國立臺灣大學98學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目:個體經濟學

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※ 各大題均請於「非選擇題作答區」依序作答。

Part I. 題組選擇題 (每小題五分。單複選混合,全對才給分。請<u>簡述理由</u>,並於試卷上「非選擇題作答 區」依序作答。)

A. Elasticity of Black Fish Eggs

- 1. 自由時報 2008 年 12 月 10 日報導,「由於海鳥魚子日漸稀少,目前市面上以養殖鳥魚子為大宗,但今年因養殖鳥魚子約減產 3 成,導致每兩平均價格上漲 1、2 百元,目前一副 6 兩重的養殖鳥魚子叫價 1600元、8 兩重 1800元。」「根據此報導,下列何者敘述必定為真?
 - (A)8雨重的養殖鳥魚子的需求彈性大於2。
 - (B)6兩重的養殖烏魚子的需求彈性不會大於4。
 - (C)8雨重的養殖烏魚子的供給彈性大於2。
 - (D)6兩重的養殖鳥魚子的供給彈性不會大於4。
 - (E) 以上皆非。
- 2. 承上題,同段報導提及,「雖然今年萬物皆漲,海鳥魚子照理也應調漲,但考量當前景氣低迷,業者都不敢貿然漲價,目前一副 7 兩重的海鳥魚子約 2400 元,買氣仍欲振乏力。」根據此段報導,海鳥魚子市場今年跟去年相比:
 - (A) 供給曲線右移
 - (B) 需求曲線左移
 - (C) 均衡價格不變
 - (D)均衡數量不變
 - (E) 以上皆非。

B. The Economics of Tennis Serves

- 1. 考虑下面這個賽局: L 先生和 N 先生打網球,由 L 先生發球,N 先生接發球。L 先生可以選擇發正手方或反手方,N 先生可以選擇準備接正手方或反手方,雙方同時選擇。如果 L 先生發正手方,N 先生也準備接正手方,N 先生但為的機率是 50%,如果 N 先生準備接的是反手方,那 L 先生得分的機率是 70%。如果 L 先生發反手方,N 先生也準備接反手方,那 L 先生得分的機率是 60%,如果 N 先生準備接的是正手方,那 L 先生得分的機率是 80%。在這個賽局的均衡中,下列敘述何者必定為真:
 - (A) 這個賽局有兩個 Nash 均衡。
 - (B) L 先生的均衡混合策略中,發正手方與發反手方的機率相同。
 - (C) N 先生的均衡混合策略中,接正手方與接反手方的機率相同。
 - (D) N 先生的接發球得分率為 35%。
 - (E) L 先生不論發哪一個方向,他的發球得分率都一樣。
- 2. 承上題,根據 2009 年 1 月 22 日蘋果日報的新聞,盧彥勳在打敗世界排名 1 I 的納班迪恩之後,接受採訪指出,「納班迪恩是反手拍比較強的球員。」²因此,如果我們要描述「盧彥勳發球、納班迪恩接發球」的賽局,比較合乎現實的得失分機率為:如果盧彥勳發正手方,納班迪恩也準備接正手方,那盧彥勳得分的機率是 p,如果納班迪恩準備接的是反手方,那盧彥勳得分的機率是 q,且 q>p。如果盧彥勳發反手方,納班迪恩也準備接反手方,那盧彥勳得分的機率是(p-0.1),如果納班迪恩準備接的是正手方,那盧彥勳得分的機率是(p-0.1)。根據 ATP 網站的資料,盧彥勳本場實際的發球得分率為 64%。假設納班迪恩押對接球方向的時候比押錯方向的時候接發球得分率多 18%。下列敘述何者為真:
 - (A) p+q = 1.38.
 - (B) 盧彥勳的均衡混合策略中,發正手方與發反手方的機率相同。
 - (C) 在這個賽局的混合策略均衡中,納班迪恩知道盧彥勳發正乎方與發反手方的機率相同。
 - (D)納班迪恩的均衡混合策略中,選擇接正手方的機率小於 75%。
 - (E) 約班迪不論預備接哪一方,他的接發球得分率都一樣。

見背面

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3.承上題,根據同段報導,盧彥勳最後獲勝的關鍵在於『盧在最後 1 局改變策略說:「納班是反手拍很強的球員,所以,他總以為我會發正手拍,結果我在被破發點出現時都發在他的反手拍,6 次被破發點都被我拿下。」』下列敘述何者為真:

- (A)在這個賽局中,納班迪恩明知盧彥勳發正手方與發反手方的機率相同,但是他選擇正手方的機率大於 50%。 點
- (B) 即使我們不假設納班迪恩押托押錯方向的時候接發球得分率差多少,只要知道盧彥勳本場實際的發球得分率,我們就可以算出 p+q 是多少。
- (C) 即使我們不曉得盧彥勳本場實際的發球得分率,也不假設納班迪恩押對比押錯方向的時候接發球得分率差多少,我們還是可以知道盧彥勳選擇發正手方與發反手方的機率。
- (D)如果納班迪恩知道盧彥勳「在被破發點出現時都發在他的反手拍」,那他應該採取的策略是「總是接反手方」。
- (E) 如果納班迪恩只知道「盧在最後 1 局改變策略」、以致反手方發得稍微多一點(和均衡策略相比),那他應該採取的策略是「總是接反手方」。

C. The Economics of Airline Tickets

1. 考慮以下事實:

- (1) 台北-馬祖離島航線只有立榮航空-家,以 Dash 8-300 五十六人座螺旋槳飛機飛航。3
- (2) 根據 Wikipedia 的資料, Dash 8-300 油艙容量為 3160 公升, 滿載可飛行 968 英哩。4
- (3) 根據 Great Circle Mapper 的資料,台北松山機場至馬祖北竿機場的飛行距離為 125 英哩。5
- (4) 根據台灣中油公司網站資料, 2008年7月1日航空燃油價格為每公升 36.42元。6
- (5) 根據 2009 年 1 月 13 日聯合晚報的新聞,航空燃油成本佔航空公司(離島航空運輸)總成本的四成。⁷ 請問下列何者為真?
- (A) Dash 8-300 每飛行一英哩所需耗費的油料成本高於 110 元。
- (B) 立榮航空飛行台北一馬祖航線單程的油料成本高於 15,000 元。
- (C) 立榮航空飛行台北-馬祖航線單程,油料以外的成本低於 20,000 元。
- (D) 立榮航空飛行台北-馬祖航線單程的總成本高於 37,000 元。
- (E) 以载客率六成計算,立榮航空飛行台北—馬祖航線單程的每人平均成本大於 1080 元。
- 2. 承上題,根據台灣中油公司網站資料顯示,2009年1月1日航空燃油價格降為每公升16.09元。請問下列何者為真:
 - (A) 以新油價計算, Dash 8-300 每飛行一英哩所需耗費的油料成本低於 50 元。
 - (B) 以新油價計算,立榮航空飛行台北-馬祖航線單程所需耗費的油料成本低於 7000 元。
 - (C) 假設其他成本不變,立榮航空飛行台北-馬祖航線單程的總成本低於 28,700 元。
 - (D) 以載客率六成計算,立榮航空飛行台北-馬祖航線單程的每人平均成本低於 840 元。
 - (E) 單程票價目前為 1,962 元,則載客率六成時,每載一人的利潤,2009 年 1 月較 2008 年 7 月要高至少 240 元。

3. 承上題,下列何者必定為真:

- (A) Dash 8-300 每公升燃油可以飛行 0.306 英哩。
- (B) 當班機客滿時,多載一人的邊際成本,以 2008 年 7 月份油價計算為 1100.3 元。
- (C) 當班機客滿時,少載一人的邊際成本,以 2008 年 7 月份油價計算為 1100.3 元。
- (D) 當班機尚未客滿,多載一人的邊際成本,以 2009 年 1 月份油價計算則為 855.6 元。
- (E) 立榮航空公司在油價下跌之後,必然會調降價格。

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D. Economics of Organ Donation

There are two types of special kidney donation used in the US: Kidney swaps and kidney chains. According to Wall Street Journal ("A Daisy Chain of Kidney Donations" by Ronda L. Rundle, 9/23/2008), a kidney swap "occurs between two or more sets of incompatible recipients and donors, who are usually family members. If a donor's organ isn't compatible with a loved one who needs a kidney, doctors are able to swap that organ with one from another incompatible pair."

Moreover, a kidney chain "starts with an altruistic individual who wants to donate a kidney to help a stranger in need. The anonymous donation goes to a recipient who has lined up a living donor, but who isn't biologically compatible. In turn, that donor's kidney can benefit other patients who have also lined up living donors who ended up being incompatible, each time passing an extra kidney down the line."

1. Order the following by efficiency: A society that

- (A) Allows kidney swap,
- (B) Allows kidney chain,
- (C) Allows any voluntary donations with no monetary compensation,
- (D) Allows voluntary donations only between close relatives,
- (E) Allows kidney sales but has price control at price p>0.
- 2. Many people think it is not appropriate to buy and sell organs, and fear that arbitrary donations might foster payments under the table. Under this repugnance constraint, which of the above organ donation system would you choose to maximize efficiency?

Part II. 獨立選擇題 (選出正確的敘述。每題五分。單複選混合,全對才給分。)

- 1. Which of the following statements are true?
 - (a) Giffen goods, when they exist, always have a downward sloping Engel curves.
 - (b) Consumer surplus is always zero with a perfect elastic demand curve.
 - (c) Suppose Joe's Labor supply decrease when the hourly wage rate increases, then leisure is a normal goods for Joe.
 - (d) A person who is risk averse at all levels of income would never buy a share in a company which offered an uncertain return.
- 2. A farmer is risk-averse and has utility given by $U(m)=\log(m)$ where m is money income. He can grow potatoes or wheat or both in his land. The crop of both products is dependent on weather. If the weather is good, 1 acre of land yields a return of \$260 if devoted to potatoes and of \$150 if devoted to wheat. If the weather is bad, 1 acre of potatoes yields \$80 whereas an acre of wheat yields \$120. Good and bad weather are equally likely (probability= $\frac{1}{2}$). The farmer has 100 acres of land. Then:
 - (a) He should devote all his land to potatoes.
 - (b) He should devote roughly 81.9 acre to potatoes.

Now consider the case that the farmer can buy outside insurance. This policy, for every \$1 that the farmer puts, pays out \$2 if the weather is bad and nothing if the weather is good. Then:

- (c) The farmer would still devote some land to wheat.
- (d) The farmer should by a total of \$9000 insurance.
- 3. In the following game, player 1 picks rows, and player 2 picks columns. The numbers are payoffs, with payoff of player 1 written first.

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	L	М	R
U	3,4	4,3	4,8
С	4,3	4,2	6,1
D	4,5	5,1	2,4

(a) For player 1, U is weakly dominated by C.

- (b) For player 1, only C would survive iterated strict dominance.
- (c) For player 2, L would survive iterated strict dominance.
- (d) (C,L) is a pure strategy Nash Equilibrium.
- 4. Company A is the only company in the market for stuffed animals. The demand for their toys is P = 40 4Q. The marginal cost and average cost are constant at \$8.
 - (a) The equilibrium price and output for the monopoly would be P=24 and O=6. Now another company B, whose marginal and average cost are both constant at 16, is also considering entering the market. Let qB be the amount produced for B.
 - (b) If company A still sticks onto its amount of production at monopoly, the residual demand company B faces would be P=24-4qB.
 - (c) If A sticks onto its amount of production at monopoly, and B follow the Cournot assumption, then company B would produce 2 to maximize profit.
 - (d) If both companies follow the Cournot assumption, then the equilibrium quantity produced for company A and B would be $\frac{8}{3}$, $\frac{4}{3}$ respectively.
 - (e) If both companies follow the Stackelberg assumption, where A is the leader, then the equilibrium quantity produced for A and B would be 4 and 1 respectively.
- 5. Regarding to the Theory of Discrimination, which of the following statements are true?
 - (a) If blacks are paid less than their marginal product, then non-discriminating firms will hire more blacks.
 - (b) If blacks are paid less than their marginal product, then employers can engage in discrimination at zero cost.
 - (c) If white employees dislike associating with black employees, then blacks will be paid a lower wage than whites.
 - (d)If white employees dislike associating with black employees, then the workforce will be heavily segregated.
- 6. Denotes the price of the inputs $(x^1, x^2) = (w^1, w^2)$, and the price of output is p, then for the production function,

$$y=f(x^1, x^2)=(x^1)^{\frac{1}{2}}+(x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

- (a) cost function, $C(w_1, w_2, y) = y^2 \frac{w_1 + w_2}{y_1 + y_2}$
- (b) cost function, $C(w_1, w_2, y) = y^2 \frac{w_1 w_2}{w_1 + w_2}$
- (c) profit function, $\Pi(p, w^1, w^2) = p^2 \frac{4w_1w_2}{w_1 + w_2}$
- (d) profit function, $\Pi(p, w_1, w_2) = p^2 \frac{w_1 + w_2}{4w_1w_2}$

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7. Which of the following matches between the Nobel Prize winners and the major contributions for them to win the prize are correct?

- (a) Steve Levitt--Freakonomics
- (b) Gary Becker-Human Capital
- (c) Michael Spencer--Signal Theory
- (d) Joseph Stiglitz-Globalization and its Discontent
- (e) James Heckman-Self Selection Bias
- (f) Paul Krugman--Economic Geography

8. Which of the following statements are true?

(a) Both monopolies and externalities lead to inefficient allocation of resources. Therefore, a firm that is both a monopoly and a source of negative externalities is an especially serious social problem.

(b) Government intervention is the only way to solve the externality problem.

- (c) Consider a demand curve for reckless driving, for which the "price of reckless driving" is interpreted as the probability of having a fatal accident. In this case, safer cars will increase the total number of driver fatalities.
- (d) If average cost decrease in quantity, then the production function must be increasing return to scale.
- (e) If the production function is increasing return to scale, then average cost decreases in quantity.

Part III. 問答題:

單親媽媽阿虹每週有 40 小時可以分配在上網休閒和去麥當勞打工(時薪為 100 元)上。假設她的效用函數 U(L, M) 為平滑且凸向原點:(10 points)

- (a) 作圖說明當政府對單親媽媽給予每週 500 元的社會救助時,會對阿虹的勞動供給產生什麼影響?請同時考慮(1)是否參與勞動市場,和(2)若已參與,最適工時如何變動兩個面向。(2 points)
- (b) 現在新上任政府改用另外一種政策: 針對阿虹每週工資所得在 1000 元以下的部分, 她每多賺一元, 政府就補貼 0.5 元;每週工資所得在 1000 至 3000 元的部分, 政府則不予補助 (但是她還是可以留著 1000 元以下工資所得到的補貼);然而在超過 3000 元的部分, 阿虹每賺一元, 政府就抽走 a%:
 - (b-1) 若政府希望當阿虹工作 40 小時的時候,此一政策對她沒有影響 (i.e.此時不補貼也不課稅),請求 a 之值,並畫出阿虹的預算限制式。(3 points)
 - (b-2) 說明此一新政策會對阿虹的勞動供給產生什麼影響?一樣請同時考慮(1)是否參與勞動市場,和(2)若要參與,最適工時為何兩個面向。(hint:阿虹原來的最適選擇為何會影響討論的結果)。(5 points)

(本題出自於 Eissa, Nada and Jeffrey B. Liebman (1996), "Labor supply response to the earned income tax credit," Quarterly Journal of Economics, 111(2): 605-637)

¹蘇福男,「減產 3 成 烏魚子價漲 民眾捨不得購買」,自由時報,2008 年 12 月 10 日。

²詹健全,「盧彥勳晉大滿貫男單 32 強 台灣第 1 人爆冷拍落世界第 1 1 告慰父親 」,蘋果日報,2009 年 1 月 22 日。

https://www.uniair.com.tw/uniairec/about/our_fleet.aspx

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_Havilland_Canada_Dash_8

⁵ http://gc.kls2.com/cgi-bin/gc?PATH=RCSS-RCMT%20&PATH-UNITS=mi

⁶ http://www.cpc.com.tw/big5 BD/tmtd/ListPrice/ShowHisToryPrice 04.asp?pno=156

吳孟庭,「離島機票 民航局:不降價」,聯合晚報,2009年1月13日。