

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	組 別	考 試 科 目 (中文名稱)	考 試 日 期	節 次	備 註
國際企業管理 學碩士班	甲	經濟學	4月13日	第三節	共3頁

註：考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答，請在備註欄註明（如未註明，一律不准攜帶）

一、選擇題(60%)

1. Holding all other forces constant, if raising the price of a good result in less total revenue,
 - a. The demand for the good must be elastic.
 - b. The demand for the good must be perfectly elastic.
 - c. The demand for the good must be inelastic.
 - d. The demand for the good must be unit elastic.
 - e. The demand for the good must be perfectly inelastic.

2. In the long run, the quantity supplied
 - a. Can respond substantially to a change in price.
 - b. Cannot respond much to a change in price.
 - c. Cannot respond at all to a change in price.
 - d. Will naturally increase regardless of what happens to price.

3. When a perfectly competitive firm earn zero economic profit
 - a. revenue is sufficient to pay the opportunity cost of resource.
 - b. accounting profit is also likely to be zero.
 - c. it has an incentive to exit the market.
 - d. it will most likely reduce the level of production, or increase price.

4. When price is below average total cost, a firm in a competitive market will
 - a. shut down and incur the loss of both variable and fixed cost.
 - b. continue to operate as long as average revenue exceeds marginal cost.
 - c. continue to operate as long as average revenue exceeds average variable cost.
 - d. always exit the industry.

5. Cause of market failure include:
 - a. incorrect forecasts of consumer demand and foreign competition.
 - b. externalities and foreign competition.
 - c. market power and incorrect forecasts of consumer demand.
 - d. externalities and market power.

6. One common explanation among economists of the tradeoff between inflation and unemployment is that
 - a. prices are flexible.
 - b. employment is flexible.
 - c. prices are sticky.
 - d. unemployment is sticky.

7. Large or persistent inflation is almost always caused by
 - a. low productivity.
 - b. inefficiency.
 - c. foreign competition.
 - d. growth in the quantity of money.

8. If a seller is selling a product that is slightly different than that of many close competitors and is able to charge a different price than competitor, then
- the seller is participating in a monopolistically competitive market.
 - the seller will eventually have to decrease the price.
 - the seller is monopolist.
 - the seller is producing a homogeneous product.
9. Firm that earn _____ profit must earn _____ profit.
- zero accounting, zero economic
 - positive accounting, positive economic
 - positive economic, zero accounting
 - zero economic, positive accounting
10. The demand for a good tends to be more price sensitive
- The greater the availability of close substitutes.
 - The narrower the definition of the market.
 - The longer the period of time.
 - All of the above are correct.
 - None of the above are correct.
11. Under which of the following conditions would you prefer to be the borrower?
- the nominal rate of interest is 20% and the inflation rate is 25%.
 - the nominal rate of interest is 15% and the inflation rate is 14%.
 - the nominal rate of interest is 12% and the inflation rate is 9%.
 - the nominal rate of interest is 5% and the inflation rate is 1%.
12. If inflation is 8% and the real interest rate is 3%, then the nominal interest rate should be
- 3/8%
 - 5%
 - 11%
 - 24%
 - 5%
13. If the reserve requirement is 25% , the value of the money multiplier is
- 0.25
 - 4
 - 5
 - 25
 - None of the above.
14. The quantity equation states that
- money \times price level = velocity \times real output.
 - money \times real output = velocity \times price level.
 - money \times velocity = price level \times real output.
 - none of the above.
15. If workers and firms agree on an increase in wages based on their expectations of inflation and inflation turns out to be more than they expected
- firms will gain at the expense of workers.
 - workers will gain at the expense of firms.
 - neither workers nor firms will gain because the increase in wages is fixed in the labor agreement.
 - none of the above.

16. A reasonable measure of the standard of living in a country is
- real GDP per person
 - real GDP
 - nominal GDP per person
 - nominal GDP
 - the growth rate of nominal GDP per person.
17. Which of the following sets of government policies is the most growth oriented?
- lower taxes on the returns to saving, provide investment tax credits, and lower the deficit.
 - lower taxes on the returns to saving, provide investment tax credits, and increase the deficit.
 - increase taxes on the returns to saving, provide investment tax credits, and lower the deficit.
 - increase taxes on the returns to saving, provide investment tax credits, and increase the deficit.
18. Which of the following would be excluded from 1989 GDP? The sale of
- a 1989 Honda made in Tennessee.
 - a hair-cut
 - a realtor's service
 - a home built in 1988 and first sold in 1989.
 - all of the above should be counted in 1989 GDP
19. The three main tools of monetary policy are
- government expenditures, taxation, and reserve requirements.
 - the money supply, government purchases, and taxation.
 - coin, currency, and demand deposits.
 - open market operations, reserve requirements, and the discount rate.
 - fiat, commodity, and deposit money.
20. If the price level doubles,
- the quantity demanded of money falls by half.
 - the money supply has been cut by half.
 - nominal income is unaffected.
 - the value of money has been cut by half.
 - none of the above.

二、問答題(40%)

1. 凱因斯用那兩種陷阱說明貨幣政策是無效的？並繪圖說明之。(15%)

2. 設有一獨占廠商，其所面對的需求函數為

$$p = 200 - (q_1 + q_2)$$

此廠商有二個工廠(生產相同的產品)，其成本函數分別為 $C_1 = q_1^2$; $C_2 = 2q_2^2$

試求廠商利潤最大時，

- 二個工廠的產量各若干? (5%)
- 二個工廠的邊際成本各若干? (5%)
- 市場價格為何? (5%)

3. 請解釋何謂 (a) 「Natural Rate of Unemployment」。(5%)

(b) 「Phillips Curve」。(5%)