

- 一. 單一選擇題：(共 16 題，1 - 8 題各 3%，9 ~ 16 題各 2%)
1. 季芬財的真正涵意是(A)所得上升多買(B)所得上升少買(C)價格上升多買(D)價格上升少買。
 2. 那一種效用函數，代表 x_1 ， x_2 兩財貨是互為完全互補品 (A) $U = \min(x_1, x_2)$ (B) $U = \ln x_1 + x_2$ (C) $U = x_1 + x_2$ (D) $U = x_1 x_2$ 。
 3. A consumer maximizes utility by choosing consumption bundles that (A) maximize the marginal rate of substitution (MRS). (B) maximize the gap between the MRS and the relative price. (C) sets the MRS equal to the relative price. (D) maximize consumption of the lower-priced good. (E) maximize consumption of the higher-valued good.
 4. In the long run, a competitive firm will operate at : (A) minimum marginal cost. (B) its efficient scale. (C) $TR > TC$. (D) maximum MR. (E) none of the above.
 5. A profit-maximizing competitive firm will produce up to the point at which : (A) total revenue is maximized. (B) marginal revenue is maximized. (C) total cost is minimized. (D) marginal revenue = marginal cost. (E) all of the above.
 6. 有關獨佔廠商下列何者為非？(A)只有一家賣方且是價格的制定者 (B)產業具有完全進入障礙 (C)會定價在市場需求彈性小於一之區域 (D)第三級差別定價時，市場需求彈性越大則定價越低 (E)不存在供給曲線。
 7. 費雪效果(Fisher effect)乃指 (A)通膨率與利率之間的關係 (B)政府稅收與稅率之間的關係 (C)通膨率與失業率之間的關係 (D)經濟成長率與失業率之間的關係。
 8. 經濟成長率 5%，貨幣需求所得彈性 1.3，央行設定的物價上漲率 3%，則央行會設定貨幣供給增加率為 (A) 8% (B) 8.9% (C) 9.5% (D) 16.3%。
 9. Which of the following would increase (shift to the right) the demand for a factor of production ? (A) an increase in its supply, causing a decrease in its price. (B) a decrease in the demand for the product. (C) a reduction in the price of a substitute factor of production. (D) an increase in the price of a substitute product. (E) an increase in the price of a complementary factor of production.
 10. An increase in the supply of labor in a competitive market will : (A) increase labor productivity. (B) increase the wage rate and the value of the marginal product. (C) increase the wage rate and decrease the value of the marginal product. (D) decrease the wage rate and the value of the marginal product. (E) decrease the wage rate and increase the value of the marginal product.
 11. 具有自然獨佔特性的公營事業，在回收成本的考慮下，其定價原則是(A) $MR=MC$ (B) $P=MC$ (C) $MR=AC$ (D) $P=AC$ 。
 12. If the money is neutral, (A) an increase in the money supply does nothing. (B) the money supply cannot be changed because it is tied to a commodity such as gold. (C) a change in the money supply only affects real variables such as real output. (D) a change in the money supply only affects nominal variables such as prices and dollar wages. (E) a change in the money supply reduces velocity proportionately; therefore there is no effect on either prices or real output.
 13. 瓦拉斯法則(Walras' Law)的真正涵意是 (A)所有市場均必須結清 (B)任何價格之下，超額需求的總價值為零 (C)若有 n 個市場，有 $n-1$ 個市場結清則第 n 個市場也必須結清 (D)供給等於需求，達到均衡。

14. In the long run, inflation is caused by (A) banks that have market power and refuse to lend money. (B) governments that print too much money. (C) governments that raise taxes so high that it increases the cost of doing business and hence raises prices. (D) increases in the price of inputs, such as labor and oil. (E) none of the above.
15. 購買力平價說可隱涵實質匯率為 (A) 等於 1 (B) 大於 1 (C) 小於 1 (D) 不一定。
16. 亞洲金融風暴，起因於泰國外資的流出资本逃避，則泰國會發生 (A) 實質利率上升 (B) 可貸資金需求減少 (C) 淨國外投資減少 (D) 泰銖升值。

二. 複選題 (共 4 題，1~2 題各 3%，3~4 題 2%)

1. 一個國家實行預算赤字，會導致 (A) 淨國外投資減少 (B) 可貸資金供給減少 (C) 實質利率上升 (D) 貿易赤字 (E) 實質匯率上升。
2. If an increase in the nominal money supply results in no change in the level of money income, which of the following are not true? (A) The price level must have risen. (B) The real income must have declined. (C) The interest rates must have increased. (D) Government expenditure must have risen. (E) The velocity of money must have fallen.
3. 有關完全競爭廠商下列何者正確？(A) 長期退出產業條件為 $P < LAC$ (B) 長期之下利潤為零 (C) 短期的停業條件為 $P > AVC$ (D) 是價格的接受者 (E) 產量決定法則為 $P=MR=MC$ ，但 $MR < AR$ 。
4. 有關獨佔性競爭廠商下列何者正確？(A) 不存在過剩產能 (B) 面臨負斜率的整個市場需求曲線 (C) 仍有絕對損失 (deadweight loss) 存在 (D) 仍是價格的制定者 (E) 長期之下利潤會為零。
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貳、 總體經濟學，每題 10 分，共 50 分

1. 請計算下列情況之貨幣乘數，且列出貨幣乘數的公式。(10 分)

(a) 如果人們現金持有佔其存款之比率為 30%時，且銀行存款準備率為 20%時，貨幣乘數為多少。

(b) 在(a)情況之下，如果強力貨幣目前有 1000 億台幣，貨幣供給為多少。

(c) 在(a)情況之下，若中央銀行出售 60 億台幣的政府公債，貨幣供給增減多少？

2. 如果人們現金持有佔存款之比率下降，貨幣乘數會增加或減少？請以微積分證明你的答案。(10 分)

3. 給定 Y^P : Permanent income (恆常所得) ; Y : Actual income (實際所得) ; 消費 $C = kY^P$, k : 長期 MPC (邊際消費傾向, marginal propensity to consume) ; $Y^P = Y^P_{-1} + j(Y - Y^P_{-1})$, $j < 1$. 假設 $k=0.5$, $j=0.3$; Y^P 在 2004 年等於當年的實際所得。請將空格填滿。(10 分)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007
Y 實際所得	30000	36000	40000	30000
Y^P 恆常所得	30000			
C 消費				
短期 MPC	NA			

4. (a) 在下列假設之下，請列出 IS 曲線的方程式。(10 分)

$$C = C_a + 0.5(Y-T)$$

$$C_a = 600 - 40r$$

$$T=400$$

$$I_p = 800 - 25r$$

$$G = 700$$

$$NX = 300 - 0.3Y$$

(b) 在下列假設之下，請列出 LM 曲線的方程式。

$$(M/P)^d = 0.4Y - 20r$$

$$M^s / P = 500$$

(c) 請計算均衡所得與均衡利率。

5. 假設一個社會只生產 CD 與 Tape 兩種物品，請利用第一個表中的資訊，計算第二個表中的空格之值：(10 分)

	Year 1		Year 2	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
CD	100	\$6	150	\$8
Tape	400	\$2	500	\$3

	Year 1	Year 2
Nominal GDP	1400	
Real GDP (at fixed year 1 prices)	1.00	
Real GDP (at fixed year 2 prices)	1.00	
Chain-weighted Real GDP index	1.00	
Implicit GDP deflator	1.00	