一、解釋名詞 (10%)

1.GNP 與人均 GDP 比較。(3%)

2.生產力與競爭力比較。(3%)

3.「漸入佳境的職業婦女」，請以「就業—失業—非勞動力」等三構面之流程圖說明之。(4%)

二、政府的企業紓困方案，有時的結果可能出乎意料，你認爲呢？(5%)請以 LM/IS 架構做進階分析。(5%)

三、當代的消費理論，其主要的觀點爲何？(5%)A 區的儲蓄意識強過 B 區，請藉由消費理論與成長理論，分別說明其對於此兩區之影響。(5%)

四、假設某固定投資僅爲「產出」、「工資率」與「利率」等三變數的函數，請比較與詳述你的「租用」與「購新品」的投資決策(或專案)異同。(10%)

五、海峽兩岸之間協商共市發展，對於台灣總體經濟的影響，各方看法都很紛歧。首先，請以最悲觀之論點，亦即站在「悲觀成長論」與「資源排擠」的命題，說明此一推理對於台灣經濟的「長短期」效果。(5%)接著，另以最樂觀之論點，做合宜的推理分析。(5%)

六、考慮如下表之靜態賽局的Normal Form，在唯一的mixed strategy中甲生使用策略U的機率爲__A__，乙生使用策略L的機率爲__B__，請問A與B分別爲何？(4%)

乙生

		L	*R*
甲生	*U*	5， -1	-2， 5
	D	-3， 7	7， 3

七、沈沒成本（sunk cost）之意義爲何？其與固定成本（fixes cost）之主要差異爲何？試以鐵路局與休閒農場爲例說明之。(8%)

八、公司打算把小明從宜蘭分公司調到台中總公司去上班，小明的效用函數為 **U(X, Y)= Min{X, Y}**，其中 X 與 Y 爲本問題中唯一的兩個商品。假設宜蘭的物價爲 Px=1，Py=1，台中的物價水準爲 Px=1，Py=2 。

(1) 因為小明的薪水仍維持在原來的水準 150 元，故小明抱怨此次的調遷相當於原先薪水被降低 Z 元，請問 Z 應為多少？請畫圖分析之。(4%)
(2) 又老闆需多給他加薪多少，才會使他毫無遺憾地前往台中？(4%)

九、單選題（請選擇最適答案，答對每題得 3 分，答錯不倒扣，總計 30 分）

1. The problem of scarcity
A. arises only in poor countries.
B. exists because the price of goods is too high.
C. exists because of limited resources.
D. will eventually be solved by better planning.

2. An increase in an individual’s income without changing relative prices will
A. rotate the budget constraint about the X-axis.
B. shift the indifference curves outward.
C. shift the budget constraint outward in a parallel way.
D. rotate the budget constraint about the Y axis.

3. If an individual’s housing purchases are always a constant fraction of income, then the income elasticity of demand for housing is
A. greater than one.
B. equal to one.
C. less than one.
D. Cannot be determined from the available information.

4. Technical progress will
A. shift a firm’s production function and its related cost curves.
B. not affect the production function, but may shift cost curves.
C. shift a firm’s production function and alter its marginal revenue curve.
D. shift a firm’s production function and cause more capital (and less labor) to be hired.

5. In order to maximize profits, a firm should produce at the output level for which
A. average cost is minimized.
B. price minus average cost is as large as possible.
C. marginal cost is minimized.
D. marginal revenue equals marginal cost.

6. Positive economic profits exist for a firm in the long run if price is above
A. long-run average cost.
B. long-run marginal cost.
C. long-run total cost.
D. long-run variable cost.

7. The Prisoners' Dilemma is not a constant sum game because
A. some outcomes are better than others for both players.
B. the prisoners' sentences are necessarily non-zero.
C. the game does not have a Nash equilibrium.
D. the sum of the prisoners' sentences in non-zero.

8. Adverse selection in competitive insurance markets harms
A. high risk individuals.
B. low risk individuals.
C. owners of insurance companies.
D. Everyone.

9. All monopolies exist because of
A. firms' desire to maximize profits.
B. failure of antitrust laws.
C. barriers to entry.
D. natural selection.

10. In the price leadership model,
A. firms believe that price increases result in a very elastic demand, while price decreases result in an inelastic demand for their product.
B. each firm acts as a price taker.
C. firms coordinate their decisions to act as multi-plant monopolies.
D. one dominant firm takes the reactions of all other firms into account in its output and pricing decisions.