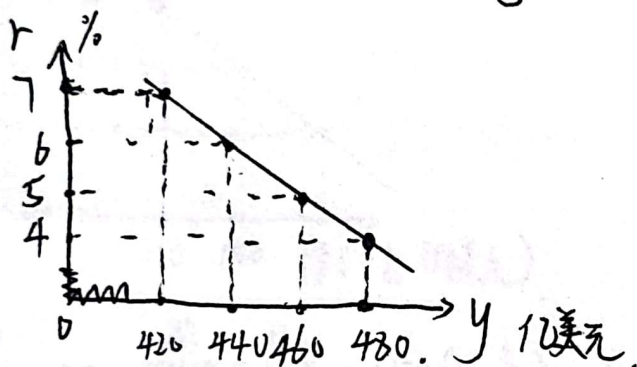


$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad i_1 &= 100 - 5 \times 4 = 80 \text{ (亿美元)} \\
 i_2 &= 100 - 5 \times 5 = 75 \text{ (亿美元)} \\
 i_3 &= 100 - 5 \times 6 = 70 \text{ (亿美元)} \\
 i_4 &= 100 - 5 \times 7 = 65 \text{ (亿美元)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad y &= C + S = C + i; \quad i = S = -40 + 0.25y = 80 \Rightarrow y_1 = 480 \text{ (亿美元)} \\
 i_2 &= -40 + 0.25y_2 = 75 \Rightarrow y_2 = 460 \text{ (亿美元)} \\
 i_3 &= -40 + 0.25y_3 = 70 \Rightarrow y_3 = 440 \text{ (亿美元)} \\
 i_4 &= -40 + 0.25y_4 = 65 \Rightarrow y_4 = 420 \text{ (亿美元)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad i = S = -40 + 0.25y = 100 - 5r \Rightarrow r = \frac{100 - y}{20}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 2. (1) (a) \quad C &= 50 + 0.8y = y - S = y - i = y - 100 + 5r \\
 \therefore r &= 30 - \frac{y}{25}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad 50 + 0.8y &= y - 100 + 10r \\
 \therefore r &= 15 - \frac{y}{50}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad 50 + 0.75y &= y - 100 + 10r \\
 r &= 15 - \frac{y}{40}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) (a) \quad i &= 100 - 5r \\
 (b) \quad i &= 100 - 10r
 \end{aligned}$$

说明 (b) 投资对利率更敏感; 而此时 (a) 的斜率为 $-\frac{1}{25}$, $|\frac{1}{25}| > |\frac{1}{50}|$ 此时 a 的斜率绝对值更大; 所以当投资对利率更敏感时, IS 曲线斜率绝对值更小, 更平缓.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \text{ IS: } r &= 30 - \frac{1}{25}y \\
 (b) \text{ IS: } r &= 15 - \frac{1}{50}y
 \end{aligned}$$



(b) $r = 15 - \frac{y}{50}$ $C = 50 + 0.8y$
 (c) $r = 15 - \frac{y}{40}$ $C = 50 + 0.75y$

当边际消费倾向由 0.8 \rightarrow 0.75 时; IS 曲线斜率由 $-\frac{1}{50} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{40}$,
 所时边际消费倾向减少, IS 曲线斜率增大

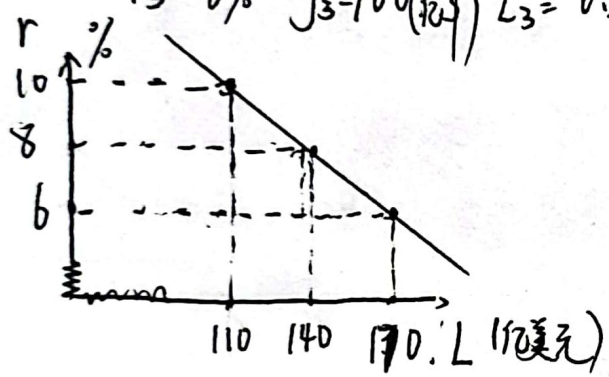
3. $L = 0.2y - 5r$

(1) $L = ky - hr = L_1 + L_2$

$r_1 = 10\%$ $y_1 = 800$ (亿元) $L_1 = 0.2 \times 800 - 5r = 160 - 5r = 160 - 50 = 110$ (亿元)

$r_2 = 8\%$ $y_2 = 900$ (亿元) $L_2 = 0.2 \times 900 - 5r = 180 - 5r = 180 - 40 = 140$ (亿元)

$r_3 = 6\%$ $y_3 = 1000$ (亿元) $L_3 = 0.2 \times 1000 - 5r = 200 - 5r = 200 - 30 = 170$ (亿元)



(2) $m = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{150}{1} = 150$ (亿元) $= L$

由(1)得 L 与 r 的函数: $r = -\frac{L}{15} + \frac{260}{15} = -\frac{L}{15} + \frac{52}{3}$

$\therefore L = -15r + 260 = 0.2y - 5r$

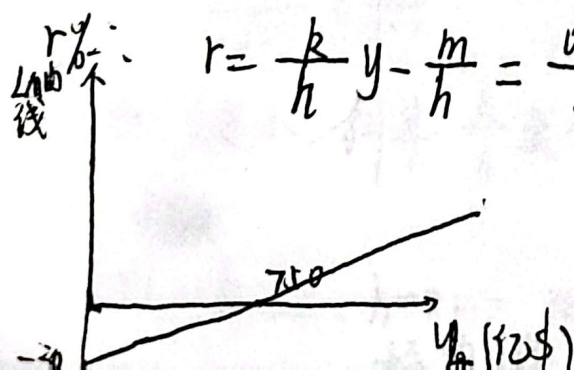
$\therefore y = -50r + 1300$, $r = -\frac{y}{50} + 26$

令 $L = 150$, 则 $r = \frac{22}{3}\%$, $y = -\frac{1100}{3} + 1300 = \frac{2800}{3}$ (亿元)

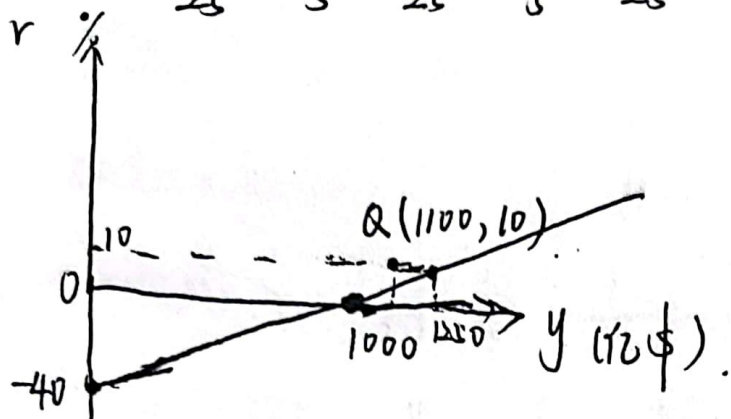
(3) $m = L = ky - hr$

$r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{m}{h} = \frac{0.2}{5}y - \frac{m}{5} = \frac{y}{25} - \frac{m}{5} = \frac{y}{25} - 30$

LM 曲线: 在货币市场均衡时(货币供给 = 货币需求), 利率与收入之间的关系。



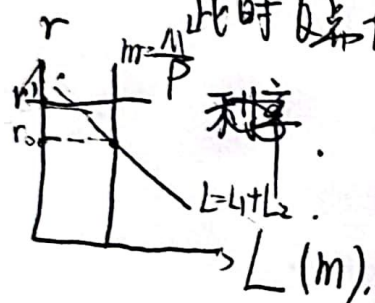
$$(4) \quad r = \frac{y}{25} - \frac{m}{5} = \frac{y}{25} - \frac{200}{5} = \frac{y}{25} - 40$$



与(3)相比;该LM曲线纵截距
向下移动了10个单位.

$$(5) \quad \text{当 } r=10, y=1250(\text{亿\$}) \neq 1100(\text{亿\$})$$

此时点Q位于曲线上方, $L < m$; 货币需求与供给不平衡.



利率 \uparrow . ~~债券~~ 供大于求, 人们对货币感到闲置较多,
就会增加债务购买, 使债券价格上升; 利率下降.

4.

$$(1) \quad m = L = ky - hr. \quad m = \frac{M}{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{m}{h}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{M}{ph}. \quad \text{斜率: } \frac{k}{h}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{0.2}{10} = \frac{1}{50}$$

$$\frac{0.2}{20} = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\frac{0.1}{10} = \frac{1}{100}$$

(3) k 变小, 斜率 $\frac{k}{h}$ 变小; h 增加, 斜率 $\frac{k}{h}$ 变小

~~减小~~

$$\Rightarrow y = 5m$$

(4) $k=0.2, h=0 \Rightarrow r_0$ 此时 LM 曲线是垂直于横轴
的直线



5.

$$y = C + I = 100 + 0.8y + 150 - 6r.$$

$$\Rightarrow IS: r = \frac{125}{3} - \frac{y}{30}$$

$$m = L = 0.2y - 4r.$$

$$\Rightarrow LM: r = \frac{1}{20}y - \frac{m}{4} = \frac{1}{20}y - \frac{75}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{2} r = \frac{125}{3} - \frac{y}{30} = \frac{1}{20}y - \frac{75}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = 950, \quad r = 10.$$

6. (1) IS: $y = 550 - 1000r$, $MP^S = 0.2$, $r = 0.05$.

$$i = s = 0.2y + m = y - g.$$

$$\therefore g = y = 550 - 1000 \times 0.05 = 500$$

$$y = C + i + g = C + i + s = C + i + 0.2y + m.$$

$$\therefore g = 0.2y - C \quad C + i + 0.2y_d + m.$$

$$g = t - i + 0.2y_d + m = t - i + 0.2(y - t) + m$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta g} = \frac{1}{0.2} = 5.$$

\therefore 政府购买增加5个单位; 新均衡收入增加 25个单位.

$$\therefore y_2 = 500 + 25 = 525.$$

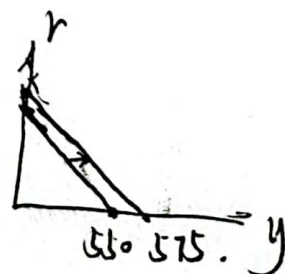
(2) 此时 $y = 550 - 1000r + 25 = 575 - 1000r.$

所IS曲线

$$r_1 = \frac{11}{20} - \frac{1}{1000}y.$$

$$r_2 = \frac{23}{40} - \frac{1}{1000}y.$$

IS曲线向右移动25个单位.



7.
(1)

2000r 改为 20000r

$$m = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{6000}{1} = L = 0.1625y - 10000r = 6000$$

$$y = C + i + g = 800 + 0.63y + 7500 - 20000r + 7500$$

$$= 15800 + 0.63y - 20000r$$

$$\therefore 20000r = 15800 - 0.37y$$

~~$$\therefore 0.1625y + 1.85y - 79000 = 6000$$~~

~~$$\therefore 2.0125y = 85000$$~~

$$\therefore 0.1625y - 7900 + 0.185y = 6000$$

$$\therefore 0.3475y = 13900$$

$$\therefore y = 40000 \text{ (亿\$)} \Rightarrow r = 0.05$$

~~$$\therefore C = 800 + 0.63y = 800 + 25200 = 26000 \text{ (亿\$)}$$~~

$$i = 7500 - 20000r = 6500 \text{ (亿\$)}$$

$$\therefore g = 7500 \text{ (亿\$)}$$

$$\therefore C + i + g = 26000 + 6500 + 7500$$

$$= 40000 \text{ (亿\$)} = y$$

\therefore GDP 为 40000 亿美元

C. D. A, C. A.



1. 错: 利率越低, 满足交易所需货币需求不变; 而投机需求将越高.

2. 错: M 是流通货币加上单位活期存款, 不含家庭活期存款

3. 错, 是反向变化

4. 对, 信贷 > 需求, 人们会将富余货币购买债券, 其价格上升, 利率^率下降

5. 对. ^{二部门} $e - dr = s = -\alpha + (1-\beta)y \Rightarrow r = \frac{e+\alpha}{d} - \frac{1-\beta}{d}y$

~~$g + i = s + t + \alpha + (1-\beta)(y-t)$~~
 $r = \frac{e+\alpha+g}{d} - \frac{(1-\beta)y}{d} + \frac{(1-\beta)t}{d}$

6. 对. ^{三部门} $s+t = i+g \Rightarrow s = -\alpha + (1-\beta)(y-t) = e - dr + g - t$
 $\Rightarrow r = \frac{e+\alpha+g}{d} - \frac{(1-\beta)y}{d} - \frac{\beta t}{d}$

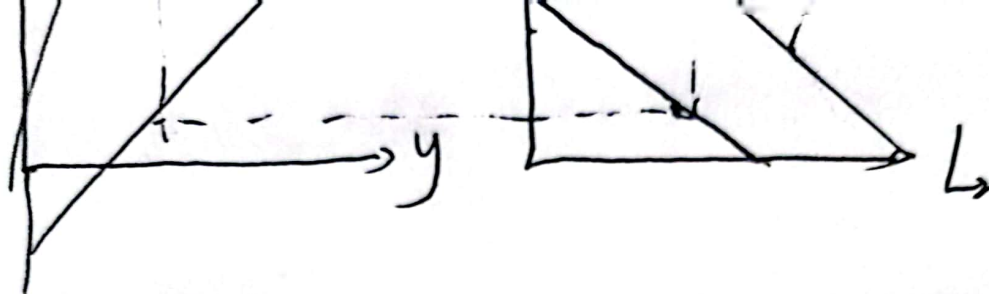
$\frac{1}{2} r = 0$

$y = \frac{e+\alpha+g}{1-\beta} - \frac{\beta}{1-\beta}t$

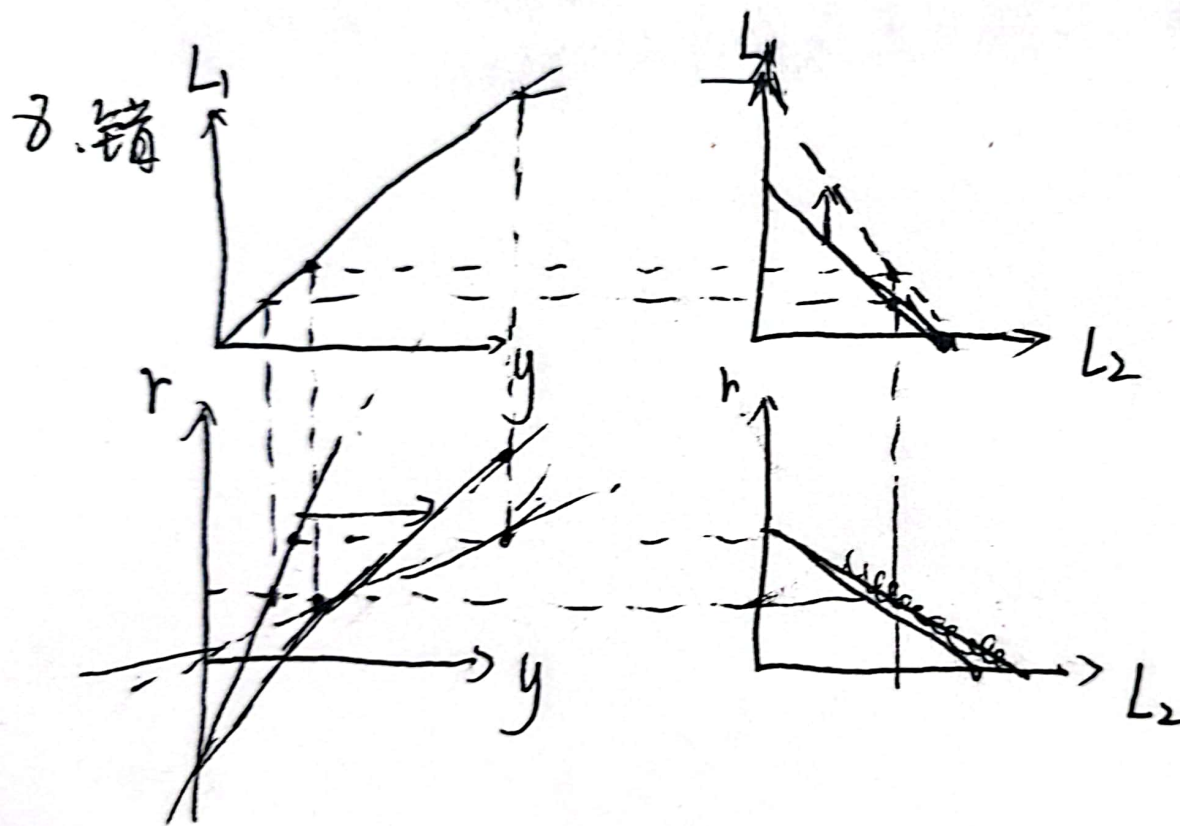
\therefore 增加一单位 t ,
 y 减少 $\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}$ 单位, 向左移
 $\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}$

7. 错 $m = \frac{M}{P}$ M 不变, $P \uparrow$ $m \downarrow$ 曲线左移



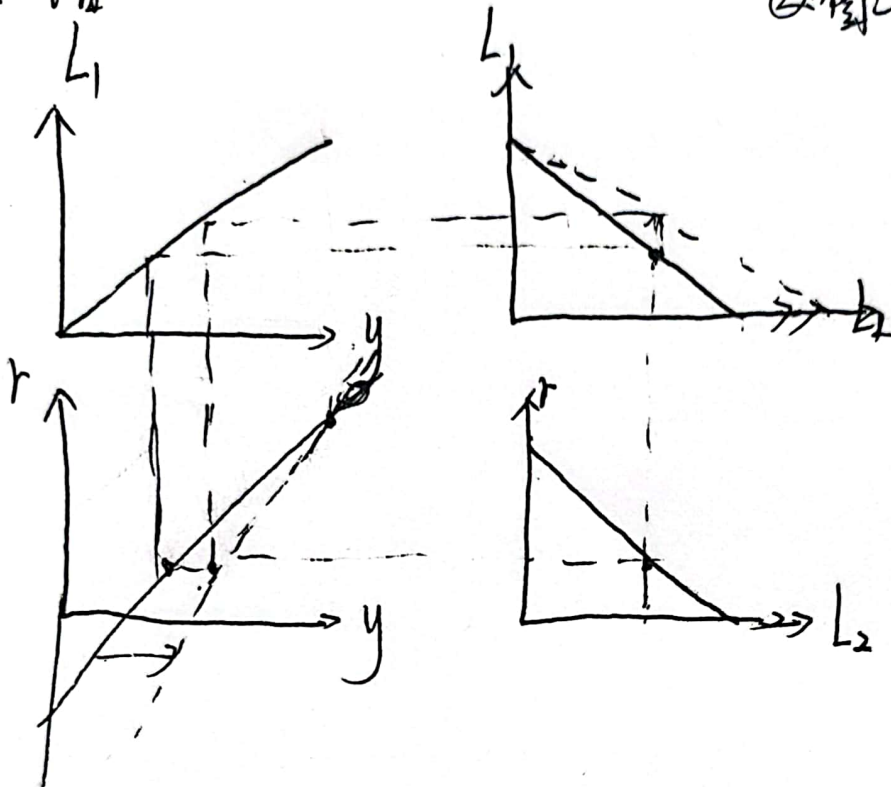


$L_1 \uparrow$, 交易需求 \uparrow ,
LM 右移



9. 错

如图 $L_2 \uparrow$, LM 曲线右移



10. 错: IS 与 LM 交点只表示货币市场供需均衡.

11. 错, 该交点 ~~不是~~ 均衡收入, 不是充分就业下的国民收入.