一． 選擇題: (每題 3 分，共 60 分)

1. At a firm's break-even point, definitely its
   a. total revenue equals its total opportunity cost.
   b. marginal revenue equals its average variable cost.
   c. marginal revenue exceeds its marginal cost.
   d. marginal revenue equals its average fixed cost.

2. In the long run, the economic profits of a firm in a perfectly
   competitive industry
   a. will be above zero.
   b. will be below zero.
   c. will equal zero.
   d. will be above, below or equal to zero.

3. A long-run supply curve for a perfectly competitive industry can slope
   upward because of
   a. external economies.
   b. external diseconomies.
   c. diminishing marginal returns.
   d. economic profit.

4. One difference between perfect competition and monopolistic
   competition is that
   a. a perfectly competitive industry has fewer firms.
   b. in perfect competition, firms produce slightly differentiated
      product.
   c. monopolistic competition has barriers to entry.
   d. firms in monopolistic competition face a downward-sloping
      demand curve.

5. A characteristic of monopolistic competition is
   a. product differentiation.
   b. a low ratio of fixed to variable cost.
   c. a high capital-output ratio.
   d. the absence of advertising.

6. A rent ceiling set below the equilibrium price
   a. restricts the quantity demanded but not the quantity supplied.
   b. restricts the quantity supplied but not the quantity demanded.
   c. restricts both the quantity demanded and the quantity supplied.
   d. has no effect.
7. Consider two goods, books and hamburgers. The slope of the consumer's budget constraint is measured by the
a. consumer's income divided by the price of hamburgers.
b. relative price of books and hamburgers.
c. consumer's marginal rate of substitution.
d. number of books purchased divided by the number of hamburgers purchased.

8. The figure 1 shows the costs associated with producing paper. When paper is produced, there is some pollution runoff into a lake. The private marginal cost when output equals 2 tons of paper per week equals
a. $50 per ton    b. $100 per ton.
b. $150 per ton    d. $200 per ton.

9. The figure 1 shows the costs associated with producing paper. When paper is produced, there is some pollution runoff into a lake. The marginal cost borne by both the firm and people who enjoy a clean lake when output equals 2 tons of paper per week equals
a. $50 per ton    b. $100 per ton.
c. $150 per ton    d. $200 per ton.

10. Without regulation, ______ tons of paper will be produced and price will be ______ per ton in figure 1.
a. 3; $100        b. 4; $150
b. 4; $100        d. 4; $200

11. When paper is produced, there is some pollution runoff into a lake. If paper production is 4 tons per week, the outcome is ______ in figure 1.
a. Efficient because marginal benefit equals marginal cost.
b. Efficient because private and external costs are accounted for.
12. According to the Coase Theorem, if the transactions costs are low and there are only a few people involved, the output will equal ___ tons of paper if ___ the lake.
   a. 3; only the lakeside residents own
   b. 3; either the firm or lakeside residents own
   c. 4; the firm owns
   d. 4; either the firm or lakeside residents own

13. Assume that the consumer depicted in the figure 2 has an income of $20. The price of Skittles is $2 and the price of M&M’s is $4. This consumer will choose a consumption bundle where the marginal rate of substitution is
   a. 2
   b. 1
   c. 2
   d. 1

14. Assume that the consumer depicted in the figure 2 has an income of $20. The price of Skittles is $2 and the price of M&M’s is $4. This consumer will choose consumption bundle
   a. A
   b. B
   c. C
   d. D

15. Assume that the consumer depicted in the figure 2 has an income of $50. The price of Skittles is $5 and the price of M&M’s is $5. This consumer will choose a consumption bundle where the marginal rate of substitution is
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第二節
經濟學試題

(第4頁共5頁) (限用答案本作答) □可使用計算機 □不可使用計算機

a. 1  
b. 2  
c. \( \frac{1}{2} \)  
d. \( \frac{2}{3} \)

16. Assume that the consumer depicted in the figure faces prices and income such that she optimizes at point B. According to the graph, which of the following would cause the consumer to move to point A?
a. a decrease in the price of Skittles  
b. a decrease in the price of M&M’s  
c. an increase in the price of Skittles  
d. an increase in the price of M&M’s

17. 當總需求減少，政府为了穩定經濟，將採取下列何種措施:
a. 提高利率；  
b. 提高所得稅率；  
c. 減少政府支出；  
d. 增加貨幣供給。

18. 自金融海嘯以來，本國央行不斷地降低利率，其他情況不變之下，表示本國央行:
a. 增加貨幣供給，重視通貨膨脹率更甚於失業率；  
b. 增加貨幣供給，重視失業率更甚於通貨膨脹率；  
c. 減少貨幣供給，只考慮通貨膨脹率；  
d. 貨幣供給不變，只考慮金融業生存。

19. 油價等一般民生用品價格上漲，政府為了維持民衆生活，將物價上漲率設定在零，若此時遭逢利比亞戰亂，使石油價格上漲，總合供給受到負面衝擊，試問央行將:
a. 增加貨幣供給，使得失業率接近自然失業率；  
b. 增加貨幣供給，使得失業率與物價均下降；  
c. 減少貨幣供給，使得利潤下降，失業率接近自然失業率；  
d. 減少貨幣供給，使得物價維持在目標水準，但失業率增加。

20. 下列何種政策，將使得政府打房效果降低?
a. 央行升息；  
b. 買房稅；  
c. 房市選擇性信用管制；  
d. 為救失業率的擴張性貨幣政策。

二、
計算及回答題 (每題 10 分，共 40 分)

1. 假設某財貨的需求為 \( Q = 120 - P \)，邊際成本為 \( MC = Q \)，試回答下列問題:
a. 若市場結構為完全競爭，則均衡價格與數量為何？ (8%)  
b. 若為獨佔，則均衡價格與數量為何？ (8%)  
c. 根據(a)與(b)的結果，請計算獨佔市場下的社會無謂損失為何？ (8%)
2. 假設某一代表性完全競爭廠商生產函數為
   \[ Q = 200L - 0.5L^2 + 100K - K^2 \]
   若該廠商所生產的產品價格為\$4，
   生產要素L與K的價格分別為\$200和\$80，則
   a. 廠商最適要素使用量為何？ (8%)
   b. 廠商生產量與利潤為何？ (8%)

試題完