

國立中正大學

113 學年度碩士班招生考試

試題

[第 3 節]

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|------|-----------|
| 科目名稱 | 經濟學 |
| 系所組別 | 企業管理學系-乙組 |

—作答注意事項—

※作答前請先核對「試題」、「試卷」與「准考證」之系所組別、科目名稱是否相符。

1. 預備鈴響時即可入場，但至考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、畫記、作答。
2. 考試開始鈴響時，即可開始作答；考試結束鈴響畢，應即停止作答。
3. 入場後於考試開始 40 分鐘內不得離場。
4. 全部答題均須在試卷（答案卷）作答區內完成。
5. 試卷作答限用藍色或黑色筆（含鉛筆）書寫。
6. 試題須隨試卷繳還。

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以下皆為單選題，請選出最適當之答案：每題 2 分。

1. The key feature of an oligopolistic market is that
 - (A) a small number of firms are acting strategically.
 - (B) each firm produces a different product from other firms.
 - (C) each firm takes the market price as given.
 - (D) a single firm chooses a point on the market demand curve.
2. If the demand function of a certain product X is as follows: $Q_X = 500 - 10P_X - 5P_Y - 0.5I$, P_X denotes the price of product X, P_Y denotes the price of product Y, and I denotes the income level. What is the relationship between X and Y?
 - (A) complementary goods,
 - (B) substitution goods
 - (C) independent
3. By “2”, when $P_X = 20$, $P_Y = 25$, $I = 100$, what is the corresponding Q_X value? What is the cross elasticity of demand between X and Y (ϵ_{XY})?
 - (A) -2.5 (B) -1.5 (C) -1 (D) -2
4. The income elasticity of demand for coffee is estimated to be 0.25. If incomes increase by 4%, how would this affect the quantity of coffee demanded, holding all else constant?
 - (A) 2.5% (B) 1.5% (C) 1% (D) 2%
5. The demand for durable goods tends to be _____ than the demand for non-durables.
 - (A) equal price elastic (B) less price elastic (C) more price elastic
6. Suppose a consumer considers good X essential and spends all her income on X. To this consumer, the price elasticity of the demand for X is _____.
 - (A) -1 (B) 0 (C) ∞ (D) 1
7. Mike says that he will spend exactly \$5000 each month on new apps for his cell phone device, regardless of the price of the apps. Mike’s demand for apps is
 - (A) perfect elastic (B) perfect inelastic
 - (C) unit elastic (D) relatively elastic
8. In the market for streaming services, the “income effect” means that
 - (A) a decrease in the price of a substitute product like pay-per-view TV will make streaming service users feel poorer than they were before.
 - (B) people with higher-than-average incomes usually purchase streaming services.
 - (C) an increase in the price of streaming services will raise the relative price of streaming services to pay-per-view television, causing streaming service users to use more pay-per-view TV and fewer streaming services.
 - (D) an increase in the price of streaming services will reduce the total purchasing power of streaming service users, allowing them to afford fewer streaming services.
9. Suppose the government decides to help low-income families with kids by subsidizing the purchase of good X (normal goods). The subsidy takes the form of a 25% discount on the price of X. Suppose also that low-

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income families buy only X and Z (inferior goods). What happens to the amount of Z low-income families buy?

- (A) The amount of Z purchased decreases. (B) The amount of Z purchased stays the same.
(C) The amount of Z purchased increases. (D) It depends on the shape of the family's indifference curve.

10. James' income for goods Z and Y currently is \$2,000 per week. Holding all else constant, suppose James' budget for Z and Y increases to \$2,500. James will experience

- (A) only substitution effect (B) an increase in the marginal substitution rate of both Z for Y and Y for Z.
(C) only an income effect. (D) None of the above.

11. Robinson Crusoe has the utility function $U(C_1, C_2) = C_1^{0.6} C_2^{0.4}$. C_1 and C_2 are the consumption on day one and day two, respectively. He owns 15 and 15 units of day one and two endowments, respectively. If the endowment is durable but is not appreciated, and if he is the only person who lives on the island, what is the optimal consumption C_2 at day 2?

- (A) $C_1^* = 18, C_2^* = 12$ (B) $C_1^* = 15, C_2^* = 15$
(C) $C_1^* = 14, C_2^* = 16$ (D) $C_1^* = 20, C_2^* = 10$

12. A firm often incurs _____, independent of current output levels, and only depends on earlier decisions such as capacity, geographic coverage, and output range.

- (A) sunk costs (B) fixed costs
(C) marginal costs (D) All of the above are correct.

13. A firm often incurs costs where the costs are incurred once and, often, cannot be fully recovered when reversing the decision. The part of the costs that cannot be recovered are _____

- (A) marginal costs of the firm (B) fixed costs of the firm
(C) sunk costs of the firm (D) All of the above are correct.

14. Suppose Paul, the owner of Pizza Hat in Chiayi, gains \$20,000 in revenue per year. He spends \$50 monthly on ash wood for his stove, \$200 on rent, and \$85 on ingredients. He was a teacher and earned \$14,000 yearly before opening Pizza Hat. The normal profit for a pizza business is \$1,800 a year. If Paul switched to oak wood to fire his stove and oak costs an extra \$150 each month, this change would cause his revenues to increase to 22,550. What is the economic profit in the first plan by using ash wood?

- (A) 650 (B) 850 (C) 300 (D) 180

15. By "14", what is the economic profit if switching to the second plan using oak wood?

- (A) 860 (B) 560 (C) 930 (D) 150

16. By "14", to maximize his profit, which plan will Paul choose?

- (A) using oak wood (B) using ash wood
(C) using oak wood and ash wood is indifferent.

17. Consider a two-player game with the following payoff matrix:

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| | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Payoffs | | B | |
| | | Enter | Not to Enter |
| A | Enter | (-4, -4) | (8, 0) |
| | Not to Enter | (0, 16) | (0, 0) |

Each player would choose to enter the market or not to enter the market. The first number in each bracket is the payoff of player A, and the second number is the payoff of player B. What are (is) the pure strategies (strategy) Nash equilibrium (equilibria)?

- (A) (Not to Enter, Enter) & (Enter, Not to Enter)
 (B) (Enter, Enter) (C) (Not to Enter, Not to Enter)

18. By "17", what is the mixed strategy Nash equilibrium of the game in which player A chooses "Enter" with probability p and player B chooses "Enter" with probability q . Find (p, q) ?

- (A) $(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{2}{3})$ (B) $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ (C) $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$ (D) $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

19. Two firms are in the milk market. Each firm would choose to go for the high end of the market (high quality) or the low end (low quality). The following payoff matrix gives the resulting profits:

| | | | |
|---------|------|------------|------------|
| Payoffs | | Firm 2 | |
| | | Low | High |
| Firm 1 | Low | (-50, -60) | (500, 400) |
| | High | (50, 600) | (80, 80) |

What outcome, if any, are (is) the pure strategies (strategy) Nash equilibrium (equilibria)?

- (A) (Low, Low) (B) (High, High)
 (C) (High, Low) & (Low, High)

20. By "19", what is the cooperative outcome?

- (A) (Low, Low) (B) (High, High) (C) (High, Low) (D) (Low, High)

21. Firm A is a perfectly competitive manufacturer, having factories in Country A and Country B. Their short-term marginal cost functions are $MC_A = 2Q_A$ and $MC_B = 4Q_B$, respectively. If the product's market price is the same between those two countries and is $P = \$8$, what is the total output for Firm A?

- (A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 3 (D) 5

22. By "21", what is the producer surplus for Firm A?

- (A) 18 (B) 16 (C) 24 (D) 32

23. Considering market demand $Q = 85 - P$, there are big manufacturers and many small manufacturers in the market, where the cost function of the big manufacturers is $C(Q_L) = 10Q_L$. The small manufacturers are price-takers, and their total supply function is $Q_L = 5 + p$. What is the profit-maximization equilibrium output for the big manufacturers?

- (A) 35 (B) 40 (C) 25 (D) 30

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24. By "23", what is the market equilibrium price?

- (A) 25 (B) 30 (C) 35 (D) 20

25. By "23", what is the equilibrium output for all small manufacturers?

- (A) 25 (B) 30 (C) 35 (D) 40

26. The following table provides the nominal exchange rates for the U.S. dollar.

| Country | Foreign currency/dollar | Dollar/foreign currency |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Canada (Canadian dollar) | 1.488 | .672 |
| Mexico (peso) | 9.259 | .108 |

Based on these data, the nominal exchange rate equals _____ pesos per Canadian dollar or equivalently _____ Canadian dollars per peso.

- (A) .672; 1.488 (B) 9.259; .108 (C) .073; 6.576 (D) 6.576; .073 (E) 6.222; .161

27. Suppose that two countries produce the same kinds of goods, but the real wage is much lower in one country than the other. Workers from the country with the lower wage must

- (A) be less productive.
 (B) be more productive.
 (C) have the same productivity.
 (D) have workers who are willing to take whatever wage they get.
 (E) have workers who has no idea about the wage rates in other countries.

28. If Nepal is a net importer of computers, free trade will only hurt the

- (A) domestic producers. (D) domestic consumers.
 (B) rich citizens of the United States. (E) politicians.
 (C) poor citizens of the United States.

29. There is 35% tariff on canned tuna imported into the United States. If the domestic cost of production of a can of tuna is one dollar, imported tuna will sell for _____.

- (A) \$0.35/can (B) \$0.65/can (C) \$1.00/can (D) \$1.35/can (E) 1.65/can

30. The short-run effects of the Federal Reserve adopting a lower inflation target are _____ output, _____ unemployment, and _____ inflation.

- (A) lower; unchanged; higher (D) higher; lower; lower
 (B) lower; lower; lower (E) unchanged; higher; little reduction in
 (C) lower; higher; unchanged

31. A lower real interest rate _____ investment spending and _____ consumption spending.

- (A) increases; increases (D) decreases; increases
 (B) increases; decreases (E) decreases; decreases
 (C) does not change; does not change

32. If potential output equals 8,000 and short-run equilibrium output equals 8,500, there is a(n) _____ gap and the Federal Reserve must _____ real interest rates in order to close the gap.

- (A) recessionary; raise (D) expansionary; raise
 (B) recessionary lower (E) expansionary; lower
 (C) recessionary; not change

33. When a U.S. oil company purchases oil from Saudi Arabia and the Saudi Arabian firm uses the proceeds from its sale of oil to the United States to buy U.S. government debt, U.S. _____ and there is a capital _____ to/from the United States.

- (A) imports increase; outflow (D) exports increase; outflow
 (B) imports decrease; inflow (E) exports increase; inflow
 (C) imports increase; inflow

34. A market-oriented financial system is an effective mechanism for channeling funds from savers to

borrowers with productive investment opportunities because it:

- (A) reduces the risk faced by each saver.
- (B) shift the risk of investing from borrowers to savers.
- (C) pools the costs of gathering information about prospective borrowers.
- (D) diversifies the risk of investing.
- (E) facilitates the direct lending of funds by savers to borrowers.

35. A system under which the government guarantees that customers will not lose any money if their bank goes bankrupt is called:

- (A) reserve guarantees. (D) bankruptcy protection.
- (B) open-market operations. (E) deposit insurance.
- (C) the Federal Reserve System.

36. A country's economic welfare most directly depends on

- (A) what it can produce.
- (B) what its citizen consume.
- (C) the production possibility curve.
- (D) how many goods and services it imports.

37. Holding constant risk and the real returns available abroad, lower domestic real interest rates _____ capital inflows, _____ capital outflows, and _____ net capital inflows.

- (A) increase; increase; increase
- (B) increase; increase; decrease
- (C) increase; decrease; increase
- (D) decrease; increase; decrease

38. Lower taxes on interest income

- (A) permanently lower growth rates by encouraging saving rather than consuming.
- (B) increase growth rates by increasing consumption rates.
- (C) increase growth rates by increasing saving and thus investment.
- (D) lower growth rates by reducing government expenditures.

39. If the self-correction process of the economy takes place very slowly, so that actual output differs from potential output for protracted periods of time, then active:

- (A) stabilization policies are probably not justified.
- (B) stabilization policies may end up doing more harm than good.
- (C) use of monetary and fiscal policy can cause actual output to overshoot potential output.
- (D) use of monetary and fiscal policy can help to stabilize output.

40. During the Christmas shopping season the demand for money increases significantly. To offset the increase in money demand, the Fed must _____ the money supply in order to _____ nominal interest rates.

- (A) increase; decrease
- (B) increase; increase
- (C) decrease; decrease
- (D) decrease; increase

41. If the nominal interest rate is below the equilibrium value, then money demand is _____ than money supply, bond prices will _____, and the nominal interest rate will _____.

- (A) greater; fall; increase
- (B) greater; fall; decrease
- (C) greater; rise; increase
- (D) less; fall; increase

42. One drawback in using fiscal policy as a stabilization tool is that fiscal policy:

- (A) affects potential output as well as planned aggregate expenditure.
- (B) effects are frequently offset by automatic stabilizers.
- (C) is too flexible to use to close output gaps.

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- (D) is not useful for dealing with prolonged episodes of recession.
43. In the long run total spending affects _____ and output is determined by _____.
- (A) inputs and productivity; prices
 - (B) inputs and productivity; total spending
 - (C) prices; inputs and productivity
 - (D) prices; meeting demand at preset prices
44. When a bank makes a loan by crediting the borrower's checking account balance with an amount equal to the loan:
- (A) money is created.
 - (B) the bank gains new reserves.
 - (C) the bank immediately loses reserves.
 - (D) the Fed has made an open-market purchase.
45. An increase in net taxes (i.e., taxes paid by the private sector to the government less transfer payments and interest payments made by the government to the private sector) will:
- (A) increase private saving.
 - (B) decrease public saving.
 - (C) increase public saving.
 - (D) reduce investment in new capital equipment.
46. Which of the following hypotheses is a plausible explanation for why U.S. households save so little?
- (A) Government assistance to the elderly has reduced the need for life-cycling saving.
 - (B) Most American already own homes and, therefore, have less need for life-cycle saving.
 - (C) The highly developed financial markets in the U.S. have reduced the need for precautionary saving by Americans.
 - (D) Government assistance to low-income U.S. households has increased the demonstration effects on spending by the poor.
47. Defenders of limits on economic growth are concerned that continued economic growth will eventually:
- (A) raise interest rates.
 - (B) reduce the rate of technological progress.
 - (C) exhaust natural resources.
 - (D) make plant and equipment obsolete.
48. Empirical studies suggest that as real GDP per person increases the level of pollution:
- (A) increases.
 - (B) decreases.
 - (C) remains constant.
 - (D) first increases then decreases.
49. In order to promote growth through increased quantities of physical capital, governments must promote:
- (A) a better educational system.
 - (B) job training programs.
 - (C) high rates of saving and investing.
 - (D) funding for basic science.
50. Policies to deregulate the labor market in Britain are examples of _____ policy.
- (A) monetary
 - (B) fiscal
 - (C) structural
 - (D) environmental