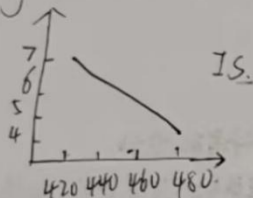


宏经 (三)

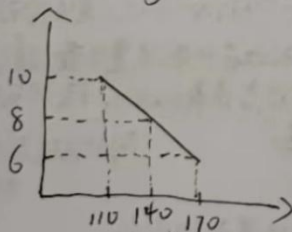
1. (1)  $r=4\%$   $i=100-5 \times 4 = 80$  (亿美元)  
 $r=5\%$   $i=100-5 \times 5 = 75$  (亿美元)  
 $r=6\%$   $i=100-5 \times 6 = 70$  (亿美元)  
 $r=7\%$   $i=100-5 \times 7 = 65$  (亿美元)

(2)  $\because v=5$   $MP \ y=560-20r$   
 $r=4\%$   $y=560-20 \times 4 = 480$  (亿美元)  
 $r=5\%$   $y=560-20 \times 5 = 460$   
 $r=6\%$   $y=440$   
 $r=7\%$   $y=420$

3.  $y=560-20r$



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

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

$\therefore$  令  $m = L = 150$

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

令  $L=150$

$\therefore r = \frac{26}{3}$ ,  $\therefore y = \frac{1600}{3}$

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

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

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

(b)  $y = 750 - 50r$

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

(c)  $y = 600 - 40r$

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

(2)  $r$  越大, IS 曲线斜率越小

(3) 边际消费倾向越小,

IS 曲线斜率越小

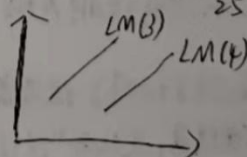
3. 由上知  $L=150$   $\therefore 150 = 0.2y - 5r$

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

LM 曲线: 货币市场达到均衡时, 利率与货币量的关系

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

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



与 (2) 相比向右平移

5)  $r=10$  时  $y=1750$

货币供小于求, 利率为下降

4.  $\therefore m = \frac{M}{P}$   $m = L$   
 即  $\frac{M}{P} = ky - hr$   
 $\therefore r = \frac{k}{h}y - (\frac{M}{P}) \cdot \frac{1}{h}$

2> 斜率为  $\frac{k}{h}$

$k = 0.2$   $h = 10$   $\frac{k}{h} = 0.02$

$k = 0.2$   $h = 20$   $\frac{k}{h} = 0.01$

$k = 0.1$   $h = 10$   $\frac{k}{h} = 0.01$

3>  $k \downarrow$  斜率  $\downarrow$   $\therefore$  交易需求小

$h \uparrow$  斜率  $\downarrow$   $\therefore$  投资需求大

4> 为一条平行于  $r$  轴的直线。竖线

5.  $\therefore m = L$

$150 = 0.2y - 4r$

$\therefore r = 0.05y - 37.5$

即为 LM 曲线

$y = c + i$   $y = 100 + 0.8y + 150 - 6r$

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

为 IS 曲线

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

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

判断

1. X. 利率  $\uparrow$  投资需求  $\uparrow$

2.  $\checkmark$

3. X. 货币

4.  $\checkmark$  货币  $\downarrow$  利率  $\downarrow$  需求  $\uparrow$

6. IS 曲线为  $y = 550 - 1000r$

$r = 0.05$   $y = 500$

$\therefore kg = \frac{1}{1-k} = \frac{1}{0.5} = 2$

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

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

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

$y \uparrow$  IS 曲线向左移动

7. IS 曲线为:  $r = -\frac{1-\beta}{d}y + \frac{\alpha+g+e}{d}$

LM 曲线为:  $\frac{M}{P} = 0.1625y - 10000r$

$\therefore \begin{cases} r = \frac{0.37}{2000}y - \frac{15800}{2000} \\ 6000 = 0.1625y - 10000r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = 0.5 \\ y = 40000 \end{cases}$

$C = 800 + 0.63y = 26000$

$i = 7500 - 2000r = 6500$

$C + i + g = 40000$

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

选择: 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A

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

6.  $\checkmark$

7. X.  $r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{M}{P} \cdot \frac{1}{h}$ ,  $P \uparrow$  左移

8. 9. X. 货币供给不变

10.  $\checkmark$

11. X. 仅意味产品市场与货币市场均衡