

東吳大學 105 學年度轉學生(含進修學士班轉學生)招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 4 頁

系級	企業管理學系二年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

※一律於答案卷上作答（題上作答不予計分），並務必標明題號，依序作答。

選擇題(每題 4 分，共 60 分):

- (1). If the price of X falls, the budget constraint
 - a. shifts outward in a parallel fashion.
 - b. shifts inward in a parallel fashion.
 - c. rotates outward about the X -intercept.
 - d. rotates outward about the Y -intercept.

- (2). The point of tangency between a consumer's budget constraint and his or her indifference curve represents
 - a. complete satisfaction for the consumer.
 - b. the equivalence of prices the consumer pays.
 - c. constrained utility maximization for the consumer.
 - d. the least he or she can spend.

- (3). Two goods, X and Y , are called complements if
 - a. an increase in P_X causes more Y to be bought.
 - b. an increase in P_X causes less Y to be bought.
 - c. an increase in P_Y causes less Y to be bought.
 - d. an increase in income causes more of both X and Y to be bought.

- (4). Which of the following *will not* cause a demand curve to shift position?
 - a. A doubling of the good's price.
 - b. A doubling of the price of a closely substitutable good.
 - c. A doubling of income.
 - d. A shift in preferences.
 - e. A doubling of both the price of X and the price of Y .

- (5). If a consumer purchases only two goods (X and Y) and the demand for X is elastic, then a rise in the price of X
 - a. will cause total spending on good Y to rise.
 - b. will cause total spending on good Y to fall.
 - c. will cause total spending on good Y to remain unchanged.
 - d. will have an indeterminate effect on total spending on good Y .

背面尚有試題

東吳大學 105 學年度轉學生(含進修學士班轉學生)招生考試試題

第 2 頁，共 4 頁

系級	企業管理學系二年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

- (6). Risk averse individuals will diversify their investments because this will
- increase their expected returns.
 - provide them with some much-needed variety.
 - reduce the variability of their returns.
 - reduce their transactions costs.
- (7). A fixed-proportion production function has isoquants that are
- almost flat (i.e., the isoquants are almost straight lines).
 - L-shaped.
 - normally shaped (rectangular hyperbolas).
 - None of the above.
- (8). One way the “lemons problem” in the used-car industry can be mitigated is by
- raising the price of used cars.
 - hiring auto experts to sell used cars.
 - requiring sellers to guarantee trouble-free cars.
 - allowing owners to trade in their own cars when they purchase a used car.
- (9). Adverse selection arises because
- insurance buyers have more information than insurance sellers.
 - insurance sellers have more information than insurance buyers.
 - individuals can select which insurance company to patronize.
 - insurance companies can exercise too much control over who they insure.
- (10). A profit-maximizing firm should spend an additional dollar on advertising so long as this expenditure results in more than one dollar of
- additional sales.
 - reduced costs.
 - increased profits.
 - demand.
- (11). Which of the following would not be included in the expenditures method of calculating GDP?
- consumption
 - investment
 - government purchases
 - compensation of employee

東吳大學 105 學年度轉學生(含進修學士班轉學生)招生考試試題

第 3 頁，共 4 頁

系級	企業管理學系二年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

- (12). According to Keynesians, monetary policy is ineffective because the demand curve for real money
- and the investment demand curve are flat
 - is steep and the investment demand curve is flat
 - is flat and the investment demand curve is steep
 - and the investment demand curve are steep
- (13). A fiscal expansion will cause smaller crowding out effect when
- the LM curve is steeper
 - the IS curve is flatter
 - the aggregated demand curve is vertical
 - none of the above
- (14). Exchange rates determined by the laws of supply and demand are called
- equilibrium exchange rates
 - fixed exchange rates
 - dirty exchange rates
 - floating exchange rates
- (15). The larger the marginal propensity to save, other thing constant,
- the larger the marginal propensity to consume
 - the smaller the multiplier
 - the larger the multiplier
 - the steeper the consumption function

計算題(共 40 分):

一、歐洲某國經濟特性可藉由下列模式來描述: 消費函數 $C=0.8(Y-T)$; 投資函數 $I=400-550i$; i 為利率, 政府支出 $G=700$; 稅收 $T=1/4Y$; 貨幣需求 $m(Y, i)=0.25Y-2000I$; 貨幣供給 $M/P=500$, 請問:

(一) 此模式所考慮之市場有哪些?(8 分)

(二) 試求均衡 Y 及 i ? (8 分)

背面尚有試題

東吳大學 105 學年度轉學生(含進修學士班轉學生)招生考試試題

第 4 頁，共 4 頁

系級	企業管理學系二年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

二、完全競爭廠商 $TC=200+q+0.1q^2$ ，式中 TC 為總成本，q 為生產數量，求：

(一)邊際成本函數(5 分)

(二)最低平均成本之產量為何?(5 分)

(三)廠商之供給函數為何?(5 分)

三、假設某國之所得帳如下：

$$C=120+0.8(Y-T); I=80; G=100; T=50+0.25Y; X=70; M=30$$

其中 C,I,G,T,X,M,Y 分別為消費、投資、政府支出、政府稅收、出口、進口、所得。

(一)試求均衡國民所得。(4 分)

(二)如果投資函數變為 $I=80+0.1Y$ ，試求均衡所得。(5 分)