

$$1(1) \begin{cases} y_s = 2000 + p \\ y_d = 2400 - p \end{cases}$$

$$p = 200$$

$$y = 2200$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} y_s = 2000 + p \\ y_d = 2160 - p \end{cases}$$

$$p = 80$$

$$y = 2080$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} y_s = 2000 + p \\ y_d = 2640 - p \end{cases}$$

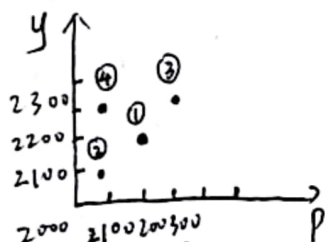
$$p = 320$$

$$y = 2320$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} y_s = 2200 + p \\ y_d = 2400 - p \end{cases}$$

$$p = 100$$

$$y = 2300$$



(5) 线性; 常规

$$2. Y = C + I + G$$

$$= 200 + 0.75Y + 200 - 25r + 50$$

$$Y = 100r + 1800$$

$$L = Y - 100r = 1800$$

$$L = \frac{M}{P}$$

$$1800 = \frac{1000}{P} \quad Y - 100r = \frac{1000}{P}$$

$$P = \frac{5}{9} \quad Y + Y - 1800 = \frac{1000}{P}$$

$$Y = \frac{500}{9} + 900$$

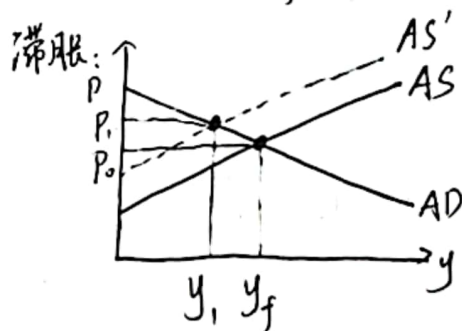
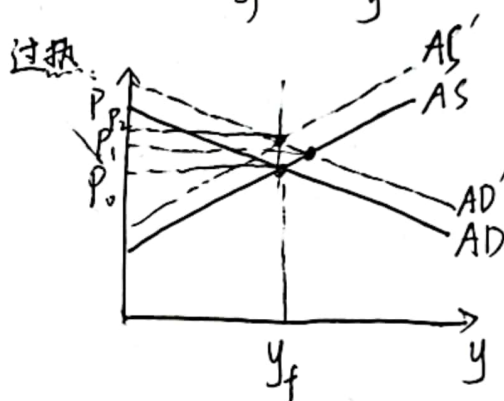
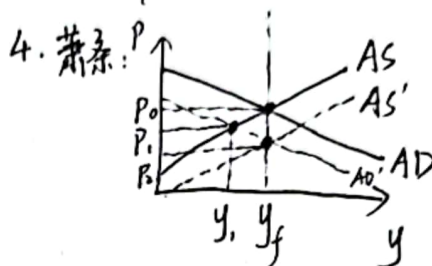
$$3. (1) \begin{cases} p = 80 - \frac{2}{3}y \\ y = 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } p = 40$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} p = 100 - \frac{2}{3}y \\ y = 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } p = 60$$

$$\frac{60 - 40}{40} = 50\%$$



5.



$$5. y = c + i$$

$$y = \alpha + \beta y + e - dy$$

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

$$L = \beta y - dy = \frac{M}{p}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{M}{(\beta - d)p}$$

$$\therefore \frac{M}{p} = y - \alpha - e$$

$$y = \frac{M}{p} + \alpha + e$$

6. 劳动力资源、技术水平、资本存量

