

東海大學 97 學年度碩士班招生入學考試試題

考試科目：經濟學 C

應考系所：國貿甲組

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(如有缺損或印刷不清者，應即舉手請監試人員處理)

一、選擇題 (選出一個最適當的答案，每題 4 分) 共計 40 分【請務必按照順序明示題號回答問題】

1. If the percentage increase in nominal wage rates is less than the percentage increase in the price level, then (A) real wage rates rise and the unemployment rate falls. (B) both real wage rates and the unemployment rate rise. (C) real wage rates fall and the unemployment rate falls. (D) real wage rates rise and the unemployment rate remains unchanged.
2. Consider an economy that is initially in equilibrium at a national income level of \$750,000. The MPC equals 0.9 and the MPI is 0.1. Then a change in government policy occurs that pushes up interest rate so much that consumers decide to save a larger part of their incomes. In particular, saving will now constitute 40 percent of every dollar earned. Autonomous aggregate expenditures remain unchanged. What will be the new equilibrium level of national income for this economy? (A) \$300,000 (B) \$150,000 (C) \$1,200,000 (D) \$3,750,000
3. A decrease in taxes may cause aggregate supply curve to shift to the _____, causing the level of prices to _____, and the level of national income to _____. (A) left; rise; fall (B) right; rise; rise (C) right; fall; fall (D) right; fall; rise
4. If output is below the natural rate, an appropriate stabilization policy would be (A) to decrease the money supply. (B) to increase investment tax credits. (C) to decrease spending on defense. (D) to increase income taxes.
5. Suppose that the spread of some new technology (such as the widespread adoption of personal computers) causes an increase in labor productivity. Then (A) the real wage rises and employment rises. (B) the real wage falls but employment rises. (C) the real wage does not change. (D) the real wage rises but employment falls.
6. The supply curve for a monopoly is given by (A) the firm's marginal cost curve above the average variable cost curve. (B) the one point on the demand curve that corresponds to the quantity for which price is equal to marginal cost. (C) the one point on the demand curve that corresponds to the quantity for which marginal revenue equals marginal cost. (D) the entire demand curve above the point where price is equal to average cost.

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7. If a monopoly is maximizing profits, (A) price will always be greater than average cost. (B) price will always equal marginal cost. (C) price will always be greater than marginal cost. (D) price will always equal marginal revenue.
8. A firm's economic profits are given by (A) total revenue minus total accounting cost. (B) the owner's opportunity cost. (C) total revenue minus total economic cost. (D) total revenue minus the cost of capital.
9. As long as marginal cost is below average cost, average cost will be (A) falling. (B) rising. (C) constant. (D) changing in a direction that cannot be determined without more information.
10. In the long run (A) all inputs are fixed. (B) all inputs are variable. (C) some inputs are fixed. (D) production levels never change.

二、過去有一段時期，台灣面臨景氣衰退的困境，失業率上升。請運用經濟學原理詳細說明：(A) 台灣工商企業根據流動性偏好理論，建議政府採取寬鬆的貨幣政策，促使利率水準下降，藉以刺激景氣，降低失業率的理由？

【5 分】(B) 如果在景氣衰退時期，台灣經濟體系面臨流動性陷阱，則政府採納工商企業的建議將無法促使景氣復甦，失業率下降的理由？【5 分】

三、假設消費函數 $C=10+0.8Y$ 、投資函數 $I=50-200i$ 、名目貨幣供給函數 $M=50$ 、實質貨幣需求函數 $L=20+0.5Y-100i$ ，總合供給函數 $Y=50+10P$ 。請根據以上資料求：(A) 總合需求函數？【10 分】(B) 總體均衡所得和均衡物價水準各為多少？【10 分】

四、全球化以後，消費者會有更多產品的選擇空間，試以預算線與無異曲線來分析在此種狀況下消費者的福利。【15 分】

五、【15 分】若市場需求為 $P=240-Q$ ，廠商 $MC=60=AC$

(A) 若市場為完全競爭，某廠商因為創新而使 MC (或 AC) 由 60 下降到 40，其他廠商仍維持 60，則此廠商可以增加多少利潤？

(B) 若市場為獨佔，廠商因為創新而使 MC (或 AC) 由 60 下降到 40，則此廠商可以增加多少利潤？

(C) 由 (A) 與 (B) 情況可說明什麼？