

第三次作业.

1. (1). $r=4\%$ 时.

$$i = 100 - 5 \times 4 = 80 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

~~$$i = 100 - 5 \times 5 = 75$$~~

$$= 5\%, i = 100 - 5 \times 5 = 75 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$= 6\%, i = 100 - 5 \times 6 = 70 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$r=7\%, i = 100 - 5 \times 7 = 65 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

2. (1). $y = C + i$.

$$\therefore (a) \quad y = 750 - 25r.$$

$$r = 30 - \frac{y}{25}.$$

$$(b). \quad y = 750 - 50r.$$

$$r = 15 - \frac{y}{50}.$$

$$(c) \quad y = 600 - 40r.$$

$$r = 15 - \frac{y}{40}.$$

2) $\therefore i = 5$. 即 $y = 560 - 20r$.

$$r=4\%, y = 560 - 20 \times 4 = 480 \text{ (亿美元)} \quad (2). \quad r \text{ 越大, IS 曲线斜率越小.}$$

$$= 5\%, y = 560 - 20 \times 5 = 460$$

$$= 6\%, y = 440$$

$$= 7\%, y = 420.$$

(3). 边际消费倾向越小, IS 曲线斜率越小.

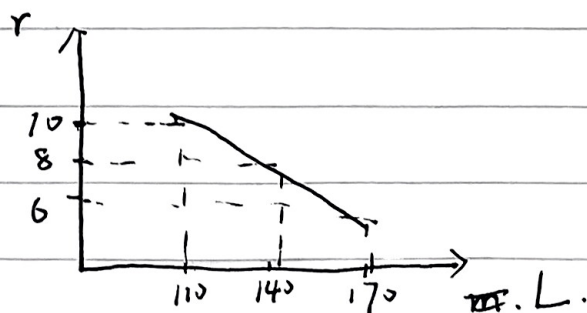
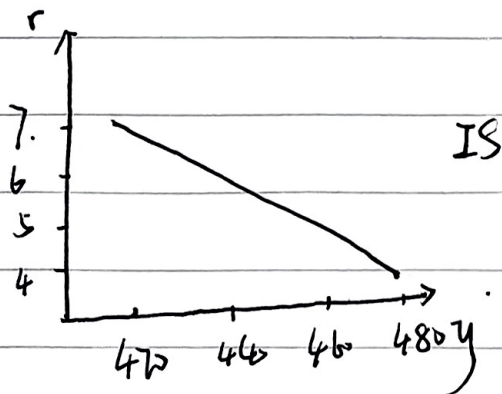
3). $y = 560 - 20r$. (2) 中已求

3.

(1). $r=10, y=800$ 时. $L=110$.

$r=8, y=900, L=140$

$r=6, y=1000, L=170$.



货币需求曲线如图



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$$(2). m = \frac{M}{P} = 150.$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } m = L = 150.$$

$$\text{由(1). } r = \frac{1}{15} L - \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$\text{令 } L = 150.$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{26}{3}.$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1600}{3}$$

$$(3). \text{由(2) } L = 150. \therefore 150 = 0.2y - 5r$$

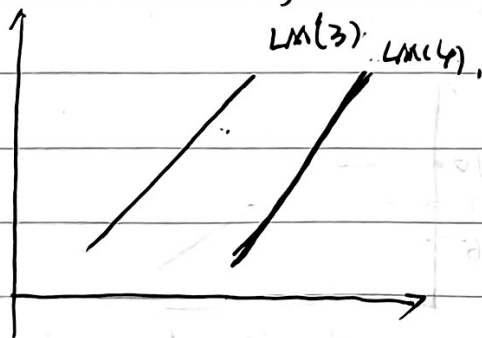
$$\therefore r = \frac{1}{25}y - 30.$$

LM曲线: 货币市场达到均衡时.

利率 r 与 产出水平 y 的关系.

$$(4). L = 300. \therefore 300 = 0.2y - 5r$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{1}{25}y - 60.$$



与(2)相比向右平移.

$$(5). r = 10 \text{ 时. } y = 1750.$$

货币供小于求.

利率为下降.

$$(4.11). m = \frac{M}{P}.$$

$$m = L.$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{M}{P} = ky - hr.$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{k}{h}y - \left(\frac{M}{P}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{h}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 斜率为 } \frac{k}{h}.$$

$$k=0.2, h=12. \quad \frac{k}{h}=0.02$$

$$k=0.2, h=70. \quad \frac{k}{h}=0.003$$

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

(3) $k \downarrow$. 斜率 \downarrow . 因为此时交易需求小.

~~h~~ $h \uparrow$. 斜率 \downarrow . 因为此时投资需求增大

(4). 为一条平行于 r 轴的直线
竖线.



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5. (1). $m=L$. ~~X. 6.~~ IS 曲线为.

即 $150 = 0.2y - 4r$. ~~$y = 550 - 1000r$~~

$\therefore r = 0.05y - 37.5$. $r = 0.05$ 时, $y = 500$.

即为 LM 曲线.

$\therefore kg = \frac{1}{1-k} = \frac{1}{MPS} = 5$.

~~$C = i$~~ $\therefore 100 + 0.8y = 150 - 6r$

$\therefore \Delta y = kg \cdot \Delta g = 25$.

$\therefore r = -\frac{2}{15}y + \frac{25}{3}$

$\therefore y' = y + \Delta y = 525$.

为 IS 曲线.

(2)

联立 IS 与 LM 曲线.

~~$\begin{cases} r = \frac{y}{20} - 37.5 \\ r = -\frac{2}{15}y + \frac{25}{3} \end{cases}$~~

(2). ~~LM~~ 曲线为.

$r = -\frac{1-\beta}{d}y + \frac{\alpha+g+e}{d}$

得 $y = 250$

$g \uparrow$. IS 曲线向左移动.

$r = -25$

7. IS 曲线为:

~~??????~~

$r = -\frac{1-\beta}{d}y + \frac{\alpha+g+e}{d}$

$y = C + i$. 即 $y = 100 + 0.8y + 150 - 6r$

$\therefore r = -\frac{0.2y}{6} + \frac{250}{6}$

LM 曲线为

为 IS 曲线.

$\frac{M}{P} = 0.1625y - 10000r$.

(2) 联立 $\begin{cases} r = -\frac{0.2y}{6} + \frac{250}{6} \\ r = 0.05y - 37.5 \end{cases}$

$\therefore \begin{cases} r = \frac{0.37}{2000}y - \frac{15800}{2000} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \pi = 10 \\ y = 950 \end{cases}$

$6000 = 0.1625y - 10000r$

$\therefore \begin{cases} r = 0.5 \\ y = 40000 \end{cases}$

KOKUYO



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$$C = 800 + 0.63y = 26000$$

$$i = 7500 - 2000r = 6500$$

$$C + i + g = 26000 + 6500 + 7500$$

$$= 40000$$

$$y = 40000 = C + i + g = GDP$$

选择

1. C 2. B 3. A

4. C 5. A

判断:

1. X. 利率增加, 投资需求增加

2. ✓

3. X. 负向.

4. ✓ 供 > 求, 利 ↓, 求 ↑.

$$5. \checkmark \quad r = -\frac{1-\beta}{d}y + \frac{\alpha + g + e - f_0}{d}$$

6. ✓ 可说明

$$7. X, r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{m}{p} \cdot \frac{1}{h}$$

$p \uparrow$ 左移.

~~8. 交易 ↑ = 货币 ↑~~

8. 9. X 货币供给量不变

交易 ↔ 投机需求互相 ↑ ↓.

10. ✓

11. X.

仅表示产品市场与货币市场均衡.

