No.

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宏观经济学第二次作业.

1.(1) $C = 100 + 0.8y_d$. $\therefore \alpha = 100$, $\beta = 0.8$, $i = 50$ $g = 200$, $tr = 62.5$ $t = 250$

$\therefore y = \frac{100 + 50 + 200 + 0.8(62.5 - 250)}{1 - 0.8} = \frac{200}{0.2} = 1000$ (10亿美元).

(2). 投资乘数 $k_i = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-0.8} = 5$ 政府支出乘数 $k_g = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = 5$

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

平衡预算乘数 $k_b = 1$

2. (1). $1200 - 1000 = 200$ $\Delta g = \frac{\Delta y}{|k_g|} = \frac{200}{5} = 40$

(2). $\Delta t = \frac{\Delta y}{|k_t|} = \frac{200}{4} = 50$.

(3). $\because k_b = 1$, $\therefore$ 应各增 200 即可实现充分就业

3. 由储蓄函数可知 $S = y - C = y - \alpha - \beta y = -\alpha + (1-\beta)y$. $\therefore \alpha = 1600$ $\beta = 0.75$

$k_i = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-0.75} = 4$ $\Delta i = 600 - 400 = 200$

$\Delta y = k_i \times \Delta i = 4 \times 200 = 800$

4. (1), $Y = C + I + G = 1000 + 0.75(Y - 600) + 800 + 750 = 0.75Y + 600$ $\therefore Y = 8400$

$YD = Y - T = 8400 - 600 = 7800$

(2). $C = 1000 + 0.75 \times 7800 = 6850$

(3). $S_P = YD - C = 7800 - 6850 = 950$

$S_G = T - G_1 = 600 - 750 = -150$

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

5. $1 - 0.2 = 0.8$

$\Delta y = \frac{\alpha + g + i + (tr - t)\beta}{1-\beta} - \frac{\alpha + g - 300 + i - 300 + [(tr - 300) - (t - 300)]\beta}{1-\beta} = \frac{600}{1-\beta} = \frac{600}{1-0.8} = 3000$

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附加题

1.(1) $y = c+i+g+nx = 30+0.8(y-50)+60+50+50-0.05y$ $\therefore 0.25y = 150$ $\therefore y = 600$

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

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

(4). $0.25y = 160$ $\therefore y = 640$ $nx = 50 - 0.05 \times 640 = 18$

(5). $y = c+i+g+nx = 30+0.8(y-50)+60+50+(40-0.05y)$ $0.25y = 140$ $y = 560$

$nx = 40 - 0.05 \times 560 = 12.$