

系所組別	考試科目
財務金融學系、經濟學系二年級	經濟學

※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 (45 分，每題 3 分)

- Which of the following events will lead to a leftward shift of the aggregate demand curve?
 - The productivity of workers rises.
 - A stock market boom increases the wealth held by households.
 - Greater union activity results in higher nominal wages.
 - The government raises taxes on households.
- Which of the following is included in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
 - Intermediate goods and services
 - New construction of structure
 - Spending on imports goods
 - Investment in financial assets
- The natural unemployment is the sum of:
 - Frictional unemployment and cyclical unemployment
 - Structural unemployment and cyclical unemployment
 - Frictional unemployment and structural unemployment
 - Frictional unemployment, structural unemployment and cyclical unemployment
- Which of the following events will cause the stagflation?
 - The price of oil increases.
 - The government reduces military spending.
 - The central bank increases money supply.
 - A country's currency rises in value relative to other currencies.
- If the nominal interest rate is 3% a year, inflation rate is 5% a year and economic growth rate is 6% a year. The real interest rate (a year) is:
 - 3%
 - 2%
 - 8%
 - 9%
- Which of the following statements about price ceilings is true?
 - A price ceiling makes all producers worse off.
 - A price ceiling makes all consumers better off.
 - A price ceiling causes excess supply.
 - Minimum wage is an example of price ceilings.

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The following table (Table 1) shows the price and monthly quantity demanded of Coke in the city according to the average income of the residents and the price of Pepsi. Use this information to answer question 7, 8, 9.

Table 1

Price of Coke	Quantity of Coke demanded when average income is \$15,000 and price of Pepsi is \$35	Quantity of Coke demanded when average income is \$25,000 and price of Pepsi is \$35	Quantity of Coke demanded when average income is \$15,000 and price of Pepsi is \$25
15	550	650	450
25	450	550	350
35	350	450	250
45	250	350	150
55	150	250	50

7. Suppose the average income is \$25,000 and price of Pepsi is \$35. Using the midpoint method, the price elasticity of demand for Coke when the price of Coke rises from \$25 to \$35 is:
(A) 0.33 (B) 0.6 (C) 1.0 (D) 1.67
8. According to Table 1, Coke and Pepsi are concluded to be:
(A) complements in consumption because cross elasticity of demand is positive.
(B) complements in consumption because cross elasticity of demand is negative.
(C) substitutes in consumption because cross elasticity of demand is positive.
(D) substitutes in consumption because cross elasticity of demand is negative.
9. According to Table 1, what will happen when average income falls?
(A) The demand curve for Coke will shift to the right because income elasticity of Coke is positive.
(B) The demand curve for Coke will shift to the right because income elasticity of Coke is negative.
(C) The demand curve for Coke will shift to the left because it is a normal good.
(D) The demand curve for Coke will shift to the left because it is an inferior good.

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10. Country A and Country B produce only two goods: fish and potatoes. Country A each month can produce either 100 pounds of fish and no potatoes, or 500 pounds of potatoes and no fish. Country B each month can produce either 200 pounds of fish and no potatoes, or 600 pounds of potatoes and no fish. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Country A has an absolute advantage in producing fish.
 (B) Country A has an absolute advantage in producing potatoes.
 (C) Country B has a comparative advantage in producing fish.
 (D) Country B has a comparative advantage in producing potatoes.
11. 假設一完全競爭廠商，當市場價格為\$20時，利潤極大化下平均成本為\$25，平均變動成本為\$18，則此廠商：
- (A) 利潤為正，短期會生產 (B) 損益平衡，短期不會生產
 (C) 利潤為負，短期會生產 (D) 利潤為負，短期不會生產
12. 「吉尼係數」(Gini coefficient) 是用來衡量一經濟體系的：
- (A) 所得不均程度 (B) 環境污染程度 (C) 地下經濟活動程度 (D) 景氣循環
13. 下列何者屬於擴張性的貨幣政策？
- (A) 提高重貼現率 (B) 提高法定準備率 (C) 中央銀行在公開市場買入票券
 (D) 降低房市貸款比例
14. 在凱因斯 (Keynes) 所提出的流動性偏好理論 (Liquidity Preference Theory) 中，當利率下降時：
- (A) 交易動機貨幣需求增加 (B) 投機動機貨幣需求增加
 (C) 預防動機貨幣需求增加 (D) 總合貨幣需求減少
15. 下列有關總體經濟學中「長期總合供給曲線」的敘述，何者正確？
- (A) 因工資具有僵固性，所以長期總合供給曲線為水平線
 (B) 因價格上升時廠商利潤增加，所以長期總合供給曲線為正斜率
 (C) 因所有價格均可自由調整，所以長期總合供給曲線為垂直線
 (D) 因利率替代效果的影響，所以長期總合供給曲線為負斜率

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二、問答題 (55 分)

1. Elixir Spring 是生產高品質礦泉水的獨占廠商，廠商生產時沒有固定成本，每單位邊際成本固定為 \$30。下表為高品質礦泉水的需求表，本題作答時請假設需求曲線為連續型態。

Price (per bottle)	Quantity demanded (bottle)
\$50	0
40	100
30	200
20	300
10	400
0	500

- (A) 若 Elixir Spring 為單一訂價獨占廠商 (single-price monopolist)，則利潤極大化下廠商的訂價及銷售數量為多少？此時消費者剩餘與生產者剩餘各為多少？(8 分)
- (B) 若 Elixir Spring 採取完全差別訂價 (perfect price discrimination)，則利潤極大化下廠商銷售數量為多少？此時消費者剩餘與生產者剩餘各為多少？(6 分)
- (C) 若高品質礦泉水的生產者增加為 100 個廠商，成為完全競爭產業。假設每一廠商生產時皆沒有固定成本，每單位邊際成本固定為 \$30。在利潤極大化下市場達成均衡時，高品質礦泉水的價格與銷售數量為多少？此時消費者剩餘與生產者剩餘各為多少？(8 分)
- (D) 請比較 (A)、(B)、(C) 三題之總剩餘，請問何者有絕對損失 (deadweight loss)？數額有多少？(3 分)

2. 假設經濟體系如下：

消費 (C) $C = 100 + 0.75Y_d$ 可支配所得定義式 (Y_d) $Y_d = Y - T$

稅收 (T) $T = 40 + 0.2Y$ 計畫性投資 (I_p) $I_p = 200$

政府支出 (G) $G = 130$

- (A) 請寫出此經濟體系計畫性總合支出函數，並求出均衡所得。(5 分)
- (B) 若經濟體系所得為 900，此時未計畫性的存貨變動為多少？(4 分)
- (C) 若投資增加為 300，此時均衡所得為多少？請以凱因斯 (Keynes) 45 度線交叉圖描述當投資由 200 增加為 300 時，市場均衡所得的變動。(10 分)
- (D) 請問經濟體系中投資乘數為多少？定額賦稅乘數為多少？(6 分)
- (E) 假設投資維持為 200，若經濟體系充分就業下的潛在產出為 800，請問此時有膨脹缺口或緊縮缺口？缺口有多大？(5 分)