

$$1.11) 2000 + P = 2400 - P$$

$$\therefore P = 200, y_D = y_S = 2200$$

$$(2) y_D' = 2400 \times (1 - 10\%) - P = 2160 - P$$

$$2000 + P = 2160 - P$$

$$\therefore P = 80, y_D' = y_S = 2080$$

与(1)相比, 经济处于萧条状态

$$(3) y_D'' = 2400 \times (1 + 10\%) - P = 2640 - P$$

$$2000 + P = 2640 - P$$

$$\therefore P = 320, y_D'' = y_S = 2320$$

与(1)相比, 经济处于通胀状态

$$(4) y_S' = 2000 \times (1 - 10\%) + P = 1800 + P$$

$$1800 + P = 2400 - P$$

$$\therefore P = 300, y_D = y_S' = 2100$$

与(1)相比, 经济处于滞胀状态

(5) 总供给曲线是向右上倾斜的直线, 属于常规型



$$2. Y = C + I + G = 200 + 0.75Y + 200 - 25r + 50$$

$$IS: Y = 1800 - 100r$$

$$\frac{1000}{P} = Y - 100r$$

$$\therefore LM: Y = 100r + \frac{1000}{P}$$

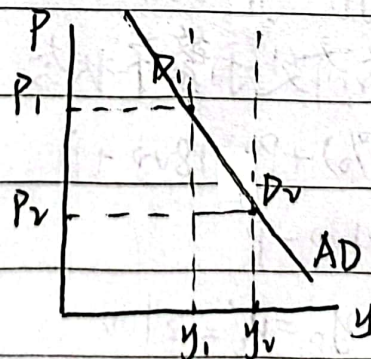
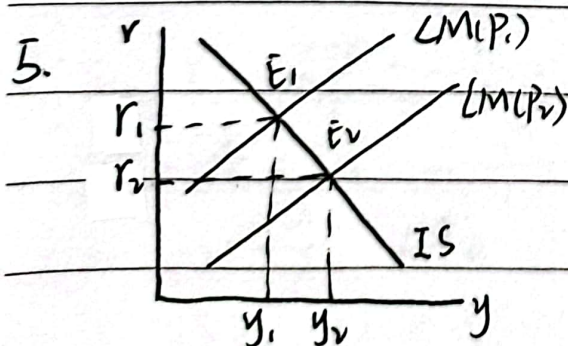
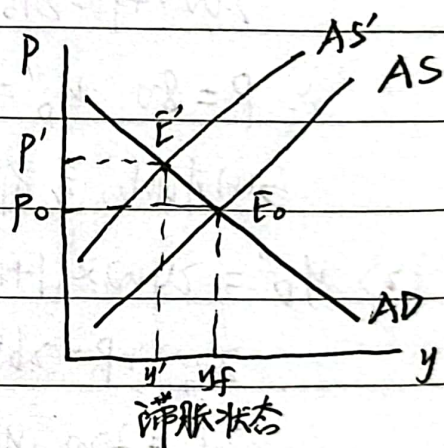
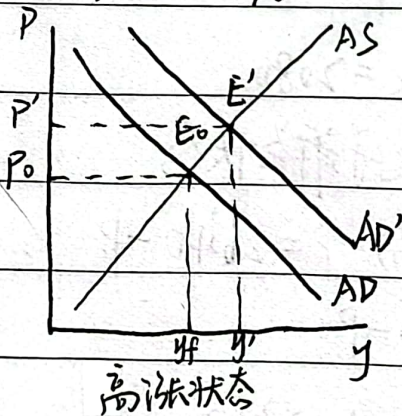
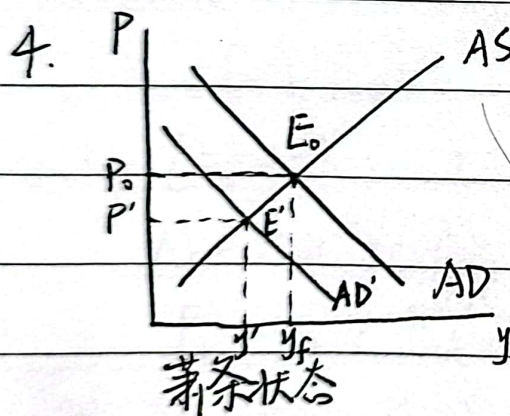
$$\begin{cases} Y = 1800 - 100r \\ Y = 100r + \frac{1000}{P} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore AD: Y = 900 + \frac{500}{P}$$

$$3. (1) P = 80 - \frac{2}{3} \times 60 = 40$$

$$(2) P = 100 - \frac{2}{3} \times 60 = 60$$

$$\text{价格上升幅度为 } \frac{60-40}{40} = 50\%$$



6. 可得到的劳动供给量、资本、自然资源、技术、预期价格水平、投入品价格、名义工资

