced to set price equal to marginal cost,
- a. profits will be equal to zero.
  - b. profits will be positive.
  - c. profits will be negative.
  - d. profits may be positive or negative.
  - e. profit may be positive or negative or zero.
- (24) When labor and capital are complements in production, increases in \_\_\_\_\_ make \_\_\_\_\_ more productive and lead to increases in demand for \_\_\_\_\_
- a. labor; labor; labor
  - b. capital; labor; capital
  - c. capital; labor; labor
  - d. labor; labor; capital
  - e. capital; capital; labor
- (25) If the income effect of a wage change exceeds the substitution effect,
- a. the demand for leisure would be negatively sloped.
  - b. the demand for labor would be positively sloped.
  - c. the demand for leisure would be positively sloped.

- d. none of the above are determinant from the information given.
- e. both a and b.

三. Essay Questions(簡答題，每題 10 分，共 30 分)：

- (1) 若通貨膨脹為租稅，請討論它會像其他種類租稅一樣對社會造成絕對損失(deadweight loss)嗎？
- (2) 消費者 A 消費兩種財貨 x 與 y，其效用函數是  $U(x, y) = x^a + y^b$ ，a 和 b 都非負數，若欲滿足下列情況，參數 a 和 b 應該增加哪些限制？
  - (a) 偏好(preference)為同位的(homothetic)
  - (b) 偏好為同位的以及向原點凸出的(convex)
  - (c) 偏好為準線性(quasi-linear)，凸向原點，且 x 是正常財
  - (d) 財貨 x 與 y 具完全替代性
- (3) 某廠商面對之需要曲線為  $P = 100 - 0.01Q$   
Q：每星期的產量  
P：價格，單位為元  
此廠商之成本函數為  $C = 50Q + 30000$   
假設此廠商為最大利潤之追求者，則
  - (a) 此廠商之產量，價格，和總利潤為多少？
  - (b) 若政府對其產品每單位課徵 10 元的稅，新的產量，價格和利潤為多少？

試題完