

1 (1) $i_4\% = 100 - 5 \times 4 = 80$ (亿美元)
 $i_5\% = 100 - 5 \times 5 = 75$ (亿美元)
 $i_6\% = 100 - 5 \times 6 = 70$ (亿美元)
 $i_7\% = 100 - 5 \times 7 = 65$ (亿美元)

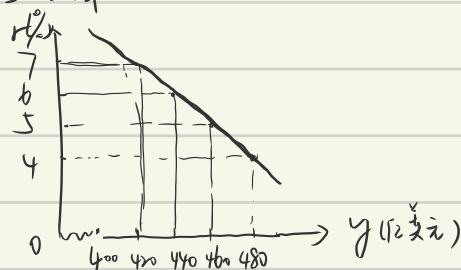
12) $4\%: -40 + 0.25y = 80$
 $\therefore y = 480$ (亿美元)

$5\%: -40 + 0.25y = 75$
 $\therefore y = 460$ (亿美元)

$6\%: -40 + 0.25y = 70$
 $\therefore y = 440$ (亿美元)

$7\%: -40 + 0.25y = 65$
 $\therefore y = 420$ (亿美元)

13) IS曲线



14) $0.2y - 5r = \frac{200}{1}$
 $\therefore r = 0.04y - 40$ 右移250个单位

15) 令 $y = 1100, r = 4$
 \therefore 不平衡, $L = 0.2 \times 1100 - 5 \times 10 = 170$ (亿美元)
 $M = 200$ (亿美元)

$\therefore L < M$

$\therefore r$ 会下降

4. (1) $ky - hr = \frac{M}{P}$
 $\therefore r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{M}{hP}$
 斜率为 $\frac{k}{h}$

(2) $\frac{k_1}{h_1} = \frac{0.20}{10} = 0.02$

$\frac{k_2}{h_2} = \frac{0.20}{20} = 0.01$

$\frac{k_3}{h_3} = \frac{0.10}{10} = 0.01$

(3) k 减小时, 斜率减小, 因为 k 减小代表货币需求对收入变动敏感度降低, 货币交易需求曲线更平缓;

h 增大时, 斜率减小, 因为 h 增大代表货币需求对利率更敏感, 货币投机需求曲线更平缓。

(4) LM曲线在古典区成为一条垂直线

5. (1) IS: $\begin{cases} \bar{i} = S \\ i = 150 - 6r \Rightarrow y = -30r + 1250 \\ S = y - C \end{cases}$

LM: $L = m$

$0.2y - 4r = 150$

$\therefore y = 20r + 750$

(2) $-30r + 1250 = 20r + 750$

$\therefore r = 10, y = 950$

\therefore 利率10%, 收入950亿美元

6. (1) $y = 550 - 1000 \times 0.05 = 500$

$MPC = 1 - MPS = 1 - 0.2 = 0.8$

$Kg = \frac{1}{1 - MPC} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8} = 5$

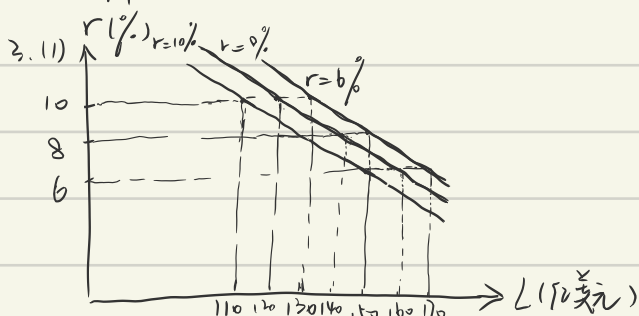
$\therefore \Delta y = Kg \Delta g = 5 \times 5 = 25$

$y' = y + \Delta y = 525$

(2) 水平右移25个单位

12) 斜率绝对值减小

13) 斜率绝对值增大

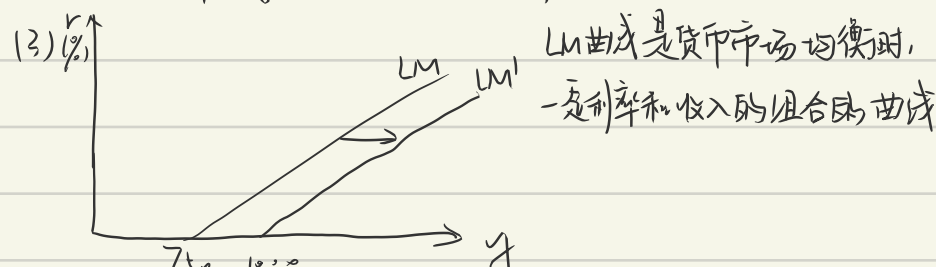


12) $L = \frac{M}{P}$

$\therefore 0.2y - 5r = \frac{150}{1}$

$\therefore r = 0.04y - 30$

该线上所有 (y, r) 均为均衡时收入与利率



7. IS曲线

$$\begin{cases} \bar{i} = S \\ \bar{i} = 7500 - 2000r \Rightarrow r = -\frac{0.37}{2000}y + \frac{83}{20} \\ S = y - C \end{cases}$$

LM曲线

$$L = \frac{M}{P}$$

$$0.1625y - 100000r = \frac{6000}{1}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{0.1625}{100000}y - 0.6$$

$$\text{令 } -\frac{0.37}{2000}y + \frac{83}{20} = \frac{0.1625}{100000}y - 0.6$$

$$\therefore y \approx 40000 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$r \approx 0.05$$

$$\therefore C = 800 + 0.63 \times 40000 = 26000 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$\bar{i} = 7500 - 2000 \times 0.05 = 6500 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$\therefore C + i + g = 26000 + 6500 + 7500 = 40000 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$\therefore y = C + i + g$$

得证

补充-

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. A

补充=

1. X 与L1反向变化
2. ✓ 因为定期存款可随时提取并当作货币在市面上流通
3. X 二者为反向变动关系
4. ✓ 供不应求时人们会用多余货币购买有价证券, 证券价格上升, 利率下降。

$$5. \checkmark \begin{cases} \dot{i} = e - dr \\ \dot{s} = -\alpha + (1-\beta)y \end{cases} \Rightarrow r = -\frac{1-\beta}{d}y + \frac{e+\alpha}{d}$$

$$6. X \because k_t = \frac{1-b}{1-b}$$

$$7. X \text{ 同左上方移动}$$

$$8. X \text{ LM曲线右移}$$

$$9. \checkmark m = ky - hr \therefore r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{m}{h}$$

$$10. X \text{ 要素市场不一定均衡}$$

$$11. X \text{ 有可能非充分就业}$$