1. (1) $\begin{cases} y_s = 2000 + P \\ y_D = 2400 - P \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} y = 2200 \\ P = 200 \end{cases}$

∴ 均衡为 $y^* = 2200$, $P^* = 200$

(2) $\begin{cases} y_S = 2000 + P \\ y_D = 2160 - P \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} y = 2080 \\ P = 80 \end{cases}$ 均衡、产出均下降

(3) $\begin{cases} y_S = 2000 + P \\ y_D = 2640 - P \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} y = 2320 \\ P = 320 \end{cases}$ 均衡、产出均上升

(4) $\begin{cases} y_S = 1800 + P \\ y_D = 2400 - P \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} y = 2100 \\ P = 300 \end{cases}$ 均衡上升，均衡产出下降

(5) 右上倾斜 ~~短期~~ 常规

2. IS曲线 $\begin{cases} Y = C + I + G \\ C = 200 + 0.75Y \\ I = 200 - 25r \\ G = 50 \end{cases}$

∴ $Y = 1800 - 100r$ ①

LM曲线 $Y - 100r = \frac{1000}{P}$ ②

联立①、②，消r，$Y = \frac{500}{P} + 900$

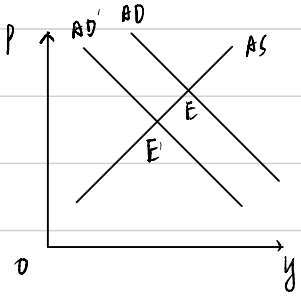
3. (1) $\begin{cases} P = 80 - \frac{2}{3}y \\ y = 60 \end{cases}$

$P = 40$

(2) $\begin{cases} P = 100 - \frac{2}{3}y \\ y = 60 \end{cases}$

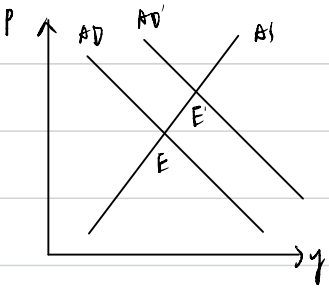
$P = 60$ 增加 $\frac{60-40}{40} = 50\%$

4. 萧条



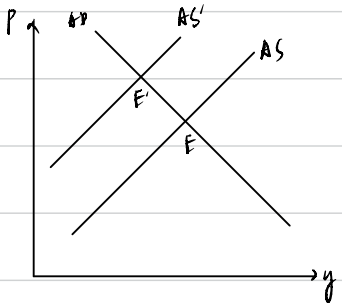
AD曲线左移

过热



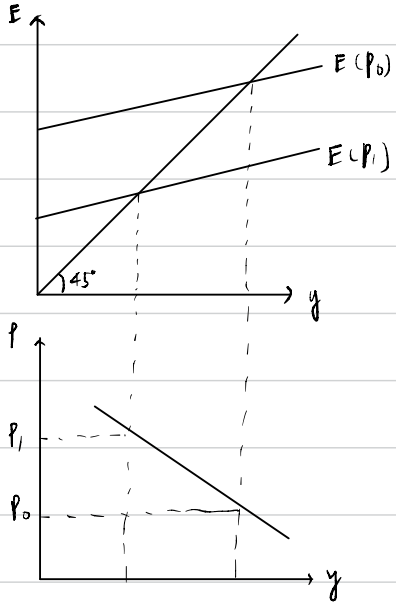
AD曲线右移

滞胀



AS曲线左移

5.



$AE(P_0) = C_0 + I_0 = \alpha + \beta Y_0 + I_0$

令 $AE = Y_0 \rightarrow Y_0$

$P_0 + \Delta P = P_1$

$AE(P_1) = C_1 + I_1 = \alpha + \beta Y_1 + I_1$

令 $AE = Y \rightarrow Y_1$

6. 可得产品量

物质资本/人力资本

自然资源可获得性

技术知识进步

预期通货膨胀率

投入品价格

名义工资