



本試題共有五大計算題，每題的配分如各題的開頭所顯示。

1. (20 points) Eric receives utility from days spent traveling on vacation domestically (D) and days spent traveling in a foreign country (F) as given by the utility $U(D, F) = DF$. The price of a day spent traveling domestically is \$160 and in a foreign country \$200. Eric's annual budget for traveling is \$8,000.
- (a) (5 points) Find Eric's utility maximizing choice of days traveling domestically and in a foreign country. Find also his utility level from consuming that bundle.
- (b) (5 points) Suppose that the price of domestic traveling increases to \$250 per day. Calling his budget for traveling x , (suppose by now that it is unknown) find the demand for D and F under the new prices as a function of x .
- (c) (4 points) Find the income necessary to make Eric reach the same utility level as before the price change.
- (d) (6 points) Compute the quantities demanded with the new prices and the income you found in section c. Compute also the quantities demanded with the new prices and the original income. Using your answers tell us what is the total change in quantity of D due to the price increase in P_D that the consumer experiences and what part of that change is due to income or substitution effects.
2. (15 points) Molly's company produces knee warmers according to the following production function: $q = (K-8)^{1/4} L^{1/4}$
- (a) (5 points) Assuming that the unit cost of capital (r) and the unit wage (w) are both equal to 1, derive Molly's demand for inputs—capital and labor, respectively—as a function of her choice of output (q):
- (b) (2 points) Show that Molly's long run total cost function is given by
- $$C(q) = 8 + 2q^2.$$
- The demand for knee warmers is given by $P = 40 - Q^4$. There are no costs of entry or exit for a firm on the market for knee warmers. Any firm in this market will have access to the same technology as Molly:
- (c) (5 points) What will the price be in the long run in this market? How much will each firm produce in this market in the long run.
- (d) (3 points) How many firms will there be in this market in the long run?



3. (15 points) Suppose that Intel has a monopoly in the market for computer chips. In order to produce X computer chips, it costs Intel $C(X) = 2X^2$.
- (a) (2 points) Find the marginal cost of producing a computer chip for Intel.
- (b) (5 points) The demand for computer chips is $X_D = 12 - 0.25P$ (i.e. $P = 48 - 4X$). Find the level of output that maximizes Intel's profits. What price is Intel charging?
- (c) (3 points) What level of output would maximize total surplus in the computer chip market?
- (d) (5 points) If the government subsidized Intel s for every unit of computer chips produced, what quantity would Intel choose as a function of s ? Find the choice of subsidy that maximizes total surplus, i.e., induces Intel to produce the efficient quantity from part (c).

(第4題緊接在下一頁)



4. (18 points) In a far away country, the total population is 1000 people (all of them are non institutional civilian people), 564 are working and 36 are looking for a job.

Assume that firms produce goods using labor as the only factor of production. The production function is written as follows:

$$Y = 2 * N$$

where Y is output, and N is employment.

The wage setting process is described by

$$W = P^e * (Z - 200 * u)$$

where W is the nominal wage, P^e is expected price level, Z is the unemployment insurance provided by the government, and u is the unemployment rate.

Firms set their price according to

$$P = (1 + \mu) * \frac{W}{2},$$

where P is the price level, and μ is the markup of the price over the cost. In this economy, the markup level is assumed to be 1 (i.e. $\mu = 1$).

(a) (9 points) For $P^e = P$, what is the natural unemployment rate and the natural level of output, if $Z=10$?

(b) (9 points) The government is running a fiscal surplus and they are debating whether to increase the unemployment benefits. If the government increases the unemployment benefit such that Z is increased from 10 to 13, what will be the new natural unemployment rate and the new natural level of output?



5. (32 points) Consider two open economies, Bedostan and the Republic of Deballeria. Assume that these countries only trade with each other. Variables with subscript B and variables with subscript D correspond to Bedostan and the Republic of Deballeria, respectively. The two economies are characterized by the following set of equations:

$$C_i = c_{0i} + c_{1i} * (Y_i - T_i)$$

$$I_i = \bar{I}$$

$$G_i = \bar{G}_i$$

$$T_i = t_i * Y_i$$

$$IM_i = im_{0i} + im_{1i} * Y_i$$

$$\varepsilon = 1$$

where C is consumption; Y is income; T represents taxes; I is investment; G is government spending; IM is imports; and ε is real exchange rate, the price of Deballeria goods in terms of Bedostan goods;

$i = B$ or D (B for Bedostan and D for Deballeria); and c_{0i} , c_{1i} , \bar{I} , \bar{G}_i , t_i , im_{0i} , im_{1i} are constant.

Let: $c_{0B} = c_{0D} = 200$, $c_{1B} = c_{1D} = 0.5$, $\bar{I} = 250$, $G_B = 114$, $G_D = 120$,

$t_B = t_D = 0.4$, $im_{0B} = im_{0D} = 40$, $im_{1B} = 0.05$, $im_{1D} = 0.3$, $\varepsilon = 1$

- (a) (8 points) Calculate the equilibrium levels of output in the two countries.
- (b) (8 points) Calculate the trade balance for each country.
- (c) (8 points) Suppose the government of Bedostan wants to increase government spending by 147. What will be the new equilibrium output levels in the two economies?
- (d) (4 points) Assume that exports are exogenously given. What is the open economy multiplier in Bedostan?
- (e) (4 points) Suppose the two economies decide to close (ie. no trade with each other). What is the multiplier in Bedostan now, assuming all the other figures remained the same?



Please write down the computation processes in detail for the following questions.

1. Explain the following terminologies:

(a) (3%) random variable

(b) (3%) independence of events and independence of random variables

2. It is known that $\Pr(E_1) = 0.3, \Pr(E_2 | E_1) = 0.75, \Pr(E_2 | E_1^c) = 0.2, \Pr(E_3 | E_1 \cap E_2) = 0.2, \Pr(E_3 | E_1^c \cap E_2) = 0.15, \Pr(E_3 | E_1 \cap E_2^c) = 0.8, \Pr(E_3 | E_1^c \cap E_2^c) = 0.9$

(a) (2%) Find $\Pr(E_1 \cap E_2 \cap E_3)$

(b) (2%) Find $\Pr(E_2 \cap E_3)$

(c) (2%) Find $\Pr(E_3)$

3. A physician wants to diagnose whether a cold virus is type A or B. From past experience, 40% of patients who caught a cold are type A and the others are type B. There are two tests available. In test 1, type A virus has probability 0.8 to show positive reaction while type B has probability 0.3 to show positive. In test 2, type A virus has probability 0.7 to show positive and type B has probability 0.2 to show positive.

(a) (4%) If test 1 result of a patient who caught a cold is positive, what is the probability that the virus is type A?

(b) (4%) If **the same patient** takes test 2 and the result is also positive, what is the probability that the virus is type A?

4. The joint probability density function of X and Y is $f(x, y) = k(x + y)$, for $0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1$.

(a) (2%) Determine the value of k .

(b) (2%) Find the marginal probability density functions of X and Y .

(c) (2%) Determine the covariance of X and Y .

(d) (2%) What is the expectation of $X \cdot Y$?

5. (8%) Derive the moment generating function of a geometric distribution with parameter p . Use the m.g.f. to compute its mean and variance.



6. The average sales of ASUS notebooks in a computer store is 1 notebook per week.
- (a) (3%) If the computer store has 3 notebooks in stock, what is the probability that it will run out of stock in a month?
- (b) (3%) What is the probability that it will take longer than 2 weeks to sell the second notebook?
- (c) (3%) What are the assumptions that you need to answer question (a) and (b)?
7. (5%) On the average, there are 30 defect dies (晶粒) in a 12" wafer and the standard deviation is 16. What is the probability that the *average defects* of 100 wafers are more than 32?
8. (10%) Twenty-five credit card holders are selected at random. For each, their current credit card balance is recorded. The average for these 25 people is \$600. Assume that the current balance of all credit card holders follows a normal distribution with unknown mean and standard deviation $\sigma = \$100$. A 90% confidence interval for μ is?
9. Three brands of batteries are under study. It is suspected that the lives (in weeks) of the three brands are different. Five batteries of each brand are tested with the following results:
- (a) (10%) Are the lives of these brands of batteries different? ($\alpha = 0.05$)
- (b) (10%) Which brand would you select for use? If the manufacturer will replace without charge any battery that fails in less than 90 weeks, what percentage would he expect to replace?

 Weeks of Life

Brand 1	Brand 2	Brand 3
100	75	108
96	80	102
98	76	96
94	84	98
92	82	100



10. Davidson (“Update on Ozone trends in California’s South Coast Air Basin, “Air and Waste, 43, 226, 1993) studied the ozone levels in the South Coast Air Basin of California for the years of 1976 – 1991. He believes that the number of days the ozone levels exceeded 0.20 ppm depends on the seasonal meteorological index, which is the seasonal average 850-millibar temperature. The following table gives the data.

- (a) (10%) Estimate the prediction equation.
 (b) (10%) Perform a complete analysis of the model. ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Year	Days	Index
1976	91	16.5
1977	105	17.1
1978	106	18.0
1979	108	18.6
1980	88	17.4
1981	91	18.3
1982	58	16.0
1983	82	17.2
1984	81	18.5
1985	65	17.2
1986	61	16.9
1987	48	17.0
1988	61	18.2
1989	43	17.3
1990	33	17.5
1991	36	16.6



Table A.5 (continued) Critical Values of the Chi-Squared Distribution

p	α									
	0.30	0.25	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.001
1	1.074	1.323	1.642	2.706	3.841	5.024	5.412	6.635	7.879	10.827
2	2.408	2.773	3.219	4.605	5.991	7.378	7.824	9.210	10.597	13.815
3	3.665	4.108	4.642	6.251	7.815	9.348	9.837	11.345	12.838	16.268
4	4.878	5.385	5.989	7.779	9.488	11.143	11.668	13.277	14.860	18.465
5	6.064	6.626	7.289	9.236	11.070	12.832	13.388	15.086	16.750	20.517
6	7.231	7.841	8.558	10.645	12.592	14.449	15.033	16.812	18.548	22.457
7	8.383	9.037	9.803	12.017	14.067	16.013	16.622	18.475	20.278	24.332
8	9.524	10.219	11.030	13.362	15.507	17.535	18.168	20.090	21.955	26.125
9	10.656	11.389	12.342	14.684	16.919	19.023	19.679	21.666	23.589	27.877
10	11.781	12.549	13.442	15.987	18.307	20.483	21.161	23.209	25.188	29.588
11	12.899	13.701	14.631	17.275	19.675	21.920	22.618	24.725	26.757	31.264
12	14.011	14.845	15.812	18.549	21.026	23.337	24.054	26.217	28.300	32.909
13	15.119	15.984	16.985	19.812	22.362	24.736	25.472	27.688	29.819	34.528
14	16.222	17.117	18.151	21.064	23.685	26.119	26.873	29.141	31.319	36.123
15	17.322	18.245	19.311	22.307	24.996	27.488	28.259	30.578	32.801	37.697
16	18.418	19.369	20.465	23.542	26.296	28.845	29.633	32.000	34.267	39.252
17	19.511	20.489	21.615	24.769	27.587	30.191	30.995	33.409	35.718	40.790
18	20.601	21.605	22.760	25.989	28.869	31.526	32.346	34.805	37.156	42.312
19	21.689	22.718	23.900	27.204	30.144	32.852	33.687	36.191	38.582	43.820
20	22.775	23.828	25.038	28.412	31.410	34.170	35.020	37.566	39.997	45.315
21	23.858	24.935	26.171	29.615	32.671	35.479	36.343	38.932	41.401	46.797
22	24.939	26.039	27.301	30.813	33.924	36.781	37.659	40.289	42.796	48.268
23	26.018	27.141	28.429	32.007	35.172	38.076	38.968	41.638	44.181	49.728
24	27.096	28.244	29.553	33.196	36.415	39.364	40.270	42.980	45.558	51.179
25	28.172	29.339	30.675	34.382	37.652	40.646	41.566	44.314	46.928	52.620
26	29.246	30.434	31.795	35.563	38.885	41.923	42.856	45.642	48.290	54.052
27	30.319	31.528	32.912	36.741	40.113	43.194	44.140	46.963	49.645	55.476
28	31.391	32.620	34.027	37.916	41.337	44.461	45.419	48.278	50.993	56.893
29	32.461	33.711	35.139	39.087	42.557	45.722	46.693	49.588	52.336	58.302
30	33.530	34.800	36.250	40.256	43.773	46.979	47.962	50.892	53.672	59.703



Table A.5 Critical Values of the Chi-Squared Distribution

p	α									
	0.995	0.99	0.98	0.975	0.97	0.95	0.90	0.80	0.75	0.50
1	0.00093	0.0157	0.0128	0.00982	0.00938	0.00893	0.00858	0.0642	0.148	0.455
2	0.0100	0.0201	0.0154	0.01206	0.01152	0.01103	0.01059	0.446	0.713	1.386
3	0.0717	0.115	0.185	0.216	0.232	0.248	0.264	1.005	1.213	2.366
4	0.207	0.297	0.439	0.484	0.511	0.538	0.564	1.649	1.923	3.357
5	0.412	0.554	0.752	0.833	0.881	0.930	0.979	2.343	2.675	4.351
6	0.676	0.872	1.131	1.237	1.305	1.375	1.445	3.070	3.455	5.348
7	0.989	1.239	1.564	1.680	1.767	1.855	1.943	3.822	4.253	6.346
8	1.344	1.646	2.032	2.180	2.333	2.490	2.647	4.594	5.071	7.344
9	1.735	2.088	2.512	2.700	2.925	3.166	3.413	5.380	5.899	8.343
10	2.156	2.558	3.059	3.247	3.514	3.805	4.101	6.179	6.737	9.342
11	2.603	3.033	3.609	3.816	4.115	4.437	4.771	6.989	7.584	10.341
12	3.074	3.571	4.178	4.404	4.746	5.099	5.463	7.807	8.438	11.340
13	3.565	4.107	4.765	5.009	5.382	5.771	6.170	8.634	9.299	12.340
14	4.075	4.660	5.368	5.629	6.041	6.461	6.901	9.467	10.165	13.339
15	4.601	5.229	5.985	6.262	6.661	7.111	7.581	10.307	11.036	14.339
16	5.142	5.812	6.614	6.948	7.386	7.867	8.368	11.152	11.912	15.338
17	5.697	6.403	7.255	7.594	8.062	8.572	9.095	12.002	12.792	16.338
18	6.265	7.015	7.906	8.231	8.690	9.226	9.771	12.857	13.675	17.338
19	6.844	7.633	8.567	8.907	9.351	9.907	10.461	13.716	14.562	18.338
20	7.434	8.260	9.237	9.591	10.051	10.601	11.161	14.578	15.452	19.337
21	8.034	8.897	9.915	10.283	10.751	11.311	11.911	15.445	16.344	20.337
22	8.643	9.542	10.600	10.982	11.501	12.061	12.611	16.314	17.240	21.337
23	9.260	10.196	11.293	11.688	11.991	12.211	12.761	17.187	18.137	22.337
24	9.886	10.856	11.992	12.401	12.181	12.361	12.911	18.062	19.037	23.337
25	10.520	11.524	12.697	13.120	12.611	12.511	13.061	18.940	19.939	24.337
26	11.160	12.198	13.409	13.844	12.991	12.661	13.211	19.820	20.843	25.336
27	11.808	12.879	14.125	14.573	13.371	12.811	13.361	20.703	21.749	26.336
28	12.461	13.565	14.847	15.308	13.751	12.961	13.511	21.588	22.657	27.336
29	13.121	14.256	15.574	16.047	14.191	13.111	13.661	22.475	23.567	28.336
30	13.787	14.953	16.306	16.791	14.631	13.261	13.811	23.364	24.478	29.336



Table A.6 (continued) Critical Values of the F-Distribution

v_1	v_2																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	*
1	241.9	194.1	163.8	141.9	125.8	113.0	103.0	95.0	88.5	83.0	78.4	74.4	70.8	67.5	64.5	61.8	59.3	57.0	55.0
2	19.40	14.95	12.50	10.92	9.92	9.15	8.54	8.01	7.54	7.11	6.71	6.34	6.00	5.69	5.41	5.15	4.91	4.69	4.49
3	8.79	6.58	5.41	4.70	4.25	3.92	3.63	3.38	3.16	2.96	2.78	2.62	2.48	2.35	2.23	2.12	2.01	1.91	1.81
4	5.96	4.35	3.59	3.07	2.76	2.52	2.31	2.13	1.98	1.85	1.73	1.62	1.52	1.42	1.33	1.24	1.15	1.07	1.00
5	4.74	3.41	2.84	2.43	2.16	1.95	1.78	1.63	1.50	1.38	1.28	1.19	1.10	1.02	0.94	0.86	0.78	0.71	0.65
6	4.06	2.97	2.50	2.10	1.85	1.66	1.51	1.38	1.26	1.15	1.06	0.98	0.90	0.82	0.75	0.68	0.61	0.55	0.50
7	3.64	2.68	2.24	1.85	1.61	1.44	1.30	1.18	1.07	0.97	0.89	0.81	0.74	0.67	0.61	0.55	0.49	0.43	0.39
8	3.33	2.40	1.98	1.60	1.37	1.21	1.09	0.98	0.88	0.80	0.72	0.65	0.58	0.52	0.46	0.41	0.35	0.30	0.26
9	3.14	2.24	1.83	1.46	1.24	1.08	0.97	0.87	0.78	0.70	0.62	0.55	0.48	0.42	0.37	0.31	0.26	0.21	0.18
10	2.98	2.10	1.70	1.34	1.12	0.96	0.85	0.76	0.67	0.59	0.51	0.44	0.37	0.31	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.10
11	2.85	1.98	1.59	1.24	1.02	0.86	0.75	0.66	0.57	0.49	0.41	0.34	0.27	0.21	0.16	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.03
12	2.75	1.88	1.50	1.15	0.93	0.77	0.66	0.57	0.48	0.40	0.32	0.25	0.18	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	2.67	1.80	1.42	1.07	0.85	0.69	0.58	0.49	0.40	0.32	0.24	0.17	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	2.60	1.74	1.36	1.01	0.79	0.63	0.52	0.43	0.34	0.26	0.18	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	2.54	1.69	1.31	0.96	0.74	0.58	0.47	0.38	0.29	0.21	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	2.49	1.64	1.26	0.91	0.69	0.53	0.42	0.33	0.24	0.16	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	2.45	1.60	1.22	0.87	0.65	0.49	0.38	0.29	0.20	0.12	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	2.41	1.57	1.19	0.84	0.62	0.46	0.35	0.26	0.17	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	2.38	1.54	1.16	0.81	0.59	0.43	0.32	0.23	0.14	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	2.35	1.52	1.14	0.79	0.57	0.41	0.30	0.21	0.12	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	2.32	1.50	1.12	0.77	0.55	0.39	0.28	0.19	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	2.30	1.48	1.10	0.75	0.53	0.37	0.26	0.17	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	2.27	1.46	1.08	0.73	0.51	0.35	0.24	0.15	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	2.25	1.44	1.06	0.71	0.49	0.33	0.22	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	2.24	1.43	1.05	0.70	0.48	0.32	0.21	0.12	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	2.22	1.42	1.04	0.69	0.47	0.31	0.20	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	2.21	1.41	1.03	0.68	0.46	0.30	0.19	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	2.19	1.40	1.02	0.67	0.45	0.29	0.18	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	2.18	1.39	1.01	0.66	0.44	0.28	0.17	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	2.16	1.38	1.00	0.65	0.43	0.27	0.16	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	2.08	1.33	0.96	0.61	0.40	0.25	0.14	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	1.99	1.28	0.92	0.57	0.37	0.22	0.12	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
120	1.91	1.23	0.88	0.53	0.34	0.19	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
*	1.85	1.18	0.84	0.50	0.31	0.17	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Table A.6^a Critical Values of the F-Distribution

v_1	v_2																		
	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	19.10	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	2.41	2.34	2.30	2.26	2.22	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	2.10	2.06	2.01
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.44	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	2.37	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	2.34	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	2.29	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	2.23	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	2.17	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.64
30	4.17	3.32																	



Table A.6 (continued) Critical Values of the F-Distribution

v_1	$f_{\alpha}(v_1, v_2)$									
	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	∞
1	6056	6106	6157	6209	6235	6261	6287	6313	6339	6366
2	99.40	99.42	99.43	99.45	99.46	99.47	99.47	99.48	99.49	99.50
3	27.23	27.05	26.87	26.69	26.60	26.50	26.41	26.32	26.22	26.13
4	14.55	14.37	14.20	14.02	13.93	13.84	13.75	13.65	13.56	13.46
5	10.05	9.89	9.72	9.55	9.47	9.38	9.29	9.20	9.11	9.02
6	7.87	7.72	7.56	7.40	7.31	7.23	7.14	7.06	6.97	6.88
7	6.62	6.47	6.31	6.16	6.07	5.99	5.91	5.82	5.74	5.65
8	5.81	5.67	5.52	5.36	5.28	5.20	5.12	5.03	4.95	4.86
9	5.26	5.11	4.96	4.81	4.73	4.65	4.57	4.48	4.40	4.31
10	4.85	4.71	4.56	4.41	4.33	4.25	4.17	4.08	4.00	3.91
11	4.54	4.40	4.25	4.10	4.02	3.94	3.86	3.78	3.69	3.60
12	4.30	4.16	4.01	3.86	3.78	3.70	3.62	3.54	3.45	3.36
13	4.10	3.96	3.82	3.66	3.59	3.51	3.43	3.34	3.25	3.17
14	3.94	3.80	3.66	3.51	3.43	3.35	3.27	3.18	3.09	3.00
15	3.80	3.67	3.52	3.37	3.29	3.21	3.13	3.05	2.96	2.87
16	3.69	3.55	3.41	3.26	3.18	3.10	3.02	2.93	2.84	2.75
17	3.59	3.46	3.31	3.16	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.83	2.75	2.65
18	3.51	3.37	3.23	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.75	2.66	2.57
19	3.43	3.30	3.15	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.76	2.67	2.58	2.49
20	3.37	3.23	3.09	2.94	2.86	2.78	2.69	2.61	2.52	2.42
21	3.31	3.17	3.03	2.88	2.80	2.72	2.64	2.55	2.46	2.36
22	3.26	3.12	2.98	2.83	2.75	2.67	2.58	2.50	2.40	2.31
23	3.21	3.07	2.93	2.78	2.70	2.62	2.54	2.45	2.35	2.26
24	3.17	3.03	2.89	2.74	2.66	2.58	2.49	2.40	2.31	2.21
25	3.13	2.99	2.85	2.70	2.62	2.54	2.45	2.36	2.27	2.17
26	3.09	2.96	2.81	2.66	2.58	2.50	2.42	2.33	2.23	2.13
27	3.06	2.93	2.78	2.63	2.55	2.47	2.38	2.29	2.20	2.10
28	3.03	2.90	2.75	2.60	2.52	2.44	2.35	2.26	2.17	2.06
29	3.00	2.87	2.73	2.57	2.49	2.41	2.33	2.23	2.14	2.03
30	2.98	2.84	2.70	2.55	2.47	2.39	2.30	2.21	2.11	2.01
40	2.80	2.66	2.52	2.37	2.29	2.20	2.11	2.02	1.92	1.80
60	2.60	2.50	2.35	2.20	2.12	2.03	1.94	1.84	1.73	1.60
120	2.47	2.34	2.19	2.03	1.95	1.86	1.76	1.66	1.53	1.38
∞	2.32	2.18	2.04	1.88	1.79	1.70	1.59	1.47	1.32	1.00

Table A.6 (continued) Critical Values of the F-Distribution

v_2	$f_{\alpha}(v_1, v_2)$								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	4052	4999.5	5403	5625	5764	5859	5928	5981	6022
2	98.50	99.00	99.17	99.25	99.20	99.33	99.36	99.37	99.39
3	34.12	30.82	29.46	28.71	28.24	27.91	27.67	27.49	27.35
4	21.20	18.00	16.69	15.98	15.52	15.21	14.98	14.80	14.66
5	16.26	13.27	12.06	11.39	10.97	10.67	10.46	10.29	10.16
6	13.75	10.92	9.78	9.15	8.75	8.47	8.26	8.10	7.98
7	12.25	9.55	8.45	7.85	7.46	7.19	6.99	6.84	6.72
8	11.26	8.65	7.59	7.01	6.63	6.37	6.18	6.03	5.91
9	10.56	8.02	6.99	6.42	6.06	5.80	5.61	5.47	5.35
10	10.04	7.56	6.55	5.99	5.64	5.39	5.20	5.06	4.94
11	9.65	7.21	6.22	5.67	5.32	5.07	4.89	4.74	4.63
12	9.33	6.93	5.95	5.41	5.06	4.82	4.64	4.50	4.39
13	9.07	6.70	5.74	5.21	4.86	4.62	4.44	4.30	4.19
14	8.86	6.51	5.56	5.04	4.69	4.46	4.28	4.14	4.03
15	8.68	6.36	5.42	4.89	4.56	4.32	4.14	4.00	3.89
16	8.53	6.23	5.29	4.77	4.44	4.20	4.03	3.89	3.78
17	8.40	6.11	5.18	4.67	4.34	4.10	3.93	3.79	3.68
18	8.29	6.01	5.09	4.58	4.25	4.01	3.84	3.71	3.60
19	8.18	5.93	5.01	4.50	4.17	3.94	3.77	3.63	3.52
20	8.10	5.85	4.94	4.43	4.10	3.87	3.70	3.56	3.46
21	8.02	5.78	4.87	4.37	4.04	3.81	3.64	3.51	3.40
22	7.95	5.72	4.82	4.31	3.99	3.76	3.59	3.45	3.35
23	7.88	5.66	4.76	4.26	3.94	3.71	3.54	3.41	3.30
24	7.82	5.61	4.72	4.22	3.90	3.67	3.50	3.36	3.26
25	7.77	5.57	4.68	4.18	3.85	3.63	3.46	3.32	3.22
26	7.72	5.53	4.64	4.14	3.82	3.59	3.42	3.29	3.18
27	7.68	5.49	4.60	4.11	3.78	3.56	3.39	3.26	3.15
28	7.64	5.45	4.57	4.07	3.75	3.53	3.36	3.23	3.12
29	7.60	5.42	4.54	4.04	3.73	3.50	3.33	3.20	3.09
30	7.56	5.39	4.51	4.02	3.70	3.47	3.30	3.17	3.07
40	7.31	5.18	4.31	3.83	3.51	3.29	3.12	2.99	2.89
60	7.08	4.98	4.13	3.65	3.34	3.12	2.95	2.82	2.72
120	6.85	4.79	3.95	3.48	3.17	2.96	2.79	2.66	2.56
∞	6.63	4.61	3.78	3.32	3.02	2.80	2.64	2.51	2.41



1. Express the $3.1\overline{9}$ as a fraction (分數).
2. A driver sets out on a journey. For the first half of the distance she drives at the speed of 60 mi/h; and at 40 mi/h for the second half of the distance. What is her average speed on this trip?
3. Solve the equality: $|x+1| - |x-5| = 3$.
4. If $f_0(x) = x^2$ and $f_{n+1}(x) = f_0(f_n(x))$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Please find a formula for $f_n(x)$.
5. Find a number δ such that $|\sqrt{4x+1} - 3| < 0.4$ when $|x-2| < \delta$.
6. For the equation $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3$, please find the tangent line at the point (1, 1).
7. Use the linear approximation of the function $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{8+x}$ at $x=0$ to approximate the number $\sqrt[3]{6.91}$. (請算至小數點以下第四位)
8. Use Newton's method to find the root of the equation $x^4 - 20 = 0$ to x_3 with the initial solution $x_1=7$.
9. Find the point on the line $y = 2x + 3$ that is closest to the origin.
10. Find the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{\ln(2+3e^x)}$.
11. Find the limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3n + e^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$.
12. Determine whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{n}{3n+2}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{5^n}\right)$ is convergent or divergent. If it is convergent, find its sum.
13. Evaluate $\int \frac{e^x - 1}{x^2} dx$ as an infinite series.
14. Find $\int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1 + 2\sin x - \cos x} dx$
15. Find $\int \frac{\ln(x-1)}{x^2} dx$
16. Find the area of the region bounded by the given curves $y = \sin x$, $y = e^x$, $x = 0$ and $x = \pi/2$.
17. Let $f(x) = \int_0^x e^t \cos 2t dt$. Find the maximum value of $f(x)$ at $0 \leq x \leq \pi$.
18. Solve the differential equation that satisfies the given initial condition.

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = y + x^2 \sin x, \quad y(\pi) = 0$$
19. Evaluate $\iint_R e^y \sqrt{x+e^y} dA$, where $R = \{0 \leq x \leq 4, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$.
20. Find $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$.

(共 20 題，每題 5 分)



一、簡答題（共十題，每一題 8 分）

1. 何謂企業使命（mission）？何謂企業願景（vision）？
2. 何謂 SWOT 分析？
3. 試說明 Michael Porter 之五力分析為何？
4. 何謂差異化策略（differentiation strategy）？
5. 何謂矩陣式組織？其與一般專案組織有何不同？
6. 何謂企業流程再造（business process reengineering）？
7. 何謂目標設定理論（goal setting theory）？
8. 何謂公平理論（equity theory）？
9. 試說明費德勒（Fred E. Fielder）之情境領導模式。
10. 何謂存貨週轉率？何謂投資報酬率？

二、管理的四個功能為規劃（planning）、組織（organizing）、領導（leading）、及控制（controlling）。試以您的工作為例，說明您是如何運用管理四大功能於您的工作之中，有效能且有效率的完成您的工作任務。（20 分）