

大同大學 九十四 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

考試科目：經濟學

所別：事業經營研究所

第 1/2 頁

註：本次考試 不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記； 不可以使用字典； 不可以使用計算器。

I. Multiple choice(2 points for each)

1. After a \$2 per-unit tax on seeing movies is imposed in theaters, attendance falls from 6,000 a week to 5,000 a week. The burden of the tax on theater owners is \$4,000 a week. The burden of the tax on consumers is:
(A) zero (B) positive but less than \$5,000 per week (C) \$5,000 per week (D) more than \$5,000 per week.
2. ϵ^D : demand elasticity, P : price, PQ : total expenditure, then which of the following is correct?
(A) $\epsilon^D > 1$, if P \uparrow , then PQ \uparrow (B) $\epsilon^D < 1$, if P \uparrow , then PQ \uparrow (C) $\epsilon^D < 1$, if P \uparrow , then PQ \downarrow (D) $\epsilon^D = 1$, if P \uparrow , then PQ \downarrow .
3. John's utility function is $U(x,y)=(x+2)(y+1)$. If his marginal rate of substitution is -3, and he is consuming 10 units of good x, then how many units of good y must he be consuming?
(A) 35 (B) 30 (C) 25 (D) 20
4. Chiling consumes two goods, x and y. She has an allowance of \$50 per week and is not endowed with either of the goods. If the price of good x increases and her substitution and income effects change demand in opposite directions. Then,
(A) good x must be a Giffen good. (B) good x must be an inferior good. (C) good x must be a normal good.
(D) information is not enough to judgement.
5. As long as the firm is not operating inefficiently, which cost always increases with increases in output?
(A) marginal cost (B) average fixed cost (C) average variable cost (D) total variable cost
6. The individual consumer's demand curve for a good:
(A) is more or less the same as one of the consumer's indifference curves (B) is more or less the same as one of the consumer's budget line (C) cannot be plotted on the consumer's indifference map (D) will usually be inelastic.
7. Which of the following production function is of increasing returns to scale?(where x_1, x_2 , and $q \geq 0$)
(A) $q = 10 - 1/x_1 - 1/x_2$ (B) $q = 10 \ln x_1 + 10 \ln x_2$ (C) $q = 100 x_1 x_2 - 5 x_1^2 - 10 x_2^2$ (D) $q = x_1^{1/2} + x_2^{1/2}$
8. Economists consider that the demand for labor is a derived demand, which means that the demand for labor is:
(A) dependent upon government expenditures for public goods and services (B) related to the demand for the product labor is producing (C) based on the desire of businesses to exploit labor by paying below equilibrium wage rates (D) based on the assumption.
9. The demand curve facing a firm in an imperfectly competitive market:
(A) is more elastic than the demand curve facing a competitive firm (B) is less elastic than the demand curve facing a monopolistic firm (C) slopes downward to the right (D) all of the above.
10. When people develop a more intense desire to hold cash at every level of the interest rate, there will be:
(A) a movement in both the LM and LS curves (B) a movement up along the LM curve (C) a shift in the LM curve to the right (D) a shift in the LM curve to the left.
11. Under a balanced budget policy, a sharp decline in GNP will cause:
(A) a small budget surplus (B) tax increase or expenditure cut (C) tax receipts to exceed government expenditures (D) no serious budget changes.
12. Which of the following is consistent with the assumption that exports are autonomous?
(A) Net imports are negative at all income levels. (B) Net exports are positive at all income levels. (C) Net exports are positive at low income levels and negative at high income levels (D) Net exports are constant at all income levels.
13. Personal income taxes are examples of:
(A) monetary policy instruments (B) fiscal policy instruments (C) trade policy instruments (D) none of the above.
14. The real rate of interest is:
(A) interest rate minus the rate of inflation (B) rate of inflation minus the interest rate (C) interest rate minus the internal rate of return (D) interest rate plus the rate of inflation.

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15. If the relative costs of producing one good, measured in units of another good, differ between two countries, then:
 (A) both countries have an absolute advantage in the production of at least one of the goods. (B) both countries should produce both goods. (C) specialization will lead to an increase in the total amount of goods produced. (D) neither country has a comparative advantage.

II. Suppose the rice production function of a firm is $Q=5 \times K \times \sqrt{L}$, its short-term amount of capital is $K=1$, wage rate is $w=5$, and rent of capital is $r=5$. (10 points)

- (A) What is the firm's short-term supply curve?
- (B) If $P=20$, what is the firm's optimal product?
- (C) In the short term, at what extent once the price arrives, the firm will exit from the market?
- (D) When $P=20$, what is the firm's producer surplus?
- (E) What is the firm's short-term profit, when $P=20$?

III. Please analyze the impact of 1998 Asia financial crisis on Taiwan's macroeconomics by using of AS-AD curve. (10 points)

IV. Consider an industry that consists of two firms, A and B, producing identical products at full capacity. Each faces to decide whether to increase its production capacity in the upcoming year. The consequences of each firm's choices are described as follows: (20 points)

PAYOFF TABLE

Unit: million dollars

		B	
		Do not expand	Expand
A	Do not expand	\$18, \$18	\$15, \$20
	Expand	\$20, \$15	\$16, \$16

Note: The order of the amount in the cell: A's payoff is first, followed by B's.

- A. find Nash equilibrium.
- B. How can such a prisoner's dilemma be resolved?

V. What is the free-rider problem and why does it make the private provision of a public good inefficient? (10 points)

VI. Suppose that in R.O.C. in 2004, investment is \$400 billion, saving is \$400 billion, tax revenues are \$500 billion, exports are \$300 billion, and imports are \$200 billion. (20 points)

- A. What is the amount of government purchases?
- B. What is the government budget balance?
- C. Is the government exerting a positive or negative impact on investment?
- D. What fiscal policy action might increase investment and speed economic growth? Explain how the policy action would work.