銘傳大學九十二學年度經濟學系碩士班招生考試

第一節

個體經濟學 試題

選擇題(每題三分，共六十分)

1. Which of the following statements about normative analysis is correct?
   a. Normative analysis, because it is based on opinion, rarely employs any positive analysis when prescribing a solution to a given problem.
   b. Normative analysis typically cannot be trusted because it is only someone's opinion.
   c. Normative analysis ignores exogenous variables when making predictions.
   d. Normative analysis typically focuses on issues of social welfare.

2. Suppose the equilibrium price in a market is $ 5, and the government imposes a $ 5 price floor on the market. This will create
   a. excess demand.
   b. Excess supply.
   c. A shift in the supply curve to the right.
   d. A shift in the demand curve to the left.

3. Suppose demand is given by $Q^d = 300 - 5P$ and supply is given by $Q^s = 10P$. If the government imposes a $ 25 price floor the excess supply will be
   a. 25
   b. 50
   c. 75
   d. 100

4. Which of the following statements best illustrates the law of supply?
   a. when the price of flour rises, the supply of bread falls.
   b. When the price of steel falls, the supply of automobiles rises.
   c. When the price of crayons rises, the quantity supplied of crayons rises.
   d. When the price of televisions rises, the quantity supplied of televisions falls.

5. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between short-run demand elasticity and long-run demand elasticity?
   I. For many products, long-run demand is likely to be more price elastic than

short-run demand.

Ⅱ. For durable goods, long-run demand is likely to be less price elastic than short-run demand.

Ⅲ. For many products, long-run demand is likely to be more price inelastic than short-run demand..

a. Ⅰ.

b. Ⅱ.

c. Ⅲ.

d. Both Ⅰ and Ⅱ are generally true, but Ⅲ is generally false.

6. Identify the trustfulness of the following statements.

Ⅰ. Demand tends to be more price inelastic when few substitutes for a product exist.

Ⅱ. Demand tends to be more price elastic when a consumer's expenditure on the product is small.

a. Both Ⅰ and Ⅱ are true.

b. Both Ⅰ and Ⅱ are false.

c. Ⅰ is true; Ⅱ is false.

d. Ⅰ is false; Ⅱ is true.

7. Identify the truthfulness of the following statements:

Ⅰ. Linear demand curves have constant slopes but varying price elasticities.

Ⅱ. One special case of a linear demand curve is a constant elasticity demand curve.

a. Both Ⅰ and Ⅱ are true.

b. Both Ⅱ and Ⅱ are false.

c. Ⅰ is true; Ⅱ is false.

d. Ⅰ is false; Ⅱ is true.

8. As the price of a good increases, holding the consumer's income and the price of the other good constant, the budget line will

a. shift inward toward the origin.

b. Shift outward away from the origin.

c. Rotate the budget line inward toward the origin.

d. Rotate the budget line outward away from the origin.

9. Under what circumstances is the demand curve downward-sloping?

Ⅰ. When the good is a normal good.

Ⅱ. When the good is an inferior good and the substitution effect outweighs the income effect.

Ⅲ. When t he good is an inferior good and the income effect outweigh the substitution effect.

a. Ⅰ.
b. Ⅱ.
c. Ⅲ.
d. Both Ⅰ and Ⅱ are correct.

10. The production function represents the
    a. quantity of inputs necessary to produce a given level of output.
    b. Various recipes for producing a given level of output.
    c. Minimum amounts of labor and capital needed to produce a given level of output.
    d. Set of all feasible combinations of inputs and outputs.

11. When   isoquants are convex to the origin, the marginal rate of technical substitution is
    a. inverted.
    b. Decreasing.
    c. Constant.
    d. Increasing.

12. An externality arises when
    a. an economic good cannot be produced indoors.
    b. The actions of a decision maker affect a third party.
    c. A good benefits all consumers, even though individual consumers may not pay for the costs of production.
    d. The invisible hand describe by Adam Smith is at work.

13. According to Coase's Theorem, in the absence of bargaining costs.
    a. property rights are key to determining the final outcome of a dispute.
    b. The initial assignment of property rights is irrelevant because parties will successfully bargain to the efficient outcome.
    c. whichever party has more money will determine the outcome of a dispute.
    d. Whichever party has the initial assignment of property rights will control the outcome of a dispute.

Consider a lottery with four equally likely outcomes, A, B, C, and D. The associated payoffs are: A - $ 10, B - $ 30, C - $ 70 , and D - $ 150

14. The expected value of this lottery is

a. $ 30

b. $ 65

c. $ 130

d. $ 260

15. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

    a. A Nash equilibrium is a situation in which each player chooses their best strategy given the strategies chosen by the other players in the game.

    b. A Cournot equilibrium is an example of a Nash equilibrium.

    c. A Bertrand equilibrium is an example of a Nash equilibrium.

    d. Every game has a Nash equilibrium in pure strategies.

16. Player A has a dominated strategy

    a. when Player B has a dominant strategy.

    b. which guarantees a Nash equilibrium.

    c. when Player A has another strategy that gives a higher payoff regardless of what Player B does.

    e. when there are less than two players per game.

17. A monopoly market is one with

    a. one buyer and one seller.

    b. one buyer and many sellers.

    c. many buyers and one seller.

    d. many buyers and many sellers.

18. In the Cournot model of oligopoly, each firm

    a. chooses how much to produce to maximize profit.

    b. choose its product's price to maximize profit.

    c. has no market power since each firm is selling an identical product.

    d. makes its profit-maximizing decision while considering the entire market demand, the same as a monopolist.

Suppose that firm A and B are Cournot duopolists in the salt industry. The market demand curve can be specified as $P = 200 - Q_A - Q_B$. The marginal cost to each firm is $ 40.

19. what is the Cournot equilibrium price in this market?

    a. $ 146.67.

b. $ 93.34.

c. $ 53.33.

d. $40.

The market for sweet potatoes consists of 1,000 identical firms.

The market demand curve is given by $Q^d = 402 – P$. Each firm

has a short-run total cost curve of $STC = 0.5 + 100 Q^2$. Each

firm has a short-run marginal cost curve of $SAMC = 200 Q$. Each

firm has an average variable cost curve of $AVC = 100 Q$.

20. What is the individual firm's supply curve?

    a.   s(P) = 200P

    b.   s(P) = P / 200

    c.   s(P) = 100 P.

    d.   s(P) = P / 100.

問答與計算 (每題二十分，共四十分)

1. 假設在 1998 到 2000 年間，台灣的草莓市場如下：

■ 1998 年：平靜無波。市場價格是每公斤 $5，總共有 4 百萬公斤成交。

■ 1999 年，大湖發生草莓污染事件。市場價格是每公斤 $4.5，有 250 萬公斤成交。

■ 2000 年，年初，草莓污染事件平息。報導發現根本是一場惡作劇。然而，颱風摧毀大湖及關西大部份的草莓農圃。市場價格是每公斤 $8 ，成交量是 350 萬公斤。

請找出適合這些資訊的需求與供給曲線。

2. 請以賽局理論解析康師傅泡麵與國民便當的戰役。

a. 請列出參賽者。

b. 請問策略為何？

c. 請略述對手之回應策略。

試題完