大葉大學 98 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
企業管理學系碩士班 甲		經 濟 學	4月12日	第 2 節	P2-1

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） 10:40~12:10

註：　1. 可使用不可程式計算機。
　　　　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 Choices: (30%)

1. What will happen to the equilibrium price and quantity of coffee if it's discovered to help prevent colds and, at the same time, Brazil and Vietnam emerge in the global market as massive producers of coffee?

A)　The price will fall while the effect on the quantity is uncertain.

B)　The quantity will increase while the effect on the price is uncertain.

C)　The quantity will decrease and the price will rise.

D)　The quantity will increase while the price will remain unchanged.

2. If OPEC cuts oil production to increase the total revenue, they know that the demand for oil in the global market is

A)　perfectly elastic　　　B) unit elastic　　　　C) elastic　　　D) inelastic

3. A slice of pizza is $2 and a soda is $2. You have only $14, enough money for either 4 slices of pizza and 3 sodas, or 3 slices of pizza and 4 sodas. After the third soda and the third slice of pizza, the marginal utility of a fourth soda is 20 and the marginal utility of a fourth slice of pizza is 30. You should

A)　drink the fourth soda and eat the fourth slice of pizza because you just can't have soda without pizza.

B)　drink the fourth soda and not eat a fourth slice of pizza.

C)　eat the fourth slice of pizza and not drink the fourth soda.

D)　not eat the fourth slice of pizza nor drink the fourth soda.

4. Larry consumes at a point on his budget line where his marginal rate of substitution is less than the magnitude of the slope of his budget line. As Larry moves toward his optimum point, he will move to a

A)　lower budget line.　　　B) higher budget line.　　C) lower indifference curve.　　D) higher indifference curve.

5. Price discrimination

A)　eliminates the producer surplus.　　　　　　　　B) turns consumer surplus into economic profit.

C)　decreases output below the profit-maximizing level.　　D) lowers a monopoly's economic profit.

Government purchases of goods and services	$240
Depreciation	240
Gross private domestic investment	400
Personal income taxes	140
Net taxes	120
Net exports of goods and services	80
Personal consumption expenditures	640
Net interest	100

6. From the data in the above table, GDP equals

A)　$1,120.　　　B) $1,280.　　　C) $1,290.　　　D) $1,360.

7. Suppose the marginal propensity to consume is equal to 0.8 and there are no income taxes or imports. If prices remain constant and government purchases increase by $10 billion, what will be the change in real GDP?

A)　$8 billion　　　B) $2 billion　　　C) $10 billion　　　D) $50 billion

8. If the government begins to run a larger budget deficits, then assuming there is no Ricardo-Barro effect,

A)　saving decreases and the real interest rate falls..　　　B) saving decreases and the real interest rate rises..

C)　saving increases and the real interest rate rises..　　　D) saving increases and the real interest rate falls..

9. Suppose that the money multiplier is 3. If the Fed sells $2 million in securities, the quantity of money will

A)　increase by $6 million.　　　　　　　　B) increase by $666,667.

C)　decrease by $6 million.　　　　　　　　D) decrease by $666,667.

10 In Zealand, banks' required reserve ratio is 20 percent and there is no currency drain. The Bank of Zealand conducts a $1 million open market purchase. Zealand's monetary base ____ and the quantity of money in Zealand ____.

A)　decreases by $1 million; decreases by $5 million

B)　increases by $1 million; decreases by $1 million

C)　decreases by $1 million; decreases by $1 million

D)　increases by $1 million; increases by $5 million

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企業管理學系碩士班	甲	經　濟　學	4月12日	第 2 節	P2-2

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） （10∶40 ∪ 12∶10

II. Problems: (70%)

1.　The table sets out the demand and supply schedules for potato chips.

Price (cents per bag)	Quantity demanded	Quantity supplied
	(millions of bags per week)	
50	160	130
60	150	140
70	140	150
80	130	160
90	120	170
100	110	180

(1) If a new dip increases the quantity of potato chips demanded by 30 million bags per week at each price, what is the new equilibrium price and quantity? (6%)

(2) If a virus destroys potato crops and the quantity of potato chips supplied decreases by 40 million bags a week at each price at the same time as the dip comes onto the market, what is the new equilibrium price and quantity? (6%)

2. When Sonya's income increased from $30,000 to $50,000, she increased her consumption of fish steak from 4 to 8 a month and decreased her consumption of instant noodles from 12 to 6 a month.　Calculate Sonya's income elasticity of demand for

(1) Fish steak. (6%)　　　(2) Instant noodles. (6%)

3. Consider a game with two players and in which each player is asked a question.　The players can answer the question honestly or lie.　If both answer honestly, each receives $100.　If one answers honestly and the other lies, the liar receives $500 and the honest player gets nothing.　If both lie, then each receives $50.

(1) Construct the payoff matrix. (10%)

(2) What is the equilibrium of this game? (5%)

4. Happiness is a country in which the quantity theory of money operates.　The country has a constant population, capital stocks, and technology.　In year 1, real GDP was $400 million, the price level was 200, and the velocity of circulation was 20.　In year 2, the quantity of money was 20 percent higher than in year 1.　What was

(1) The quantity of money in year 1? (5%)

(2) The quantity of money in year 2? (5%)

(3) The price level in year 2? (5%)

5. In Japan, potential GDP is 600 trillion yen and the table shows aggregate demand and short-run aggregate supply.

Price level	Real GDP demanded	Real GDP supplied in the short run
	(trillions of 2000 yen)	
75	600	400
85	550	450
95	500	500
105	450	550
115	400	600
125	350	650

(1) What is the short-run equilibrium real GDP and price level? (8%)

(2) Does Japan have an inflationary gap or a recessionary gap and what is its magnitude? (8%)