國立臺北大學108學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

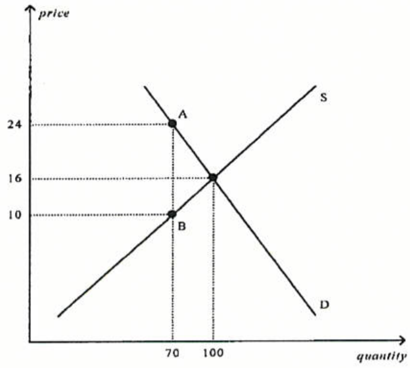
系（所）組別：企業管理學系甲組
科　　　目：經濟學

□可　☑不可使用計算機

一、單選題（每題2分，共50分）

Figure 1

The vertical distance between points A and B represents the tax in the market.



1. **Refer to Figure 1.** The price that buyers pay after the tax is imposed is
   a. \$8.
   b. \$10.
   c. \$16.
   d. \$24.
2. **Refer to Figure 1.** The per-unit burden of the tax on buyers is
   a. \$6.
   b. \$8.
   c. \$14.
   d. \$24.

Table 1

Quantity of Labor	Number of Calculators Per Week
0	0
1	200
2	360
3	480
4	560
5	600

3. **Refer to Table 1.** The following table shows the number of calculators that can be assembled per week by various numbers of workers. If the price per calculator in a perfectly competitive product market is \$8, how many workers would the firm employ if the weekly wage rate is \$800?
   a. 1
   b. 2
   c. 3
   d. 4

4. **Refer to Table 1.** The following table shows the number of calculators that can be assembled per week by various numbers of workers. If the price per calculator in a perfectly competitive product market is $5, how many workers would the firm employ if the weekly wage rate is $400?
   a. 1
   b. 2
   c. 3
   d. 4

Table 2

Good	Price Elasticity of Demand
A	1.25
B	2.15

5. **Refer to Table 2.** Which of the following is consistent with the elasticities given in Table 2?
   a. A is a luxury, and B is a necessity.
   b. A is a good several years after a price increase, and B is that same good several days after the price increase.
   c. A is a Kit Kat bar, and B is candy.
   d. A has fewer substitutes than B.

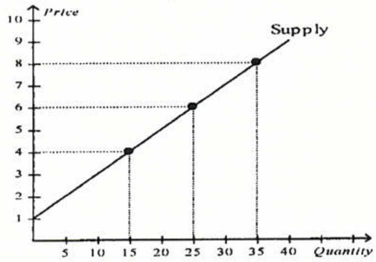
6. Rosie's Flower Shop sells bouquets of roses for $15 each. If Rosie hires 10 workers, she can sell 500 bouquets per week. If she hires 11 workers, she can sell 560 bouquets per week. Rosie pays each of her workers $400 per week. Which of the following is correct?
   a. For the 11th worker, the marginal profit is $500.
   b. For the 11th worker, the marginal revenue product is $500.
   c. The firm is maximizing its profit.
   d. If the firm is employing 11 workers, then its profit would increase if it cut back to 10 workers.

Table 3

Price	Quantity Demanded	Quantity Supplied
$0	250	0
$5	200	75
$10	150	150
$15	100	225
$20	50	300
$25	0	375

7. **Refer to Table 3.** A price ceiling set at $5 will
   a. be binding and will result in a shortage of 50 units.
   b. be binding and will result in a shortage of 75 units.
   c. be binding and will result in a shortage of 125 units.
   d. not be binding.

Figure 2



8. **Refer to Figure 2.** Using the midpoint method, what is the price elasticity of supply between $4 and $6?
   a. 0.75
   b. 1.00
   c. 1.20
   d. 1.25

9. **Refer to Figure 2.** Using the midpoint method, what is the price elasticity of supply between $6 and $8?
   a. 0.86
   b. 1.00
   c. 1.17
   d. 1.25

Table 4

The following table shows the total costs for each of four firms (A, B, C, and D) to eliminate units of pollution from their production processes. For example, for Firm A to eliminate one unit of pollution, it would cost $46, and for Firm A to eliminate two units of pollution, it would cost a total of $103.

	Firm			
Unit to be eliminated	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*
One unit	46	45	42	49
Two units	103	100	98	108
Three units	180	173	169	183
Four units	282	263	264	280

10. **Refer to Table 4.** If the government charged a fee of $93 per unit of pollution, how many units of pollution would the firms eliminate altogether?
    a. 5
    b. 8
    c. 11
    d. 13

11. **Refer to Table 4.** If the government charged a fee of $99 per unit of pollution, how many units of pollution would the firms eliminate altogether?
    a. 9
    b. 12
    c. 15
    d. 16

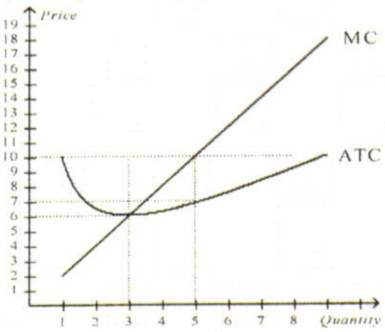
12. **Refer to Table 4.** Suppose the government wanted to reduce pollution from 16 units to exactly 8 units. Which of the following fees per unit of pollution would achieve that goal?
   a. \$58
   b. \$65
   c. \$78
   d. \$95

13. **Refer to Table 4.** Suppose there is presently no pollution fee, and the government wishes to eliminate exactly 11 units of pollution. Which of the following fees per unit of pollution would achieve that goal?
   a. \$60
   b. \$70
   c. \$76
   d. \$88

14. If Cathy's Coffee Emporium sells its product in a competitive market, then
   a. the price of that product depends on the quantity of the product that Cathy's Coffee Emporium produces and sells because Cathy's Coffee Emporium's demand curve is downward sloping.
   b. Cathy's Coffee Emporium's total revenue must be proportional to its quantity of output.
   c. Cathy's Coffee Emporium's total cost must be a constant multiple of its quantity of output.
   d. Cathy's Coffee Emporium's total revenue must be equal to its average revenue.

Figure 3

Suppose a firm operating in a competitive market has the following cost curves:



15. **Refer to Figure 3.** If the market price is \$10, what is the firm's short-run economic profit?
   a. \$9
   b. \$15
   c. \$30
   d. \$50

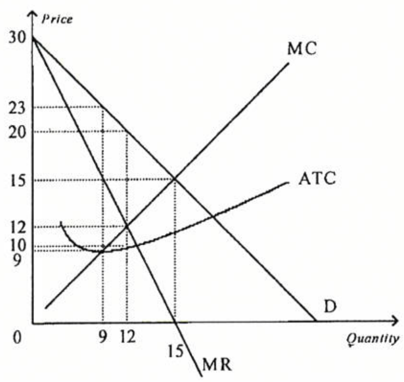
16. **Refer to Figure 3.** If the market price is \$10, what is the firm's total cost?
   a. \$15
   b. \$30
   c. \$35
   d. \$50

17. **Refer to Figure 3.** If the market price is $10, what is the firm's total revenue?
    a. $15
    b. $30
    c. $35
    d. $50

18. **Refer to Figure 3.** The firm will earn zero economic profit if the market price is
    a. $0
    b. $6
    c. $7
    d. $10

19. Suppose a firm has a monopoly on the sale of a computer game and faces a downward-sloping demand curve. When selling the 50th game, the firm will always receive
    a. less marginal revenue on the 50th game than it received on the 49th game.
    b. more average revenue on the 50th game than it received on the 49th game.
    c. more total revenue on the 50 game than it received on the first 49 game.
    d. Both b) and c) are correct.

Figure 4



20. **Refer to Figure 4.** A profit-maximizing monopolist would create a deadweight loss to society valued at
    a. $12.
    b. $24.
    c. $42.
    d. $84.

21. Which of the following is a characteristic of a natural monopoly?
    a. Average cost exceeds marginal cost over large regions of output.
    b. Increasing the number of firms increases each firm's average total cost.
    c. One firm can supply output at a lower cost than two firms.
    d. All of the above are correct.

22. One key difference between an oligopoly market and a competitive market is that oligopolistic firms
   a. are price takers while competitive firms are not.
   b. can affect the profit of other firms in the market by the choices they make while firms in competitive markets do not affect each other by the choices they make.
   c. sell completely unrelated products while competitive firms do not.
   d. sell their product at a price equal to marginal cost while competitive firms do not.

Table 5. Hector and Bart are roommates. On a particular day, their apartment needs to be cleaned. Each person has to decide whether to take part in cleaning. At the end of the day, either the apartment will be completely clean (if one or both roommates take part in cleaning), or it will remain dirty (if neither roommate cleans). With happiness measured on a scale of 1 (very unhappy) to 10 (very happy), the possible outcomes are as follows:

Bart's Decision \ Hector's Decision	Clean	Don't clean
Clean	Hector's happiness = 6 Bart's happiness = 7	Hector's happiness = 10 Bart's happiness = 2
Don't clean	Hector's happiness = 2 Bart's happiness = 10	Hector's happiness = 5 Bart's happiness = 4

23. **Refer to Table 5.** The dominant strategy for Hector is to
   a. clean, and the dominant strategy for Bart is to clean.
   b. clean, and the dominant strategy for Bart is to refrain from cleaning.
   c. refrain from cleaning, and the dominant strategy for Bart is to clean.
   d. refrain from cleaning, and the dominant strategy for Bart is to refrain from cleaning.

24. **Refer to Table 5.** In pursuing his own self-interest, Bart will
   a. refrain from cleaning whether or not Hector cleans.
   b. clean only if Hector cleans.
   c. clean only if Hector refrains from cleaning.
   d. clean whether or not Hector cleans.

25. **Refer to Table 5.** The possible outcome in which both Hector and Bart clean is analogous to which of the following outcomes of the duopoly game?
   a. The duopolists collude to achieve the monopoly outcome.
   b. The duopolists collude to achieve the monopolistically-competitive outcome.
   c. The outcome is the one that is most preferable for consumers of the duopolists' product.
   d. The outcome is the one that is least preferable for both the duopolists and for the consumers of their product.

二、單選題(每題4分，共40分)

1. The transaction demand for money is very closely associated with money's use as a
   a. store of value
   b. standard unit of account
   c. measure of value
   d. medium of exchange
   e. standard of deferred payment

2. The value of a country's currency will tend to appreciate if
   a. demand for the country's exports increases
   b. the country's money supply increases
   c. the country's citizens increase their travel abroad
   d. domestic interest rates decrease
   e. tariffs on the country's imports decrease

3. The table below shows the production alternatives of Country A and Country B for producing computers and cars with equal amounts of resources that are fully and efficiently employed.

Country	Computers	Cars
A	24	0
	0	12
B	45	0
	0	15

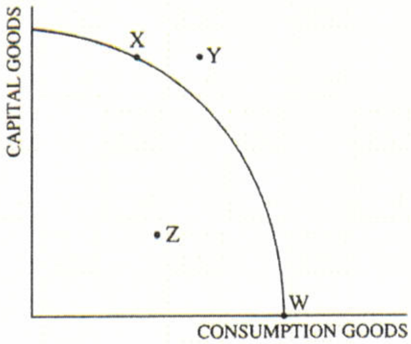
Which of the following is true according to the data in the table?
   a. Country A has an absolute and comparative advantage in the production of computers.
   b. Country B has an absolute and comparative advantage in the production of computers.
   c. Country B should import computers and export cars.
   d. Since Country B has an absolute advantage in the production of both goods, it will not trade with Country A.
   e. Neither country can benefit from trade.

4. Based on the economic figures in the table below, what is the value of gross domestic product, in billions of dollars?
   a. $4,500
   b. $4,700
   c. $4,900
   d. $5,150
   e. $5,950

	(billions of dollars)
Consumption	$3,000
Government purchases of goods and services	1,000
Gross private domestic investment	700
Depreciation	300
Exports	300
Imports	500
Indirect business taxes	0

5. In the short run, which of the following would occur to bond prices and interest rates if a central bank bought bonds through open-market operations? (Bond Prices; Interest Rates)
   a. No change ; Increase
   b. Increase ;Increase
   c. Increase ; Decrease
   d. Decrease; Increase
   e. Decrease; Decrease

6. The diagram below shows the production possibilities curve for an economy that produces only consumption and capital goods. All of the following statements about this economy are true EXCEPT:
   a. Producing at point Z results in the underutilization of resources.
   b. The combination represented by point Y is unattainable, given the scarcity of resources.
   c. Resources are fully utilized at points W and X.
   d. Producing at point X will result in greater economic growth than will producing at point W.
   e. Point X represents the most efficient combination of the two goods that can be produced by this economy.

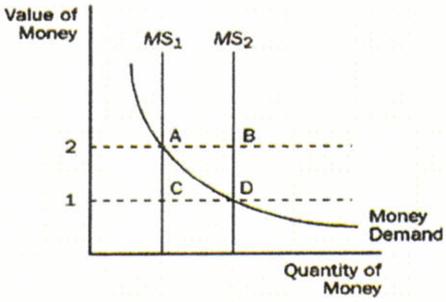


7. Assume that Jane's marginal propensity to consume equals 0.8, and that in 2017 Jane spent $36,000 from her disposable income of $40,000. If her disposable income in 2018 increased to $50,000, her consumption spending increased by
   a. $4,000
   b. $8,000
   c. $9,000
   d. $10,000
   e. $14,000

8. Every year more and more purchases are made with credit cards on the Internet. Given this trend, all else equal, we would expect:
   a. the money demand curve to shift outward.
   b. the money demand curve to shift inward.
   c. a downward movement along a fixed money demand curve.
   d. an upward movement along a fixed money demand curve.

9. A country can have an increased surplus in its balance of trade as a result of
   a. an increase in domestic inflation
   b. declining imports and rising exports
   c. higher tariffs imposed by its trading partners
   d. an increase in capital inflow
   e. an appreciating currency

10. If the money supply is MS2 and the value of money is 2, then
   a. the value of money is lower than its equilibrium level.
   b. the price level is higher than its equilibrium level.
   c. the quantity of money demanded is greater than the quantity of money supplied.
   d. the quantity of money supplied is greater than the quantity of money demanded.
   e. the quantity of money supplied is equal to the quantity of money demanded.



三、簡答題(共 10 分)

Using a graph representing the market for loanable funds, show and explain what happens to interest rates and investment if the government budget goes from a surplus to a deficit.