1. (1) $y = \dfrac{\alpha + i + g - \beta t + \beta tr}{1-\beta} = \dfrac{100 + 50 + 200 - 0.8 \times 250 + 0.8 \times 625}{1-0.8} = 1000$ (10亿美元).

(2) $k_i = \dfrac{1}{1-\beta} = 5$, $k_g = \dfrac{1}{1-\beta} = 5$,

$k_t = \dfrac{-\beta}{1-\beta} = -4$, $k_{tr} = \dfrac{\beta}{1-\beta} = 4$

$k_b = 1$.

2. (1) $\Delta g = \dfrac{\Delta y}{k_g} = \dfrac{1200-1000}{5} = 40$ (10亿美元), 增加 400 亿美元.

(2) $\Delta t = \dfrac{\Delta y}{k_t} = \dfrac{1200-1000}{-4} = -50$, 减少 500 亿美元.

(3) 由 $\Delta y = \Delta g = \Delta t$ 知, 为 200. 即 2000 亿美元.

3. $\beta = 1 - 0.25 = 0.75$

$\Delta y = \Delta i \cdot k_i = (600-400) \times \dfrac{1}{0.25} = 800$

4. (1) $y = \dfrac{\alpha + i + g - \beta t}{1-\beta} = \dfrac{1000 + 800 + 750 - 0.75 \times 600}{1-0.75} = 8400$

$y_d = y - t = 8400 - 600 = 7800$

(2) $C = 1000 + 0.75 \times 7800 = 6850$

(3) $S = -1000 + (1-0.75) \times 7800 = 950$

改府折储蓄 $t - g = 600 - 750 = -150$.

(4) $k_i = \dfrac{1}{1-\beta} = 4$.

5. ~~由 $C = \alpha + \beta$~~ $\Delta y = k_g \Delta g + k_{tr} \Delta tr + k_t \Delta t + k_\alpha \Delta \alpha$

$= \dfrac{1}{1-\beta} \Delta g + \dfrac{\beta}{1-\beta} \Delta tr - \dfrac{\beta}{1-\beta} \Delta t + \dfrac{1}{1-\beta} \Delta \alpha$

$= \dfrac{1}{0.2} \times 300 + \dfrac{1}{0.2} \times 600$

$= \text{~~150~~} 1500$

新的均衡国民收入将增加 1500

附加12：

1. 由于 $m = m_0 + ry \Rightarrow r = \dfrac{dm}{dy} = \dfrac{d(x-nx)}{dy} = -\dfrac{dnx}{dy}$

   又 $nx = 50 - 0.05y$

   ∴ $r = 0.05$，$x - m_0 = 50$.

   (1) $y = \dfrac{1}{1-\beta+r}(\alpha+i+g-\beta t_n + x - m_0)$ ☆

   $= \dfrac{1}{1-0.8+0.05}(30+60+50-0.8\times50+50)$

   $= 600$

   (2) $nx = 50 - 0.05\times600 = 20$.

   (3) $ki = \dfrac{1}{1-\beta+r} = \dfrac{1}{0.25} = 4$

   (4) $y' = y + \Delta y = 600 + 4\times(70-60) = 640$

   $nx' = 50 - 0.05\times640 = 18$

   (5) $y'' = \dfrac{1}{1-\beta+r}(\alpha+i+g-\beta t_n + (x-m_0)')$

   $= \dfrac{1}{0.25}(30+60+50-0.8\times50+40)$

   $= 560$

   $nx'' = 40 - 0.05\times560 = 12.$