

## 宏观第二次作业

$$(3) y' = \frac{\alpha + i + g + \Delta g - \beta(t + t' - t)}{1 - \beta} = 1200$$

1. 解: (1) 均衡收入

$$y = \frac{\alpha + i + g - \beta(t - t_r)}{1 - \beta}$$

$$= \frac{100 + 50 + 200 - 0.8 \times (250 - 62.5)}{1 - 0.8}$$

$$= 1000 \text{ (100亿美元)}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 100 \\ i = 50 \\ g = 200 \\ t = 250 \\ t_r = 62.5 \\ \Delta g = \Delta t \end{cases}$$

(2) 投资乘数

$$\text{得 } \Delta g = \Delta t = 200 \text{ (100亿美元)}$$

故各需增加 200 (100亿美元)

$$k_i = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta i} = \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 5$$

政府支出乘数

$$k_g = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta g} = \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 5$$

税收乘数

$$k_t = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = \frac{-\beta}{1 - \beta} = -4$$

转移支付乘数

$$k_{tr} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t_r} = \frac{\beta}{1 - \beta} = 4$$

平衡预算乘数

$$k_b = 1$$

3. 解:  $S = -1600 + 0.25y_d$

$$\therefore y = C + S$$

$$\therefore C = -S + y_d$$

$$= 1600 - 0.25y_d + y_d$$

$$= 1600 + 0.75y_d$$

$$y = \frac{\alpha + i}{1 - \beta} = \frac{1600 + 400}{1 - 0.75} = 8000$$

$$y' = \frac{\alpha + i'}{1 - \beta} = \frac{1600 + 600}{1 - 0.75} = 8800$$

$$\Delta y = y' - y = 800$$

均衡国民收入增加 800

2. 解: (1)  $y' = \frac{\alpha + i + g - \beta(t + t_r)}{1 - \beta} = 1200$

$$\alpha = 100, \beta = 0.8, i = 50, t = 250$$

$$t_r = 62.5 \therefore g' = 240 \text{ (100亿美元)}$$

$$\Delta g = g' - g = 40 \text{ (100亿美元)}$$

增加政府购买为 40 (100亿美元)

4. 解: (1) 均衡国民收入

$$y = \frac{\alpha + i + g - \beta t}{1 - \beta} = \frac{100 + 800 + 750 - 0.75 \times 600}{1 - 0.75} = 8400$$

均衡可支配收入

$$y_d = y - t = 7800$$

$$(2) y' = \frac{\alpha + i + g - \beta(t' - t_r)}{1 - \beta} = 1200$$

$$\alpha = 100, \beta = 0.8, i = 50, g = 200$$

$$t_r = 62.5 \therefore t' = 200 \text{ (100亿美元)}$$

$$\Delta t = t' - t = 50 \text{ (100亿美元)}$$

减少税收为 50 (100亿美元)

$$(2) C = 1000 + 0.75y_d = 6850$$

$$(3) S_p = y_d - C = 950$$

$$S_g = t - g = -150$$

$$(4) k_i = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta i} = \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 4$$

5. 解: 均衡国民收入

$$y = \frac{\alpha + i + g - \beta(t - tr)}{1 - \beta}$$

$$\text{边际消费倾向 } \beta = 1 - \text{边际储蓄倾向} \\ = 1 - 0.2 = 0.8$$

$$k_c = \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 5$$

$$k_g = \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 5$$

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

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

$$\therefore \Delta y = 5 \times 600 - 5 \times 300 - 4 \times 300 + 4 \times 350 \\ = 1500$$

新的均衡国民收入将增加 1500.

附加题: 1. 解: 均衡收入

$$y = \frac{\alpha + i + g + (x - m_0) - \beta t_n}{1 - \beta + r}$$

$$= \frac{30 + 60 + 50 + 50 - 0.8 \cdot 50}{1 - 0.8 + 0.05}$$

$$= 600$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 600$$

$$(2) nx = 50 - 0.05 \cdot 600 = 20$$

$$(3) k_i = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta i} = \frac{1}{1 - \beta + r} = 4$$

$$(4) \Delta y = k_i \cdot \Delta i = 4 \cdot 10 = 40$$

$$y' = y + \Delta y = 640$$

$$nx' = 50 - 0.05 \cdot 640 = 18$$

$$(5) k_{(x-m_0)} = \frac{1}{1 - \beta + r} = 4$$

$$\Delta y' = k_{(x-m_0)} \cdot \Delta(x - m_0) = -40$$

$$y'' = y + \Delta y' = 600$$

$$nx'' = 50 - 0.05 \cdot 640 = 12$$