系組：企業管理學系國際企業管理碩士班 甲組一般生、乙組　　日期節次：98 年 3 月 21 日第 3 節 13:30-15:00

科目：**企業管理[2621]**

1. 國際網路之發展與企業革新深切相關，試述國際網際網路發展之重要因素。（25分）

2. 試述企業國際化採取合資經營之利弊分析（10分）。試述企業撤資策略發生之背景為何（15分）。

3. 請說明組織變革的原因以及降低抗拒組織變革的方法。(20%)

4. 請說明價值鏈(value chain)的意義，並說明價值鏈分析與供應鏈管理的關係。(15%)

5. 請說明網路科技的發展對企業營運模式的影響。(15%)

組：企業管理學系國際企業管理碩士班 乙組 日期節次：98 年 3 月 21 日第 4 節 15:30-17:00

目：財務管理[2635]

一、 Choice Questions: 50%

1. The person generally directly responsible for overseeing the tax management, cost accounting, financial accounting, and information system functions is the:
   a. treasurer.
   b. director.
   c. controller.
   d. chairman of the board.

2. The person generally directly responsible for overseeing the cash and credit functions, financial planning, and capital expenditures is the:
   a. treasurer.
   b. director.
   c. controller.
   d. chairman of the board.

3. The process of planning and managing a firm's long-term investments is called:
   a. working capital management.
   b. financial depreciation.
   c. agency cost analysis.
   d. capital budgeting.

4. The mixture of debt and equity used by a firm to finance its operations is called:
   a. working capital management.
   b. financial depreciation.
   c. cost analysis.
   d. capital structure.

5. The management of a firm's short-term assets and liabilities is called:
   a. working capital management.
   b. debt management.
   c. equity management.
   d. capital budgeting.

6. _____ refers to the firm's dividend payments less any net new equity raised.
   a. Operating cash flow
   b. Capital spending
   c. Net working capital
   d. Cash flow to stockholders

7. Earnings per share is equal to:
   a. net income divided by the total number of shares outstanding.
   b. net income divided by the par value of the common stock.
   c. gross income multiplied by the par value of the common stock.
   d. operating income divided by the par value of the common stock.

8. Dividends per share is equal to dividends paid:
   a. divided by the par value of common stock.
   b. divided by the total number of shares outstanding.
   c. divided by total shareholders' equity.
   d. multiplied by the par value of the common stock.

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9. Which of the following are included in current liabilities?
   I. note payable to a supplier in eighteen months
   II. debt payable to a mortgage company in nine months
   III. accounts payable to suppliers
   IV. loan payable to the bank in fourteen months
   a. I and III only
   b. II and III only
   c. III and IV only
   d. II, III, and IV only

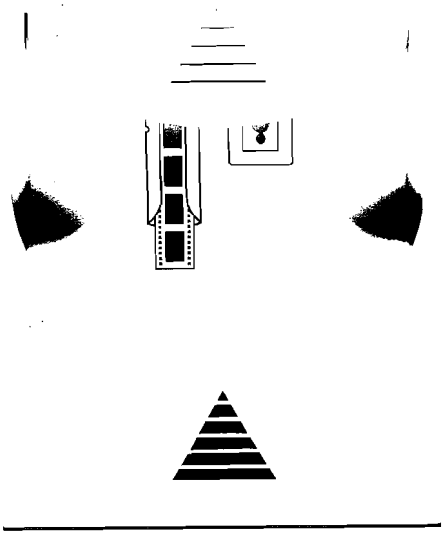
10. An increase in total assets:
   a. means that net working capital is also increasing.
   b. requires an investment in fixed assets.
   c. means that shareholders' equity must also increase.
   d. must be offset by an equal increase in liabilities and shareholders' equity.

11. You are considering two projects with the following cash flows:

	Project A	Project B
Year 1	$2,500	$4,000
Year 2	3,000	3,500
Year 3	3,500	3,000
Year 4	4,000	2,500

Which of the following statements are true concerning these two projects?

I. Both projects have the same future value at the end of year 4, given a positive rate of return.



II. Both projects have the same future value given a zero rate of return.

III. Both projects have the same future value at any point in time, given a positive rate of return.

IV. Project A has a higher future value than project B, given a positive rate of return.

a. II only

b. IV only

c. I and III only

d. II and IV only

12. Which one of the following statements concerning interest rates is correct?

a. The stated rate is the same as the effective annual rate.

b. An effective annual rate is the rate that applies if interest were charged annually.

c. The annual percentage rate increases as the number of compounding periods per year increases.

d. Banks prefer more frequent compounding on their savings accounts.

13. The rate at which a stock's price is expected to appreciate (or depreciate) is called the _____ yield.

a. current

b. total

c. dividend

d. capital gains

14. The primary goal of financial management is to:

a. maximize current dividends per share of the existing stock.

b. maximize the current value per share of the existing stock.

c. avoid financial distress.

d. minimize operational costs and maximize firm efficiency.

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組：企業管理學系國際企業管理碩士班 乙組　　日期節次：98 年 3 月 21 日第 4 節 15:30-17:00

目：財務管理[2635]

15. All else constant, a coupon bond that is selling at a premium, must have:
    a. a coupon rate that is equal to the yield to maturity.
    b. a market price that is less than par value.
    c. semi-annual interest payments.
    d. a yield to maturity that is less than the coupon rate.

16. The newly issued bonds of the Wynslow Corp. offer a 6% coupon with semiannual interest payments. The bonds are currently priced at par value. The effective annual rate provided by these bonds must be:
    a. equal to 3%.
    b. greater than 3% but less than 4%.
    c. equal to 6%.
    d. greater than 6% but less than 7%.

17. The total interest paid on a zero-coupon bond is equal to:
    a. zero.
    b. the face value minus the issue price.
    c. the face value minus the market price on the maturity date.
    d. $1,000 minus the face value.

18. The difference between the present value of an investment and its cost is the:
    a. net present value.
    b. internal rate of return.
    c. payback period.
    d. profitability index.

19. An investment's average net income divided by its average book value defines the average:

a. net present value.
b. internal rate of return.
c. accounting return.
d. profitability index.

20. If a project has a net present value equal to zero, then:

I. the present value of the cash inflows exceeds the initial cost of the project.
II. the project produces a rate of return that just equals the rate required to accept the project.
III. the project is expected to produce only the minimally required cash inflows.
IV. any delay in receiving the projected cash inflows will cause the project to have a negative net present value.

a. II and III only
b. II and IV only
c. I, II, and IV only
d. II, III, and IV only

21. The changes in a firm's future cash flows that are a direct consequence of accepting a project are called _____ cash flows.

a. incremental
b. stand-alone
c. after-tax
d. net present value

22. The cash flows of a new project that come at the expense of a firm's existing projects are called:

a. salvage value expenses.
b. net working capital expenses.
c. sunk costs.
d. erosion costs.

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23. The book value of an asset is primarily used to compute the:
    a. annual depreciation tax shield.
    b. amount of cash received from the sale of an asset.
    c. amount of tax saved annually due to the depreciation expense.
    d. amount of tax due on the sale of an asset.

24. The sales level that results in a project's net present value exactly equaling zero is called the _____ break-even.
    a. operational
    b. leveraged
    c. accounting
    d. present value

25. Which one of the following is most likely a variable cost?
    a. office rent
    b. property taxes
    c. property insurance
    d. direct labor costs

二、(20%) As part of your analysis of debt issued by Monticello Corporation, you are asked to evaluate two specific bond issues, shown in the table below.

	Monticello Corporation Bond Information	
	Bond *A* (callable)	Bond *B* (noncallable)
Maturity	2013	2013
Coupon	11.50%	7.25%
Current price	125.75	100.00
Yield to maturity	7.70%	7.25%
Modified duration to maturity	6.20	6.80
Call date	2007	—
Call price	105	—
Yield to call	5.10%	—
Modified duration to call	3.10	—

a. Using the duration and yield information in the table, compare the price and yield behavior of the two bonds under each of the following two scenarios:
   i. Strong economic recovery with rising inflation expectations.
   ii. Economic recession with reduced inflation expectations.
b. Using the information in the table, calculate the projected price change for bond *B* if the yield-to-maturity for this bond falls by 75 basis points.
c. Describe the shortcoming of analyzing bond *A* strictly to call or to maturity.

三、(10%) In this problem, we derive the put-call parity relationship for European options on stocks that pay dividends before option expiration. For simplicity, assume that the stock makes one dividend payment of $D per share at the expiration date of the option.

a. What is the value of the stock-plus-put position on the expiration date of the option?

b. Now consider a portfolio consisting of a call option and a zero-coupon bond with the same maturity date as the option and with face value $(X + D)$. What is the value of this portfolio on the option expiration date? You should find that its value equals that of the stock-plus-put portfolio, regardless of the stock price.

四、(10%) Historical data suggest the standard deviation of an all-equity strategy is about 5.5% per month. Suppose the risk-free rate is now 1% per month and market volatility is at its historical level. What would be a fair monthly fee to a perfect market timer, according to the Black-Scholes formula?

五、(10%) Consider the following information:

$r_{US} = 5\%$

$r_{UK} = 7\%$

$E_0 = 2.0$ dollars per pound

$F_0 = \$1.97/£$ (one-year delivery)

where the interest rates are annual yields on U.S. or U.K. bills. Given this information:

a. Where would you lend?

b. Where would you borrow?

c. How could you arbitrage?

本試題採双面印刷

中國文化大學98學年度碩士班考試入學招生考試

系組：企業管理學系國際企業管理碩士班 甲組一般生　　日期節次：98年3月21日第4節 15:30-17:00

科目：統計學[2632]

(50%) Multiple or Single choice questions: (5% for each question)

1. For a given confidence interval, a confidence level of 96% is interpreted as:
   a. 96% chance that the given interval includes the true value of the population parameter
   b. Approximately 96 out of 100 such intervals would include the true value of the population parameter
   c. 4% chance that the given interval does not include the true value of the population parameter
   d. Both "a" and "c" are true
   e. None of the above is correct

2. On a survey questionnaire, students were asked to indicate their class rank in college. If there were only four choices from which to choose, which measure(s) of central tendency would be appropriate to use for the data generated by that questionnaire item?
   a. Mean and median
   b. Mean and mode
   c. Mode and median
   d. Mode only
   e. Median only

3. Fifteen accounting majors had an average grade of 90 on a finance exam. Seven marketing majors averaged 85, while ten finance majors averaged 93 on the same exam. What is the weighted mean for the 32 students taking the exam?
   a. 89.84
   b. 89.33
   c. 89.48
   d. Impossible to determine without more information
   e. None of the above

4. Which of the following is not necessary to determine how large a sample to select from a population?
   a. Level of confidence in estimating the population parameter
   b. Size of the population
   c. Maximum allowable error in estimating the population parameter
   d. An estimate of the population variation
   e. All of the above are necessary

5. The coefficient of variation for a set of annual incomes is 18%; the coefficient of variation for the length of service with the company is 29%. This indicates:
   a. More dispersion in the distribution of the incomes compared with the dispersion of their length of service
   b. More dispersion in the lengths of service compared with incomes
   c. Dispersion in the two distributions (income and service) cannot be compared using percents
   d. Dispersions are equal
   e. None of the above

本試題採双面印刷

6.

Which of the following measures of dispersion are based on deviations from the mean?
a. Variance
b. Standard deviation
c. Average deviation
d. None of the above

7.

In hypothesis testing, the level of significance is:
a. The risk of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true
b. Symbolized by the Greek letter "α"
c. A value between 0 and 1
d. Selected before a decision rule can be formulated

8.

Which of the following is not one of the five steps in the hypothesis testing procedure?
a. Formulate a decision rule
b. State the null and alternative hypotheses
c. Select a level for ß
d. Identify the test statistic
e. All of the above are part of the five steps

9.

If r = -1.00, it can be said that:
a. Dependent variable can be perfectly predicted by the independent variable
b. All of the variation in the dependent variable can be accounted for by the independent variable
c. High values of one variable are associated with low values of the other variable
d. Coefficient of nondetermination equals zero

10.

The Wilcoxon test differs from the Mann-Whitney test in:
a. Level of data that is required for the tests
b. No assumptions are required about the population
c. Wilcoxon is for dependent samples; Mann-Whitney is for independent samples
d. Number of samples that can be compared
e. None of the above is correct

系組：企業管理學系國際企業管理碩士班 甲組一般生 日期節次：98 年 3 月 21 日第 4 節 15:30-17:00

科目：**統計學[2632]**

二、

5% 1. Why is the method used to test equality of three or more population means referred to as analysis of "variance," when means are the parameters of interest?

10% 2. Some methods involve application of the chi-square distribution. Which of the following properties of a chi-square distribution are true? Why or why not? Explain your answers.

(a) Values of a chi-square test statistic are always positive or zero, but never negative.

(b) A chi-square distribution is symmetric.

(c) There is a different chi-square distribution for each number of degrees of freedom.

(d) When using a chi-square distribution, the number of degrees of freedom is always the sample size minus 1.

(e)When using a chi-square distribution, sample data need not be random if the sample size is very large.

15% 3. The New York State Health Department reports a 10% rate of the HIV virus for the "at-risk" population. In one region, an intensive education program is used in an attempt to lower that 10% rate. After running the program, a follow-up study of 150 at-risk individuals is conducted.

(a) Assuming that the program has no effect, find the mean and standard deviation for the number of HIV cases in groups of 150 at-risk people.

(b) Among the 150 people in the follow-up study, find the probability that more that 10 people are tested positive for the HIV virus?

(c) Among the 150 people in the follow-up study, 8% (or 12 people) tested positive for the HIV virus. If the program has no effect, is that rate unusually low? Does this result suggest that the program is effective?

本試題採雙面印刷

20% 4. Independent simple random samples, each of size 200, have been drawn, and 112 people in the first sample have the same common attribute, whereas 88 people in the second sample have the same common attribute.

(a) Construct a 95% confidence interval estimate of the difference $p_1 - p_2$. What does the result suggest about the equality of p_1 and p_2 ?

(b) Construct individual 95% confidence interval estimates for each of the two population proportions. After comparing the overlap between the two confidence intervals, what do you conclude about the equality of p_1 and p_2 ?

(c) Use a 0.05 significance level to test the claim that the two population proportions are equal. What do you conclude?

(d) Based on the preceding results, what should you conclude about equality of p_1 and p_2? Which of the three preceding methods is least effective in testing for equality of p_1 and p_2?

本試題採双面印刷

第5頁共6頁
本試題採雙面印刷

	α:	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
d.f. =	1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657
	2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925
	3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841
	4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604
	5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032
	6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707
	7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499
	8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355
	9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250
	10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169
	11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106
	12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055
	13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012
	14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977
	15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947
	16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921
	17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898
	18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878
	19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861
	20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845
	21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831
	22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819
	23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807
	24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797
	25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787
	26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779
	27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771
	28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763
	29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756
	30	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750
	31	1.309	1.696	2.040	2.453	2.744
	32	1.309	1.694	2.037	2.449	2.738
	33	1.308	1.692	2.035	2.445	2.733
	34	1.307	1.691	2.032	2.441	2.728
	35	1.306	1.690	2.030	2.438	2.724
	36	1.306	1.688	2.028	2.435	2.719
	37	1.305	1.687	2.026	2.431	2.715
	38	1.304	1.686	2.024	2.429	2.712
	39	1.304	1.685	2.023	2.426	2.708
	40	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704
	41	1.303	1.683	2.020	2.421	2.701
	42	1.302	1.682	2.018	2.418	2.698
	43	1.302	1.681	2.017	2.416	2.695
	44	1.301	1.680	2.015	2.414	2.692
	45	1.301	1.679	2.014	2.412	2.690

t Table

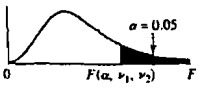
z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08
0.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319
0.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714
0.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103
0.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480
0.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844
0.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190
0.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2517
0.7	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823
0.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106
0.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365
1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599
1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810
1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997
1.3	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429
1.6	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4484	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535
1.7	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625
1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699
1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761
2.0	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812
2.1	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854
2.2	.4861	.4864	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887
2.3	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913
2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934
2.5	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951
2.6	.4953	.4955	.4956	.4957	.4959	.4960	.4961	.4962	.4963
2.7	.4965	.4966	.4967	.4968	.4969	.4970	.4971	.4972	.4973
2.8	.4974	.4975	.4976	.4977	.4977	.4978	.4979	.4979	.4980
2.9	.4981	.4982	.4982	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	.4985	.4986
3.0	.4987	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990

Z Table

系組：企業管理學系國際企業管理碩士班 甲組一般生　　日期節次：98年3月21日第4節 15:30-17:00

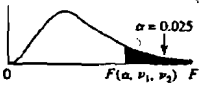
科目：統計學[2632]

TABLE Critical Values of F



ν_2 = df, denominator	ν_1 = df, numerator: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	∞
1	161.4	199.5	215.7	224.6	230.2	234.0	236.8	238.9	240.5	241.9	243.9	245.9	248.0	249.1	250.1	251.1	252.2	253.3	254.3
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.41	19.43	19.45	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48	19.49	19.50
3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.70	8.66	8.64	8.62	8.59	8.57	8.55	8.53
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.69	5.66	5.63
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.53	4.50	4.46	4.43	4.40	4.36
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.77	3.74	3.70	3.67
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.57	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.01	2.97	2.93
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.71
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.91	2.85	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.79	2.72	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.40
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.30
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.67	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.13
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.40	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.07
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.42	2.35	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.01
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.96
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.92
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.88
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.84
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.25	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.81
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.30	2.23	2.15	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.78
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32	2.27	2.20	2.13	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.91	1.86	1.81	1.76
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.73
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71
26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.15	2.07	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.69
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.20	2.13	2.06	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.73	1.67
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19	2.12	2.04	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71	1.65
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.18	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.64
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.68	1.62
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.58	1.51
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.92	1.84	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.39
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.17	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.50	1.43	1.35	1.25
∞	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.39	1.32	1.22	1.00

TABLE



ν_2 = df, denominator	ν_1 = df, numerator: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	∞
1	647.8	799.5	864.2	899.6	921.8	937.1	948.2	956.7	963.3	968.6	976.7	984.9	993.1	997.2	1001	1006	1010	1014	1018
2	38.51	39.00	39.17	39.25	39.30	39.33	39.36	39.37	39.39	39.40	39.41	39.43	39.45	39.46	39.46	39.47	39.48	39.49	39.50
3	17.44	16.04	15.44	15.10	14.88	14.73	14.62	14.54	14.47	14.42	14.34	14.25	14.17	14.12	14.08	14.04	13.99	13.95	13.90
4	12.22	10.65	9.98	9.60	9.36	9.20	9.07	8.98	8.90	8.84	8.75	8.66	8.56	8.51	8.46	8.41	8.36	8.31	8.26
5	10.01	8.43	7.76	7.39	7.15	6.98	6.85	6.76	6.68	6.62	6.52	6.43	6.33	6.28	6.23	6.18	6.12	6.07	6.02
6	8.81	7.26	6.60	6.23	5.99	5.82	5.70	5.60	5.52	5.46	5.37	5.27	5.17	5.12	5.07	5.01	4.96	4.90	4.85
7	8.07	6.54	5.89	5.52	5.29	5.12	4.99	4.90	4.82	4.76	4.67	4.57	4.47	4.42	4.36	4.31	4.25	4.20	4.14
8	7.57	6.06	5.42	5.05	4.82	4.65	4.53	4.43	4.36	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.95	3.89	3.84	3.78	3.73	3.67
9	7.21	5.71	5.08	4.72	4.48	4.32	4.20	4.10	4.03	3.96	3.87	3.77	3.67	3.61	3.56	3.51	3.45	3.39	3.33
10	6.94	5.46	4.83	4.47	4.24	4.07	3.95	3.85	3.78	3.72	3.62	3.52	3.42	3.37	3.31	3.26	3.20	3.14	3.08
11	6.72	5.26	4.63	4.28	4.04	3.88	3.76	3.66	3.59	3.53	3.43	3.33	3.23	3.17	3.12	3.06	3.00	2.94	2.88
12	6.55	5.10	4.47	4.12	3.89	3.73	3.61	3.51	3.44	3.37	3.28	3.18	3.07	3.02	2.96	2.91	2.85	2.79	2.72
13	6.41	4.97	4.35	4.00	3.77	3.60	3.48	3.39	3.31	3.25	3.15	3.05	2.95	2.89	2.84	2.78	2.72	2.66	2.60
14	6.30	4.86	4.24	3.89	3.66	3.50	3.38	3.29	3.21	3.15	3.05	2.95	2.84	2.79	2.73	2.67	2.61	2.55	2.49
15	6.20	4.77	4.15	3.80	3.58	3.41	3.29	3.20	3.12	3.06	2.96	2.86	2.76	2.70	2.64	2.59	2.52	2.46	2.40
16	6.12	4.69	4.08	3.73	3.50	3.34	3.22	3.12	3.05	2.99	2.89	2.79	2.68	2.63	2.57	2.51	2.45	2.38	2.32
17	6.04	4.62	4.01	3.66	3.44	3.28	3.16	3.06	2.98	2.92	2.82	2.72	2.62	2.56	2.50	2.44	2.38	2.32	2.25
18	5.98	4.56	3.95	3.61	3.38	3.22	3.10	3.01	2.93	2.87	2.77	2.67	2.56	2.50	2.44	2.38	2.32	2.26	2.19
19	5.92	4.51	3.90	3.56	3.33	3.17	3.05	2.96	2.88	2.82	2.72	2.62	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.33	2.27	2.20	2.13
20	5.87	4.46	3.86	3.51	3.29	3.13	3.01	2.91	2.84	2.77	2.68	2.57	2.46	2.41	2.35	2.29	2.22	2.16	2.09
21	5.83	4.42	3.82	3.48	3.25	3.09	2.97	2.87	2.80	2.73	2.64	2.53	2.42	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.04
22	5.79	4.38	3.78	3.44	3.22	3.05	2.93	2.84	2.76	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.39	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.14	2.08	2.00
23	5.75	4.35	3.75	3.41	3.18	3.02	2.90	2.81	2.73	2.67	2.57	2.47	2.36	2.30	2.24	2.18	2.11	2.04	1.97
24	5.72	4.32	3.72	3.38	3.15	2.99	2.87	2.78	2.70	2.64	2.54	2.44	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.15	2.08	2.01	1.94
25	5.69	4.29	3.69	3.35	3.13	2.97	2.85	2.75	2.68	2.61	2.51	2.41	2.30	2.24	2.18	2.12	2.05	1.98	1.91
26	5.66	4.27	3.67	3.33	3.10	2.94	2.82	2.73	2.65	2.59	2.49	2.39	2.28	2.22	2.16	2.09	2.03	1.95	1.88
27	5.63	4.24	3.65	3.31	3.08	2.92	2.80	2.71	2.63	2.57	2.47	2.36	2.25	2.19	2.13	2.07	2.00	1.93	1.85
28	5.61	4.22	3.63	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.78	2.69	2.61	2.55	2.45	2.34	2.23	2.17	2.11	2.05	1.98	1.91	1.83
29	5.59	4.20	3.61	3.27	3.04	2.88	2.76	2.67	2.59	2.53	2.43	2.32	2.21	2.15	2.09	2.03	1.96	1.89	1.81
30	5.57	4.18	3.59	3.25	3.03	2.87	2.75	2.65	2.57	2.51	2.41	2.31	2.20	2.14	2.07	2.01	1.94	1.87	1.79
40	5.42	4.05	3.46	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.62	2.53	2.45	2.39	2.29	2.18	2.07	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.80	1.72	1.64
60	5.29	3.93	3.34	3.01	2.79	2.63	2.51	2.41	2.33	2.27	2.17	2.06	1.94	1.88	1.82	1.74	1.67	1.58	1.48
120	5.15	3.80	3.23	2.89	2.67	2.52	2.39	2.30	2.22	2.16	2.05	1.94	1.82	1.76	1.69	1.61	1.53	1.43	1.31
∞	5.02	3.69	3.12	2.79	2.57	2.41	2.29	2.19	2.11	2.05	1.94	1.83	1.71	1.64	1.57	1.48	1.39	1.27	1.00

第6頁共6頁

本試題採双面印刷

中國文化大學98學年度碩士班考試入學招生考試

系組：企業管理學系國際企業管理碩士班 甲組一般生　　日期節次：98 年 3 月 21 日第 4 節 15:30-17:00

科目：**經濟學[2633]**

一、 試說明效用無差別曲線(Indifference Curves)的特性(10%)，說明無差別曲線的「向原點凹性」(The Convexity of Indifference Curves)其主要的含義爲何(10%)？

二、 試說明主要市場型態的種類及其構成要件(10%)，又比較「完全競爭」與「不完全競爭」市場型態下廠商短期均衡的異同(10%)。

三、 解釋下列名詞(各 5%)

1. Rationality
2. Substitutes and Complements

四、爲減緩金融海嘯對經濟的衝擊，政府施行貨幣政策與財政政策何者較爲有效？請簡述之。 10%

五、簡述貨幣貶值對出口、物價及股市之影響？若新台幣兌美元由 30 貶值到 40，則貶幅爲多少？20%

六、簡答下列各小題： 20%

1.台灣目前對外最大出口市場、進口市場及投資地區各爲何國？ 6%

2.「東協 10 加三」，指的是那三國？ 6%

3.目前，馬政府擬和大陸簽署之經貿協議的中文名稱及英文簡稱各爲何？ 4%

4.評比各國國際競爭力排名的二大機構爲何？ 4%