

國立中正大學104學年度學士班三年級轉學生招生考試試題
學系別：經濟學系

科目：經濟學原理

第2節

第1頁，共5頁

注意：單選題共20題，每題3分；計算填充題共10題，每題4分，請依序將答案寫在答案卷選擇題作答區對應之題號(1-30)空格內。

一、選擇題(每題3分，共60分)

1. 下表為A與B兩國，每天生產1單位X商品與1單位Y商品所需的勞動投入量。假設勞動是生產商品唯一的投入，根據比較利益原則，下列敘述何者最正確？

	X 商品	Y 商品
A	2	3
B	3	4

- (A) A 國出口 Y 商品；進口 X 商品。
(B) B 國出口 Y 商品；進口 X 商品。
(C) 兩國不會進行國際貿易。
(D) 只有 A 國能出口 Y 商品與 X 商品，B 國進口這兩種商品。

2. 在2005年夏天，豪雨淹沒南部蔥田，而導致宜蘭「三星蔥」與香菜的價格大幅上漲。這表示

- (A) 南部蔥與三星蔥是互補品。
(B) 南部蔥與香菜是替代品。
(C) 三星蔥與香菜是互補品。
(D) 以上(A)與(B)均正確。

3. 如果某商品的世界價格低於國內價格，則在開放貿易後，

- (A) 國內的生產量比貿易前大。
(B) 國內的生產者剩餘比貿易前小。
(C) 國內的消費者剩餘比貿易前小。
(D) 國內的消費者剩餘加生產者剩餘之總和比貿易前小。

4. 下列敘述何者正確？

- (A) 如果邊際成本上升，則平均總成本也上升。
(B) 如果邊際成本上升，則平均變動成本也上升。
(C) 就算邊際成本固定，平均總成本也不見得固定。
(D) 以上皆是。

國立中正大學 104 學年度學士班三年級轉學生招生考試試題
學系別：經濟學系

科目：經濟學原理

第 2 節

第 2 頁，共 5 頁

5. 關於 Solow 成長模型所推導的「收斂假說 (convergence hypothesis)」，下列何者最正確：
- (A) 假若各國的人口成長率和期初資本存量相同，就算儲蓄率不同，最終收斂的每人所得仍相同。
 - (B) 假若各國的儲蓄率和期初資本存量相同，就算人口成長率不同，最終收斂的每人所得仍相同。
 - (C) 只要各國期初資本存量相同，則最終收斂的每人所得相同。
 - (D) 假若各國的人口成長率和儲蓄率相同，就算期初資本存量不同，最終收斂的每人所得仍相同。
6. 依照新古典經濟學 (neoclassical economics) 的看法，如果原先政府預算平衡，後來由於定額稅減少而有預算赤字，則
- (A) 利率會上升，且民間儲蓄會增加。
 - (B) 利率會上升，且國民儲蓄會增加。
 - (C) 利率會上升，且投資會減少。
 - (D) 利率不變，因為國民儲蓄不會變動。
7. 原本市場利率為 5%，大眾預期物價水準將漲為 104，事後證實物價僅為 102.5。下列敘述何者正確？
- (A) 預期中的物價緊縮對債權人有利。
 - (B) 預期中的物價緊縮對債務人有利。
 - (C) 超乎預期的物價緊縮對債權人有利。
 - (D) 超乎預期的物價緊縮對債務人有利。
8. 當一國的淨資本外流為負值時，其
- (A) 經常帳有盈餘。
 - (B) 貿易收支為赤字。
 - (C) 外匯存底累積。
 - (D) 以上皆有可能。
9. 以下何者會造成本國之實質升值？
- (A) 本國貨幣升值。
 - (B) 本國物價下跌。
 - (C) 本國消費者更喜歡購買進口品。
 - (D) 以上皆有可能。
10. 下列哪一個學派最強調總合需求的變動是短期經濟波動的主因？

國立中正大學104學年度學士班三年級轉學生招生考試試題
學系別：經濟學系

科目：經濟學原理

第2節

第3頁，共5頁

- (A) 古典學派。
- (B) 理性預期學派。
- (C) 凱因斯學派。
- (D) 供給學派。

11. John has spent \$600 purchasing and repairing an old fishing boat, which he expects to sell for \$900 once the repairs are complete. John discovers that, in addition to the \$600 he has already spent, he needs to make an additional repair, which will cost another \$400, in order to make the boat worth \$900 to potential buyers. He can sell the boat as it is now for \$400. What should he do?
- (A) He should sell the boat as it is now for \$400.
 - (B) He should keep the boat since it would not be rational to spend \$1,000 on repairs and then sell the boat for \$900.
 - (C) He should complete the repairs and sell the boat for \$900.
 - (D) It does not matter which action he takes; the outcome is the same either way.
12. For a good that is a luxury, demand
- (A) tends to be inelastic.
 - (B) tends to be elastic.
 - (C) has unit elasticity.
 - (D) cannot be represented by a demand curve in the usual way.
13. If the government removes a binding price ceiling from a market, then the price paid by buyers will
- (A) increase, and the quantity sold in the market will increase.
 - (B) increase, and the quantity sold in the market will decrease.
 - (C) decrease, and the quantity sold in the market will increase.
 - (D) decrease, and the quantity sold in the market will decrease.
14. Michael values a stainless steel refrigerator for his new house at \$3,500, but he succeeds in buying one for \$3,000. Michael's willingness to pay is
- (A) \$500.
 - (B) \$3,000.
 - (C) \$3,500.
 - (D) \$6,000.

15. Mary and Cathy are roommates. Mary assigns a \$30 value to smoking cigarettes. Cathy values smoke-free air at \$45. Which of the following scenarios is a successful example of the Coase theorem?
- (A) Cathy offers Mary \$75 not to smoke. Mary accepts and does not smoke.
 - (B) Mary pays Cathy \$15 so that Mary can smoke.
 - (C) Mary pays Cathy \$45 so that Mary can smoke.
 - (D) Cathy offers Mary \$30 not to smoke. Mary accepts and does not smoke.
16. One bag of oranges is sold for \$6.00 to a company that turns them into juice which is sold to consumers for \$12.00. Another bag of oranges is purchased by a grocery store for \$6.00 who then sells it to a consumer for \$7. Taking these four transactions into account, how much is added to GDP?
- (A) \$7.
 - (B) \$19.
 - (C) \$31.
 - (D) None of the above is correct.
17. The price tag on a golf ball in 1995 read \$2, and the price tag on a golf ball in 2015 read \$20. The CPI in 1995 was 52.3, and the CPI in 2015 was 191.3. In 1995 dollars, a 1995 golf ball cost \$2 and a 2015 golf ball cost
- (A) \$5.5, so golf balls were cheaper in 1995.
 - (B) \$5.5, so golf balls were cheaper in 2015.
 - (C) \$73.2, so golf balls were cheaper in 1995.
 - (D) \$73.2, so golf balls were cheaper in 2015.
18. Imagine that someone offers you \$1,000 today or \$2,000 in 10 years. You would prefer to take the \$1,000 today if the interest rate is
- (A) 4 percent.
 - (B) 6 percent.
 - (C) 8 percent.
 - (D) All of the above are correct.
19. Which of the following will cause the money multiplier to increase?
- (A) A higher required reserve ratio.
 - (B) A lower currency to deposit ratio.
 - (C) An increase in the monetary base.

(D) Both (B) and (C) are correct.

20. In the context of the aggregate-demand curve, the interest-rate effect refers to the idea that, when the price level increases,

- (A) the real value of money decreases; in turn, the real value of the dollar increases in foreign exchange markets, which decreases foreign investment.
- (B) the real value of money decreases; in turn, interest rates increase, which decreases capital outflows.
- (C) households increase their holdings of money; in turn, interest rates decrease, which reduces spending on consumption goods.
- (D) households increase their holdings of money; in turn, interest rates increase, which reduces spending on investment goods.

二、計算填充題 (如非整除，請四捨五入到小數點第一位；每題 4 分，共 40 分)

1. 理想國民將可支配所得之八成拿去消費，假設政府之稅收公式為“-1,000+0.25×所得”，即所得稅率為0.25，而免稅額為1,000元。問

(1) 政府支出提高1,000元，可以增加總需求多少元？(21)

(2) 政府將民眾免稅額提高成2,000元，總需求會變動多少元？(22)

今理想國開放國際貿易，其國民將消費支出一半買本國商品，一半買進口商品。其他條件不變下，

(3) 本題之支出乘數是多少？(23)

(4) 政府支出提高1,000元，可以增加總需求多少元？(24)

(5) 政府將民眾免稅額提高成2,000元，總需求會變動多少元？(25)

2. 天堂島的電影市場中有一般民眾與學生兩類消費者：一般民眾消費者有20位，每位消費者的個人需求曲線為： $q = 16 - P$ ；學生消費者有50位，每位的個人需求曲線為： $q = 24 - 2P$ ，其中 P 為價格， q 為個人消費數。問

(1) 若 Q 為市場消費數量，全部消費者的需求曲線： $Q = a - bP$ ，式中 a 與 b 分別為(26)與(27)。

該市場由一個獨占廠商來供給，假設該獨占廠商生產的固定成本為5000元，每多播一次電影的單位成本都要4元

(2) 試分別求出該獨占廠商的最適定價(28)與供應量(29)，及其利潤(30)。



Note: Write down your answers without any calculations in problems 1–12.

Part I: True-False Questions

1. If $f(x)$ is not continuous at $x = c$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ does not exist. (7 pts.)
2. If $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = c$, then $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = c$. (7 pts.)
3. Suppose that $f'(c) = 0$ and $f''(c) = 0$. Then $f(x)$ does not have a relative maximum or a relative minimum at $x = c$. (7 pts.)
4. Let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be two continuous functions. Suppose that $f(x) \geq g(x)$ for $x \in [a, b]$. Then the area of the region bounded by $y = f(x)$ and $y = g(x)$ between $x = a$ and $x = b$ is $\int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$. (7 pts.)
5. Let $f(x)$ be a continuous function. Suppose that $f(x) > 0$ for $x \in [0, 1]$. Then $\int_0^1 xf(x) dx > 0$. (7 pts.)

Part II: Fill in the Blank Questions

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{1/x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)
7. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{5^i} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)
8. Let $f(x) = 1 - e^{-x^2}$. Then $f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)
9. Let $dy/dx = yx^2$. Then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)
10. $\int_1^e (\ln x)^4 x^{-1} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)
11. $\int_0^\infty \pi x^2 e^{-\pi x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)
12. Let $f(x) = 1/x$ and a be the average value of $f(x)$ over the interval $[1, e]$. Then $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)

Part III: Analytical Question

13. Prove or disprove that

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}. \quad (16 \text{ pts.})$$

