Multiple Choice
Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Figure 1

Refer to Figure 1. This graph represents the tobacco industry. The industry creates
   a. positive externalities.
   b. negative externalities.
   c. no externalities.
   d. no equilibrium in the market.

2. Tom's Campgrounds is a firm conducting business in a competitive market. Tom realizes he is making a loss and is trying to decide whether to shut down or stay open. He should stay open:
   a. regardless of the price being charged.
   b. if the price being charged is less than his minimum average variable cost (AVC).
   c. if his revenues cover his variable costs.
   d. as long as he is making revenue.

3. When the demand is elastic,
   a. a fall in price is more than offset by an increase in quantity demanded, so that total revenue rises.
   b. the good is probably a necessity.
   c. a rise in price will increase total revenue, even though less is sold.
   d. buyers are not much influenced by prices of competing products.

4. In the prisoners' dilemma game with Bonnie and Clyde as the players, the likely outcome is one
   a. in which neither Bonnie nor Clyde confesses.
   b. in which both Bonnie and Clyde confesses.
   c. that involves neither Bonnie nor Clyde pursuing a dominant strategy.
   d. that is ideal in terms of Bonnie's self-interest and in terms of Clyde self-interest.

5. Jarrod and Katie are playing a game involving repeated iterations of a simultaneous move prisoner's dilemma. In each round, both Jarrod and Katie choose either "cooperate" or "defect." Neither Jarrod nor Katie knows when the game will end. If Jarrod believes that Katie will be playing tit-for-tat:
   a. he will maximize his payoffs by defecting in every round.
   b. cooperation will be impossible to maintain regardless of the strategy he plays.
   c. cooperation might be possible if he also plays tit-for-tat.
   d. cooperation might be possible if he plays a strategy where he defects in every round.
6. Good news for farming can be bad news for farmers because the
   a. supply curve for an individual farmer is usually perfectly elastic.
   b. supply curve for an individual farmer is usually perfectly inelastic.
   c. demand for basic foodstuffs is usually inelastic, meaning that factors that shift supply to
      the right decrease total revenues to sellers.
   d. demand for basic foodstuffs is usually elastic, meaning that factors that shift supply to the
      right increase total revenues to sellers.

7. Beef is a normal good. You observe that both the equilibrium price and quantity of beef have fallen over
   time. Which of the following explanations would be most consistent with this observation?
   a. Consumers have experienced an increase in income, and beef-production technology has
      improved.
   b. The price of chicken has risen, and the price of steak sauce has fallen.
   c. New medical evidence has been released that indicates a negative correlation between a
      person's beef consumption and life expectancy.
   d. The demand curve for beef must be positively sloped.

8. Both Diana and Sarah like jazz music and music by the Beatles. Diana likes music by the Beatles much
   better than jazz music, whereas Sarah prefers jazz music to music by the Beatles. If we were to graph an
   indifference curve with cd's by the Beatles on the horizontal axis and jazz cd's on the vertical axis, then
   a. Diana and Sarah would have identical indifference curves.
   b. Diana's indifference curve would be steeper than Sarah's indifference curve.
   c. Sarah's indifference curve would be steeper than Diana's indifference curve.
   d. We do not have enough information to compare their indifference curves.

9. When the government passes antitrust laws in an industry, we see:
   a. higher prices, lower output, and more choices.
   b. lower prices, higher output, and fewer choices.
   c. lower prices, higher output, and more choices
   d. higher prices, lower output, and fewer choices.

10. When a consumer experiences a price increase for an inferior good, it is possible that the income effect is
    a. greater than the substitution effect and the demand curve will be downward sloping.
    b. greater than the substitution effect and the demand curve will be upward sloping.
    c. less than the substitution effect and the demand curve will be upward sloping.
    d. less than the substitution effect but the substitution effect is positive and the demand
        curve will be upward sloping.

11. Jonathan is planning ahead for retirement and must decide how much to spend and how much to save
    while he's working in order to have money to spend when he retires. When the income effect dominates
    the substitution effect, an increase in the interest rate on savings is likely to
    a. decrease saving.
    b. increase saving.
    c. have no effect on saving.
    d. All of the above are correct.

12. Marcus says that he would smoke one pack of cigarettes each day regardless of the price. If he is telling
    the truth, Marcus's
    a. demand for cigarettes is perfectly inelastic.
    b. price elasticity of demand for cigarettes is infinite.
    c. income elasticity of demand for cigarettes is 0.
    d. demand for cigarettes is unit inelastic.
13. This table shows the demand schedule, marginal cost, and average total cost for a monopolistically competitive firm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Marginal Cost</th>
<th>Average Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$24</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>$32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td>$4</td>
<td>$18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$14</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to this table. Which of the following statements regarding this monopolistically competitive firm is correct?

a. New firms will enter this market in the long run since firm profits are greater than zero.
b. Firms will leave this market in the long run since firm profits are less than zero.
c. This firm is currently in long-run equilibrium.
d. This firm is currently in long-run equilibrium, and the firm is producing its efficient scale of output.

Table A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Revenue</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$16</td>
<td>$14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$24</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$32</td>
<td>$27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$48</td>
<td>$44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$56</td>
<td>$54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>$64</td>
<td>$65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>$72</td>
<td>$72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Suppose that a firm in a competitive market faces the following revenues and costs:

Refer to the Table A. If the firm produces 3 units of output,

a. marginal cost is $4.
b. total revenue is greater than variable cost.
c. marginal revenue is less than marginal cost.
d. the firm is maximizing profit.

15. Refer to the Table A. In order to maximize profit, the firm will produce a level of output where marginal cost is equal to

a. $6.
b. $7.
c. $8.
d. $9.
16. Firm A and Firm B are the only two companies that sell mail-order DVD rental subscriptions. For several years, Firm A priced its subscriptions below average variable cost. Firm B tried to compete by also selling subscriptions below average variable cost but went bankrupt and exited the market. Several months after Firm B exited the market, Firm A raised prices by 40% and is currently earning large, positive economic profits. Based on this information, an argument can be made that:
   a. Firm B must have made bad business decisions because it went bankrupt.
   b. Firm A and Firm B must have had a collusive agreement.
   c. the mail-order DVD rental subscription market is a monopolistically competitive market.
   d. Firm A engaged in predatory pricing.

17. The Coase theorem suggests that private parties:
   a. will never be able to negotiate to correct a negative externality.
   b. can always negotiate to correct a negative externality.
   c. can negotiate to correct a negative externality if barriers to negotiation are low.
   d. can negotiate to correct a negative externality if the government passes a law allowing them to do so.

18. Bundle A contains 10 units of good X and 5 units of good Y. Bundle B contains 5 units of good X and 10 units of good Y. Bundle C contains 10 units of good X and 10 units of good Y. The consumer is indifferent between bundle A and bundle B. Assume that the consumer's preferences satisfy the four properties of indifference curves. Which of the following statements is correct?
   a. The consumer must prefer bundle C to either bundle A or B.
   b. Bundle A and bundle B lie on the same indifference curve.
   c. The consumer must prefer bundle B to bundle C.
   d. Both a) and b) are correct.
Table B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity (in gallons)</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Total Revenue (and Total Profit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. Imagine a small town in which only two residents, Rochelle and Alec, own wells that produce safe drinking water. Each week Rochelle and Alec work together to decide how many gallons of water to pump. They bring the water to town and sell it at whatever price the market will bear. To keep things simple, suppose that Rochelle and Alec can pump as much water as they want without cost so that the marginal cost of water equals zero. The weekly town demand schedule and total revenue schedule for water is shown in the Table B:

Refer to the Table B. If Rochelle and Alec operate as a profit-maximizing monopoly in the market for water, what price will they charge?

a. $25  
b. $30  
c. $35  
d. $40

20. Refer to the Table B. If the market for water were perfectly competitive instead of monopolistic, what price would be charged?

a. $0  
b. $30  
c. $40  
d. $60

21. Suppose John and Wayne are the only two demanders of cowboy movies. Each month, John buys six cowboy movies when the price is $10 each, and he buys four cowboy movies when the price is $15 each. Each month, Wayne buys four cowboy movies when the price is $10 each, and he buys two cowboy movies when the price is $15 each. Which of the following points is on the market demand curve?

a. quantity demanded = 2; price = $15  
b. quantity demanded = 4; price = $25  
c. quantity demanded = 10; price = $10  
d. quantity demanded = 16; price = $25
22. Holding all other forces constant, when the price of gasoline rises, the number of gallons of gasoline demanded would fall substantially over a ten-year period because
   a. buyers tend to be much less sensitive to a change in price when given more time to react.
   b. buyers tend to be much more sensitive to a change in price when given more time to react.
   c. buyers will have substantially more real income over a ten-year period.
   d. the quantity supplied of gasoline increases very little in response to an increase in the price of gasoline.

23. Jim and Lisa own a dog-grooming business in Champlain, New York, called JL Groomers. There are many buyers and many sellers in the dog-grooming service market. JL Groomers experiences normal cost curves, with the marginal cost (MC) curve crossing average variable cost (AVC) at $14 and average total cost (ATC) at $22. JL Groomers' long-run supply curve would be the
   a. marginal revenue (MR) curve above $14.
   b. marginal revenue (MR) curve above $22.
   c. marginal cost (MC) curve above $14.
   d. marginal cost (MC) curve above $22.

24. Refer to the accompanying figure. The market for college degrees is currently in equilibrium at point A, and the government decides to subsidize the cost of a college education by offering grants to students. The new socially optimal equilibrium will be at point:
   a. R.
   b. W.
   c. T.
   d. U.

25. Suppose that at an output of 1,000 units, a monopolist has marginal cost of $40, marginal revenue of $30, average variable cost of $30, and average total cost of $50. In order to maximize profit or minimize loss in the short run, the firm should
   a. shut down
   b. continue to produce 1,000 units
   c. produce fewer than 1,000 units but still operate
   d. produce more than 1,000 units

26. If Ripco owns the building where it operates, then if
   a. the firm pays no rent, there is no opportunity cost
   b. the firm does not rent the building to anyone else, there is no opportunity cost
   c. the firm pays no rent, there is an opportunity cost
   d. its usage of the building precludes it from renting to anyone else, there is an opportunity cost
27. Refer to the Figure. Assume that the consumer depicted in the figure has an income of $20. The price of Skittles is $2 and the price of M&M's is $4. This consumer will choose a consumption bundle where the marginal rate of substitution is

\[
\frac{dQ_{skittles}}{dQ_{m&ms}} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}.
\]

28. Consider the following table of long-run total cost for four different firms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firm 1</td>
<td>$210</td>
<td>$340</td>
<td>$490</td>
<td>$660</td>
<td>$850</td>
<td>$1,060</td>
<td>$1,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firm 2</td>
<td>$180</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>$510</td>
<td>$660</td>
<td>$800</td>
<td>$930</td>
<td>$1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firm 3</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$390</td>
<td>$540</td>
<td>$700</td>
<td>$870</td>
<td>$1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firm 4</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$450</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$900</td>
<td>$1,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to the Table. Which firm has constant returns to scale over the entire range of output?

a. Firm 1
b. Firm 2
c. Firm 3
d. Firm 4

29. Emma is a writer who works from her home. Emma lives next door to Clay, the drummer for a local band. Clay needs lots of practice to earn his share of the band's profit, which will amount to $250. Emma gets distracted by Clay's drumming but needs to get her writing done to earn $500 for her current article. If Emma needs to hire a lawyer to help her reach an agreement with Clay, then what price is Emma willing to pay the lawyer?

a. less than $250
b. less than $450
c. less than $500
d. less than $750
30. An important difference between the situation faced by a profit-maximizing monopolistically competitive firm in the short run and the situation faced by that same firm in the long run is that in the short run,
   a. price may exceed marginal revenue, but in the long run, price equals marginal revenue.
   b. price may exceed marginal cost, but in the long run, price equals marginal cost.
   c. price may exceed average total cost, but in the long run, price equals average total cost.
   d. there are many firms in the market, but in the long run, there are only a few firms in the market.

31. A profit-maximizing monopolist
   a. never produces on the inelastic portion of the demand curve because it can increase profit by increasing output
   b. never produces on the inelastic portion of the demand curve because marginal revenue exceeds marginal cost
   c. always produces on the inelastic portion of the demand curve
   d. never produces on the inelastic portion of the demand curve because marginal revenue is negative there

32. Which of the following statements is false?
   a. In the long run, there are no fixed costs.
   b. Marginal cost is independent of fixed costs.
   c. Economies of scale is a short-run concept.
   d. Diminishing marginal product explains increasing marginal cost.

33. A monopolistically competitive firm is currently producing 10 units of output. At this level of output the firm is charging a price equal to $10, has marginal revenue equal to $6, has marginal cost equal to $6, and has average total cost equal to $12. From this information we can infer that
   a. the firm is currently maximizing its profit.
   b. the profits of the firm are negative.
   c. firms are likely to leave this market in the long run.
   d. All of the above are correct.

34. Suppose a market has the demand function \( Q_d = 20 - 0.5P \). Between which of the following price ranges is demand most inelastic?
   a. $0 to $10
   b. $10 to $20
   c. $20 to $30
   d. $30 to $40

35. The ______ means that the government can regulate a natural monopoly to minimize deadweight loss without forcing the private firm out of the market.
   a. marginal cost pricing rule
   b. average cost pricing rule
   c. total cost pricing rule
   d. variable cost pricing rule
36. The following table shows the total output produced by the top six firms as well as the total industry output for each industry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Firm</th>
<th>Industry A</th>
<th>Industry B</th>
<th>Industry C</th>
<th>Industry D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>13,250</td>
<td>8,750</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,975</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8,175</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,275</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,675</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>4,250</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45,350</td>
<td>70,900</td>
<td>30,125</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to this table. Which industry is the least competitive?

a. Industry A  
b. Industry B  
c. Industry C  
d. Industry D

37. A business-stealing externality is

a. an externality that is likely to be punished under antitrust laws.  
b. the negative externality that occurs when one firm attempts to duplicate exactly the product of a different firm.  
c. an externality that is considered to be an explicit cost of business in monopolistically competitive markets.  
d. the negative externality associated with entry of new firms in a monopolistically competitive market.

38. A monopolist earning short-run economic profit determines that at its present level of output, marginal revenue is $23 and marginal cost is $30. Which of the following should the firm do to increase profit?

a. Raise price and lower output.  
b. Lower price and lower output.  
c. Raise price and raise output.  
d. Lower price and raise output.

39. If marijuana were legalized, it is likely that there would be an increase in the supply of marijuana. Advocates of marijuana legalization argue that this would significantly reduce the amount of revenue going to the criminal organizations that currently supply marijuana. These advocates believe that the

a. supply for marijuana is elastic.  
b. supply for marijuana is inelastic.  
c. demand for marijuana is elastic.  
d. demand for marijuana is inelastic.
40. Refer to the accompanying figure. Which area represents the deadweight loss associated with producing at the market equilibrium instead of the social optimum?

a. A  
b. B  
c. A + B  
d. A+B+C

41. When a new firm enters a monopolistically competitive market, the individual demand curves faced by all existing firms in that market will

a. shift to the left.  
b. shift to the right.  
c. shift in a direction that is unpredictable without further information.  
d. remain unchanged. It is the supply curve that will shift.

42. Assuming that oligopolists do not have the opportunity to collude, once they have reached the Nash equilibrium, it

a. is always in their best interest to supply more to the market.  
b. is always in their best interest to supply less to the market.  
c. is always in their best interest to leave their quantities supplied unchanged.  
d. may be in their best interest to do any of the above, depending on market conditions.
43. Refer to the Figure. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. If a consumer moves from point C to point A, her loss of Ho-Ho's cannot be compensated for by an increase in Twinkies.
- b. Point E is preferred to all other points identified in the figure.
- c. Since more is preferred to less, point C may be preferred to point E in some circumstances for this consumer.
- d. Even though point E has more of both goods than point B, we could draw a different set of indifference curves in which point B is preferred to point E.

44. The substitution effect of a wage decrease in the work-leisure model results in the worker choosing to
- a. work less than before.
- b. work more than before.
- c. possibly work more or less than before.
- d. work more with a higher level of consumption.

45. Alicia is a vegetarian, so she does not eat beef. That is, beef provides no additional utility to Alicia. She loves potatoes, however. If we illustrate Alicia's indifference curves by drawing beef on the horizontal axis and potatoes on the vertical axis, her indifference curves will
- a. slope downward.
- b. be vertical straight lines.
- c. slope upward.
- d. be horizontal straight lines.

46. Suppose that a monopolist must choose between two points on its demand curve; it can sell 100 units for $3, or it can sell 160 for $2. Which of the following is true?
- a. The monopolist is facing elastic demand.
- b. The monopolist is facing unit elastic demand.
- c. The monopolist is facing inelastic demand.
- d. The monopolist is facing perfectly elastic demand.
47. A consumer has preferences over two goods, books and movies. The consumer is currently spending all available income on these two goods and maximizes satisfaction by purchasing ten books and five movies. The price of a movie falls and the consumer optimally chooses to consume eleven books and four movies. From this information we can infer that
   a. movies are a normal good for this consumer.
   b. movies are not an inferior good for this consumer.
   c. movies are a Giffen good for this consumer.
   d. movies are either an normal good or a Giffen good for this consumer; we would need information on prices and income to be certain.

48. Suppose the government has imposed a price floor on the market for soybeans. Which of the following events could transform the price floor from one that is not binding into one that is binding?
   a. Farmers use improved, draught-resistant seeds, which lowers the cost of growing soybeans.
   b. The number of farmers selling soybeans decreases.
   c. Consumers' income increases, and soybeans are a normal good.
   d. The number of consumers buying soybeans increases.

49. Suppose a firm in a competitive market earned $1,000 in total revenue and had a marginal revenue of $10 for the last unit produced and sold. What is the average revenue per unit, and how many units were sold?
   a. $5 and 50 units.
   b. $5 and 100 units.
   c. $10 and 50 units.
   d. $10 and 100 units.

50. Suppose it costs Minnie's Mini-Golf (a monopolist) not a penny more to let another person on the course. If Minnie's faces a linear (downward-sloping) market demand curve, it will maximize profits by choosing the point on the demand curve where
   a. marginal revenue is greatest
   b. price elasticity is unit elastic
   c. price elasticity is inelastic
   d. price exceeds average total cost by the greatest amount
MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B  REF: 6-3-1  TOP: 6-3.獨占性競爭
2. ANS: C  REF: 5-1  TOP: 5.完全競爭市場
3. ANS: A  REF: 2-1  TOP: 2.供需彈性與比較靜態分析
4. ANS: B  REF: 6-2-2  TOP: 6-2.寡占
5. ANS: C  REF: 6-2-1  TOP: 6-2.寡占
6. ANS: C  REF: 2-2  TOP: 2.供需彈性與比較靜態分析
7. ANS: C  REF: 1-1  TOP: 1.需求與供給均衡
8. ANS: B  REF: 3-2  TOP: 3.消費者選擇(與需求曲線的導出)
9. ANS: C  REF: 6-1-1  TOP: 6-1.獨占
10. ANS: B  REF: 3-1  TOP: 3.消費者選擇(與需求曲線的導出)
11. ANS: A  REF: 3-1  TOP: 3.消費者選擇(與需求曲線的導出)
12. ANS: A  REF: 2-2  TOP: 2.供需彈性與比較靜態分析
13. ANS: B  REF: 7-1  TOP: 7.公共財與外部性
14. ANS: B  REF: 5-2  TOP: 5.完全競爭市場
15. ANS: C  REF: 5-2  TOP: 5.完全競爭市場
16. ANS: D  REF: 6-2-1  TOP: 6-2.寡占
17. ANS: C  REF: 7-2  TOP: 7.公共財與外部性
18. ANS: D  REF: 3-2  TOP: 3.消費者選擇(與需求曲線的導出)
21. ANS: C  REF: 1-1  TOP: 1.需求與供給均衡
22. ANS: B  REF: 2-2  TOP: 2.供需彈性與比較靜態分析
23. ANS: D  REF: 5-1  TOP: 5.完全競爭市場
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25. ANS: C  REF: 6-1-2  TOP: 6-1.獨占
26. ANS: D  REF: 4-2  TOP: 4.生產理論與成本分析
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31. ANS: D  REF: 6-1-2  TOP: 6-1.獨占
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40. ANS: A  REF: 7-2  TOP: 7.公共財與外部性
41. ANS: A  REF: 6-3-2  TOP: 6-3.獨占性競爭
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