

宏经第2次作业.

$$1-(1) \quad y = c + i + g = \alpha + \beta(y - t + tr) + g + i$$

$$\text{解得 } y = \frac{1}{1-\beta} (\alpha - \beta t + \beta tr + g + i)$$

$$\text{代入 } \alpha = 100, \beta = 0.8, g = 200, t = 250, tr = 62.5,$$

$$\text{有 } y = 1000 \text{ (亿美元)}. \therefore \text{均衡收入: } 10000 \text{ 亿美元}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 投资乘数 } k_1 = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = 5.$$

$$\text{政府支出乘数 } k_2 = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = 5$$

$$\text{税收乘数 } k_3 = \frac{-\beta}{1-\beta} = \frac{-0.8}{0.2} = -4.$$

$$\text{转移支付乘数 } k_4 = \frac{\beta}{1-\beta} = 4.$$

$$\text{平衡预算乘数 } k_5 = 1$$

$$2.(1) \text{ 由 } 1.(1) \text{ 知 } y = \frac{1}{1-\beta} (\alpha - \beta t + \beta tr + g + i), k_2 = 5.$$

$$\text{而 } \Delta y = 1200 - 1000 = 200 \text{ (亿美元)}.$$

$$\therefore \Delta g = \frac{200}{k_2} = 40 \text{ (亿美元)}. \text{ 即需增 } 40 \text{ 亿美元政府购买}.$$

$$(2) \Delta y = 200, k_3 = -4, \text{ 则 } \Delta t = \frac{200}{k_3} = -50 \text{ (亿美元)}.$$

$$\text{即需减少 } 50 \text{ 亿美元税收}.$$

$$(3) k_5 = 1, \text{ 则 } \Delta y = \Delta g = \Delta t = 200 \text{ (亿美元)}.$$

$$\text{即需同时增加 } 200 \text{ 亿美元政府购买与税收}.$$

$$3. S = y - c = -\alpha + (1-\beta)y = -1600 + 0.25y$$

$$\beta = 0.75, \alpha = 1600.$$

$$\text{由 } i = S \text{ 知, } i = 400 \text{ 时, } y_1 = 8000$$

$$i = 600 \text{ 时, } y_2 = 8800$$

$$\therefore \Delta y = 800. \text{ 均衡国民收入增加了 } 800.$$

$$4.(1) y = c + i + g = \alpha + \beta(y - t) + i + g$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1-\beta} (\alpha - \beta t + i + g)$$

$$\text{代入, 有 } y = 8400 \quad y_d = y - t = 7800$$

∴ 均衡国民收入: 8400

可支配收入: 7800

$$(2) C = 1000 + 0.75 y_d$$

$$= 1000 + 0.75 \times 7800$$

$$= 6850$$

$$(3) S = g + i - t$$

$$= 750 + 800 - 600$$

$$= 950$$

$$\text{政府储蓄} = 600 - 750 = -150$$

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

$$5. \text{MPS} = 1 - \text{MPC}, \text{MPS} = 0.2, \text{MPC} = 0.8$$

$$y = c + i + g$$

$$= \alpha + \beta(y - t + tr) + i + g$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1-\beta} (\alpha - \beta t + \beta tr + i + g)$$

$$k_g = \frac{1}{1-\beta}, k_t = \frac{-\beta}{1-\beta}, k_{tr} = \frac{\beta}{1-\beta}, k_c = \frac{1}{1-\beta}$$

$$\Delta g = \Delta t = \Delta tr$$

$$\Delta y = k_g \Delta g + k_t \Delta t + k_{tr} \Delta tr + k_c \Delta c$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\beta} \Delta g + \frac{1}{1-\beta} \Delta c$$

$$= 5 \Delta g + 5 \Delta c$$

$$\Delta g = -300, \Delta c = 600, \Delta y = 1500$$

∴ 新的均衡国民收入

将增加 1500

附加题.

1. (1). $y = c + i + g + nx$

$$= \alpha + \beta(y - tn) + i + g + (x - m_0) - sy$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 - \beta + s} (\alpha - \beta tn + i + g + x - m_0)$$

代入, 有均衡收入 $y = 600$.

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

(3) $ki = \frac{1}{1 - \beta + s} = 4$

(4) $\Delta i = 10$, 则 $\Delta y = ki \Delta i = 40$, $y = 640$

$$nx = 50 - 0.05 \times 640$$

$= 18$ \therefore 均衡收入: 640; 净出口余额: 18

(5) nx 变为 $40 - 0.05y$ 后, $x - m_0 = 40$, $s = 0.05$

代入, 有 $y = 560$

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

$$= 12$$

\therefore 均衡收入: 560

净出口余额: 12