

國立清華大學 107 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：科技管理研究所(0547)

考試科目（代碼）：經濟學(4701)

共 4 頁，第 1 頁

*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

一、單選題 (30 分，每題 5 分)

1. Which of the following economic variables is affected when the central bank adopts countercyclical monetary policy?
 - A) Government spending
 - B) Personal income tax rates
 - C) Corporate tax rates
 - D) Interest rates
2. Assuming all else equal, what is likely to happen to the demand curve for reserves in an economy if it goes through a period of rapid expansion?
 - A) The demand curve for reserves will shift to the right.
 - B) The demand curve for reserves will shift to the left.
 - C) There will be a downward movement along the demand curve for reserves.
 - D) There will be an upward movement along the demand curve for reserves.
3. Which of the following is true?
 - A) The price charged by a monopolistically competitive firm is equal to the price charged by a perfectly competitive firm in the long run.
 - B) The price charged by each firm in a monopolistically competitive market is equal in the long run.
 - C) The profit earned by a firm in a monopolistically competitive market is equal to the profit earned by a firm in a perfectly competitive market in the long run.
 - D) The profit earned by a firm in a monopolistically competitive market is equal to the profit earned by a monopolist in the long run.
4. The Coase theorem relies on internalizing externalities through _____.

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- A) social enforcement mechanisms
 - B) the provision of corrective subsidies
 - C) the imposition of corrective taxes
 - D) negotiations between the parties involved
5. Four roommates have moved into an apartment. However, none of them cleans the apartment thinking that the others will do it. This is an example of _____.
- A) the free-rider problem
 - B) the paradox of thrift
 - C) the paradox of plenty
 - D) the tragedy of commons

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6. The price of an iPhone 5s in the U.S. is \$399. The table below lists the income per capita and prices of the same iPhone in four different countries in 2014 in their own currencies.

Country	Income per capita	iPhone price
Country 1	15,600 units	999 units
Country 2	34,500 units	2,300 units
Country 3	22,670 units	10,500 units
Country 4	20,000 units	1,900 units

Refer to the scenario above. What is the purchasing power parity-based exchange rate between the two currencies?

- A) 2.5 units of Country 1's currency for \$1
- B) 0.4 units of Country 1's currency for \$1
- C) 1 unit of Country 1's currency for \$2.50
- D) 1.2 units of Country 1's currency for \$1

二、名詞解釋（25分，每題5分）

- 1. 二級差別取價（second price discrimination）
- 2. 齊序偏好（homothetic preference）
- 3. 風險中立（risk neutral）
- 4. 網路外部性（network externality）
- 5. 契約曲線（contract curve）

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三、簡答題（45 分，每題 15 分）

1. There are at least three different measures of inflation: Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producer Price Index (PPI), and GDP deflator. Briefly explain each of these three measures. Also compare the advantages and disadvantages between these three different measures.
2. In a market with a monopoly, a government tries to raise fund with either an ad valorem tax α or a specific tax τ imposed on consumers. Suppose that α and τ are chosen such that the after-tax output is the same with either tax. Use a graph to demonstrate and compare the welfare effects of these two types of tax in terms of consumer surplus, producer surplus, and social surplus. Which type of tax generates a higher tax revenue?
3. Explain the problems arise from a market with asymmetric information and the consequences on the social welfare. Also discuss market and government remedies for these problems.