

銘傳大學八十八學年度管理科學研究所碩士班招生考試

第二節

經濟學 試題

(※可使用簡單型計算機※)

(一) 選擇題(單選，每題3分，共30分)

1. Governments tend to tax products
 - (a) with inelastic demand, because it leads to higher revenue.
 - (b) with elastic demand, because it leads to higher revenue.
 - (c) with elastic demand, because it leads to higher business profit.
 - (d) during wartime, because taxes keep product price lower.
2. As output increases, diseconomies of scale
 - (a) lead to rising long-run average costs.
 - (b) lead to declining long-run average costs.
 - (c) lead to rising short-run average total costs.
 - (d) lead to declining short-run total costs.
3. In which market structure is excess capacity most likely to occur after all long-run adjustments have been made?
 - (a) Perfect competition
 - (b) Monopolistic competition
 - (c) Oligopoly
 - (d) Pure monopoly
4. The definition of producer surplus ignores
 - (a) the price of the product.
 - (b) the quantity of the product sold.
 - (c) price elasticity of supply.
 - (d) sunk costs.
5. Monopolists
 - (a) are guaranteed to earn positive short-run economic profit.
 - (b) can only earn economic profits in the elastic portion of their demand curves.
 - (c) may earn positive profit both in the short run and in the long run.
 - (d) earn zero economic profit both in the short run and in the long run.
6. The non-income determinants of consumption include all of the following except
 - (a) net wealth
 - (b) the profitability of new investment.

- (c) the price level.
 - (d) the interest rate.
7. An arbitrageur in foreign exchange is a person who
- (a) buys foreign currency, hoping to profit by selling it at a higher exchange rate at some later date.
 - (b) earns illegal profit by manipulating foreign exchange.
 - (c) causes differences in exchange rates in different geographic markets.
 - (d) simultaneously buys large amounts of a currency in one market and sells it in another market.
8. Which of the following is not an effect of a specific import tariff?
- (a) the domestic price is higher after the tariff is imposed
 - (b) there is no net welfare loss to society as a whole.
 - (c) government collects revenue from the tariff.
 - (d) the country's imports of the product decline.
9. When there is an expansionary gap, effective fiscal policy might include all of the following except
- (a) increasing personal taxes.
 - (b) increasing corporate taxes.
 - (c) increasing aggregate supply.
 - (d) decreasing government purchases.
10. The essential assumption in the quantity theory of money is that
- (a) the price level can vary but real national output cannot.
 - (b) the supply of money is constant.
 - (c) when M increases both P and Y will decrease.
 - (d) the velocity of money is stable or at least predictable.

(二) 是非題(每題 5 分，共 20 分，必須說明理由，否則不予計分)

- (1) 中央銀行若欲降低貨幣供給的增加率，則應該提高重貼現率，提高法定準備率，並在公開市場買入債券。
- (2) 造成停滯性通貨膨脹(stagflation)的原因，主要是因為社會之總合需求不斷增加所致。
- (3) 如果民國 87 年的名目國內生產毛額高於民國 86 年，則表示台灣之經濟處於成長狀態。
- (4) 獨佔廠商的短期供給曲線是 MC 曲線高於 AVC 曲線最低點的一段。

(三) 設有一獨占廠商，其所面對之需求函數為

$$P = 100 - (Q_1 + Q_2)$$

此廠商擁有兩個工場(生產相同的產品)，成本函數分別為

$$C_1 = 2Q_1^2 \quad C_2 = 3Q_2^2$$

試求廠商利潤最大時，

- (1) 兩個工場的產量各若干？
- (2) 兩個工場的邊際成本個若干？
- (3) 市場價格為何？

(本題佔 20 分)

(四) 假設某人對 X 財與 Y 財的效用函數為

$$U(X, Y) = \ln X^2 Y^3$$

若 $P_X = 4$ ， $P_Y = 6$ ， $I(\text{所得}) = 120$ ，為達效用最大，此人應消費多少的 X 財及 Y 財？

(本題佔 15 分)

(五) 試就以下之經濟模型：

$$C = 15 + 0.8(Y - T)$$

$$T = -25 + 0.25Y$$

$$I = 65 - r$$

$$G = \bar{G}$$

$$L = 5Y - 50r$$

$$M = 1500$$

其中 C 為消費函數，Y 為所得，T 為租稅，I 為投資函數，r 為利率，G 為政府支出，L 為貨幣需求函數，M 為貨幣供給量，

- (1) 求均衡之國民所得水準(equilibrium level of income; Y)。
- (2) 試問當政府支出水準為多少時，會達到預算平衡？

(本題佔 15 分)

試題完