

第二次作业.

刘杨

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1. 解: $Y = C + I + G$. $C = 2 + \beta(Y - t + tr)$

$$Y = 100 + 0.8Y_d + 50 + 200.$$

$$C = 100 + 0.8(Y_d + 62.5 - 250)$$

即: $Y = 100 + 0.8(Y - 250 + 62.5) + 50 + 200.$

解得 $Y = 1000.$

2. $\because C = 100 + 0.8Y_d$. $\therefore \beta = 0.8.$

投资乘数 $K = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-0.8} = 5.$

政府支出乘数: $K_g = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = 5.$

税收乘数: $K_T = \frac{-\beta}{1-\beta} = \frac{-0.8}{0.2} = -4.$

转移支付乘数: $K_{tr} = \frac{\beta}{1-\beta} = 4.$

平衡预算乘数: $=$ 政府支出乘数 $+$ 税收乘数 $+$

$$k_b = K_g + K_T = 1.$$

2. 解: 该社会要达到充分就业所需的国民收入为 1200.

1. $K_g = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta G} = \frac{1200 - 1000}{\Delta G} = \frac{200}{\Delta G} = 5. \therefore \Delta G = 40.$

2. $K_T = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta T} = \frac{200}{\Delta T} = -4. \quad |\Delta T| = 50.$

3> 设 G 且 $T=G$ 代入. $Y = C + I + G$ $Y_d = Y - T + TR$

$$1200 = 100 + 0.8(1200 - G + 62.5) + 50 + G$$

解得 $G = 200$

3. 解 $I=400$ 时
均衡 $I=S$ 即 $400 = -1600 + 0.25Y_d$

解得 $Y_d = 8000$

$I=600$ 时 $I=S$ 即: $600 = -1600 + 0.25Y_d$

$Y_d = 8800$

$\Delta Y = 8800 - 8000 = 800$

4. 解: $Y = C + I + G$ $C = 200 + 0.75(Y - T + TR)$ ✓

法1: $Y = 1000 + 0.75(Y - 600) + 800 + 750$ ✓

解得 $Y = 8400$

可支配收入 $Y = C$ $Y - T = 8400 - 600 = 7800$

法2: $Y = \frac{200 + 800 + 750 - 0.75 \times 600}{1 - 0.75} = 8400$

$Y_d = Y - T = 8400 - 600 = 7800$

2> $C = 1000 + 0.75 \times 7800 = 6850$

3> 私人储蓄: $S = Y_d - C = 7800 - 6850 = 950$

政府储蓄: $S = T - G = 600 - 750 = -150$

47. 投资乘数: $k = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-0.75} = 4$

5. 解: $\because MPC + MPS = 1, MPS = 0.2 \therefore MPC = 0.8$

★ 消费者支出乘数 = 政府购买乘数 = $\frac{1}{1-MPC} = 5$

政府转移支付乘数 = $\frac{MPC}{1-MPC} = 4$

税收乘数 = $\frac{-MPC}{1-MPC} = -4$

均衡国民收入变动额 $\Delta y = 600 \times 5 - 300 \times 5 - 300 \times 4 + 300 \times 4$
 $= 1500$

附加题:

1. 解:

1). 可支配收入 $y_d = Y - T = Y - 50.$

消费 $C = 30 + 0.8(Y - 50) = 0.8Y - 10.$

均衡收入 $Y = C + I + G + NX$

$$Y = 0.8Y - 10 + 60 + 50 + 50 - 0.05Y$$

解得 $Y = 600.$

2). 净出口余额: $NX = 50 - 0.05 \times 600 = 20$

★ 3). 投资乘数 $K = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8 + 0.05} = 4.$

4). $i = 70$: $Y = C + I + G + NX.$

$$Y = 0.8Y - 10 + 70 + 50 + 50 - 0.05Y.$$

解得 $Y = 640.$

净出口余额 $NX = \cancel{20} 50 - 0.05 \times 640 = 18.$

5). 均衡收入 $Y = C + I + G + NX.$

$$Y = 0.8Y - 10 + 70 + 50 + 40 - 0.05Y.$$

解得 $Y = 560.$

净出口余额. $NX = 40 - 0.05 \times 560 = 12.$