國立中央大學八十五學年度碩士班研究生入學試題卷

所別：資訊管理研究所　甲組　科目：經濟學　共 2 頁 第 1 頁

參考用

經濟學第一部份：是非題（每題二分；共十分）

1. A perfectly competitive industry must have a perfectly elastic long-run supply curve.

2. The quantity of chicken demanded is 400 million pounds per year when the price is $4 per bushel and 600 million pounds per year when the price is $3 per bushel. The elasticity of demand for chicken over this price range is inelastic.

3. Other thing being equal, tacit coordination of prices, output, and profits would be most likely in a rapidly growing industry.

4. If a monopsonist's labor supply curve is positively sloped, marginal factor cost will exceed the wage rate.

5. Discrimination lowers the average wage of members of the disfavored group even when laws require equal pay for all workers.

經濟學第二部份：選擇題（每題二分；共十分）

1. Indifference curves that cross violate the:

   (a) principle that consumers prefer more to less.

   (b) principle of transitivity.

   (c) diminishing marginal rate of substitution.

   (d) none of the above.

2. Assuming that the marginal cost curve has a smooth U-shape, the corresponding total variable cost curve has a(an):

   (a) U-shape.

   (b) S-shape.

   (c) reverse-S-shape.

   (d) linear shape.

3. After a point, the slope of the short-run total variable cost curve begins to increase because of:

   (a) economies of scale.

   (b) diminishing returns.

   (c) decreasing marginal product.

   (d) diseconomies of scale.

4. Given a set of budget lines and an isoquant for a certain quantity of output, the least-cost way of producing that quantity of output is shown by the:

   (a) lowest of all budget lines in the set.

   (b) budget line that cuts the isoquant where the latter is steeper.

   (c) lowest budget lines that touches the isoquant.

   (d) budget lines that cuts the isoquant where the latter is flattest.

5. At the level of output in which the marginal cost and marginal revenue curves intersect, a pure monopolist's straight-line demand curve passes below its average variable cost curve. The firm will:

   (a) be able to make a pure economic profit.

   (b) shut down in the short-run.

   (c) stay in operation in the short-run, but shut down eventually if demand conditions do not improve.

   (d) increase price.

經濟學第三部份：計算題（每題十分；共三十分）

1. Show the change in consumer's surplus when the price moves from p to q if:

   (a) the demand function is $x(p) = a - bp$, where $a, b > 0$ and p is the price.

   (b) the demand function is $x(p) = Ap^{-1}$, where $A > 0$ and p is the price.

2. Assume that a consumer's wealth is equal to 1 and can consume two goods q_1 and q_2 at prices v_1 and v_2, respectively. Construct the consumer's indirect utility function that corresponds to the direct utility function $U = \alpha \ln q_1 + q_2$.

3. An entrepreneur uses one input to produce two outputs subject to the production relation $x = A(q_1^\alpha + q_2^\beta)$ where x is the input, q_1, q_2 are the outputs, $A > 0$, and $\alpha, \beta > 1$. He buys the input at a fixed price γ and sells the outputs q_1 and q_2 at fixed prices p_1 and p_2, respectively.

   (a) Express his profit-maximizing outputs as functions of the prices.

   (b) Prove that his production relation is strictly convex for $q_1, q_2 > 0$.

經濟學第四部份：解釋名詞（每題五分；共二十分）

1. Liquidity Trap
2. Wage Rigidity
3. The Paradox of Thrift
4. The Phillips Curve

經濟學第五部份：問答題（置十分）

財政部門有哪些融通赤字預算的方法？並圖示各種方法對私人部門的影響。