國立清華大學 102 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別:經濟學系

考試科目(代碼):個體經濟學(4001)

共 2 頁,第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

1. a.(10 分)

何謂條件因素需求曲線 (conditional factor demand curve)?我們如何求得條件因素需求曲線,它有何特性?試以經濟模型均衡分析說明之。

b. (10 分)

請以經濟模型均衡分析討論一個價格接受廠商的短期因素需求曲線 (short run factor demand curve)。短期因素需求曲線是負針率的嗎?為什麼?

c. (10 分)

請以經濟模型均衡分析討論一個價格接受廠商的長期因素需求曲線 (long run factor demand curve)。請討論因素價格變動時的產量效果 (output effect) 及因素替代效果 (factor substitution effect)。長期因素需求 曲線是負針率的嗎?為什麼?

- 2. 物價指數是以商品數量當權數的加權指數,其中我們最常見的是消費者物價指數 (consumer price index),而消費者物價指數係一種拉氏物價指數 (Laspeyres price index)。使用不同的權數我們又可以定義另一個巴氏物價指數 (Paasche price index)。
 - a. (10 分)

何謂拉氏物價指數?我們如何透過拉氏物價指數來比較消費者現在與過去的福利?試以顯示性偏好理論分析之。

b.(10 分)

何謂巴氏物價指數?我們如何透過巴氏物價指數來比較消費者現在與過去的福利?試以顯示性偏好理論分析之。

3. Consider a market with two firms that sell identical products. Firm 1 has a constant marginal cost of 1, and Firm 2 has a constant marginal cost of 2. The market demand is given by Q = 15 - p, where Q and p represent quantity and price, respectively.

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a. (7 分)

Solve for the Cournot equilibrium price, quantities, and profits.

b. (7 分)

What is the Stackelberg equilibrium price, quantities, and profits when Firm 1 moves first?

c. (7 分)

If the firms merge and produce at the lower marginal cost, find out the equilibrium price, quantities, and profits (shared by two firms).

d. (6 分)

Discuss and compare the welfare effects in these three cases.

4. (8 分)

美國政府提出了一項政策,在某些高速公路路段,如果使用者願意多付些錢, 那 就算車上的人數不足,他仍然可以使用高承載管制車道。試以經濟學分析這項政策對社會福利的影響,並將外部性納入你的討論中。

5. (15 分)

Denote Q to be quantity and p to be price, Sarah's demand for routine medical visits is Q = 10 - 0.2p when she is healthy and Q = 20 - 0.2p when she is sick. Medical visits cost \$50 each if Sarah has no medical insurance. She is sick 20% of the time. Sarah is considering two different insurance plans. One offers free medical visits; the other plan costs less up front but requires that Sarah pay \$5 per medical visit. Compare the two plans in terms of the trade-off between risk and moral hazard.