淡江大學九十四學年度轉學生招生考試試題

系別： 商管組二年級　　　科目：經　濟　學

准帶項目請打「V」	
	簡單型計算機

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本試題雙面印製

第 I 及第 II 大題請按照以下格式於答案卷上書寫作答

I. 1 _____　6 _____　　II. 1 _____　6 _____　11 _____
2 _____　7 _____　　2 _____　7 _____　12 _____
3 _____　8 _____　　3 _____　8 _____　13 _____
4 _____　9 _____　　4 _____　9 _____　14 _____
5 _____　10 _____　　5 _____　10 _____　15 _____

I. 是非題：對的寫"○"，錯的寫"×"（每題 3 分，共 30 分）

1. OPEC failed to maintain a high price of oil in the long run because both the supply of oil and the demand for oil are more elastic in the long run than in the short run.

2. Efficiency refers to whether a market outcome is fair, while equity refers to whether the maximum amount of output was produced from a given number of inputs.

3. Pigovian taxes enhance efficiency, but the cost to administer the tax frequently exceeds the revenue they raise for the government.

4. The supply curve of a firm in a competitive market is equal to average variable cost, above the minimum of marginal cost.

5. In the case of oligopoly markets, self-interest prevents cooperation and leads to an inferior outcome for the parties involved.

6. Although economic growth has raised the income of the typical family, the increase in inequality has prevented the poorest families from sharing in this greater economic prosperity.

7. If Harry works for a trucking company that pays a wage fully indexed for inflation, and the price index increases from 110 to 120, his wage will increase by 10 percent.

8. The credit risk of a bond is the probability that the borrower will default.

9. A benefit of inflation is that it increases the variation of relative prices so that resources are more efficiently allocated.

10. Net foreign investment is the purchase of foreign assets by domestic residents minus the purchase of domestic assets by foreign residents.

II. 單選題：（每題 3 分，共 45 分）

1. When a payroll tax is enacted,
   (a) the wage received by workers falls and the wage paid by firms rises.
   (b) the wage received by workers falls and the wage paid by firms falls.
   (c) the wage received by workers rises and the wage paid by firms falls.
   (d) the wage received by workers rises and the wage paid by firms rises.

2. Suppose the price of product X is reduced from $1.45 to $1.25 and, as a result, the quantity of X demanded increases from 2,000 to 2,200. Using the midpoint method, the price elasticity of demand for X in the given price range
   (a) 2.00.　　(b) 1.55.　　(c) 1.00.　　(d) 0.64.

3. Which of the following is NOT true about the multilateral approach to free trade?
   (a) The multilateral approach has the potential to result in freer trade than does the unilateral approach.
   (b) The multilateral approach may have a political advantage over the unilateral approach.
   (c) The multilateral approach is simpler than the unilateral approach.
   (d) NAFTA and GATT are both multilateral approaches to free trade.

4. When leisure is a normal good, the income effect from an increase in wages is manifest in
   (a) a desire to consume more leisure.

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(b) a desire to consume less leisure.
(c) an upward sloping labor supply curve.
(d) a shift in labor demand.

5. According to the Coase theorem, private solutions to externalities can occur when
    (i) bargaining costs are small.
    (ii) property ownership/rights cannot be defined.
    (iii) the number of parties involved is small.
    (a) All of the above   (b) (i) and (ii) only   (c) (iii) only   (d) (i) and (iii) only

6. Diminishing marginal product suggests that the marginal
    (a) product of an extra worker is less than the previous worker's marginal product.
    (b) cost of an extra worker is less than the previous worker's marginal cost.
    (c) product of an extra worker is greater than the previous worker's marginal product.
    (d) cost of an extra worker is unchanged.

7. A U-shaped long-run average total cost curve can be explained by firms increasing their size
    (i) to take advantage of greater specialization.
    (ii) to avoid coordination problems.
    (iii) to avoid fixed costs.
    (a) (i) and (ii)   (b) (ii) and (iii)   (c) (i) only   (d) all of the above

8. Competitive firms differ from monopolies in which of the following ways?
    (i) Competitive firms do not have to worry about the price effect lowering their total revenue.
    (ii) Marginal revenue for a competitive firm equals price, while marginal revenue for a monopoly is greater than the price it is able to charge.
    (iii) Monopolies must lower their price in order to sell more of their product, while competitive firms do not.
    (a) (i) and (ii)   (b) (ii) and (iii)   (c) (i) and (iii)   (d) all of the above

9. In the long run, a firm in a perfectly competitive market operates at
    (a) efficient scale and a monopolistically competitive firm operates at excess capacity.
    (b) efficient scale and a monopolistically competitive firm operates at efficient scale.
    (c) excess capacity and a monopolistically competitive firm operates at excess capacity.
    d. excess capacity and a monopolistically competitive firm operates at efficient scale.

10. According to liquidity preference theory, the price level and interest rate are
    (a) positively related as are the interest rate and aggregate demand.
    (b) inversely related as are the interest rate and aggregate demand.
    (c) positively related while the interest rate and aggregate demand are inversely related.
    (d) inversely related while the interest rate and aggregate demand are positively related.

11. Assuming that only the multiplier effect matters, a decrease in government purchases of $10 billion will shift the aggregate demand curve
    (a) left by $13.5 billion.
    (b) left by $40 billion.
    (c) right by $75 billion.
    (d) None of the above are correct.

12. The logic behind the catch-up effect is that
    (a) workers in countries with low income will work harder than workers in countries with high incomes.
    (b) the capital stock in rich countries deteriorates more rapidly than the capital stock in poor countries.
    (c) new capital adds more to production in a country that doesn't have much capital than in a country that already has much capital.
    (d) None of the above are correct.

13. In the absence of right-to-work laws, workers
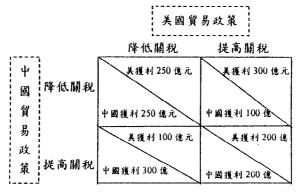   (a) would not be able to unionize.

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(b) would not be able to strike.

(c) that went on strike could not be permanently replaced.

(d) would have to join the union if they worked for a unionized firm.

14. Which of the following is false?

(a) In the short run, policymakers face a tradeoff between inflation and unemployment.

(b) The decrease in output associated with reducing inflation is less if the policy change is announced ahead of time and is credible.

(c) Unemployment can be changed only by the use of government policy.

(d) Events that shifts the long-run Phillips curve right, shift the long-run aggregate supply curve left.

15. In the 1980s the U.S. budget deficit rose. At the same time the U.S. trade deficit grew larger, the real exchange rate of the dollar appreciated, and U.S. net foreign investment decreased. Which of these events is contrary to what the open-economy macroeconomic model predicts concerning the effects of an increase in the budget deficit?

(a) The U.S. trade deficit grew.

(b) The real exchange rate of the dollar appreciated.

(c) U.S. net foreign investment fell.

(d) None of the above are contrary to the predictions of the model.

III. 計算題：(共 25 分)

1. (1) 何謂優勢策略 (dominant strategy)？(5%)

   (2) 假設美國與中國的總統對貿易的政策評估如下：

		美國貿易政策	
		降低關稅	提高關稅
中國貿易政策	降低關稅	美獲利 250 億元 / 中國獲利 250 億元	美獲利 300 億元 / 中國獲利 100 億
	提高關稅	美獲利 100 億元 / 中國獲利 300 億	美獲利 200 億 / 中國獲利 200 億

請說明美國與中國的優勢策略各是甚麼？請解釋之。又美國、中國貿易政策的 Nash equilibrium 是甚麼？(10%)

2. 假設 IS/LM 模型如下：

   $C = 55 + 0.75Y_d - 3r$　　實質消費支出；　　　　$I = 140 - 6r$　　　實質投資支出

   $G_0 = 180$　　　　政府實質購買支出；　　$X_0 = 100$　　　商品與勞務的實質出口

   $M = 10 + 0.25Y_d$　　商品與勞務的實質進口；　$Y_d \equiv Y - T$　　實質可支配所得

   $T = 0.25Y$　　　實質稅負；　　　　　　$L = 0.2Y - 10r$　　實質貨幣餘額需求

   $M_0^s = 90$　　　名目貨幣供給；　　　　$P_0 = 1$　　　初始總合物價水準

   (a) 請問求解：政府實質購買支出降低 10 (即 $\Delta G_0 = -10$) 對均衡實質所得 Y 和名目利率 r 的影響。(5%)

   (b) 對這個 IS/LM 模型來說，其政府支出乘數為何？並與簡單凱因斯模型 (simple Keynesian model) 的乘數做一比較，兩者差多少？(5%)