

1. (1) $r=4\%$, $i=100-0.2=99.8$ (亿美元); $r=5\%$, $i=100-0.25=99.75$ (亿美元)

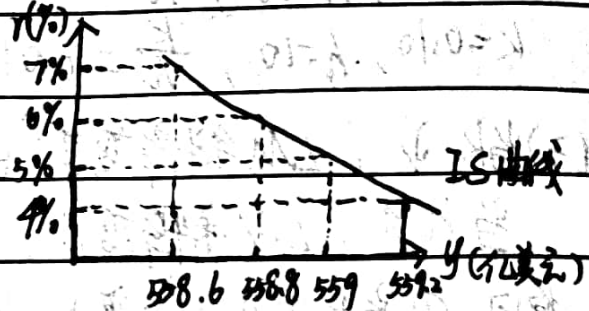
$r=6\%$, $i=100-0.3=99.7$ (亿美元); $r=7\%$, $i=100-0.35=99.65$ (亿美元)

(2) $I=S \Rightarrow 100-5r = 40+0.25y \Rightarrow 50-20r=y$

当 $r=4\%$, $y=559.2$; $r=5\%$, $y=559$; $r=6\%$, $y=558.8$ (亿美元)

$r=7\%$, $y=558.6$ (亿美元)

(3) IS 曲线: $r = 28 - \frac{y}{20}$



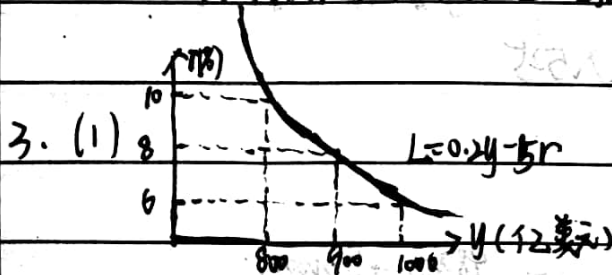
2. (1) (a) $\begin{cases} S=y-c \\ I=S \\ c=30+0.8y \\ i=100-5r \end{cases} \Rightarrow r = -\frac{y}{25} + 20$

(b) $\begin{cases} S=y-c \\ I=S \\ c=30+0.8y \\ i=100-10r \end{cases} \Rightarrow r = -\frac{y}{50} + 15$

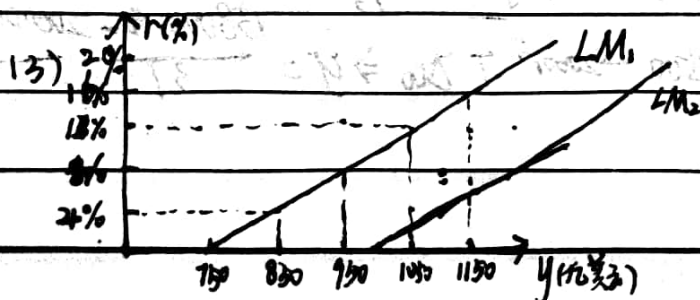
(c) $\begin{cases} S=y-c \\ I=S \\ c=30+0.75y \\ i=100-10r \end{cases} \Rightarrow r = -\frac{y}{40} + 15$

(2) I 对 r 更敏感, IS 曲线斜率度小, IS 曲线度平缓

(3) 边际消费倾向变小, IS 曲线斜率度小, IS 曲线度平缓; 倾向变大反之



(2) $\frac{M_0}{P} = L \Rightarrow r = \frac{y}{25} - 20$



(4) $\frac{M_2}{P} = L \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{25}y - 40$

与 (3) LM_1 相比, 向右平移了



(5) $Y=1100$ 亿美元, $r = \frac{1}{25} \times 1100 - 40 = 4 \neq 10$

(1) 当 $r=10$, $Y=1100$, 货币需求供给不平衡, 利率会向下移动即下降。

4. (1) $\frac{M}{P} = ky = hr \Rightarrow r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{M}{Ph}$ 斜率表示为 $\frac{k}{h}$

(2) $k=0.20, h=10, \frac{k}{h}=0.02$; $k=0.20, h=20, \frac{k}{h}=0.01$
 $k=0.10, h=10, \frac{k}{h}=0.01$

(3) 当 $k \downarrow$, LM 斜率变小, 曲线变平缓;

当 $h \uparrow$, LM 斜率变小, 曲线变平缓;

原因: ① 当 k 变小, $\frac{k}{h}$ 变小, y 对 r 更加敏感, 曲线变平缓

② 当 h 变大, $\frac{k}{h}$ 变小, y 对 r 更敏感, 曲线变平缓

(4) LM 曲线为垂直于横轴的直线

5. (1) $\begin{cases} y = C + I \\ C = 100 + 0.8y \\ I = 150 - 6r \end{cases} \Rightarrow r = \frac{15}{3} - \frac{y}{30}$ (IS 曲线) $\begin{cases} M = L \\ L = 0.2y - 4r \end{cases} \Rightarrow r = \frac{y}{20} - \frac{75}{2}$ (LM 曲线)

(2) \because 产品市场和货币市场均均衡.

$\therefore \frac{15}{3} - \frac{y}{30} = \frac{y}{20} - \frac{75}{2} \Rightarrow y = 950$ (亿美元) 当 $y=950$ 时, $r=10\%$

6. (1) $\begin{cases} y = 350 - 1000r \\ r = 0.05 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = 500$ g 增加 5 个单位, $\Delta y = k_g \cdot \Delta g = 5$
 $\therefore y' = y + \Delta y = 505$

\therefore 旧均衡收入为 500, 新均衡收入 505

(2) IS 会向右移动

7. $\frac{M}{P} = L \Rightarrow 6000 = 0.1625y - 10000r \Rightarrow y = \frac{48000 + 80000r}{13}$
 $y = C + I + G = 800 + 0.63y + 7500 - 2000r + 7500 \Rightarrow y = \frac{138000 - 20000r}{31}$



补充习题:

1-5 CAACA

1-5 X V X X V

6-10 V X X V X

11 X