$P = 2400 - y$

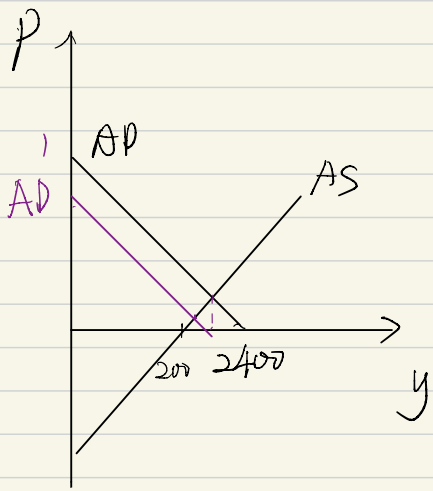
$P = y - 2000$

1.

(1) $\begin{cases} y_S = 2000 + P \\ y_D = 2400 - P \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P = 200 \\ y = 2200 \end{cases}$

∴ 均衡点为 (2200, 200)

(2)

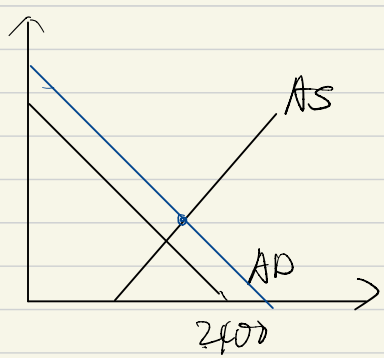


$\begin{cases} y_D = 2160 - P \\ y_S = 2000 + P \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow$ (2080, 80)

价格水平下降，在长期产出下降

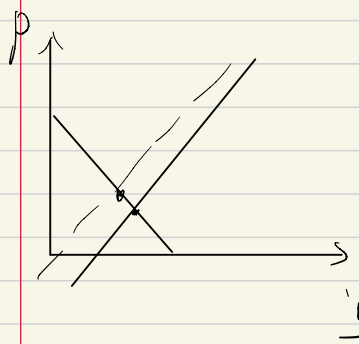
(3)



$\begin{cases} y_D = 2620 - P \\ y_S = 2000 + P \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow$ (2310, 310)

价格水平上升，在长期产出上升



$$\begin{cases} y = 2800 - P \\ y = 1800 + P \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow (2100, 300)$

价格水平上升、就业与生产水平下降

(5) 属于常规总供给曲线

2. $Y = C + I + G$

$Y = 200 + 0.75Y + 200 - 25r + 50$

$0.25Y = 450 - 25r$

IS $Y = 1800 - 100r$

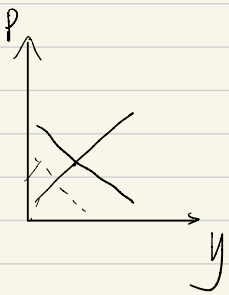
$$\begin{cases} \text{IS}: \quad Y = 1800 - 100r \\ \text{LM}: \quad L = Y - 100r = \dfrac{m}{P} \\ \Rightarrow Y = 1000r + \dfrac{1000}{P} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow Y = 900 + \dfrac{500}{P}$

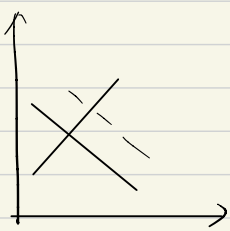
3. $P=80-\frac{2}{3}y$. $y=y_f=60$

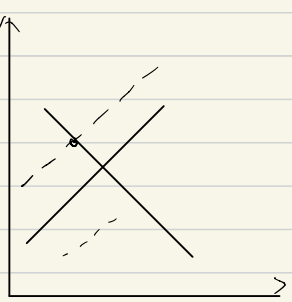
(b) $P=40$

(c) $P=100-\frac{2}{3}y$

4. 萧条: 

总需求曲线右移

过热: 
总需求曲线右移

滞胀: 
总供给曲线右移

5. $Y=C+I+G$

⇒ 得出 Y 与 r 的关系 ①

$L=\frac{M}{P}$

⇒ 得出 r 与 P 的关系 ②

①② 联立得出 P 与 Y 的关系

6. ① 劳动力充足

② 进口商品变化