

銘傳大學 100 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

風險管理與保險學系碩士班、國際事務研究所碩士班

第二節

經濟學試題

(第 1 頁共 5 頁) (限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機 不可使用計算機

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.

本試題兩面印刷

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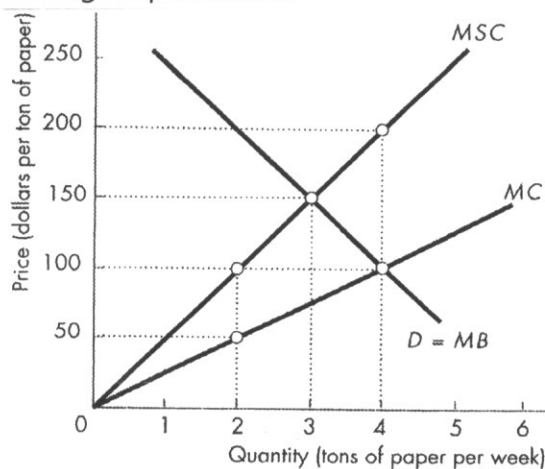
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經濟學試題

(第 2 頁共 5 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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7. Consider two goods, books and hamburgers. The slope of the consumer's budget constraint is measured by the
- consumer's income divided by the price of hamburgers.
 - relative price of books and hamburgers.
 - consumer's marginal rate of substitution.
 - number of books purchased divided by the number of hamburgers purchased.



(Figure 1)

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
- \$50 per ton
 - \$100 per ton.
 - \$150 per ton
 - \$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
- \$50 per ton
 - \$100 per ton.
 - \$150 per ton
 - \$200 per ton.
10. Without regulation, _____ tons of paper will be produced and price will be _____ per ton in figure 1.
- 3; \$100
 - 4; \$150
 - 4; \$100
 - 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.
- Efficient because marginal benefit equals marginal cost.
 - Efficient because private and external costs are accounted for.

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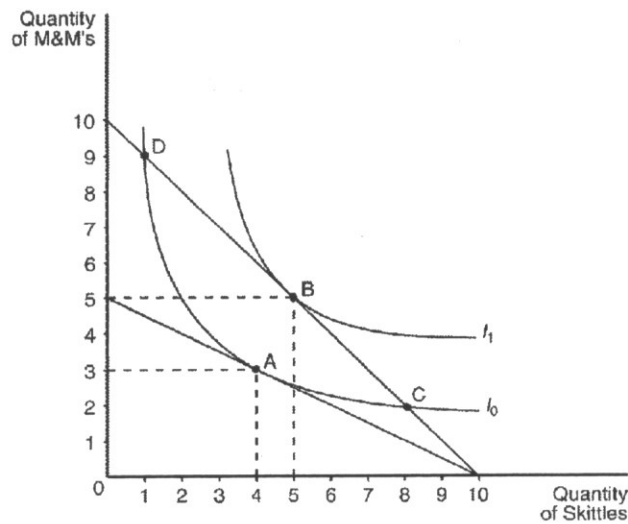
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(第3頁共5頁)(限用答案本作答)

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- c. Inefficient because marginal social cost exceeds marginal benefit.
 - d. Inefficient because only marginal external benefits are account 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



本試題兩面印刷

(Figure 2)

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. $\frac{1}{2}$
 - c. $\frac{2}{3}$
 - 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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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. 廠商最適要素雇用量為何? (8%)
- b. 廠商生產量與利潤為何? (8%)

試題完