一、選擇題（30%）

1. The division of a resource’s earnings between economic rent and opportunity cost depends on the resource owner’s
   a. elasticity of supply
   b. price elasticity of demand
   c. income elasticity of demand
   d. cross-price elasticity of demand
   e. marginal revenue product

2. For a firm hiring resources in a perfectly competitive resource market, its demand curve for a resource is its
   a. marginal product curve
   b. marginal revenue product curve
   c. marginal revenue cost curve
   d. marginal revenue curve
   e. total revenue curve

3. Saving is necessary for production because
   a. more roundabout production is better
   b. less roundabout production is better
   c. production takes time
   d. production is expensive
   e. production requires labor

4. An externality is
   a. an additional cost of a transaction that is borne by a third party
   b. an additional benefit of a transaction that is enjoyed by a third party
   c. a cost or benefit that arises when market price changes
   d. any additional cost or benefit of a transaction that is not accounted for in the market price
   e. the external revenue generated by a firm

5. Property rights can be defined and enforced
   a. only by the government
   b. only by ethical norms
   c. by the government and by ethical norms
   d. only through constant renegotiation
   e. by government, by informal social actions, and by ethical norms

6. In a market economy, income depends mostly on
   a. productivity
   b. luck
7. Market fail when externalities are present
   a. because all of the costs and benefits of producing a good are reflected in the market price
   b. because some of the costs and benefits of producing a good are not reflected in the market price
   c. only if they are negative; positive externalities are not market failures
   d. because profits are not maximized
   e. if the positive externalities are less than the negative externalities

8. In an economy with perfect income equality, the Lorenz curve is a
   a. vertical line
   b. horizontal line
   c. line with a slope of 1
   d. line with a slope of –1
   e. downward-sloping line

9. As defined by economists, interest is
   a. only the amount earned by productive capital as a resource
   b. only the amount earned by land as a resource
   c. only the amount earned by lending money
   d. both the amount earned by productive capital as a resource and the amount earned by lending money
   e. both the amount earned by land as a resource and the amount earned by lending money

10. Which of the following would lead to price-inelastic resource demand?
    a. price-elastic product demand
    b. the fact that there are many substitutes for the resource
    c. the fact that payments for the resource represent a large share of total production costs
    d. a final product that has many substitutes
    e. a final product that has few substitutes

二、在短期,完全競爭的廠商,其平均成本 AC、邊際成本 MC、平均變動成本 AVC、邊際收益 AR 及價格 P 如圖所示, 試求:
1. 廠商利潤最大時的產量及價格。(5 分)
2. 廠商短期的停業點如何。(5 分)
3. 廠商的短期供給線為何。(5 分)

三、何謂市場失靈?導致市場失靈的主要原因為何？(15 分)

四、設有一包含政府部門的簡單凱因斯模型如下:

\[ Y = C + I + G \]
\[ Y = C + S + T \]
\[ C = 50 + 0.75(Y - T) \]
\[ I = 100 \]
\[ G = 60 \]
\[ T = 60 \]

試求:
1. 均衡國民生產淨額 Y 。(5 分)
2. 投資乘數。 (5 分)
3. 若成分就業所得水準為 $Y_f = 800$，請問此時有緊縮缺口還是膨脹缺口？此缺口有多大？ (5 分)
4. 若欲消除此缺口，請問政府消費支出應調整為多少？ (5 分)

五、何謂排擠效果？所謂的政府支出若以貨幣通融，是否仍然會產生排擠效果？ (20 分)

〈試題完〉