

國立中央大學98學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷

所別：會計研究所碩士班 科目：經濟學 共 2 頁 第 1 頁

*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

第一部份：單選題：(每題4分，共80分)

1. if you could exactly afford either 4 units of x and 27 units of y, or 9 units of x and 7 units of y, then if you spend all of your income on y, how many units of y could you buy
(A). 23 (B). 63 (C). 43 (B). 13
2. Mary has the utility function $U(x_1, x_2) = \min\{x_1 + 2x_2, 2x_1 + x_2\}$, where x_1 : the number of corn chips, x_2 : the number of French fries. She has \$40 to spend on corn chips and French fries. If the price of corn chips is \$2 per unit and the price of French fries is \$2 per unit, the Mary will
(A). Consume at least as many corn chips as French fries but might consume both. (B) Definitely spend all of her income on corn chips (C) Definitely spend all of her income on French fries (D) Consume equal amounts of French fries and corn chips.
3. Bill's utility function is $U(x, y) = \min\{x, y^2\}$. If the price of x is \$15, the price of y is \$30, and Bill chooses to consume 2 units of y, what must Bill's income be?
(A). \$1350 (B). \$175 (C). \$120 (D). \$675
4. The inverse demand function for Apple is defined by the equation $p = 136 - 4q$, where q is the number of units sold. The inverse supply function is defined by $p = 16 + 4q$. A tax of \$16 is imposed on suppliers for each unit of Apple that they sell. When the tax is imposed, the quantity of Apple sold falls to
(A). 13 (B). 11 (C). 15 (D). 16
5. Suppose James consumes only goods 1 and 2. His utility function is $U(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2 + \min\{x_1, x_2\}$. Each of James's indifference curve is:
(A). L-shaped (B). Made up of 3 lines segments with slopes -2, -1, and -1/2 (C) Made up of 2 line segments with slopes -2 and -1/2 (D) Is smooth and has no kinks
6. If an individual's Engel curve for a good is negatively sloped, then the good is
(A). An Giffen good (B) An inferior good (C) An normal good (D) An Engel good
7. Suppose firm A and firm B each operate under conditions of constant average and marginal cost but that $MC_A = 20$ and $MC_B = 15$. The demand for the firm's output is given by $Q_D = 600 - 20P$. If the firms practice Bertrand competition, the profits for firm A and firm B will be approximately
(A). 0, 1000 (B). 800, 600 (C). 600, 800 (D). 200, 900
8. a perfectly competitive firm in short-run equilibrium will earn
(A). profits at the normal rate if it chooses the optimal level of output to produce (B) zero profits (C) losses whenever the marginal cost is greater than the average total cost (D) profits if $P = MC$ (E) Either profits or losses depending on its costs and the market price.
9. The cost function of a firm in the perfect competitive market is $TC = 0.1q^3 - 10q^2 + 400q + 520$, where q is the amount of production. What price level P below which the firm will stop producing?
(A). 130 (B). 140 (C). 150 (D). 160
10. A monopolist with positive MC would never maximize profits by producing at which of the following points:
(A). The one where TR is maximized (B) One where AVC is falling (C) One where MC is falling (D) One where the price elasticity of demand for his output was less than one.
11. For a market to be perfectly competitive, all of the following conditions must hold except:
(A). Buyers must behave as price takers. (B) The market demand curve must be horizontal. (C) Sellers must behave as price takers. (D) The product sold must be homogenous.
12. Which of the following regarding stock market and Tobin's q is correct?
(A). The stock market is independent to output and unemployment.
(B). A fall in Tobin's q means that the investment is higher at any given interest rate.

參考用

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- (C). A rising Tobin's q suggests that investors are optimistic about the current and future profit.
 (D). If the market values capital at less than its replacement cost, the firm's managers will replace capital as it wears out.
13. when an economy is in equilibrium
 (A). planned expenditures exceed production and income (B) there is no savings nor investment (C) government tax revenues equal planned government expenditures (D) production and income equal planned expenditures
14. If the demand for money was totally independent of the interest rate, the
 (A). LM curve would have a positive slope and monetary policy would be quite powerful
 (B). LM curve would have a positive slope and monetary policy would be important
 (C). LM curve would be vertical and monetary policy would be quite powerful.
 (D). LM curve would be vertical and monetary policy would be important.
15. the effect on the IS curve of a reduction in taxes will be less the
 (A). flatter is the LM curve (B) steeper is the LM curve (C) Greater the extent of "crowding out." (D) Greater is the marginal propensity to save
16. Which of the following factors will not cause the aggregate demand curve to shift?
 (A). Tax rates (B). Autonomous exports (C). Changes in the marginal product of labor (D). Consumer confidence.
17. the position of the short-run aggregate supply curve depends on
 (A). the price level (B). worker's expectations (C). aggregate demand (D). the actions of the monetary authority
18. the short-run Phillips curve gives
 (A). the actual short-run level of real GDP and inflation (B) all possible combinations of real GDP and inflation, for a given set of expectations (C) all possible combination of real GDP and inflation, for fully adjusted expectations (D) The response of real GDP and inflation to supply shocks.
19. Keynes' argued that monetary policy would be important during the Great Depression because
 (A). Fall in interest rates would stimulate investment (B) Fall in interest rates would not stimulate investment (C) Rise in interest rates would not stimulate investment (D) Rise in interest rates would stimulate investment.
20. During recession, the real wage should
 (A). Fall according to Keynesian model and rise according to real business cycle model.
 (B). Rise according to Keynesian model and stay constant according to real business cycle model.
 (C). Stay constant according to Keynesian model and fall according to real business cycle model.
 (D). Rise according to Keynesian model and fall according to real business cycle model.

第二部分：問答題 (共 20 分)

21. assume the following information describe the structure of an economy:

Consumption: $C = C_a + 0.8(Y - T)$ Autonomous consumption: $C_a = 500 - 16r$

Monetary demand: $\left(\frac{M}{P}\right)^d = 0.1Y - 33r$ Monetary Supply: $\left(\frac{M}{P}\right)^s = 240$

Tax: $T = 500 + 0.25Y$ Planned Investment: $I_p = 500 - 20r$ Government Expenditure: $G = 1200$

- (A). What is the level of saving at equilibrium? (4%)
 (B). What is the level of planned investment at equilibrium? (4%)
 (C). If $r=3$ and $Y=4200$, would there be an excess demand or excess supply of money and how much? (4%)
22. Suppose that you have income of \$1,000 and is an expected utility maximizer. You are offered to pay \$100 for a lottery ticket that yields \$100,000 with a probability of 0.2 (and yields zero otherwise). If your utility function is described by $U(w) = 2w^{2/3} + 10$
- (A). What is this individual's risk attitude? (risk lover, risk neutral, or risk averse) (4%)
 (B). Will you participate in the lottery? (4%)

參考用

注意：背面有試題