

考試科目	個體經濟學	所別	經濟研究所	考試時間	3月14日 星期六	第之節
------	-------	----	-------	------	--------------	-----

一、(20%)單選題：每題 2%

1. A monopolistic firm faces a downward-sloping demand curve because:
  - (A) there are a large number of firms in the industry, all selling the same product
  - (B) the demand for its product is always inelastic
  - (C) unlike a competitive firm, the amount a monopolistic firm sells affects the market price
  - (D) marginal revenue is negative throughout the feasible range of output
2. A monopolist with a marginal cost of zero will
  - (A) not produce since no economic profit can be made
  - (B) produce where the elasticity of demand is zero
  - (C) produce where the elasticity of demand is one
  - (D) none of these
3. Which one of the following would not reflect a barrier to entry into an industry?
  - (A) The XYZ corporation owns all of the known titanium deposits, and titanium is a necessary input into the production of widgets.
  - (B) The ABC Corporation has a patent on the production of synthetic rubber.
  - (C) The total market demand for widgets is 100,000 per week, and the MES of a typical firm in the widget industry occurs at an output level of 92,000 widgets per week.
  - (D) The ABC corporation produces a product that is a very close substitute to the product of the XYZ corporation.
4. If producers in an oligopolistic industry are successful in reducing output and raising the market price of the product, new firms may seek to enter the market because the price charged by the typical firm:
  - (A) exceeds marginal cost
  - (B) equals average revenue
  - (C) exceeds average cost
  - (D) equals marginal revenue
5. Which of the following statements concerning monopolistic competition is true?
  - (A) The monopolistic competitor has no control over the price of its output.
  - (B) The monopolistic competitor can earn long-run economic profits.
  - (C) The monopolistic competitor faces a downward-sloping demand curve.
  - (D) The monopolistic competitor need not fear the entry of new firms in the long run.

命題委員：

(簽章)

日

考試科目	個性經濟學	所別	經濟系	考試時間	3月14日
				星期六	第2節

6. The theory of monopoly leads to all of the following predictions except:
- (A) an industry possessing some monopoly power will employ fewer resources than will a competitive industry
  - (B) in the long run, allocative efficiency is achieved under either monopoly or competition
  - (C) monopoly power permits firms to earn profits in excess of its opportunity cost of production, at least in the short run
  - (D) monopolists command a larger share of national income than do perfect competitors
7. An assumption of the Cournot-Nash model is that:
- (A) each firm assumes that its competitor will keep producing the original quantity
  - (B) the demand curve faced by the duopolist is highly elastic
  - (C) each firm assumes that its competitors will not change price
  - (D) each firm assumes that its competitors will follow a price increase
8. One of the identifying characteristics of oligopoly is sticky prices. When economists state that prices are sticky with respect to oligopolistic industry, they mean that:
- (A) prices are given to the firm, and so the firm is a price taker
  - (B) the oligopolist sets product price so that profits are maximized at all times
  - (C) prices are less responsive to changes in demand in oligopolies than in perfectly competitive markets
  - (D) oligopolies practice predatory pricing, so competition in the market is reduced
9. When a minimum wage is imposed on a portion of the labor market, the result is predicted to be:
- (A) an increase in employment in the uncovered sector, which is not large enough to offset the decrease in employment in the covered sector
  - (B) an increase in employment in the uncovered sector, which is larger than the decrease in employment in the covered sector
  - (C) an increase in the wage in the uncovered sector
  - (D) a reduction in employment in the uncovered sector
10. Private producers will achieve socially optimal results if:
- (A) marginal net social benefits equal marginal net private benefits
  - (B) net private benefits are maximized
  - (C) net private benefits are minimized
  - (D) marginal private benefits equal marginal private costs

命題委員 ..

(簽章)

考試科目	個性經濟學	所別	經濟所	考試時間	3月14日 星期六
------	-------	----	-----	------	--------------

二·(10%)試證明：不可能所有的生產要素都是劣等要素(inferior factor)。

三·(10%)是非題：在一個獨買的勞動市場上，如果買方採取完全價格歧視，則整個市場可以達到 Pareto efficiency。

四·(10%)以下是某一個國家國內一些關於人壽保險的定價與規定的描述：

在政府人員參加人壽保險的團保時，投保保額 20 萬元，要保人年齡為 43 歲時，保費每年 240 元，男女相同。同時，在參加團保時，要保人不必進行體檢。然而，如果而是個人去買人壽保險時，同樣是投保保額為 20 萬，要保人為 43 歲時，男性的保費是 1849 元；女性的保費則是 991 元。此外，個人去買人壽保險時，要先通過健康檢查。請根據上面的描述回答下列問題：

- (1) 為什麼團保的保費會遠高於個人投保的保費？(請注意：該國政府對於政府人員參加團保時並沒有進行補貼。)
- (2) 為什麼參加團保的不需要建康檢查，但是個人投保則要通過建康檢查？
- (3) 為什麼團保時男女的保費相同，但是個人保險時，男性與女性的保費不同？



備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
命題委員：	(簽章)

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	個體經濟學	所別	經濟學系	考試時間	3月14日 星期六	第2節
------	-------	----	------	------	--------------	-----

## 五、第五部分（共計 50 分）

1. (20分) 周公的效用函數為  $U(x,y) = x + 2y$ , 其中  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 。請用數學證明或是說明此效用函數背後所代表周公對  $x$  和  $y$  財貨的偏好，是否滿足下列特性（僅使用文字或是圖型說明者，不予計分）：
  - A. 完整性 (completeness)
  - B. 遷移性 (transitivity)
  - C. 嚴格凸性 (strict convexity)
  - D. 越多越好 (more is better)
2. (5分) 請用數學證明或是說明在固定的生產數量之下，長期的生產總成本一定會小於或是等於短期的生產總成本（僅用文字或是圖型說明者，不予計分）。
3. (10分) 請使用短期完全競爭市場的供需模型，並用數學證明當消費者的所得增加時，對市場的均衡價格為正向或是負向之影響（僅用文字或是圖型說明者，不予計分）。
4. (5分)『台灣麥當勞宣布，今(2/4)日起，周一至周五調降八款午間套餐的價格，降幅最高達25%』。從商業經營的角度而言，台灣麥當勞為何僅調降午間套餐的價格，而不是同時調降晚間或是夜間套餐的價格？
5. (10分) 請簡要解釋下列名詞，並說明其在經濟學上的重要性。
  - A. Second theorem of welfare economics
  - B. Strictly dominated strategies
  - C. Nash equilibrium
  - D. Von Neumann-Morgenstern utility functions
  - E. Production functions

備	考試題隨卷繳交
---	---------

命題委員：	(簽章)
-------	------

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
 2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
 3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	總體經濟學	所別	經濟學系	考試時間	3月14日
------	-------	----	------	------	-------

星期六

第三節

**一、選擇題(10題，每題2分，共20分)**

請依題意選出一個最適當答案。由左至右每五題排成一橫列，依序作答如下：

- |    |    |    |    |     |
|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5.  |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |

1)台灣近來失業率較以往上升，此一問題引起政府的高度重視，因為失業問題往往會引發其他的問題。下列何者是失業率上升時，最可能產生的現象？

- (A)造成物價上漲，進而引發通貨膨脹。
- (B)造成人口外移，雇主被迫引進外勞。
- (C)佔用大量社會福利資源，政府支出大幅增加。
- (D)導致利率上升，企業投資因而減少。

2)台灣是一小型的開放經濟，在其他條件不變的情況下，中央銀行讓新台幣貶值，將會導致

- (甲)以美元計價的出口物價上升
- (乙)以新台幣表示的進口物價下跌
- (丙)出口量增加
- (丁)進口量減少

請問以上敘述哪些是正確的？

- (A) 甲丙
- (B) 甲乙
- (C) 乙丁
- (D) 丙丁

3)若名目匯率的變動大於實質匯率的變動，則匯率轉嫁幅度

- (A)小於1
- (B)等於1
- (C)大於1
- (D)不一定，視經濟情況而定

4)在IS-LM模型中，哪一種情況下貨幣政策無效：

- (A)邊際消費傾向等於零
- (B)投資的利率彈性無窮大
- (C)貨幣需求的所得彈性無窮大
- (D)貨幣需求的利率彈性無窮大

備	考試題隨卷繳交
---	---------

命題委員：	(簽章)
-------	------

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。

2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。

3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	總體經濟學	所別	經濟學系	考試時間	3月14日	星期六	第三節
------	-------	----	------	------	-------	-----	-----

5) 在何種情況下，釘住貨幣量比釘住利率更會擴大產出的波動？

- A) 石油價格上漲
- B) 農產品歉收
- C) 貨幣需求增加
- D) 以上皆是

6) 若國庫券的收益率由 5.38% 調整至 5.33%，則收益率\_\_\_\_\_。

- A) 增加 5 個基點(basis point)。
- B) 增加 0.05 個基點。
- C) 減少 5 個基點。
- D) 減少 0.05 個基點。

7) 大學生畢業進入就業市場後，無法及時馬上找到工作而形成的失業是屬於哪一類型態的失業？

- A) 結構性失業。
- B) 摩擦性失業。
- C) 循環性失業。
- D) 自然性失業。

8) 凱恩斯學派認為：若實際產出低於均衡所得水準，則未計畫性存貨變動為\_\_\_\_\_，廠商會\_\_\_\_\_生產產量。

- A) 負值；降低。
- B) 負值；增加。
- C) 正值；降低。
- D) 正值；增加。

9) 實質景氣循環學派認為影響景氣循環的最重要因素是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A) 貨幣供給的變動。
- B) 利率的波動。
- C) 央行的政策選擇。
- D) 生產技術的衝擊。



備	考試題隨卷繳交
---	---------

命題委員：	(簽章)
-------	------

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
 2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
 3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	總體經濟學	所別	經濟學系	考試時間	8月14日 星期六	第三節
------	-------	----	------	------	--------------	-----

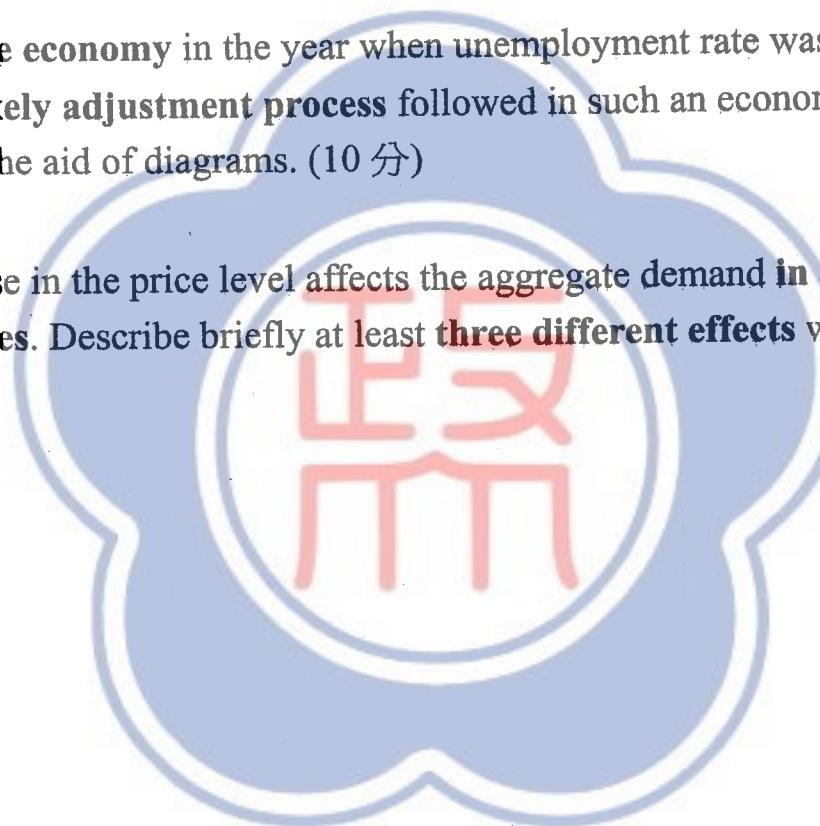
10) 根據新古典的理論，若政府的政策事先為人民所預期，則

- (A) 總需求曲線為一垂直線
- (B) 總需求曲線為一水平線
- (C) 總供給曲線為一垂直線
- (D) 總供給曲線為一水平線

二. Please answer the following questions: (30 分)

1. Please focus on a close economy in the year when unemployment rate was above its natural rate. Please describe the likely adjustment process followed in such an economy in the long run with AS-AD models with the aid of diagrams. (10 分)
2. Discuss how a decrease in the price level affects the aggregate demand in an open economy under flexible exchange rates. Describe briefly at least three different effects with the aid of diagrams. (20 分)

<請接下頁>



備	考試題隨卷繳交
命題委員：	(簽章)

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
 2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
 3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	總體經濟學	所別	經濟學研究所	考試時間	3月14日 星期六	第三節
------	-------	----	--------	------	--------------	-----

## 三、選擇題(9題，每題2分，共18分)

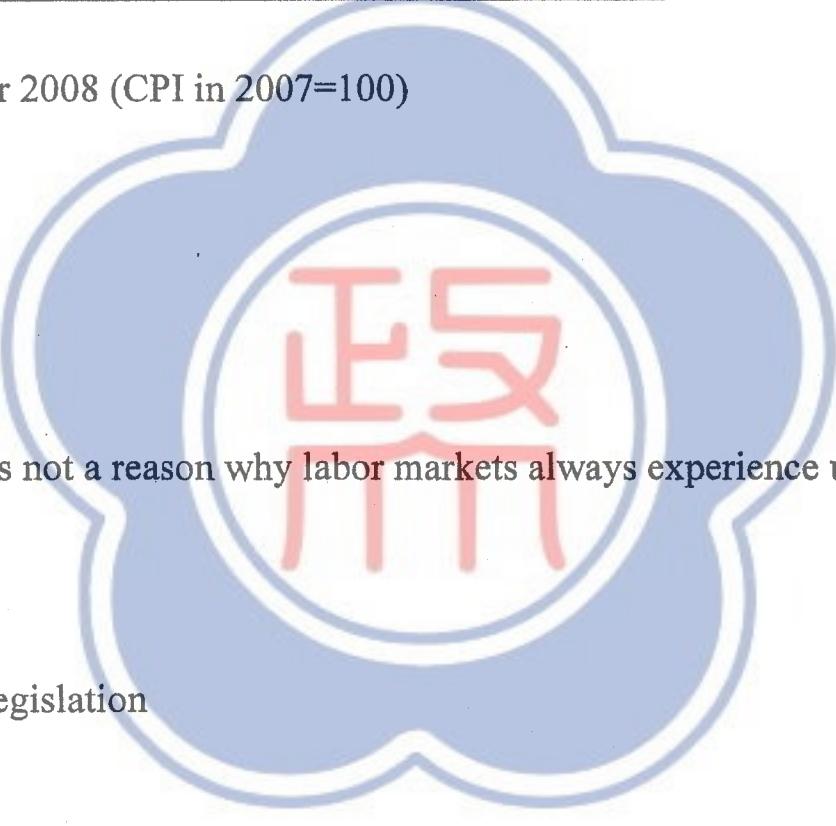
請依題意選出一個最適當的答案。請由左至右每五題排成一橫列，依序作答，  
如下例：

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_

1) Assume a typical consumer consume a fixed consumption bundle as 20 milk and 6 bread.

Year	P of milk	P of bread
2007	\$2	\$4
2008	\$3	\$5

Calculate the CPI for year 2008 (CPI in 2007=100)

- 
- a. 120.  
 b. 150.  
 c. 140.  
 d. 163.
- 2) Which of the followings is not a reason why labor markets always experience unemployment?
- a. unions  
 b. job search  
 c. flexible wages  
 d. minimum-wage legislation
- 3) A few years ago, based on concepts similar to those used to estimate U.S. employment figures, the Canadian adult non-institutionalized population was 24 million, the labor force was 16 million, and the number of people employed was 14 million. According to these numbers, the Canadian labor-force participation rate and unemployment rate were about
- a. 67 percent and 8.3 percent.  
 b. 67 percent and 12.5 percent.  
 c. 58 percent and 8.3 percent.  
 d. 58 percent and 12.5 percent.

備	考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
命題委員：	(簽章)

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
 2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
 3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考 試 科 目	總體經濟學	所 别	經濟學研究所	考 試 時 間	3月14日 星期六	第三節
---------	-------	-----	--------	---------	--------------	-----

- 4) Which of the following is NOT correct?
- Countries that have had higher output growth per person have typically not done so with higher productivity growth.
  - A country's standard of living and its productivity are closely related.
  - Productivity refers to output produced per hour of work.
  - High output per person growth is mainly attributed to high productivity.
- 5) Complete Milton Friedman's famous proposition: "Inflation is always and everywhere a \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon."
- monetary
  - political
  - policy
  - budgetary
- 6) According to the Taylor rule, the Fed should raise the federal funds interest rate when inflation \_\_\_\_\_ the Fed's inflation target or when real GDP \_\_\_\_\_ the Fed's output target.
- rises above; drops below
  - drops below; drops below
  - rises above; rises above
  - drops below; rises above
- 7) Lucas argues that when policies change, expectations will change thereby
- changing the relationships in econometric models.
  - causing the government to abandon its activist stance.
  - forcing the Fed to keep its deliberations secret.
  - doing both (a) and (b) of the above.

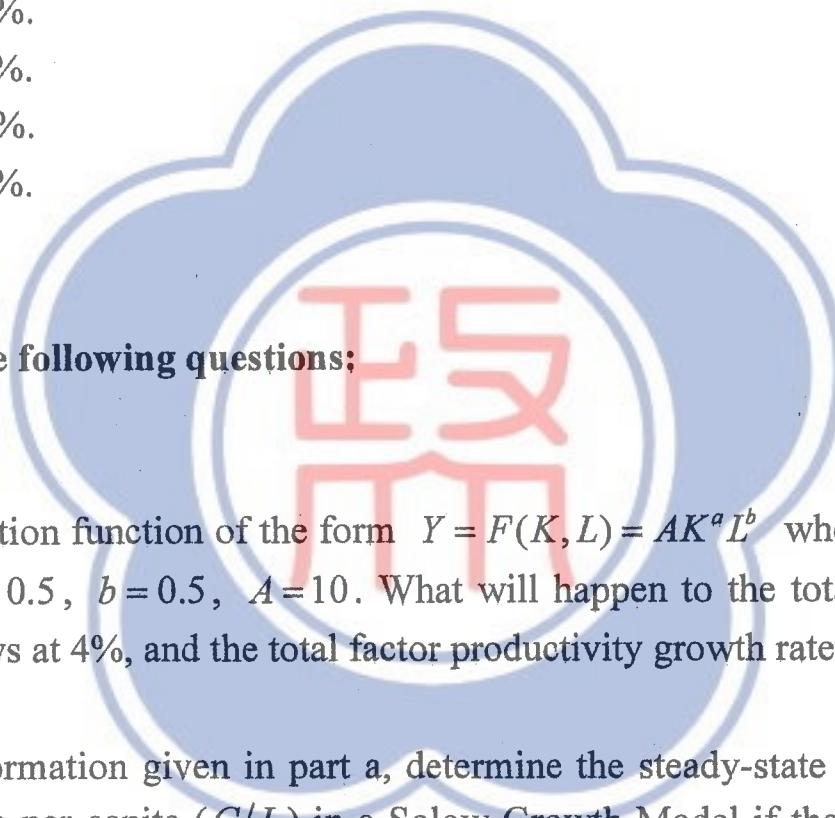
備	考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
命 題 委 員 :	(簽 章)

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
 2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
 3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	總體經濟學	所別	經濟學研究所	考試時間	3月14日 星期六	第三節
------	-------	----	--------	------	--------------	-----

- 8) If the public decides to hold more currency and fewer deposits in banks, bank reserves
- decrease and the money supply eventually decreases.
  - decrease but the money supply does not change.
  - increase and the money supply eventually increases.
  - increase but the money supply does not change.
- 9) Assume that the interest parity condition holds. Also assume that the U.S. interest rate is 4% while the U.K. interest rate is 6%. According to the interest parity condition, the financial market expects the U.S. dollars to:
- depreciate by 10%
  - depreciate by 2%.
  - appreciate by 2%.
  - appreciate by 6%.
  - appreciate by 4%.

## 四、(32%) Please answer the following questions:



1. (9%)

- a. (3%) Consider a production function of the form  $Y = F(K, L) = AK^\alpha L^\beta$  where  $K$  is the capital and  $L$  is labor. Assume that  $\alpha = 0.5$ ,  $\beta = 0.5$ ,  $A = 10$ . What will happen to the total output growth rate if capital grows at 6%, labor grows at 4%, and the total factor productivity growth rate is 10%?
- b. (6%) Based on the information given in part a, determine the steady-state values of the output per capita ( $Y/L$ ) and consumption per capita ( $C/L$ ) in a Solow Growth Model if the saving rate equals 0.3 and the capital stock is depreciating at a rate 10% (0.1)?

2. (23%)

- a. (5%) During the financial crisis, central banks all over the world have tried to implement expansionary monetary policy by lowering the interest rate. While the level of interest rate has almost reached zero, people urge the government to increase government expenditure. Use an ISLM diagram to show the effects of the expansionary *fiscal* policy on the economy when the interest rate is close to zero.

備	考試題隨卷繳交
命題委員：	(簽章)

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
 2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
 3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

國立政治大學九十八 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試命題紙

第 7 頁，共 7 頁

考 試 科 目	總體經濟學	所 别	經濟學研究所	考 試 時 間	3月14日 星期六	第三節
---------	-------	-----	--------	---------	--------------	-----

- b. (10%) However, in a regular case where the interest rates are positive, an expansionary fiscal policy may incur short-run and long-run crowding-out effects. Use an ISLM diagram to explain.
- c. (8%) As we know, central banks have played a crucial role in the financial crisis. Discuss the functions of the discount window, central bank's role as the lender of last resort and why it may incur the moral hazard problem.



備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交	(簽章)	年	月
命 題 委 員 :			

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
 2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
 3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	統計學	所別	經濟學系	考試時間	3月14日 星期六	第四節
------	-----	----	------	------	--------------	-----

1. Let  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$  be a random sample from the uniform pdf defined over the interval  $[0, \theta_o]$ . Let  $\hat{\theta}_{mm}$  denote the Method of Moments estimator for  $\theta_o$ , and  $\hat{\theta}_{ml}$  the Maximum likelihood estimator for  $\theta_o$ .

- (1) Find  $\hat{\theta}_{mm}$  and  $\hat{\theta}_{ml}$ . (5%)
- (2) Are either or both unbiased? (5%)
- (3) Find  $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_{mm})$  and  $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_{ml})$ . (5%)

2. Suppose the random variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  denote the number of successes (0 or 1) in each of  $n$  independent trials, where  $p = \mathbb{P}(\text{success occurs at any given trial})$  is an unknown parameter. Show the Cramér-Rao lower bound for all unbiased estimators in this case. (5%)

3. If  $\hat{\beta}_o$  and  $\hat{\beta}_1$  are the least squares estimates for the parameters in the simple linear model:

$$Y = \beta_o + \beta_1 x + \varepsilon,$$

where  $\mathbb{E}[\varepsilon] = 0$  and  $\text{Var}(\varepsilon) = \sigma^2$ . Assume that  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  are non-random and  $n$  independent observations for  $Y$  are to be made on this model. Denote  $\bar{x} = (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)/n$ ,  $\bar{Y} = (\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i)/n$ ,  $S_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$ , and SSE =  $\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2$ .

- (1) Show that the least squares equation  $\hat{Y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$  always goes through the point  $(\bar{x}, \bar{Y})$ . (5%)
- (2) Find  $\text{Cov}(\bar{Y}, \hat{\beta}_1)$  and  $\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_o, \hat{\beta}_1)$ . (5%)
- (3) Find the sampling distributions for  $\hat{\beta}_o$  and  $\hat{\beta}_1$ . (5%)
- (4) Construct an unbiased estimator for  $\sigma^2$  by using SSE. (5%)
- (5) If we want to test the null hypothesis  $H_o : \beta_1 = 0$  against the alternative  $H_1 : \beta_1 \neq 0$  at the  $\alpha$  level of significance.
  - a. Construct a feasible test statistic. (5%)
  - b. How to test based on this test statistic? (5%)

備	考試題隨卷繳交
---	---------

命題委員：	(簽章)
-------	------

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
 2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
 3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	統計學	所別	經濟學系	考試時間	3月14日 星期六	第4節
------	-----	----	------	------	--------------	-----

4. A manufacturer purchases steel bars. Past experience indicates that the mean tensile strength of all incoming shipments is 10000 psi and that the standard deviation is 400 psi. In order to make a decision about incoming shipment of steel bars, the manufacturer set up this rule for the quality-control inspector to follow: "Take a sample of 100 steel bars. At the 0.05 significance level if the sample mean strength significant different from 10000 psi, reject the steel bars. Otherwise the steel bars is to be accepted." (10%)

- (a) What is the range (the minimum and maximum strength) of the sample mean strength to be accepted?
- (b) Suppose the unknown population mean of incoming steel bars is really 10120 psi. What is the probability that the quality-control inspector will fail to reject the shipment?
- (c) Suppose the quality-control inspector takes a sample of 100 steel bars. The sample mean strength is 9910 psi. Use the confidence interval approach to decide whether to reject the shipment at the 0.05 significance level or not.

5. As part of a recent survey among dual-wage-earner couples, an industrial psychologist found that 990 men out of the 1,500 surveyed believed the division of household duties was fair. A sample of 1,600 women found 970 believed the division of household duties was fair. (10%)

- (a) At the 0.01 significance level, is it reasonable to conclude that the proportion of men who believe the division of household duties is fair is larger? What is the p-value? (State the null hypothesis, the alternate hypothesis, the critical value and the computed test statistic)
- (b) If we exchange your null hypothesis and the alternate hypothesis above, will the conclusion be the same? Can we exchange the null hypothesis and the alternate hypothesis?

備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
-----	-------------

命 題 委 員 :	(簽 章)
-----------	-------

日

考試科目	統計學	所別	經濟學系	考試時間	3月14日 星期六	第4節
------	-----	----	------	------	--------------	-----

b. Advertisements by a Fitness Center claim that completing its course will result in losing weight. A random sample of eight recent participants showed the following weights before and after completing the course. At the 0.01 significance level, can we conclude the students lost weight? (10%)

- (a) State the null hypothesis, the alternate hypothesis, the critical value and the computed test statistic? Interpret the result.
- (b) What is the p-value? What assumption needs to be made?
- (c) Can we exchange the null hypothesis and the alternate hypothesis? Why? What difference will it make

Name	Before	After
Mary	155	154
Ketty	228	207
Mory	141	147
Tedy	162	157
Carol	211	196
Peterson	164	150
Redding	184	170
Peggy	172	165

7. The Manufacturing Company operates 24 hours a day, five days a week. The workers rotate shifts each week. Management is interested in whether there is a difference in the number of units produced when the employees work on various shifts. (10%) (a) A sample of five workers is selected and their output recorded on each shift. At the 0.05 significance level, can we conclude there is a difference in the mean production rate by shift or by employee? (b) What assumption needs to be made?

Employee	Units Produced		
	Day	Afternoon	Night
Ted	31	25	35
Lucy	33	26	33
Gary	28	24	30
John	30	29	28
Morry	28	26	27

備 考 | 試題隨卷繳交

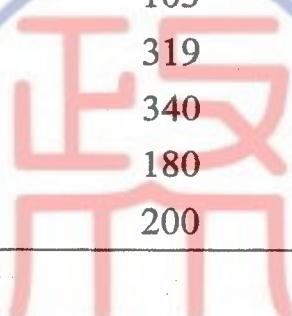
命題委員： (簽章)

考試科目	統計學	所別	經濟學系	考試時間	3月14日 星期六	第4節
------	-----	----	------	------	--------------	-----

8. The manager of the National Financial Bank is interested in the turnover rate of personal checking accounts at four of the branches. (Turnover rate is the speed at which the money in an account is deposited and withdrawn.) The turnover rates of the samples selected from the four branch banks are shown in the table below. The significant level is 0.01. (10%)

- (a) Apply parametric method to determine whether there is a difference in the turnover rates of the personal checking accounts among the four branches. What assumption needs to be made?
- (b) Apply nonparametric method to determine whether there is a difference in the turnover rates of the personal checking accounts among the four branches. What assumption needs to be made?

Englewood Branch	West Side Branch	Great Northern Branch	Sylvania Branch
208	91	302	99
307	62	103	116
199	86	319	189
142	91	340	103
91	80	180	100
296	90	200	131



備 考	試題隨卷繳交
命題委員：	(簽章)

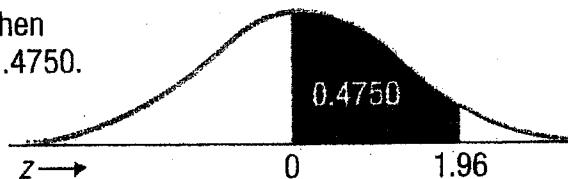
命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	統計學	所別	經濟學系	考試時間	3月14日 星期六 第4節
------	-----	----	------	------	---------------

## Areas under the Normal Curve

Example:

If  $z = 1.96$ , then  
 $P(0 \text{ to } z) = 0.4750$ .



<b>z</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.09</b>
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817
2.1	0.4821	0.4826	0.4830	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.4850	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.4890
2.3	0.4893	0.4896	0.4898	0.4901	0.4904	0.4906	0.4909	0.4911	0.4913	0.4916
2.4	0.4918	0.4920	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4932	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.4940	0.4941	0.4943	0.4945	0.4946	0.4948	0.4949	0.4951	0.4952
2.6	0.4953	0.4955	0.4956	0.4957	0.4959	0.4960	0.4961	0.4962	0.4963	0.4964
2.7	0.4965	0.4966	0.4967	0.4968	0.4969	0.4970	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.8	0.4974	0.4975	0.4976	0.4977	0.4977	0.4978	0.4979	0.4979	0.4980	0.4981
2.9	0.4981	0.4982	0.4982	0.4983	0.4984	0.4984	0.4985	0.4985	0.4986	0.4986
3.0	0.4987	0.4987	0.4987	0.4988	0.4988	0.4989	0.4989	0.4989	0.4990	0.4990

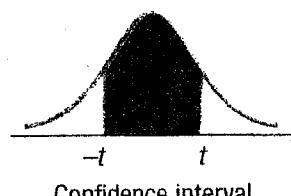
備 考	試題隨卷繳交
-----	--------

命題委員：	(簽章)
-------	------

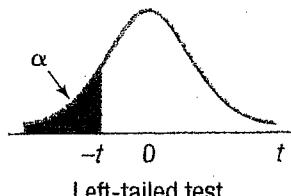
命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
 2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
 3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	統計學	所別	經濟學系	考試時間	3月14日	星期六	第4節
------	-----	----	------	------	-------	-----	-----

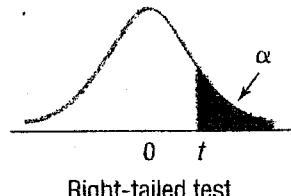
### Student's t Distribution



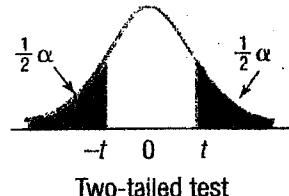
Confidence interval



Left-tailed test



Right-tailed test



Two-tailed test

df	Confidence Intervals, c					
	Level of Significance for One-Tailed Test, $\alpha$					
	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.0005
Level of Significance for Two-Tailed Test, $\alpha$						
	0.200	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.001
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	636.619
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	31.599
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	12.924
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	8.610
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	6.869
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.959
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	5.408
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	5.041
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.781
10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.587
11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.437
12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	4.318
13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	4.221
14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	4.140
15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	4.073
16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	4.015
17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.965
18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.922
19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.883
20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.850
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.819
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.792
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.768
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.745
25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.725
26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.707
27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.690
28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.674
29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.659
30	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.646
31	1.309	1.696	2.040	2.453	2.744	3.633
32	1.309	1.694	2.037	2.449	2.738	3.622
33	1.308	1.692	2.035	2.445	2.733	3.611
34	1.307	1.691	2.032	2.441	2.728	3.601
35	1.306	1.690	2.030	2.438	2.724	3.591

df	Confidence Intervals, c					
	Level of Significance for One-Tailed Test, $\alpha$					
	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.0005
Level of Significance for Two-Tailed Test, $\alpha$						
	0.200	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.001
36	1.306	1.688	2.028	2.434	2.719	3.582
37	1.305	1.687	2.026	2.431	2.715	3.574
38	1.304	1.686	2.024	2.429	2.712	3.566
39	1.304	1.685	2.023	2.426	2.708	3.558
40	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.551
41	1.303	1.683	2.020	2.421	2.701	3.544
42	1.302	1.682	2.018	2.418	2.698	3.538
43	1.302	1.681	2.017	2.416	2.695	3.532
44	1.301	1.680	2.015	2.414	2.692	3.526
45	1.301	1.679	2.014	2.412	2.690	3.520
46	1.300	1.679	2.013	2.410	2.687	3.515
47	1.300	1.678	2.012	2.408	2.685	3.510
48	1.299	1.677	2.011	2.407	2.682	3.505
49	1.299	1.677	2.010	2.405	2.680	3.500
50	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.403	2.678	3.496
51	1.298	1.675	2.008	2.402	2.676	3.492
52	1.298	1.675	2.007	2.400	2.674	3.488
53	1.298	1.674	2.006	2.399	2.672	3.484
54	1.297	1.674	2.005	2.397	2.670	3.480
55	1.297	1.673	2.004	2.396	2.668	3.476
56	1.297	1.673	2.003	2.395	2.667	3.473
57	1.297	1.672	2.002	2.394	2.665	3.470
58	1.296	1.672	2.002	2.392	2.663	3.466
59	1.296	1.671	2.001	2.391	2.662	3.463
60	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.460
61	1.296	1.670	2.000	2.389	2.659	3.457
62	1.295	1.670	1.999	2.388	2.657	3.454
63	1.295	1.669	1.998	2.387	2.656	3.452
64	1.295	1.669	1.998	2.386	2.655	3.449
65	1.295	1.669	1.997	2.385	2.654	3.447
66	1.295	1.668	1.997	2.384	2.652	3.444
67	1.294	1.668	1.996	2.383	2.651	3.442
68	1.294	1.668	1.995	2.382	2.650	3.439
69	1.294	1.667	1.995	2.382	2.649	3.437
70	1.294	1.667	1.994	2.381	2.648	3.435

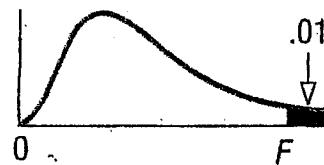
備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
-----	-------------

(簽章)

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	統計學	所別	經濟系	考試時間	3月14日 星期六	第4節
------	-----	----	-----	------	--------------	-----

## Critical Values of the $F$ Distribution at a 1 Percent Level of Significance (concluded)



Degrees of Freedom for the Denominator	Degrees of Freedom for the Numerator															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40
1	4052	5000	5403	5625	5764	5859	5928	5981	6022	6056	6106	6157	6209	6235	6261	6287
2	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5
3	34.1	30.8	29.5	28.7	28.2	27.9	27.7	27.5	27.3	27.2	27.1	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.5	26.4
4	21.2	18.0	16.7	16.0	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7
5	16.3	13.3	12.1	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.89	9.72	9.55	9.47	9.38	9.29
6	13.7	10.9	9.78	9.15	8.75	8.47	8.26	8.10	7.98	7.87	7.72	7.56	7.40	7.31	7.23	7.14
7	12.2	9.55	8.45	7.85	7.46	7.19	6.99	6.84	6.72	6.62	6.47	6.31	6.16	6.07	5.99	5.91
8	11.3	8.65	7.59	7.01	6.63	6.37	6.18	6.03	5.91	5.81	5.67	5.52	5.36	5.28	5.20	5.12
9	10.6	8.02	6.99	6.42	6.06	5.80	5.61	5.47	5.35	5.26	5.11	4.96	4.81	4.73	4.65	4.57
10	10.0	7.56	6.55	5.99	5.64	5.39	5.20	5.06	4.94	4.85	4.71	4.56	4.41	4.33	4.25	4.17
11	9.65	7.21	6.22	5.67	5.32	5.07	4.89	4.74	4.63	4.54	4.40	4.25	4.10	4.02	3.94	3.86
12	9.33	6.93	5.95	5.41	5.06	4.82	4.64	4.50	4.39	4.30	4.16	4.01	3.86	3.78	3.70	3.62
13	9.07	6.70	5.74	5.21	4.86	4.62	4.44	4.30	4.19	4.10	3.96	3.82	3.66	3.59	3.51	3.43
14	8.86	6.51	5.56	5.04	4.69	4.46	4.28	4.14	4.03	3.94	3.80	3.66	3.51	3.43	3.35	3.27
15	8.68	6.36	5.42	4.89	4.56	4.32	4.14	4.00	3.89	3.80	3.67	3.52	3.37	3.29	3.21	3.13
16	8.53	6.23	5.29	4.77	4.44	4.20	4.03	3.89	3.78	3.69	3.55	3.41	3.26	3.18	3.10	3.02
17	8.40	6.11	5.18	4.67	4.34	4.10	3.93	3.79	3.68	3.59	3.46	3.31	3.16	3.08	3.00	2.92
18	8.29	6.01	5.09	4.58	4.25	4.01	3.84	3.71	3.60	3.51	3.37	3.23	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.84
19	8.18	5.93	5.01	4.50	4.17	3.94	3.77	3.63	3.52	3.43	3.30	3.15	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.76
20	8.10	5.85	4.94	4.43	4.10	3.87	3.70	3.56	3.46	3.37	3.23	3.09	2.94	2.86	2.78	2.69
21	8.02	5.78	4.87	4.37	4.04	3.81	3.64	3.51	3.40	3.31	3.17	3.03	2.88	2.80	2.72	2.64
22	7.95	5.72	4.82	4.31	3.99	3.76	3.59	3.45	3.35	3.26	3.12	2.98	2.83	2.75	2.67	2.58
23	7.88	5.66	4.76	4.26	3.94	3.71	3.54	3.41	3.30	3.21	3.07	2.93	2.78	2.70	2.62	2.54
24	7.82	5.61	4.72	4.22	3.90	3.67	3.50	3.36	3.26	3.17	3.03	2.89	2.74	2.66	2.58	2.49
25	7.77	5.57	4.68	4.18	3.85	3.63	3.46	3.32	3.22	3.13	2.99	2.85	2.70	2.62	2.54	2.45
30	7.56	5.39	4.51	4.02	3.70	3.47	3.30	3.17	3.07	2.98	2.84	2.70	2.55	2.47	2.39	2.30
40	7.31	5.18	4.31	3.83	3.51	3.29	3.12	2.99	2.89	2.80	2.66	2.52	2.37	2.29	2.20	2.11
60	7.08	4.98	4.13	3.65	3.34	3.12	2.95	2.82	2.72	2.63	2.50	2.35	2.20	2.12	2.03	1.94
120	6.85	4.79	3.95	3.48	3.17	2.96	2.79	2.66	2.56	2.47	2.34	2.19	2.03	1.95	1.86	1.76
$\infty$	6.63	4.61	3.78	3.32	3.02	2.80	2.64	2.51	2.41	2.32	2.18	2.04	1.88	1.79	1.70	1.59

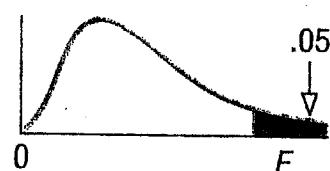
備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
-----	-------------

命題委員：	(簽章)
-------	------

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
 2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
 3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	統計學	所別	經濟系	考試時間	3月14日	星期六	第4節
------	-----	----	-----	------	-------	-----	-----

Critical Values of the  $F$  Distribution  
at a 5 Percent Level of Significance



Degrees of Freedom for the Denominator	Degrees of Freedom for the Numerator															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40
1	161	200	216	225	230	234	237	239	241	242	244	246	248	249	250	251
2	18.5	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.5
3	10.1	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
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	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.18	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.50
$\infty$	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

備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
-----	-------------

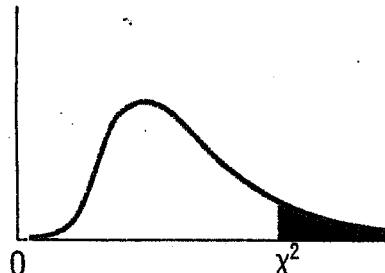
命 題 委 員 :	(簽 章)
-----------	-------

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	統計學	所別	經濟系	考試時間	3月14日 星期六	第4節
------	-----	----	-----	------	--------------	-----

## Critical Values of Chi-Square

This table contains the values of  $\chi^2$  that correspond to a specific right-tail area and specific number of degrees of freedom.



Example: With 17  
*df* and a .02 area in  
the upper tail,  $\chi^2 = 30.995$

Degrees of Freedom, <i>df</i>	Right-Tail Area			
	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01
1	2.706	3.841	5.412	6.635
2	4.605	5.991	7.824	9.210
3	6.251	7.815	9.837	11.345
4	7.779	9.488	11.668	13.277
5	9.236	11.070	13.388	15.086
6	10.645	12.592	15.033	16.812
7	12.017	14.067	16.622	18.475
8	13.362	15.507	18.168	20.090
9	14.684	16.919	19.679	21.666
10	15.987	18.307	21.161	23.209
11	17.275	19.675	22.618	24.725
12	18.549	21.026	24.054	26.217
13	19.812	22.362	25.472	27.688
14	21.064	23.685	26.873	29.141
15	22.307	24.996	28.259	30.578
16	23.542	26.296	29.633	32.000
17	24.769	27.587	30.995	33.409
18	25.989	28.869	32.346	34.805
19	27.204	30.144	33.687	36.191
20	28.412	31.410	35.020	37.566
21	29.615	32.671	36.343	38.932
22	30.813	33.924	37.659	40.289
23	32.007	35.172	38.968	41.638
24	33.196	36.415	40.270	42.980
25	34.382	37.652	41.566	44.314
26	35.563	38.885	42.856	45.642
27	36.741	40.113	44.140	46.963
28	37.916	41.337	45.419	48.278
29	39.087	42.557	46.693	49.588
30	40.256	43.773	47.962	50.892

備 考 | 試題隨卷繳交

命題委員： (簽章)