

國立中央大學94學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷 共 2 頁 第 1 頁
所別：企業管理學系碩士班 一般類組(甲組) 科目：經濟學

一、是非題 (共 30 分, 每題 6 分): 請針對以下各題回答「對」或「錯」, 並簡單說明你的理由, 若無解釋則該題將不予計分。

1. The actual real interest rate and expected real interest rate are always equal.
2. At the natural rate of unemployment, no one is unemployed.
3. If the supply curve is perfectly elastic, a per unit tax doesn't reduce producer surplus.
4. When a monopolistically competitive firm raises its price, quantity demanded falls to zero.
5. The market price in a perfectly competitive industry in short-run equilibrium is \$3 and the minimum average cost for all firms is \$2.5. In the long run, we would expect an increase in each firm's output.

二、選擇題 (共 30 分, 每題 5 分):

1. As a result of heavy spring rains in Taiwan, the rice crop declined sharply. If rice growers experienced an increase in sales revenue, the demand for rice must be
 - (a) price elastic.
 - (b) price inelastic.
 - (c) unitary elastic.
 - (d) perfectly inelastic.
2. The irrelevance of monetary changes for real variables is called
 - (a) the classical dichotomy.
 - (b) the equation of exchange.
 - (c) monetary neutrality.
 - (d) hyperinflation.
3. Internalizing an externality means
 - (a) the good becomes a public good.
 - (b) government regulations or taxes are sufficient to eliminate the externality completely.
 - (c) government imposes regulations that eliminate the externality completely.
 - (d) incentives are altered so that people take account of the external effects of their actions.
4. Which of the following explains why long-run average cost at first decreases as output increases?
 - (a) gains from specialization of inputs
 - (b) diseconomies of scale
 - (c) less-efficient use of inputs
 - (d) fixed costs becoming spread out over more units of output

注意：背面有試題

5. When an agent lacks an incentive to promote the best interests of the principal, and the principal cannot observe the actions of the agent, there is said to be
- (a) an optimal contract.
 - (b) monitoring.
 - (c) a separating equilibrium.
 - (d) moral hazard.
6. If different nations have significantly different government policies, then the currently poorer nation must
- (a) grow more rapidly than the richer nation.
 - (b) grow more slowly than the richer nation.
 - (c) be farther from its steady-state than the richer nation.
 - (d) None of the above.

三、計算與問答題 (共 40 分):

1. (25 分) TSMC is the sole producer of wafers. TSMC operates two plants with the following total cost functions:

$$TC_A = 2q_A^2 \quad TC_B = q_B^2$$

TSMC sells wafers to two groups of firms with different demand curves:

$$q_1 = 340 - 2p_1 \quad q_2 = 200 - p_2$$

TSMC may sell wafers from either plant to either group of firms.

- (a) If TSMC can price discriminate between the two groups of firms, how many wafers will it produce and sell?
 - (b) How does it allocate production between the two plants?
 - (c) What price does it charge each group of firms?
 - (d) How many wafers does each group of firms purchase?
 - (e) How much profit does TSMC earn?
2. (15 分) John lives for two periods. In period one he earns Y_1 and in period two he earns Y_2 . His intertemporal utility function is $U(C_1, C_2) = u(C_1) + 0.8u(C_2)$ and the interest rate is 5%. Assume that $u' > 0$ and $u'' < 0$.
- (a) Write down John's maximization problem.
 - (b) Does John consume more in period one or period two?
 - (c) If John gets all of his income in the first period, what happens to consumption in each period if the interest rate falls.