4. 11). $y = C + I + G = 1000 + 0.75(y - 600) + 800 + 2500$.

$y = 8400$.

$Yd = y - t = 7800$

12). $C = 1000 + 0.75\,yd = 1000 + 0.75(y - t) = 6850$.

13). $Sp = yd - C = 850$; $Sg = t - g = -150$.

(4) $Ki = \frac{1}{1 - 0.75} = 4$.

5. $1 - 0.2 = 0.8$. 消费者支出乘数 $= \frac{1}{1 - MPC} = 5$.

政府转移支付乘数 $= \frac{MPC}{1 - MPC} = 4$.

税收乘数 $= -4$

$\Delta y = 600 \times 5 - 300 \times 5 - 300 \times 4 + 300 \times 4 = 1500$.

附加题 1.

(1). $Yd = y - 50$, $C = 30 + 0.8(y - 50) = 0.8y - 10$.

$y = 0.8y - 10 + 60 + 50 + 50 - 0.05y = 0.75y + 150$

$\therefore y = 600$.

12). $Nx = 40 - 0.05y = 20$.

13). $Ki = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8 + 0.05} = 4$.

14). $y = 0.8y - 10 + 70 + 50 + 50 - 0.05y = 0.75y + 160$

$y = 640$.

$Nx = 50 - 0.05 \times 640 = 18$.

15) $y = 0.8y - 10 + 60 + 50 + 40 - 0.25y = 0.75y + 140$

$y = 560$. $Nx = 40 - 0.05 \times 560 = 12$.

1. (1) $Y=C+I+G$ $Y_d=Y-t-Tr$ $Y=1000$

(2) $K_i=\frac{1}{1-0.8}=5$.

$K_g=K_i=5$.

$K_t=-\frac{0.8}{1-0.8}=-4$

$K_{tr}=\frac{0.8}{1-0.8}=4$ 平均预算乘数 $=K_{tr}+K_g=1$.

2. 增加政府购买 $=400$.

减少的税收 $=50$. $1200=100+0.8[1200-(t-50)+Tr]+$

K_g+400). 增加政府购买 = 增加税收 $=200$.

3. $S=-1000+0.25y$,

边际储蓄倾向 $=0.25$

边际消费倾向 $=1-0.25=0.75$.

K_i 投资乘数 $=\frac{1}{1-0.75}=4$

增加：$600-400=200$