

經濟學 試題

(限用答案本作答)

Multiple-Choice Questions (30%)

1. For two people who are planning to trade, it is impossible to
  - a. have a comparative advantage in both goods.
  - b. have an absolute advantage in both goods.
  - c. specialize in the production of one good.
  - d. trade so that both people will be better off.
2. For two people who are planning to trade two different goods, each will have a comparative advantage in a different good unless
  - a. they have exactly the same opportunity cost.
  - b. they have agreed in advance on who will produce what and how much each will produce.
  - c. the terms of trade are such that neither can gain from trade.
  - d. one person has an absolute advantage in both products.

Table 1

	Hours needed to make one unit of:		Amount produced in 2400 hours:	
	Cars	Airplanes	Cars	Airplanes
U.S.	40	160	60	15
Japan	50	150	48	16

3. Refer to Table 1. The United States has a comparative advantage in
  - a. cars and Japan has a comparative advantage in airplanes.
  - b. airplanes and Japan has a comparative advantage in airplanes.
  - c. airplanes and Japan has a comparative advantage in cars.
  - d. neither good and Japan has a comparative advantage in cars.
4. A surplus exists in a market if the actual price is
  - a. above equilibrium price.
  - b. below equilibrium price.
  - c. equal to equilibrium price.
  - d. All of the above are correct.
5. When quantity demanded responds substantially to changes in price, demand is said to be
  - a. elastic.
  - b. inelastic.
  - c. unit elastic.
  - d. perfectly elastic.
6. Demand for a good would tend to be more inelastic the
  - a. fewer the available substitutes.
  - b. longer the time period considered.
  - c. more the good is considered a luxury good.
  - d. more narrowly defined the market is.
7. Which of the following would be true as the elasticity of supply approaches infinity?
  - a. Very small changes in price will lead to very large changes in quantity supplied.
  - b. Very large changes in price will lead to very small changes in quantity supplied.
  - c. Very small changes in price will lead to no change in quantity supplied.
  - d. Very large changes in price will lead to no change in quantity supplied.
8. The height of a demand curve measures
  - a. Both a and b are correct.
  - b. a buyer's willingness to pay.
  - c. the price buyers must pay for the good.
  - d. the value buyers place on a good.
  - e. All of the above are correct.
9. Externalities are
  - a. side effects passed on to a party other than the buyers and sellers in the market.
  - b. external forces that help establish equilibrium price.
  - c. external forces that cause the price of a good to be higher than it otherwise would be.
  - d. side effects of government intervention in markets.

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Numerical Problems

1. Assume that the  $LM$  curve for a small open economy with a floating exchange rate is given by  $Y = 200r - 200 + 2(M/P)$ , while the  $IS$  curve is  $Y = 400 + 3G - 2T + 3NX - 200r$ . The function for  $NX$  is  $NX = 200 - 100e$ , where  $e$  is the exchange rate. The price level ( $P$ ) is fixed at 1.0. The international interest rate is  $r^* = 2.5$  percent. (15%)
  - a. Using the  $LM$  curve, find the equilibrium level of  $Y$  in the small open economy, if  $M = 100$ .
  - b. Given this value of  $Y$ , if  $G = 100$  and  $T = 100$ , what must be the equilibrium value of  $NX$ ?
  - c. If this value of  $NX$  is to be achieved, what must be the equilibrium exchange rate,  $e$ ?
  
2. Assume that in a small open economy where full employment always prevails, national saving is 300. (15%)
  - a. If domestic investment is given by  $I = 400 - 20r$ , where  $r$  is the real interest rate in percent, what would the equilibrium interest rate be if the economy were closed?
  - b. If the economy is open and the world interest rate is 10 percent, what will investment be?
  - c. What will the current account surplus or deficit be? What will net capital outflow be?
  
3. Assume that GDP ( $Y$ ) is 5,000. Consumption ( $C$ ) is given by the equation  $C = 1,000 + 0.3(Y - T)$ . Investment ( $I$ ) is given by the equation  $I = 1,500 - 50r$ , where  $r$  is the real interest rate in percent. Taxes ( $T$ ) are 1,000 and government spending ( $G$ ) is 1,500.
  - a. What are the equilibrium values of  $C$ ,  $I$ , and  $r$ ?
  - b. What are the values of private saving, public saving, and national saving?
  - c. Now assume there is a technological innovation that makes business want to invest more. It raises the investment equation to  $I = 2,000 - 50r$ . What are the new equilibrium values of  $C$ ,  $I$ , and  $r$ ?
  - d. What are the new values of private saving, public saving, and national saving? (20%)
  
4. Assume that the demand for real money balance ( $M/P$ ) is  $M/P = 0.6Y - 100i$ , where  $Y$  is national income and  $i$  is the nominal interest rate. The real interest rate  $r$  is fixed at 3 percent by the investment and saving functions. The expected inflation rate equals the rate of nominal money growth.
  - a. If  $Y$  is 1,000,  $M$  is 100, and the growth rate of nominal money is 1 percent, what must  $i$  and  $P$  be?
  - b. If  $Y$  is 1,000,  $M$  is 100, and the growth rate of nominal money is 2 percent, what must  $i$  and  $P$  be? (20%)

試題完

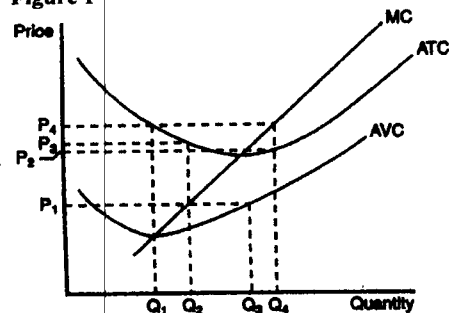
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10. A local laundry advertises that clothes it washes smell "sunshine fresh" because it line dries everything outside. Then a steel factory moves in next door and emits black smoke which stains the clothes drying at the laundry. According to the Coase Theorem, granting the
- steel factory the right to pollute has the same effect on efficiency as granting the laundry the right to clean air.
  - laundry the right to clean air would be efficient, but granting the steel factory the right to pollute would be equitable.
  - steel factory the right to pollute has the same effect on equity as granting the laundry the right to clean air.
  - steel factory the right to pollute would be efficient, but granting the laundry the right to clean air would be equitable.

The figure below depicts the cost structure of a firm in a competitive market. Use the figure to answer the following questions.

Figure 1



11. Refer to Figure 1. When market price is  $P_1$ , a profit-maximizing firm's total profit or loss can be represented by which area?
- $P_1 \times Q_3$ ; profit
  - $(P_2 - P_1) \times Q_1$ ; loss
  - $(P_3 - P_1) \times Q_2$ ; loss
  - We can't tell because we don't know fixed costs.
12. In a particular market, there are 500 firms. Each firm has a marginal cost of \$30 when it produces 200 units of output. One point on the market supply curve is
- (Quantity = 200, Price = \$30).
  - (Quantity = 500, Price = \$30).
  - (Quantity = 100,000, Price = \$30).
  - (Quantity = 100,000, Price = \$15,000).
13. In the long-run equilibrium of a market with free entry and exit,
- marginal cost exceeds average total cost.
  - the price of the good exceeds average total cost.
  - average total cost exceeds the price of the good.
  - firms are operating at their efficient scale.
14. The deadweight loss that arises in monopoly is a consequence of the fact that the monopoly
- price is higher than the price that would achieve efficiency.
  - price exceeds marginal cost.
  - output is lower than the level of output that would achieve efficiency.
  - All of the above are correct.
15. In a natural monopoly,
- society would be better off if anti-trust laws were used to create many different firms in the market.
  - the marginal cost curve is positively sloped.
  - the marginal revenue curve is horizontal.
  - Demand:  $P=200-2Q$   
Supply:  $P=50+Q$
- if the government requires marginal cost pricing, it must pay the monopolist a subsidy.