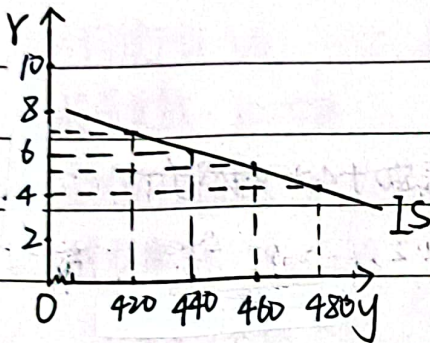


第三次作业:

1. (1) $\because i = 100 - 5r$, $r = 4$ 时 $i = 80$ 亿美元 $r = 5$ 时 $i = 75$ 亿美元
 $r = 6$ 时 $i = 70$ 亿美元 $r = 7$ 时 $i = 65$ 亿美元

(2) \because 均衡时 $i = S \therefore$ ① $r = 4$ 时 $S = i = 80 = -40 + 0.25Y$ 得 $Y = 480$ 亿美元
 同理 $i = 5$ 时 $Y = 460$ 亿美元 $i = 6$ 时 $Y = 440$ 亿美元
 $i = 7$ 时 $Y = 420$ 亿美元

(3) $i = 100 - 5r = S = -40 + 0.25Y$ 即 $Y = -\frac{1}{0.25}S + 280$ 即 $Y = 560 - 20r$



2. (1) $\because C = 50 + 0.8Y \therefore S = Y - C = 0.2Y - 50$ 又 $\because I = S \therefore 0.2Y - 50 = 100 - 5r$

即 $Y = 750 - 25r$

(b) 同理 $S = 0.2Y - 50 = 100 - 10r$ $Y = 750 - 50r$

(c) 同理 $S = 0.25Y - 50$ $Y = 600 - 40r$

(2) (a) $k = -\frac{1}{25}$ (b) $k = -\frac{1}{50}$ 当投资对利率敏感时 IS 曲线斜率绝对值越小

(b) $k = -\frac{1}{50}$ (c) $k = -\frac{1}{40}$ 当 MPC 变小时, IS 曲线斜率变小

3. (1) ① $r = 10$ 时 $Y = 800$ $L = 110$ ② $r = 8$ $Y = 900$ $L = 120$

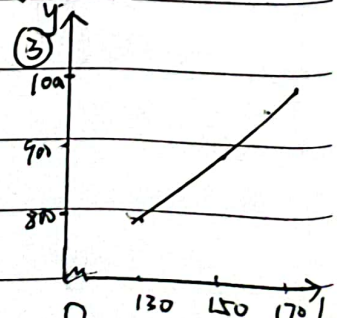
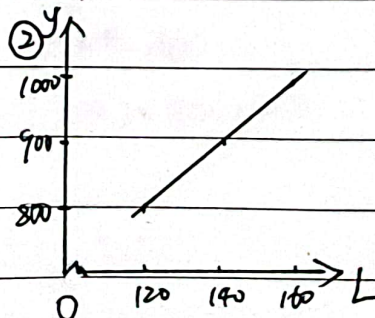
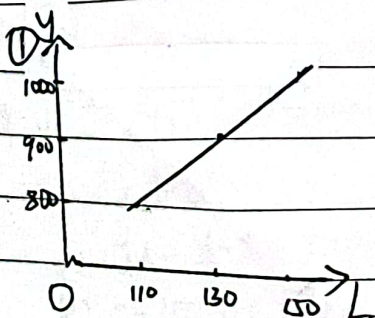
$Y = 900$ $L = 130$

$Y = 900$ $L = 140$

$Y = 1000$ $L = 150$

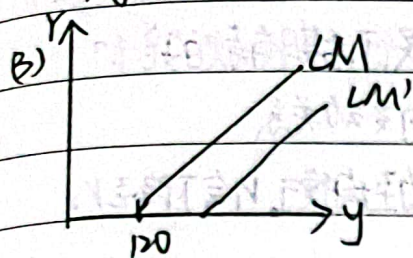
$Y = 1000$ $L = 160$

③ $r = 6$ $Y = 800$ $L = 130$, $Y = 900$ $L = 150$, $Y = 1000$ $L = 170$



$$(2) m = \frac{M}{P} = M = 150 \quad m = L = 0.2Y - 5r \quad \therefore 150 = 0.2Y - 5r \quad \therefore r = \frac{1}{25}Y - 30$$

$$\text{即 } Y = 750 + 25r$$



LM曲线是从货币需求与利率的关系, 货币交易和谨慎需求与收入的关系及货币供给与需求的关系推导出的, 在LM曲线上表示货币市场均衡时收入与利率的关系

4) 截距不同 (5) $m = \frac{M}{P} = 200 = L = 0.2Y - 5r$ 即 $Y = 25r + 1000$ 与4)平行, 向右移250单位.

6) 不平衡, 利率会下降.

$$4.11) \frac{M}{P} = kY - hr \quad \text{即 } Y = \frac{1}{k}(\frac{M}{P}) + \frac{h}{k}r \quad \text{斜率表达式 } r = \frac{k}{h}Y - \frac{1}{h}(\frac{M}{P})$$

$$(2) \text{由(1)} \quad k=0.2, h=10 \text{ 时斜率 } k = \frac{k}{h} = \frac{1}{50} \quad k=0.2, h=20 \text{ 时斜率 } k = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$k=0.1, h=10 \text{ 时斜率 } k = \frac{1}{100}$$

3) 由(2), k 变小 h 不变时, 斜率变小; h 增加时斜率变小

k 变小时, LM曲线斜率 $\frac{k}{h}$ 变小, 曲线越平坦; h 变大时 $\frac{k}{h}$ 变小, 曲线越平坦

(4) LM曲线垂直于Y轴, 斜率无穷大

$$5. 1) S = Y - C = 0.2Y - 100 \quad I = S = 0.2Y - 100 = 150 - 6r \quad \therefore Y = -30r + 1250 \rightarrow IS \text{ 曲线}$$

$$m = L = 0.2Y - 4r = 150 \quad \text{得 } Y = 750 + 20r \rightarrow LM \text{ 曲线}$$

$$(2) \text{令 } IS \text{ 曲线等于 } LM \text{ 曲线 } 750 + 20r = 1250 - 30r \quad \text{得 } r = 10, Y = 950$$

$$6. 1) \text{政府购买乘数 } k = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-0.2} = 1.25 \quad 5 \times 1.25 = 6.25 \text{ (单位)}$$

$$r=0.05 \text{ 时 } Y = 500 \quad Y = Y + 6.25 = 506.25$$

(2) IS曲线向右上移动.

$$7. M = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{6000}{1} = 6000 \text{ 亿美元} \quad Y - (800 + 0.63Y + 7500) = 7500 - 20000r$$

$$\text{即 } 0.37Y = 15800 - 20000r \quad 6000 = 0.1625Y - 10000r$$

$$\text{得 } Y = 40000 \text{ 亿美元} \quad \text{此时 } r = 0.05$$

$$C = 800 + 0.63 \times 0.05 = 26000 \quad i = 6500 \quad C + I + G = 40000 = Y$$



一. 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A

二. 1. (✓) 利率越低, 货币的投机需求越高, 货币供给不变时, 货币交易需求减小

2. (✓) 狭义的货币供给是指流通中的硬币、纸币和银行活期存款的总和

3. (X) $P_b = \frac{D}{Hr} + \frac{D}{(1+r)} + \dots + \frac{D}{(1+r)^n} + \frac{F}{(1+r)^n}$ 由此为反向变动关系

4. (X)  A处货币供给大于需求, 为至均衡, r_1 会下降至 r_2

5. (✓) $y = \frac{\alpha + \beta r_0 - \beta t + \beta r_2}{1 - \beta} - \frac{\alpha}{F\beta} r$, 即 $r = \frac{\alpha + \beta r_0 - \beta t + \beta r_2}{\alpha} - \frac{F\beta}{\alpha} y$

6. (X) $y = \frac{\alpha + \beta r_0 - \beta t + \beta r_2}{1 - \beta} - \frac{\alpha}{F\beta} r$ 当 t 增加1单位时 $\Delta y = \frac{\beta}{F\beta} \cdot \Delta t$

7. (X) $\frac{M}{P} = ky - hr$ $r = \frac{k}{h} y - \frac{1}{h} (\frac{M}{P})$, $h \uparrow$, LM 向左移

8. (X) $r = \frac{k}{h} y - \frac{1}{h} (\frac{M}{P})$, $ky \uparrow$, LM 曲线右移

9. (✓)

10. (X) 要素市场不一定均衡

11. (X) 不一定

