

銘傳大學 98 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

經濟學系碩士班

第三節

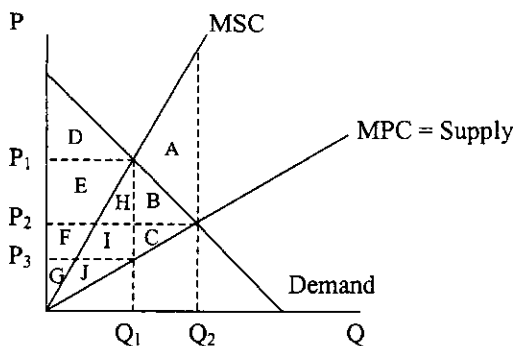
個體經濟學試題

(第 / 頁共 6 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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選擇題 (每題三分, 共六十分)

- Suppose that the marginal private benefit of a new vaccine could be measured as $MPB = 10 - Q$. Suppose that the marginal social benefit could be measured as $MSB = 12 - Q$. Suppose that the private marginal cost curve could be measured as $MPC = Q$. What amount of a per-unit subsidy would encourage the optimal societal consumption of the vaccine?
 - \$1.
 - \$2.
 - \$4.
 - \$6.



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- In the diagram above, the external cost savings from producing at the socially optimal quantity rather than at the private equilibrium can be represented as
 - A
 - B + C
 - A + B + C
 - E + F + H + I
- Suppose for some utility function that $MU_x = 2x$ and $MU_y = 2y$.
 - The assumption that more is better is satisfied for both goods.
 - This utility function will violate the assumption that preferences are complete.
 - The indifference curves for this utility function will be straight lines with a slope of -1 .

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- d) The indifference curves will have a diminishing marginal rate of substitution.
4. Suppose that a consumer has the utility function $U = 3A + 4B$. The $MRS_{B,A}$ is
- a) 0.75
 - b) 1.25
 - c) 1.00 since A and B are perfect substitutes
 - d) cannot be determined since the values of A and B are unknown
5. For a production process with five inputs, how many inputs could be inferior inputs?
- a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
6. Suppose that capital and labor are perfect complements in a one-to-one ratio for a firm's production function. The firm is currently at an efficient production level, employing an equal number of machines and workers. Suppose the cost of labor were to double and the cost of capital were to fall by half. If the firm wanted to produce the previous level of output, the firm would hire
- a) more labor and less capital.
 - b) less labor and more capital.
 - c) the same amounts of labor and capital.
 - d) twice as much labor as capital.
7. Identify the truthfulness of the following statements:
- I. Linear demand curves have constant slopes but varying price elasticities.
 - II. One special case of a linear demand curve is a constant elasticity demand curve.

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- a) Both I and II are true.
b) Both I and II are false.
c) I is true; II is false.
d) I is false; II is true.
8. Which of the following explanations supports the statement that long-run supply curves are likely to be more elastic than short-run supply curves?
- a) Firms are able to adjust fixed inputs in the long-run but not in the short-run.
b) Firms are able to adjust variable inputs in the short-run.
c) Firms prefer to hire workers rather than capital.
d) Firms have more flexibility in the short-run.
9. Suppose that a market is initially in equilibrium. The initial demand curve is $P = 90 - Q^d$. The initial supply curve is $P = 2Q^s$. Suppose that the government imposes a \$3 tax on this market. How much of this \$3 tax is paid by consumers?
- a) \$1.
b) \$1.50.
c) \$2.
d) \$3
10. Which of the following statements is NOT generally true regarding a binding price ceiling?
- a) The market will not clear due to the excess demand for that good.
b) The market will not clear due to the excess supply of that good.
c) Producer surplus decreases when compared to the market before a price ceiling.
d) Consumer surplus may increase or decrease.
11. Suppose a two-sided coin is flipped and if it comes up heads you receive \$5 and if it comes up tails you lose \$1. The variance of this lottery is
- a) 4.5
b) 9.0

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- c) 13.5
- d) 18.0

12. Asymmetric information refers to
- a) bad information.
 - b) incomplete information.
 - c) misleading information.
 - d) differences in the amount of information the parties have.
13. The winner's curse refers to
- a) bidding an amount higher than your maximum willingness to pay in an effort to 'win' in a private values auction.
 - b) winning a private values auction and later determining that you bid more than you had really intended to.
 - c) winning a common values auction and bidding more than the object is worth.
 - d) winning an item in a common values auction that you don't really want.
14. Player A has a dominated strategy
- a) when Player B has a dominant strategy.
 - b) which guarantees a Nash equilibrium.
 - c) when Player A has another strategy that gives a higher payoff regardless of what Player B does.
 - d) when there are less than two players per game.
15. Player A and Player B are engaged in a sequential-move game. Player A flips a coin to see which player will move first. Player B wins the coin toss. Which of the following is most likely?
- a) Player A will move first.
 - b) Player B will move first.
 - c) Either Player A or Player B will move first; whoever moves first is irrelevant to the outcome of the game.
 - d) None of the above is likely.

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GAME 2

		<i>Player B</i>	
		B1	B2
<i>Player A</i>	A1	6, 6	4, 12
	A2	12, 4	10, 10

16. In Game 2 above,
- a) this game is an example of a prisoner's dilemma game.
 - b) this game is not an example of a prisoner's dilemma game.
 - c) this game has no Nash equilibrium.
 - d) this game has multiple Nash equilibria in pure strategies.
17. In Game 2 above,
- a) Player A has a dominant strategy.
 - b) Player B has a dominant strategy.
 - c) Both players have dominant strategies.
 - d) Neither player has a dominant strategy.

Game 3

		<i>Player B</i>		
		B1	B2	B3
<i>Player A</i>	A1	10, 12	8, 8	12, 10
	A2	9, 3	7, 6	11, 8
	A3	8, 10	9, 4	14, 5

18. In Game 3 above,
- a) A1 is a dominated strategy for Player A
 - b) A2 is a dominated strategy for Player A
 - c) A3 is a dominated strategy for Player A
 - d) Player A has no dominated strategies.

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19. Which of the following represents a profit-maximizing condition for a firm operating in a perfectly competitive industry?

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- a) $P = MC$.
- b) $MC = MR$.
- c) MC must be increasing.
- d) All of the above are true.

20. The long-run total cost curve shows
- a) the various combinations of capital and labor that will produce different levels of output at the same cost.
 - b) the various combinations of capital and labor that will produce the same level of output.
 - c) the minimum total cost to produce any level of output in the long-run.
 - d) for a fixed level of capital, the minimum cost to produce a given level of output.

問答與計算 (每題二十分, 共四十分)

1. 某獨占廠商在鄉村及都市採差別定價策略, 若都市消費者的需求彈性為 -3 , 鄉村消費者的需求彈性為 -2 . 若在都市訂價為 450 元, 則在鄉村訂價應為何?
2. 在台灣的寬頻上網市場, 亞太寬頻和東森寬頻幾乎囊括了所有的市場。假設市場需求曲線 $P = 12 - Q$, 其中 $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$, Q_1 是亞太寬頻的產量, 而 Q_2 是東森寬頻的產量。為了簡化分析, 假設兩家廠商的邊際成本為零, $MC = 0$ 。
 - (a) 當東森寬頻的產量為 5 單位時, 請問亞太寬頻追求利潤極大的產量水準是多少?
 - (b) 亞太寬頻和東森寬頻的反應函數為何?
 - (c) Cournot 均衡價格和數量為何?

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試題完