第四次作业

1. 11) ys = 2000 + p ys = yd $\begin{cases} p = 200 \\ yd = 2400 - p \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} y = 2200 \end{cases}$

Y = C + 1 + G = 450 + 0.75 Y - 25r

IS曲线: Y= 1800-100r

(2) $(0)^{6} \leftarrow AD$ $\{yd = 2|60-p \ ys = yd \}$ $\{p = 80 \ 1 \uparrow r \}$ $\{ys = 2000+p \ ys = yd \}$ $\{y = 2080 \ r \}$ $\{yd = 2|640-p \ ys = yd \}$ $\{y = 2320 \ r \}$ $\{yd = 2640-p \ ys = 2400+p \ ys = yd \}$ $\{y = 2320 \ r \}$ $\{yd = 2400-p \ ys = yd \}$ $\{y = 2320 \ r \}$ $\{yd = 2400-p \ ys = yd \}$ $\{y = 2100 \ r \}$ $\{yg = 2100 \ r \}$ $\{yg = 2100 \ r \}$

 $\begin{cases} L = Y - 100 r \\ M = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{1000}{P} \end{cases} L = M \qquad Y - 100 r = \frac{1000}{P}$

3. AD: $p = 80 - \frac{2}{5}y$ AS: y = yf = 60(1) 经济均衡时 $\begin{cases} p = 80 - \frac{2}{5}y \\ y = yf = 60 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} p = 40 \\ y = 60 \end{cases}$

2. 三部门经济 C=200+0.75Y I=200-25r L=Y-100r M=1000

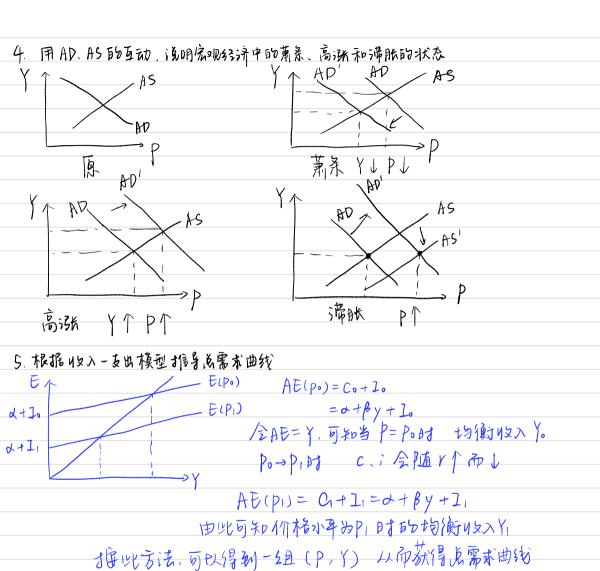
(5) 线性独给曲线

G=50 就总需求函数

 $\begin{cases} Y = 1800 - 100 r \\ Y - 100 r = \frac{100}{P} \end{cases}$ 总需求函数 $Y = \frac{50}{P} + 900$

(2) AD变成 p=(00-专y 若价格水平可变,价格水平及变化幅度为多少

{ P=100-= y } P=60 P: 40→60 y=60 变化幅度, 上针3±



6. 导致常规总供给曲线的移动图案

劳动变动、资本变动、自然资源变动、技术变动、预期价格小平上升