

第四次 刘杨 202201347

1. $y_s = 2000 + P$ $y_d = 2400 - P$

12. $2000 + P = 2400 - P$
 $P = 200$ $y_s = y_d = 2200$
 供求均衡点 E (2200, 200)

2. $y_d = 2160 - P$ 由 $y_s = y_d$
 $2160 - P = 2000 + P$
 则 $P = 80$ $y_s = y_d = 2080$

均衡价格下降, 产出减少

3. $y_d = 2640 - P$ 由 $y_s = y_d$
 $2640 - P = 2000 + P$
 $P = 320$ $y_s = y_d = 2320$

均衡价格上升, 产出增加

4. $y_s' = 1800 + P$ 由 $y_s = y_d$
 $2400 - P = 1800 + P$
 则 $P = 300$ $y_s = y_d = 2100$

均衡价格上升, 产出减少 (滞胀)

5. 若为常规模型总供给曲线:

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

$L = Y - 100r$ $M = 1000$ $G = 50$

由 $Y = C + I + G$

$Y = 200 + 0.75Y + 200 - 25r + 50$

得 IS 曲线: $Y = 1800 - 100r$ ①

由 $L = M$ LM : $Y = 100r + 1000$ ②

①② \Rightarrow $Y = \frac{500}{P} + 900$ 总需求曲线

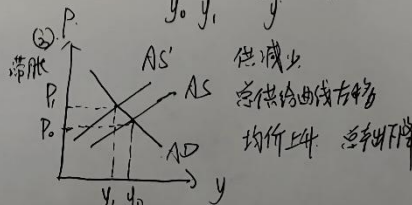
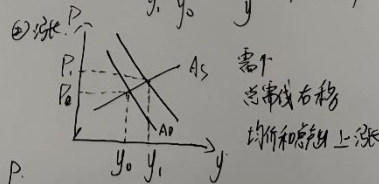
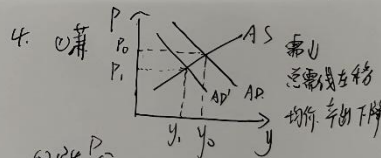
3. $D: P = 80 - \frac{2}{3}Y$ $S: y = y_f = 60$

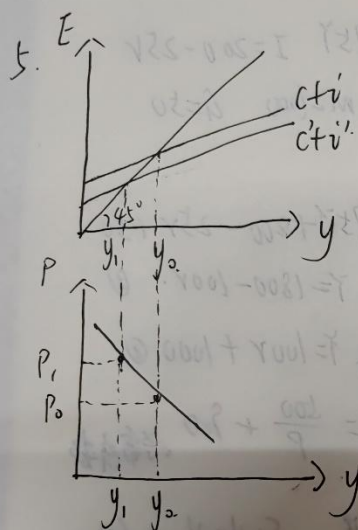
1. 若经济均衡时: $y_s = y_d = 60$

$P = 80 - \frac{2}{3}y_d = 40$

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

$60 - 40 = 20$ 价格水平变动





新水平为 P_0 消费 c 投资 i

均衡产出: y_0

价上升到 P_1 消.投下降

均衡产出: y_1

两个均衡点 (y_0, P_0) (y_1, P_1)

连线得需求曲线

6. 影响利率的因素: ①货币量 ②资本 ③人 ④自然资源 ⑤技术 ⑥预期价格 ⑦工资 → 企业生产 ⑧产品 ⑨投入品价格 ⑩名义工资