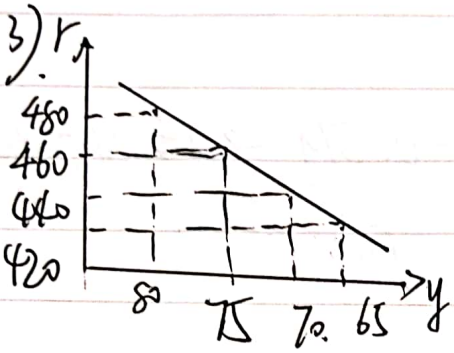
Date

宏观第3次作业

1. 1) $i_1 = 100 - 20 = 80$　$i_2 = 100 - 25 = 75$　$i_3 = 100 - 30 = 70$.
$i_4 = 100 - 35 = 65$

2) $i = s \Rightarrow 100 - 5r = -40 + 0.25y \Rightarrow y = 560 - 20r$
$y_1 = 480$、$y_2 = 460$、$y_3 = 440$、$y_4 = 420$.

3)



2) a) $S = -50 + 0.2y = 100 - 5r \Rightarrow y = 750 - 25r$.

b) $S = -50 + 0.2y = 100 - 10r \Rightarrow y = 750 - 50r$

c) $S = -50 + 0.25y = 100 - 10r \Rightarrow y = 600 - 40r$.

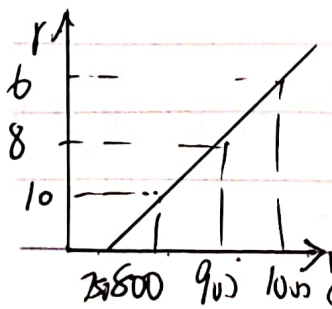
2). $|-50| > |-25|$ ⇒ b比a更敏感，IS曲线更平坦

即 $(-25) > (-50)$.

3). $0.75 < 0.8$ ⇒ c比b用边际消费倾向小.

即 $(-50) < (-40)$ ⇒ c比b用IS曲线更陡峭.

3. $L_1 = 110$、$L_2 = 140$、$L_3 = 170$、



2). $m = \frac{M}{P} = 150$.

$L = m \Rightarrow 0.2y - 5r = 150$.

在满足上述等式的 (y, r) 均可即可

KOKUYO

No. 3

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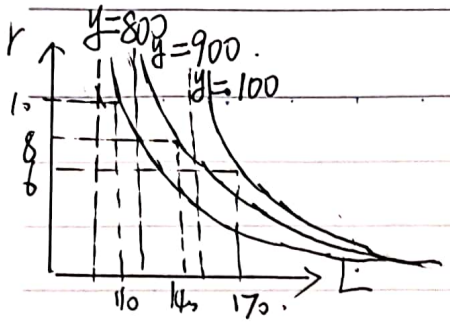


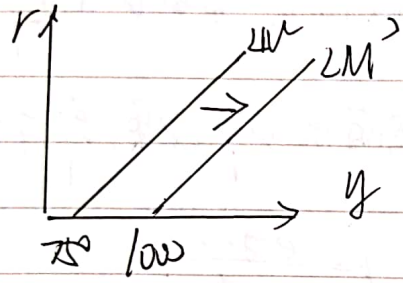
3). LM曲线定义：
满足货币市场均衡所需收入与利率水平的组合点的轨迹。

(货币需求曲线)

4). LM': $0.2y-5r=200 \Rightarrow y=25r+1000$

LM: $0.2y-5r=150 \Rightarrow y=25r+750$.

向右平移250个单位.



5). $L=0.2\times1100-5\times10=170 \neq m=200$ 不均衡.

$0.2\times1100-5r'=200 \Rightarrow r'=40 \quad \Delta r=-60$.

利率应下降直至达到均衡.

4). 1) $\frac{M}{P}=ky-hr \Rightarrow$ ~~$y=\frac{h}{k}r+\frac{M}{Pk}$~~ 斜率绝对值: $\frac{h}{k}$.

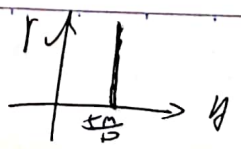
2) ~~$\frac{h}{k}=\frac{10}{0.2}$~~ $\Rightarrow r=\frac{k}{h}y-\frac{M}{Ph}$. 斜率绝对值: $\frac{k}{h}$.

2). $K_1=\frac{0.2}{10}=0.02 \quad K_2=\frac{0.2}{20}=0.01 \quad K_3=\frac{0.1}{10}=0.01$

3) $K_1 \to K_3$. 当k变小时, LM斜率减小

$K_1 \to K_2$ 当k增加时, LM斜率减小.

4). $\frac{M}{P}=ky \Rightarrow y=\frac{M}{kP}=\frac{5M}{P}$



一条垂直于横轴的线

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5. IS: $i=s \Rightarrow 150-6r=-100+0.2y \Rightarrow r=\frac{125}{3}-\frac{1}{30}y$.

LM: $m=L \Rightarrow 150=0.2y-4r \Rightarrow r=-\frac{75}{2}+\frac{1}{20}y$.

$\frac{125}{3}-\frac{1}{30}y=-\frac{75}{2}+\frac{1}{20}y \Rightarrow y=950$.

此时 $r=10$.

6. 7. IS: $i=s \Rightarrow 7500-20000r=800-0.37y \Rightarrow 0.37y+8300=20000r$ ①

LM: $\frac{M}{P}=L \Rightarrow 6000=0.165y-10000r$. ②

联立①②: $y_1=40000$ $r=0.05$

2. $y_2=c+i+g=800+0.63\times 40000+7500-20000\times 0.05$

$+7500=40000$

$\Rightarrow y_1=y_2$.

第. 1. A. $i=e-dr$ $\Delta e=+10$ $r=\frac{d-s}{d}$

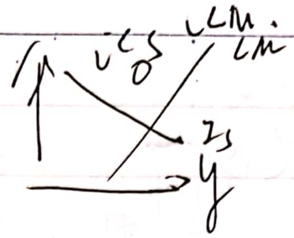
2. B. $\Delta t=+2$. $\Delta t=10$.

3. A

C

4.

1. A.



2\. 1. ✓ $L\uparrow = ky - hr\downarrow$ MEC↓.

除非r足够高，否则投资需求会不断增加

2\. ✓

3\. ✗ r↑将会使人们更倾向存款而不购买债券，需求↓会使P↓

4\. ✓ 市场上流通过多货币，应使用紧缩的货币政策，即降低r

5\. ✓ $i=s \Rightarrow e-dr=y-c$ $r=\frac{e-y+c}{d}$

6\. ✓

$$r=\frac{a+e+g}{d}-\frac{1-\beta(1-t)}{d}y$$

$$r=\frac{a+e+g}{d}-\frac{1-\beta(1-t)}{d}y=\left[\frac{1-\beta(1-t)}{d}+\frac{\beta t}{d}\right]y$$

$$k_t\cdot\Delta t=\frac{-b}{1-b}\cdot 1=\frac{-b}{1-b}.$$

7\. 错 ✗ $L\downarrow = ky-hr=\frac{M}{P\uparrow}$ 左移. P↑使m↓，使L↓.

则 i↓ 投资↓，LM左移

8\. ✗ 使 $L\downarrow = ky$ L↓使y↓，LM左移.

9\. ✓ $L_2\uparrow = -hr\downarrow$ 使r↓⇒i↑⇒y↑⇒右移.

10\. ✓

11\. ✗ 经济处于萧条时的收入 > 稳定时收入、和均方法达到充分就业