

題目分為單選題及複選題，  
請在答案卷上標上題號空格  
(如右圖所示)，然後  
寫入你的答案。

一. 單選題

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

二. 複選題

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

一. 單一選擇題：(共 8 題  $\times$ 每題 5% = 40%)

1. 瓦拉斯法則(Walras' Law)的真正涵意是 (A)所有市場均必須結清 (B) 供給等於需求，達到均衡 (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)任何價格之下，超額需求的總價值為零。
2. 有關完全競爭廠商下列何者為非？(A)長期退出產業條件為  $P < LAC$  (B)長期之下利潤為零 (C) 產量決定法則為  $P=MR=MC$ ，但  $MR < AR$  (D)是價格的接受者 (E) 短期的停業條件為  $P < AVC$ 。
3. 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)  $P=AC$ 。
4. Comparative advantage means that one country can produce (A) more of a good than another country can. (B) a good at lower marginal cost than another country can. (C) a good at lower long-run average total cost than another country can. (D) a good at higher opportunity cost than another country can. (E) a good at lower opportunity cost than another country can.
5. Excess capacity occurs (A) in perfect competition. (B) in monopolistic competition. (C) in monopoly. (D) in oligopoly.
6. If it is true that I, as an oligopolist, am faced by a "kinked" demand curve, it is because: (A) my competitors will match any price cut I might make, but not any price increase. (B) my position is sufficiently close to monopoly that I do not have to worry over the reaction of any competitors to any price change I might make. (C) my competitors will match any price increase I might make, but not any price cut. (D) my competitors will match any price cut or increase I might make.
7. The demand curve facing a monopolistically competitive firm is typically (A) perfectly elastic. (B) more elastic than the demand curves facing either monopolists or perfect competitors. (C) more elastic than the demand curves facing monopolists, but less elastic than the demand curves facing perfect competitors. (D) less elastic than the demand curves facing either monopolists or perfect competitors. (E) perfectly inelastic.
8. With perfect price discrimination, (A) the marginal revenue curve becomes steeper. (B) the demand curve also becomes the marginal revenue. (C) the demand curve is steeper than the marginal revenue. (D) the demand curve is not as steep as the marginal revenue. (E) there is no way to define marginal revenue.

二. 複選題 (共 2 題  $\times$ 每題 5% = 10%)

1. 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。
2. 有關獨佔廠商下列何者是正確？(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大於一之區域 (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。

三、總體經濟學，每題 10 分，共 50 分

1. 請說明 GDP 與 GNP 的差別。(10 分)
2. 請說明景氣循環形成的原因。(10 分)
3. 請分別說明使用貨幣政策與財政政策的優缺點。(10 分)
4. 請說明長期菲力普曲線(Phillips Curve)與短期菲力普曲線的差別。(10 分)
5. 請列出 Solow 經濟成長模型的基本精神。(10 分)

本 試 題 採  
雙 面 印 刷

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