2023 春季宏观第二次作业

高书课后习题

三部7]

- 1. 假设某经济的消费函数为  $c=100+0.8y_a$ ,投资 i=50,政府购买性支出 g=200,政府转移支付 t=62.5,税收 t=250 (单位均为 10 亿美元)。
- (1) 求均衡收入。

<u> うちゃき t-tr</u>

(2) 试求投资乘数、政府支出乘数、税收乘数、转移支付乘数、平衡预算乘数。

(1) 电级知 α=100 β=0.8 均铁/**震** y = <del>α+1</del> <del>1-0-8</del> - 750

安辖3,是这下

(1) 
$$y = \frac{x + i + g - \beta t_0}{1 - \beta} = \frac{x + i + g - \beta t_0}{1 - \delta t_0} = \frac{x + i + g - \beta t_0}{1 - \delta t_0}$$

$$\frac{1-\beta}{1-\beta} = \frac{1-0.6}{1-0.6} = \frac{1-0.6}{1-0.6} = \frac{1-0.6}{1-0.6}$$

2. 在上题中,假定该社会达到充分就业所需要的国民收入为1 200, 试问:

(1)增加政府购买;

(2)减少税收、

(3)以同一数额增加政府购买和税收(以便预算平衡)实现充分就业,各需多少数额?

(1) 
$$\Delta g = \frac{\Delta y}{kg} = \frac{1200 - 6000}{5} = 40$$

$$|3| \Delta k = \frac{\Delta y}{k_b} = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta g \cdot k_g + \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta t \cdot k_t = \frac{1200 - 1000}{1} = 200 = \Delta t \cdot k_t = \Delta$$

3. 假设某社会经济的储蓄函数为 s=-1600+0.25yd, 投资从 i=400 增加到 600时,均衡国民收入增加多少?

由版知 -d = -1600, 1-β=0.以  
ハス=1600, β=0.75  

$$y_1 = \frac{x+i_1}{1-\beta}$$
 =  $\frac{x+i_2}{1-\beta}$   
 $2y = \frac{x+i_2}{1-\beta}$  =  $\frac{600-400}{0.25}$  =  $\frac{800}{0.25}$ 

- 4. 假设某经济的消费函数为  $c=1000+0.75 v_d$ ,投资为 i=800,政府购买为 g=750, 净税收 t=600, 试求: 可发配收入
  - (1) 均衡国民收入和可支配收入
  - (2) 消费支出
  - (3) 私人储蓄和政府储蓄
  - (4) 投资乘数

$$y = \frac{1-\beta}{1-\beta} = \frac{1-0.75}{1-0.75} = 800$$

$$(4) y_{1} = \frac{\alpha + i_{1} + 9 - \beta + 1}{1 - \beta} \qquad y_{2} = \frac{\alpha + i_{2} + 9 - \beta + 1}{1 - \beta}$$

$$y_{2} - y_{1} = \frac{i_{2} - i_{1}}{1 - \beta} = \Delta y \qquad \therefore \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta i} = \frac{\Delta i}{1 - \beta} = i + 1$$

$$\therefore k_{1} = \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.75} = 4$$

$$MPS = (-\beta = 0.2) \quad \beta = 0.8$$

$$y_{1} = \frac{\alpha + 9_{1} + i + -\beta(t_{1} - t_{1})}{1 - \beta}$$

$$y_{2} = \frac{\alpha + 9_{2} + i - \beta(t_{2} - t_{1})}{1 - \beta}$$

$$i \cdot y_{2} - y_{1} = \frac{g_{2} - g_{1} + \beta[t_{1} - t_{2} + t_{1} - t_{1})}{1 - \beta}$$

$$i \cdot y_{2} - y_{1} = \frac{g_{2} - g_{1} + \beta[t_{1} - t_{2} + t_{1} - t_{1})}{1 - \beta}$$

$$i \cdot y_{2} - y_{1} = \frac{-300 + 0.8(300 - 300)}{0 - 2} = -1500 \quad \text{ABBRY A BARY A BARY } 1500$$

附加题:

- 1. 假定某经济社会的消费函数  $c=30+0.8y_d$ ,净税收即总税收减去政府转移支付后的金额  $t_n=50$ ,投资 i=60,政府购买性支出 g=50,净出口即出口减进口以后的余额为 nx=50-0.05y,求:
- (1)均衡收入;
- (2) 在均衡收入水平上净出口余额;
- (3)投资乘数;
- (4)投资从60增至70时的均衡收入和净出口余额;
- (5)当净出口从nx = 50 0.05y变为nx = 40 0.05y时的均衡收入和净出口余额。

$$\frac{2.}{(1)} y = \frac{2.}{x + i + 9 + - t_1 + n \times} = \frac{30 + 60 + 50 - 50 + 50 - 0.05y}{1 - 0.8}$$

$$\frac{1 - \beta}{1 - 0.8}$$

(3) 
$$k_i = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-0.8} = 5$$