國 立 宜 蘭 大 學

１０２學年度研究所碩士班考試入學

經濟學試題

（應用經濟與管理學系應用經濟學碩士班）

准考證號碼：

《作答注意事項》

1. 請先檢查准考證號碼、座位號碼及答案卷號碼是否相符。

2. 考試時間：100 分鐘。

3. 本試卷共有四大類題，共計 100 分。

4. 請將答案寫在答案卷上。

5. 考試中禁止使用大哥大或其他通信設備。

6. 考試後，請將試題卷及答案卷一併繳交。

7. 本試卷採雙面影印，請勿漏答。

8. 應試時不得使用電子計算機。

請清楚標示題號，並依序作答。

(一)、選擇題，請選擇最適答案 (20分)

1. Mike and Sandy are two woodworkers who both make tables and chairs. In one month, Mike can make 4 tables or 20 chairs, where Sandy can make 6 tables or 18 chairs. Given this, we know that the opportunity cost of 1 chair is
A. 1/5 table for Mike and 1/3 table for Sandy.
B. 1/5 table for Mike and 3 tables for Sandy.
C. 5 tables for Mike and 1/3 table for Sandy.
D. 5 tables for Mike and 3 tables for Sandy.

2. For a good that is a luxury, demand
A. tends to be inelastic.
B. tends to be elastic.
C. has unit elasticity.
D. cannot be represented by a demand curve in the usual way.

3. If the demand for textbooks is inelastic, then a decrease in the price of textbooks will
A. increase total revenue of textbook sellers.
B. decrease total revenue of textbook sellers.
C. not change total revenue of textbook sellers.
D. There is not enough information to answer this question.

4. If the government wants to reduce smoking, it should impose a tax on
A. buyers of cigarettes.
B. sellers of cigarettes.
C. either buyers or sellers of cigarettes.
D. whichever side of the market is less elastic.

5. If a binding price ceiling is imposed on the baby formula market, then
A. the quantity of baby formula demanded will increase.
B. the quantity of baby formula supplied will decrease.
C. a shortage of baby formula will develop.
D. All of the above are correct.

6. Suppose that the labor market and all output markets are perfectly competitive. When the labor market is in equilibrium, the wage rate will:
A. equal the marginal revenue product of labor.

B. be less than the marginal revenue product of labor.

C. be greater than the marginal revenue product of labor.

D. None of the above is necessarily correct.

7. Consider a market in which high quality and low quality television sets are sold. Before consumers make a purchase, they do not know the quality of the sets, but the sellers do know.   As compared to a situation where both consumers and sellers know the quality of the sets, this situation would

A. increase the fraction of high quality sets sold.

B. increase the fraction of low quality sets sold.

C. cause no change in the ratio of low to high quality sets sold.

D. cause the average price of goods sold to rise.

8. A dominant strategy can best be described as

A. a strategy taken by a dominant firm.

B. the strategy taken by a firm in order to dominate its rivals.

C. a strategy that is optimal for a player no matter what an opponent does.

D. a strategy that leaves every player in a game better off.

9. John Brown's utility of income function is U = log(I+1), where I represents income.   From this information you can say that

A. John Brown is risk neutral.

B. John Brown is risk loving.

C. John Brown is risk averse.

D. we need more information before we can determine John Brown's preference for risk.

10. The marginal rate of substitution

A. varies along an indifference curve if the curve is bowed inward.

B. is constant along an indifference curve if the curve is a straight line.

C. is greater when a consumer has more of two goods rather than less of two goods.

D. Both A and B are correct.

(二)、問答題 (30 分)

1. (8%)何謂道德危機？請列舉雇主會採行的三種降低這個問題嚴重性的方法。

2. (6%)王宜蘭的效用函數為$U(M)=M^2$，M為其所得。王宜蘭目前的月薪為4萬元。請問：

(1) 請問王宜蘭的風險態度為何？

(2) 王宜蘭現有一新的工作機會，新工作的月薪有 p 的機率為8萬元，有 $1-p$ 的機率為2萬元，請問當 p 要高到多少時，王宜蘭才會選擇此一新工作？

(3) 在前一小題的情形下，若王宜蘭選擇新工作，則王宜蘭的風險貼水是多少？

3. (8%)某獨占廠商在A、B 兩個市場銷售，市場需求函數分別為 $P_A=150-2q_A$，$P_B=110-q_B$，該廠商之總成本函數為TC=100+30Q，其中 $Q= q_A+q_B$。若該廠商為追求最大利益在 A、B 兩市場採取不同銷售價格：

(1) 請分別計算廠商在A、B兩市場的訂價(P_A與P_B)與銷售量(q_A與q_B)？

(2) 承上，並請以繪圖方式說明 A 與 B 兩市場之價格及銷售量如何決定。

4. (8%)政府經常以關稅或出口補貼來影響進、出口。請以<u>畫圖</u>並<u>說明</u>在小國經濟中，課徵從量關稅對進口品的國內價格和進口量的影響為何？此時，國內生產者剩餘和消費者剩餘又將如何變動？對社會總福利的影響為何？

(三)、解釋名詞 (20 分)

　1. GNP vs.GDP

　2. 低度就業 vs.候補勞力

　3. 古養欲消費觀 vs.今前瞻消費論

　4. 生產錯覺 vs.貨幣幻覺

(四)、申論題 (30 分)

1. 設痛苦指數包括失業率與通貨膨脹率，一般喜以菲利浦曲線做彼此的消長替換分析。請用此痛苦指數之消長演化為例，以總合供需曲線與菲利浦曲線做互搭配分析，說明目前「經濟動能推升方案」可能有一半是「拉」的問題。

2. 投資決策必然反映於財務計劃，此時的資本預算鬆或緊，係依投資的耐久財品項而有別。當為現有機器更新者，屬於重置決策問題，此時的重置投資會面臨哪些問題？此外，當為須大幅增加機器設備的產業，則屬於擴充決策問題，此時的產業投資若屬於有時差(lag)的投資型態，則其贏家的產業投資方案應考慮哪些因素？