

東海大學九十三年學年度碩士班招生入學考試試題

系所組別：國貿系

科目：經濟學C

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一. 選擇題 (30%)

1. If both supply and demand for a good increase at the same time, which of the following must also increase?
 - a. the equilibrium price
 - b. the use of substitutes
 - c. the equilibrium quantity
 - d. all of the above

2. All of the following are common responses to a price ceiling except
 - a. an excess supply.
 - b. non-price rationing.
 - c. quality deterioration.
 - d. black markets.

3. The difference between an inferior good with a negatively-sloped demand curve and a Giffen good is that
 - a. the income effects move in opposite directions.
 - b. the income effect is larger than the substitution effect for a Giffen good but is smaller than the substitution effect for the inferior good.
 - c. the income effect is smaller than the substitution effect for a Giffen good but is larger than the substitution effect for the inferior good.
 - d. a Giffen good is a special case of a normal good and is therefore quite different from an inferior good.

4. Suppose that for the cubic total cost function $TC = a + bQ + cQ^2 + dQ^3$, $a = 0$, $b = 25$, $c = -10$, and $d = 1$. The firm's minimum efficient scale would be an output of
 - a. ten.
 - b. five.
 - c. zero.
 - d. none of the above.

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5. The Cournot model of oligopoly

- shows how the uncoordinated output decisions of rivals can interact to produce an equilibrium between the competitive and monopoly equilibrium outcomes.
- explains why there is more price stability under oligopoly than under other types of market structures.
- provides the basic model that explains how cartels behave.
- explains how prices are set when one firm dominates the industry but still must take into consideration the reactions of a group of smaller firms in the industry.

6. The difference in wage rates needed to make two jobs equally attractive to workers is known as a(n)

- equilibrium wage rate.
- competitive wage.
- equalizing wage.
- compensating wage differential
- efficient wage.

二、設獨占廠商之產品，同時內銷(H)與外銷(F)，其對應市場需求函數分別為： $P_H = 20 - Q_H$ ， $P_F = 10 - Q_F$ ；而成本函數為： $TC = 2Q$ 。若該廠商採差別取價(Price Discrimination)，此時兩市場之價格、數量、需求價格彈性、消費者剩餘各多少？利潤為多少？(10%)

三、何謂市場失靈(Market Failure)?請說明市場失靈之類型、肇因與解決對策。(10%)

四、假設某國的總體模型，如下：(15%)

$$Y = C + I + G + (X - M) \quad (\text{國內生產毛額})$$

$$C = 200 + 0.8Y_d \quad (\text{消費})$$

$$I = 500 + 0.2Y \quad (\text{投資})$$

$$G = 400 \quad (\text{政府支出})$$

$$T = 400 \quad (\text{稅收})$$

$$X = 100 \quad (\text{出口})$$

$$M = 20 + 0.1Y \quad (\text{進口})$$

根據凱因斯原理，試求：

(A)政府支出乘數為多少？

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(B)預算平衡乘數為多少？

(C)若政府支出增加1，則 $(X-M)$ 會變動多少？

五、設某國的總供給與總需求，分別如下：(15%)

$$\text{總供給： } Y = 2500 - 100 \frac{P^e}{P}$$

$$\text{總需求： } Y = 2000 + 20 \frac{M}{P} + G$$

式中：

P^e 與 P 代表預期物價與實際物價；

M 代表貨幣供給；

Y 代表產出；

G 代表政府支出。

在理性預期模型下，試求：

(A)充分就業產量為多少

(B)若社會大眾預期 $P^e = 2$ ，而預期貨幣供給為10，預期政府支出為300，此時是否合乎理性預期行為？

(C)若社會大眾預期 $P^e = 2$ ，而實際貨幣供給為20，預期政府支出為200，此時該國產出為多少？是否有失業？

六、近來世界各國預期人民幣、台幣及日幣皆會升值。試繪圖說明一國在浮動匯率下，預期該國貨幣會升值時，會造成何種影響（請以IS-LM-BP模型說明）。(20%)