

管理科學  
銘傳大學九十學年度財務金融研究所碩士班招生考試  
國際企業管理

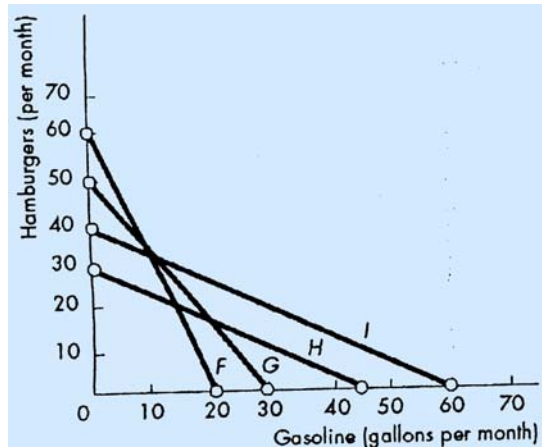
第四節

經濟學 試題

一、 選擇題(每題二分)

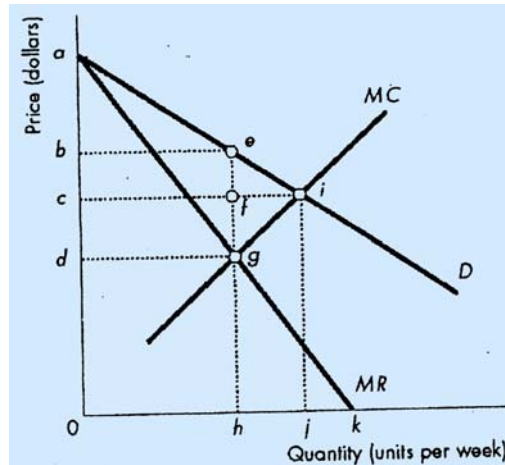
(1) A market is in equilibrium and neither the demand nor supply is perfectly elastic nor perfectly inelastic. The demand for the product increases. As a result,

- (A) consumer surplus increases and producer surplus decreases.
- (B) consumer surplus and producer surplus increase and the increase in consumer surplus is larger than the increase in producer surplus.
- (C) consumer surplus and producer surplus increase and the increase in consumer surplus is larger than the increase in producer surplus.
- (D) None of the above answers are necessarily correct.



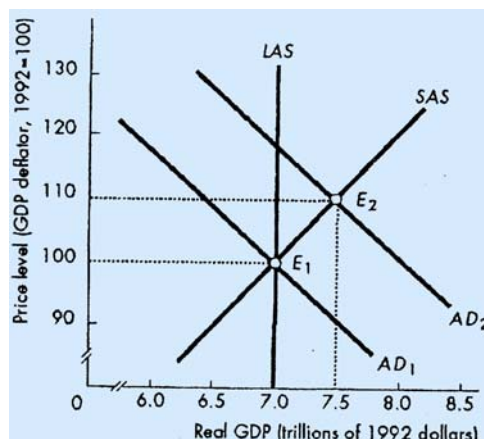
(2) In the above figure, if income is \$45.00, the price of hamburgers is \$1.50, and the price of gasoline is \$1.00, then which is the correct budget line ?

- (A) G    (B) H    (C) F    (D) I



- (3) In the figure above, the transfer of consumer surplus from consumers to the producer caused by production under a single-price monopoly instead of perfect competition is the area of  
 (A) triangle *abe*. (B) rectangle *begd*. (C) rectangle *befc*. (D) trapezoid *beic*.
- (4) In a dominant firm oligopoly, the dominant firm faces a demand curve that  
 (A) is equal to market demand.  
 (B) is equal to the market demand minus the combined supply of the smaller firms.  
 (C) is equal to the combined supply of the small competitive firms.  
 (D) is equal to the combined demand of the small competitive firms.
- (5) If the government wishes to raise a fixed amount of tax revenue through an excise tax, it can do so with a lower deadweight loss by taxing items  
 (A) That are more inelastic in demand. (B) That are more elastic in supply.  
 (C) That are more elastic in demand. (D) Both answers B and C are correct.
- (6) If the economy is in a recession, the Fed might  
 (A) reduce interest rates to stimulate the economy. (B) increase interest rates  
 (C) cut tax rates to stimulate the economy. (D) increase government spending.

- (7) Suppose that Matt quits a job with the XYZ Corporation in order to look for more rewarding employment. Matt would be best be considered as
- (A) cyclically unemployed.                      (B) frictionally unemployed.  
 (C) included in the economy's "hidden employment."    (D) still being employed.



- (8) In the above figure, the inflationary gap when  $AD_2$  is the aggregate demand curve equals
- (A) LAS minus SAS at a price level of 100.  
 (B) the difference between 110 and 100.  
 (C) the difference between \$7.5 trillion and \$7.0 trillion  
 (D)  $AD_1$
- (9) Suppose the economy is initially at full employment. In response to an increase in money growth, a monetarist claims that
- (A) aggregate demand will increase.  
 (B) The economy moves away from and then back towards full employment as the economy reacts to changes in money growth .  
 (C) Money wage rates eventually will rise.  
 (D) All of the above are TRUE.
- (10) New Keynesian economists believe that
- (A) money wages are flexible in the short run but prices are sticky.  
 (B) Money wages are sticky at least in the short run.  
 (C) Money wages rise when the price level falls.  
 (D) Money wage are fully flexible in the short run.

## 二、 問答題

1. 最近，政府推出 8100 專案，請以圖形說明實質利率，投資，民間儲蓄(private saving)與總儲蓄(national saving)如何變動。
2. 請問下列價格與數量組合(set of observations price-quantity data)是否符合效用極大的行為？
  - (a)  $p_1=(1,2,3)$        $x_1=(3,2,1)$   
 $p_2=(2,1,2)$        $x_2=(2,2,1)$   
 $p_3=(3,5,1)$        $x_3=(1,2,1)$
  - (b)  $p_1=(3,4,1)$        $x_1=(5,1,3)$   
 $p_2=(2,3,2)$        $x_1=(3,3,3)$
3. 倘若需求函數為  $X=12-p$ ，而成本函數為  $C(X)=X^2/2$ 。其中  $p$  為價格， $X$  為數量。
  - (a) 若廠商為完全競爭廠商(perfect competitor)，請問均衡之價格與數量為何？
  - (b) 若廠商為獨佔廠商(monopolist)，請問均衡之價格與數量為何？
4. 請問出口(export)是否可能會大於國內生產毛額(GDP)？請解釋之。

試題完