

東吳大學 111 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第1頁，共6頁

系級	經濟學系碩士班	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

※一律作答於答案卷上(題上作答不予計分)；並務必標明題號，依序作答。

(可使用非程式型計算機)

一、選擇題 (75%=25*3%)

1. Which of the following statements about opportunity costs is true?

I. The opportunity cost of a given action is equal to the value foregone of all feasible alternative actions.

II. Opportunity costs only measure direct out of pocket expenditures.

III. To calculate accurately the opportunity cost of an action we need to first identify the next best alternative to that action.

A) III only.

B) I and III only.

C) II only.

D) None of the statements is true.

2. When would a perfectly competitive industry have a long-run supply curve that slopes downwards?

A) If the industry has constant costs.

B) If the industry has decreasing costs.

C) If the industry has increasing costs.

D) Never.

3. Which of the following statements about profit maximization is true?

A) It is something that all firms actually do.

B) It is something which economists believe that all firms actually do.

C) It is what economists believe is the most common aim of firms.

D) It means that no firms ever make losses.

4. Which of the following statements about firms in different types of market is false?

A) A perfect competitor has no influence over the price of its product.

B) A monopolistic competitor may engage in non-price competition.

C) An oligopolist may monitor the prices and products of all the other firms in its market.

D) A monopolist must be a large firm.

5. Consider a person that spends all his fixed income M on two goods. Currently he spends one third of the income on good 2. If the price of good one rises by 50% and consumer's income by one third, what is the change in the consumer's welfare?

A) Increase

B) Decrease

C) Not sure

D) Not worse off

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6. Which part of a perfect competitor's short-run marginal cost curve (SMC) is also its short-run supply curve (SS)?
- A) The whole of the SMC curve.
 B) The whole of the upward sloping part of the SMC curve.
 C) The part of the SMC curve above its intersection with the short-run average variable cost (AVC) curve.
 D) The part of the SMC curve above its intersection with the short-run average cost (SAC) curve.
7. Which of the following statements about the IS curve is false?
- A) It shows that the lower is the interest rate, the higher is the equilibrium level of output.
 B) The more responsive planned spending is to changes in the interest rate, the more interest elastic is the IS curve.
 C) A fall in the interest rate will shift IS to the right.
 D) An increase in exports will shift IS to the right.
8. Which of the following statements about demand curves is true?
- I. The "Law of Demand" holds if a consumer's marginal benefit is lower at higher quantities consumed than it is at lower quantities consumed.
 II. If the consumer's marginal benefit is the same no matter what quantity is consumed, then her demand curve will be vertical.
 III. All else equal, the marginal benefit of consuming a normal good will be higher for richer consumers than for poorer consumers.
- A) III only.
 B) I and II only.
 C) I and III only.
 D) I only.
9. Suppose the real wage in a country is at the equilibrium level, but there is some natural unemployment. Which of the following does not help to explain this natural unemployment?
- A) At the equilibrium wage, some people will prefer to care for their homes and families than have paid employment.
 B) At the equilibrium wage, some people who recently returned to the labor force after caring for young children will be unemployed while they wait for what they feel is the right job.
 C) At the equilibrium wage, some people may be unemployed because the demand for their skills has fallen and there are no suitable jobs available.
 D) At the equilibrium wage, some new graduates will be unemployed while they wait for what they feel is the right job.

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10. A constant-cost industry consists of a large number of firms, each of which has a cost function of the form:

$$C(q) = \begin{cases} 9q^2 + 16, & q > 0 \\ 0, & q = 0 \end{cases}$$

and the market demand is given by $Q^d(p) = 150 - 4p$.

What is the long run equilibrium price and the number of operating firms?

- A) $N=40, p=2.57$
- B) $N=30, p=3$
- C) $N=20, p=2$
- D) $N=25, p=3.5$

11. GDP at factor cost equals the total value added at factor cost of all producers. Which of the following can be used to discover this total?

- A) The total operating surpluses of all producers.
- B) The total compensation of employees of all producers.
- C) The total compensation of employees of all producers minus the total operating surpluses of all producers.
- D) The total compensation of employees of all producers plus the total operating surpluses of all producers.

12. Consumer surplus is

- A) a concept that helps us make normative statements about the desirability of market outcomes.
- B) represented on a graph by the area below the demand curve and above the price.
- C) a good measure of economic welfare if buyers' preferences are the primary concern.
- D) All of the above are correct.

13. Which of the following explains why the long-run Phillips curve is drawn as a vertical line?

- A) Because in the long run, government policies will ensure that unemployment is at its natural rate.
- B) Because in the long run, the labor market will settle so that unemployment is at its natural rate.
- C) Because of the quantity theory of money.
- D) Because its true shape is unknown.

14. According to marginal analysis, optimal decision-making involves:

- A) Taking actions whenever the marginal benefit exceeds the marginal cost.
- B) Taking actions only if the marginal cost is zero.
- C) Taking actions whenever the marginal benefit is positive.
- D) All of the above.

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15. A producer of e-cars lowers the price which results in an increase in total revenue. Therefore

- A) the demand for these e-cars is inelastic
- B) the demand for these e-cars is elastic
- C) these e-cars are inferior goods
- D) these e-cars are normal goods

16. 中央銀行採取下列哪一項措施會使得 LM 曲線往上移動？

- A) 調降貼現率
- B) 在公開市場賣出政府公債
- C) 調降存款法定準備率
- D) 在外匯市場買進外幣

17. 金鋼狼先生在外租房子開漫畫店，請問以下敘述何者正確？

- A) 金鋼狼先生請女兒幫忙，但不需支付薪水，代表漫畫店的利潤會增加
- B) 當漢堡店的會計利潤為負，其經濟利潤必為負
- C) 金鋼狼先生若用自己的房子開店，可節省經濟成本
- D) 漫畫店的總收入減掉會計成本等於漫畫店的經濟利潤

18. 在某小島上，有一家生產「寶可夢」的公司。在下列這些條件中，何者不是此公司形成獨佔事業的必要條件？

- A) 「寶可夢」在市場上無近似替代品
- B) 「寶可夢」在生產上具有大規模經濟
- C) 此公司有影響市場價格
- D) 在市場中存在進入障礙

19. 下列論述，何者有誤

- A) 某大學決定要雇用多少教師屬於總體經濟的討論範疇
- B) 多受一年高等教育對員工薪水的影響，屬於個體經濟的問題
- C) 實證經濟學(Positive Economics)不干涉分析者的主觀價值判斷
- D) 總體經濟學又稱為「所得理論」

20. 新冠肺炎疫情爆發，造成防疫用口罩出現搶購風潮，試從經濟學的角度，判斷以下論述何者正確。

- A) 政府設定口罩出售的最高單價不能超過\$7/個，此為價格下限的設定
- B) 政府管制口罩不能出口以優先作為國內防疫使用，會減少國內生產者剩餘
- C) 降低口罩價格，可以解決供需失衡的現象
- D) 當社會大眾預期口罩價格會上漲時，口罩市場交易量必然會減少

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21. 下列何者既非存款貨幣，也不是法定貨幣？

- A) 小傑皮夾中的零錢
- B) 酷拉皮卡在獵人銀行的活期儲蓄存款
- C) 雷歐力手中的友克鑫銀行信用卡
- D) 奇犽在幻影銀行的支票存款

22. 從總體角度來看，當利率上升時，

- A) 本期消費減少，未來消費增加
- B) 本期消費不變，未來消費不變
- C) 本期消費減少，未來消費不變
- D) 本期消費增加，未來消費減少

23. 東東速食店對某大校園的學生而言是獨占，其校內學生對炸雞塊之需求如下：

$Q=80-5P$ ，式中 Q 為需求量、 P 為價格。假設每個炸雞塊的成本是 8 元，且固定成本為 0 請問老開可以賺多少錢？最適定價為多少？會賣出多少個炸雞塊？

- A) 60 元;12.5 元;25 個炸雞塊
- B) 65 元;12 元;22 個炸雞塊
- C) 70 元;13.5 元;21 個炸雞塊
- D) 80 元;12 元;20 個炸雞塊

24. 針對新冠肺炎疫情對經濟的衝擊，美國聯準會採取量化寬鬆(Quantitative easing)的貨幣政策，期能紓解產業困境、穩定市場功能。下列何者最有可能是美國聯準會執行 QE 的貨幣政策方式？

- A) 加速公共建設投資
- B) 延緩企業繳交稅款
- C) 補助企業勞工薪資
- D) 大舉買進政府公債

25. 下列論述，何者有誤？

- A) 停滯性通貨膨脹(stagflation)，經濟成長趨緩或停滯、物價持續攀升、通貨膨脹、經濟成長、民間消費支出減少、失業率攀升等負面現象
- B) 熱錢存在代表貨幣的購買力會下降，而一定數量的熱錢，能促進經濟成長
- C) 熔斷機制指的是在股票市場的交易時間中，當價格波動的幅度達到某一個限定的目標(熔斷點)時，對其暫停交易一段時間的機制
- D) 「比較利益」(Comparative Advantage)，解釋為何在擁有較低的機會成本的優勢下生產，貿易對雙方都有利，由亞當·史密斯所提出

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二、計算問答題，請詳細列出計算過程 (25%)

1. In town N only one firm offers job to engineers. The inverse labor supply curve by female engineers is given by $L^F(w^F) = \max(0, w^F - 4)$ and inverse labor supply curve of male engineers is $L^M(w^M) = w^M$, where w^k stays for wage rate of group k ($k=M, F$). Assume that labor is the only variable factor in the short run and the short run production function of the firm is $F(L) = \max(0, 13L - 0.5L^2)$. The final product is sold at perfectly competitive market and the price is \$4 per unit.

(a) Find the profit maximizing wage rates assuming that the firm can set different wage rates to male and female engineers. (Hint: show L^F, L^M, w^F, w^M) (6%)

(b) Now assume that price discrimination is not allowed any more. Find equilibrium. (Hint: show L^F, L^M, w^F, w^M) (6%)

2. 考慮以下消費者決策的兩期稟賦經濟模型：

$$\max_{\{c_1, c_2\}} \ln c_1 + \beta \ln c_2$$

$$\text{subject to } c_1 + \frac{c_2}{1+r} = a_1 + \frac{a_2}{1+r}$$

其中 $\beta = 1/(1+\rho)$ ， ρ 為消費者主觀的時間偏好因子。

(a) 若 $(a_1, a_2) = (120, 120)$ ， $r = 0.2$ ，且 $\rho = 0.22$ ，試計算消費者的終身所得、還有消費者各期的最適消費。此時，此消費者是賒借者或是貸放者？消費者賒借或貸放的數量為何？ (5%)

(b) 若消費者的第1期稟賦(a_1)增加10，請重新計算消費者的終身所得、還有消費者各期的最適消費。此時，此消費者是賒借者或是貸放者？消費者賒借或貸放的數量為何？ (5%)

(c) 請比較(a)和(b)兩小題差異，並說明其中的經濟意涵。(3%)