

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.1) \text{ 均衡收入 } Y &= \frac{\alpha + i + g + \beta t_r - \beta t}{1 - \beta} \\
 &= \frac{100 + 50 + 200 + 0.25 \times 0.8 - 250 \times 0.8}{0.2} \\
 &= 1000 \text{ (10亿美元)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1.2) \text{ 由 } Y = \frac{\alpha + i + g + \beta t_r - \beta t}{1 - \beta}$$

$$\therefore \text{投资乘数为 } \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 5$$

$$\text{政府支出乘数为 } \frac{1 + \beta}{1 - \beta} = 9, \text{ 政府购买支出乘数为 } \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 5$$

$$\text{税收乘数为 } \frac{\beta}{1 - \beta} = -4$$

$$\text{转移支付乘数为 } \frac{\beta}{1 - \beta} = 4$$

$$\text{平衡预算乘数为 } 1$$

$$2.1) \frac{1200 - 1000}{5} = 40 \quad \therefore \text{增加政府购买 } 40 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$1.2) \frac{1200 - 1000}{-4} = 50 \quad \therefore \text{减少税收 } 50 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$3) \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 \quad \therefore \text{需增加 } 200 \text{ (亿美元) 的政府购买与税收}$$

$$3. \because S = -1600 + 0.25Y_d$$

$$\therefore Y = \frac{d - Pt + t + g}{1 - \beta}$$

$$\text{又} \because d = 1600, 1 - \beta = 0.25$$

$$\therefore \text{投资乘数为 } \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 4$$

$$\therefore 4 \times (600 - 400) = 800$$

\therefore 均衡国民收入增加 800

$$4. y = \frac{d - Pt + t + g}{1 - \beta} = \frac{1000 - 0.75 \times 1350 + 800 + 750}{0.25}$$

$$\therefore \text{均衡国民收入} = 6850$$

$$\therefore \text{可支配收入 } Y_d = Y - t = 7800$$

$$(2) \text{消费支出 } C = 1000 + 0.75 \times 7800 = 6850$$

$$(3) \text{私人储蓄 } S_p = Y_d - C = 7800 - 6850 = 950$$

$$(4) \text{政府储蓄 } S_g = t - g = 600 - 750 = -150$$

$$(4) \text{投资乘数 } k_i = \frac{1}{1 - 0.75} = 4$$

$$5. \text{由题可知 } 1 - \beta = 0.2 \therefore \beta = 0.8$$

$$\text{又} \because k_{\text{消}} = 5$$

$$\text{又} \because k_{\text{支}} = 5, k_{\text{税}} = 4, k_{\text{税}} = -4$$

$$\therefore 5 \times 600 - 1500 = 1500$$

$$\therefore (5 + 4 - 4) \times 300 = 1500$$

\therefore 均衡国民收入将增加 1500

附加题

(1) 均衡收入 $Y = C + i + g + nx$

$$= 30 + 0.8(Y - 50) + 60 + 50 + 50 - 0.05Y$$

$$\therefore Y = 600$$

(2) $nx = 50 - 0.05Y = 50 - 30 = 20$

(3) 投资乘数: $Y = C + i + g + nx = d + \beta(Y - t + tr) + i + g + n - rY$

$$\therefore Y = \frac{d - \beta t + \beta tr + i + g + n}{1 - \beta + r}$$

$$\therefore \text{投资乘数为 } \frac{1}{1 - \beta + r} = 4$$

(4) 由(3)知投资乘数为4, \therefore 当 i 由60增至70时

$$Y = 4 \times (70 - 60) + 600 = 640$$

$$nx = 50 - 0.05 \times 640 = 18$$

\therefore 均衡收入为640, 净出口余额为18.

(5) 由(3)知当 $nx = 50 - 0.05Y$ 变为 $nx = 40 - 0.05Y$ 时,

即为 n 从50变为40

$$\therefore k_n = \frac{1}{1 - \beta + r} = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{均衡收入} = 4 \times (40 - 50) + 600 = 560$$

$$\text{净出口余额} = 40 - 0.05 \times 560 = 12.$$