

國立清華大學 104 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：科技管理研究所甲組

考試科目（代碼）：經濟學(4301)

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*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

一、 名詞解釋（30 分，每題 5 分）

1. 比較利益 (comparative advantage)
2. 皮古稅 (Pigouvian tax)
3. 季芬財 (Giffen goods)
4. 差別取價 (price discrimination)
5. 菲利浦曲線 (Phillips curve)
6. 吉尼係數 (Gini index)

二、 單選題（30 分，每題 5 分）

1. The inflation rate in Taiwan is 10%, and the inflation in US is 5%. According to the purchasing power parity, the NTD/USD exchange rate (number of NT dollars per US dollar) should
 - A. rise by 5%.
 - B. fall by 5%.
 - C. rise by 15%.
 - D. fall by 15%.
2. There are two countries: Home and Foreign. Each country can produce two goods: cloth and wine. Labor is the only input. Home needs 20 hours of labor to produce one unit of cloth and 15 hours to produce one unit of wine. Foreign needs 10 hours to produce one unit of cloth and 10 hours to produce one unit of wine. A comparison between the two countries suggests that
 - A. Home has the comparative advantage of producing cloth.
 - B. Home has the comparative advantage of producing wine.
 - C. Foreign has the comparative advantage of producing wine.
 - D. Foreign has the comparative advantage of producing both cloth and wine.
3. Suppose the fast food industry is perfectly competitive. Suppose Johnny is a firm producing fast food. The average cost of Johnny is \$40, and the price of Johnny's product is \$60. Which of the following is correct?
 - A. Johnny has some market power.

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- B. The fast food industry has reached a long-run equilibrium.
 - C. Johnny is not maximizing its profit.
 - D. The marginal cost of Johnny is \$60.
4. If there is a surplus of loanable funds, then
- A. the quantity of loanable funds demanded is greater than the quantity of loanable funds supplied and the interest rate is above equilibrium.
 - B. the quantity of loanable funds demanded is greater than the quantity of loanable funds supplied and the interest rate is below equilibrium.
 - C. the quantity of loanable funds supplied is greater than the quantity of loanable funds demanded and the interest rate is above equilibrium.
 - D. the quantity of loanable funds supplied is greater than the quantity of loanable funds demanded and the interest rate is below equilibrium.
5. Suppose that drinking creates a negative externality. If the government does not interfere in the wine market, then
- A. the equilibrium quantity of wine drunk will equal the socially optimal quantity of wine drunk.
 - B. the equilibrium quantity of wine drunk will be greater than the socially optimal quantity of wine drunk.
 - C. the equilibrium quantity of wine drunk will be less than the socially optimal quantity of wine drunk.
 - D. There is not enough information to answer the question.
6. You are offered a free ticket to see Singer A's concert. Assume the ticket has no resale value. Singer B is performing on the same night, and his concert is your next-best alternative activity. Tickets to see Singer B cost \$40. On any given day, you would be willing to pay up to \$50 to see and hear Singer B perform. Assume there are no other costs of seeing either event. Based on this information, at a minimum, how much would you have to value seeing Singer A to accept the ticket and go to the concert?
- A. \$0
 - B. \$10
 - C. \$40
 - D. \$50

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三、簡答題（40 分，每題 10 分）

1. 若央行的貨幣政策是降低利率，請問這對民間消費有何影響（請解釋）？有評論認為，這對於依賴存款利息做為主要所得來源的民眾，如退休人士，會造成所得下降，因而消費減少，所以降低利率未必能提振景氣。這項評論正確嗎？請解釋。
2. 何謂長期及短期菲立浦曲線 (Phillips curve)？有些國家有高通貨膨脹率及長期的高失業率，請問這與菲立浦曲線一致嗎？請解釋。
3. 張三和李四是某家科技公司的合夥人，他們最近為了公司業務起了衝突。他們可以選擇繼續吵下去，或是忍讓對方。他們在不同的情形下，可得到的效用如以下的矩陣所示，其中括弧裡的數字如 (x, y) ， x 是張三的效用， y 是李四的效用：

		李四	
		忍讓	吵架
張三	忍讓	(20, 20)	(15, 25)
	吵架	(25, 15)	(0, 0)

請找出並說明這個賽局的優勢策略 (dominant strategy)，以及納許均衡 (Nash equilibrium)。如果不存在優勢策略或納許均衡，也請說明。

4. ABC 是一家科技公司，該公司發明了一種晶片，同時取得了該晶片的專利。假設該晶片的製造的邊際成本是遞增的。
 - A. 請利用圖形說明 ABC 利潤極大時的產量與價格，同時說明此時的消費者剩餘、生產者剩餘、與社會福利損失。
 - B. 假設現在市場上有仿冒晶片出現，請利用圖形，說明這對 ABC 的最適產量、價格、及利潤各有何影響？