

科目：經濟學甲 適用：國企系甲組

編號：322

考生注意：

1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
3. 限用藍、黑色筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

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1. The cost of producing electricity using hydropower is about one third of the cost of using coal, oil, or nuclear power plants and is less than one quarter the cost of using gas turbine plants. Most of the cost differences come from differences in fuel costs. But part of the cost difference comes from differences in plant costs. It costs less to build a hydroelectric plant than a coal, oil, or nuclear plant. Gas turbine plants cost the least to build but are the most expensive to operate.

- (1) Use the above information to sketch the average cost curves for electricity production (average fixed cost, average variable cost, and average total cost) using three technologies: (i) hydro, (ii) coal, oil, or nuclear, and (iii) gas turbine. (12%)
- (2) Use the above information to sketch the marginal cost curves for electricity production using three technologies: (i) hydro, (ii) coal, oil, or nuclear, and (iii) gas turbine. (6%)
- (3) Given the cost differences among the different methods of generating electricity, why do we use more than one method? If we could use one method, which would it be? (7%)

2. High income disparity has become a global wide problem. Some criticized that "The biggest thing is the decline in wages for the low and moderate income people.... Part of it is large periods of higher than average unemployment, globalization – jobs going overseas – the shift from manufacturing jobs to lower paying service sector jobs, immigration, the weakening of unions, and". According to the statement, please use the labor supply-demand diagram for low skilled and high skilled labors respectively to analyze the fact of inequality. (25%)

3. 中央銀行的貨幣政策工具主要有公開市場操作、調整重貼現率及變動法定準備率。請回答以下關於貨幣政策工具的問題：

- (1) 請定義以上三種貨幣政策工具。(6%)
- (2) 請問，緊縮性貨幣政策該如何操作以上三種工具？(9%)

4. 假設 Y_1 為第一期的稟賦所得(endowment)， Y_2 為第二期的稟賦所得，請繪圖分析利率下降對儲蓄者與賒借者的影響。(10%)

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5. 古典學派與凱因斯學派對於貨幣工資僵固性的假設迥異，請問：

(1) 古典學派與凱因斯學派對貨幣工資僵固性的假設如何？(5%)

(2) 請以總和供需模型分析古典學派與凱因斯學派的擴充性財政政策效果。(5%)

6. 財政懸崖(Fiscal Cliff)是由美聯儲主席本·伯南克(Ben Bernanke)提出，請回答以下關於財政懸崖的問題：

(1) 請定義財政懸崖？(7%)

(2) 請分析財政懸崖對總體經濟的影響。(8%)

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