



注意事項：

1. 答案依序書寫於答案卷上，不必抄題。
2. 答案卷不可書寫任何可辨別個人姓名或特殊標記，違者不予計算。
3. 請於試題紙上填寫准考證號碼，繳卷時「試題」、「答案卷」一併繳回。

1. Assume that an individual's demand curve for doctor visits per year is given by the equation $P = 90 - 10Q$, where Q is the number of doctor visits per year and P is the price per visits. Alternatively, suppose the marginal cost of each doctor visit is \$40.
 - (1) How many visits per year would be efficient? (3%)
 - (2) What is the total cost of the efficient number of visits? (3%)
 - (3) Suppose that the individual obtains insurance, and the coinsurance rate is 25%. How many visits to the doctor will occur now? (4%) What are the individual's out-of-pocket costs? (5%) How much does the insurance company pay for this individual's doctors' visits? (5%)
 - (4) What is the deadweight loss caused by this insurance policy? (5%)
2. Please give your opinions on the following questions:
 - (1) If lump sum tax is efficient, why don't governments use it? (7%)
 - (2) Does an income tax entail an excess burden? (8%)
 - (3) If the demand for a commodity does not change when it is taxed, does this mean that there is no excess burden? (10%)
3. Suppose the market for tennis shoes has one dominant firm and five fringe firms. The market demand is $Q = 400 - 2P$. The dominant firm has a constant marginal cost of 20. The fringe firms each have a marginal cost of $MC = 20 + 5q$.
 - (1) Find the total supply curve for the five fringe firms. (5%)
 - (2) Find the dominant firm's demand curve. (5%)
 - (3) Find the profit-maximizing quantity produced and price charged by the dominant firm, and the quantity produced and price charged by each of the fringe firms. (5%)
4. 設市場需求為 $Q=100-P$, 且 $LMC=20$, 試求:
 - (1) 完全競爭市場之價格與產出。(5%)
 - (2) 獨占市場之價格、產出。(5%)
 - (3) 若執行完全差別取價時之產出?此時是否存在無謂損失?(5%)
5. 試依據 IS-LM 與 AD-AS 圖形分析國際油價上漲對產出、物價與利率的影響效果。(20%)