

經濟學 試題

(限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機

一、選擇題(45)

1. Mike and Sandy are two woodworkers who both make tables and chairs. In one month, Mike can make 4 tables or 20 chairs, where Sandy can make 6 tables or 18 chairs. Given this, we know that
 - a. Mike has a comparative advantage in tables.
 - b. Sandy has an absolute advantage in chairs.
 - c. Mike has an absolute advantage in tables.
 - d. Sandy has a comparative advantage in tables.
2. When demand is elastic in the current price range,
 - a. an increase in price would increase total revenue because the decrease in quantity demanded is less than the increase in price.
 - b. an increase in price would decrease total revenue because the decrease in quantity demanded is greater than the increase in price.
 - c. a decrease in price would decrease total revenue because the increase in quantity demanded is smaller than the decrease in price.
 - d. a decrease in price would not affect the total revenue.
3. Suppose that the demand for picture frames is price inelastic and the supply of picture frames is price elastic. A tax of \$1 per frame levied on buyers of picture frames will increase the equilibrium price paid by buyers of picture frames by
 - a. \$1.
 - b. more than \$0.50 but less than \$1.00.
 - c. less than \$0.50.
 - d. It is impossible to say without more information.
4. Suppose that the equilibrium quantity in the market for widgets has been 200 per month. Then a tax of \$5 per widget is imposed on widgets. The price paid by buyers increases by \$2 and the after-tax price received by sellers falls by \$3. The government is able to raise \$750 per month in revenue from the tax. The deadweight loss from the tax is
 - a. \$250.
 - b. \$125.
 - c. \$75.
 - d. \$50.
5. A profit-maximizing firm in a competitive market is currently producing 100 units of output. It has average revenue of \$10, and its average total cost is \$8. It follows that the firm's
 - a. average total cost curve intersects the marginal cost curve at an output level of less than 100 units.
 - b. average variable cost curve intersects the marginal cost curve at an output level of less than 100 units.
 - c. profit is \$200.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
6. For any firm, average total cost is minimized at a certain level of output; call that level of output Q_1 . For a monopolistically competitive firm in long-run equilibrium, Q_1
 - a. is also the level of output at which marginal cost equals average total cost.
 - b. exceeds the level of output at which there is a point of tangency between the demand curve and the average-total-cost curve.
 - c. exceeds the level of output at which marginal revenue equals marginal cost.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
7. Steph buys a designer dress produced by an American-owned fashion shop in France. As a result, U.S. consumption increases, U.S. net exports
 - a. decrease, U.S. GDP is unaffected, but U.S. GNP increases.
 - b. decrease, U.S. GDP increases, but U.S. GNP is unaffected.
 - c. decrease, U.S. GNP increases, but French GDP is unaffected.
 - d. are unaffected, U.S. GDP is unaffected, but French GDP increases.
8. In 1970 Professor Fellswoop made \$12,000, in 1980 he earned \$24,000, and in 1990 he earned \$36,000. If the CPI was 40 in 1970, 60 in 1980, and 100 in 1990, then in terms of today's dollars, Professor Fellswoop's salary was highest in
 - a. 1970, and lowest in 1980.
 - b. 1990, and lowest in 1980.
 - c. 1980, and lowest in 1970.
 - d. 1990, and lowest in 1970.
9. The minimum wage
 - a. creates frictional unemployment. Firms paying wages above equilibrium to attract a better pool of candidates create structural unemployment.
 - b. creates structural unemployment. Firms paying wages above equilibrium to attract a better pool of candidates create frictional unemployment.

本試題係兩面印刷

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- c. and firms paying wages above equilibrium to attract a better pool of candidates both create structural unemployment.
d. and firms paying wages above equilibrium to attract a better pool of candidates both create frictional unemployment.
10. If the economy unexpectedly went from inflation to deflation,
a. debtors and creditors would both have reduced real wealth
b. debtors and creditors would both have increased real wealth
c. debtors would gain at the expense of creditors
d. creditors would gain at the expense of debtors
11. A Japanese firm buys lumber from the United States and pays for it with yen. Other things the same, Japanese
a. net exports increase, and U.S. net capital outflow increases.
b. net exports increase, and U.S. net capital outflow decreases.
c. net exports decrease, and U.S. net capital outflow increases.
d. net exports decrease, and U.S. net capital outflow decreases.
12. If a government increases its budget deficit, then the real exchange rate
a. and domestic investment rise.
b. and domestic investment fall.
c. rises and domestic investment falls.
d. falls and domestic investment rises.
13. An increase in the price level induces people to hold
a. less money, so they lend less, and the interest rate rises.
b. less money, so they lend more, and the interest rate falls.
c. more money, so they lend more, and the interest rate falls.
d. more money, so they lend less, and the interest rate rises.
14. The sticky wage theory of the short-run aggregate supply curve says that when prices fall unexpectedly, the real wage
a. rises, so employment rises.
b. rises, so employment falls.
c. falls, so employment rises.
d. falls, so employment falls.
15. Open-market purchases
a. increase the price level and real GDP.
b. decrease the price level and real GDP.
c. increases the price level and decreases real GDP.
d. decreases the price level and increases real GDP.

二、簡答題(25) (以文字與圖形回答)

- 貨幣幻覺 (money illusion)
- 獨佔廠商的絕對損失 (deadweight loss from monopoly)
- 排擠效果 (crowding-out effect)
- 寇斯定理 (Coase Theorem)
- 購買力平價說 (purchasing-power parity)

三、計算題(30) (要寫出計算過程)

1. 獨佔廠商面對兩隔離之市場 A 與 B, 其需求函數分別為

$$Q_A = 100 - P_A$$

$$Q_B = 100 - 2P_B$$

而廠商的生產成本為 $TC = 100 + 20Q$ 。

- 若獨佔廠商採單一定價, 最適價格為何? 消費者剩餘?
- 若獨佔廠商採差別定價, 最適價格為何? 經濟利潤?

2. 現有一包含政府部門的簡單凱因斯模型, 如下,

$$C = 50 + 0.75(Y - T), \quad I = 100, \quad G = 60, \quad T = 60 + 0.2Y。$$

當充分就業之所得為 $Y_f = 500$, 此時有緊縮缺口或膨脹缺口? 若欲消除此缺口, 應調整政府支出為什麼水準?