

國立臺北商業技術學院 96 學年度研究所碩士班考試入學試題

准考證號碼：□□□□□□ (請考生自行填寫)

商學研究所、財務金融研究所 筆試科目：經濟學 共 3 頁，第 1 頁

注意事項	1. 本科目合計 100 分，答錯不倒扣。 2. 請於答案卷上依序作答，並標註清楚題號 (含小題)。 3. 考完請將答案卷及試題一併繳回。
------	---

一、 Multiple Choices (10 分)

- (一). One consequence of rent ceiling is that
- A. a surplus of housing unit develops.
 - B. renters are no longer exploited by landlord.
 - C. long-run housing supply is more elastic
 - D. search costs for housing increase.
- (二). A new technology that lowers the marginal product of labor usually
- A. reduces both the wage rate and quantity of labor demanded.
 - B. reduces the wage and boosts the quantity of labor demanded.
 - C. boosts the wage rate and reduces the quantity of labor demanded.
 - D. boosts both the wage rate and quantity of labor demanded.
- (三). A monopolistically competitive firm is like a perfectly competitive firm insofar as both
- A. have negatively sloping demand curve.
 - B. can earn no economic profit in the long run.
 - C. have horizontal MR curves.
 - D. are protected by higher barrier to entry.
- (四). Marginal cost is the
- A. extra benefit that people receive from producing one more unit of a good or service.
 - B. maximum amount consumers are willing to pay for one more unit of good.
 - C. opportunity cost of producing one more unit of a good or service.
 - D. value of the least valuable thing give up to produce one more unit of good or service.

背面尚有試題

- (五). When government imposes a \$t each excise tax on good, a perfectly competitive firm will produce _____ goods in the long run.
- A. more.
 - B. less.
 - C. the same quantity of.
 - D. none of the above.

二、Short essay questions

- (一). Suppose a student only buy two things with her budget: apples and oranges. She is currently consuming five pounds apples at \$6/pounds and four pounds oranges at \$12/pounds. If his income elasticity of demand for apples is 0.8, what is her income elasticity of demand for oranges? (10 分)
- (二). The demand for cocaine is $P=1500-5Q$. Each firm in the cocaine industry faces the following total cost curve $TC = 50q^2 + 1250$.
1. Find the long run equilibrium if the cocaine industry is a perfect competition market. (5 分)
 2. The government is considering two policies to reduce the cocaine consumption. The first one is drug enforcement to allow half of the firms stay in the cocaine market. The second one is to impose \$500 each of excise tax on cocaine. Which policy can reduce more cocaine consumption in the short run? Which policy can reduce more cocaine consumption in the long run? (10 分)
 3. Given the following utility function: $U(x, y) = x^{0.25} y^{0.75}$, derive the consumer's demand curve for X and Y. (15 分)

三、若政府為促進經濟發展，決定大量進行基礎建設，因此考慮以下列方式籌措財源：甲：印鈔票；乙：發行公債；丙：徵收定額稅。請以 IS-LM 及 AD-AS 模型回答下列問題：

- (一) 假設物價十分平穩，何種融通方式會使總合需求線右移幅度最大? (3 分)
- (二) 假設物價已有上揚趨勢，何種融通方式對物價的衝擊最小? (3 分)
- (三) 何種融通方式會產生較大排擠效果(crowding effect)? 請說明原因(4 分)

背面尚有試題

國立臺北商業技術學院 96 學年度研究所碩士班考試入學試題
商學研究所、財務金融研究所 筆試科目：經濟學 共 3 頁，第 3 頁

四、假設有一開放經濟模型，其中

$$C = 100 + 0.8(Y - T)$$

$$I = 100 - 250i$$

$$G = 250$$

$$T = 0.25Y$$

$$NX = 210 - 0.1Y + 5e$$

$$e = 10i$$

$$m^d = 0.2Y - 100r$$

$$M^s = 255P$$

$$P = 1$$

C 為消費， I 為投資， G 為政府支出， Y 為所得， T 為政府稅收， i 為利率， NX 為貿易收支差額， e 為匯率， m^d 為實質貨幣需求， M^s 為名目貨幣供給， P 為物價水準。

- (一) 請分別導出 IS 曲線與 LM 曲線之方程式?(4 分)
- (二) 商品與貨幣市場均衡時的所得及利率水準各為何?(4 分)
- (三) 試導出總合需求線(AD)之方程式?(2 分)

五、假設一國採行浮動匯率，且資本在國際間完全自由流動，請以 IS-LM-BP 模型，分析國內實施擴張性貨幣政策及擴張性財政政策對所得(Y)，利率(i)及匯率(e)影響為何。(15 分)

六、假設美伊爆發戰爭，導致國際油價飆漲，請繪圖說明石油危機對我國均衡所得(Y)、就業(N)、物價(P)、工資(W)及利率(i)分別有何影響。(15 分)

