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

(2). $\begin{cases} y_D' = 2160 - P \\ y_S = 2000 + P \\ y_S = y_D' \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y^* = 2080 \\ p^* = 80 \end{cases}$ 均衡价格、产出均下降.

(3). $\begin{cases} y_D' = 2640 - P \\ y_S = 2000 + P \\ y_S = y_D' \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y^* = 2320 \\ p^* = 320 \end{cases}$ 均衡价格、产出均上涨

(4). $\begin{cases} y_S' = 1800 + P \\ y_D = 2400 - P \\ y_S' = y_D \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y^* = 2100 \\ p^* = 300 \end{cases}$ 均衡价格上升、均衡产出下降

(5). 常规总供给曲线

2. $\begin{cases} Y = C + I + G \\ C = 200 + 0.75Y \\ I = 200 - 25r \\ G = 50 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ IS曲线: $y = 1800 - 100r$ ①

$\begin{cases} L = Y - 100r \\ m = \frac{M}{P} = L \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ LS曲线: $Y - 100r = \frac{1000}{P}$ ②

联立①②得到总需求函数: $Y = 900 + \frac{50}{P}$

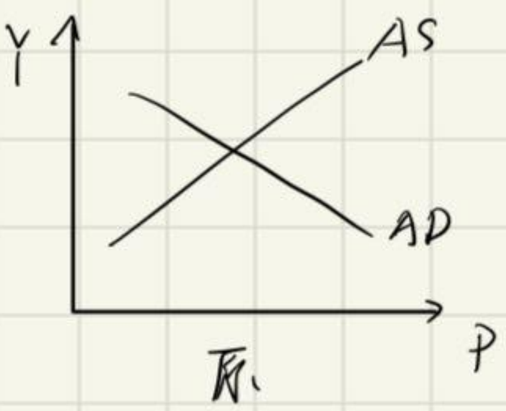
3. 总需求函数: $P = 80 - \frac{2}{3}y$. 总供给函数 $y = y_f = 60$

(1). $P^* = 80 - \frac{2}{3}y^* = 80 - \frac{2}{3}y_x = 40$

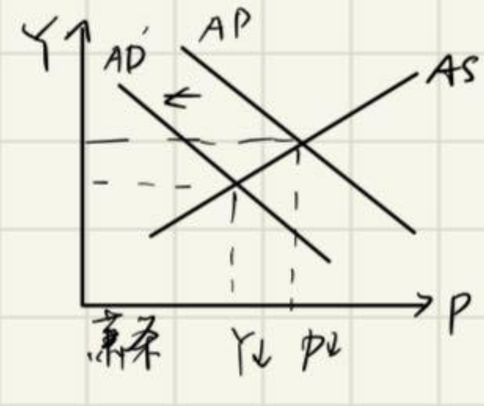
(2). AD: $P = 100 - \frac{2}{3}y$.

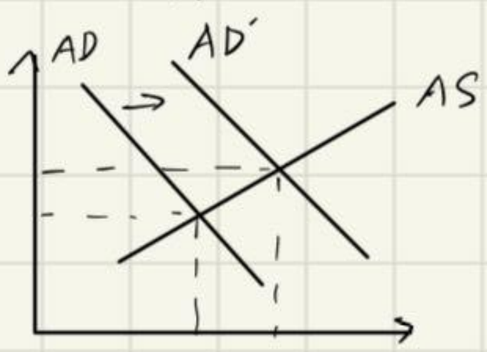
$\begin{cases} P = 100 - \frac{2}{3}y \\ y = 60 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} P = 60 \\ y = 60 \end{cases}$ $P: 40 \to 60$, 上升 $\frac{1}{2}$.

4.

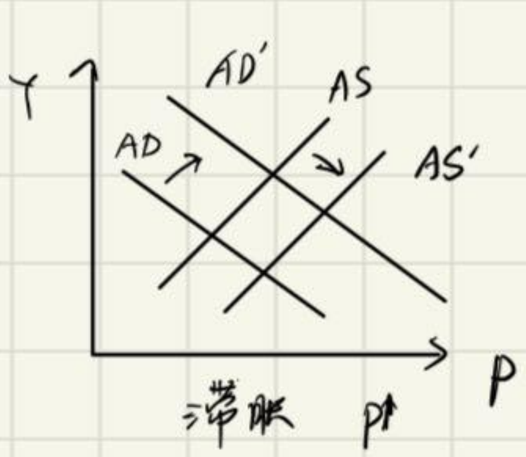


原.



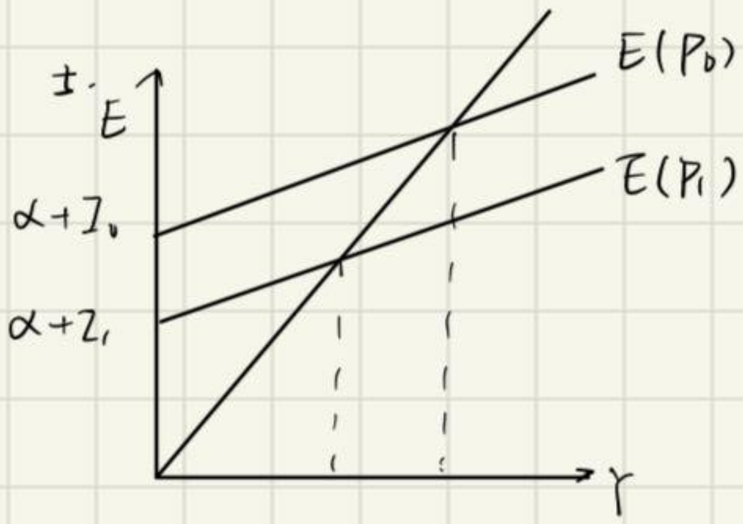


高涨 Y↑ P↑



滞胀 P↑

5.



$AE(P_0) = C_0 + I_0$

$= \alpha + \beta y + I_0$

令 $AE = Y$. 可知当 $P = P_0$ 时. 均衡收入 Y_0.

$P_0 \to P_1$ 时. C. i 会随 r↑ 而↓.

$AE(P_1) = C_1 + I_1 = \alpha + \beta y + I_1$

∴ 价格水平为 P_1 时的均衡收入 Y_1.

按此法. 可得一组 (P. Y), 从而获得总需求曲线

6. 劳动、资本、自然资源、技术变动、预期价格水平↑