

所別：企業管理學系碩士班 一般類組(丁組) 科目：經濟學  
(戊組)(己組)

I 是非題 (共30分，每題5分)：請針對以下各題回答「對」或「錯」。答「錯」者請簡單說明理由，若無解釋該題將不予計分。

- (1) When the price of lipstick changes from \$19 to \$21, it results in a change in quantity supplied from 200 units to 300 units. The elasticity of supply for lipstick is then 7.0.
- (2) If consumer income increases and the demand for bus rides decreases, bus rides are an inferior good.
- (3) In the short run, a firm in a monopolistic competition will produce a level of output where its marginal revenue equals marginal cost and will set its price according to the demand for that output level.
- (4) The latest model car in the dealer's showroom has a sticker price of \$70,000.00. Kevin, the shopper has decided that he would pay no more than \$64,000.00 for the car. After two hours of bargaining with the salesman, Kevin actually purchases the car for \$62,000.00. The producer surplus that the dealer earns is \$2,000.00.
- (5) According to the substitution effect along an indifference curve, when the relative price of a good falls, the consumer always substitutes more of that good for the other good.
- (6) Assume an economy with two products: food and drink. There are two individuals in the economy: John and Lily. Lily's opportunity cost of producing 1 unit of drink is 3 units of food. John's opportunity cost of producing drink is 5 units of food. John has a comparative advantage over Lily in the production of drink.

II 選擇題 (共 30 分，每題 5 分)：正確答案可能有多個或只有一個，答案全對始予計分，答錯不倒扣。

- (1) In a prisoners' dilemma game, in the Nash equilibrium A) neither player has another outcome that does not occur and is more favorable. B) both players have another outcome that does not occur but is more favorable. C) one player has another outcome that does not occur and is more favorable. D) collusion would not alter the outcome.
- (2) Credit cards are A) not part of money because the government has no control over the amount of credit outstanding. B) a part of money when the transaction approach is used but not when the liquidity approach is used. C) not part of money because they represent a loan of money to the user. D) a part of money because they are used in so many transactions.
- (3) An increase in the price of a resource such as oil, A) shifts the aggregate demand curve leftward. B) shifts the long-run aggregate supply curve rightward. C) increases the price level and decreases real GDP in the short run. D) shifts the short-run aggregate supply curve leftward.
- (4) Which of the following statements is correct? A) When demand increases, both the price and the quantity increase. B) When supply decreases, both the price and the quantity decrease. C) When demand decreases, the price rises and the quantity decreases. D) When supply increases, the quantity decreases and the price rises.
- (5) Which of the following best reflects an increase in quantity supplied rather than an increase in supply? A) Unions negotiate higher wages. B) More sellers enter the computer market. C) The producer of cellular phones experiences lowers costs of production. D) The government stops controlling the price of a product, allowing the price to increase.

注意：背面有試題

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- (6) A slice of pizza is \$3 and a soda is \$3. You have only \$21, enough money for either 4 slices of pizza and 3 sodas, or 3 slices of pizza and 4 sodas. After the third soda and the third slice of pizza, the marginal utility of a fourth soda is 30 and the marginal utility of a fourth slice of pizza is 40. You should A) drink the fourth soda and eat the fourth slice of pizza because you just can't have soda without pizza. B) drink the fourth soda and not eat a fourth slice of pizza. C) eat the fourth slice of pizza and not drink the fourth soda. D) not eat the fourth slice of pizza nor drink the fourth soda.

III 問答題與計算題 (共40分)

1 Please analyze the following paragraph by the concepts of Growth Theories. (15分)

Taiwan boasts a powerhouse economy that is the envy of Asia. In the 1990s, the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 6.2 percent per year, among the best in the world, compared with the 3.2 percent in the U.S. and just 1.2 percent in Japan. Even the Asian economic crisis that plunged Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand into recession was barely a bump in the road for Taiwan. Modern Taiwan is a world leading technological producer of bicycles, computer chips, plastics, chemicals and other products, and a huge exporter as well, with foreign exchange reserves of more than US\$260 billion, the third largest hoard in the world after Japan and China. It is the world's leading producer of notebook computers, while the value of its IT hardware – including PCs, monitors, motherboards, scanners and CD-ROM drives – tops US\$40 billion a year. Human capital is one of the most precious assets Taiwan has for economic and high-tech development. Well-trained and skillful engineers, the will and commitment to development and compete, are the critical and fundamental success factors for Taiwan's industries. Ever since the late 1970s, the return of experienced overseas Chinese or Taiwanese has contributed significantly to the human capital of Taiwan's high-tech industries.

2 Please analyze the following paragraph by the concepts of Efficiency and Equity. (15分)

The trend of global Telecommunications liberalization was formed in the earlier 1980's. USA and UK are pioneers in this field. In 1983, US Federal Court had quoted Anti-monopoly Law to force the largest Telecommunications business company in the world – AT&T to divide local telephone network, so that AT&T doesn't monopolize Telecommunications business any more. This Event will accelerate global Telecommunications liberalization hereafter. The global Telecommunications market has been gradually opened recently, which makes the original structure of monopoly market mutually competed by a majority of corporations. The recent trend toward deregulation is an attempt to remove regulations and "let markets work".

3 Suppose that an economy has the Phillips curve as following:

$$\pi = \pi_{-1} - 0.3(u-0.04)$$

Where  $\pi$ : Inflation rate in the current year ;  $\pi_{-1}$ : Inflation rate in the previous year ;  $u$ : natural rate of unemployment

(1)What is the natural rate of unemployment? (5分)

(2)Under what circumstances might it be possible to reduce inflation without causing a recession? (5分)