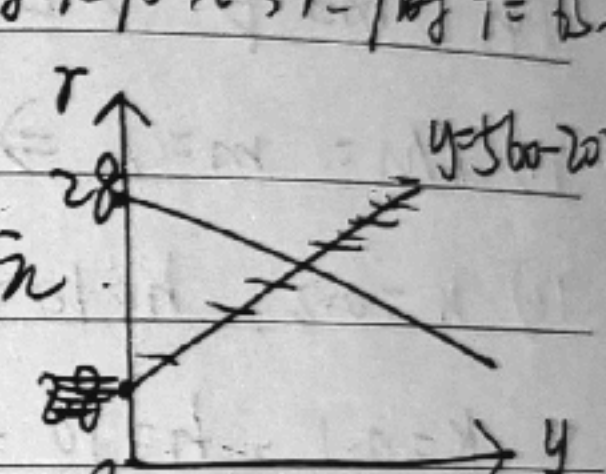


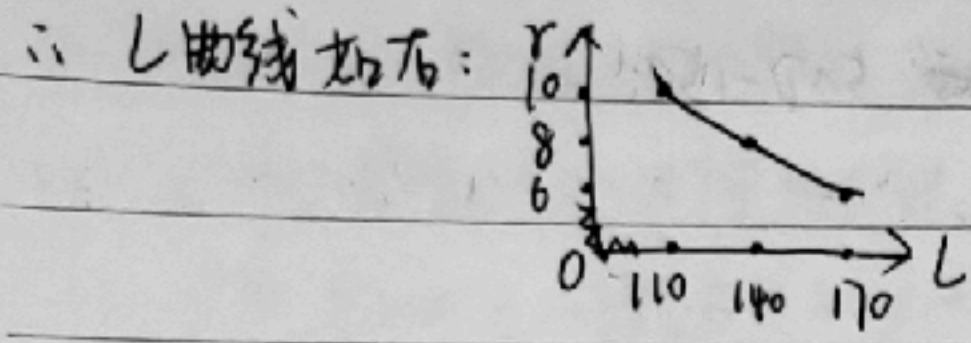
第三次作业:

- T1. (1) $I = 100 - 5r$, $r = 4$ 时 $I = 80$ 亿美元; $r = 5$ 时 $I = 75$ 亿美元; $r = 6$ 时 $I = 70$ ~ $r = 7$ 时 $I = 65$
 (2) $S = -40 + 0.25y$, 均衡: $S = I \Rightarrow y = 560 - 20r$
 在 $r = 4, 5, 6, 7$ 时, y 分别为 480, 460, 440, 400 亿美元
 (3) $IS = 4560 - 20r$. 图形见右.
- 
- (4) 求 IS 曲线:
 T2. (a) $C = 50 + 0.8y$, $I = 100 - 5r$, $S = -50 + 0.25y \Rightarrow I = S \Rightarrow IS: y = 750 - 25r$
 (b) $C = 50 + 0.8y$, $I = 100 - 10r$, $S = -50 + 0.25y \Rightarrow I = S \Rightarrow IS: y = 750 - 50r$
 (c) $C = 50 + 0.75y$, $I = 100 - 10r$, $S = -50 + 0.25y \Rightarrow I = S \Rightarrow IS: y = 600 - 40r$
 (2) 投资对利率更敏感, (b) 的斜率为 $-\frac{1}{50}$, (a) 为 $-\frac{1}{25}$, IS 的斜率的绝对值越小.
 (3) 边际消费倾向 MPC: (b) 为 0.8, (c) 为 0.75.

IS 斜率: $-\frac{1}{50} > -\frac{1}{40}$
 当 MPC 减小时, IS 斜率减小, 绝对值变大.

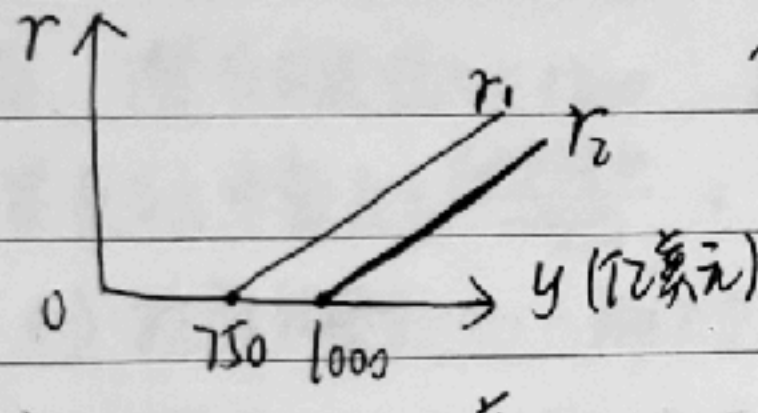
T3. 货币需求 $L = 0.2y - 5r$

- (1) $r = 10, y = 800$ 时 $L = 110$; $r = 8, y = 900$ 时 $L = 140$; $r = 6, y = 1000$ 时 $L = 170$



- (2) $M = 150, P = 1, \therefore m = \frac{M}{P} = 150$ 亿美元 $m = L, 150 = 0.2y - 5r$
 $\therefore r = 0.04y - 30$

- (3) LM: $r = 0.04y - 30$, 货币供给与货币需求均衡时, 利率 r 与国民收入 y 的所有组合点的集合.



- (4) $m_2 = 200$ 亿美元, $200 = 0.2y - 5r, r = 0.04y - 40$. 如上图 r_2 .

在 m 变动 200 亿美元时, LM 曲线向右下方平移, 同时每轴截距多 250.

- (5) $r_2 = 0.04y - 40, r = 10, y = 1100, m = 200; L = 0.2y - 5r = 170$. 货币供求不平衡
 货币供 > 求, 钱不值钱 \rightarrow 购入证券 \rightarrow 证券价个 \rightarrow 利率 \downarrow

T4. $m = \frac{M}{P}, L = ky - hr$

- (1) LM: $m = L \Rightarrow r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{m}{P \cdot h}$, 斜率: $\frac{k}{h}$

- (2) $k = 0.2, h = 10 \Rightarrow \frac{k}{h} = 0.02$ ①; $k = 0.2, h = 20 \Rightarrow \frac{k}{h} = 0.01$ ②

$k = 0.1, h = 10, \frac{k}{h} = 0.01$ ③

- (3) ① $k \downarrow, h$ 不变, $\frac{k}{h} \downarrow$, \therefore 货币需求对 y 的变化更敏感, LM 更平缓;

- ② $h \uparrow, k$ 不变, $\frac{k}{h} \downarrow$, \therefore 货币需求对 r 变化更敏感, LM 更平缓.

- (4) $k = 0.2, h = 0, \frac{k}{h} \rightarrow +\infty$, LM 对 r 无影响, 垂直于 y 轴 (水平).

T5. "两部门" $C = 100 + 0.8y, S = -100 + 0.25y, I = 150 - 6r, m = 150 = \frac{M}{P}$,

$L = 0.2y - 4r$

- (1) IS 曲线: $I = S \Rightarrow y = -30r + 1250$

LM: $L = m \Rightarrow r = 0.05y - 37.5$

- (2) LM、IS 同时均衡 = 联立, $\therefore r = 10, y = 950$. \therefore 利率为 10%, 收入为 950 亿美元.

T6. $IS: y = 550 - 1000r \Rightarrow MPS = 0.2, \therefore MPC = 0.8, r = 0.05$

- (1) $I = S, e - dr = -2 + (1 - \beta)y = -2 + 0.8y$, 代入 $r = 0.05, y = 500, \therefore e = -2 + 100$

$y = C + I + G = 2 + 0.8y + e - dr + G \Rightarrow 0.2y = G + 100 \Rightarrow G = 0$

\therefore 旧均衡收入 $y_1 = 500$,

- ☆ $G_2 = 5, \Delta G = 5, \Delta y = K_g \Delta G, K_g = \frac{1}{1 - \beta} = \frac{1}{MPS} = 5, \therefore \Delta y = 25$

\therefore 新 $y_2 = 500 + 25 = 525$

- (2) IS 曲线向右上方移动.

T7. $y = C + I + G, C = 800 + 0.63y, I = 7500 - 2000r, L = 0.1625y - \frac{10000r}{10000}, P = 1$

$\therefore m = M = 6000$ (亿美元) $G = 7500$ 亿美元 $S = -800 + 0.37y$

~~IS = I = S~~ $IS: r = \frac{158}{200} - \frac{0.37}{20000}y$; $LM: r = \frac{0.1625}{10000}y - \frac{3}{5}$

- ① IS、LM 联立: $y = 40000$ 亿美元, 为 GDP, $r = 0.05$

- ② $C = 26000$ (亿美元), $I = 6500$ (亿美元), $G = 7500$ 亿美元.

$\therefore C + I + G = 40000 = GDP$.

解: $T1. I = e - dr, e \uparrow 10, \therefore I = e_0 - dr + 10 = S = -2 + (1 - \beta)y$

$IS: y = \frac{1}{1 - \beta}[a + e_0 - dr + 10], \Delta y = \frac{10}{1 - \beta} \therefore C$ 支出乘数: $\frac{1}{1 - \beta}$

T2. $t - tr$ 多 10, $\therefore A$

T3. M, m, P 都不变, $L = ky - hr, y \uparrow$ 时, $L \uparrow, \therefore L > M, \therefore r \uparrow$ A

T4. $L = ky - hr, \Delta m = 10, \therefore$ 使 L 为 10, $\therefore 0r = \frac{k}{h}\Delta y - \frac{10}{h}, \Delta y = \frac{h}{k}\Delta r + \frac{10}{k}$ C

T5. r

$i < S, L < M$; 货币、产品 both 供 > 求 A

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