1.(1) $\begin{cases} y=c+i+g=100+0.8yd+50+200. \\ yd=y-250+62.5. \end{cases}$

∴ $y=1000$. 均衡收入为1000.

(2) $b=0.8$.

k_i 投资乘数 $=\frac{1}{1-0.8}=5$.

k_g 购买支出乘数 $=\frac{1}{1-0.8}=5$.

k_t 税收乘数 $=\frac{-0.8}{1-0.8}=-4$

k_{tr} 政府转移支付乘数 $=\frac{0.8}{1-0.8}=4$.

k_b 平衡预算乘数 $=1$.

2.(1). $200\div5=40$. 增加40

(2) $200\div|-4|=50$. 减少50.

(3) $200\div1=200$. 同时增加200.

3. $b=1-t=0.75$.

$k_i=\frac{1}{1-b}=\frac{1}{1-0.75}=4$.

$(600-400)\times4=800$. 增加800.

4.(1). $\begin{cases} y=c+i+g=1000+0.75yd+800+750 \\ yd=y-600 \end{cases}$

∴ $y=8400$. $yd=y-600=7800$.

(2) $C=1000+0.75yd=1000+0.75\times7800=6850$

$S=yd-C=8400-6850=550$.

私人储蓄 $=8400-6850=550$.

政府储蓄 $=t-g=600-750=-150$

4.) $\beta = 0.75$.

$k_i = \frac{1}{1-0.75} = 4$.

5. $\beta = 1-0.2 = 0.8$.

$k_g = \frac{1}{1-0.8} = 5$.

$k_{tr} = \frac{0.8}{1-0.8} = 4$

$k_t = \frac{-0.8}{1-0.8} = -4$.

$k = \frac{1}{1-0.8} = 5$.

$5 \times 600 = 5 \times 300 - 4 \times 300 + 4 \times 300 = 1500$. 国民收入增加 1500.

附加:

1. (1). $y = c + i + g + nx = 30 + 0.8(y-50) + 60 + 50 + 50 - 0.05y$

$y = 600$.

(2) $nx = 50 - 0.05 \times 600 = 20$.

(3) $k_i = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-0.8} = 5$.

(4) $5 \times (70-60) = 50$. $y = 600 + 50 = 650$.

$nx = 50 - 0.05 \times 650 = 17.5$.

(5) $y = c + i + g + nx = 30 + 0.8(y-50) + 60 + 50 + 40 - 0.05y$.

$y = 560$.

$nx = 40 - 0.05 \times 560 = 12$