1.

(1) $y_S = y_D$

$P = 200 \quad y_S = y_D = 2200$

(2) $y_D = 0.9(2400 - P)$ $\quad y_S = y_D$

$= 2160 - 0.9P \quad P_1 = \frac{1600}{19} \quad y_{S_1} = y_{D_1} = 2084\frac{4}{19}$

价格比原来低，产量比原来低

(3) $y_D = 1.1(2400 - P)$

$y_S = y_D \quad P_2 = 304\frac{16}{21} \quad y_{S_2} = y_{D_2} = 2304\frac{16}{21}$

价格比原来高，产量比原来高

(4) $y_S' = 1800 + 0.9P$

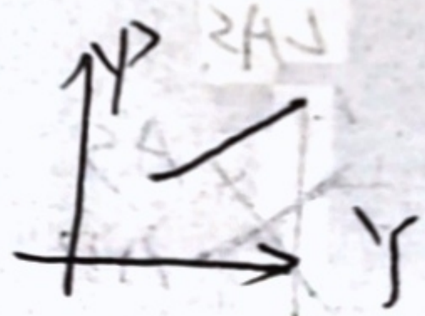
$y_S' = y_D \quad \therefore P_3 = 315\frac{15}{19} \quad y_{S_3} = y_{D_3} = 2084\frac{4}{19}$ ~~$2315\frac{15}{19}$~~

价格上升，产量下降

(5)

向右上方延伸的直线

常规总供给曲线



2.

~~解~~ $y = c + i + g$

$= 200 + 0.75y + 200 - 25r + 50$

$= 450 + 0.75y - 25r$

$L = M$ $\quad Y - 100r = \frac{1000}{P}$

$y = 900 + \frac{500}{P}$

3. (1) $y = y_f$

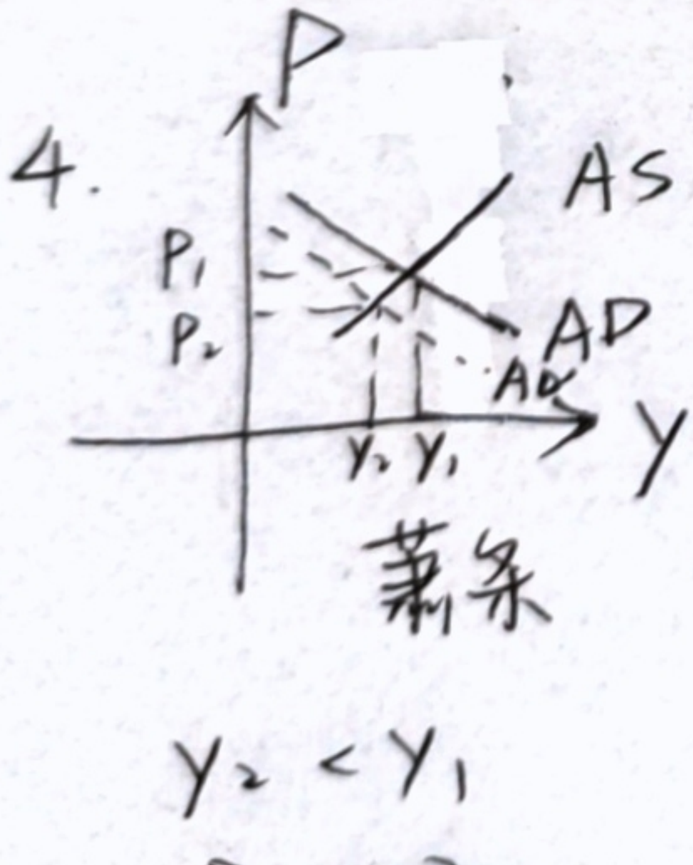
$\therefore P = 40$

(2) ~~$P' =$~~ $y = y_f$

$P' = 60$

变动幅度 $= \frac{60 - 40}{40} \times 100\% = 50\%$

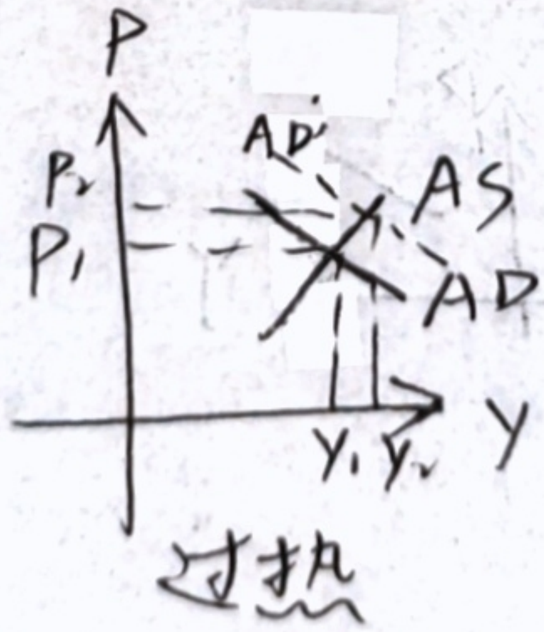
4.



萧条

$Y_2 < Y_1$

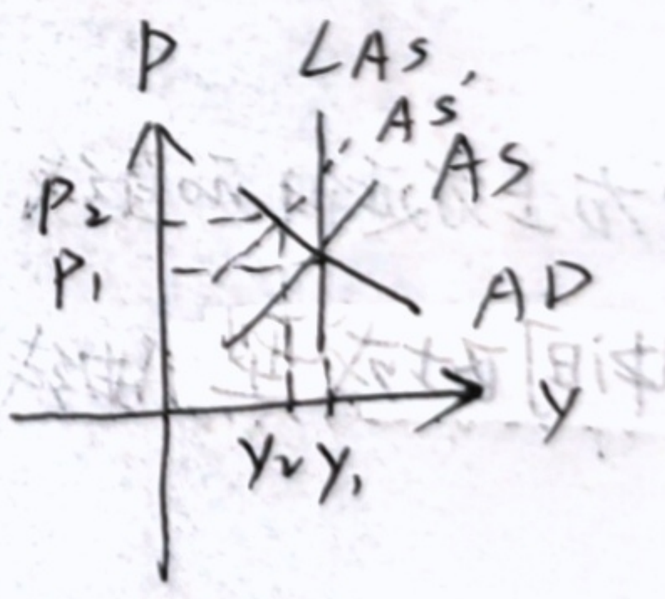
$P_2 < P_1$



过热

$P_2 > P_1$

$Y_2 > Y_1$



滞胀

$Y_2 < Y_1$

$P_2 > P_1$

5.

支出 $= Y = C + i + g$

$C = \alpha + \beta Y_d$

$Y_d = Y - t$

$i = e - dr$

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

$$L = ky - hr = \frac{M}{P}$$

$$Y = \frac{\frac{M}{P} + h(\alpha + e + g - \beta t)}{kd + (1-\beta)h}$$

$y = c + i + g$

6. 劳动力数量

$\hat{可}$得到的

资本存量

自然资源可获得性

技术进步

预期价格水平

投入的价格

名义工资