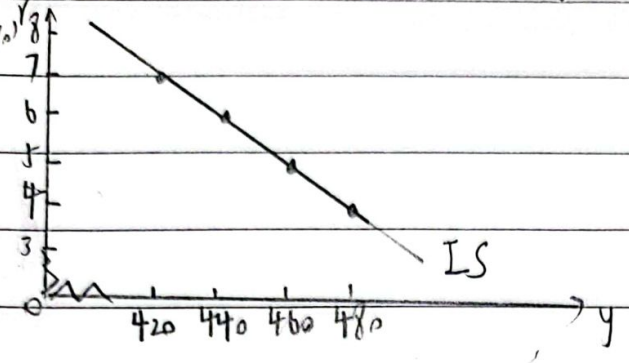
1、(1) 4%时：$i = 100 - 5\times 4 = 80$　5%时：$100 - 5\times 5 = 75$　6%时：$100 - 5\times 6 = 70$

7%时：$i = 100 - 5\times 7 = 65$

(2) $y = 160 + 4S = 160 + 4i$

$r = 4\%$, $y = 480$　$r = 5\%$, $y = 460$　$r = 6\%$, $y = 440$　$r = 7\%$, $y = 420$

(3)



$y = 160 + 4(100 - 5r)$

$= 560 - 20r$

2、(a) $50 + 0.3y = 100 - 5r$　$y = -0.25r + 62.5$

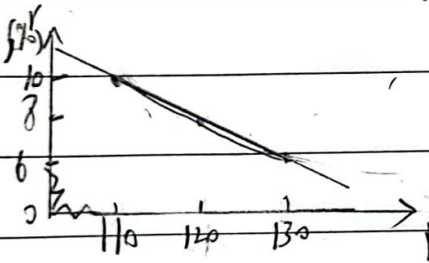
(b) $50 + 0.3y = 100 - 10r$　$y = -12.5r + 62.5$

(c) $50 + 0.75y = 100 - 10r$　$y = -\frac{40}{3}r + \frac{200}{3}$

(2) 投资对利率更敏感时，IS曲线斜率变大

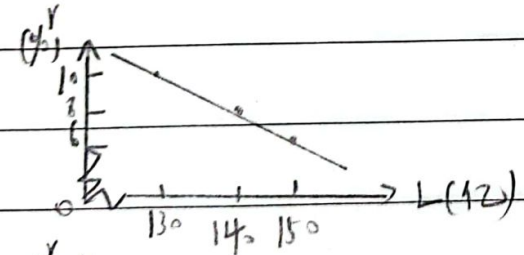
(3) 边际消费倾向越小，斜率越小。

3、(1)

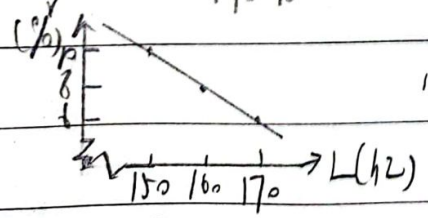


$y = 800$时，

$r = 10\%$, 8%, 6% 分别为 110, 120, 130



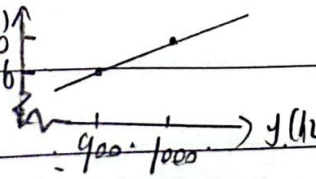
$y = 900$时，L分别为 130, 140, 150



$y = 1000$时，L分别为 150, 160, 170

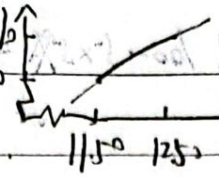
(2) $m = \frac{M}{P} = 150 = L$，此时 $y = 1000$，$r = 6\%$；或 $y = 1000$，$r = 10\%$ 时，均使货币实际供给量和货币需求量相等时，总收入y和利率r的关系表示。

(3)



(4) $0.2y - 5r = L = M = 200$ 比原有LM曲线向上偏移

$y = 1000 + 25r$



(5) $L = 220 - 50 = 170 < M$ 利率会下降

4、1) $\frac{M}{P} = L = ky - hr$ $y = \frac{h}{k}r + \frac{M}{Pk}$ 斜率 $\frac{h}{k}$

(2) $k = 0.2$, $h = 10$, 斜率 $= 50$

$k = 0.2$, $h = 20$, $\frac{h}{k} = 100$

$k = 0.1$, $h = 10$, $\frac{h}{k} = 100$

3) k变小，斜率变大，此时货币供给对收入变化敏感程度低，利率一定时需要更高收入才能达到原有货币供给量

h增加，斜率变小，供给对利率变化更敏感，收入一定更高利率才达到原有供给量

(4) 经过原点，向右倾斜向上的直线

5、1) IS: ~~$\frac{-100 + 0.2y}{100 + 0.2y} = 150 - 6r$~~ $y = $ ~~$625 - 75r$~~ $1250 - 30r$

LM: $150 = 0.2y - 4r$ $y = 750 + 20r$

(2) ~~$625 - 75r = 750 + 20r$~~ $r = 10$, $y = 950$

6、1) $S = -\lambda + ky$ $y = \frac{\lambda}{k} - \frac{r}{k}h$

$= 10\lambda - 5hr$ $\lambda = 55$, $h = 200$

$= 550 - 1000r = 500$

λ增加5，新均衡收入为550

2) IS曲线向上移动

7、 $y = C + i + g = 1500 + 0.63y - 200r$ $0.37y = 1500 - 200r$ ① $200r = 1500 - 37y$

$\frac{M}{P} = L = 0.625y - 1000r = 600$ ② $0.325y = 1200 + 200r$

联立①②，求得 $y = 744.8$

一、1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B

二、1. X $L=ky-hv$

2. ✓

3. X 反向变动。利率高，债券收益率越低

4. ✓

5. ✓

6. ✓

7. X $m=\frac{M}{P}$ P上升，m减小

8. X LM右移

9. X 需求增加，LM右移

10. ✓

11. X 存在就业潜力