1. 回答下列問題：**(20 points)**
   (1) 為何消費函數與總支出(aggregate expenditure)函數之斜率相同？該斜率愈大，是否乘數效果也愈大？
   (2) 在簡單乘數模型中，如果投資也是 GDP 之函數，則乘數是否會變大？(以圖說明)

2. 設若消費者只購買 x_1 與 x_2 兩種財貨，試以無異曲線理論圖形回答以下問題：**(20 points)**
   (1) 假設在目前價格下，買得起 (14,15)，但他選擇 (10,19)，又若價格改變後他選擇 (14,15) ，試問他是否買不起(10,19)？，是否一定更不快樂？是否買更多 x_1? 或更多 x_2?
   (2) 若原來價格為 (p_1=\$5, p_2=\$6)，他選擇 (12,16)，今價格改變為 (\$7,\$4)而所得不變，試問他是否更快樂？是否買更多 x_1？ 或更多 x_2?

3. 關於生產可能邊界(Production Possibility Frontier)，以圖分析：**(20 points)**
   (1) 設社會生產兩種財貨如(x_1,x_2)，若(16,30)以及(36,10)均為其有效率之生產組合，但(20,26)則為其所不能及(infeasible)，試問該社會可否選擇生產(22,18)？可否選擇(28,18)？
   (2) 設 x_1 為消費財而 x_2 為資本財，則該社會之兩種選擇(36,10)及(16,30)，可以導致如何不同之未來？

4. Comment on the followings and explain: **(20 points)**
(1) As marginal product is increasing, average product must be increasing too. As average product is decreasing, marginal product must be decreasing, too.
(2) Marginal cost is decreasing if and only if average cost is decreasing.
(3) Along a supply curve, its price elasticity can vary from less than one to greater than one.
(4) Suppose that the variable cost of medical service only shares a tiny portion of total cost. As such, a medical doctor prefers to lower his charge in order to sell more.

5. Suppose a monopoly has the following revenue and cost data: **(20 points)**

Q	AR	VC
1	\$140	\$60
2	107	110
3	92	156
4	80	200
5	66	243
6	50	288

(1) Determine the profit maximizing output and price.
(2) Suppose the total fixed cost equals \$50. Determine the maximal profit. What is the optimal output if the total fixed cost equals \$150?
(3) Suppose the government imposes \$1.6 tax per unit of output. What is the optimal output (and price) for the monopoly? How much of the tax is borne by the consumer?

試題隨卷繳回