

宏经第三次作业

$$1. (1) r = 4\%, i = 100 - 5 \times 4 = 80 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$r = 5\%, i = 100 - 5 \times 5 = 75 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$r = 6\%, i = 100 - 5 \times 6 = 70 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$r = 7\%, i = 100 - 5 \times 7 = 65 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$(2) i = S = -40 + 0.25y$$

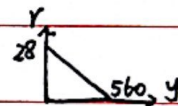
$$i = 80, y = 480 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$i = 75, y = 460 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$i = 70, y = 440 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$i = 65, y = 420 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$(3) S = i, -40 + 0.25y = 100 - 5r, \text{ 即 } r = 28 - 0.05y$$



$$2. (1) (a) y = C + i = 150 + 0.8y - 5r, r = 30 - 0.04y$$

$$(b) y = C + i = 150 + 0.8y - 10r, r = 15 - 0.02y$$

$$(c) y = C + i = 150 + 0.75y - 10r, r = 15 - 0.025y$$

(2) 投资对利率更敏感时, IS 曲线的斜率绝对值更小.

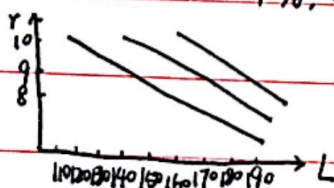
(3) 边际消费倾向变小时, IS 曲线的斜率绝对值更大.

$$3. (1) r = 0.04y - 0.2L$$

$$a. y = 800 \text{ 时, } r = 10\%, L = 110; r = 8\%, L = 120; r = 6\%, L = 130$$

$$b. y = 900 \text{ 时, } r = 10\%, L = 130; r = 8\%, L = 140; r = 6\%, L = 150$$

$$c. y = 1000 \text{ 时, } r = 10\%, L = 150; r = 8\%, L = 160; r = 6\%, L = 170$$



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1. (1) $r=4\%$, $i=100-5\times 4=80$ (亿美元)

$r=5\%$, $i=100-5\times 5=75$ (亿美元)

$r=6\%$, $i=100-5\times 6=70$ (亿美元)

$r=7\%$, $i=100-5\times 7=65$ (亿美元)

(2) $i=S=-40+0.25y$

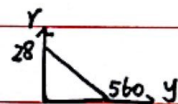
$i=80$, $y=480$ (亿美元)

$i=75$, $y=460$ (亿美元)

$i=70$, $y=440$ (亿美元)

$i=65$, $y=420$ (亿美元)

(3) $S=i$, $-40+0.25y=100-5r$, $RP: r=28-0.05y$



2. (1) (a) $y=c+i=150+0.8y-5r$, $r=30-0.04y$

(b) $y=c+i=150+0.8y-10r$, $r=15-0.02y$

(c) $y=c+i=150+0.75y-10r$, $r=15-0.025y$

(2) 投资对利率更敏感时, IS 曲线的斜率绝对值更小.

(3) 边际消费倾向变小时, IS 曲线的斜率绝对值更大.

3. (1) $r=0.04y-0.2$

a. $y=800$ 时, $r=10\%$, $L=110$; $r=8\%$, $L=120$; $r=6\%$, $L=130$

b. $y=900$ 时, $r=10\%$, $L=130$; $r=8\%$, $L=140$; $r=6\%$, $L=150$

c. $y=1000$ 时, $r=10\%$, $L=150$; $r=8\%$, $L=160$; $r=6\%$, $L=170$

