

亞洲大學

100 學年度碩士班入學招生考試試題紙

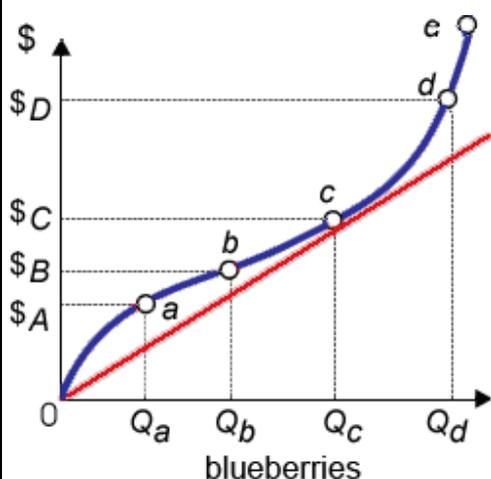
學系別	考試科目	考試日期	時 間
財務金融學系碩士班	經濟學 (A-2)	100.04.16	08:20-10:00

I. Multiple Choice (總分 50 分，每題 2.5 分)

1. Distinctions between economic short runs and long runs depend on the:

- (a) existence of variable costs. (b) shape of the average cost curve. (c) completeness of adjustments. (d) calendar rather than analytical time.

Please answer question 2, 3 and 4 based on the following graph:



2. If all resources are variable then, the curved line through points a , b , c and d and e represents a typical blueberry farm's:

- (a) long-run average cost curve. (b) short-run average cost curve. (c) long-run total cost curve. (d) short-run total cost curve.

3. Casual inspection suggests that long run marginal costs for blueberries would be at their minimum at output level:

- (a) Q_a , where economies of scale begin to diminish. (b) Q_b , an inflection point where the cost curve is "flattest." (c) Q_c , where average costs are minimized. (d) Q_d , where output is maximized and the curve is steepest.

4. Suppose blueberries are produced in a purely competitive market, that externalities do not exist, and that the distribution of income is deemed appropriate. If the tangency to the total cost curve at point c goes through the origin, then if the firm operates at point c :

- (a) $MPP_L/MPP_K = w/r$ where this firm is currently operating. (b) LRAC would be at a minimum. (c) $P = SRMC = LRMC = SRAC = LRAC$. (d) the marginal social costs and marginal social benefits of blueberries are equal. (e) All of the above.

※ 試題請隨卷繳回

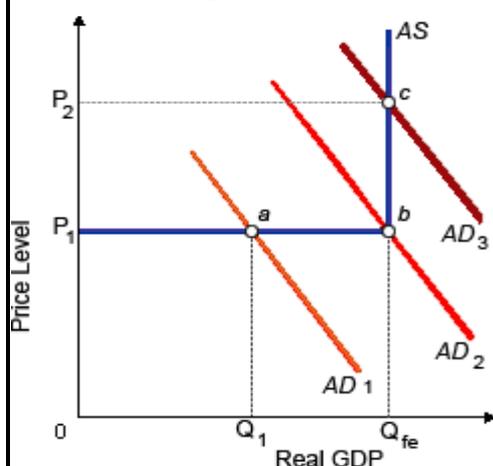
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5. Purely competitive markets and monopolistically competitive markets have in common:
 (a) the collusive tendencies of large rival firms. (b) extensive negotiations about prices between buyers and sellers. (c) freedom of entry and exit in the long run. (d) widespread product differentiation. (e) persistent economic profits.
6. An imperfectly competitive firm can maximize profit in the long run only at prices and outputs where demand elasticity is: (a) greater than or equal to 1. (b) less than 1. (c) less than 0. (d) between 0 and 1.
7. A price cut for an inferior good (e.g., lard) creates a substitution effect towards more of that good, but it also creates an income effect reflected in pressure for:
 (a) increases in quantity supplied. (b) decreases in quantity demanded. (c) no change in quantity demanded. (d) additional efforts to earn income.
8. The problem of moral hazard is reduced if:
 (a) the parties sign a contract. (b) the parties to a contract do not anticipate a renewal of the contract. (c) the parties to a contract expect future agreements. (d) an insurance company guarantees to pay you the replacement cost of your car if it is stolen.
9. Difficulties in distinguishing between total, average, and marginal utilities gave rise to a problem known as the: (a) philosopher's stone. (b) paradox of value. (c) microeconomic Gordian knot. (d) marginalist paradigm.

Please answer question 10, 11 and 12 based on the following graph.



10. If Aggregate Demand shifts from AD_1 to AD_2 , this economy experiences:
 (a) full-employment equilibrium. (b) strong inflationary pressure. (c) rising aggregate

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<p>output without price level changes. (d) falling aggregate output without price level changes.</p> <p>11. The distance between Q_1 and Q_{fe} in this idealized Keynesian model equals the: (a) difference between the recessionary gap and the multiplier. (b) multiplier times the recessionary gap. (c) recessionary gap divided by the multiplier. (d) difference between potential GDP and the recessionary gap.</p> <p>12. If $Q_1 = \\$11$ trillion and $Q_{fe} = \\$15$ trillion and new government spending of \$2 trillion would shift Aggregate Demand from AD_0 to AD_1, then the autonomous spending multiplier is: (a) 6. (b) 4. (c) 2. (d) 1.</p> <p>13. Categories of the problems posed when asymmetric information prevents corporations from maximizing long run profits and the value of stocks owned by shareholders, or which keep consumers from maximizing their satisfaction or utility, do not include: (a) principal-agent problems. (b) adverse selection. (c) “analysis paralysis” caused by a huge number of bewildering choices. (d) moral hazard.</p> <p>14. The principal-agent problem is largest for: (a) owners of common stock. (b) owners of corporate bonds. (c) commercial banks. (d) None of the above.</p> <p>15. One limitation of GDP accounting arises from the fact that: (a) consumers use money to buy goods and services. (b) the value of foreign currencies is uncertain. (c) consumer wants are unlimited. (d) GDP measures government output by using budget cost figures. (e) firms maximize profit instead of consumer benefits.</p> <p>16. NOT among reasons why comparing per capita GDPs of different countries may not be accurate measures of average standards of living because: (a) GDP accounting does not reflect how environmental conditions vary between countries. (b) relative magnitudes of transactions in the underground economy vary greatly by country. (c) the exchange rates of different currencies may not accurately reflect differences in costs of living. (d) employment tends to be substantially more secure in countries with lower per capita income.</p>			

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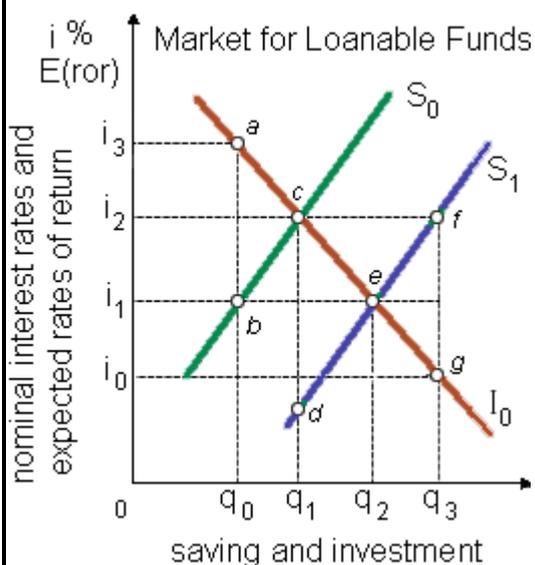
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17. The firms' goal of profit maximization is most closely analogous to:

- (a) revenue maximization by Internal Revenue Agents. (b) maximization of a firm's market share within an industry. (c) utility maximization by consumers. (d) vote maximization by politicians.

Please answer question 18, 19 and 20 based on the following graph:



18. This capital market is in a closed private economy. The initial plans of savers and investors are shown as curves S_0 and I_0 . Market equilibrium will exist at:

- (a) point a . (b) point b . (c) point c . (d) point d . (e) point e .

19. The initial plans of savers and investors in this closed private economy are shown as S_0 and I_0 . Suppose people begin spending less on current consumption, and aggregate saving plans shift to curve S_1 . A classical adjustment is for the:

- (a) interest rate to fall to i_2 while both saving and investment increase to q_1 .
 (b) future spending by consumers to perfectly offset the decline in current consumption; this provides firms with adequate incentives to store all their inventories.
 (c) investment curve I_0 to shift rightwards because of the higher profits expected from future sales of the extra goods produced by the extra capital accumulated.
 (d) fall in interest rates to shift households back towards more current consumption.

20. Any drop in interest rates caused by people's increased willingness to save will cause:

- (a) the rate of return schedule reflected in I_0 to shift to the right.
 (b) the rate of return schedule reflected in I_0 to shift to the left.

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<p>(c) a movement down the rate of return schedule I0 from point c to point e. (d) a movement up the rate of return schedule from point c to point a.</p> <p>II. 問答題(50分)</p> <p>1. 考慮滅火器市場。(12 分)</p> <p>a. 為什麼滅火器會有正外部性？ b. 請畫出滅火器市場的圖形，並標出需求曲線、社會價值曲線、供給曲線與社會成本曲線。 c. 指出市場均衡產量與效率產量，並說明兩者的不同。 d. 如果一瓶滅火器的外部效益是 10 美元，請提出一種可以達到有效率結果的政府政策。</p> <p>2. 大丙、中丙與小丙三人共同經營鎮上的唯一一家咖啡廳。大丙認為只要不賠錢，銷售量愈大愈好；中丙認為總收益愈大愈好；小丙認為應該追求利潤極大。請在同一個圖形上畫出此咖啡廳的需求曲線與成本曲線，並標出這三個人心目中的價格與數量組合。(10 分)</p> <p>3. 假設一個經濟體系只有兩個勞動市場：製造業與服務業勞動市場。再假設一開始這兩個產業都沒有工會。(10 分)</p> <p>a. 如果製造業勞工組成工會，則製造業的工資與就業量會如何變化？ b. 這些製造業勞動市場的變化對服務業勞動市場供給的影響為何？對其均衡工資與就業量的影響又為何？</p> <p>4. 假設一國經濟一開始處在長期均衡。(18 分)</p> <p>a. 畫圖顯示此一狀態（均衡點為 A 點）。 b. 假設中央銀行讓貨幣供給增加 5%。利用上圖顯示當該國由 A 點移至新的短期均衡點（B 點）時，產出與物價水準的變化。 c. 再畫圖顯示新的長期均衡（C 點）。該國為何會由 B 點移至 C 點？ d. 根據工資僵固理論，先比較 A 點與 B 點下的名目工資，再比較 A 點與 C 點下的名目工資。 e. 根據工資僵固理論，先比較 A 點與 B 點下的實質工資，再比較 A 點與 C 點下的實質工資。 f. 根據你上面的答案，貨幣在短期是否具實質效果？在長期是否是中立的？</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><試題結束></p>			