一. 第一部份 (單選題，每題五分)：

1. 某古董目前的價值為 K，其未來價值 V 則隨收藏時間增加而提高，假設 t 年後該古董可增值為 $V = Ke^{\sqrt{t}}$。

   若年利率 $r = 0.1$ 且收藏成本為 0，幾年後出售該古董獲益最高？(A) 10 年 (B) 15 年 (C) 20 年 (D) 25 年 (E) 30 年 (註：請以 $A = Ve^{-rt}$ 的公式計算折現值)。

2. 以下何者不是自然獨佔產業的特性？ (A) 固定成本很高 (B) 平均成本遞減 (C) 邊際成本低於平均成本 (D) 需求的價格彈性很低 (E) 在社會福利極大的原則下定價將導致虧損。

3. 某產品的市場需求函數為 $Q = 5/P$，該產品需求的價格彈性絕對值為 (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 5 (D) 10 (E) 以上皆是。

4. 假設某產品的市場需求函數為 $Q = 1 - P$，且生產成本為 0，如果只有一家廠商生產該產品，使其利潤極大之最適定價為 (A) 1 (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$ (E) 0。

5. 承上題，如果有兩家廠商同時生產該產品且在市場中進行價格競爭，每家廠商的均衡定價為 (A) 1 (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$ (E) 0。

6. 承上題，使社會福利極大的最適定價為 (A) 1 (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$ (E) 0。

7. 關於成本函數，以下何者為正確的敘述？ (A) 平均成本不可能等於邊際成本 (B) 平均成本一定高於邊際成本 (C) 平均成本一定低於邊際成本 (D) 平均成本遞增時邊際成本一定遞增 (E) 以上皆非。

8. 關於收益函數，以下何者為正確的敘述？ (A) 獨占市場中，廠商的收益越高利潤越高 (B) 完全競爭市場中，廠商的收益越高利潤越高 (C) 寡占市場中，廠商的收益越高利潤越高 (D) 獨占市場中，廠商的邊際收益一定大於平均收益 (E) 以上皆非。

9. 假設某產品的市場需求函數為 $Q_d = a - bP$，供給函數為 $Q_s = -c + dP$，其中 a、b、c、d 均為大於零的參數，以下何者為正確的敘述？ (A) a 增加將導致均衡價格下降 (B) b 增加將導致均衡價格下降 (C) c 增加將導致均衡價格下降 (D) d 增加將導致均衡價格上升 (E) 以上皆非。

10. 假設某消費者的效用函數 $U(x, y)$ 為商品 x 與商品 y 的連續、遞增函數，預算限制則為 $p_x x + p_y y = B$。針對該消費者的最適商品選擇，以下何者為正確的敘述？ (A) 消費者對商品 x 與商品 y 的最適需求量相等 (B) 若 $p_x > p_y$，則商品 x 的邊際效用大於商品 y 的邊際效用 (C) 無論兩種商品價格高低，商品 x 與商品 y 的邊際效用相等 (D) 貨幣的邊際效用等於 B (E) 以上皆非。

第二部份(單選題，每題五分)：

1. Which of the following definitions is correct ?
   (a) Absorption is the sum of all domestic goods consumed by consumers, businesses, and the government.
   (b) The current account is the sum of net export and domestic investment.
   (c) The national saving is the sum of investment and net export.
   (d) Net factor payment is the difference between current account and net export.
   (e) None is correct.

2. Which of the following events will cause an increase in current account ?
   (a) An increase in government purchase in a small open economy.
   (b) A technological improvement in a small open economy.
   (c) The government imposes an investment tax credit in a small open economy.
   (d) An increase in the world interest rate for a small open economy.
   (e) None is correct.

3. Which of the following factors does not shift the AD curve to the right ?
   (a) An increase in expected future output.
   (b) A reduction in the effective tax rate on capital.
   (c) A rise in expected inflation.
   (d) An increase in personal income tax rates.

注意：背面有試題

4. Which of the following statements is not the evidence about the nonneutrality of money ?

    (a) Changes in money stock have been closely associated with changes in nominal income.

    (b) The interrelation between monetary and economic changes has been highly stable.

    (c) Monetary changes have often had an independent origin.

    (d) Monetary changes have been a reflection of changes in economic activity.

    (e) None of them.

5. What will happen when the stock market is bullish (booming) in the efficiency wage theory if it is true that people has lower desire to work ?

    (a) It will decrease the actual employment level.

    (b) It will shift the effort curve to the left.

    (c) It will shift the EF line to the right.

    (d) It will increase the wage rate.

    (e) All of them.

6. Which of the following statements is true about the monetary and fiscal policies in the short run Keynesian model of an open economy with floating exchange rates ?

    (a) An increase in money supply shifts the LM curve to the left.

    (b) An increase in the government purchase shifts the IS curve of foreign country to the right.

    (c) Both expansionary monetary and fiscal policies will increase the domestic real interest rates.

    (d) The effort on foreign price levels due to an expansionary monetary policy or fiscal policy is different.

    (e) All of them.

7. Which of the following statements is true about the monetary policy in the classical model of an open economy with floating exchange rates ? (The exchange rate is defined to be the amount of foreign currency for one unit of domestic currency)

    (a) An increase in money supply depreciates the real exchange rate.

    (b) An increase in money supply depreciates the nominal exchange rate.

    (c) An increase in money supply raises the real interest rate.

    (d) An increase in money supply increases the foreign price level.

    (e) All of them.

8. The current deposit ratio is 0.2, the reserve deposit ratio is 0.2, in which the excess reserve deposit ratio is 0.1, if the central bank lowers the required reserve ratio to 0.05, then what statement is not correct ?

    (a) The money multiplier will increase by 0.329.

    (b) If the original monetary base is 10 billion, then the monetary base will increase by 0.5 billion.

    (c) If the original monetary base is 10 billion, then the excess reserve will increase by 0.5 billion.

    (d) If the original monetary base is 10 billion, then the money supply will increase by 3.29 billion.

    (e) None.

9. Which of the following event will be likely to cause a currency crisis in a fixed exchange rate country ?

    (a) The domestic currency is undervalued.

    (b) The domestic monetary policy is expansionary.

    (c) The major trading country is conducting an expansionary monetary policy.

    (d) The domestic interest rate is very high.

    (e) All of them.

10. Which theory predicts the least effective fiscal policy in increasing the output level ?

    (a) The classical model with full price adjustment.

    (b) The classical misperception theory.

    (c) The short run Keynesian model.

    (d) The real business cycle.