1. $\begin{cases} y_S = 2000 + P \\ y_D = 2400 - P \end{cases}$

(1) $\begin{cases} y_S = 2000 + P \\ y_D = 2400 - P \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_0 = 200 \\ y_0 = 2200 \end{cases}$ $O(2200, 200)$

(2) $y_D = 2400 - 240 - P = 2160 - P$

$\begin{cases} y_D = 2160 - P \\ y_S = 2000 + P \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{0'} = 80 \\ y_{0'} = 2080 \end{cases}$ $O'(2080, 80)$

与(1)相比较，均衡价格和产出均下降.

(3) $y_D = 2400 + 240 - P = 2640 - P$

$\begin{cases} y_D = 2640 - P \\ y_S = 2000 + P \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{0''} = 320 \\ y_{0''} = 2320 \end{cases}$ $O''(2320, 320)$

(4) $y_S = 2000 - 200 + P = 1800 + P$

$\begin{cases} y_D = 2400 - P \\ y_S = 1800 + P \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{0'''} = 300 \\ y_{0'''} = 2100 \end{cases}$ $O'''(2100, 300)$

(5) 直线型，常规总供给曲线.

2. $Y = C + I + G = 200 + 0.75Y + 200 - 25r + 50$

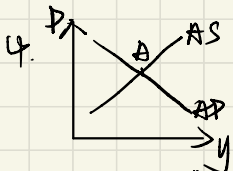
$Y = \overset{M}{1800} - 100r$

$L = Y - 100r = \frac{M}{P} \Rightarrow Y = 900 + \frac{500}{P}$

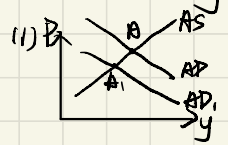
3. (1) $P = 80 - \frac{2}{3} \times 60 = 40$

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

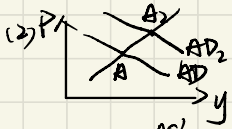
价格上升幅度：$\frac{60-40}{40} \times 100\% = 50\%$

4. 

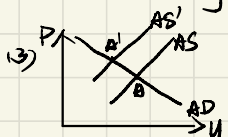
如图，初始经济处于均衡水平.

(1) 

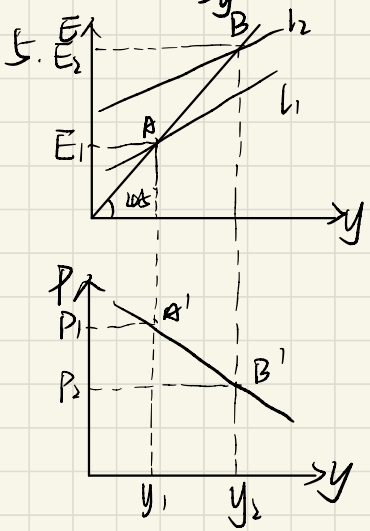
当总需求下降，AD向下移动至AD_1，此时实际产出低于潜在产出，物价水平下降，是萧条状态.

(2) 

当总需求上升，AD向上移动至AD_2，此时实际产出高于潜在产出，物价水平上升，是高涨状态.

(3) 

当总供给上升，AS向上移动至AS_1，此时实际产出低于潜在产出，但物价水平上升，是滞胀状态.

5. 

L_1表示价格水平为P_1时的总支出曲线，L_2表示价格水平为P_2时的总支出曲线，将不同价格水平和相应的均衡收入的点连接起来，就得到总需求曲线AD.

6. ①劳动供给量↑ 曲线右移

②资本↑，曲线右移，

③技术↑，曲线右移.

④预期物价水平↑，曲线左移.

⑤名义工资↑，曲线左移.