

日期: /

课后习题

1. 解:

$$(1) y = \alpha + \beta(y - t + tr) + i + g = 100 + 0.8(y - 250 + 62.5) + 50 + 200 = 200 + 0.8y$$

$$\text{即 } y = 1000 \text{ (十亿美元)}$$

$$(2) \text{投资乘数 } k_i = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-0.8} = 5$$

$$\text{政府支出乘数 } k_g = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = 5$$

$$\text{税收乘数 } k_t = \frac{-\beta}{1-\beta} = \frac{-0.8}{1-0.8} = -4$$

$$\text{转移支付乘数 } k_{tr} = \frac{\beta}{1-\beta} = \frac{0.8}{1-0.8} = 4$$

$$\text{平衡预算乘数 } k_b = k_g + k_t = 1$$

2. 解: 已知 $\Delta y = 200$

$$(1) \Delta g = \frac{\Delta y}{k_g} = \frac{200}{5} = 40 \text{ (十亿美元)} \quad \text{需增加 400 亿美元政府购买}$$

$$(2) \Delta t = \frac{\Delta y}{k_t} = \frac{200}{-4} = -50 \text{ (十亿美元)} \quad \text{需减少 500 亿美元税收}$$

$$(3) \text{由题 } \Delta g = \Delta t, \text{ 又有 } \Delta y = k_g \Delta g + k_t \Delta t$$

$$\text{则 } 200 = 5\Delta g - 4\Delta t = \Delta g = \Delta t$$

即需同时增加 2000 亿美元的政府购买和税收

日期: /

3. 解:

由题知 $C = y_d - S = y_d + 1000 - 0.75y_d = 1000 + 0.75y_d$ 则 $\beta = 0.75$

故投资乘数 $k_i = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-0.75} = 4$

$\Delta y = k_i \Delta i = 4 \times 200 = 800$ 即均衡国民收入增加 800

4. 解:

(1) 已知 $y_d = y - t = y - 600$

$y = C + i + g = 1000 + 0.75(y - 600) + 800 + 750 = 2100 + 0.75y$

即均衡国民收入 $y = 8400$

可支配收入 $y_d = y - 600 = 8400 - 600 = 7800$

(2) 消费支出 $C = 1000 + 0.75y_d = 1000 + 0.75 \times 7800 = 6850$

(3) 私人储蓄 $S = y_d - C = 7800 - 6850 = 950$

政府储蓄 $t - g = 600 - 750 = -150$

(4) 投资乘数 $k_i = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-0.75} = 4$

5. 解: 由题 $\Delta C = 600$, $\Delta g = \Delta t_r = \Delta t = -300$ $MPS = 0.2$

则 $\beta = MPC = 1 - MPS = 0.8$

日期: /

$$\begin{aligned}\text{故 } \Delta y = y_1 - y_0 &= \frac{\alpha + \Delta c + i + g + \Delta g + \beta(t_1 + \Delta t_r) - \beta(t_0 + \Delta t)}{1 - \beta} - \frac{\alpha + i + g + \beta t_r - \beta t_0}{1 - \beta} \\ &= \frac{\Delta c + \Delta g + \beta \Delta t_r - \beta \Delta t}{1 - \beta} = \frac{600 - 300 - 0.8 \times 100 + 0.8 \times 300}{0.2} = 1500\end{aligned}$$

即均衡国民收入将增加1500

附加题

1. 解:

$$(1) \text{ 均衡收入 } y = c + i + g + nx = 30 + 0.8(y - 50) + 60 + 50 + 50 - 0.05y = 150 + 0.75y$$

$$\text{故 } y = 600$$

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

$$(3) \text{ 投资乘数 } k_i = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8 + 0.05} = 4$$

$$(4) \quad i = 70 \text{ 时 } y = c + i + g + nx = 160 + 0.75y$$

$$\text{即均衡收入 } y = 640 \quad \text{在比水平上净出口余额 } nx = 50 - 0.05 \times 640 = 18$$

$$(5) \quad nx = 40 - 0.05y \text{ 时 } y = c + i + g + nx = 140 + 0.75y$$

$$\text{均衡收入 } y = 560 \quad \text{净出口余额 } nx = 40 - 0.05 \times 560 = 12$$