



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. 某甲對豆漿(X)與燒餅(Y)的消費維持 1:2 的固定比例，豆漿與燒餅的價格都是 20 元，所得 300，則消費者均衡為何？ (15%)
2. 已知產業的需求函數為： $Q=1000-50P$ ，此產業中有 50 家競爭廠商其成本函數相同為 $C(q)=q^2/2$ 。此外，有一家領導性廠商其邊際成本為零。(20%)
試求：(1)競爭廠商的總供給線 (2)領導性廠商利潤極大的價格與銷售量 (3)競爭廠商在此價格下的總銷售量 (4)該產業的總銷售量。
3. 試依據 IS-LM 與 AD-AS 圖形分析「技術進步」對產出、物價與利率的影響效果。(15%)
4. An economy consists of two individuals, A and B. A's utility is U_A and his income is I_A . B's utility is U_B and his income is I_B . Suppose it is the case that $U_A = 10(I_A)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $U_B = 10(I_B)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 0.8U_A$.
 - (1) Define the Pareto efficient redistribution, and explain why the concept is relevant in this situation. (5%)
 - (2) Given that A and B both have incomes of \$100, if \$36 is taken away from B to A, what will happen to social welfare? (assume additive social welfare function) (7%)
 - (3) From the rationales of simple utilitarianism and Pareto efficient redistribution, does this redistribution worth to be implemented? (3%)
5. While the use of some good or service is subject to continually decreasing average costs, the government production may be appropriate. Under such circumstance, how should government set the price of good or service? (20%)
6. A government considers a bill that will allow recipients of unemployment insurance to qualify for medical aid, without being subject to means testing. Sketch the budget line for someone receiving unemployment insurance benefit and medical aid, assuming that the person would not qualify for medical aid once employed. (5%)
7. What are the progressive and regressive taxation? (5%) How to measure the tax progressiveness? (5%)