

大同大學 九十五 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."Paradox of thrift" basically does not apply to what kind of country?
(A)countries with demand deficiency. (B)countries with supply deficiency. (C)countries with unemployment.
(D)countries with overcapacity.
- 2.Frictional unemployment is due to:
(A)technology change or foreign competition. (B)normal labor market turnover. (C)a slowdown in the pace of economic expansion. (D)irresponsible or poor work habits of workers.
- 3.Which one of the following factor will contribute to the balance of payment surplus to Taiwan?
(A)Increase in imports. (B)Increase in foreign direct investment in Taiwan. (C)Purchase of IBM stocks listed in New York Stock Exchange. (D)Financial aids to foreign countries.
- 4.If a consumer is initially a lender, how would he react to an increase in the interest rate?
(A)The consumer must become a borrower. (B)The consumer will become a borrower, if the income effect dominates.
(C)The consumer would remain a lender, if and only if the income effect is small enough. (D)The consumer must remain a lender.
- 5.According to the theory of rational expectation,
(A)workers will not make errors in forecasting inflation. (B)unemployment will remain at the natural rate in the short run. (C)the inflation rate will not change in the short run. (D)all of the above are correct.
- 6.Which of the following would be classified as a capital resource by an economist?
(A)oil (B)a share of Tatung stock (C)Tatung TFT LCD monitor (D)a manager acting as a capitalist
- 7.If a firm's marginal product of labor is less than its average product of labor, then an increase in its use of labor will:
(A)reduce its total product. (B)reduce its average product of labor. (C)increase its marginal product of labor. (D)not change its average product of labor.
- 8.A monopolist maximizing profits through price discrimination is likely to:
(A)charge more to the customer with the lower elasticity of demand (B)charge more to the customer with the higher elasticity of demand (C)encourage customers charged lower prices to resell the good to those charged higher prices
(D)avoid segmenting the market.
- 9.A perfect competitor's equilibrium output in the short run is the quantity that:
(A)sets MC equal to MR=P (B)sets AVC=P (C)minimizes ATC (D)sets ATC=P.
- 10.Indifference curves that cross violate the:
(A)principle that consumers prefer more to less (B)principle of transitivity (C)diminishing marginal rate of substitution
(D)none of the above.

- ## II. Suppose the asset held by the central bank of country A is government bonds of \$2,000, while its liability is currencies of \$1,600 and commercial banks' reserved deposits of \$400. (10 points)
- (1) Prepare the balance sheet of the central bank.
 - (2) If commercial banks do not hold currencies, and the required reserved ratio is 20%, what is the amount of money supply of country A? And, what assumption do you make with regard to the excess reserve held by commercial banks?
 - (3) If commercial banks do not hold any excess reserve, the central bank wants to reduce the amount of money supply to \$3,200 in a way of adjusting the required reserved ratio, what percent the required reserved ratio should be set at?
 - (4) If commercial banks do not hold any excess reserve, the central bank wants to reduce the amount of money supply to \$3,200 in a way of open market operation, what it should operate?

III. Please analyze the impact of 1974 energy crisis on Taiwan's macroeconomics by using of AS-AD curve.(10 points)

- ## IV. Chiling and closed friends go window-shopping along Chunghsiao E. Rd. one day. They are attracted to walk in an on-sale shoe shop. The shop owner promotes that all shoes are sold under cost. Chiling suspects the owner's promotion declaration and considers it is just a sale gimmick. Since Chiling has not taken any Economy course, could you exert economic knowledge to justify and explain if the shoe shop owner's statement is possible to Chiling? (10%)

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<接前頁>

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V. The demand and supply schedules for roses are as follows: (20 points)

| Price(\$/bunch) | Quantity-demanded (bunches per week) | Quantity-supplied |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| 10 | 100 | 40 |
| 12 | 90 | 60 |
| 14 | 80 | 80 |
| 16 | 70 | 100 |
| 18 | 60 | 120 |

- If there is no tax on roses, what is the price and how many bunches are bought?
- If a tax of \$6 a bunch is put, what is the price and how many bunches are bought? Who pays the tax?

VI. Explain the following concepts with an example: (10 points)

- Dominated strategy
- Nash equilibrium

VII. Banks in Taiwan are confronted with credit card slave problems. How does a “run on a bank” differ from a “banking panic”? What are their implications for the economy? What steps have been taken to reduce the likelihood of bank runs and bank panics? (20 points)