

八十九學年度碩士在職進修專班
「經濟學理論」考試試題

□是非題 對下列陳述填上對或錯，並請說明理由或舉例說明。未說明者則不予計分（每題五分，共 50 分）。

1. 「週休二日」將促使 GDP (或 GNP) 下降，有害經濟成長，故不宜貿然實施。
2. 若投資需求對利率的變動較敏感，則貨幣政策的效果將優於財政政策。
3. 廣告可以形成一個障礙，使新廠商不易加入市場。
4. 薄利多銷策略的應用適合供給彈性較大的產品。
5. 三個月就廠商的生產決策來說，應屬於「短期」。
6. 「黑珍珠」蓮霧在屏東、高雄兩地售價不同，此乃廠商為提高利潤，採「差別定價」所致。
7. 國家公園在財貨的分類上應屬公共財或準公共財。
8. 充份就業下的失業率是指長期失業率趨近於零。
9. 若外匯供給不變，則當本國景氣轉佳，對進口需要上升時，則本國貨幣會貶值。
10. 央行若調高重貼現率，則將造成貨幣供給數量的增加。

■ Problems (共 50 分)。

1. The only two goods that give Bart utility are coffee and books. When books cost \$600 each and coffee costs \$150 per cup, his optimal consumption bundle is 8 cups of coffee and 4 books. What is his income? Now the price of coffee rises to \$240 and the price of books falls to \$400, so he can afford a combination of 10 cups of coffee and 3 books if he so desires. Would it make any sense for him to consume this new combination? [Hint: Draw a graph.] (共 5 分)
2. Suppose that an individual has utility function $u(x,y)=3x^2y^3$. The marginal rate of substitution at point (x,y) is given by $MRS(x,y)=2y/3x$.
 - (a). If the price of x is 10, the price of y is 8, and income is 800, find the optimal bundle of x and y .
 - (b). Now suppose that income rises to 1000. Find the new optimal bundle of x and y . Are the goods normal or inferior? (共 5 分)
3. Justin enters a room full of people. If Justin is younger than the average person already in the room, does the average age of people in the room rise or fall when Justin enters? Why? (共 5 分)

4. Imagine that the increased use of computers in public schools greatly increases the human capital of the population, making workers more productive, on average. If a firm's production function is given by $F(L, K, H)$, what happens to the firm's isoquants in capital-labor space when human capital increasing? Explain your answer. (共 5 分)
5. Assume the demand function for a good is given by $P=100-Q$, where P is the product price and Q is the industry output. There are only two firms in the industry, and the total industry output is the sum of the firms' individual outputs-that is, $Q=q_1+q_2$. Each firm has a constant marginal cost of production $MC=20$, and there are no fixed costs.
- Find the Cournot equilibrium levels of output for each firm. How much profit does each firm make?
 - If the two firms could perfectly cooperate, what level of output would each produce? How much profit would each firm make?
 - If firm 1 is a Stackelberg leader and Firm 2 is a Stackelberg follower, what level of output would each produce? How much profit would each firm make? (共 10 分)
6. In simple Keynesian model, suppose that $MPS = 0.05$ and $MPC = 0.80$. What the marginal propensities to import ($MPIM$)? Suppose disposable income increases from \$900 billion to \$1,000 billion. By how much would consumption rise? By how much would saving rise? By how much would import rise? Is the sum of your answers equal to the change in income? (共 10 分)
7. What is the traditional Keynesian transmission mechanism for monetary policy? (共 5 分)
8. What is the Ricardian equivalence proposition? (共 5 分)

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟政策 經濟學研究所碩士在職專班 共 / 頁 第 / 頁

一、問答題(15分)

這次總統大選，有些候選人主張掃除黑金，如果掃除黑金成為國家的政策，分析此一政策對未來台灣經濟以及投資環境會產生什麼影響？

二、問答題(15分)

競選期間常常聽到有些候選人批評民進黨是反商，從經濟發展與環境保護的平衡觀點加以分析，你贊成或反對此種批評？理由是什麼？

三、問答題(20分)

總統大選已經結束，為了實現競選期間所作的諾言需要花費龐大的政府支出，假設政府有能力負擔這些競選支票，為了融資這些未來的開支，政府可採取(1)發行貨幣、(2)增加稅收、(3)發行公債，加以支付。分析這三種不同融資方式之利弊，你認為哪一種措施比較可行？

四、問答題(15分)

我國預期不久即可加入世界貿易組織(WTO)，於加入 WTO 後哪些產業所受的衝擊最大？站在整個國家經濟發展的立場，你建議如何因應以緩和這些產業所受到的衝擊？或者我國乾脆不必加入 WTO，以避免某些產業所可能遭遇到的衝擊，你是否同意這種說法？理由是什麼？

五、問答題(15分)

菸酒稅常常被比喻為罪惡的稅(Sin Tax)，我國政府最近大幅增加菸酒稅，你認為這種做法是否為了單純增加政府稅收？政府提高菸酒稅的政策會產生什麼樣的效果？你是否贊成或反對此一政策？理由何在？

六、問答題(20分)

買賣股票本來是一件具風險性的投資，台灣四、五百萬股票族，當股票大盤不斷上漲時毫無怨言，但是碰到股市下跌時便要求政府護盤。如果買賣股票是一種商業行為，那麼這些股票族的要求是否合乎經濟學原則？你認為“股票穩定基金”有沒有存在的必要？如果股票族有權利要求政府設立“股票穩定基金”，那麼其他從事投機行為的人是否也可以要求政府保護他們因投機交易所可能遭遇的損失？