

$$1. (1) \quad y_s = y_D \quad 2000 + p = 2400 - p$$

$$p = 200 \quad y_D = y_S = 2200$$

$$(2) \quad y_D = 2100 - p$$

$$y_s = y_D \quad 2000 + p = 2100 - p \quad p = 80 \quad y_s = y_D = 2080$$

萧条

$$(3) \quad y_D = 2640 - p$$

$$y_s = y_D \quad 2640 - p = 2000 + p \quad p = 320 \quad y_s = y_D = 2320$$

高涨

$$(4) \quad y_s = 1800 + p$$

$$y_s = y_D \quad 1800 + p = 2400 - p \quad p = 300 \quad y_s = y_D = 2100$$

滞胀

(5) 向右上方倾斜的直线, 常规型

$$2. \quad Y = C + I + G = 200 + 0.75Y + 200 - 25r + 50$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = 1800 - 100r \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{M}{P} = L \quad \cancel{1000/P} \quad \cancel{100r}$$

$$Y = \frac{1000}{P} + 100r \quad (2)$$

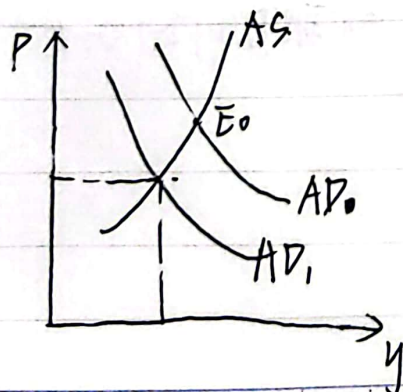
$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \text{ 联立 } Y = 900 + \frac{500}{P}$$

$$3. (1) \quad p = 80 - \frac{2}{3}y = 40$$

$$(2) \quad p = 100 - \frac{2}{3}y = 60$$

$$\Delta p = \frac{60 - 40}{40} = 0.5 = 50\%$$

4.

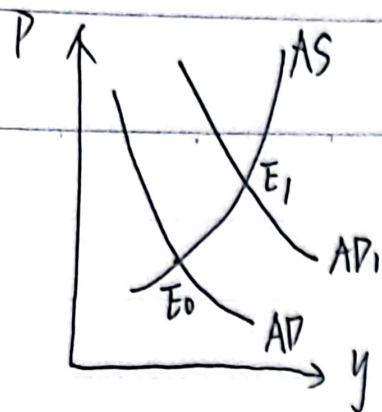


AD 向左移动到 AD_1

产量和价格均低于充分就业

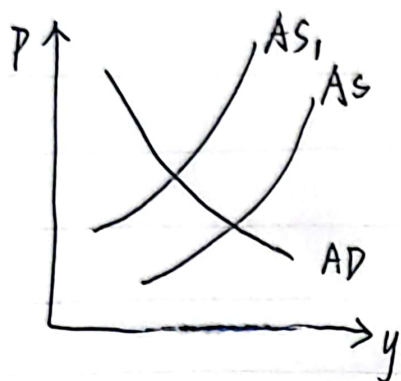
萧条





AD向右移到AD₁

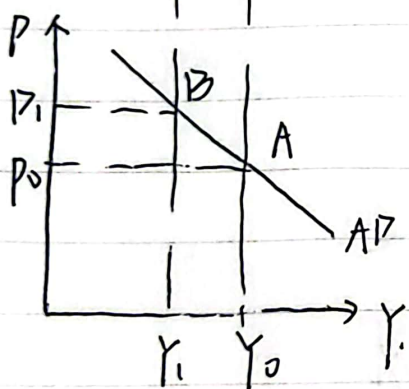
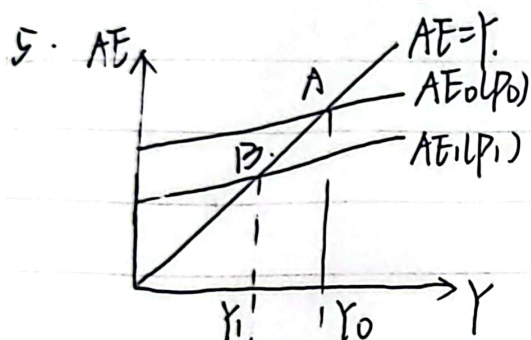
E₁点产量和价格均高于充分就业状态
高涨



AS移动到AS₁

产量小于充分就业状态下产量

价格高于充分就业状态下价格
滞胀



6. 劳动力变动 资本变动 自然资源变动 技术变动 预期物价水平变动

投入品价格变动 名义工资变动
I

