

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

一、 單選題，每題3分，共45分

- The price of a DVD rental is \$2.50 and the price of a downloaded movie is \$1.00. If the price of a DVD rental falls by \$0.50, the relative price a downloaded movie

(A) rises. (B) falls. (C) does not change. (D) might change but more information is needed.
- In the market for magazines, the "income effect" means that

(A) magazines are usually purchased by people with higher than average incomes.
 (B) a decrease in the price of a substitute product like books will make magazine readers feel a little poorer than they were before.
 (C) an increase in the price of magazines will reduce the total purchasing power of magazine readers, making them able to afford fewer magazines.
 (D) an increase in the price of magazines will raise the relative price of magazines to books, causing magazine readers to read more books and fewer magazines.
- A decrease in consumption will result in

(A) both total utility and marginal utility decreasing.
 (B) total utility increasing, but marginal utility decreasing.
 (C) total utility decreasing, but marginal utility increasing.
 (D) both total utility and marginal utility increasing.
- Which of the following will change the slopes of your indifference curves between gasoline and movie rentals?

(A) a change in your preferences for either of the two goods
 (B) only a change in the price of either of the two goods
 (C) only a change in your income
 (D) Both a change in the price of either good and a change in income will change the slopes of your indifference curves.
- Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

(A) As output increases, total cost and total fixed cost increase by the same amount.
 (B) As output increases, total cost and total fixed cost increase but not necessarily by the same amount.
 (C) As output increases, total cost increases and total fixed cost decreases.
 (D) Total fixed cost plus total variable cost equals total cost.
- As long as it does not shut down, a profit-maximizing perfectly competitive firm will

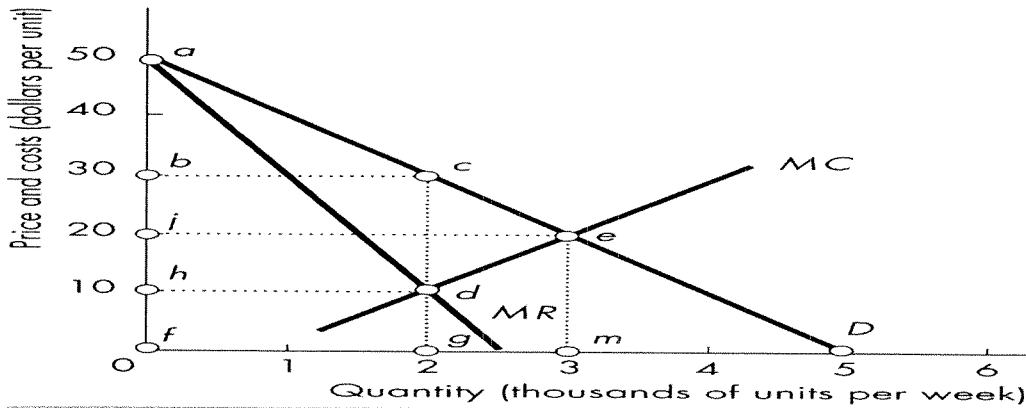
(A) always earn an economic profit.
 (B) produce so that marginal revenue equals marginal cost.
 (C) produce so that price equals average cost.
 (D) never set its price equal to its marginal revenue.
- Federal Reserve policy tools include all of the following EXCEPT

(A) excess reserve ratios. (B) required reserve ratios. (C) last resort loans.
 (D) open market operations.

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8. The above figure illustrates a single-price unregulated monopolist. If the monopolist maximizes its profit, the consumer surplus equals _____.
- (A) \$10,000 (B) \$20,000 (C) \$45,000 (D) \$40,000
9. Which of the following is NOT part of the expenditure approach to measuring GDP?
- (A) gross private domestic investment (B) net exports of goods and services
(C) net interest (D) personal consumption expenditures
10. A new 2015 Honda Civic produced in 2015 and purchased in 2016 is
- (A) part of GDP in 2015. (B) part of GDP in 2016.
(C) not part of GDP in either year because it was produced in one year and sold in another year.
(D) part of GDP in both 2015 and 2016.
11. In an economy, 42 million people are in the labor force, 38 million are employed, and 47 million are of working age. How many people are not in the labor force?
- (A) 19 percent (B) 9 million (C) 5 million (D) 4 million
12. Last year's price level was 120 and since then there has been a 5 percent inflation. This year's price level is
- (A) 125. (B) 126. (C) 130. (D) none of the above.
13. Which of the following does NOT describe a function of money?
- (A) unit of account (B) barter (C) medium of exchange (D) store of value
14. In the macroeconomic long run,
- (A) real GDP equals potential GDP. (B) the economy is at full employment.
(C) regardless of the price level, the economy is producing at potential GDP.
(D) All of the above are correct.
15. If disposable income increases, people will decide to _____ saving, the supply of loanable funds will _____ and the real interest rate will _____.
- (A) increase; decrease; rise (B) decrease; decrease; rise
(C) decrease; increase; fall (D) increase; increase; fall

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二、計算與申論題，共55分（請詳列計算、說明或推理過程，否則不計分）

1. (35 分)

請以文字與圖形完整解釋下列名詞之經濟或財金意義與影響：

- (A)規模經濟 (B)自然獨占 (C)需求的價格彈性
 (D)M1b與M2 (E)實質利率 (F)消費者物價指數 (G)量化寬鬆貨幣政策

2. (10 分)

某完全競爭產業的公司面對的總固定成本為 \$40，而其總變動成本詳如下表。當市場售價為 \$2 時，請找出利潤最大化的生產量與總利潤，並請說明完全競爭市場的特徵。

數量	總變動成本(\$)
200	\$60.00
201	61.00
202	62.50
203	64.00
204	66.00
205	68.50
206	72.00

3. (10 分)

某國屬封閉經濟體，其邊際消費傾向為 0.8，投資為 1,200 億元，政府支出為 1,000 億元，定額稅為 600 億元，若該國政府採擴張性財政政策將政府支出增加為 1,100 億元，則均衡國民所得增加或減少多少億元？此將導致消費增加或減少多少億元？請評述此擴張性財政政策的優缺利弊。

