

一、 選擇題 (30%)

1. Economics can be defined as the study of

- a. business firms and how they can increase their profit.
- b. financial markets, like the stock market and the bond market.
- c. choice under condition of scarcity.
- d. mathematics, statistics, and the use of graphs.
- e. how business and government agencies allocate their revenue to different uses.

2. The elasticity of supply of a good is likely to be large if

- a. an increase in production would require a large jump in costs.
- b. a decrease in production would require a large jump in costs.
- c. an increase in production could occur quickly.
- d. an increase in production would occur slowly

3. A firm will maximize profits in the long run if it produces a level of output where

- a. $MR = 0$.
- b. $TR = TC$.
- c. $MR = MC$.
- d. $TR = 0$

4. Which of the following is typically associated with a recession?

- a. rising real GDP.
- b. the growth rate of real GDP is positive.
- c. rising unemployment.
- d. rising employment.

5. Exhaustible natural resources

- a. cannot be replenished but are not depleted in production.
- b. can be replenished.
- c. cannot be replenished and are depleted in production.
- d. none of the above.

6. The Maastricht treaty was the first step toward

- a. having free trade between Russia and China
- b. European monetary union
- c. gaining credibility for monetary policy
- d. reducing the costs of disinflation

二、 解釋名詞 (30%)

1. The Paradox of Value vs. The Paradox of Thrift
2. Market Structure vs. Market Failure
3. Adverse Selection vs. Moral Hazard
4. Business Cycle vs. Economic Growth
5. Discomfortable (Misery) Index vs. Phillips Curve
6. WTO vs. IMF

三、 假設價格(P)與需求量(Q^D)及供給(Q^S)之關係為： $Q^D = 30 - 2P$ ； $Q^S = -3 + P$ 。
請問：(10%)

1. 繪製供需圖形，並計算均衡價格與均衡數量。
2. 在市場均衡時，消費者剩餘=? 生產者剩餘=?
3. 在市場均衡時，需求(自身價格)彈性=? 供給(自身價格)彈性=?
4. 政府訂定價格上限為 $P=10$ ，會產生那些現象?

四、 給予簡單凱因斯模型如下：(10%)

$$Y=C+I+G$$

$$C=50+0.75(Y-T)$$

$$I=45$$

$$G=20$$

$$T=20$$

- 求：
1. 均衡國民所得(Y)=? 儲蓄(S)=?
 2. 當自發性消費由 50 增加為 60，均衡所得增加多少?
 3. 當政府支出(G)與稅收(T)同時由 20 增加為 25，新的均衡所得=?
 4. 若充分就業之所得為 480，請問政府支出要增加多少，才能達到充分就業目標。
(Hint: 建議繪圖)

五、 請回答下列二子題：(20%)

1. 請利用無異曲線與預算線圖形，分析直接補貼(給現金)與間接補貼(給糧票)對受救助消費者之影響。
2. 請利用 AS-AD 圖形，分析政府如何經由財政政策與貨幣政策，解決金融海嘯困境。