

科目：經濟學 適用：經濟系二 經濟系三

編號：221 721

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. 試題隨卷繳回。

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**Part I. Multiple Choice (25%)**

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Economics
  - a) looks at human behavior when scarcity exists and choices have to be made
  - b) provides the only reasonable explanation for people's decision making on issues
  - c) can accurately explain all human behavior since it is based on the assumption of rationality
  - d) is better at showing the way things ought to be than the other social sciences are
  - e) is the only social science that can explain the existence and behavior of public institutions
2. When economists say that people act as rational decision makers, that means
  - a) they gather all relevant information before making their purchases
  - b) once a pattern of behavior has been established, people tend to become set in their ways
  - c) people respond in predictable ways to changes in costs and benefits
  - d) people rarely make errors when they are permitted to exchange or trade for themselves
  - e) once made, decisions are never reversed
3. The production possibilities frontier (PPF) can be used to show all of the following except one. Which is the *exception*?
  - a) scarcity
  - b) opportunity cost
  - c) the law of increasing opportunity cost
  - d) efficiency
  - e) the best combination of goods and services for an economy
4. Suppose you have an hour before your next class starts. You can either read a book, get something to eat, or take a nap. The opportunity cost of getting something to eat is
  - a) the cost of what you eat
  - b) the value of reading and sleeping
  - c) the loss of value from not reading or sleeping
  - d) the net benefit of sleeping for another hour
  - e) impossible to determine because the most preferred alternative is not known
5. If the government imposes a ceiling price on apartment rents, we would expect to observe all of the following except one. Which is the *exception*?
  - a) an increase in the number of new apartment complexes being built
  - b) long waiting lists for apartment seekers
  - c) lower maintenance of existing apartments
  - d) conversion of some apartment complexes to condos
  - e) a shortage
6. In general, "elasticity" measures
  - a) whether a price increase causes quantity demanded to increase or decrease
  - b) the strength of an economy's tendency to recover from recession
  - c) the responsiveness of decisionmakers to changes in prices, income, or other variables
  - d) the profitability of investment in an industry
  - e) the long-run flexibility of prices in the macroeconomy

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7. Which of the following statements concerning utility is *correct*?
- It is possible to precisely measure the utility an individual receives from consuming a particular good or service
  - It is always possible to determine whether Dalene or Juloy gets more utility from consuming identical units of the same good
  - The utility of goods can be measured while the same is not true for services
  - Utility is a subjective measure of satisfaction an individual receives from consuming a good or service
  - It is only useful if there is no scarcity
8. Which of the following is *not* necessarily a characteristic of perfect competition?
- low prices
  - a large number of buyers and sellers
  - a homogeneous product
  - perfect information
  - easy entry and exit in the long run
9. For a non-discriminating monopolist, what is the relationship between market price (P), average revenue (AR), marginal revenue (MR), and marginal cost (MC) at the profit-maximizing or loss-minimizing level of output?
- $P = AR = MR = MC$
  - $P > AR = MR > MC$
  - $P = AR > MR = MC$
  - $P > AR > MR > MC$
  - $P = AR < MR < MC$
10. Which of the following is *not* necessary for price discrimination to occur?
- a downward-sloping demand curve facing the firm
  - control over price by the firm
  - the firm can easily distinguish groups with different price elasticities
  - the firm can easily prevent resale of the good by lower-price customers
  - economies of scale exist

### Part II. Essay Questions (75%)

*Make sure your answers are coherent and leave some space between each question.*

- (8%) 判斷對錯並解釋：有關經濟政策建議的意見不同，永遠可以用該議題的客觀分析解決。
- (10%) 假設說，你每個月都會花固定一筆金額購買錄音帶和CD片。每片CD是\$10，每個錄音帶是\$5。給定目前你對錄音帶和CD片的選擇組合，CD片帶給你的邊際效用是60，而錄音帶則是15。受限於你的預算，這是否是你最好的選擇？使用效用極大化理論和邊際效用遞減法則解釋你的答案。

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3. (38%) 某經濟體有下列情況：

$$C = 1,600 + 0.6(Y - T) - 2,000r, \quad I^d = 2,500 - 1,000r, \quad G = \bar{G} = 2,000, \quad Y^s = 12,000.$$

淨出口  $NX$  固定為 50，稅負  $T$  固定為 2,000，而政策反應函數則如下表所示。

通貨膨脹率 ( $\pi$ )	實質利率 ( $r$ )
0.04	0.06
0.03	0.05
0.02	0.04
0.01	0.03
0	0.02

- (1) 找出總合需求對產出與實質利率的關係，並對其賦予經濟解釋。(5%)
- (2) 若起初通貨膨脹為 4%，找出短期均衡的通貨膨脹率與產出，並計算所得支出乘數與產出缺口。(8%)
- (3) 續上題(2)，找出長期均衡的通貨膨脹率與產出。(4%)
- (4) 根據上題(2)的結果，政府應如何實施財政或貨幣政策以消除產出缺口？使用 AD-AS 圖形分別詳述之。(12%)
- (5) 根據上題(2)的結果，若政府遲遲未採取任何政策，是否產出缺口有可能隨著時間經過而消除？使用 AD-AS 圖形說明你的觀點。(5%)
- (6) 就產出損失和通貨膨脹的觀點，分別討論上題(4)和(5)的政策成本和利得。(4%)

4. (19%) 外匯市場中美元的需求與供給為

$$\text{需求} = 30,000 - 8,000e$$

$$\text{供給} = 25,000 + 12,000e$$

其中名目利率  $e$  以每美元日圓表示。

- (1) 繪製美元的需求與供給曲線，並標明均衡匯率及交易量。(6%)
- (2) 在其他條件不變下，若美國消費者增加其對日本電視遊樂器的支出，是否美元的價值會受影響？使用需求與供給圖形說明你的觀點。(5%)
- (3) 在其他條件不變下，若美國央行施行緊縮的貨幣政策，是否美國的貿易支出會受影響？為什麼？(8%)