

淡江大學 98 學年度轉學生招生考試試題

57
57-1

系別：商管組三年級

科目：經濟學

准帶項目請打「V」	
	計算機

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1. Using aggregate demand, short-run aggregate supply, and long-run aggregate supply curves, explain the process by which each of the following economic events will move the economy from one long-run macroeconomic equilibrium to another. Illustrate with diagrams. In each case, what are the short-run and long-run effects on the aggregate price level and aggregate output?

- a. There is a decrease in households' wealth due to a decline in the stock market. (7%)
- b. The government lowers taxes, leaving households with more disposable income, with no corresponding reduction in government purchases. (7%)

2. A recent study determined the following elasticities for Volkswagen Beetles(福斯金龜車):

Price elasticity of demand = 2
Income elasticity of demand = 1.5

The supply of Beetles is elastic. Based on this information, are the following statements true or false? Explain your reasoning.

- a. A 10% increase in the price of a Beetle will reduce the quantity demanded by 20%. (5%)
 - b. An increase in consumer income will increase the price and quantity sold of Beetles. Since price elasticity of demand is greater than 1, total revenue will go down. (6%)
3. Use the demand schedule for diamonds given as follows. The marginal cost of producing diamonds is constant at \$100. There is no fixed cost.

Price of diamond	Quantity of diamonds demanded
\$500	0
400	1
300	2
200	3
100	4
0	5

本試題雙面印製

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a. If De Beers charges the monopoly price, what is the monopoly price? How large is the individual consumer surplus that each buyer experiences at this monopoly price? Calculate total consumer surplus by summing the individual consumer surpluses. How large is producer surplus? (10%)

Suppose that upstart Russian and Asian producers enter the market and the market becomes perfectly competitive.

b. What is the perfectly competitive price? What quantity will be sold in this perfectly competitive market? (8%)

c. At the competitive price and quantity, how large is the consumer surplus that each buyer experiences? How large is total consumer surplus? How large is producer surplus? (8%)

d. Compare your answer to part c to your answer to part a. How large is the deadweight loss associated with monopoly in this case? (5%)

4. 下表分別為 2006 年至 2007 年間，某甲於第一商銀所擁有之貨幣存款數量與以 2006 年為基期之本國 GDP 平減指數，請依下表回答下列問題。(請務必寫出計算過程，否則不予計分。)

	2006 年	2007 年
貨幣存款數量 (台幣)	200 萬	210 萬
GDP 平減指數	100	102

- 請問某甲於第一商銀存款之利率為何？(5%)
- 試解釋何謂「通貨膨脹」。又請問，2006 年至 2007 年間，本國的物價上漲率為何？(8%)
- 某甲在 2006 與 2007 年間，所持有之貨幣購買力變動率為何？(10%)
- 某甲所面對之名目利率與實質利率分別為何？(4%)

5. 若市場上有 1000 家小供給商，每家的供給為 $P = 30 + Q$ 。且社會上有 500 個相同的人，每個人的需求函數均為 $Q = 100 - 2P$ 。請問：

- 市場的供給與需求函數為何？(6%)
- 市場的均衡交易價格與數量為何？(6%)
- 若政府管制價格為 $P = 35$ ，市場上的均衡交易量為何？(5%)