

## 第二次作业

(1) 由题:  $\alpha = 100, \beta = 0.8, \bar{z} = 50, g = 200, tr = 62.5, t = 250$

$$y = \frac{\alpha + \bar{z} + g - \beta t + \beta tr}{1 - \beta}$$
$$= \frac{100 + 50 + 200 - 0.8 \times 250 + 0.8 \times 62.5}{1 - 0.8} = 1000$$

故均衡收入为1000亿美元。

$$(2) k_i = k_g = \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = 5$$

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

$$k_b = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta g} = \frac{\Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t}{\Delta g} = \frac{1 - \beta}{1 - \beta} \cdot \frac{\Delta g}{\Delta g} = 1$$

2. 充分就业所需要的国民收入与均衡收入的差值

$$\Delta y = 1200 - 1000 = 200$$

由  $T_1 = k_g = 5, k_t = -4, k_b = 1$ , 故:

$$(1) \Delta g = \frac{\Delta y}{k_g} = \frac{200}{5} = 40$$

∴ 需增加400亿美元的政府购买

$$(2) \Delta t = \frac{\Delta y}{k_t} = \frac{200}{-4} = -50$$

∴ 需减少500亿美元的税收

$$(3) \frac{\Delta y}{k_b} = 200$$

∴ 需增加2000亿美元的政府购买和税收



$$3. \because S = -1600 + 0.25 Y_d \quad \therefore \beta = 1 - 0.25 = 0.75$$

$$\text{投资乘数 } k_i = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = 4$$

$$\therefore \Delta i = 600 - 400 = 200$$

$$\therefore \Delta y = \Delta i \cdot k_i = 200 \times 4 = 800$$

均衡国民收入约增加 800

$$4. \text{由题: } \alpha = 1000, \beta = 0.75, i = 800, g = 750, t = 600$$

$$y = \frac{\alpha + i + g - \beta t}{1-\beta} = \frac{1000 + 800 + 750 - 0.75 \times 600}{1-0.75} = 8400$$

$$Y_d = y - t = 8400 - 600 = 7800$$

$$(2) C = 1000 + 0.75 Y_d = 1000 + 0.75 \times 7800 = 6850$$

$$(3) \text{私人储蓄 } S = Y_d - C = 7800 - 6850 = 950$$

$$\text{政府储蓄 } T - G = 600 - 750 = -150$$

$$(4) k_i = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-0.75} = 4$$

5. 设原均衡国民收入为  $y_0$ .

变动后的均衡国民收入为  $y_1$ .

$$\text{由题: } C = 600, \text{MPS} = 1 - \beta = 0.2, \therefore \beta = 0.8, \alpha = 600 - 0.8 y_0$$

$$\therefore y_0 = \frac{\alpha + i + g_0 - \beta t_0 + \beta tr_0}{1-\beta} \Rightarrow y_0 = 600 + i + g_0 - 0.2(t_0 - tr_0)$$

$$y_1 = \frac{\alpha + i + g_1 - \beta t_1 + \beta tr_1}{1-\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.2 y_1 = 600 - 0.8 [600 + i + g_0 - 0.2(t_0 - tr_0)] + i + g_1 - 300 - 0.2(t_0 - tr_0)$$

$$\text{即 } y_1 = i + g_0 - 0.2(t_0 - tr_0) - 900$$



$$\text{显然 } y_1 = y_0 - 1500$$

故新的均衡国民收入将减少1500

附加题：

1. (1) 易知  $y = C + i + g + nx$

整理得  $y = \alpha + \beta y - \beta t_n + i + g + (50 - 0.05y)$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{30 - 0.8 \times 50 + 60 + 50 + 50}{0.25} = 600$$

$$(2) \quad nx = 50 - 0.05y = 50 - 0.05 \times 600 = 20$$

$\therefore$  均衡收入水平上净出口余额为 20

$$(3) \quad k_i = \frac{dy}{di} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8 + 0.05} = 4$$

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

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

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

(5) 当  $nx = 40 - 0.05y$  时

$$y = 30 + 0.8(y - 50) + 60 + 50 + (40 - 0.05y)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{30 - 0.8 \times 50 + 60 + 50 + 40}{0.25} = 560$$

$$\text{此时 } nx = 40 - 0.05 \times 560 = 12$$