

|           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 系所組別      | 考試科目  |
| 財務金融學系二年級 | 經濟學概論 |

※本考題  可使用  禁止使用 簡易型電子計算機

※考生請於答案卷內作答

## 財務金融學系 經濟學

### 一、單選題，每題4分，共40分

- 若計程車費率提高後，計程車司機收入增加，表示消費者對於計程車服務的需求彈性 (A)等於一 (B)大於一 (C)小於一 (D)等於零 (E)以上皆非
- 如果臺北捷運提高票價，但是搭乘捷運的人數不減反增，比較可能的理由是 (A)需求法則的例外 (B)捷運為奢侈品 (C)公車票價提高 (D)計程車車資調降 (E)以上皆非
- 以下何者為錯？ (A)當 X 及 Y 產品之價格不變，但預算增加，則預算線之斜率不變 (B)無異曲線和預算線相交之點為效用最大之點 (C)當 X 產品之價格上漲，Y 產品之價格與所得不變，則預算線內旋 (D)失業率 = (失業人口 / 勞動力) × 100% (E)以上皆非
- 狹義貨幣 M1 不包括 (A)定期存款 (B)通貨淨額 (C)支票存款 (D)活期存款 (E)以上皆非
- 以下何者為對？ (A)外國景氣好，所得相對較高，則本國出口減少 (B)外國物價水準相對增高，則本國進口增加 (C)本國利率相對較高，則本國匯率貶值 (D)稅收增加並不影響總合支出 (E)台幣相對升值，則我國淨出口減少
- 以下何者非完全競爭之基本條件？ (A)產品是同質性產品 (B)消費者及廠商具有完全訊息 (C)廠商是價格接受者，無進出障礙 (D)長期經濟利潤為正，產業長期供給線常上揚，形成成本遞增 (E)以上皆非
- 假設總體經濟模型為： $Y = C + I$ ，式中  $C = 300 + 0.75Y$ ， $I = 200$ ，若充分就業所得水準 ( $Y_f$ ) 為 1,500，請問在均衡所得水準下會產生 (A)乘數為 5 (B)均衡所得為 1,000 (C)緊縮缺口，缺口為 500 (D)膨脹缺口，缺口為 500 (E)以上皆非
- Which of the following answers is right? (A)A profit-maximizing firm in monopolistic competition industry should shut down in the short run if prices are less than average fixed costs. (B)The demand curve faced by a monopolistically competitive firm is more elastic than the demand curve faced by a monopolist, but is less elastic than the demand curve faced by a perfect-competitive firm. (C)The kinked demand curve model describes an oligopoly where competitors match price increases, but not price decreases. (D)When demand is price inelastic, total revenue is negatively related to price and positively related to quantity demanded. (E) None of the above.

轉後頁

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 系 組 別     | 考 試 科 目 |
| 財務金融學系二年級 | 經濟學概論   |

※本考題  可使用  禁止使用 簡易型電子計算機

※考生請於答案卷內作答

9. Which one of the following is right? (A) If the short-run equilibrium level of GDP is less than the long-run equilibrium level, then as the economy approaches the long-run equilibrium level, the price level will increase and output will decrease. (B) Assume that there are no excess reserves in the banking system. When the required reserve ratio is 20%, an individual's purchase of \$100,000 in U.S. government bonds from another individual can increase the money supply of \$50,000. (C) If an initial increase in excess reserves of \$1,000 can generate a maximum increase in the money supply of \$4,000, the required reserve ratio must be 40%. (D) Fiat money is redeemable for gold or silver. (E) An increase in the minimum wage would shift the aggregate supply curve inward.
10. Which one of the following is wrong? (A) Crowding-out effect may not occur if the economy is in economic depression because government spending leads to lower incomes and saving, which will not raise interest rate. (B) A weakened US economy hurts the economies across in Asia because US is the largest importer of Asian products. (C) A higher unemployment benefit may increase the duration of unemployment, overstating unemployment rate. (D) The US stock market and real-estate market dropped and collapsed in 2008, which results in a significant decrease in consumption and aggregate demand. (E) The larger the contractionary (recessionary) gap, the greater the downward pressure on the price level.

二、計算問答題（需詳列計算、說明或推理過程），共60分

1、（20分）

請以圖形與文字完整解釋下列名詞之經濟或財金意義與影響：

- (A) Asymmetric Information (B) Income Effect and Substitution Effect  
(C) Liquidity Crisis (D) Keynesian Cross

2、（10分）

美國中央銀行即將升息，請以經濟理論與模型說明與推理此貨幣政策對美國國內與台灣的多面向影響與衝擊。

3、（15分）

王先生本週想去購買餅乾與蘋果以花光上週工作賺的 6000 元，而一盒餅乾 200 元，一盒蘋果 300 元。他的效用函數為  $U(X, Y) = 10X^{0.6}Y^{0.4}$ ，X 為餅乾盒數，Y 為蘋果盒數。

- (A) 請問王先生應在本週買幾盒餅乾與幾盒蘋果，使效用達到最大？（5分）  
(B) 若餅乾漲為一盒 300 元，在效用達到最大的條件下，試求餅乾的需求彈性。（5分）  
(C) 請用效用理論討論“The Paradox of Water and Diamond”。（5分）

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 系 組 別     | 考 試 科 目 |
| 財務金融學系二年級 | 經濟學概論   |

※本考題  可使用  禁止使用 簡易型電子計算機

※考生請於答案卷內作答

4、(15分)

In year 2011 and year 2012, there are two products produced in a given economy, computers and bread. Suppose that there are no intermediate goods. Price and quantity data are given as the following.

Year 2011

| Good      | Quantity | Price |
|-----------|----------|-------|
| Computers | 20       | \$100 |
| Bread     | 1000     | \$1   |

Year 2012

| Good      | Quantity | Price |
|-----------|----------|-------|
| Computers | 30       | \$80  |
| Bread     | 800      | \$1.5 |

- (A) Calculate nominal GDP in each year, and the economic growth rate in nominal GDP from year 2011 to 2012. (5分)
- (B) Calculate real GDP in each year, and the inflation rate of 2012 using year 2011 as the base year. (5分)
- (C) Please using economic theory, model, and graph to discuss 「Productivity Improvement could Mitigate Inflation」. (5分)