

$$1. (1) y = \frac{\alpha - \beta t + i + g}{1 - \beta} = \frac{100 - 0.8(250 - 62.5) + 50 + 200}{1 - 0.8} = 1000 \text{ (10亿美元)}$$

$$(2) \text{投资乘数: } \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 5 \quad \text{政府支出乘数: } \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 5$$

$$\text{税收乘数: } \frac{-\beta}{1 - \beta} = -4 \quad \text{转移支付乘数: } \frac{\beta}{1 - \beta} = 4$$

$$\text{平衡预算乘数: } \Delta y = k_g \Delta g + k_t \Delta t = \frac{\Delta g}{1 - \beta} + \frac{-\beta \Delta t}{1 - \beta} \quad \because \Delta g = \Delta t$$

$$\therefore \Delta y = \Delta g = \Delta t \quad \therefore \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta g} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = 1$$

$$2. (1) \Delta g = \frac{\Delta y}{5} = \frac{200}{5} = 40 \quad \therefore \text{增加政府购买 } 40 \text{ 能实现充分就业}$$

$$(2) \Delta t = \frac{\Delta y}{-4} = \frac{200}{-4} = -50 \quad \therefore \text{减少 } 50 \text{ 税收 能实现充分就业}$$

$$(3) \because \text{平衡预算乘数为 } 1, \therefore \Delta t = \Delta g = \Delta y = 200 \quad \therefore \text{政府购买与税收增加 } 200 \text{ 能实现充分就业}$$

$$3. \text{由储蓄函数知 } \alpha = 1600, \beta = 0.75 \quad \text{投资乘数: } \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } i \text{ 由 } 400 \text{ 增至 } 600, \Delta y = 200 \times 4 = 800 \quad \therefore \text{均衡国民收入增加 } 800$$

$$4. (1) y = \frac{\alpha - \beta t + i + g}{1 - \beta} = \frac{1000 - 0.75 \times 600 + 800 + 150}{1 - 0.25} = 8400$$

$$\text{可支配收入 } y_d = y - t = 7800$$





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

$$(3) S_p = Y_d - C = 950, S_g = t - g = -150$$

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

5. 由题知  $C = \alpha + 0.8(Y - t)$  ~~投资~~ 政府购买乘数:  $\frac{1}{1-\beta} = 5$ .

政府转移支付乘数:  $\frac{\beta}{1-\beta} = 4$ . 税收乘数:  $\frac{-\beta}{1-\beta} = -4$ .

$\therefore$  当政府购买、转移支付、税收各减 300 时, 新均衡国民收入<sup>分别</sup>原均衡国民收入减少 1500, 减少 1200, 增加 1200.

附加题:

$$1. (1) Y = C + i + g + nx = 150 + 0.75Y \Rightarrow Y = 600$$

$$(2) \text{在 } Y = 600 \text{ 的条件下, } nx = 50 - 0.05 \times 600 = 20$$

$$(3) \text{投资乘数: } \frac{1}{1-\beta} = 5$$

$$(4) \text{当 } i \text{ 由 60 至 70, } \Delta Y = 5 \Delta i = 50 \therefore \text{新均衡收入为 650}$$

$$\text{当 } Y = 650 \text{ 时, } nx = 50 - 0.05 \times 650 = 17.5$$

$$(5) Y = C + i + g + nx = 140 + 0.75Y \Rightarrow Y = 560$$

$$\text{当 } Y = 560 \text{ 时, } nx = 40 - 0.05 \times 560 = 12$$

