

$$800 = 0$$

900
or

$$(1) r=4, i=100-5 \times 4=80$$

$$r=5, i=100-5 \times 5=75$$

$$r=6, i=100-5 \times 6=70$$

$$r=7, i=65$$

$$(2) \therefore i=5$$

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

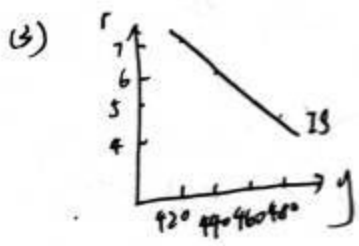
$$y = 560 - 20r$$

$$r=4, y=480$$

$$r=5, y=460$$

$$r=6, y=440$$

$$r=7, y=420$$



$$2. S=i=y-C=100-5r$$

$$(1) \therefore y - (50 + 0.8y) = 100 - 5r \quad r = 30 - \frac{1}{25}y$$

$$y = 750 - 25r$$

$$(b) y - 50 - 0.8y = 100 - 10r \quad r = 15 - \frac{1}{50}y$$

$$y = 750 - 50r$$

$$(c) y - 50 - 0.75y = 100 - 10r \quad r = 15 - \frac{1}{40}y$$

$$y = 600 - 40r$$

(2) (b) 对投资更敏感, 斜率变小

(3) (c) 斜率更大

$$3. (1) r=10, L_{800} = 0.2 \times 800 - 50 = 110$$

$$L_{900} = 130$$

$$L_{1000} = 150$$

$$r=8, L_{800} = 0.2 \times 800 - 40 = 120$$

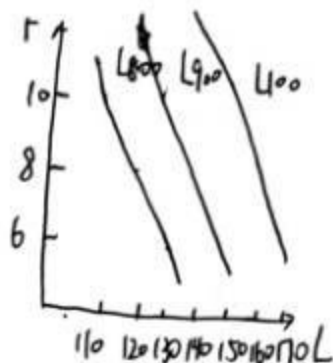
$$L_{900} = 140$$

$$L_{1000} = 160$$

$$r=6, L_{800} = 0.2 \times 800 - 30 = 130$$

$$L_{900} = 0.2 \times 900 - 30 = 150$$

$$L_{1000} = 170$$

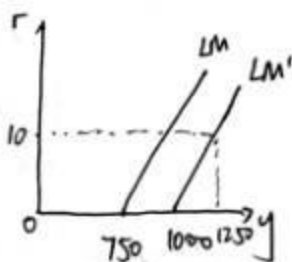


$$(2) m = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{150}{1} = 150$$

$$L = 0.2y - 5r = 150$$

$$y = 750 + 25r$$

(3)



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

$$y = 1000 + 25r$$

向右平移 250 个单位

$$(5) r=10, y=1100, 0.2 \times 1100 - 5 \times 10 = 170 < 200$$

不能达到目标

$$4. (1) L = ky - hr = M$$

$$hr = ky - M$$

$$r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{M}{h}$$

$$\text{斜率: } \frac{k}{h}$$

$$(2) k=0.2, h=10$$

$$\frac{k}{h} = 0.02$$

$$k=0.2, h=20$$

$$\frac{k}{h} = 0.01$$

$$k=0.1, h=10$$

$$\frac{k}{h} = 0.01$$

- (3) $\frac{k}{h}$, k 变小, 斜率变小, 越平坦, 货币的交易需求变小, 即收入所需货币变化 \downarrow
 h 越大, 斜率变小, 越平坦, 对利率反应越敏感

(4) 垂直于 x 轴的线

5. (1) $y = c + i = 100 + 0.8y + 150 - 6r = 250 + 0.8y - 6r$

$$y = 1250 - 30r$$

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

$$L = M = 150 = 0.2y - 4r$$

$$r = -\frac{75}{2} + \frac{1}{20}y, y = 750 + 20r$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} y = 750 + 20r \\ y = 1250 - 30r \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 950 \\ r = 10 \end{cases}$$

6. (1) $MPC = 1 - 0.8 = 0.2$

$$r = 0.05, y = 550 - 1000r = 500$$

$$K_g = \frac{1}{1-0.8} = 5$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$y' = 500 + 25 = 525$$

$$(2) y = 550 - 1000r + 25 = 575 - 1000r$$

7. $y = c + i + g = 800 + 0.63y + 7500 - 2000r + 7500$

$$r = \frac{158}{200} - \frac{0.37}{20000}y$$

$$L = M = 0.1625y - 10000r = 6000$$

$$r = -\frac{60}{100} + \frac{0.1625}{10000}y$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{158}{200} - \frac{0.37}{20000}y = r \\ \frac{60}{100} + \frac{0.1625}{10000}y = r \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r = 0.05 \\ y = 40000 \end{cases}$$

$$c = 800 + 0.63 \times 40000 = 26000$$

$$i = 6500, g = 7500$$

$$y = 40000$$

C B A C C

二.

1. 错, $L = ky - hr$. 利率↓, 需求↑
2. 对
3. 错, 债券价格越高, 利率越低
4. 对 市场均衡条件下, 利率↓, 使重新达到均衡
5. 错 $y = \frac{a+c}{1-\beta} - \frac{d}{1-\beta} \hat{r}$ 正向斜率
6. 对. ~~$\Delta r = -\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}$~~
7. 错 $L = ky - hr = \frac{M}{P} \therefore r = \frac{ky}{h} - \frac{M}{Ph}$ 向左移
8. 错 LM曲线不动
9. 对
10. 对
11. 错. 应有劳动市场均衡