

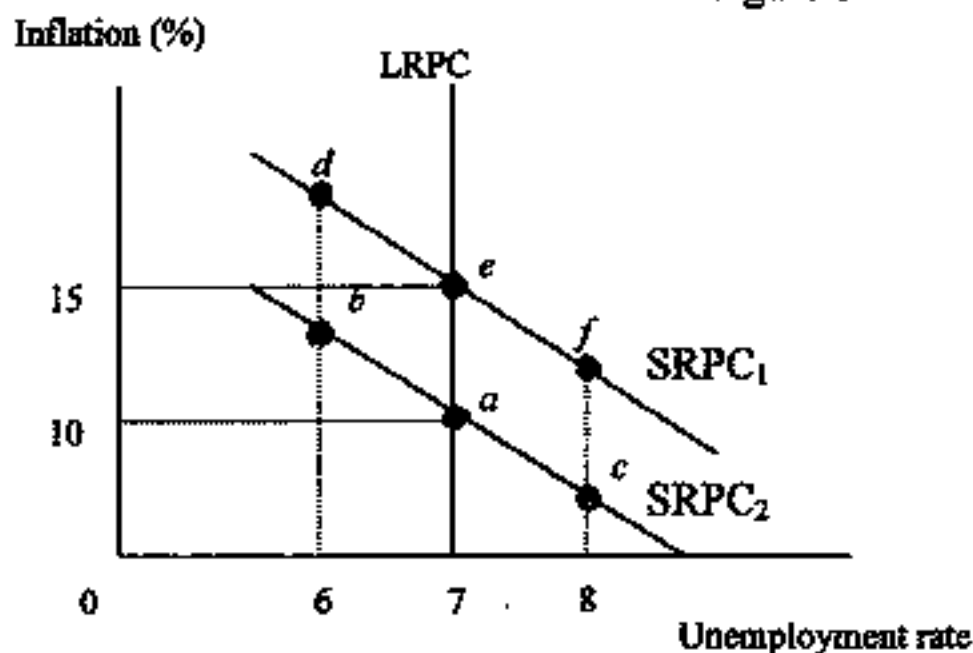
Part I. 問答題 (共計 50 分)

1. 請由消費者最適選擇導出市場需求曲線，請由完全競爭廠商最適選擇導出短期市場供給曲線。為何在完全競爭市場下的商品及勞務的均衡交易量是有效率的？(20分)
2. 近來美國華盛頓特區聯邦法官捷克遜建議引用反拖拉斯法 (antitrust law) 懲罰微軟公司。請問美國反拖拉斯法在規範什麼？微軟公司因為什麼行為可能觸犯了反拖拉斯法？試比較獨占廠商與完全競爭產業的均衡產量。為何的獨占廠商均衡產量不是有效率的。(15分)
3. 請用勞工的最適選擇導出勞動供給曲線，勞動供給曲線一定是正斜率的嗎？請用廠商最適選擇導出勞動需求曲線，勞動需求曲線一定是負斜率的嗎？(15分)

Part II. 選擇題 (單選，每題 2 分，共計 20 分)

1. An Li, a permanent resident of Taiwan, Rep. of China, is working toward a doctorate in Economics at University of Chicago. She spends a weekend visiting the New York City. The education University of Chicago sells her
 - a. is a U.S. exports, and so is her accommodation in New York.
 - b. is a U.S. exports, but her accommodation in New York is not.
 - c. is not a U.S. exports, but her accommodation in New York is.
 - d. is not a U.S. exports, and neither is her accommodation in New York.
2. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, Taiwan has experienced an excess of
 - a. exports over imports, or a negative balance of trade.
 - b. exports over imports, or a positive balance of trade.
 - c. imports over exports, or a negative balance of trade.
 - d. imports over exports, or a positive balance of trade.

Figure 1



3. In Figure 1, suppose that the economy currently is at point *e*, if the central bank reduces the inflation rate and this action is unanticipated by the public, the economy
 - a. shifts to point *a*.
 - b. shifts to point *c*.
 - c. moves to point *d*.
 - d. moves to point *f*.
4. In Figure 1, suppose that the economy currently is at point *e*, if the central bank reduces the inflation rate and this action is anticipated by the public, the economy
 - a. shifts to point *a*.
 - b. shifts to point *c*.
 - c. moves to point *d*.
 - d. moves to point *f*.
5. In Figure 1, suppose that the economy currently is at point *b*, if the public begins to raise its inflation expectations and central bank wants to keep the unemployment rate at 6 percent, the central bank must
 - a. move the economy to point *c*.
 - b. shift the economy to point *d*.
 - c. shift the economy to point *e*.
 - d. shift the economy to point *f*.
6. Human capital is accumulated by
 - a. on-the-job training.
 - b. Taking vacations.
 - c. More government purchases.
 - d. Plant and equipment purchases by firms.

7. Which of the following is money?
- A check written for \$200.
 - A \$200 checking deposit at a bank.
 - A credit card with a \$200 line of credit.
 - All of the above are money.
8. In which episode was there an immense reduction of the money supply?
- The Great Depression of the 1930s.
 - The OPEC recession of 1973-75.
 - The U.S. recession of 1990-91.
 - The Asian financial crisis since 1997.
9. Businesses become convinced that future profits from investment will be greater than initially believed. This is an aggregate _____ shock and a feedback policy rule may be able to keep real GDP from _____ potential GDP.
- demand; falling below
 - demand; increasing above
 - supply; falling below
 - supply; increasing above
10. In the new growth theory, economic growth is a consequence of
- continual increases in knowledge motivated by the desire for profits.
 - population growth.
 - diminishing marginal product of capital.
 - time preference.

Part III. 問答題 (回答以扼要為原則並配合正確圖形，冗長以及答非所問的答案將被倒扣，共計 30 分)

經建會主委陳博志指出，如果老年津貼資格放寬，國家財政將持續惡化，他希望立法院各黨團應該正視此問題。另一方面許多財經官員與經濟學者也都重視目前正在執行九二一災後重建工作、接踵而至的「三三三專案」以及國民年金之實施所引起的現在與未來財政負擔增加的問題。

- (15 分) 倘若政府不增稅，請用總和供需圖形(AD-AS diagrams)說明這些政策實施造成預算赤字擴大時，我們的物價水準與實質 GDP 在短期與長期將如何受到影響？(請以兩三句話扼要解釋)
- (15 分) 中央銀行總裁彭淮南宣佈調升重貼現率半碼 (0.125 個百分點)，調高後的重貼現率為四.七五%，在財政赤字上升之際，央行升息將如何影響利率、匯率、以及經常帳剩餘？(請您盡量扼要解釋)