

(3) 衣服

(4) 2010年CPI=100

$$2011年CPI = \frac{3490 + 5000 \times 50\%}{2360} \times 100\% = 253.81$$

$$2012年CPI = \frac{6460 + 10000}{2360} \times 100\% = 697.46$$

$$1. \text{解: } y_d = \frac{a + (1 - \beta)(t - tr)}{1 - \beta} = \frac{100 + 50 + 200 - 0.8(250 - 62.5)}{0.2} = 1000$$

$$\therefore y_d = 1000 \text{ (10亿美元)}$$

\therefore 均衡收入为1.0000亿美元

$$b) \text{ 投资乘数: } K = \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 5$$

$$\text{政府购买乘数: } K = \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 5$$

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

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

$$\text{平衡预算乘数: } K_b = 1$$

2. 解: (1) 设增加政府购买量为 X

$$\frac{100 + 50 + 200 + X - 0.8(250 - 62.5)}{0.2} = 1200$$

$$\text{解得 } X = 40$$

(2) 设减少税收的量为 X_2

$$\frac{100 + 50 + 200 - 0.8(250 - X_2 - 62.5)}{0.2} = 1200$$

$$\text{解得 } X_2 = 50$$

$$3. \text{解: } S = Y - C = Y - a - \beta Y = -a + (1 - \beta)Y = -1600 + 0.25Y$$

$$\therefore a = 1600 \quad \beta = 0.75$$

$$\therefore \text{投资乘数 } K = \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 4$$

$$\Delta i = 200 \quad \therefore \Delta Y = 200 \times 4 = 800$$

$$4. \text{解: (1) } Y = C + I + G = 1000 + 0.75(Y - 600) + 800 + 750$$

$$\text{得 } Y = 8400$$

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

$$P) C = 1000 + 0.75Y_d = 1000 + 0.75 \times 7800 = 6850$$



$$(3) \text{ 私人储蓄} = y_d - c = 7800 - 6850 = 950$$

$$\text{政府储蓄} = t - g = -150$$

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

$$1. \text{ 解: } y = c + i + g + nx = 1000 + 0.8(y - 50) + 60 + 50 + 50 - 0.05y$$

$$\text{即 } y = 4480$$

$$P) nx = 50 - 0.05y = 50 - 0.05 \times 4480 = -174$$

$$(3) K = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = 5$$

$$(4) \Delta y = 5 \Delta i = 5 \times 10 = 50 \quad y = 4530$$

$$nx = 50 - 0.05 \times 4530 = -176.5$$

$$(5) y = c + i + g + nx = 1000 + 0.8y - 40 + 60 + 50 + 40 - 0.05y$$

$$\therefore y = 4440$$

$$nx = 40 - 0.05 \times 4440 = -182$$

