

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4分，共52分

- Factors of production are grouped into four categories:
 - land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
 - land, labor, capital, money.
 - land, capital, money, entrepreneurship.
 - labor, capital, money, entrepreneurship.
- The kitchen manager at an Italian restaurant is deciding what assignments he should give to his two cooks, John and David. John can make 25 pizzas or 40 servings of pasta per hour and David can make 20 pizzas or 30 servings of pasta. Which of the following should be the manager's choice?
 - Fire David because he is not as productive as John. John will do both jobs.
 - John will make pizza because he has comparative advantage in making pizza.
 - David will make pizza because he has comparative advantage in making pizza.
 - John and David both will spend half their time making pizza and half their time making pasta because each has a comparative advantage in making pizza.
- When the price of a movie ticket increases from \$5 to \$7, the quantity of tickets demanded decreases from 600 to 400 a day. What is the price elasticity of demand for movie tickets?

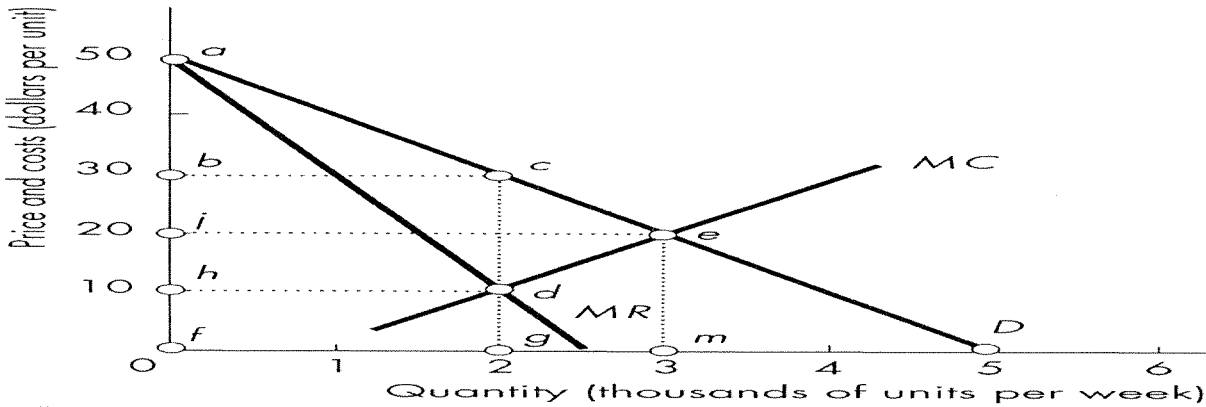
(A) 0.83 (B) 1.20 (C) 1.00 (D) 2.32
- The cost of producing aspirin increases simultaneously as doctors find that one aspirin per day reduces the risk of heart attacks. The supply of aspirin _____ and the demand for aspirin _____ so that the equilibrium price of aspirin _____.
 - increases; increases; rises
 - decreases; increases; rises
 - increases; decreases; might rise, fall, or stay the same
 - decreases; increases; might rise, fall, or stay the same
- Which of the following statements is true?
 - The marginal and average product curves intersect at the maximum level of output.
 - At every output level the marginal product curve lies above the average product curve.
 - The marginal product and average product curves intersect when average product is at its maximum.
 - The marginal product curve always has a positive slope.
- Which of the following is *always* true for a perfectly competitive firm?
 - $P = MR$
 - $P = ATC$
 - $MR = ATC$
 - $P = AVC$
- Equilibrium real GDP is \$400 billion, the $MPC = 0.9$, and there are no income taxes or imports. Investment increases \$40 billion. If the price level is constant, after the increase in investment, equilibrium real GDP will be

(A) \$440 billion. (B) \$360 billion. (C) \$600 billion. (D) \$800 billion.

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8. In the above figure, a single-price monopolist charges a price of _____, resulting in total revenue equal to area _____.
- (A) \$10; *hbcd* (B) \$30; *fbcg* (C) \$10; *fbcg* (D) \$20; *fjem*
9. Which of the following statements regarding a profit-maximizing monopolistically competitive firm is NOT true?
- (A) The *MR* curve lies below the demand curve.
 (B) A firm produces the quantity at which the *MR* curve intersects the *MC* curve.
 (C) The *MC* curve intersects the *ATC* curve at the *ATC* curve's lowest point.
 (D) A firm's price equals the price at which the *MR* curve intersects the *MC* curve.
10. Last year in the country of Nerf imports equaled exports. Nerf's GDP was \$500 million, its consumer expenditure was \$380 million, and its investment was \$20 million. Nerf's government expenditure on goods and services were _____.
- (A) \$100 million (B) \$900 million (C) \$500 million (D) zero
11. Suppose there are 100 million in the labor force, and 6 million unemployed people. During the next month, 200,000 people lose their jobs and 300,000 find jobs. The new total of employed persons is _____ and the new unemployment rate is _____.
- (A) 100.1 million; 5.8 percent (B) 100 million; 6.1 percent
 (C) 94.1 million; 5.9 percent (D) 93.9 million; 6.1 percent
12. 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) increase; increase; fall (D) decrease; increase; fall
13. In long-run macroeconomic equilibrium, the
- (A) real wage rate has adjusted so that the economy is on the short-run aggregate supply curve but not on the long-run aggregate supply curve.
 (B) long-run aggregate supply curve has shifted so that potential GDP equals real GDP.
 (C) aggregate demand curve adjusts to the point where the long-run aggregate supply curve and the short-run aggregate supply curve intersect.
 (D) None of the above answers is correct.

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二、計算與申論題，共48分（請詳列計算、說明或推理過程，否則不計分）

1. (12分)

某一個追求利潤極大化的獨占廠商，若其價格函數為 $P=300-7Q$ ，而總成本函數為 $TC=20Q$ ，其中 P 指價格，而 Q 指生產數量，請找出利潤最大化的價格、生產量與總利潤，並請說明何謂自然獨占及其形成原因，續討論政府應如何管理自然獨占廠商之訂價。

2. (12分)

各國中央銀行如何執行緊縮貨幣政策？執行此政策後對總體經濟與各金融市場多元面向的影響為何？請以圖形與文字多元評述並討論此政策的優缺利弊。

3. (24分)

請以文字或/與圖形完整解釋下列名詞之經濟或財金意義與影響：

- (A) 差別訂價
- (B) 貨幣乘數
- (C) 無差異曲線
- (D) GDP 與可支配所得
- (E) 通貨膨脹率
- (F) 關稅與配額

