- 請依題號順序於「選擇題作答區」內作答。

- 單選題, 共25題, 每題4分。

1. There are about 3,000 hair salons in Taipei City. Most hair salons are small businesses and offer a wide array of services. Based on this information, which of the following best describes the structure of this market in Taipei City?
   (a) A monopoly
   (b) A monopolistic competition
   (c) An oligopoly with differentiated products
   (d) An oligopoly with homogeneous products

2. Which of the following is NOT true regarding externalities?
   (a) Externalities have no effect on market efficiency.
   (b) Externalities are imposed on agents other than the parties to an economic exchange.
   (c) Externalities can be either positive or negative.
   (d) Externalities can occur in either consumption or production.

3. A profit-maximizing firm continues to operate even though it is losing money. It sells its product at a price of $100.
   (a) Average total cost is less than $100.
   (b) Average fixed cost is less than $100.
   (c) Marginal cost is increasing.
   (d) Average variable cost is less than $100.

4. A monopolist has the demand curve $q = 10000 - 100p$. Its total cost function is $c(q) = 1000 + 10q$. The government plans to tax the monopoly's profits at a rate of 50%. If it does so, the monopoly will
   (a) Increase its price by 50%
   (b) Increase its price by more than 50%
   (c) Increase its price by less than 50%
   (d) Not change its price at all

5. Suppose that in a Hawk-Dove game, the payoff to each player is −6 if both play Hawk. If both play Dove, the payoff to each player is 3, and if one plays Hawk and the other plays Dove, the one that plays Hawk gets a payoff of 8 and the one that plays Dove gets 0. In equilibrium, we would expect hawks and doves to do equally well. This happens when the proportion of the total population that plays Hawk is
   (a) 5/11.
   (b) 1/5.
   (c) 1/9.
   (d) 5/7.

6. An industry has two colluding firms that act so as to maximize total profit in the industry and then split the profits equally. Firm 1 has cost function $c(y) = 8y$. Firm 2 has cost function $c(y) = y^2$. Each firm produces an integer number of units. Market demand is given by $Y(p) = 56 - p$.
   (a) Firm 1 should produce 10 units and firm 2 should produce 10 units.
   (b) Firm 1 should produce 20 units and firm 2 should produce 4 units.
   (c) Each firm should produce 12 units.
   (d) Firm 1 should produce 24 units and firm 2 should produce 2 units.

7. Suppose that Ella only consume two goods, chocolate(C) and strawberry(S). Her utility function is $U = C^2 S^4$ and her income is 6. Assume that the price for a chocolate is 1 and the price for a strawberry is 2. Please find out which is Jamie's optimum bundle?
   (a) $(C, S) = (2, 2)$
   (b) $(C, S) = (0, 3)$
   (c) $(C, S) = (4, 1)$
   (d) $(C, S) = (6, 0)$

8. Happy village owns a common pasture where villagers graze their cows. The cost to a cow owner of owning and caring for a cow is 6 dollars. The pasture gets overgrazed if too many cows share the pasture. The total revenue from all cows on the common pasture is $f(g) = 48g - 2g^2$, where g is the number of cows on the pasture. To maximize total profit, the town council decides to allow a cow to use the common pasture only if its owner buys it a cow license. To maximize total profit, how many dollars per goat should the council charge?
   (a) 20
   (b) 19
   (c) 18
   (d) 22

9. A monopolist is able to practice third-degree price discrimination between two markets. The demand function in the first market is $q = 500 - 2p$ and the demand function in the second market is $q = 1,500 - 6p$. To maximize his profits, he should
   (a) charge a higher price in the second market than in the first.
   (b) charge a higher price in the first market than in the second.
   (c) charge the same price in both markets.
   (d) sell only in one of the two markets.

10. A perfect competitive industry consists of two types of firms: 100 firms of type A and 30 firms of type B. Each type A firm has a short-run supply curve $s_A(P) = 2P$. Each type B firm has a short-run supply curve $s_B(P) = 10P$. The market demand curve is $D(P) = 5000 - 500P$. What is the short-run equilibrium price in this market? At this price, how much does each type A firm produce, and how much does each type B firm produce?
   (a) $P = 4, S_A = 8, S_B = 50$
   (b) $P = 5, S_A = 10, S_B = 50$
   (c) $P = 4, S_A = 10, S_B = 40$
   (d) $P = 5, S_A = 8, S_B = 50$

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11. Lisa and Sara share a room. Lisa and Sara have the same utility function over private good (c) and public good (G), $U(c, G) = cG$. The provision of public good is financed by the sum of private contributions from Lisa and Sara. In this case, each of them has to decide how much money she would like to spend on her own private good and how much money she would like to contribute to finance the public good. Lisa has income 3000 and Sara has income 1800. The prices of both the private good and the public good are the same and equal to 1. In the Nash equilibrium, what is the amount of public good (G) Lisa and Sara will consume?
    (a) 1400
    (b) 1600
    (c) 1800
    (d) 1200

12. Leo consumes only apples and bananas. He prefers more apples to fewer, but he gets tired of bananas. If he consumes fewer than 24 bananas per week, he thinks that 1 banana is a perfect substitute for 1 apple. But you would have to pay him 1 apple for each banana beyond 24 that he consumes. The indifference curve that passes through the consumption bundle with 31 apples and 36 bananas also passes through the bundle with A apples and 18 bananas, where A equals
    (a) 29.
    (b) 23.
    (c) 31.
    (d) 25.

13. In an economy, if three-fourths of national income goes to labor, and one-fourth to capital stock, the Cobb-Douglas production function for this economy will be
    (a) $Y = A \times K^{3/4} \times L^{1/4}$
    (b) $Y = A \times K^{1/3} \times L^{2/3}$
    (c) $Y = A \times K^{1/4} \times L^{3/4}$
    (d) $Y = A \times 1/4 \times K \times 3/4 \times L$

14. Which of the following statements is true?
    (a) Efficiency wages help reduce unemployment while minimum wages increase unemployment.
    (b) Efficiency wages increase unemployment while minimum wages help reduce unemployment.
    (c) Both efficiency wages and minimum wages help reduce unemployment.
    (d) Both efficiency wages and minimum wages increase unemployment.

15. In Solow's exogenous growth model, the economy reaches a stable steady state because
    (a) the marginal return of capital is decreasing.
    (b) capital is growing at a constant rate.
    (c) the substitution effect is stronger than the income effect.
    (d) conditional convergence holds.

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16. An increase in the budget deficit would cause a
    (a) shortage of loanable funds at the original interest rate, which would lead to falling interest rates.
    (b) surplus of loanable funds at the original interest rate, which would lead to rising interest rates.
    (c) shortage of loanable funds at the original interest rate, which would lead to rising interest rates.
    (d) surplus of loanable funds at the original interest rate, which would lead to falling interest rates.

17. In the endogenous growth model,
    (a) investment grows at a constant rate forever.
    (b) the growth rate of output increases with the savings rate.
    (c) the growth rate of output depends on how efficient human capital accumulation is, and how much time is devoted to human capital accumulation.
    (d) the growth rate of output depends on how efficient physical capital accumulation is, and on how high the investment rate is.

18. The Ricardian equivalence theorem implies that
    (a) government debt policy must be handled correctly for the economy to prosper.
    (b) the amounts of government spending are neutral.
    (c) an increase in government spending has no effect on the economy, as long as there is an equal change in taxes.
    (d) the timing of taxes collected by the government is neutral.

19. Which of the following will make the aggregate demand curve steeper?
    (a) An increase in investment spending.
    (b) A decrease in the sensitivity of investment to the interest rate.
    (c) An increase in the sensitivity of investment to the interest rate.
    (d) A decrease in investment spending.

20. A tax cut shifts the aggregate demand curve the farthest if
    (a) the MPC is large and if the tax cut is permanent.
    (b) the MPC is large and if the tax cut is temporary.
    (c) the MPC is small and if the tax cut is permanent.
    (d) the MPC is small and if the tax cut is temporary.

21. An increase in the real interest rate
    (a) increases savings for both borrowers and lenders.
    (b) increases savings for borrowers, but has an uncertain effect on the savings of lenders.
    (c) increases savings for lenders, but has an uncertain effect on the savings of borrowers.
    (d) has an uncertain effect on the savings of both borrowers and lenders.

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22. Under fiscal stabilization policy in the New Keynesian model, after a positive shock to output,
    (a) the government increases expenditures and the central bank increases the money supply.
    (b) the government increases expenditures and the central bank decreases the money supply.
    (c) the government decreases expenditures and the central bank increases the money supply.
    (d) the government decreases expenditures and the central bank decreases the money supply.

23. The table below shows the payments received from foreigners by the residents of Laborland and the payments made to foreigners by Laborland's residents during a certain year.

	Payment from foreigners	Payment to foreigners
Trade in goods and services	$136 billion	$154 billion
Factor payments	$200 billion	$180 billion
Transfers	$0	$25 billion

Which of the following is likely to be true in this case?
    (a) There will be a deficit in laborland's financial account.
    (b) There will be a surplus in Laborland's financial account.
    (c) Laborland's economy will go into a recession.
    (d) Laborland's terms of trade will improve.

24. According to real business cycle theory
    (a) monetary policy is driving business cycles.
    (b) central bank actions need to be watched closely.
    (c) technology shocks have a major role in business cycles.
    (d) cash-in-advance is necessarily to explain business cycles.

25. Which of the following statements is true?
    (a) Black markets for currency are more likely to exist in countries with overvalued currencies than with undervalued currencies.
    (b) Black markets for currency are equally likely to exist in countries with undervalued currencies or with overvalued currencies.
    (c) Black markets for currency are more likely to exist in countries with undervalued currencies than with overvalued currencies.
    (d) Black markets for currency are more likely to exist in countries with convertible currencies than with non-convertible currencies.

試題隨卷繳回