

# 第3次作业.

1. (1).  $r=4\%: i_1 = 100 - 5 \times 0.04 = 99.8$  (亿美元).

$r=5\%: i_2 = 100 - 5 \times 0.05 = 99.75$  (亿美元).

$r=6\%: i_3 = 100 - 5 \times 0.06 = 99.7$  (亿美元).

$r=7\%: i_4 = 100 - 5 \times 0.07 = 99.65$  (亿美元).

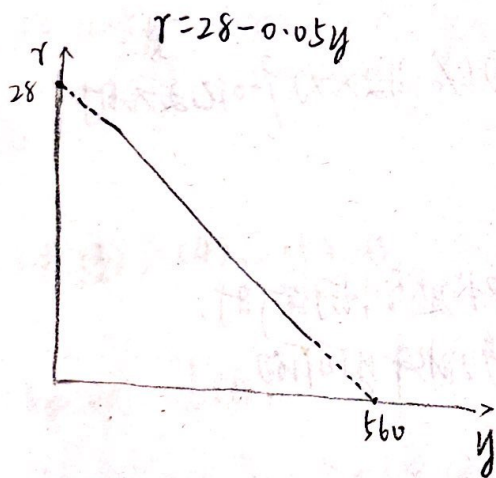
(2)  $r=4\%: i_1 = S_1, 99.8 = -40 + 0.25y_1$   
 $y_1 = 559.2$  亿美元.

$r=5\%: i_2 = S_2, 99.75 = -40 + 0.25y_2$   
 $y_2 = 559$  亿美元.

$r=6\%: i_3 = S_3, 99.7 = -40 + 0.25y_3$   
 $y_3 = 558.8$  亿美元.

$r=7\%: i_4 = S_4, 99.65 = -40 + 0.25y_4$   
 $y_4 = 558.6$  亿美元.

(3)  $i = S: 100 - 5r = -40 + 0.25y$



(a)

2. (1).  $S = y - C = 0.2y - 50$ .

$i = S \Rightarrow 0.2y - 50 = 100 - 5r$   
 $r = 30 - 0.04y$

(b)  $S = y - C = 0.2y - 50$

$0.2y - 50 = 100 - 10r$   
 $r = 15 - 0.02y$

(c)  $S = y - C = 0.25y - 50$

$0.25y - 50 = 100 - 10r \quad r = 15 - 0.025y$

2. (2) 投资对利率越敏感,  
IS曲线斜率的绝对值越小.

(3) 边际消费倾向越大,  
IS曲线斜率的绝对值越大

3. (1).  $r=10\%$ ,  $y=800$ :  $L=0.2 \times 800 - 5 \times 10 = 110$  (亿美元).

$y=900$ :  $L=0.2 \times 900 - 50 = 130$  (亿美元).

$y=1000$ :  $L=0.2 \times 1000 - 50 = 150$  (亿美元)

~~(2)~~  $r=8\%$ ,  $y=800$ :  $L=0.2 \times 800 - 40 = 120$  (亿美元).

$y=900$ :  $L=0.2 \times 900 - 40 = 140$  (亿美元).

$y=1000$ :  $L=0.2 \times 1000 - 40 = 160$  (亿美元).

$r=6\%$ ;  $y=800$ :  $L=0.2 \times 800 - 30 = 130$  (亿美元).

$y=900$ :  $L=0.2 \times 900 - 30 = 150$  (亿美元).

$y=1000$ :  $L=0.2 \times 1000 - 30 = 170$  (亿美元).

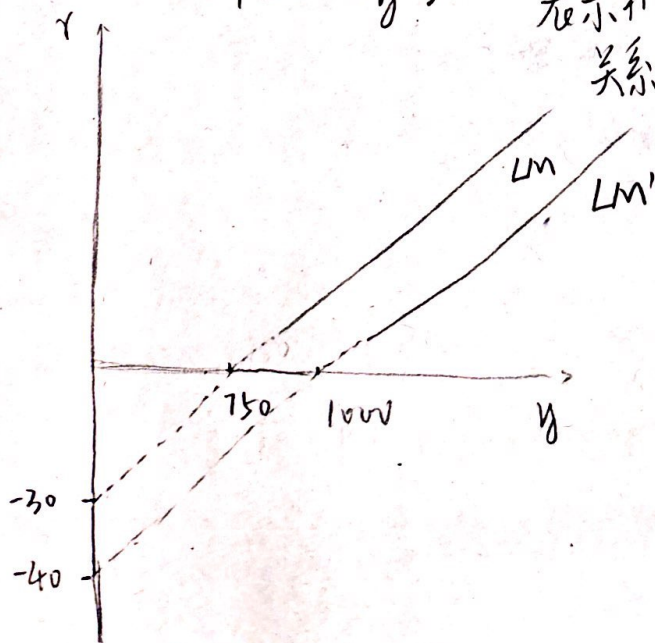
(2)  $m = \frac{M}{P} = 150$  (亿美元)

利率为10%, 收入为1000亿美元或利率为6%, 收入为900亿美元时  
有货币需求与供给均衡.

(3)  $L = 0.2y - 5r = 150$ .

$r = 0.04y - 30$

LM曲线指货币市场达到均衡时,  
表示利率 $r$ 和产出水平 $y$ 间的  
关系的曲线.





$$3. (4) 200 = 0.2y - 5r$$

$$r = 0.04y - 40.$$

不同: 在  $y$  轴截距更小, 和 (3) 中  
曲线比右移了 250 单位.

$$(5) r = 10, y = 1100:$$

$$L = 0.2 \times 1100 - 50 = 170 < 200, \text{此时不均衡.}$$

利率会降低.

$$4. (1) \frac{M}{P} = ky - hr.$$

$$r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{M}{hp}$$

斜率:  $\frac{k}{h}$ .

$$(2) k = 0.2, h = 10: \frac{0.2}{10} = 0.02$$

$$k = 0.2, h = 20: \frac{0.2}{20} = 0.01$$

$$k = 0.1, h = 10: \frac{0.1}{10} = 0.01$$

(3)  $k$  变小时, 斜率变小;

$h$  增加时, 斜率变小.

$$(4) k = 0.2, h = 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{M}{P} = 0.2y$$

$$y = \frac{5M}{P}$$

此时  $LM$  曲线是垂直于横轴的直线.

$$5. (1) S = y - c = 0.2y - 100$$

$$i = S \Rightarrow 150 - 6r = 0.2y - 100.$$

$$IS: r = \frac{125}{3} - \frac{1}{30}y.$$

$$m = L \Rightarrow 0.2y - 4r = 150 \quad (4r = 0.2y - 150)$$

$$LM: r = 0.05y - 37.5$$

$$5.(2). 0.05y - 37.5 = -\frac{1}{30}y + \frac{125}{3}$$

$$y = 950$$

$$\lambda \rightarrow, r = 10.$$

$$6.(1) \begin{cases} y = c + i + g \\ c = \alpha + \beta(y - t + t_0) \Rightarrow y = \frac{\alpha + \beta(t_0 - t) + g + e}{1 - \beta} - \frac{d}{1 - \beta} r \\ i = e - dr \end{cases}$$

$$\text{增加前: } 550 - 1000 \times 0.05 = 500$$

$$\text{增加后: } (550 + \frac{50}{0.2}) - 1000 \times 0.05 = 525$$

(2) IS曲线向右移动.

$$7.(1) \begin{cases} y = c + i + g \\ c = 800 + 0.63y \\ i = 7500 - 2000r \\ g = 7500 \\ m = \frac{M}{p} = 6000 \\ m = L \\ L = 0.1625y - 10000r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 40000 \text{ 亿美元} \\ r = 0.05 \\ c = 26000 \text{ 亿美元} \\ i = 6500 \text{ 亿美元} \\ \therefore c + i + g = 40000 \text{ 亿美元} = y \end{cases}$$

补充习题.

一.  
(1) .C (2) B (3) A (4) C (5) .B

二.  
(1) .X.  $L = ky - hr$ ,  $r \downarrow, L \uparrow$

(2)  $\checkmark$  狭义货币供给M, 是流通中货币与活期存款的总和.

(3) X. 利率越高, 有价债券价格越低 (折为现值).

(4) .X.  $L = ky - hr$ , 供给  $> L$  时,  $r \downarrow$  使  $L \uparrow$ , 达供需平衡.

(5) X 不影响截距.

(10)  $\checkmark$

(6)  $\checkmark$  由  $y = \frac{\alpha + \beta(t_0 - t) + g + e}{1 - \beta} - \frac{d}{1 - \beta} r$  可得.

(11) X 多品市场实现均衡不一定  
是充分就业的均衡.

(7) X.  $r = \frac{k}{h} y - \frac{M}{hp}$ ,  $p \uparrow, (-\frac{M}{hp}) \uparrow$ , 左移

(8) X 交易与投机需求的变动均不会

(9) X 使LM曲线移动.