1. (1) $i_1 = 100 - 5 \times \overset{4}{0.04} = \cancel{99.8}\ 80$

$i_2 = 100 - 5 \times 5 = 75$

$i_3 = 100 - 5 \times 6 = 70$

$i_4 = 100 - 5 \times 7 = 65$

(2). $i = S$

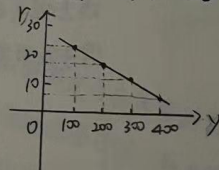$100 - 5r = -40 + 0.25y$

$y = 560 - 20r$

$y_1 = 560 - 80 = 480$

$y_2 = 560 - 100 = 460$

$y_3 = 560 - 120 = 440$

$y_4 = 560 - 140 = 420$

(3).

由(2)得 $y = 560 - 20r$ $\Rightarrow r = \cancel{282}\ 28 - 0.05y$

2. (1)(a) $S = y - C = y - 50 - 0.8y = -50 + 0.2y$

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

(b). $i = S \Rightarrow 100 - 10r = -50 + 0.2y \Rightarrow r = 15 - 0.02y$
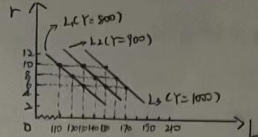
(c) $S = -50 + 0.25y$

$i = S \Rightarrow 100 - 10r = -50 + 0.25y \Rightarrow r = 15 - 0.025y$

(2). 投资对利率更敏感，IS斜率较小
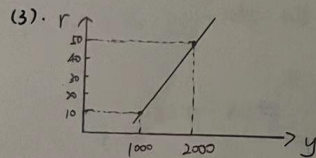
(3) 也际消费倾向越小，IS斜率越的大.

3. (1).

$L_1 = 160 - 5r$

$L_2 = 180 - 5r$

$L_3 = 200 - 5r$

(2). $L = \dfrac{L_0}{P} = 150$ $M = \dfrac{M_0}{P} = 150$ $y = 1000$时，$r = 10\%$
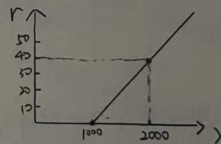
$0.2y - 5r = 150$

$r = -30 + 0.04y$

(3).

LM曲线货币市场均衡时，利率与产出水平各组合的集合. 曲线上任一组合都会使货币供给等于货币需求.

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

$r = -40 + 0.04y$

新曲线向下平移了10个单位.

(5). 不均衡, 利率会下降至 $L = M$.

4. (1). $ky - hr = \dfrac{M}{P}$
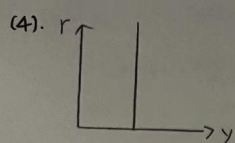
$r = \dfrac{1}{h}(ky - \dfrac{M}{P})$

$k' = \dfrac{k}{h}$

(2) $k'_1 = \dfrac{0.2}{10} = 0.02$

$k'_2 = \dfrac{0.2}{20} = 0.01$

$k'_3 = \dfrac{0.1}{10} = 0.01$

(3). k变小时，LM斜率变小.

　　 h增加时，LM斜率变小.

(4).

r 是一条平行于竖轴的直线.

5. (1). IS: $S = -100 + 0.2y$ 　 $i = S \Rightarrow 150 - 6r = -100 + 0.2y$

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

LM: $0.2y - 4r = 150$

$$\Rightarrow r = -\frac{75}{2} + 0.05y$$

(2).

$$\begin{cases} r = \frac{125}{3} - \frac{1}{30}y \\ r = -\frac{75}{2} + 0.05y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = 10\% \\ y = 950 \end{cases}$$

6. (1).

$k_G = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{0.2} = 5$. 　 $\Delta y = 5 \times 5 = 25$.

旧: $y = 550 - 1000 \times 0.05 = 500$

新: $500 + 25 = 525$.

(2). IS向右移动

7. ~~$S = 800 + 0.37y$~~ 　　　　 $0.1625y - 10000r = 6000$

~~$800 + 0.37y = 7500 - 2000r$~~ 　　 $r = -0.6 + \frac{0.1625}{10000}y$

~~$r = \frac{83}{20} - \frac{0.37}{2000}y$~~ 　 ~~$\begin{cases} r = \frac{83}{20} - \frac{0.37}{2000}y \\ r = -0.6 + \frac{0.1625}{10000}y \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = 23600$~~ 　 ~~$r = -0.216$~~

$C = 800 + 0.63 \times 23600 = 15668$ $y = C + i + g$

$i = 7500 - 2000 \times (-0.216) = 7932$ $y = 800 + 0.63y + 7500$

$GDP = C + i + g = 15668 + 7932 + 7500 = -2000 \left(-0.6 + \frac{0.16\%}{10000} y\right) + 7500$

$$\Rightarrow y \approx 42236$$

补充习题:

一. ∝1. C.

2. B.

3. A.

4. C

5. A

二. ①. 错误,为满足交易需要的货币需求量与利率无关.

②. √, M_1 包括流通现金,商业银行活期存款.

③. ×,是反向变动.

④. √, L<M,人们会买入体卷债卷,其价格升高,利率便下降.

⑤. √, $r = \frac{\alpha + e}{d} - \frac{1-\beta}{d} y$.

⑥. √,增加税收,IS曲线左移 $\Delta Y = \frac{-b}{1-b} \Delta T$.

⑦. ×,Y会减小,曲线左移.

⑧. ~~×~~ ×,LM曲线会右移.交易需求增加说明Y更多了(相比以前)

⑨. √,投机需求↑交易需求↓,同⑧.LM曲线要左移.

⑩. ×,要素市场不一定均衡.

⑪. ×,绝大多数情况下交点处在低于充分就业的水平.