

亞洲大學

97 學年度碩士班入學招生考試試題紙

學系別	考試科目	考試日期	時 間
健康暨醫務管理學系碩士班 (健康管理組)丙組 (長期照護組)乙組 國際企業學系碩士班 財務金融學系碩士班 休閒與遊憩管理學系碩士班	經濟學(A)	97.4.26	13:30-15:10

一、選擇題 (每題 3 分，共計 60 分)

1. A normal good is one (a) with a downward sloping demand curve. (b) for which demand increases when the price of a substitute rises. (c) for which demand increases when income increases. (d) None of the above
2. In a market, at the equilibrium price, (a) neither buyers nor sellers can do business at a better price. (b) buyers are willing to pay a higher price, but sellers do not ask for a higher price. (c) buyers are paying the minimum price they are willing to pay for any amount of output and sellers are charging the maximum price they are willing to charge for any amount of production. (d) None of the above is true.
3. Beans are an inferior good; chicken is a normal good. When people's incomes rise, the demand for beans _____ and the demand for chicken _____. (a) increases; increases (b) increases; decreases (c) decreases; increases (d) decreases; decreases
4. Meg buys only soda and pizza and is buying the amounts that maximize her utility. The marginal utility from a soda is 30 and the price of the soda is \$1. The marginal utility from a slice of pizza is 60. The price of a slice of pizza must be (a) \$20. (b) \$2. (c) \$1. (d) some amount that cannot be calculated without more information.
5. If the average total cost (ATC) curve slopes downward, then at that level of output the marginal cost (MC) curve must be (a) sloping upward. (b) sloping downward. (c) above the ATC curve. (d) below the ATC curve.
6. Constant returns to scale means that as all inputs are increased, (a) total output remains constant. (b) average total cost rises. (c) average total cost rises at the same rate as do the inputs. (d) total output increases in the same proportion as do the inputs.

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<p>7. Which of the following statements is true? (a) If there are no external benefits, a competitive market cannot use its resources efficiently. (b) Resource use is efficient when marginal benefit exceeds marginal cost by as much as possible. (c) In a perfectly competitive market, at the efficient level of output the price equals consumers' marginal benefit and producers' marginal cost. (d) All of the above are all true statements.</p> <p>8. In order to sell more output, a single-price monopoly must _____ its price and a price-discriminating monopoly must _____ its price. (a) raise; raise (b) raise; lower (c) lower; raise (d) lower; lower</p> <p>9. If a single-price monopoly is broken up so that it becomes a perfectly competitive industry and costs do not change, which of the following statements describing the costs and benefits is correct? (a) The producer benefits; demanders and society are harmed. (b) The producer and society are harmed; demanders benefit. (c) The producer, demanders, and society benefit. (d) The producer is harmed; demanders and society benefit.</p> <p>10. In the long run, a monopolistically competitive firm's economic profits are zero because of (a) product differentiation. (b) the lack of barriers to entry. (c) excess capacity. (d) the downward-sloping demand curve of each firm.</p> <p>11. In a duopoly with a collusive agreement, when can <i>one firm</i> have the maximum possible profit? (a) When both firms comply with the collusive agreement. (b) When one firm cheats on the agreement and the other firm does not cheat. (c) When both firms cheat on the agreement. (d) The answer is indeterminate because it depends on the firm's <i>MR</i> curve.</p> <p>12. Who of the following is frictionally unemployed? (a) Cara, who lost her job because of foreign competition and is unemployed until retrained. (b) Omar, a fishery worker who is searching for a better job closer to home. (c) Eugene, a steelworker who was laid off but has stopped looking for a new job because the economy is in a recession and he thinks he won't be able to find a job. (d) Amanda, an office worker who lost her job because of a slowdown in economic activity.</p>			

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13. An efficiency wage refers to (a) workers being paid wages below the equilibrium wage rate in order to increase the economy's efficiency. (b) wages being set to generate the efficient level of unemployment. (c) workers being paid wages above the equilibrium wage rate in order to increase their productivity. (d) None of the above.
14. If the marginal propensity to consume is 0.75 and there are no income taxes nor imports, what does the multiplier equal?
(a) 1.33 (b) 1.50 (c) 2.00 (d) 4.00
15. If unplanned inventories rise, aggregate planned expenditure is (a) greater than real GDP and firms increase their output. (b) greater than real GDP and firms decrease their output. (c) less than real GDP and firms increase their output. (d) less than real GDP and firms decrease their output.
16. Contractionary fiscal policy includes ____ government expenditures and ____ tax revenues. (a) increasing; increasing (b) increasing; decreasing (c) decreasing; increasing (d) decreasing; decreasing
17. In the short run, an increase in the quantity of money ____ the price level and ____ real GDP. (a) raises; increases (b) raises; does not change (c) raises; decreases (d) does not change; increases
18. The equation of exchange is (a) $MV = PY$. (b) $MP = VY$. (c) $MY = PV$. (d) $M/Y = P/V$.
19. If real GDP increases, the demand for money curve will shift (a) leftward and the interest rate will rise. (b) leftward and the interest rate will fall. (c) rightward and the interest rate will rise. (d) rightward and the interest rate will fall.
20. As far as redistribution is concerned, if the inflation rate is lower than anticipated, (a) lenders gain at the expense of borrowers and some workers gain at the expense of employers. (b) borrowers gain at the expense of lenders and some workers gain at the expense of employers. (c) lenders gain at the expense of borrowers and some employers gain at

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the expense of workers. (d) borrowers gain at the expense of lenders and some employers gain at the expense of workers.

二、若老李的效用函數為： $U = AX_1X_2$ ，請回答下列各題：

- (1) 若老李的所得為100元， $P_1 = P_2 = 2$ 元，他的最適選擇為何？
(5分)
- (2) 若 X_1 的價格降為 $P_1 = 1$ 元，但 $P_2 = 2$ 元不變，所得100元亦不變，他的最適組合為何？(5分)
- (3) 假定 X_1 及 X_2 皆為正常財，作圖表示上題中 P_1 的變動對 X_1 及 X_2 最適消費量的影響，並請於圖中表示替代效果與所得效果，及兩效果對 X_1 消費量的影響。(10分)

三、太平洋某一封閉的島國，其經濟描述如下：

消費函數： $C = 100 + 0.7(Y - T)$

投資函數： $I = 160$

政府購買： $G = 300$

定額稅賦： $T = 200$

請回答下列各題：

- (1) 該國的均衡產出 Y 為多少？(5分)
- (2) 若該國的自發性投資由160增為190，其均衡產出 Y 變為多少？乘數為多少？(8分)
- (3) 若該國的充分就業產出水準為1800，在投資增為190後，政府購買必須再增加或減少多少才能達到充分就業？(7分)