

第一部份

一、是非簡答題，每題六分

- 甲、資訊展的特惠區經常吸引大批人潮排隊，這顯示廠商並不以追求利潤極大化為目標。
- 乙、金融市場上有所謂法人賣超或是買超的說法，這顯示市場供需失衡，因而產生超額需求或是超額供給的現象。
- 丙、接受高等教育是選擇對自己投資，其報酬率則是由就業市場來判定，因此校方不應干涉學生在課堂以外的行為。
- 丁、由於電台廣播的額外供應成本為零，將價格選定在需求彈性大於一的對應產出上，獨占者就會有利潤最大化。
- 戊、農產品最低收購價格的推行將可穩定農業生產計劃，減少發生不必要的產量變動。

二、計算題，二十分

假設獨占廠商所面對的為一條線性需求函數，其平均成本函數則為典型的 U 型函數。

- 甲、請分別假定參數值後，據以建立該獨占者所面對之需求線和成本條件。
- 乙、如果政府對該廠商課徵公司登記證的高額費用，請問該廠商的最適供應量是否會因而改變？
- 丙、如果勞力成本和運輸費用是最主要的投入成本項目，當油價上升時，該廠商之最適決策會有何種改變？
- 丁、如果有國外進口品的輸入競爭，請問該廠商的需求線會有那種調整發生？試以函數參數值的增減表示，並且說明其理由。

國立臺灣大學九十三年學年度轉學生入學考試試題

科目：經濟學

題號：40

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【第二部份】

- I. (4%) Suppose the nominal exchange rate is $\text{¥}100/\text{US\$}$. Further, suppose the price of a kilogram of American rice is \$5 and the price of a kilogram of Japanese rice is 750 yen.
- (1) What is the real exchange rate between Japan and the U. S. in terms of rice?
- (2) Suppose you decide to exploit the profit opportunity with arbitrage. Where would you buy and where would you sell?

- II. (6%) The following information is about Moody Island.

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
population	223.6	226.5
adult population	168.2	169.5
money supply	M\$6.8	M\$6.9
number of unemployed	7.4	8.1
number of employed	105.2	104.2

- a. What is the labor force in 2008 and 2009?
- b. What is the labor force participation rate in 2008 and 2009?
- c. What is the unemployment rate in 2008 and 2009?

III. (10%) 【Regarding money supply】

1. Which of the following policy actions by Central Bank is likely to increase the money supply?
- a. reducing reserve requirements
- b. selling government bonds
- c. increasing the discount rate
- d. All of these will increase the money supply.
- e. None of these will increase the money supply.
2. Suppose Jacky Cheng changes his \$1,000 demand deposit from Bank A to Bank B. If the reserve requirement is 10%, what is the potential change in demand deposits as a result of Jacky's action?
- a. \$1000
- b. \$9000
- c. \$100
- d. \$10,000
- e. zero
3. A decrease in the reserve requirement causes
- a. reserves to rise.
- b. Money Supply to fall
- c. the money multiplier to rise.
- d. the money multiplier to fall.
- e. None of the above.

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4. The discount rate is
- the interest rate Central Bank pays on reserves.
 - The interest rate the Central Bank charges on loans to banks.
 - The interest rate banks pay on the public's deposits.
 - The interest rate the public pays when borrowing from banks.
5. What is the potential change in the money supply if reserve requirements are 20%? Suppose (1) you write a \$1,000 check on your account to buy a government bond from your friend. If your friend deposits the check in her bank, and (2) Central Bank purchases a \$1,000 government bond from your friend. And your friend deposits the entire \$1,000 in his bank?
- zero
 - \$200
 - \$1,000
 - \$4,000
 - \$6,000
 - \$5,000
 - \$20,000
- IV (10%) Use the quantity equation for this problem. Suppose the money supply is \$200, real output is 1,000 units, and the price per unit of output is \$1.
- What is the value of velocity?
 - If velocity is fixed at the value you solved for in part (a), what does the quantity theory of money suggest will happen if the money supply is increased to \$400?
 - Suppose the money supply at the beginning of this problem refers to M1. That is, the M1 money supply is \$200. What would the M2 velocity be if the M2 money supply were \$500 (and all other values were as stated at the beginning of the problem)?
- V. (10%) On Anger Island, the labor market is segmented into two distinct markets: the market for low skill workers and the market for high skill workers. Further, suppose the competitive equilibrium wage in the low skill market is A\$15.00/hour while the competitive equilibrium wage in the high skill market is A\$75.00/hour. If the minimum wage is set at A\$25.00/hour, which market will exhibit the greatest amount of unemployment? 【You should demonstrate it graphically.】
- VI. (10%) Suppose a wave of pessimism engulfs consumers and firms causing them to reduce their expenditures. Demonstrate this event with the model of aggregate demand and aggregate supply assuming that the economy was originally in long-run equilibrium. 【You should demonstrate it graphically.】

試題必須隨卷繳回