

1. 「企業要創新才有價值，企業價值提升則有助帶動經濟成長」。請以適當的經濟學理論、模型或概念評論此一敘述。【15%】
2. 發生在 2007-2008 年的美國次級房貸危機及全球金融海嘯對世界各國造成程度不一的經濟衝擊。請問傳統的總體經濟或國際金融理論在解釋或分析該次金融事件時的缺失或不足之處有哪些？其中「資訊不對稱」又扮演什麼角色？【15%】
3. 台灣現在的行動電話市場在價格競爭上有何特性？政府單位（行政院國家通訊傳播委員會，NCC）對於行動電話通訊費率的干預或管制會對該市場中廠商的訂價及效率產生哪些影響？對消費者的影響又有哪些？你認為政府應該怎麼做？【20%】
4. Two firms produce identical products at zero cost, and they compete by setting prices. If each firm charges a low price, the both firms earn profits of zero. If each firm charges a high price, then each firm earns profits of \$30. If one firm charges a high price and the other firm charges a low price, the firm that charges the lowest price earns profits of \$50 and the firm charging the highest price earns profits of zero.
 - (1) Which oligopoly model best describes this situation?(5%)
 - (2) Write this game in normal form. (5%)
 - (3) Suppose the game is infinitely repeated. Can the players sustain the "collusive outcome" as a Nash equilibrium if the interest rate is 50 percent? (5%) Explain. (5%)
5. True/False/Uncertain and Explain. The score depends on the correctness of reasons.
 - (1) A change in money wages affects only the LAS curve and not the SAS curve. (5%)
 - (2) In the long run, expansionary fiscal policy increases real GDP. (5%)
 - (3) If the Central Bank sells securities to a commercial bank, the money supply decreases, but if the Central Bank sells securities to an individual, the money supply does not change. (5%)
 - (4) If an increase in aggregated demand is anticipated correctly, inflation will not occur. (5%)
 - (5) According to the new classical rational expectations theory, a decrease in aggregated demand causes a recession. (5%)
 - (6) In both Ricardian case and twin deficits case of deficit theories, a larger government sector deficit leads to a larger current account deficit. (5%)