

淡江大學 95 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

104-1

系別：國際貿易學系

科目：個體經濟學

准帶項目請打「V」

簡單型計算機

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本試題雙面印製

壹、選擇題(25%)

- Dallas buys strawberries, and would be willing to pay more than he now has to pay. Suppose that Dallas has a change in his tastes such that he values strawberries more than before. If the market price is the same as before, then
 - Dallas's consumer surplus would be unaffected.
 - Dallas's consumer surplus would increase.
 - Dallas's consumer surplus would decrease.
 - Dallas would be wise to buy fewer strawberries than before.
- Suppose that policymakers are considering placing a tax on either of two markets. In Market A, the tax will have a significant effect on the price consumers pay, but it will not affect equilibrium quantity very much. In Market B, the same tax will have only a small effect on the price consumers pay, but it will have a large effect on the equilibrium quantity. In which market will the tax have a larger deadweight loss?
 - Market A
 - Market B
 - Deadweight loss will be the same in both markets.
 - There is not enough information to answer the question.
- In which of the following cases is the Coase Theorem most likely to work to solve the externality?
 - Richard is annoyed because his roommate smokes.
 - Chemicals from farms in the Mississippi Valley are polluting the Gulf of Mexico.
 - Car exhaust in a small town is making one of its residents ill.
 - Industrialization around the world is causing acid rain.
- One problem with government regulation of monopolies is that
 - a benevolent government is likely to be interested in generating profits for political gain.
 - regulated industries typically have rising average costs.
 - the government typically has little incentive to reduce costs.
 - a government-regulated outcome will increase the profitability of the monopoly.

◀ 注意背面尚有試題 ▶

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5. Alma, Bob and Carlos are competitors in a local market, and each is trying to decide if it is worthwhile to advertise. If all of them advertise, each will earn a profit of \$2,000. If none of them advertise, each will earn a profit of \$8,000. If only one of them advertises, the one who advertises will earn a profit of \$6,000 and the other two will each earn \$5,000. If two of them advertise, those two will each earn a profit of \$4,000 and the other one will earn \$3,000. If all three follow their dominant strategy, Alma will
- advertise and earn \$2,000.
 - advertise and earn \$4,000.
 - not advertise and earn \$5,000.
 - not advertise and earn \$8,000.

貳、計算題(50%)

下列的題目要有計算過程，否則不予計分。

一(30%)、假設市場的需求函數與供給函數分別為：

$$Q = 100 - 4P \quad ; \quad Q = 20 + P$$

- 求出均衡下的
 - 均衡價格 (P_e) 與均衡數量 (Q_e) 分別為多少？
 - 消費者剩餘 (CS) 與生產者剩餘 (PS) 分別為多少？
 - 需求彈性 (E_d) 與供給彈性 (E_s) 分別為多少？
- 若政府對生產者課征 10 元的貨物稅
 - 消費者的租稅負擔 (TB_c) 與生產者的租稅負擔 (TB_p) 分別為多少？
 - 從題 1.c 與題 2.a 我們可得出何種結論？
- 政府課征 10 元貨物稅後的福利損失 (welfare loss) (或稱無謂損失 deadweight loss) 為多少？

二(20%)、設效用函數為：

$$TU = X^2 Y$$

- 若所得 $I = 200$ ，且 X 財的價格為 $P_x = 20$ ； Y 財的價格為 $P_y = 10$ ，在消費者均衡下，兩財貨 (X & Y) 的購買數量分別為多少？
- 若 $P_x = 6$ ； $P_y = 10$ ；貨幣的邊際效用為 $MU_m = 10$ ，則在消費者均衡下最少的所得為多少？
- 已知 $TU = 200$ ， $I = 300$ ， $P_x = 10$ ， $Y = 2$ ，求 $P_y = ?$

參、申論題(25%)

全球化時代的來臨，跨國企業紛紛進行全球佈局，請就上述之趨勢討論其對廠商行為可能之影響。