

$$1. (1) \begin{cases} C = 100 + 0.8y_d \\ y = C + i + g \\ y_d = y - t + tr \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } y = \frac{200}{1-0.8} = 1000$$

∴ 均衡收入为 1000.

$$(2) \text{ 投资乘数} = \frac{1}{1-0.8} = 5$$

$$\text{政府支出乘数} = \frac{1}{1-0.8} = 5$$

$$\text{税收乘数} = \frac{-0.8}{1-0.8} = -4$$

$$\text{转移支付乘数} = \frac{0.8}{1-0.8} = 4$$

$$\text{平衡预算乘数} = 1$$

2. (1) 设增加量  $\Delta g$ .

$$5\Delta g = 1200 - 1000$$

$$\Delta g = 40$$

(2) 设减税量  $\Delta t$ .

$$4\Delta t = 1200 - 1000$$

$$\Delta t = 50$$

$$-\Delta t = -50$$

(3) 设数额为  $\Delta m$ .

$$\Delta m = 1200 - 1000$$

$$= 200$$

$\therefore$  政府购买和税收各需加 200

$$bN(30+0.01)=Y \quad (1)$$

$$P+i+Y=N$$

$$Y+Y-N=bN$$

$$0.001 = \frac{0.005}{8.0-1} = \frac{1}{1600}$$

0.001 或 1/1000 或 1/1000

$$Z = \frac{1}{8.0-1} = \text{债务乘数} (1)$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{8.0-1} = \text{债务乘数} (2)$$

$$Y = \frac{8.0}{8.0-1} = \text{债务乘数} (3)$$

$$Y = \frac{9.0}{8.0-1} = \text{债务乘数} (4)$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{8.0-1} = \text{债务乘数} (5)$$

3. 投资乘数:  $\frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{0.25} = 4$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \Delta y &= \Delta i \times 4 \\ &= 200 \times 4 \\ &= 800\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  均衡国民收入加 800

4. (1) 均衡国民收入

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \frac{\alpha + i + g - \beta t}{1 - \beta} \\ &= 8400\end{aligned}$$

可支配收入

$$\begin{aligned}y_d &= y - t \\ &= 7800\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad C &= 1000 + 0.75 y_d \\ &= 6850\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad S = y_d - C = 950$$

$$\text{政府储蓄} = t - g = -150$$

(4) 投资乘数

$$= \frac{1}{1-\beta} = 4$$



5. 政府购买、转移支付、税收变动后,

$$\Delta y = -5 \times 300 + 4 \times 300 - 4 \times 300$$

$$= -1500$$

$$600 - 1500 = -900$$

∴ 新均衡收入减少 900

$$= \frac{1}{\beta - 1} \text{ 乘数效应}$$

$$4 \times 1 \Delta = 4 \Delta$$

$$4 \times 0.05 =$$

$$0.2 =$$

人均国内生产总值

$$y - v = bN$$

$$0.08 \Delta =$$

人均国内生产总值

$$\frac{y - v + i + b}{\beta - 1} = N$$

$$0.08 \Delta =$$

$$bN \Delta + 0.001 = 0$$

$$0.08 \Delta =$$

$$0.08 \Delta = 0 - bN = -2.0$$

$$0.08 \Delta = \beta - 1 = 0.12 - 1 = -0.88$$

乘数效应

$$\begin{aligned} 1. (1) \quad Y &= C + i + g + nX \\ &= 30 + 0.8(Y - 50) + 110 + 50 - 0.05Y. \end{aligned}$$

$$0.25Y = 150.$$

$$Y = 600.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad nX &= 50 - 0.05Y \\ &= 50 - 0.05 \times 600. \\ &= 20. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \text{投资乘数} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - 0.8} = 5. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad Y &= C + i + g + nX \\ &= 30 + 0.8(Y - 50) + 120 + 50 - 0.05Y \\ Y &= 640. \\ nX &= 50 - 0.05Y = 18. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad Y &= C + i + g + nX \\ &= 30 + 0.8(Y - 50) + 110 + 40 - 0.05Y. \\ Y &= 560. \\ nX &= 50 - 0.05Y = 22 \end{aligned}$$