

國立中央大學八十六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

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經濟學第一部份：是非題（每題二分；共十分）

1. The statement "Other things being equal, it is better to suffer a little inflation than a lot of unemployment" is an example of positive economic analysis.
2. A pure monopolist sets price and output so that it always operates on the inelastic portion of its straight-line demand curve when in equilibrium.
3. Assume that labor and capital are complements in the production process. If the price of capital rises, we can conclude that the demand for labor shift to the left.
4. When employed by a monopsony, a worker receives a wage that is greater than the worker's marginal revenue product.
5. Under perfect competition, the price and marginal cost are the same for all levels of output.

經濟學第二部份：選擇題（每題二分；共十分）

1. Which of the following would be an expected outcome of a minimum wage law?
 - (a) Employers would receive accurate information about the relative opportunity costs of using skilled versus unskilled labor.
 - (b) The distribution of income between skilled and unskilled would be altered.
 - (c) Workers whose skills are worth less than the minimum wage will be hired.
 - (d) All of the above.
 - (e) None of the above.
2. A market demand curve shows:
 - (a) what price will prevail in the marketplace.
 - (b) how much of a commodity will be purchased in a given period at various prices.
 - (c) the rate at which consumption of a commodity will increase as income goes up.

- (d) the minimum price consumers will have to pay to get a certain quantity of a good.
 - (e) All of the above.
3. Which of the following will not cause a shift in the demand curve for good X?
 - (a) A change in the price of a complementary good.
 - (b) A change in the price of good X.
 - (c) A change in consumer preference from good X to good Y.
 - (d) An increase in consumer income if good X is a normal good.
 - (e) None of the above.
 4. Assuming that wheat and corn can both be grown on the same type of land, a decrease in the price of corn, other things being equal, will cause:
 - (a) a rightward shift the supply curve for corn.
 - (b) an upward movement along the supply curve for wheat.
 - (c) a rightward shift in the supply curve for wheat.
 - (d) a leftward shift in the supply curve for wheat.
 - (e) None of the above.
 5. If the marginal cost curve is above the average total cost curve, the average total cost curve must have a slope that is:
 - (a) negative.
 - (b) positive.
 - (c) constant.
 - (d) first positive, then negative.
 - (e) first negative, then positive.

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經濟學第三部份：計算題（每題十分；共三十分）

1. Suppose that a consumer has a utility function $u(x_A, x_B) = x_A^{\frac{1}{2}}x_B^{\frac{1}{2}}$. He originally faces prices (1, 1) and has income 100. Then the price of good A increase to 2.
 - (a) What is the compensating variation?
 - (b) What is the equivalent variation?
2. Suppose that an industry consists of two firms A and B with supply functions $S_A(p) = p - 10$ and $S_B(p) = p - 15$, respectively. Then at what price does the industry supply curve have a kink in it?
3. Suppose there are n identical firms in a Cournot equilibrium. Show that the elasticity of the market demand curve must be greater than $1/n$.

經濟學第四部份：問答題（每題十分；共五十分）

1. What is the autonomous expenditure multiplier? How does it work?
2. What is the paradox of thrift? And why is it a paradox?
3. What is the essential difference between the crude and modern versions of the quantity theory of money? Explain and show that the crude quantity theory is a special case of the modern quantity theory.
4. How does the level of aggregate output affect the rate of inflation? What relationship do you expect between the level of aggregate output and the rate of inflation?
5. Explain the theory of rational expectations.