

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

- 一般而言，使用長途電話與大哥大的價格需求彈性高於使用市內電話的價格需求彈性。電信局近來一改以往對使用長途電話與大哥大的高收費政策，轉而壓低使用長途電話與大哥大之費率並調高室內電話費率。請問此轉變會使電信局之利潤（假設其他條件不變）：

(A) 增加 (B) 減少 (C) 不變 (D) 資料不足。
- 某些事件會影響其對應之特定市場的均衡點。下列敘述，何者是正確的？

(A) 開放蘋果進口，蘋果市場的均衡價格下跌，數量減少
 (B) 電子技術進步與消費者所得提高，個人電腦的均衡價格下跌，數量增加
 (C) 颱風損壞農作物，蔬果市場均衡價格提高，數量減少
 (D) 金瓜石發現大量黃金儲藏，明年預期可開採，今年黃金市場的均衡價格下跌，數量增加。
- 假設橘子的需求函數為 $Q_x = 2,000 - 10P_x + 5P_y + 0.2I$ ， Q_x ：橘子的需求量， P_x ：橘子的價格， P_y ：柳丁的價格， I 為所得。請問 $I = 10,000$ ， $P_x = 200$ ， $P_y = 100$ 時，橘子需求的所得彈性多少？

(A) 0.2 (B) 0.8 (C) 0.6 (D) 以上皆非。
- 假設 X 財與 Y 財之價格和邊際效用分別為 $P_x = \$10$ ， $P_y = \$5$ ， $MU_x = 30$ ， $MU_y = 5$ ，則下列何者為理性消費者的消費行為？

(A) 多購買 X 財，少購買 Y 財
 (B) 少購買 X 財，多購買 Y 財
 (C) 同時減少 X 財與 Y 財的購買
 (D) 同時增加 X 財與 Y 財的購買。
- 有關市場結構理論，下列敘述何者正確？

(A) 石油輸出國組織 (OPEC) 是一個壟斷性競爭的例子
 (B) 在壟斷性競爭市場和寡占市場上，廠商進出時皆有很大的障礙
 (C) 完全競爭市場與壟斷性競爭市場上的廠商數目皆很多
 (D) 獨占市場中，一廠獨大，不可能出現虧損。
- 關於完全競爭市場的敘述，下列何者正確？

(A) 在達成長期均衡時，廠商正常利潤為零
 (B) 廠商的家數眾多且皆為價格接受者，故其供給線不存在
 (C) 廠商在短期不會做虧本生意
 (D) 廠商的總收益線、平均收益線與邊際收益線皆為直線。

轉後頁

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7. Which of the following answers is right?

- (A) A consumer maximizes utility by choosing consumption bundles that sets the marginal rate of technological substitution equal to the relative price.
- (B) Economic profit is equal to total revenue minus total cost, with total cost measure as the opportunity cost of production, including explicit costs supplied by the firm's owner, and implicit costs bought in the market.
- (C) The marginal cost curve intersects the average variable cost curve and the average total cost curve at their minimum points.
- (D) A subsidy results in inefficient underproduction, which shrinks producer surplus and consumer surplus but creates a dead weight loss.

8. GDP can be computed as the sum of

- (A) all sales that have taken place in an economy over a period of time.
- (B) the total expenditures of consumers and business over a period of time.
- (C) all the output produced by national citizens over a period of time.
- (D) the total expenditures of consumption, investment, government expenditure on goods and services, and net exports over a period of time.

9. Which of the following is NOT included in the M1 measure of money?

- (A) checking deposits
- (B) traveler's checks
- (C) savings deposits
- (D) currency

10. If the number of people unemployed is 100, the number of people employed is 1000, and the working-age population is 1400, then the labor force participation rate is

- (A) 78.6 percent
- (B) 71.4 percent
- (C) 64.3 percent
- (D) None of the above

11. At the end of last year, the CPI equaled 120. At the end of this year, the CPI equals 132. What is the inflation rate over this year?

- (A) 6 percent
- (B) 10 percent
- (C) 12 percent
- (D) None of the above

12. A firm's long-run average cost curve

- (A) shows the lowest attainable average total cost of producing any level of output when the plant and labor are variable.
- (B) is derived from a series of short-run average cost curves.
- (C) tells the firm which plant size to use and which quantity of labor to use to minimize the cost of producing any level of output.
- (D) all of the above

13. Suppose the economy is experiencing a recessionary gap. In the long run, if aggregate demand does not change, the following events happen: the money wage rate _____, unemployment _____, and the price level _____.

- (A) falls; rises; falls
- (B) falls; falls; falls
- (C) rises; rises; rises
- (D) rises; falls; rises

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二、計算與申論題，共48分（請詳列計算與說明或推理過程，否則不計分）

1. (20 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) 比較優勢與絕對優勢
- (B) 規模經濟與規模不經濟效果
- (C) 邊際效用遞減法則
- (D) 逆向選擇與道德危機
- (E) 公開市場操作與貨幣供給

2. (8 分)

假設市場需求 $Q^D = 300 - 20P$ ，而市場供給 $Q^S = 20P - 100$ ，其中 P 是巧克力價格， Q 是巧克力數量。

- (A) 請求出巧克力的均衡價格與數量。(4 分)
- (B) 假設可可價格下跌，使巧克力需求上漲 1 倍，請找出新的均衡價格和數量。(4 分)

3. (20 分)

In the country of Midland, autonomous consumption expenditure is \$60 million, and the marginal propensity to consume is 0.6. Investment is \$110 million, government expenditure is \$70 million, and there are no income taxes. Investment and government expenditure are constant—they do not vary with income. The nation does not trade with the rest of the world.

- (A) Please explain and calculate MPC and APC when real GDP is \$800 million? (4 分)
- (B) Draw the aggregate expenditure curve. (2 分)
- (C) What is the autonomous aggregate expenditure? (2 分)
- (D) What is the size of the multiplier in Midland's economy? (3 分)
- (E) What is aggregate planned expenditure and what is happening to inventories when real GDP is \$800 million? (4 分)
- (F) What is the economy's equilibrium aggregate expenditure? (5 分)