

國立中央大學八十八學年度碩士班研究生入學試題卷

所別： 企業管理研究所 甲組 科目： 經濟學 共 2 頁 第 1 頁

英文選擇題每題 5 分 (單選)

- Which of the following is not the source of economic growth?
 - Capital accumulation.
 - Technological progress.
 - Human capital accumulation.
 - Money supply growth.
 - Labor force increase.
- Which of the following statements is the argument against industrial policies?
 - Borrowing constraints are limits imposed by lenders.
 - Innovation has its positive spillover effect.
 - Government intervention may be desirable in the early development stage.
 - There is no market failure in allocating resources by the market.
 - None.
- Which event will increase the demand for money?
 - An increase in the expected returns on government bond.
 - An increase in the possibility of stock market crash.
 - A boom in the real estate market.
 - A decrease in the wealth of the nation.
 - none of the above events.
- Which of the following statement about financial variables during business cycles is correct?
 - Stock prices are procyclical and leading.
 - The real interest rate does not have an obvious cyclical pattern.
 - The real interest rate is acyclical.
 - The Federal funds rate is procyclical and lagging.
 - All of the above.
- Which of the following statements is not correct about the monetary policies?
 - All monetary policies only change the amount of the high-powered money, not the money multiplier.
 - Open market operations are the monetary policies used most frequently.
 - discount window lending only affect the amount of the bank reserve of the high-powered money.
 - The size of the bond market will affect the ability of the central bank in exercising its monetary policies.
- Which of the following changes will be least likely to occur for a badly hurt economy in the Asian financial crisis?
 - The currency-deposit ratio will increase.
 - The reserve-deposit ratio will increase.
 - The nominal money demand will increase.
 - The nominal money supply will increase.
 - All of the above.
- Which of the following statements is not true about the LM curve?
 - Any factor that decreases real money demand shifts the LM curve down.
 - LM curves will shift to the right when expected inflation is increased.
 - LM curve represents the combinations of real interest rates and outputs resulting the asset market equilibria.
 - LM curve will shift to the left when Nominal money supply increases.
 - LM curve will be affected by an increase in wealth.
- What event could happen to Thailand after the Asia financial crisis took place? Please use short term Keynesian theory to analyze.
 - Its IS curve could shift to the left due to a decline in investment.
 - Its IS curve could shift to the right due to a decline in savings.
 - Its LM curve could shift to the left due to a decrease in money supply.
 - Its LM curve could shift to the left due to severe inflation.
 - All of them.

注：背面有試題

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9. If the current economic situation can be represented on the IS-LM plane, and it is plotted as a point to the left of FE, IS, and LM curves, then which of the following descriptions is correct?

- (a) Goods demanded is smaller than goods supplied in goods market.
- (b) Investment is greater than savings in goods market.
- (c) Money demanded is greater than money supplied in money market.
- (d) Nonmoney assets demanded is smaller than nonmoney assets supplied in money market.
- (e) All of them.

10. Which of the following transactions does not contribute to the current year's GDP?

- (a) The government pays you the interest on the bonds you hold.
- (b) The government pays you to do a commercial for keeping kids out of drugs.
- (c) You bought a used car from a used car dealer who spent some money cleaning it up.
- (d) An automobile manufacturer has some tires left, which were produced in this year.
- (e) A Japanese firm produces chips in your country and exports them back to Japan.

11. 若產品 X 的市場為完全競爭，共有 100 家廠商生產完全相同的產品 X，每家廠商的生產技術皆相同，其短期總成本皆為 $TC(q_i) = 100 + 5q_i + 5q_i^2$ ， $i = 1, \dots, 100$ ，其中 q_i 表示廠商 i 的產量，市場需求曲線為 $P = 210 - 0.2Q$ ， $Q = q_1 + \dots + q_{100}$ ，則此完全競爭市場的短期均衡價格 $P_c^* =$ (11) (10 分)

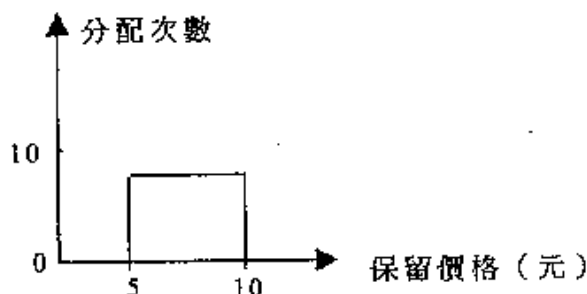
12. 接上題，若此 100 家廠商合併為一家廠商，則成為獨占市場，此獨占廠商擁有 100 家工廠，則此獨占市場的短期均衡價格 $P_m^* =$ (12) (10 分)

13. 物品 X 的價格為 $\begin{cases} P_x = 10 & \text{if } x \leq 10 \\ P_x = 8 & \text{if } x > 10 \end{cases}$ ，其中 x 為購買量， P_x 為其單價，若甲的效用函數為 $u(x, y) = x^2 y^2$ ，

物品 Y 的單價為 $P_y = 10$ ，甲的所得為 150 元，則為追求效用最大，甲會買 (13) 個 X。(10 分)

14. 物品 X 的市場上有 3 位消費者 A、B 和 C，其對 X 的需求曲線分別為 $P = 100 - 2q$ ， $P = 150 - 3q$ ，和 $P = 120 - 4q$ ，q 表示需求量，則 X 的市場需求曲線為 (14) (10 分)

15. 市場上每位消費者最多購買一個單位的物品 X，消費者對一個單位的 X 最多願意付出的價格為其保留價格(reservation price)，若這些消費者的保留價格的分配為連續的 uniform 分配如下：



廠商每單位的邊際成本皆為 3 元，則為追求利潤最大，該廠商的訂價為 (15) 元。(10 分)