

大葉大學 九十三年學年度 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
會計資訊學系 碩士班	乙	經濟學	3月28日	第三節	P2-1 共一項

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） 13:30 ~ 15:00

注意：1. 此試卷分為兩部份：第一部份為 13 題單選題，每題五分，答錯不倒扣，共 65 分；第二部份為兩題問答題，配分如各題所示。

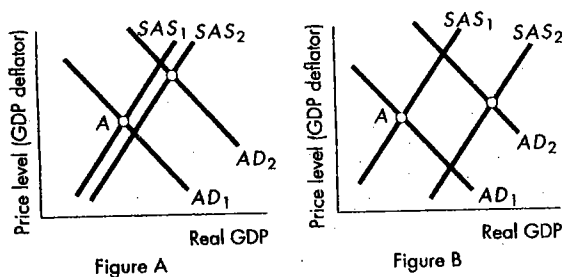
2. 問答題部分，需詳列算式，違者不予計分。

壹、單選題(共 65%)

1. A bank with \$1 billion in deposits holds \$70 million in cash, \$80 million on deposit with the Fed, and owns \$100 million in government securities. If a reduction in the required reserve ratio generates excess reserves of \$30 million, and prior to the change the bank had no excess reserves, then the former required reserve ratio was ____ and the new required reserve ratio is ____.
- A) 15 percent; 10 percent
B) 15 percent; 12 percent
C) 25 percent; 22 percent
D) 25 percent; 20 percent

2. The Fed's actions to fight a recession shift the
- A) aggregate demand curve rightward.
B) aggregate demand curve leftward.
C) short-run aggregate supply curve rightward.
D) short-run aggregate supply curve leftward.

3. Leather belts and leather shoes are substitutes in production. If style changes increase the demand for leather belts, the supply curve of leather shoes will shift
- A) leftward and the equilibrium price of leather shoes will fall.
B) leftward and the equilibrium price of leather shoes will rise.
C) rightward and the equilibrium price of leather shoes will fall.
D) rightward and the equilibrium price of leather shoes will rise.



4. In the above figure, which of the diagrams show the supply-side view rather than the traditional view of an income tax cut?
- A) Figure A.
B) Figure B.
C) Both figures show the supply-side view.
D) Neither figure shows the supply-side view.

Item	Dollars
Net interest	239
Government purchases of goods and services	136
Compensation of employees	1,735
Rental income	37
Proprietors' income	128
Indirect taxes minus subsidies	259
Corporate profits	194
Exports of goods and services	249
Imports of goods and services	289
Depreciation	333

5. Using the data in the above table, gross domestic product as calculated by the income approach equals ____.
- A) \$2,333
B) \$2,592
C) \$2,925
D) \$2,205

6. An unemployment rate of zero cannot be expected because
- A) there are some people who do not want to work.
B) there will always be discouraged workers.
C) some portion of the labor force will always be between jobs.
D) cyclical unemployment will always exist.

7. If there are external diseconomies in an industry, in the long run, after a permanent increase in demand, the price
- A) will be higher than it was initially before the increase in demand.
B) will be lower than it was initially before the increase in demand.
C) will be the same as it was initially before the increase in demand.
D) may be higher or lower than it was initially before the increase in demand, depending on whether or not the firms are earning an economic profit.

8. An increase in the expected inflation rate shifts the
- A) short-run Phillips curve downward.
B) short-run Phillips curve upward.
C) long-run Phillips curve upward.
D) long-run Phillips curve downward.

9. A fall in the price of X from \$12 to \$8 causes an increase in the quantity of Y demanded from 900 to 1,100 units. What is the cross elasticity of demand between X and Y?
- A) 0.5.
B) -0.5.
C) 2.
D) -2.

10. Which of the following may be a gain to society from monopoly?
- A) Monopolists do not waste resources trying to innovate.
B) Monopolies may be able to generate economies of scale.
C) Monopolies may be able to price discriminate, thereby boosting consumer surplus.
D) Monopolies may earn an economic profit in the long run.

11. The prisoners' dilemma has a dominant strategy equilibrium, which is
- A) a Nash equilibrium and both players confess.
B) not a Nash equilibrium and both players confess.
C) a Nash equilibrium and both players deny.
D) not a Nash equilibrium and both players deny.

12. The fact that rubies are more expensive than milk reflects the fact that for most consumers
- A) the total utility from rubies exceeds that from milk.
B) the marginal utility from rubies equals that from milk.
C) more milk is consumed than rubies.
D) a quart of rubies is considered to be prettier than a quart of milk.

13. Which of the following ideas apply to the neoclassical growth theory?
- I. The rate of technological change influences the rate of economic growth.
II. Technological change promotes saving and investment.
III. Convergence of economic growth rates across countries.
- A) I only.
B) III only.
C) I and II.
D) I, II and III.

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貳、問答題(共 35%)

一、某甲的效用函數為 $u(x, y) = \min\{x, y\}$ 。所得 $I=40$ ， x, y 的價格為 P_x, P_y 。(3%, 7%, 5%)

1. x, y 兩物品之間為何種關係？
2. 給定 $P_y=5$ ，請導出 x 的需求函數。
3. 在最適點上，邊際替代率等於物品相對價格的條件是否會成立？為什麼？

二、若有一封閉的島國，其生產函數為 $Y=K^{1/2}N^{1/2}$ ，其中 K 為資本存量、 N 為勞動量，廠商的投資函數為 $I=48.4-r$ ， r 為利率。假定政府既無支出，也不課稅，但供給名目貨幣 110 元。人民的實質貨幣需求、消費與勞動供給函數則分別為： $L=Y-r, C=0.8Y, N^s=64W/P$ ，其中 W 為名目工資、 P 為物價。且此島國有 16 元的資本存量。試求：(7%, 7%, 6%)

1. 總合需求函數。
2. 均衡實質工資。
3. 均衡所得及物價。