

# 大同大學 96 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)

- Which one of the following concept can not be solely explained by product possibility curve (PPC)?  
(A) opportunity cost (B) scarcity (C) equilibrium price (D) economic development.
- After typhoon happened, if the government regulates the price of vegetables not be raised, the consequence would be?  
(A) the equilibrium price remains as long as the government strictly executes the policy (B) demand for vegetables exceed its supply in the market (C) the demand curve shifts to right (D) supply remains.
- The demand price consumers are willing to pay in buying goods is dependent on the goods' ?  
(A) the amount of supply (B) total utility (C) marginal utility (D) total sense of content.
- On the condition of other things being equal, the increase of the supply of one good will make its consumer surplus?  
(A) decreasing (B) increasing (C) constant (D) unable to judge.
- If a firms' marginal revenue is larger than its marginal cost, then?  
(A) its profit is maximum (B) it produces too many goods (C) it can increase profit or decrease loss by adding production (D) it has incurred loss.
- Compared to the amount of production of a perfect competition firm, that of a monopolist practicing with perfect price discrimination will be ?  
(A) more (B) less (C) the same (D) unable to compare.
- Education is often considered to be able to produce external benefits, so the government should?  
(A) increase tuition (B) set up more public universities (C) enforce job training (D) compensate education.
- Which one of the following would make "per capita real national income" unable to mirror the living standard of people?  
(A) the increase of population (B) the rising of price (C) the escalation of underground economics (D) the appreciation of international crude oil.
- Given that the production function of a country is in the form of Cobb-Douglas, if the progress rate of technology is 2 % per year, the growth rate of capital is 1 % per year, and the growth rate of labor inputs is 1 % per year, the growth rate of output per year should be?  
(A) 4 % (B) 3 % (C) 2% (D) 1 %.
- Which one of the following institution does not belong to "deposit money" institutions?  
(A) Taiwan Cooperative Bank (B) First Bank (C) Taiwan Post Co. Ltd. (D) Tainan Third Credit Cooperative.
- During the recession, the Central Bank could take which of the following measures?  
(A) reduce the discount rate (B) depreciate the New Taiwan Dollar (C) compensate their interests when people buy houses (D) all of the above.
- Government purchases mean?  
(A) government consumption (B) government investment (C) government transfer (D) government consumption plus investment.
- Compared to the multiplier in a closed economy, that number in an open economy would be?  
(A) large (B) small (C) sometimes large, sometimes small (D) uncomparable.
- The purpose of "Cambridge Cash Balance Equation" is to explain?  
(A) money demand (B) money supply (C) price level (D) interest rate.
- Which school of the following lacks the confidence in market mechanism ?  
(A) classical school (B) new classical school (C) Keynes school (D) Monetarism.

## II. Please compute the "all-or-nothing" demand curve of the right-hand demand curve: $P=10-Q$ ( $P$ =price, $Q$ =quantity). (5 points)

## III. In your intuition, which competition would be more intense than the others among three market structures of perfect competition, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly. The reasons? (5 points)

<背面繼續>

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< 經濟學 >

考試科目：經濟學

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IV. If Country A is a closed island economy, its economy can be simply expressed as the following: (10 points)

Consumption function:  $C=200+0.8(Y-T)$ ,

Investment function:  $I=100$ ,

Government purchases:  $G=400$ ,

Net lump sum tax:  $T=500$

Please answer:

- (1) What is its autonomous consumption? What is its marginal propensity to consume?
- (2) What is its equilibrium output?
- (3) If its autonomous investment increases from 100 to 150, then what its equilibrium output turns out to be? And what its multiplier is?
- (4) Assume Country A attains full employment with 2000 of equilibrium output. If country A remains its autonomous investment in 100, then how much its government purchases should add to attain the object of full employment?
- (5) If government purchases of Country A keeps unchanged, how much its net lump sum tax should reduce to arrive at full employment?

V. Draw an isoquant- isocost line graph to illustrate the following situation: You can rent photocopy machines for \$200 per day and hire workers for \$100 per day. You can minimize the cost of producing 20,000 copies per day by using 5 machines and 10 workers at a total cost of \$2,000. You can minimize the cost of producing 45,000 copies per day by using 10 machines and 20 workers at a total cost of \$4,000. And you can minimize the cost of producing 60,000 copies per day by using 15 machines and 30 workers at a total cost of \$6,000. Now draw your long run average cost curve and discusses the economies and diseconomies of scale that it posses. (20 points)

VI. Suppose that Wal-Mart and Target are competing on whether to stick with bar codes or switch to radio frequency identification (RFID) tags to monitor the flow of product. Because many suppliers sell to both Wal-Mart and Target, it is much less costly for suppliers to use one system or the other, rather than to use both. The following payoff matrix shows the profits per year for each company resulting from the interaction of their strategies: (15 points)

		Target	
		Bar codes	RFID tags
Wal-Mart	Bar codes	\$4 billion/ \$3 billion	\$1 billion/ \$2 billion
	RFID tags	\$3 billion/ \$1 billion	\$3 billion/ \$4 billion

- a. Briefly explain whether Wal-Mart has a dominant strategy.
- b. Briefly explain whether Target has a dominant strategy.
- c. Briefly explain whether there is a Nash equilibrium in this game.

VII. The following headline appeared on an article in the Wall Street Journal: "Nintendo Says Strong Yen Will Cause 1st Half Loss." (15 points)

- a. What does the reporter mean by a "strong yen"?
- b. Why would the yen being strong cause a Japanese company to loss money?