

宏经第四次作业

1. (1) 联立 $\begin{cases} y_s = 2000 + P \\ y_d = 2400 - P \end{cases}$ 解得: $P = 200$
 $y = 2200$

(2) 联立 $\begin{cases} y_s = 2000 + P \\ y_d = 2160 - P \end{cases}$ 解得: $P = 80$
 $y = 2080$

价格水平和总产出均下降

(3) 联立 $\begin{cases} y_s = 2000 + P \\ y_d = 2640 - P \end{cases}$ 解得: $P = 320$
 $y = 2320$

价格水平和总产出均上升

(4) 联立 $\begin{cases} y_s = 1800 + P \\ y_d = 2400 - P \end{cases}$ 解得: $P = 300$
 $y = 2100$

价格水平上升, 总产出水平下降

(5) 向右上方倾斜, 为常规总供给曲线

2. IS: $Y = C + I + G = 200 + 0.75Y + 200 - 25Y + 50$
即 $Y = -100r + 2250$

LM: $L = M = Y - 100r = \frac{1000}{P}$

即 $Y = 100r + \frac{1000}{P}$

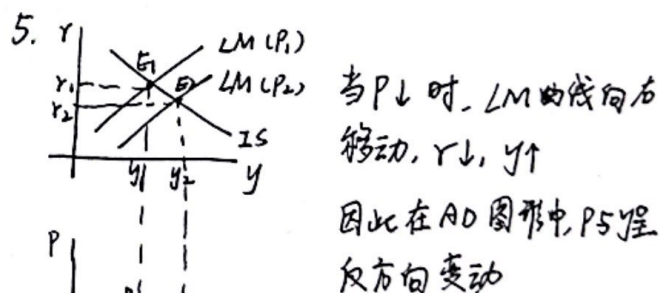
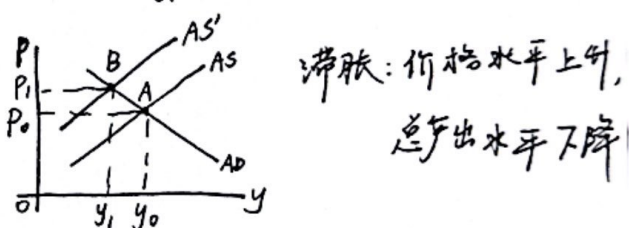
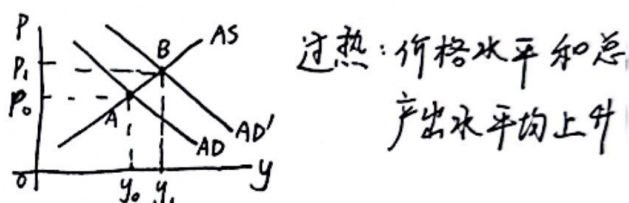
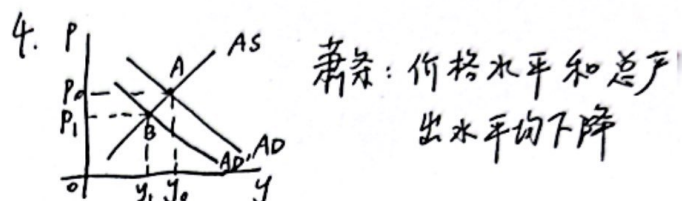
联立 $\begin{cases} Y = -100r + 2250 \\ Y = 100r + \frac{1000}{P} \end{cases}$ 得: $Y = \frac{500}{P} + 1125$

即总需求函数为: $Y = \frac{500}{P} + 1125$

3. (1) $P = 80 - \frac{2}{3}Y = 80 - \frac{2}{3} \times 60 = 40$

(2) $P = 100 - \frac{2}{3}Y = 100 - \frac{2}{3} \times 60 = 60$

价格水平上涨 20



6. 劳动量增加、资本增加、自然资源增加