

國立清華大學命題紙

99 學年度 科技管理研究所 碩士班入學考試

科目 經濟學 科目代碼 4401 共 1 頁，第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】作答

1. a. 台灣麥當勞一個大麥克賣 100 元新台幣，而同樣一個大麥克在日本賣 300 日圓。目前的匯率是一元新台幣換 2.84 日圓，請問根據 PPP (purchasing power parity) 理論，近期台幣相對日圓會升值或貶值？(10%)
- b. The amounts of apples and pears that George and Mary can pick in one day are shown in the following table. What job does Mary has a comparative advantage and why? (10%)

	George		Mary	
	Devote all time to picking apples	Devote all time to picking pears	Devote all time to picking apples	Devote all time to picking pears
Apples	20 pounds	0 pounds	30 pounds	0 pounds
Pears	0 pounds	20 pounds	0 pounds	40 pounds

2. a. 假設一家化工廠的邊際成本(marginal cost)等於 10，但在生產過程中也因排放廢氣造成空氣污染，污染造成的邊際損害 $MD=Q$ ，其中 Q 是生產量。假設此一市場是完全競爭市場，且廠商面對的市場需求是 $Q=100-P$ ，其中 P 是市場價格。請問若不對污染課稅，廠商的生產量是多少？(5%) 政府對每單位產量需課多少稅才能讓廠商的產量達到最適水準？(5%)
- b. 假設一個社會裡有兩個人，其效用函數都是 $U(x, y) = 0.2x + \sqrt{y}$ 。其中 x 是私有財，而 y 是公共財 (pure public goods)，若兩人的所得都是 100，且 x 和 y 的價格都等於 1。請問整個社會的最適公共財消費量應為多少？(10%)
3. 請定義生產效率條件 (the productive efficiency condition) 及配置效率條件 (the allocative efficiency condition) (5%, 5%)。請解釋獨佔性競爭市場 (monopolistic competition) 是否符合這兩個條件？並評估獨佔性競爭長期而言是否對社會有害？(10%)
4. “The 787 Dreamliner being developed by Boeing Co. was cited as an example of how firms can be more efficient than the marketplace. Boeing, which previously designed and built planes in-house, outsourced much of the Dreamliner’s manufacturing. But because it had less control over its supply line, Boeing couldn’t adapt as quickly and flexibly to the changes and problems that invariably arose within a project as complex as the Dreamliner. Boeing has since taken much of the Dreamliner’s production back in-house.”
- a. 上述這段報導是訪問一位學者對諾貝爾經濟學獎的看法。請問此一談話應是針對哪位得獎人？此一得獎人其學說的核心概念是什麼？(5%, 5%)
- b. 請簡要說明市場(market)和廠商(firm)的差別。(10%)
5. 2008 年底金融風暴後，台灣經濟也面臨了景氣衰退的現象，因此有人提出建議，可以主動徵詢邦交國或友好國，將外匯存底借貸給他們，但約束他們將這筆借貸用於購買台灣生產的物品，如電腦、資訊產品等，如此即可促進台灣的出口，並降低失業率。請問此一建議對台灣總體經濟有何優缺點？(20%)