1.(1) $i = 100 - 5r$

$r = 4\%$, $i = 80$ (亿美元)

$r = 5\%$, $i = 75$ (亿美元)

$r = 6\%$, $i = 70$ (亿美元)

$r = 7\%$, $i = 65$ (亿美元)

(2) $i = S$

$\therefore i = 80$, $y = 480$ (亿美元)

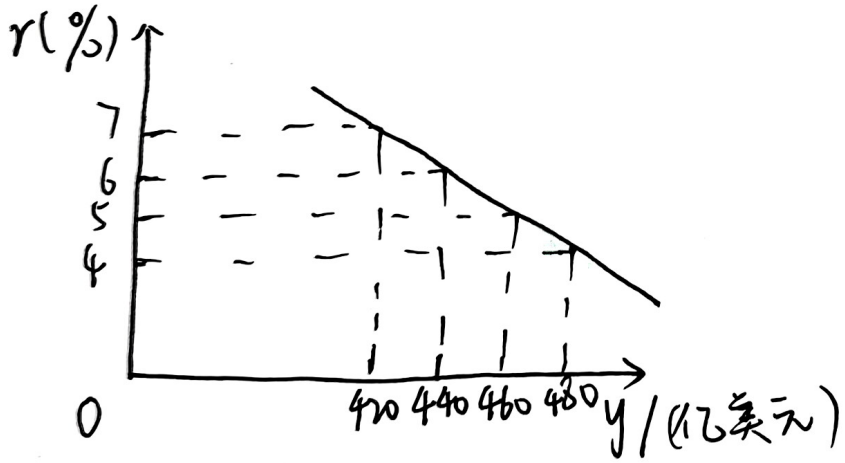
$i = 75$, $y = 460$ (亿美元)

$i = 70$, $y = 440$ (亿美元)

$i = 65$, $y = 420$ (亿美元)

(3) $i = S$ 时,

$r = 28 - 0.05y$



2. (1) $y = c + i$

(a) $r = 30 - 0.04y$

(b) $r = 15 - 0.02y$

(c) $r = 15 - 0.025y$

(2) $d_a = 5$ $d_b = 10$

~~(b 对利率~~

b中投资对利率更敏感

b的IS曲线斜率绝对值更小

(3) $\beta_b = 0.8$ $\beta_c = 0.75$

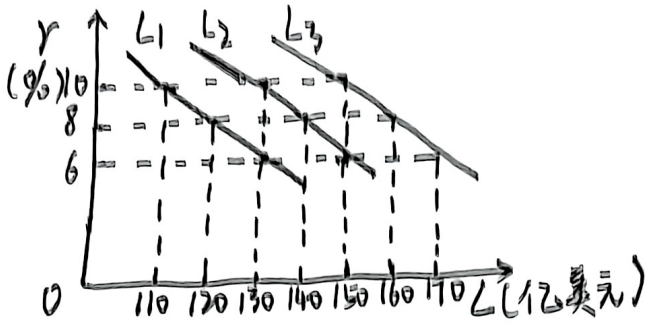
b中边际消费倾向更大.

IS曲线斜率绝对值更小

3.(1) $L_1 = 160 - 5r$

$L_2 = 180 - 5r$

$L_3 = 200 - 5r$



(2) $L = 150$

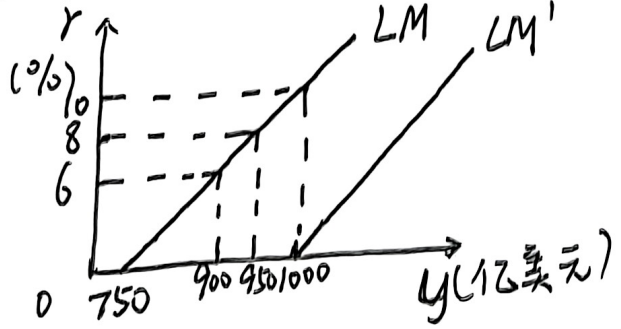
$r = 0.04y - 30$

$r = 6\%$, $y = 900$

$r = 8\%$, $y = 950$

$r = 10\%$, $y = 1000$

(3) $L = M$, $r = 0.04y - 30$



LM曲线是使币市场均衡时利润与收入的对应关系曲线.

(4) $L = M' = 200$, $r = 0.04y - 40$

这条曲线是原曲线向右下方平移

(5) $r = 10$, $y = 1100$, $L = 170 < 200$

货币需求小于货币供给

利率会下降

4. (1) $L=\frac{M}{P}$

$\therefore r=\frac{k}{h}y-\frac{M}{Ph}$

斜率为 $\frac{k}{h}$

(2) $k=0.2, h=10, \frac{k}{h}=0.02$

$k=0.2, h=20, \frac{k}{h}=0.01$

$k=0.1, h=10, \frac{k}{h}=0.01$

(3) k 变小，LM 斜率变小，k 处于斜率公式的分子上

h 变大，LM 斜率变小，h 处于斜率公式的分母上

(4) $0.2y=\frac{M}{P}$

$y=\frac{5M}{P}$，LM 曲线为垂直于横轴的直线.

$h=0$，表明货币需求量与利率无关.

5. (1) IS曲线：

$y = C + i$

$\therefore y = 1250 - 30r$

LM曲线：

$L = m$

$\therefore y = 750 + 20r$.

(2) $\begin{cases} y = 1250 - 30r \\ y = 750 + 20r \end{cases}$

$\therefore r = 10\%$

$y = 950$(亿美元)

6. (1) $k_G = \frac{1}{MPS} = 5$

$\Delta Y = 25$

$r = 0.05$时，$y = 500$

新均衡收入：$y' = 525$

(2) $y' = 575 - 1000r$.

IS曲线向右上方移动

7. ∵ $y = c + i + g$

∴ $0.37y = 15800 - 2000r$ ①

由 $L = m$

∴ $0.1625y = 6000 + 10000r$ ②

①② 联立.

$$\begin{cases} r = 0.05 \\ y = 40000 \end{cases}$$

GDP = 40000 (亿美元)

C = 26000 (亿美元)

I = 6500 (亿美元)

GDP = C + I + G

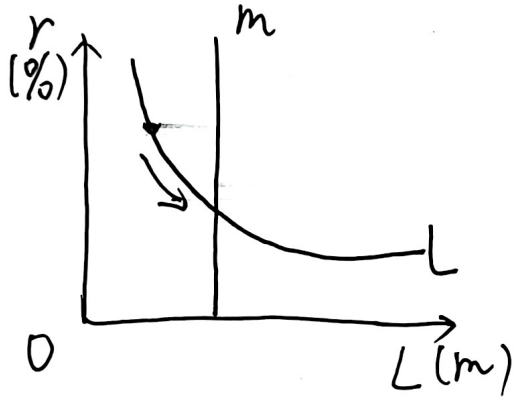
一、1. C　2. A　3. A
4. C　5. A

二、1. ×　交易动机与收入成正比，而非利率

2. √　货币供给指硬币、纸币和银行活期存款的总和。

3. ×　利率与债券价格反向变动。

4. √



5. √　两部门：$r=\frac{\alpha+e}{d}-\frac{1-\beta}{d}y$

6. √　$y=\alpha+\beta(y-t)+e-dr+g$

$\therefore r=\frac{\alpha+e+g}{d}-\frac{\beta t}{d}-\frac{1-\beta}{d}y$

t增加Δt

$r=\frac{\alpha+e+g}{d}-\frac{1-\beta}{d}(y+\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}\Delta t)$

7. X 物价水平上升，$m=\frac{M}{P}$↓
LM曲线左移

8. X 交易性货币曲线右移，LM曲线右移

9. ✓ 投机性货币曲线右移，LM曲线左移

10. X 要素市场未必均衡

11. X 该交点只表明产品市场、货币市场同时达到均衡

$$-\frac{\alpha}{1-\beta}\left(N+\frac{1-\beta}{\beta}\Delta f\right)$$

$$-\frac{\alpha}{\beta(f+\Delta f)} \quad -\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\Delta f-\frac{\alpha}{1-\beta}N$$

$$\alpha\lambda=-(1-\beta)N+\alpha-\beta f+\delta+\beta$$