經濟學 試題

(※可使用簡單型計算機)

一、選擇題(單選，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

1. In the production function exhibits increasing returns to scale in the steady state, an increase in the rate of growth of population would lead to:

    (A) growth in total output and growth in output per worker.

    (B) growth in total output but no growth in output per worker.

    (C) growth in total output but a decrease in output per worker.

    (D) no growth in total output or in output per worker.

2. Given that beef is a normal good, if the government taxes beef and then rebates the money back to the consumer, the quantity of demanded of beef will:

    (A) remain the same.

    (B) increase.

    (C) decrease

    (D) cannot tell from information given.

3. Assume a simple model of the expenditure sector with no government and no foreign sector. If a lump sum decrease in taxes of 200 leads to an increase in income of 800, what is the size of the MPS?

    (A) 0.1

    (B) 0.2

    (C) 0.25

    (D) 0.4

4. If the market supply of an input was perfectly inelastic, the monopsony level of output will be _____ the perfectly competitive level.

    (A) greater than

    (B) less than

    (C) equal to

    (D) none of the above

5. Assume the government wants to keep income stable but change the composition of output away from consumption towards investment.

What policy mix would you suggest?

  (A) A decrease in transfer payments to households combined with open market purchases by the central bank.

  (B) A cut in income taxes combined with open market sales by the central bank.

  (C) expansionary fiscal policy combined with restrictive monetary policy.

  (D) higher income taxes combined with restrictive monetary policy.

6. If there are only two markets, and the partial equilibrium is the same as the general equilibrium, then we know that:

  (A) the two goods are complements.

  (B) the two goods are substitutes.

  (C) the two goods are unrelated.

  (D) none of the above.

7. A country can export inflation when it

  (A) imposes tariffs on imported goods

  (B) engages in expansionary fiscal policies that lead to a currency appreciation.

  (C) engages in expansionary monetary policies that lead to a currency appreciation.

  (D) provides export subsidies to domestic industries.

8. A cartel-like collusive solution can be a Nash eauilibrium only in games with

  (A) infinite replications.

  (B) finite replications.

  (C) dominant strategies.

  (D) more than two players.

9. Assume that the national debt is rising. The debt-income ratio will still fall as long as

  (A) the debt is growing faster than GDP.

  (B) the real interest rate exceeds the economic growth rate and the primary deficit is balanced.

  (C) the real interest rate is lower then the economic growth rate and the primary deficit is zero.

  (D) the debt is growing more slowly than the federal budget deficit.

10. Suppose that a firm A is a monopoly and that firm B wants to enter the market. The payoff from the possible outcomes is as follows;

  (A) If firm B enters and A keeps prices high, firm B will make $10

and firm A makes $5.

(B) If firm B enters and A lowers prices, firm B will lose $1 and firm A makes $2.

(C) If firm B does not enter and A keeps prices high, firm A will makes $15.

(D) If firm B does not enter and A lowers prices, firm A will make $6.

The perfect equilibrium for game is

(A) Firm B enters and firm A keeps prices high.

(B) Firm B enters and firm A lowers prices.

(C) Firm B does not enter.

(D) There is no perfect equilibrium.

二、是非題(※對的寫 T;錯的寫 F，無論 T 或 F 均須扼要說明理由，否則不予計分，每題 3 分，共 30 分)

1. The simple theory of two-good, two-country comparative advantage in itself will not enable us to determine the exact price ratios at which the goods must exchange after trade.

2. If the reserve requirement were 100%, then the money multiplier would equal 1, indicating that the banking system could not "create money".

3. Private firms have little incentive to produce a nonexcludable public good because the social benefit is less than the private benefit.

4. Assume you define your permanent income as the average of your income over the past 5 years(which includes the current year), and you always consume 90% of your permanent income. If your income was $20,000 five years ago, and each year you got a $1,000 raise, your current consumption is 21,600.

5. Product differentiation in a monopolistically competitive market can be accomplished by distinguishing different sales locations for the dame product.

6. The more price elastic the demand for a good, the greater the portion of a per-unit tax paid by the consumer and the greater the total tax receipts for the government.

7. Assume a Cobb-Douglas production function, where the share of labor and capital is each 1/2 and A=1. If labor grows at rate n=0.06, the rate of depreciation is d=0.04, and the savings rate is s=0.2, then the value of the steady-state capital-labor ratio is 2.

8. Suppose you roll a six-sided die and the payoff in dollars is equal to the

face of the die. So rolling a 1 pays $1. Assuming you were risk loving, if it cost $3.50 to play, you would not be willing to play.

9. Changing all prices and incomes exactly the same proportion causes the same proportional change in equilibrium quantities demanded.

10. Perfectly anticipated inflation largely transfers wealth from debtors to creditors.

三、問答與計算題

(一)已知某產業僅存在二家廠商,並且此二家廠商生產之產品彼此存有差異性。此二家廠商所面對的需求函數分別為:$P1 = \alpha - \beta q1 - \gamma q2$ 及 $P2 = \alpha - \gamma q1 - \beta q2$,其中 $\beta > 0$,且 $|\beta| > |\gamma|$,而雙方之生產成本均僅為固定成本 F。

  (a) 試分別求出在 Cournot model 的競爭環境及 Bertrand model 的競爭環境中廠商的均衡定價各為何

  (b) 二種情況中,那一種情況的訂價較另一種情況為高?(4 分)

  (c) 若此二家廠商產品的差異愈大,則(b)中二種情況訂價的差異愈大或愈小?請指出並證明之。(5 分)

(二)已知一開放自由貿易的國家具下列幾項經濟制度或特質:

  1. 對內該國產出已達充分就業產出水準,對外國際收支則達於平衡;

  2. 該國境內資本面對利率的變動下,移動性高,但非具完全移動性;

  3. 該國民眾對物價水準的預期,短期不會隨實際物價變動而改變,長期則具完全預期的能力。

  今該國中央銀行無預警的藉由國內公開市場操作增加貨幣供給,試問此一突發的擴張性政策;

  (a) 在短期均衡中,對於 GDP 水準、物價、匯率、名目擊實質工資、就業水準等有何影響?(8 分)

  (b) 在長期均衡時,對上述(a)中各變數有何影響?(8 分)

  (c) 簡單評論此一致政策的有效性。(4 分)

(三)凱毓每週可支配使用的時間秉賦(endowment)有 T 小時,而她目前工作的報酬為每小時 W 元,又凱毓的效用函數為:$U = 72n + nc - n^2$,其中 c 為消費金額,n 為休閒時間,則:

  (a) 在受預算限制而追求效用極大的目標下,請導出凱毓的勞動供給函數。(10%)

  (b) 若政府對勞動所得課徵 20%稅率的所得稅,則凱毓會增加或減

少工作時數？請說明理由(5 分)。

試題完