

考試科目	經濟學(西組)	所別	企管系	考試時間	月 日 上午 第 節 星期 下
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三、選擇題 (30%)

國立政治大學圖書館

- The long-run average cost curve most directly shows
 - the lowest per unit cost of producing a given level of output.
 - the additional cost of producing an extra unit of output.
 - the cost saving from substituting capital for labor.
 - the gain to producers from innovation.
- If there were a steady decrease in demand for a product produced in a competitive market, we would predict that
 - firms will gradually leave the industry and the productive capacity of the industry will shrink.
 - firms will modernize capital equipment in order to increase efficiency.
 - existing firms will increase output levels to recover losses.
 - the industry will expand as new, more efficient firms enter.
- A competitive firms equilibrium output occurs where market price (p) equals marginal cost (MC); a monopoly firms produces at an output where
 - $p < MC$.
 - $p = MC$.
 - $p > MC$.
 - the relationship of price to marginal cost is indeterminate for a monopoly.
- As compared to other firms that may have monopoly power, a natural monopoly
 - faces a demand curve that is inelastic throughout its entire output range.
 - has average cost that decline continuously over the entire range of industry demand.
 - is often the result of conglomerate mergers.
 - is likely to have a stranglehold on some natural resource.
- If a doctor raises fees and works fewer hours per week, this suggests that
 - the doctor regards leisure as an inferior good.
 - the doctor's choice represents disequilibrium behavior that will soon be modified.
 - the income effect to pursue more leisure activities dominates the substitution effect to work longer hours.
 - all of above are correct.
- Which of the following statements concerning the likely consequences of a comprehensive minimum wage is correct?
 - In competitive labor markets, a binding minimum wage has no adverse employment effects.
 - In monopsonistic labor markets, a minimum wage set equal to the competitive wage will increase wages but not employment.
 - The employment effects of minimum wages in competitive labor markets will be the same as in monopsonistic labor markets.
 - In monopsonistic labor markets, a binding minimum wage may increase both wages and employment.
- The incidence of a sales tax
 - is entirely borne by consumers who must pay the tax in addition to the good's price.
 - is entirely borne by producers who must lower prices by the amount of the tax in order to sell the same quantity.
 - is generally shared by consumers and producers depending upon the elasticities of demand and supply.
 - None of the above are correct.

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

考試科目	所別	考試時間	星期	月	日	上午	下午	第	節
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8. When the price of an inferior good falls (*ceteris paribus*),
- the substitution and the income effects reinforce each other in causing an increase in the quantity demanded of the inferior good.
 - the substitution and the income effects reinforce each other in causing a decrease in the quantity demanded of the inferior good.
 - the substitution effect tends to increase the quantity of the good demanded, while the income effect tends to reduce it.
 - the substitution effect tends to decrease the quantity of the good demanded, while the income effect tends to increase it.
9. Which of the following statements is false with regards to the Slutsky substitution effect?
- It is larger than the Hicksian substitution effect.
 - It leads to a demand curve which is more elastic than the Hicksian demand curve.
 - Consumption is on a different indifference curve than before the price change.
 - It is given by a movement along the same indifference curve.
10. With reference to the Cournot model, determine which of the following statement is false.
- The dupolists do not recognize their interdependence.
 - Each dupolist assumes the other will keep its quantity constant.
 - Each dupolist assumes the other keep its price constant.
 - Each duopolist assumes the other keeps its quantity constant.

四、(10%)「當一個獨占的廠商面對一條直線且具有負斜率的市場需求曲線時，他一定會在需求彈性絕對值大於 1 的地方生產。」上述句子對不對？請詳加說明。

五、(10%)「一個風險愛好者絕對不會去參加一個公平的賽局 (fair game)。」上述句子對不對？請詳加說明。

備

考

試題隨卷繳交

考試科目	管理實務個案	所別	企管丙	考試時間	月 日 上午 第 節
					星期 下

- 一. 某財團以食品業為核心產業，長期以來經營績效良好，財力頗佳。近年來有意往高科技產業發展，並經常有高科技創業家或創投公司與其接觸，但是因評估困難而始終舉棋不定。請問該財團在評估創業投資計畫時，應注意那些評估要項？而在各種不同的策略考量下，應選擇何種投資對象？（30%）
- 二. 某服務業者鑑於同業競爭日趨激烈，計畫以推出「顧客不滿意，100%退費」之服務保證方案，來彰顯本身的特色。請問此項服務保證方案在何種情境下較為有效？管理當局在推動此項服務保證方案時，應注意那些管理重點？（20%）
- 三. 甲公司即將購併乙公司，甲公司管理當局對於乙公司之人員留任方案有極大的歧見：鴿派主張盡可能留任乙公司的中管理階層及資深技術人才；鷹派則無意留人，主張由甲公司派人全面主導乙公司的營運。
 1. 請問兩派的主張，各在何種情境下較為合理及可行？（15%）
 2. 假設甲公司決定購併後，二者的經營活動將進行整合，目前乙公司人員的職等及薪資水準普遍高於甲公司，而甲公司管理當局既要留任乙公司的優秀人才，又不願激起甲公司人員的反彈，請問有那些可能的對策？（15%）
- 四. 丙公司成立三年，以產銷 A 產品為主要業務。在某次異業交流活動中，丁公司發現丙公司的某段加工流程，似乎可用以生產該公司 B 產品所需的 b 組件。因丁公司對目前 b 組件的代工廠商並不滿意，故表明有意改委託丙公司代工。丙公司經技術評估，確定必須再添購部分設備並調整製程後，方可用來製造 b 組件。請問丙公司在考慮是否承接丁公司的代工訂單時，應考慮那些因素？在那些情況下，應接受此一代工委託？（20%）

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員：

(簽章) 90 年 4 月 / / 日

考試科目	經濟學	所別	企管系 (甲組)	考試時間	4月22日(上) 星期 日 下午第 1 節
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國立政治大學圖書館

一. 多重選擇題 (30%) (請選出最好的一個答案)

1. 在 Solow 模型中, 下列那些變數是內生的?

- (a) 儲蓄率
- (b) 折舊率
- (c) 資本-勞動比率水準
- (d) 總合資本和總合產生的成長率
- (e) a 和 b 是, 但 c 和 d 不是
- (f) c 和 d 是, 但 a 和 b 不是
- (g) a, b, c, d 皆是。

2. 在均衡 (steady state) 時, 一國的折舊率是 0.04, 總合產出的成長率是 0.02, 人口成長率是 0.01, 資本-產出比是 3, 每一有效勞動單位的均衡產出水準為 200, 則儲蓄率是

- (a) 16%
- (b) 17%
- (c) 18%
- (d) 19%
- (e) 20%
- (f) 21%
- (g) 22%

3. 在過去幾年, 美國的實質 GDP 成長 3.6%, 通貨膨脹率是 2.2%, 名目利率是 5.5%, 請利用貨幣數量學說求出過去幾年的貨幣成長率是

- (a) 3.3%
- (b) 5.8%
- (c) 1.9%
- (d) 7.7%
- (e) 6.9%
- (f) 以上皆非。

4. 貨幣數量學說 (MV=PY)

- (a) 隨含貨幣的流通速度是固定的且實質餘額對所得的需求彈性是 1

(續後頁)

考試科目	經濟學	所別	企管系 (甲組)	考試時間	月 日 星期	上午 下午	第 節
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國立政治大學圖書館

(b) 隱含 $\mu = \pi - \rho$, 其中 μ 是貨幣成長率, π 是通貨膨脹率, 而 ρ 是產出的成長率。

- (c) 並不包含任何理論上的敘述
- (d) a 和 b 均正確但 c 是錯誤的
- (e) a, b 和 c 均是錯誤的。

5. 在一封閉經濟體系下, 增加課稅將會使

- (a) 實質匯率下降, 淨出口增加
 - (b) 實質利率下降, 國內投資增加
 - (c) 實質匯率上升, 淨出口下降
 - (d) 實質利率上升, 國內投資下降
 - (e) 對實質匯率和利率均無影響
- (f) a 和 b 均是 (g) c 和 d 均是。

6. 在固定匯率制度下, 貨幣數量的減少將導致

- (a) 產出和淨出口均增加
 - (b) 產出增加, 淨出口減少
 - (c) 產出減少, 淨出口增加
 - (d) 產出和淨出口均減少
 - (e) 產出和淨出口均無影響
- (f) 以上皆非。

7. 在長期, 淨出口

- (a) 等於淨外人投資
- (b) 等於儲蓄減投資
- (c) 隨著預算赤字減少而增加 (假如投資是固定)
- (d) 隨著自主性消費支出減少而增加 (假如投資是固定)
- (e) 以上皆是
- (f) 以上皆非。

8. 在一資本完全移動的小型開放經濟體系, 假設其他情況不變下, 世界實質利率的上升將會使

- (a) 淨出口減少
- (b) 淨出口增加
- (c) 消費減少
- (d) 消費增加
- (e) 以上皆非

(續接下頁)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

考試科目	經濟學	所別	企管系(甲組)	考試時間	星期	月	日	上午	下午	節
9.	假設人們預期物價水準下降，此將使 (a) 短期總供給曲線上移 (b) 短期總供給曲線下移 (c) 短期總供給曲線的斜率變小 (d) 短期總供給曲線的斜率變大 (e) 短期總供給曲線不會變動和移動 (f) 以上皆非。									
10.	「時間不一致」(Time Inconsistency) 的問題會導致超高的通貨膨脹，但此可藉由進行下列方法避免 (a) 任命一關心其信譽的中央銀行總裁。 (b) 任命一強烈想要減少失業問題的中央銀行總裁。 (c) 任命一只關心想將通貨膨脹降低的中央銀行總裁。 (d) 讓中央銀行免於政治壓力 (e) 以上皆可 (f) a, b, c 皆可, d 不可 (g) a, b, d 皆可, c 不可 (h) a, c, d 皆可, b 不可。									

考試科目	經濟學	所別	企管系(博碩)	考試時間	月	日	上午	下午	第	節
					星期					

二. 簡答計算題 20%

1. 在 IS-LM 模型中的貨幣需求方程式若以消費取代所得來強調貨幣需求的交易動機如下

$$IS: Y = C(Y-T) + I(Y) + G \quad 1 > C' > 0 \quad I' < 0$$

$$LM: M = m(C(Y-T), Y) \quad \text{其中 } m_C > 0 \quad m_Y < 0$$

試問減稅是否一定提高國民所得?

2. 假設在一兩期模型中, 若所有的會計部門都一樣有下列的偏好

$$U(C_0, l_0, C_1, l_1) = \ln C_0 + \ln(1-l_0) +$$

$$\beta \{ \ln C_1 + \ln(1-l_1) \} \quad 0 < \beta < 1$$

和技術

$$y_0 = A_0 l_0^\alpha$$

$$0 < \alpha < 1 \quad A_0 > 0$$

$$y_1 = A_1 l_1^\alpha$$

$$A_1 > 0$$

- (1) 試求最適的消費, 勞動供給和產出 (C_0, l_0, y_0) 和 (C_1, l_1, y_1)

- (2) 假設 A_0 變動對最適消費, 勞動供給和產出的影響

考試科目	經濟學(甲組)	所別	企管系	考試時間	月	日	上午	第	節
					星期		下		

三、選擇題 (30%)

1. The long-run average cost curve most directly shows
 - (a) the lowest per unit cost of producing a given level of output.
 - (b) the additional cost of producing an extra unit of output.
 - (c) the cost saving from substituting capital for labor.
 - (d) the gain to producers from innovation.
2. If there were a steady decrease in demand for a product produced in a competitive market, we would predict that
 - (a) firms will gradually leave the industry and the productive capacity of the industry will shrink.
 - (b) firms will modernize capital equipment in order to increase efficiency.
 - (c) existing firms will increase output levels to recover losses.
 - (d) the industry will expand as new, more efficient firms enter.
3. A competitive firms equilibrium output occurs where market price (p) equals marginal cost (MC); a monopoly firms produces at an output where
 - (a) $p < MC$.
 - (b) $p = MC$.
 - (c) $p > MC$.
 - (d) the relationship of price to marginal cost is indeterminate for a monopoly.
4. As compared to other firms that may have monopoly power, a natural monopoly
 - (a) faces a demand curve that is inelastic throughout its entire output range.
 - (b) has average cost that decline continuously over the entire range of industry demand.
 - (c) is often the result of conglomerate mergers.
 - (d) is likely to have a stranglehold on some natural resource.
5. If a doctor raises fees and works fewer hours per week, this suggests that
 - (a) the doctor regards leisure as an inferior good.
 - (b) the doctor's choice represents disequilibrium behavior that will soon be modified.
 - (c) the income effect to pursue more leisure activities dominates the substitution effect to work longer hours.
 - (d) all of above are correct.
6. Which of the following statements concerning the likely consequences of a comprehensive minimum wage is correct?
 - (a) In competitive labor markets, a binding minimum wage has no adverse employment effects.
 - (b) In monopsonistic labor markets, a minimum wage set equal to the competitive wage will increase wages but not employment.
 - (c) The employment effects of minimum wages in competitive labor markets will be the same as in monopsonistic labor markets.
 - (d) In monopsonistic labor markets, a binding minimum wage may increase both wages and employment.
7. The incidence of a sales tax
 - (a) is entirely borne by consumers who must pay the tax in addition to the good's price.
 - (b) is entirely borne by producers who must lower prices by the amount of the tax in order to sell the same quantity.
 - (c) is generally shared by consumers and producers depending upon the elasticities of demand and supply.
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國立政治大學圖書館

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

考試科目	經濟學(甲)	所別	政經	考試時間	星期	月	日	上午	下午	第	頁
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8. When the price of an inferior good falls (*ceteris paribus*),
- the substitution and the income effects reinforce each other in causing an increase in the quantity demanded of the inferior good.
 - the substitution and the income effects reinforce each other in causing a decrease in the quantity demanded of the inferior good.
 - the substitution effect tends to increase the quantity of the good demanded, while the income effect tends to reduce it.
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9. Which of the following statements is false with regards to the Slutsky substitution effect?
- It is larger than the Hicksian substitution effect.
 - It leads to a demand curve which is more elastic than the Hicksian demand curve.
 - Consumption is on a different indifference curve than before the price change.
 - It is given by a movement along the same indifference curve.
10. With reference to the Cournot model, determine which of the following statement is false.
- The dupolists do not recognize their interdependence.
 - Each dupolist assumes the other will keep its quantity constant.
 - Each dupolist assumes the other keep its price constant.
 - Each dupolist assumes the other keeps its quantity constant.

四、(10%) 小明說：「你給我再多的錢，我也不吃蛇肉。」請把金錢放在橫軸，把蛇肉放在縱軸，然後繪出小明對於金錢與蛇肉的無異曲線。

五、(10%) 「不可能所有商品都是劣等財。」上述句子對不對？請詳加說明。

考試科目

統計學

所別

企管系(甲)

考試時間

月
星期日
上
下

午第

節

禁止使用可程式工程用計算機 題目共四題，請依題序答題，每題 25 分

1. A personnel manager wants to compare the mean number of monthly absences for two categories of employees. The personnel manager randomly selected five months and counted the number of absences for each group. The data are shown in below.

Category A	20	18	19	22	28
Category B	32	28	38	32	21

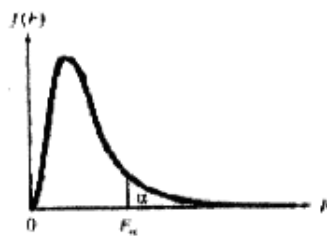
Do the data provide sufficient evidence to indicate a difference in mean number of absences for the two categories? Test with $\alpha = 0.1$.

2. A random sample of 80 family incomes were surveyed and the data are as follows. Determine if the family incomes are normally distributed using $\alpha = 0.05$.

Incomes (\$1000)	30-49	50-69	70-89	90-119	120-139
Frequency	5	12	30	25	8

3. John's Dog and Pony Show is scheduled to appear in Taipei on May 14. The profits obtained are heavily dependent on the weather. If the weather is rainy, the show loses \$15,000, and if sunny the show makes a profit of \$10,000. (We assume that all days are either rainy or sunny.) John can decide to cancel the show, but if he does he forfeits a \$1,000 deposit he put down when he accepted the date. The historical records show that on May 14 it rained $1/4$ of the time in the last 100 years.
- (a) What is the expected value of perfect information?
- (b) John has the option to purchase a forecast from ABC Weather. ABC's accuracy varies. On those occasions when it has rained, he has been correct (i.e., he predicted rain) 90% of the time. On the other hand, when it has been sunny, he has been right (i.e., he predicted sun) 80% of the time. How much should John be willing to pay for the forecast?
4. Sam and Mary decide to meet at the train station. If each person independently arrives at a time uniformly distributed between 6:30 p.m. to 7 p.m., calculate the probability that the first to arrive has to wait longer than 10 minutes.

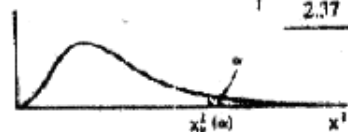
Percentage Points of the F-distribution, $\alpha = .05$



國立政治大學圖書館

		NUMERATOR DEGREES OF FREEDOM									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Denominator Degrees of Freedom	1	161.4	199.5	215.7	224.6	230.2	234.0	236.8	238.9	240.5	
	2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.38
	3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.81
	4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	6.00
	5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.77
	6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.10
	7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.68
	8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.39
	9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.18
	10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	3.02
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.90	
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.80	
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.71	
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.65	
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.59	
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.54	
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.49	
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.46	
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.42	
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.39	
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.37	
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.34	
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32	2.32	
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.30	
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28	2.28	
26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.27	
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.25	
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.24	
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.22	
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.21	
			2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.12	
			2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	2.04	
				2.45	2.29	2.17	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.96	
				2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.88	

χ^2 CRITICAL POINTS



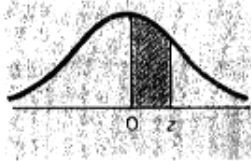
α	.990	.950	.900	.800	.700	.600	.500	.400	.300
1	.0002	.004	.02	.45	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.63	7.88
2	.02	.10	.21	1.39	4.61	5.99	7.38	9.21	10.60
3	.11	.35	.58	2.37	6.25	7.81	9.35	11.34	12.84
4	.30	.71	1.06	3.36	7.78	9.49	11.14	13.28	14.86
5	.55	1.15	1.61	4.35	9.24	11.07	12.83	15.09	16.75
6	.87	1.64	2.20	5.35	10.64	12.59	14.45	16.81	18.55
7	1.24	2.17	2.83	6.35	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	20.28
8	1.65	2.73	3.49	7.34	13.36	15.51	17.53	20.09	21.95
9	2.09	3.33	4.17	8.34	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	23.59
10	2.56	3.94	4.87	9.34	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	25.19

國立政治大學研究所入學考試試題
NATIONAL CHENGCHI UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FORM

考試科目 Course	統計學	系級	企管系 甲組	日期 Date, Period	月	日	試題編號 Course No.
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國立政治大學圖書館

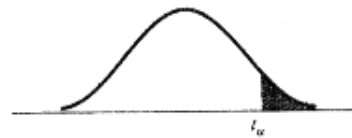
Areas under the standard normal probability distribution



Example: For $z = 2.05$, shaded area is .4798 out of the total area of 1

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0238	.0279	.0319	.0359
0.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753
0.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141
0.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517
0.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879
0.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224
0.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2518	.2549
0.7	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2703	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852
0.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133
0.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389
1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599	.3621
1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810	.3830
1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997	.4015
1.3	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162	.4177
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306	.4319
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429	.4441
1.6	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4484	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535	.4545
1.7	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625	.4633
1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699	.4706
1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761	.4767
2.0	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4792	.4796	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817
2.1	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854	.4857
2.2	.4861	.4864	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887	.4890
2.3	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913	.4916
2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934	.4936
2.5	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951	.4952
2.6	.4953	.4955	.4956	.4957	.4959	.4960	.4961	.4962	.4963	.4964
2.7	.4965	.4966	.4967	.4968	.4969	.4970	.4971	.4972	.4973	.4974
2.8	.4974	.4975	.4976	.4977	.4977	.4978	.4979	.4979	.4980	.4981
2.9	.4981	.4982	.4982	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	.4985	.4986	.4986
3.0	.4987	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990	.4990
3.1	.4990	.4991	.4991	.4991	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4993	.4993
3.2	.4993	.4993	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4995	.4995	.4995
3.3	.4995	.4995	.4995	.4996	.4996	.4996	.4996	.4996	.4996	.4997
3.4	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4997	.4998	.4998
3.5	.4998	.4998	.4998	.4998	.4998	.4998	.4998	.4998	.4998	.4998
3.6	.4998	.4998	.4998	.4999	.4999	.4999	.4999	.4999	.4999	.4999
3.7	.4999	.4999	.4999	.4999	.4999	.4999	.4999	.4999	.4999	.4999

Critical Values of t



d.f.	$t_{.100}$	$t_{.050}$	$t_{.025}$	$t_{.010}$	$t_{.005}$	d.f.
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	1
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	2
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	3
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	4
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	6
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	7
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	8
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	9

考試科目	會計學(甲)	所別	企業管理學系	考試時間	月	日	上	午	第	節
					星期		下			

總計五大題, 每大題 20 分

一. 選擇題(請依題序依 1—5 及 6—10, 分兩列解答於答案卷上)

1. Depreciation is a process of:
 - a. valuation.
 - b. cost allocation.
 - c. cash accumulation.
 - d. appraisal.
2. Cuso Company purchased equipment on January 1, 1995 at a total invoice cost \$400,000. The equipment has an estimated salvage value of \$10,000 and an estimated useful life of five years. The amount of accumulated depreciation at December 31, 1996, if the straight-line method of depreciation is used is:
 - a. \$80,000.
 - b. \$160,000.
 - c. \$78,000.
 - d. \$156,000.
3. Kant Enterprises purchased a truck for \$11,000 on January 1, 1995. The truck will have an estimated salvage value of \$1,000 at the end of five years. Using the units of activity method, the balance in accumulated depreciation at December 31, 1996, can be computed by the following formula:
 - a. $(\$11,000 \div \text{Total estimated activity}) \times \text{Units of activity for 1996}$.
 - b. $(\$10,000 \div \text{Total estimated activity}) \times \text{Units of activity for 1996}$.
 - c. $(\$11,000 \div \text{Total estimated activity}) \times \text{Units of activity for 1995 and 1996}$.
 - d. $(\$10,000 \div \text{Total estimated activity}) \times \text{Units of activity for 1995 and 1996}$.
4. When there is a change in estimated depreciation:
 - a. previous depreciation should be corrected.
 - b. current and future years' depreciation should be revised.
 - c. only future years' depreciation should be revised.
 - d. None of the above.
5. Improvements are:
 - a. revenue expenditures.
 - b. debited to an appropriate asset account when they increase useful life.
 - c. debited to accumulated depreciation when they do not increase useful life.
 - d. debited to an appropriate asset account when they do not increase use-
6. In exchanges of similar assets:
 - a. neither gains nor losses are recognized immediately.
 - b. gains, but not losses, are recognized immediately.
 - c. losses, but not gains, are recognized immediately.
 - d. both gains and losses are recognized immediately.
7. Averroes Company expects to extract 20 million tons of coal from a mine that cost \$12 million. If no salvage value is expected, and 2 million tons are mined and sold in the first year, the entry to record depletion will include a:
 - a. debit to Accumulated Depletion of \$2,000,000.
 - b. credit to Depletion Expense of \$1,200,000.
 - c. debit to Depletion Expense of \$1,200,000.
 - d. credit to Accumulated Depletion of \$2,000,000.
8. All but one of the following is reported in a retained earnings statement. The exception is:
 - a. cash and stock dividends.
 - b. net income and net loss.
 - c. sales of treasury stock above cost.
 - d. some disposals of treasury stock below cost.
9. A prior period adjustment is:
 - a. a correction of an error that is made directly to retained earnings.
 - b. reported in the income statement as a nontypical item.
 - c. reported directly in the stockholders' equity section.
 - d. reported in the retained earnings statement as an adjustment of the ending balance of retained earnings.
10. In the stockholders' equity section, Stock Dividends Distributable is reported as a(an):
 - a. deduction from total paid-in capital and retained earnings.
 - b. addition in additional paid-in capital.
 - c. addition in capital stock.
 - d. deduction from retained earnings.

考試科目	會計學甲	所別	企管系	考試時間	90年11月10日	上午	第	節
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二. 從聯力與立益兩家公司的 2000 年財務報表中，得到下列資訊：

	聯 力	立 益
利息費用	\$100,000	\$175,000
非常利得 (扣除所得稅\$320,000)	—	1,300,000
淨利(包括非常項目)	610,000	1,675,000
流動負債	\$140,000	\$25,000
應付債券	725,000	0
應付抵押款	1,490,000	405,000
普通股本(面額\$10)	500,000	600,000
其餘投入資本	215,000	325,000
保留盈餘	290,000	515,000
負債及股東權益	<u>\$3,360,000</u>	<u>\$1,870,000</u>

- (試求) 1. 若你考慮購買這些公司股票，那一家公司的權益報酬率(return on equity)較高？
 2. 非常項目對你的決策有何影響？理由為何？
 3. 那家公司的槓桿效用較佳？
 4. 請計算兩家公司之每股獲利率？

三. 順如公司於 2000 年 6 月以舊機器及現金交換購買自動噴漆機，其交易資料如下：

新機器市價	\$15,800
現金支出	10,000
舊機器成本	11,200
累計折舊(使用年限 5 年, 殘值\$700)	6,300
舊機器折價	5,200

(試求) 請依(1)類似資產(2)非類似資產的交易類別，編製交易分錄。

考試科目	會計學(甲)	所別	企業管理學系	考試時間	月	日	上午	下午	節
					星期				

國立政治大學圖書館

四. 欣知公司於 2000 年 11 月 10 日購入 20 股甲股票(每股\$8), 並持有至年底時, 每股漲至\$10; 在 2001 年中, 欣知以每股\$9 出售甲股票 10 股, 剩餘 10 股至 2001 年底, 價格為每股 12 元; 在 2002 年中, 所有甲股票全部以每股\$14 賣出。

(試求) 1. 請將甲股票分別視為(1)經常交易(Trading)(2)備供出售(available-for-sale)之證券, 完成下表要求:

	(1)經常交易	(2)備供出售
2000 純利	?	?
投資 (12/31 資產負債表上之價值)	?	?
2001 純利	?	?
投資 (12/31 資產負債表上之價值)	?	?
2002 純利	?	?

2. 請討論兩者之差異。

五. 科達化學公司擬向銀行借款 2 億; 銀行要求提供經會計師查核之財務報表。科達公司會計主管於編製報表時, 卻面臨壹件宣稱科達工廠廢水排放污染社區環境而遭求償 2 仟萬元的法律訴訟。科達公司法律顧問估計, 約有百分之七十機會不致敗訴。

(試求) 1. 編製財務報表時, 對這件訴訟有何處理方式?
2. 請就各種處理方式, 討論其對公司、銀行及會計師之影響?

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

考試科目

管理學

所別

企研所

考試時間

星期

月

日

上午

下午

第 節

問答題，共四題，每題 25 分

一、具體說明當前影響組織管理的环境因素，並說明組織如何有效地回應環境因素的衝擊。

二、近年來，企業組織逐漸重視 empowerment 的概念。試問其意義為何？為何這個概念受到重視？如何體現 empowerment?

三、有那些新的組織形態在出現？它們與企業競爭優勢的關係為何？在何種原因下，這些組織形態會受到重視？

四、創新的類型有那些？如何促進創新？

備

考

試題隨卷繳交

命題委員：

(姓名)

90

1

2

國立政治大學企研所

考試科目	經濟學	所別	工商管理系	考試時間	月	日	上午	下午	節
			乙組		星期				

一. 多重選擇題 (30%) (請選出最好的一個答案)

1. 在 Solow 模型中, 下列那些變數是內生的?

- (a) 儲蓄率
- (b) 折舊率
- (c) 資本-勞動比率水準
- (d) 總合資本和總合產生的成長率
- (e) a 和 b 是, 但 c 和 d 不是
- (f) c 和 d 是, 但 a 和 b 不是
- (g) a, b, c, d 皆是。

2. 在均衡 (steady state) 時, 一國的折舊率是 0.04, 總合產出的成長率是 0.02, 人口成長率是 0.01, 資本-產出比是 3, 每一有效勞動單位的均衡產出水準為 200, 則儲蓄率是

- (a) 16%
- (b) 17%
- (c) 18%
- (d) 19%
- (e) 20%
- (f) 21%
- (g) 22%

3. 在過去幾年, 美國的實質 GDP 成長 3.6%, 通貨膨脹率是 2.2%, 名目利率是 5.5%, 請利用貨幣數量學說求出過去幾年的貨幣成長率是

- (a) 3.3%
- (b) 5.8%
- (c) 1.9%
- (d) 7.7%
- (e) 6.9%
- (f) 以上皆非。

4. 貨幣數量學說 ($MV=PY$)

- (a) 隱含貨幣的流通速度是固定的且實質餘額對所得的需求彈性是 1

(續後頁)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命題委員:

-109-

(簽章) 90 年 4 月 16 日

考試科目	經濟學	所別	企業系 乙組	考試時間	月 日 上午 第 節
					星期 下

b) 隱含 $\mu = \pi - \rho$, 其中 μ 是貨幣成長率, 不是通貨膨脹率
而 ρ 是產出的成長率。

c) 並不包含任何理論上的敘述

d) a 和 b 均正確但 c 是錯誤的

e) a, b 和 c 均是錯誤的。

5. 在一個閉經濟體系下, 增加課稅將使

a) 實質匯率下降, 淨出口增加 b) 實質利率下降, 國內投資增加

c) 實質匯率上升, 淨出口下降 d) 實質利率上升, 國內投資下降

e) 對實質匯率和利率均無影響 (f) a 和 b 均是, c 和 d 均是。

6. 在固定匯率制度下, 貨幣數量的減少將導致

a) 產出和淨出口均增加 b) 產出增加, 淨出口減少

c) 產出減少, 淨出口增加 d) 產出和淨出口均減少

e) 產出和淨出口均無影響 (f) 以上皆非。

7. 在長期, 淨出口

a) 等於淨外人投資 b) 等於儲蓄減投資

c) 隨著預算赤字減少而增加 (假如投資是固定)

d) 隨著自主性消費支出減少而增加 (假如投資是固定)

e) 以上皆是 (f) 以上皆非。

8. 在一個資本完全移動的小型開放經濟體系, 假設其他情況不變下, 世界實質利率的上升將使

a) 淨出口減少 b) 淨出口增加 c) 消費減少

d) 消費增加 e) 以上皆非

(續後頁)

考試科目	經濟學	所別	正修系 乙組	考試時間	星期	月	日	上午	下午	第	節
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9. 假設人們預期物價水準下降, 此將使
 (a) 短期總供給曲線上移 (b) 短期總供給曲線下移
 (c) 短期總供給曲線的斜率變小 (d) 短期總供給曲線的斜率變大
 (e) 短期總供給曲線沒有變動和移動
 (f) 以上皆非。

10. 「時間不一致」(Time Inconsistency) 的問題會導致超高的通貨膨脹, 但此可藉由進行下列方法避免
 (a) 任命一關心其信譽的中央銀行總裁。
 (b) 任命一強烈想要減少失業問題的中央銀行總裁。
 (c) 任命一只關心想將通貨膨脹降低的中央銀行總裁。
 (d) 讓中央銀行免於政治壓力
 (e) 以上皆可
 (f) a, b, c 皆可, d 不可
 (g) a, b, d 皆可, c 不可
 (h) a, c, d 皆可, b 不可。

國立政治大學圖書館

(續卷下頁)

備	考	試題隨卷繳交
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考試科目

經濟學

所別

經濟系 (25%)

考試時間

月 日 上午 第 節
星期 下

二. 簡答計算題 20%

1. 在 IS-LM 模型中的貨幣需求方程式若以消費取代所得來強調貨幣需求的交易動機如下

$$IS: Y = C(Y-T) + I(Y) + G \quad 1 > C' > 0 \quad I' < 0$$

$$LM: M = m(C(Y-T), r) \quad \text{其中 } m_c > 0 \quad m_r < 0$$

試問減稅是否一定提高國民所得?

2. 假設在一兩期模型中, 若所有的家計部門都一樣有下列的偏好

$$U(C_0, l_0, C_1, l_1) = \ln C_0 + \ln(1-l_0) + \beta \{ \ln C_1 + \ln(1-l_1) \} \quad 0 < \beta < 1$$

和技術

$$y_0 = A_0 l_0^\alpha \quad 0 < \alpha < 1 \quad A_0 > 0$$

$$y_1 = A_1 l_1^\alpha \quad A_1 > 0$$

- (1) 試求最適的消費, 勞動供給和產出 (C_0, l_0, y_0) 和 (C_1, l_1, y_1)
- (2) 假設 A_0 變動對最適消費, 勞動供給和產出的影響

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命題委員:

- 112 -

(發章) 90 年 11 月 16 日

考試科目	經濟學 (乙組)	所別	企業系	考試時間	月	日	上午	第	節
					星期		下		

國立政治大學圖書館

三、選擇題 (30%)

- The long-run average cost curve most directly shows
 - the lowest per unit cost of producing a given level of output.
 - the additional cost of producing an extra unit of output.
 - the cost saving from substituting capital for labor.
 - the gain to producers from innovation.
- If there were a steady decrease in demand for a product produced in a competitive market, we would predict that
 - firms will gradually leave the industry and the productive capacity of the industry will shrink.
 - firms will modernize capital equipment in order to increase efficiency.
 - existing firms will increase output levels to recover losses.
 - the industry will expand as new, more efficient firms enter.
- A competitive firms equilibrium output occurs where market price (p) equals marginal cost (MC); a monopoly firms produces at an output where
 - $p < MC$.
 - $p = MC$.
 - $p > MC$.
 - the relationship of price to marginal cost is indeterminate for a monopoly.
- As compared to other firms that may have monopoly power, a natural monopoly
 - faces a demand curve that is inelastic throughout its entire output range.
 - has average cost that decline continuously over the entire range of industry demand.
 - is often the result of conglomerate mergers.
 - is likely to have a stranglehold on some natural resource.
- If a doctor raises fees and works fewer hours per week, this suggests that
 - the doctor regards leisure as an inferior good.
 - the doctor's choice represents disequilibrium behavior that will soon be modified.
 - the income effect to pursue more leisure activities dominates the substitution effect to work longer hours.
 - all of above are correct.
- Which of the following statements concerning the likely consequences of a comprehensive minimum wage is correct?
 - In competitive labor markets, a binding minimum wage has no adverse employment effects.
 - In monopsonistic labor markets, a minimum wage set equal to the competitive wage will increase wages but not employment.
 - The employment effects of minimum wages in competitive labor markets will be the same as in monopsonistic labor markets.
 - In monopsonistic labor markets, a binding minimum wage may increase both wages and employment.
- The incidence of a sales tax
 - is entirely borne by consumers who must pay the tax in addition to the good's price.
 - is entirely borne by producers who must lower prices by the amount of the tax in order to sell the same quantity.
 - is generally shared by consumers and producers depending upon the elasticities of demand and supply.
 - None of the above are correct.

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員 :

(簽 章) 90 年 4 月 13 日

考試科目	經濟學	所別	企業系乙組	考試時間	星期	月	日	上午	下午	第	頁
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8. When the price of an inferior good falls (*ceteris paribus*),
- the substitution and the income effects reinforce each other in causing an increase in the quantity demanded of the inferior good.
 - the substitution and the income effects reinforce each other in causing a decrease in the quantity demanded of the inferior good.
 - the substitution effect tends to increase the quantity of the good demanded, while the income effect tends to reduce it.
 - the substitution effect tends to decrease the quantity of the good demanded, while the income effect tends to increase it.
9. Which of the following statements is false with regards to the Slutsky substitution effect?
- It is larger than the Hicksian substitution effect.
 - It leads to a demand curve which is more elastic than the Hicksian demand curve.
 - Consumption is on a different indifference curve than before the price change.
 - It is given by a movement along the same indifference curve.
10. With reference to the Cournot model, determine which of the following statement is false.
- The dupolists do not recognize their interdependence.
 - Each dupolist assumes the other will keep its quantity constant.
 - Each dupolist assumes the other keep its price constant.
 - Each dupolist assumes the other keeps its quantity constant.

四、(10%)「在收到一定的稅額下，對獨占者課從量稅的社會福利比課定額稅較佳。」上述句子對不對？請詳加說明。

五、(10%)「不可能所有商品都是劣等財。」上述句子對不對？請詳加說明。

備 考 試題隨卷繳交

考試科目	微積分 乙組	所別	企管系	考試時間	月 日 星期	上午 下午	節
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(1) Find ① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = ?$

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - 2 \sin x}{3x} = ?$

③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x^5} = ?$

(2) Find the interval of convergence for $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(2x)^k}{\ln k}$.

(3) Find the maximum value and minimum value of $f(x) = x^x + 2$, $\frac{1}{10} \leq x \leq 2$.

(4) ① $3y^2 = x^y + x + 1$, find $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(1,1)} = ?$

② $f(x, y) = |x| (1 + y^4) + 2x + 3y + 4$.
find $f_x(0,0)$, $f_y(0,0)$ if they exist.

(5) Find ① $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x}{3^x} dx = ?$

② $\int_1^e \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} (\ln x)^{10} dy dx = ?$

③ $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{y+3} dz = ?$

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10%

10%

20%

30%

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

考試科目	經濟學	所別	在管系內組	考試時間	4月22日(上) 星期日下午第1節
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國立政治大學圖書館

一. 多重選擇題 (30%)

1. 在 Solow 模型中, 下列那些變數是內生的?

- (a) 儲蓄率
- (b) 折舊率
- (c) 資本-勞動比率水準
- (d) 總合資本和總合產生的成長率
- (e) a 和 b 是, 但 c 和 d 不是
- (f) c 和 d 是, 但 a 和 b 不是
- (g) a, b, c, d 皆是。

2. 在均衡 (steady state) 時, 一國的折舊率是 0.04, 總合產出的成長率是 0.02, 人口成長率是 0.01, 資本-產出比是 3, 每一有效勞動單位的均衡產出水準為 200, 則儲蓄率是

- (a) 16%
- (b) 17%
- (c) 18%
- (d) 19%
- (e) 20%
- (f) 21%
- (g) 22%

3. 在過去幾年, 美國的實質 GDP 成長 3.6%, 通貨膨脹率是 2.2%, 名目利率是 5.5%, 請利用貨幣數量學說推過去幾年的貨幣成長率是

- (a) 3.3%
- (b) 5.8%
- (c) 1.9%
- (d) 7.7%
- (e) 6.9%
- (f) 以上皆非。

4. 貨幣數量學說 (MV=PY)

- (a) 隱含貨幣的流通速度是固定的且實質餘額對所得的需求彈性是 1

(續後頁)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

考試科目	經濟學	所別	企管系月組	考試時間	月 日 上午 第 節
					星期 下

國立政治大學圖書館

(b) 隱含 $u = r - g$, 其中 r 是貨幣成長率, 又是通貨膨脹率, 而 g 是產出的成長率。

(c) 並不包含任何理論上的敘述

(d) a 和 b 均正確 但 c 是錯誤的

(e) a, b 和 c 均是錯誤的。

5. 在一封閉經濟體系下, 增加課稅將會使

(a) 實質匯率下降, 淨出口增加 (b) 實質利率下降, 國內投資增加

(c) 實質匯率上升, 淨出口下降 (d) 實質利率上升, 國內投資下降

(e) 對實質匯率和利率均無影響 (f) a 和 b 均是, c 和 d 均是。

6. 在固定匯率制度下, 貨幣數量的減少將導致

(a) 產出和淨出口均增加 (b) 產出增加, 淨出口減少

(c) 產出減少, 淨出口增加 (d) 產出和淨出口均減少

(e) 產出和淨出口均無影響 (f) 以上皆非。

7. 在長期, 淨出口

(a) 等於淨外人投資 (b) 等於儲蓄減投資

(c) 隨著預算赤字減少而增加 (假如投資是固定)

(d) 隨著自主性消費支出減少而增加 (假如投資是固定)

(e) 以上皆是 (f) 以上皆非。

8. 在一資本完全移動的小型開放經濟體系, 假設其他情況不變下, 世界實質利率的上升將使

(a) 淨出口減少 (b) 淨出口增加 (c) 消費減少

(d) 消費增加 (e) 以上皆非

(續接下頁)

考試科目	經濟學	所別	在管系(組)	考試時間	星期	月	日	上午	下午	第	節
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9. 假設人們預期物價水準下降, 此將使
 (a) 短期總供給曲線上移 (b) 短期總供給曲线下移
 (c) 短期總供給曲線的斜率變小 (d) 短期總供給曲線的斜率變大
 (e) 短期總供給曲線不會變動和移動
 (f) 以上皆非。

10. 「時間不一致」(Time Inconsistency) 的問題會導致超高的通貨膨脹, 但此可藉由進行下列方法避免
 (a) 任命一關心其信譽的中央銀行總裁
 (b) 任命一強烈想要減少失業問題的中央銀行總裁
 (c) 任命一只關心想將通貨膨脹降低的中央銀行總裁
 (d) 讓中央銀行免於政治壓力
 (e) 以上皆可
 (f) a, b, c 皆可, d 不可
 (g) a, b, d 皆可, c 不可
 (h) a, c, d 皆可, b 不可。

國立政治大學圖書館

(請捲下頁)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員:

(發卷) 90 年 4 月 16 日

考試科目 Course	經濟學	開課系級 Dept. & Class	企管系 內組	日期 Date, Period	月 日	試題編號 Course No.
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二. 簡答計算題 20%

1. 在 1993, 美國的實質 GDP 是 \$63840 億美元, 資本存量是 \$60940 億美元, 就業人口為 119.3 百萬, 在 1994, 這些數字變為實質 GDP = 66090 億美元, 資本存量 = 62850 億美元, 就業人口 = 123.1 百萬, 假設這兩年的生產函數一樣均為 $Y = AK^{0.25}L^{0.75}$, 其中 K 是資本, L 是勞動, A 是總要素生產力 (TFP)

- (1) 試求 1993 和 1994 的 TFP.
- (2) 從 1993 到 1994 的 TFP 成長多少百分比?
- (3) 1993 年的勞動邊際生產力是多少? 用什麼單位來衡量?
- (4) 1993 年的資本邊際生產力是多少? 用什麼單位來衡量?

2. 假設一封閉經濟體系下的供給函為

$$Y = 6K^{\frac{1}{2}}L^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad K=100 \quad L=100$$

而需求函為

$$G = 100 \quad T = 100$$

$$C = 60 + 0.8(Y - T)$$

$$I = 100 - 300r$$

- (1) 試求均衡的實質工資, 投資和產出.
- (2) 假設政府支出不變的情況下, 試求減稅對投資, 消費, 實質利率 (r) 的影響.

國立政治大學圖書館