

2023春宏观经济学第三次作业

1. (1).  $i = 100 - 5r$

$r = 4 \quad i = 100 - 5 \times 4 = 80 \text{ 美元}$

$r = 5 \quad i = 100 - 5 \times 5 = 75 \text{ 美元}$

$r = 6 \quad i = 100 - 5 \times 6 = 70 \text{ 美元}$

$r = 7 \quad i = 100 - 5 \times 7 = 65 \text{ 美元}$

(2). 
$$\begin{cases} i = 100 - 5r \\ S = -40 + 0.25y \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} i = S \\ \text{联立得} \end{matrix} \quad y = -20r + 560$$

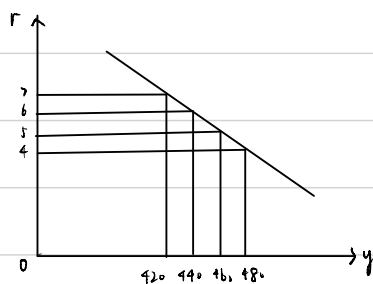
$r = 4. \quad y = 480.$

$r = 5. \quad y = 460$

$r = 6. \quad y = 440$

$r = 7. \quad y = 420$

(3).  $y = -20r + 560$



2. (1) (a)  $C = 50 + 0.8y$   $S = y - C = 0.2y - 50$

$$\begin{cases} S = 0.2y - 50 \\ i = 100 - 5r \\ i = S \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} y = -25r + 750 \\ r = -0.04y + 30 \end{matrix}$$

(b) 
$$\begin{cases} S = 0.2y - 50 \\ i = 100 - 10r \\ i = S \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} y = -50r + 750 \\ r = -0.02y + 15 \end{matrix}$$

(c) 
$$\begin{cases} S = 0.25y - 50 \\ i = 100 - 10r \\ i = S \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} y = -40r + 600 \\ r = -0.025y + 15 \end{matrix}$$

(2) 斜率变小, 更平缓

(3) 边际消费倾向增大, 斜率变小; 边际消费倾向减小, 斜率变大

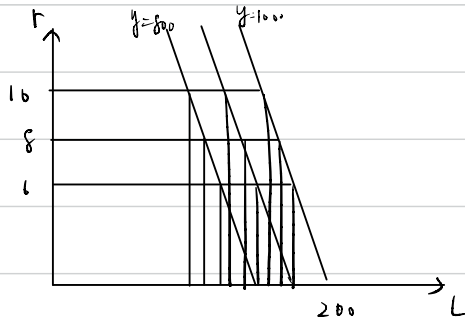
3. (1)  $r=10$ .  $y=800$ .  $L=0.2 \times 800 - 50 = 110$

$y=900$   $L=0.2 \times 900 - 50 = 130$

$y=1000$   $L=150$

$r=8$ .  $y=800$ .  $L=120$   $y=900$ .  $L=140$   $y=1000$ .  $L=160$

$r=6$   $y=800$ .  $L=130$   $y=900$   $L=150$   $y=1000$ .  $L=170$



(2)  $\begin{cases} m = \frac{M}{P} = 150 \\ L = 0.2y - 5r \\ L = M \end{cases}$

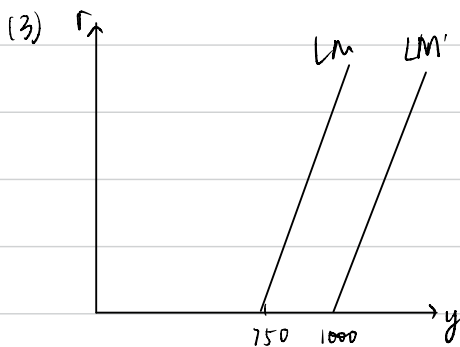
$r = 0.04y - 30$

$y = 25r + 750$

$y=1000$   $r=10$

$y=950$   $r=8$

$y=900$   $r=6$



LM曲线: 满足货币市场均衡条件的收入  $y$  和利率  $r$  的图形

(4)  $LM': 0.2y - 5r = 200$

$y = 1000 + 25r$

向右平移250

(5)  $r=10$ .  $y=1100$

$L = 0.2y - 5r = 170$  美元

$M = 200$  美元  $\therefore$  不均 衡, 利率下降.

$L < M$

$$4. (1) \begin{cases} m = \frac{M}{P} \\ L = ky - hr \\ L = m \end{cases}$$

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

$$(2). \quad k=0.2, \quad h=10, \quad \frac{k}{h}=0.02.$$

$$k=0.2, \quad h=20, \quad \frac{k}{h}=0.01$$

$$k=0.1, \quad h=10, \quad \frac{k}{h}=0.01.$$

(3).  $k$  变小, 斜率变小.  $h$  增加, 斜率变小

(4). 垂直于  $y$  轴的直线

$$5(1) \text{ IS 曲线 } \begin{cases} S = Y - C = 0.2y - 100 \\ i = 150 - 6r \\ i = S. \end{cases}$$

$$y = -30r + 1250$$

$$\text{LM 曲线 } \begin{cases} m = 150 \\ L = 0.2y - 4r \\ L = m. \end{cases}$$

$$y = 20r + 750$$

$$(2). \quad \begin{cases} y = -30r + 1250 \\ y = 20r + 750 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} r = 10 \\ y = 950 \end{cases}$$

$$6. (1) \quad r = 0.05, \quad y = 500$$

$$\text{IS: } y = 550 - 1000r \\ = 5(110 - 200r)$$

$$\text{IS': } y = 5(115 - 200r)$$

$$r = 0.05, \quad y' = 525$$

(2) 向右平移 25

$$7. IS: \begin{cases} i = 7500 - 2000r \\ S = 0.37y - 8200 \end{cases}$$

$$0.37y = 15800 - 2000r \quad ①$$

$$LM: \begin{cases} L = 0.1625y - 10000r \\ M = 6000 \end{cases}$$

$$0.1625y = 10000r + 6000 \quad ②$$

$$\text{联立 } ① \text{ } ② \quad \begin{cases} r = 0.05 \\ y = 40000 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore GDP = C + I + G$$

$$= 800 + 0.63y + 7500 - 2000r + 7500$$

$$= 40900$$

补充练习

一. 1. C. 2. B. 3. A. 4. C. 5. A.

二. 1. 错.  $L = Ky - hr$ .  $r$ 小,  $L$ 大

2. 对

$$3. \text{错. 反向} \quad P_b = \frac{D}{1+r} + \frac{D}{(1+r)^2} + \dots + \frac{D}{(1+r)^n} + \frac{F}{(1+r)^n}$$

4. 对

$$5. \text{对. } r = \frac{e+a}{d} - \frac{1-p}{d}y$$

6. 对

7. 错. 左移

8. 对

9. 错. 右移

10. 错. 没有要素市场

11. 错. 是均衡