

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

97 學年度\_\_\_\_科管所\_\_\_\_系(所)\_\_\_\_甲\_\_\_\_組碩士班入學考試

科目\_經濟學\_\_\_\_科目代碼\_4901\_共\_2\_頁第\_1\_頁 \*請在【答案卷卡】內作答

- 一、(申論題，25 分) 假設絕大多數的廠商均對前景感到不太樂觀，因此投資的意願普遍下降。假設其他情形不變，請問這對資本市場(或稱借貸市場) 的均衡有何影響？對總體經濟的國民所得均衡和物價水準有何影響？
- 二、(申論題，25 分) 假設本季台灣的經常帳為+31 億美元，資本帳為 0 億美元，金融帳為+30 億美元，誤差與遺漏為 0 億美元。
- (a) 請問本季央行外匯存底之變動(增加或減少)數額為多少？
- (b) 請問本季國民儲蓄會大於、小於、或等於國內投資？為什麼？

請詳細閱讀以下兩段文章後回答相關問題。

三、“The initial appeal of the ‘pure play’ foundry model was predicated upon the separability of design and manufacturing process. In the 1980’s a chip designer could receive a set of design rules and SPICE (Note: Simulation Program with Integrated Circuit Emphasis) files for a given manufacturing process and be confident that the resulting design would be manufacturable. However, the interactions between designs and manufacturing technologies became far more complex and conforming to design rules did not assure good yield. Given the need for tighter design and process integration, Company A needed to decide how to work with customers and design partners to promote such integration.”

1. (10 分) 以上文字中所述 the separability of design and manufacturing process 的好處是什麼？
2. (15 分) 以上文字中所述 designers 與 manufacturers 之間的問題性質屬於下列何者：(a) 囚犯的困境(prisoner’s dilemma)；(b) 交易成本(transaction costs)；(c) 比較利益(comparative advantages)；(d) 價格歧視(price discrimination)；並請解釋說明理由。

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四、“Capitalism, then, is by nature a form or method of economic change and not only never is but never can be stationary. And this evolutionary character of the capitalist process is not merely due to the fact that economic life goes on in a social and natural environment which changes and by its change alters the data of economic action; this fact is important and these changes (wars, revolutions and so on) often condition industrial change, but they are not its prime movers. Nor is this evolutionary character due to a quasi-automatic increase in population and capital or to the vagaries of monetary systems of which exactly the same thing holds true. The fundamental impulse that sets and keeps the capitalist engine to motion comes from the new consumer's goods, the new methods of production or transportation, the new markets, the new forms of industrial organization that capitalist enterprise creates. .... The opening up of new markets, foreign or domestic, and organizational development .....that incessantly revolutionizes the economic structure from within, incessantly destroying the old one, incessantly creating a new one.”

1. (5分) 請問這段文字的作者可能是誰？(a) Adam Smith; (b) Michael Porter; (c) Joseph Schumpeter; (d) Milton Friedman。(不必解釋理由)
2. (5分) 最適合這段文字的標題是什麼？(a) Creative Destruction; (b) The Invisible Hand (c) The World is Flat; (d) Social Darwinism。(不必解釋理由)
3. (15分) 最符合以上文字中所述過程的是下列何者？(a) 人類登陸月球; (b) 石油短缺的危機; (c) 興建完成高速鐵路; (d) 工業革命；並請解釋說明理由。