

# 國立高雄師範大學九十九學年度轉學生招生考試試題

系所別：事業經營學系三年級

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科目：經濟學 (第一頁，共二頁)

※注意：不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

## 一、選擇題 (單選題 20 分，每小題 4 分)

1. Under what conditions will the inflationary impact of an expansionary monetary policy be the largest?  
(A) When equilibrium real GDP is at potential real GDP. (B) When there is a recessionary gap. (C) When unemployment rates are high and there is substantial excess industrial capacity. (D) When real GDP is falling and the price level is decreasing. (E) None of the above is correct.
2. A recessionary gap exists when potential GDP  
(A) falls short of equilibrium GDP. (B) exceeds equilibrium GDP. (C) equals equilibrium GDP. (D) All of the above are correct. (E) None of the above is correct.
3. If the price elasticity of demand for radios is 2.5 (dropping the minus sign), then a 50 percent reduction in the price of radios will lead to  
(A) the sale of 200 additional radios. (B) the sale of 125 percent more radios than before. (C) the sale of 150 percent more radios than before. (D) the sale of 25 percent more radios than before. (E) the sale of 75 percent more radios than before.
4. Assuming crowding-out but no multiplier or investment-accelerator effects, a \$100 billion increase in government expenditures shifts aggregate  
(A) demand right by more than \$100 billion. (B) demand right by less than \$100 billion. (C) supply left by more than \$100 billion. (D) supply left by less than \$100 billion. (E) supply left by less than \$120 billion.
5. The concept of a Nash equilibrium, when applied to an oligopoly situation, relies on the notion that Firm A in an oligopoly chooses its own best strategy  
(A) given the strategies that other firms have chosen. (B) with the knowledge that other firms are likely to choose their strategies in response to Firm A's choice of a strategy. (C) based on the objective of maximizing the collective profits of all firms in the industry. (D) All of the above are correct. (E) None of the above is correct.

(背面有題 續翻背面)

科 目：經濟學（第二頁，共二頁）

二、問答題（30分，每小題10分）

1. 請解釋如果投資對利率的彈性愈大，對 IS 曲線有何影響？此時貨幣政策與財政政策何者比較有效？請繪圖並詳細說明。
2. 若廠商同時為產品市場的獨佔者及生產因素市場的專買者，且生產因素的供給為完全競爭，請繪圖並詳細說明生產因素的雇用量如何決定。
3. 請說明直接金融與間接金融之定義，以及其間之差異。

三、計算問答題（合計50分，各題配分如下）

假設凱因斯模型之相關資訊如下， $Y=C+I+G+(X-M)$

$$C = 200 + 0.8Y_d,$$

$$Y_d = Y - T,$$

$$I = 200 + 0.1Y,$$

$$T = 50 + 0.1Y,$$

$$G = 500,$$

$$X = 300,$$

$$M=150 + 0.02Y$$

其中，C：消費、I：投資、T：稅賦、Y：總產出、M：進口、X：出口、G：政府支出，請回答下列各題。【請寫明計算過程，各小題標明題號，否則不予計分】

1. 邊際進口傾向是多少？(5分)
2. 整體系達到均衡時，均衡所得是多少？(5分)
3. 請問整體經濟達到均衡時投資是多少？(5分)
4. 進口乘數是多少？出口乘數是多少？平衡預算乘數是多少？(15分)
5. 若充份就業下的產出水準是 5500，請問存在有何種缺口？缺口大小是多少？(5分)
6. 若政府欲以平衡預算的方法消弭缺口，應如何做？(5分)
7. 若充份就業下的產出水準是 4550，請問缺口大小是多少？又政府如何以財政政策消除此缺口？(10分)