

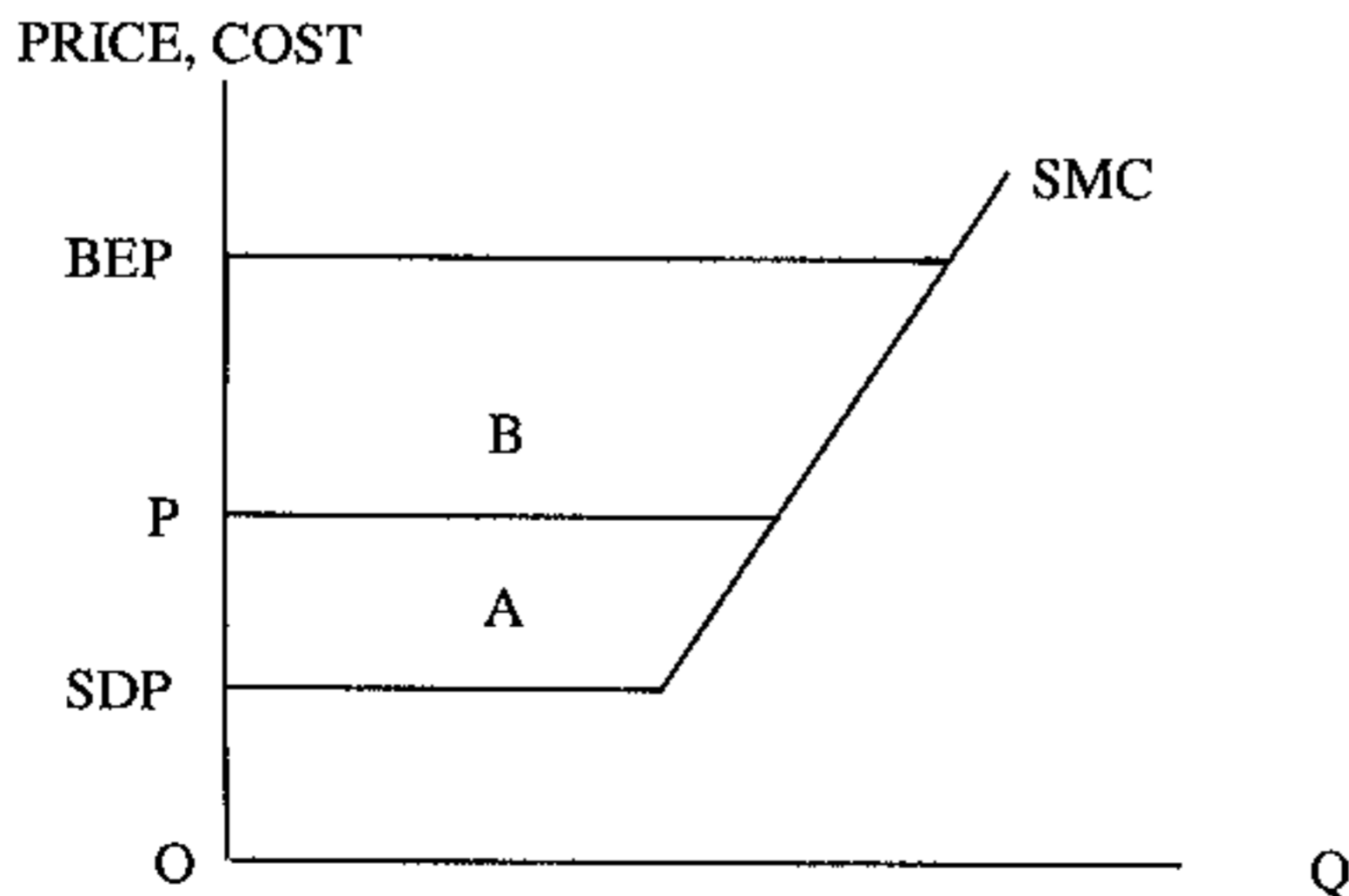
國立清華大學 命題紙

九十二學年度 Economics 系(所) 組碩士班研究生招生  
考試

科目 Microeconomics 科號 540 / 共 2 頁第 / 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

Indicate whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE and carefully justify your answers. **No credit will be given without justification.** (6 points for questions 1-5; 10 points for questions 6 and 7)

1. If a consumer spends all her/his income on just one good, then both the income elasticity of demand and the price elasticity of demand for that good are equal to one. (Note: the price elasticity of demand is defined to be positive.)
2. A monopolist always produces where the demand curve has the price elasticity of demand greater than one; a monopsonist always buys where the supply curve has the elasticity of supply less than one.
3. In a two-person exchange economy, it is impossible for any Pareto improvement if the two persons have identical homothetic preferences.
4. In a two-period intertemporal decision model, a lender in the first period may remain a lender or become a borrower in the second period when the interest rate decreases. However, if the lender remains a lender, the amount she/he lends to others must decrease.
5. Negative externalities are bad so that government interventions to reduce them are justified. Positive externalities, however, are good, and there is no reason for government interventions in this case.
6. As long as the isoquants of a constant returns to scale production function  $F(K, L)$  are strictly convex, then both the marginal product of labor ( $MP_L$ ) and the marginal product of capital ( $MP_K$ ) are everywhere diminishing.
7. In the figure below, SMC is the short run marginal cost curve of a competitive firm. Suppose that SDP is the price corresponding to the firm's shut-down point, BEP is the price corresponding to the firm's break-even point, and P is the market price faced by this firm. Then, area B in the figure represents the firm's loss.



國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

九十二學年度 經濟學系 系(所) 組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 個體經濟學 科號 5401 共 2 頁第 2 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

這部分共五十分，共有十題，請挑五題作答，並在答題時寫下題號及題目，沒寫題目者不計分。寫超過五題者，一律依答題順序(只)採計前五題的分數。

在下面的十題中，各包含一個現象的陳述，或是一個預測，請先用經濟學的推理，解釋這個現象或是預測，再舉另一現象或預測(可以是類似題目所舉的或是不類似的)也能被你所用的經濟學推理解釋。原則上在每題中，解釋及舉例各佔五分。

要獲得分數，你要寫清楚你的理論的假設與推理，以及對題中的陳述的解釋。你要舉的另一現象或預測最好是與題中所舉的例子間的起始條件不同，但可以用相同的推理分析之。這些題目可能沒有標準答案，評分的主要標準是看你的邏輯及應用經濟推理的能力。

1. 明列出作每件家事的價格的家事有給制會造成離婚率提高，或是婚姻前男方給女方的聘金降低。
2. 犯罪者通通判死刑會造成累犯的增加。
3. 電腦的通路商通常不喜歡價格競爭，並稱價格競爭為割喉戰。
4. 有保證的商品通常品質較好。
5. 電影院會賣學生票，但麥當勞不會供應學生餐。
6. 美國三大汽車廠常幫上游的代工廠商購買生產的機器設備。
7. 微軟從賣軟體(買了軟體，就有永遠的使用權)，改變成租軟體(即軟體使用權的的授權有時限)，會減緩微軟推出軟體升級的速度。
8. 文學書通常精裝本會先推出，而後推出平裝本，教科書較少有這種狀況。
9. 航空公司的里程累積優惠能增加航空公司的利潤。
10. 爲了要增加納保人數而實施的健保大赦反而會會使得不交保費的人增加。