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1. (1) $y_S = y_D$, $2000+P = 2400-P$ 解得 $P=200$, $y_S = y_D = 2200$

(2) 即 $1.1y_D = 2400-P$, $y_D = \frac{24000-10P}{11}$

$\therefore \frac{24000-10P}{11} = 2000+P$

解得 $P = \frac{2000}{21} \approx 95$, $y_S = y_D = 2095$

$\Delta P = \frac{-105}{200} \times 100\% \approx -52.5\%$ $\Delta y = \frac{-105}{2200} \approx -4.77\%$

(3) 同理 $y_D = \frac{24000-10P}{9}$, $\frac{24000-10P}{9} = 2000+P$

解得 $P = \frac{6000}{19} \approx 316$, $y_S = y_D = 2316$

$\Delta P = \frac{116}{200} \times 100\% = 58\%$, $\Delta y = \frac{116}{2200} \approx 5.27\%$

(4) $1.1y_S = 2000+P$, $y_S = \frac{2000+10P}{11}$

$\therefore \frac{2000+10P}{11} = 2400-P$

$P \approx 305$, $y_S = y_D = 2095$

$\Delta P = 52.5\%$, $\Delta y = 4.77\%$

(5)

斜率为1的直线，属于常规的点供给曲线

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2. $Y = C+I+G = 200+0.75Y+200-25r+50 = 450+0.75Y-25r$

$\therefore Y = 1800-100r$

$\because \frac{M}{P} = M = L \quad \therefore \frac{1000}{P} = Y-100r, \quad Y = \frac{1000}{P}+100r$ ~~$+100r = Y-\frac{1000}{P}$~~

~~$1800-100r = \frac{1000}{P}$~~

$\therefore y_D = 1800 - Y + \frac{1000}{P}$

$y_D = 900 + \frac{500}{P}$

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

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

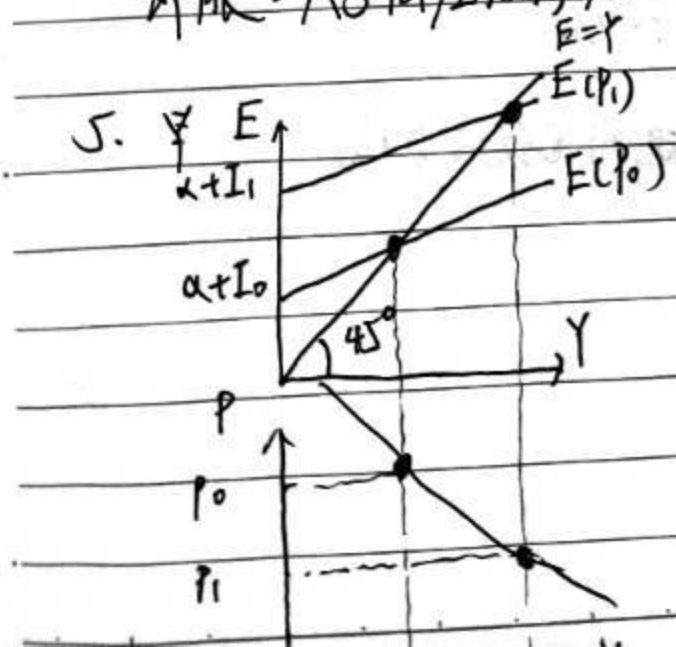
$\Delta P = \frac{60-40}{40}\times 100\% = 50\%$

4. 萧条：AD 向左方移动

高涨：AD 向右方移动

滞胀：AS 向左方移动

5.



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6. 1. 劳动供给增加
2. 资本增加
3. 自然资源可获得性增加
4. 技术进步

} AS 向右移动

1. 预期价格水平下降
2. 投入品价格下降
3. 名义工资价格下降

} AS 向右移动