

大葉大學 九十二 學年度 研究所碩士班 招生考試試題紙

系 所 別	組 別	考 試 科 目 (中文名稱)	考 試 日 期	節 次	備 註
事業經營研究所碩士班	乙組	經 濟 學	4月13日	第 1 節 08:30~10:00	1/2

註： 1. 可使用不可程式計算機。

共二頁

2. 請寫明題號，依序於答案卷上作答。第 II 部分需詳列計算步驟，否則一概不計分。

I. Multiple Choice : (50%)

() 1. The table sets out Sonya's total utility from playing golf or tennis. If the price of tennis is \$5 per hour and the price of golf is \$10 per hour, then

Quantity	Sonya's Total Utility	
	Total utility from tennis	Total utility from golf
1	40	40
2	70	70
3	90	90
4	100	100

- (A) Sonya will spend twice as much time playing tennis as golf.
- (B) Sonya will spend twice as much time playing golf as tennis.
- (C) Sonya will spend more time playing tennis than golf.
- (D) Sonya will spend more time playing golf than tennis.

() 2. If a profit-maximizing firm's marginal revenue is less than its marginal cost, the firm

- (A) must be experiencing economic losses.
- (B) must be making economic profits.
- (C) should increase its output.
- (D) should decrease its output.

() 3. A monopolist has no supply curve because

- (A) as demand changes, each output can be consistent with more than one profit-maximizing price.
- (B) monopolists tend to restrict output.
- (C) monopolists have no marginal cost curve.
- (D) as demand changes, the firm's profit-maximizing choice of output may change.

() 4. Consider the following payoff matrix:

		Firm B	
		Enter	Not enter
Firm A	Enter	25,21	31,15
	Not enter	22,23	25,17

The first number in each cell refers to Firm A's payoff. If each firm follows a dominant strategy, which outcome will result?

- (A) 25,21
- (B) 31,15
- (C) 22,23
- (D) 25,17

() 5. The CPI in a certain year is 125. Given this information, what do we know about the inflation rate?

- (A) It has increased since the previous year by 25 percent.
- (B) It has increased since the previous year, but we cannot tell by how much.
- (C) It has increased at an increasing rate.
- (D) Prices are 25 percent higher than the base year.

() 6. If a loan of \$10,000 pays \$525 per year in interest and the inflation rate is 3 percent, the nominal rate of interest on the loan is

- (A) 8.25%
- (B) 5.25%
- (C) 3%
- (D) 2.25%

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- () 7. If the number of dollars you receive every year is the same, but prices are rising, then your nominal income
- rises and real income rises.
 - rises but real income falls.
 - falls but real income rises.
 - stays the same but real income falls.
- () 8. As a general rule, the change in the equilibrium level of national income that results from a given change in the level of investment will be larger the
- larger the marginal propensity to save.
 - smaller the initial level of national income.
 - larger the marginal propensity to consume.
 - larger the initial level of aggregate expenditures.
- () 9. The severity of the crowding-out effect will be reduced if
- the Fed increases the money supply at the same time the federal government increase government spending.
 - the Fed decreases the money supply at the same time the federal government increase government spending.
 - the Fed does not change the money supply when the government increase government spending.
 - business firms become pessimistic about the future.
- () 10. Which of the following statements is correct?
- The steeper the *IS* curve, the more effective the monetary policy.
 - The steeper the *IS* curve, the more effective the fiscal policy.
 - A fiscal expansion will cause smaller crowding out effect when the *IS* curve is flatter.
 - A fiscal expansion will cause smaller crowding out effect when the *LM* curve is steeper.

II. Problems: (50%)

1. Given the following data, consider a closed economy.

$$Y = C + I + G$$

$$Y = C + S + T$$

$$C = 100 + 0.8Y_d$$

$$I = 500$$

$$G = 800$$

$$Y_d = Y - T$$

$$T = 50 + 0.25Y$$

$$Y_f = 4,000$$

Whereas *C*: consumption, *Y_d*: disposable income, *I*: investment, *G*: government purchase of goods and services, *T*: tax and *Y_f*: full employment level of output.

- What is the equilibrium level of output? (5%)
 - Is there any problem in this economy? What is it? (10%)
 - If the government is taking a fiscal policy to solve the problem, what do you recommend the government to do (how and by how much)? (20%)
2. Consider the Cournot duopoly with demand given by $P = -Q + 30$, and where firm 1 has the cost function $C_1(q_1) = 5q_1 + 10$ and firm 2 has $C_2(q_2) = 10q_2 + 10$.
- Find the Cournot equilibrium $q^* = (q_1^*, q_2^*)$. (10%)
 - Find the market price p^* in the Cournot equilibrium. (5%)