

國立中央大學103學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷

所別：人力資源管理研究所碩士班 不分組(一般生) 科目：經濟學 共 / 頁 第 / 頁

本科考試禁用計算器

\*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

1.

Price level	Aggregate demand	Short-run aggregate supply	Long-run aggregate supply
140	4	8	7
130	5	7	7
120	6	6	7
110	7	5	7
100	8	4	7

Based on the information in the Table, answer and explain the following questions.

- (1) (3%) What is the price level of the short-run macroeconomic equilibrium?
- (2) (3%) When the price level is 120, is the unemployment rate above or below its equilibrium level?
- (3) (3%) When the price level is 120, is there an inflationary gap or recessionary gap?
- (4) (3%) When the price level is 120, will wage rates rise or fall in the future?
- (5) (3%) When the price level is 120, how does short-run aggregate supply curve move?

2. Suppose a firm can sell as much as it chooses at a market price  $P$  and that total cost,  $TC = 0.5q^2 + 5q + 100$ , where  $q$  is output quantity.

- (1) (4%) Find SVC (short-run variable cost), SAVC (short-run average variable cost), and SMVC (short-run marginal variable cost).
- (2) (4%) How does SMC (short-run marginal cost) compare with SMVC?
- (3) (4%) What will be the firm's profit maximizing output and profit if  $P$  equals 20?
- (4) (4%) What is the firm's short-run supply curve, i.e., how does the profit maximizing output quantity vary as a function of market price?
- (5) (4%) What is the firm's shutdown price?
- (6) (4%) Will the firm continue to produce at levels where short-run profits are negative? Explain.

3. The economic theory of government regulation is part of the broader theory of public choice. We can examine government actions using the demand and supply analysis.

- (1) (10%) Explain the demand for regulation and the supply of regulation.
- (2) (10%) Explain the political equilibrium by *public interest theory* and *capture theory*.

4. (21%) If we want to design policies that can reduce unemployment, we must understand the forces that generate employment and that cause the employment rate to fluctuate. Explain *job search*, *job rationing*, and *sticky wage*. How do they explain unemployment?

5. (20%) To organize production, firms coordinate the economic decisions and activities of many individuals. But markets also coordinate decisions. By adjusting prices, markets make the decisions of buyers and sellers consistent. Some believe that firms are more efficient than market as coordinators of economic activity based on the reasons of *transaction costs*, *economics of scale*, and *economics of scope*. Explain.

參考用