考試科目

微積分(智財所96)

注意事項:1、請將算式以及推導過程臚列清楚。 2、每題10分,注意時間的分配。

- 某產品的總成本函數是C = f(x), 如果邊際成本函數是 $MC(x) = f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{x} + 2x + \sqrt{x^3}$,
 - 固定成本是 10 。請問總成本函數 C 及平均成本函數 AC 分別爲何?
- 一個物體在 XY 平面上的運動軌跡如下: $x = a\theta - b\sin\theta, y = a - b\cos\theta, \quad a \ge b$ 請求出該軌跡上,何處(θ 值爲何?)有最大的斜率?

三、 已知
$$y^3 = (x^2 - 1)^2$$
,試求 $\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$

- 試求斜線y=x下方與拋物線 $y=x^2-3x$ 上方所圍成的有限面積。 四、
- 定義 彈性 $e = -\frac{dQ}{dP} \cdot \frac{P}{O}$, 試求 $P^2 = Q^{-5}$ 的彈性爲何? 五、
- 試求 $\int_{0}^{a-z} \int_{0}^{a-y-z} yz \cdot dxdydz$ 之值。
- 已知 $f(x,y) = x^2 e^{-y}$, 試求 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = ?$
- 八、 試求 $\int \frac{e^{\ln x}}{x} dx = ?$
- 設 $z = 2u^2 + uv v^2 + 2u 3v + 5$,且 u = 2x y, v = x = y, 試求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$ 。
- 請運用泰勒(Taylor)展開式求 ln(1.02) 的近似值至小點後第五位。

備 試 題隨

命題委員

205 (簽章) 96年 3月 5日

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政 大 學圖

學圖

智慧財產研究所

生命科學

請回答下列五大題的問題 (每大題 20分, 每小題 4 分)

1. Statin therapy and autoimmune disease: from protein prenylation to immunomodulation. Nature Reviews. Immunology. 6(5):358-70, 2006.

Statins have been prescribed extensively for their cholesterol-lowering properties and efficacy in cardiovascular disease. However, compelling evidence now exists that statins also have extensive immunomodulatory properties that operate independently of lipid lowering. Consequently, much attention has been directed towards their potential as therapeutic agents for the treatment of autoimmune disease. Modulation of post-translational protein prenylation seems to be a key mechanism by which statins alter immune function. In this Review, the effect of statin therapy on immune function, and how this relates to the pathogenesis of autoimmune disease, is reviewed alongside current opinion of what the key biological targets of statins are.

- 1. Statins 是傳統上使用來降血脂的藥物, 請說明血脂過高的機制.
- 2. 請簡述 post translational modification of protein.
- 3. 請說明你所知道的 autoimmune disease.
- 4. 請說明 protein prenylation 與 immune function 之間的相關性.
- 5. 本文是一個標準老藥新用的例子, 請試闡述老藥新用及藥物副作用在學理上 之合理性.

題

命題委員:

206 (簽章) 96年 3 月 5 日

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2.A plant miRNA contributes to antibacterial resistance by repressing auxin signaling. Science. 312(5772):436-9, 2006.

Plants and animals activate defenses after perceiving pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) such as bacterial flagellin. In Arabidopsis (阿拉伯芥), perception of flagellin increases resistance to the bacterium Pseudomonas syringae, although the molecular mechanisms involved remain elusive. Here, we show that a flagellin-derived peptide induces a plant microRNA (miRNA) that negatively regulates messenger RNAs for the F-box auxin receptors TIR1, AFB2, and AFB3. Repression of auxin signaling restricts P. syringae growth, implicating auxin in disease susceptibility and miRNA-mediated suppression of auxin signaling in resistance.

- 1. 何謂 miRNA?
- 2. 請簡述植物對病原微生物的防禦体系.
- 3. 請說明 auxin 扮演的腳色.
- 4. 請說明 flagellin-derived peptide 產生的可能機制?
- 5. 請說明 RNA interference 對生物醫學的重大貢獻.

備 考 題隨卷 交

題 委員:

207

(簽章) 96年 3 月 5 日

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國立政治大學九十一大學年度研究所博士班入學考試命題紙第3頁,共5頁

考試科目生命科学所別智慧财产所考試時間星期日第一節

3. Autophagy regulates programmed cell death during the plant innate immune response. Cell. 121(4):567-77, 2005.

The plant innate immune response includes the hypersensitive response (HR), a form of programmed cell death (PCD). PCD must be restricted to infection sites to prevent the HR from playing a pathologic rather than protective role. Here we show that plant BECLIN 1, an ortholog of the yeast and mammalian autophagy gene ATG6/VPS30/beclin 1, functions to restrict HR PCD to infection sites. Initiation of HR PCD is normal in BECLIN 1-deficient plants, but remarkably, healthy uninfected tissue adjacent to HR lesions and leaves distal to the inoculated leaf undergo unrestricted PCD. In the HR PCD response, autophagy is induced in both pathogen-infected cells and distal uninfected cells; this is reduced in BECLIN 1-deficient plants. The restriction of HR PCD also requires orthologs of other autophagy-related genes including PI3K/VPS34, ATG3, and ATG7. Thus, the evolutionarily conserved autophagy pathway plays an essential role in plant innate immunity and negatively regulates PCD.

- 1. 何謂 ortholog gene?
- 2. 何謂 programmed cell death ?
- 3. 請說明本文中 autophagy 與 programmed cell death 的相關性.
- 4. 何謂 autophagy?
- 5. 試說明 autophagy 在生物醫學領域可能扮演的重要性.

備考試題隨卷繳交

命題委員

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國立政治大學九十一人學年度研究所博士班入學考試命題紙第4頁,共5頁 試科目生命科學 所別 智慧以產所考試時間 3月18日第一節

4. Targeting glycosylation as a therapeutic approach. Nature Reviews. Drug Discovery. 1(1):65-75, 2002

N- and O-glycosylation of glycoproteins make up 1-2% of the human genome. In the case of N-linked GLYCANS, more than 30 enzymes, located in the cytosol, the ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM (ER) and the GOLGI APPARATUS, are required to generate, attach and process the oligosaccharides. Many functions have been described for protein glycosylation, including promoting protein folding in the ER1, stabilizing cell-surface glycoproteins, and providing recognition epitopes that activate the innate immune system. It is therefore not surprising that genetic mutations that decrease or eliminate the activity of GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASES and GLYCOSIDASES can lead to serious physiological disorders and can be lethal in animals as well as in humans.

Increased understanding of the role of protein- and lipid-linked carbohydrates in a wide range of biological processes has led to interest in drugs that target the enzymes involved in glycosylation. But given the importance of carbohydrates in fundamental cellular processes such as protein folding, therapeutic strategies that modulate, rather than ablate, the activity of enzymes involved in glycosylation are likely to be a necessity. Two such approaches that use imino sugars to affect glycosylation enzymes now show considerable promise in the treatment of viral infections, such as hepatitis B, and glucosphingolipid storage disorders, such as Gaucher disease.

- 1. 何謂 protein glycosylation?
- 2. protein glycosylation 會提供細胞什麼功能?
- 3. glycosylation inhibitors 將來臨床尚有何用途?
- 4. glycosylation 的研究方法可能有那些?
- 5. 真核細胞和原核細胞的 glycosylation 有差異嗎? 請說明之.

備 試 題隨 卷

命題委員:

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- 3.試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出,以免遺失而示慎重。

國立政治大學九十一大學年度研究所與土班入學考試命題紙第5頁,共5頁考試科目生命科學解析別智慧財產所考試時間3月18日第一節

5. Resveratrol improves mitochondrial function and protects against metabolic disease by activating SIRT1 and PGC-1alpha. Cell. 127(6):1109-22, 2006.

Diminished mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation and aerobic capacity are associated with reduced longevity. We tested whether resveratrol (RSV), which is known to extend lifespan, impacts mitochondrial function and metabolic homeostasis. Treatment of mice with RSV significantly increased their aerobic capacity, as evidenced by their increased running time and consumption of oxygen in muscle fibers. RSV's effects were associated with an induction of genes for oxidative phosphorylation and mitochondrial biogenesis and were largely explained by an RSV-mediated decrease in PGC-1alpha acetylation and an increase in PGC-1alpha activity. This mechanism is consistent with RSV being a known activator of the protein deacetylase, SIRT1, and by the lack of effect of RSV in SIRT1(-/-) MEFs. Importantly, RSV treatment protected mice against diet-induced-obesity (肥胖) and insulin resistance. These pharmacological effects of RSV combined with the association of three Sirt1 SNPs and energy homeostasis in Finnish subjects implicates SIRT1 as a key regulator of energy and metabolic homeostasis.

- 1. 請說明 mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation and aerobic capacity.
- 2. Resveratrol 爲紅葡萄酒的成分,請說明此一成分具有的特性與在心臟病預防的關聯性.
- 3. 請說明與 mitochondrial biogenesis 相關基因及其 pathway.
- 4. 請說明本文認爲 Resveratrol 可以 against diet-induced-obesity (肥胖) and insulin resistance 的主要機構.
- 5. 請說明你所知道老化的可能機轉.

備 題

命题委員

210

考試科目经管各個別智慧的產所考試時間3月18日第一節

說明: 1. 第一題佔總分中的 20 分,第二題佔 20 分,第三題佔 30 分,第四題佔 30 分。

- 2. 請以經濟理論觀點來回答下列問題。
- 1. 在過去20年裡,台灣的自助餐廳逐漸被速食店取代,雜貨店逐漸被便利商店取代,傳統運動逐漸被俱樂部取代。從消費理論而言,其背後的共同原因爲何?(20分)
- 2. 從生產與成本面而言,有機蔬果的價格之所以比一般蔬果高的原因爲何?(20 分)
- 3. 這幾年來,國際原油價格之所以居高不下的主要原因爲石油輸出國家過聯合行爲(collusion)達成減產協議,妳(你)認爲上述聯合行爲會具有永久穩定性嗎?(30分)
- 4. 假設妳(你)想買一件民生必需品,該件商品在與妳(你)家一樣距離的便利商店 與傳統雜貨店皆有賣,且它們的品質都一樣,惟二差別在於:(一)便利商店賣 的比較貴;(二)傳統雜貨店不給統一發票。面對上述條件,妳(你)如何來決定 跟哪一家購買該件民生必需品?(30分)

備考試題隨卷繳交

命題委員:

311 (茶章) 96年3月2日

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國立政治大學九十六 學年度研究所博士班入學考試命題紙

400/ 所 別 3 月18日 R 考試科目 洁 考試時間 星期 日

i館

- 1. 經濟部等目的事業主管機關制訂商品禮券應記載及不得記載事項,自本年四 月一日起,強制要求商品禮券的發行,必須有銀行的履約保證或其他經目的 事業主管機關認可之履約保證。業者認爲這是對私法自治的侵害,請說明你 的看法?(33%)
- 2. 最高法院 75 年台上字第 2446 號判決認爲:「甲惟恐其員工離職後洩漏其工商 業上,製造技術之秘密,乃於其員工進入公司任職之初,要求員工書立切結 書,約定於離職日起二年間不得從事與公司同類之廠商工作或提供資料,如 有違反應負損害賠償責任。該項競業禁止之約定,附有二年間不得從事工作 種類上之限制,既出於乙之同意,與憲法保障人民工作權之精神並不違背, 亦未違反其他強制規定,且與公共秩序無關,其約定似非無效。」請說明你 對此一判決的看法(34%)
- 3. 精神衛生法第 21 條規定:「嚴重病人如有明顯傷害他人或自己之虞,或有傷 害行爲時,經專科醫師診斷有全日住院治療之必要者,保護人應協助病人, 前往精神醫療機構辦理住院。前項嚴重病人不接受全日住院治療時,應由二 位以上專科醫師鑑定,經書面證明有全日住院治療之必要者,應強制其住院; 其強制住院,應在中央衛生主管機關指定之精神醫療機構爲之。前項鑑定, 以全日住院方式爲之者,其住院鑑定期間,以七日爲限。」請評論此一規定 之妥適性。(33%)

考

試 題 随 恭 交

題委員:

(簽章) 2007年 2 11 212

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