央大學八十八學年度轉學生入學試題卷

1. Which of the following statements is correct about national saving?

下列選擇題爲單選題,每題5分

- (a). When the government purchase is increased and financed by increasing tax, then the desired national saving will increase
- (b). When a tax cut is accompanied by future tax increase, then according to Ricardian equivalence the national saving will more or less stay the same
- (c). When the amount of investment is increased, national saving will be reduced
- (d). Fiscal policies will not affect national saving.
- 2. Which of the following statements is correct about investment decisions?
- (a). An increase in interest rates will reduce the desired capital stock and in turn reduce the investment
- (b). An increase in depreciation rate will increase the user cost and in turn increase the investment
- (c), A jump of marginal productivity of capital will reduce the need for capital stock and hence the investment
- (d). An increase in investment tax credit will increase the tax-adjusted user cost of capital and reduce the investment
- A computer store purchased \$100,000 of computer parts produced this year. At the end of this year it has installed the parts of \$80,000 value in the computers which were then sold out with the value of \$120,000. Then
- (a). The total contribution to GDP from this store is \$140,000
- (b). The change in consumption from the above description is \$220,000
- (c). The change in investment from the above description is \$20,000
- (d). The store's value added is \$60,000
- (e). None is correct
- 4. Which event will certainly cause an increase in full employment level and a decrease in real wage?
- (a). An increase in oil price.
- (b), the introduction of foreign labor into Taiwan
- (c), technological improvement
- (d). Enterprises become more confident towards future economic condition.
- (e), none of the above events
- 5. Which of the following statements is correct about national wealth?
- (a). When the prices of the domestic stock market increase, the national wealth increases
- (b). When companies increase their investments by borrowing from abroad, the national wealth increases.
- (c). When the central bank increases its foreign reserve, the national wealth increases.
- (d). When there is current account deficit, the national wealth increases.

(e). All of them

- 6. Which of the following changes will be least likely to occur for a badly hurt economy after the East Asian financial crisis?
- (a). The currency-deposit ratio will increase
- (b). The reserve-deposit ratio will increase
- (c). The nominal money demand will increase.
- (d). The nominal money supply will increase.
- (e). All of the above.
- 7. Which of the following statements is correct about the money multiplier?
- (a). If bank runs occur, then the money multiplier will increase.
- (b). In Indonesia, the current money multiplier is smaller than that before the East asian financial crisis.
- (c), the money multiplier will increase when high inflation exists
- (d). The central bank can not affect the value of the money multiplier,
- (e). All are correct

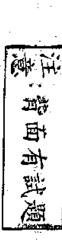
Please answer question 8 to 10 with the following production information A=10 and K=100 the production function is $Y=AK^{0.5}N^{0.5}$, K is capital stock, N is labor, Y is output

Labor supply function is $\frac{w}{p} = \frac{1}{2} N^{0.5}$ is nominal wage, P is price level.

8. What is the full employment level of employment?

- (a). $\overline{N} = 30$. (b). $\overline{N} = 40$. (c). $\overline{N} = 50$.
- (d) $\overline{N} = 100$.
- (e). None is correct
- 9. What is the full employment level of production Y?
- (a). Y=100
- (b), Y=500,
- (c). Y=1000
- (c). Y=100(10)^{0.5} (d), Y=40(10)⁰³
- 10.If this country invests 44 unit capital this year, then what is the new full employment level of employment $ar{N}$? Assume there is no depreciation,
- (a). $\overline{N} = 80$. (b). $\overline{N} = 100$.
- (c). $\overline{N} = 120$. (d). $\overline{N} = 150$.
- (e). None is correct

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(C) $q_a = q_b \cdot n_s < n_b$ (B) $q_{1} < q_{1} \cdot n_{2} = n_{1}$ (A) q, < q, · n, < n, b

**** 非職上が (B) (D) 熊羽紫輝

11.若某消費者效用函數為 $U(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})$,其中 \mathbf{x} 和 \mathbf{y} 分別爲物品 \mathbf{X} 和 \mathbf{Y} 的消費數量,懷證該消費者 認為X和Y為完全互補品:每消費。個×必同時消費b個y才能提供效用:則

[列]選擇題爲單選題,選擇題:增先題每題 5 分

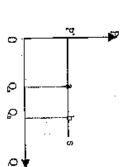
- (A) 物品X和Y的所得弹性的随著 a、 b 值而改變
- (B) 如果 a > b · 則 X 的所得彈性會大於 Y 的所得彈性
- (C) 以上皆是
- (D) 以上樹非

12.若A的效用函數爲 $U_{\mathtt{A}}(x,y) = x + y \cdot \mathtt{B}$ 的效用函数爲 $U_{\mathtt{b}}(x,y) = (x + y)^2 \cdot \mathtt{則}$

- (A) 消費者 A 和 B 之無異曲線圈的形狀完全相同
- (B) 若A和B的所得相同。所面臨的價格於相同。則爲追求最大效用。則A和B會選擇不同的 瞬道組命
- (C) 由於A和B的效用不同,所以對任一物品組合而言,A和B的邊際效用也會不同

(D) 以上皆非

13.對某一完全競爭產業而言,若每家廠商的成本曲線皆相同且其產業的長期供給曲線爲一條水 商數目 (n,和n,)和每家顧商的盛量 (q,和 q,)的乘積·即Q,= n z · q e · Q,= n b · q v 平線如下圖:(其中Q爲產業的總產量·P爲產品價格),產業總產數Q,和Q。分別爲當時的股



14.在短期;固定生產因素的價格上升會使得嚴厲的成本增加,

- (A) 完全競爭驗觀的短期供給曲級會向左移
- (B) 獨占廠商可將所增加的成本轉嫁給消費者,故其简品價格會提高
- (C) 完全競爭級層的 shut-down 點的位置會向上移
- (D) 以上替是
- (B) 以上皆非

15.苦瘢雨的生插函数爲規模辐酬遞減,則在生產因案價格不變下,

- (8) 其長期成本與有規模不經濟的特性
- (C) 無依約署 (D) 以上皆非

- 16 若某甲有 4 個 X 和 5 個 Y 的泵賦(endownment),可以拿到市場上接市價交換 X 和 Y 物品,沒 有其他交易成本,則當 X 的價格上升且其他條件不變時,
- (A) 甲傾其所有最多所能買到的Y的數量不要
- (B) 爲追求最大效用,因爲物品 X 的價格上升、甲一定會減少對 X 的消費
- (C) 以主密是
- (D) 以上皆非

17.若物品 X 的市場上有 A、B 和 C 共 3 名消費者・共務求曲線分別為 P=100+20a、P=150+30a 和 P=100+4qc,其中 q, q。和 q。分别爲 3 位消費者的需求量,則物品 X 的市場需求曲線爲

」。(諸以 Q 表示市場結束数)

18.下列敘述,何者正確

- (A) 完全競爭市場和獨佔市場的均衡價格一定位於市場需求曲級上有彈性(elastic)的期份
- (B) 獨佔嚴獨因具有市場銀路力,故一定將其利潤最大價格訂於市場需求曲線上無彈性(inclastic) 的部份、使得消費者不易減少其需求量
- (C) 當駁獨的邊際成本大於 (D) 在獨佔版碼的利潤最大價格下所對應的市場需求價格彈性可能 大於1歲小於1

19.若腦稻的生產函數寫 **显爲 K ,則影厥商的短期成本函數爲** Q=L*K*,L的價格爲w,K的價格爲 r,若在短期時資本使用

20.物品以爲寡佔市場,只有廢苗 1和 2 可生產,市場需求曲線爲 P = 1000-4 Q,廢商 1 的變成 分別爲廠語1和2的產量,則在Coumot均衡下廠語1的產量 q_1 爲 本函数爲『C1(Q1)=10+3Q1²,嚴簡 | 的總成本函數爲『Cy(qy)=15+2q3²,其中 q1和 q2

