

# 政治大學

# 99年試題詳解

(企管系)

## 試題

- (一) Suppose banks install automatic teller machines (ATMs) on every block and, by making cash readily available, reduce the amount of money people want to hold.
1. Assume the central bank does not change the money supply. According to the theory of liquidity preference, what happens to the interest rate? What happens to aggregate demand?
  2. If the central bank wants to stabilize aggregate demand, how should it respond?
- (二) Assume that the reserve requirement is 5 percent and the banks do not hold excess reserves. Will the money supply expand more if the Central Bank buys \$2,000 worth of bonds or if someone deposits in a bank \$2,000 that he had been hiding in his cookie jar? If one creates more, how much more does it create?
- (三) Suppose the recent European debt crisis leads investors worldwide to raise preference for U.S. government bonds, which are considered relatively safe. What effect do you think this “flight to safety” had on the U.S. economy? Be sure to note the impact on the interest rate, domestic investment, net capital outflow, the exchange rate, and the trade balance.
- (四) Sarah is awake for 100 hours per week. She earns \$10 per hour if she works. With wages being the sole source of income, she chooses to work 50 hours per week. Now suppose her father gives her \$200 per week, and in response to this increase in income, Sarah decides to cut down her workload to 40 hours per week.

99-12 插大經濟學歷屆試題解析

1. Is leisure a normal good for Sarah?
  2. Can you conclude that Sarah's labor-supply is upward sloping? Why or why not?
- (五) Emily has decided always to spend one-half of her income on clothing.
1. What is her income elasticity of clothing demand?
  2. What is her price elasticity of clothing demand?
  3. If Emily's tastes change and she decides to spend only one-fourth of her income on clothing, how does her demand curve change? What are her income elasticity and price elasticity now?
- (六) A company is considering building a bridge across a river. The bridge would cost \$1,000 to build and nothing to maintain. The demand over the lifetime of the bridge is given by  $P = 11 - (Q/100)$ , where  $P$  denotes the price per crossing and  $Q$ , the number of crossings.
1. If the company's goal is to maximize profit, what would be its profit-maximizing price? How much profit does it make? How large would the deadweight loss be when this price is charged?
  2. If the government were to build the bridge, what price should it charge?
  3. Suppose the government knows the demand and knows the maintenance cost is zero. Calculate the regulatory price at which the monopolist earns zero profit. (At this price, the monopolist's average revenue equals average cost.) How large would the deadweight loss be when this price is charged?

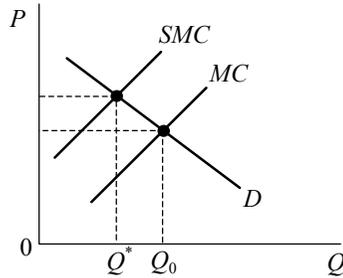
## 解答

(一)選擇題：

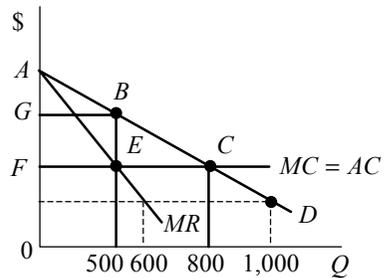
- 1.(D)；Mark在寫詩(poems)與寫電視劇本皆有絕對利益(12>8且4>2)，但寫電視劇本的絕對利益程度相對較大，是Krystal的2倍(=4÷2)，具有比較利益；反之，Krystal兩方面能力均不及Mark，皆為絕對不利益，但寫詩之絕對不利程度相對較低，為Mark之 $\frac{2}{3}$ ，具有比較利益。總而言之，Mark在寫電視劇本，Krystal在寫詩分別具比較利益。
- 2.(C)；通心粉(macaroni)漲價或需求量增加，造成同一條需求線上不同點之移動，(A)、(D)錯誤；麵粉(為材料)漲價，通心粉之供給減少，(B)錯誤；通心粉為正常財，所得提高，其需求增加，(C)正確。
- 3.(B)；人們轉售爵士音樂節門票有獲利，乃因原價格低於市場均衡水準，產生超額需求。
- 4.(B)；需求弧彈性1， $(E^d) = -\frac{\Delta Q/(Q_1+Q_2) \div 2}{\Delta P/(P_1+P_2) \div 2} = \frac{100/450}{0.5/1.75} = 0.78 < 1$ ，屬於「缺乏彈性」(inelastic)。
- 5.(B)；消費均衡條件為： $MRS_{XY} = \frac{MU_X}{MU_Y} = \frac{P_X}{P_Y}$ ， $\frac{100}{50} = 2 = \frac{P_X}{P_Y}$ ，即 $P_X$ 必須為 $P_Y$ 之2倍。
- 6.(B)；報酬遞減法則係指在短期，由於存在固定生產要素，當可變要素投入不斷增加，總產量之增加量終究會遞減的現象。
- 7.(C)；Amy花\$5,000重新裝潢店面以便餐館開張，但後來又追加預算\$1,000才能順利開張。其中\$1,000乃邊際成本。
- 8.(C)；完全競爭廠商之短期供給線乃AVC最低點(B點)以上之MC線。
- 9.(B)；勞動與資本為互補要素，若技術進步使資本生產力提高，則勞動生產力亦提高，且工資上漲。
- 10.(B)；投資金額\$10,000於餐廳經營，正常報酬乃是放棄無風險公債

之年息\$600。

- 11.(B)；若邊際成本( $MC$ )不含對環境污染之傷害(即不考慮外部成本)，則 $P=MC$ 決定之產量( $Q_0$ )必大於社會最適量( $Q^*$ )。



- 12.(A)；獨占廠商利潤極大化以 $MR=MC$ 決定之產量為500，價格為 $\overline{OG}$ ，利潤為 $\square FGBE$ ，無謂損失為 $\triangle BEC$ 。若政府規定產量應訂於社會最適水準，即以 $P=MC$ ( $D$ 與 $MC$ 交點 $C$ 決定)訂出產量為800，則社會福利增加 $\triangle BEC$ ，消費者剩餘增加 $\square FGBC$ ，獨占利潤減少 $\square FGBE$ 。

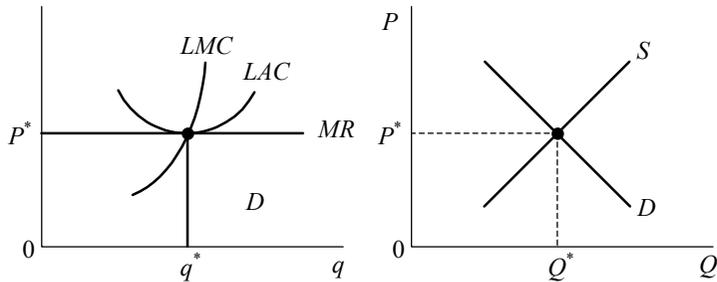


- 13.(A)；獨占性競爭與完全競爭市場沒有進入市場之障礙，廠商可以自由加入或退出市場。
- 14.(A)；損失最小之產量由 $MR=MC$ 決定，但 $P \geq AVC$ 才繼續生產。
- 15.(A)；私有財市場需求線係水平加總個別需求線；公共財市場需求線係垂直加總個別需求線。
- 16.(C)；文憑乃是勞動市場資方僱用勞工的一項訊號，乃因對高生產力的勞工而言，教育成本相對較低。
- 17.(D)；墨西哥每多生產40單位香蕉，須放棄40單位橘子，所以每1單位香蕉之機會成本為1單位橘子。

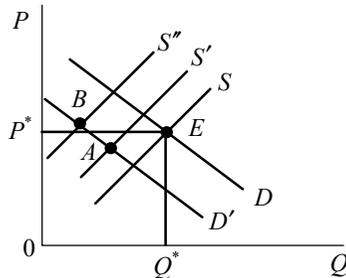
瓜地馬拉每多生產20單位香蕉，須放棄10單位橘子，所以每1單位香蕉之機會成本為0.5單位橘子，或每單位橘子之機會成本為2單位香蕉。可知香蕉之機會成本以瓜地馬拉較低，具有比較利益，橘子之機會成本則為墨西哥較低，具有比較利益。

18.(C)；微型貸款 (microfinance loans) 有別於傳統放款，在於金額較低，通常毋需抵押品 (collateral)，還款期限在較久以後之期限及對象為弱勢者。

19.(B)；完全競爭市場達到長期均衡時，由於廠商自由加入或退出市場，維持經濟利潤為0，所以價格 ( $P^*$ ) 等於最低之長期平均成本 ( $LAC$ )。



20.(D)；原均衡點  $E(P^*, Q^*)$ ，現在需求線及供給線均左移，新均衡點可能為  $A$  亦可能為  $B$ ，所以  $Q \downarrow$ ， $P$  不確定 (ambiguous)。



21.(C)；用以製造割草機 (lawn mower) 的馬達，乃是中間財交易，不包括在GDP中，否則會重複計算。其他如台灣生產但外銷至越南的摩托車，賣股票之獲利 (即「資本利得」capital gain) 及獵頭族 (替客戶物色人才) 得到之酬庸 (屬於勞務