T1. (1) ∵ $\begin{cases} y_s = 2000 + P \\ y_D = 2400 - P \end{cases}$ ∴ $\begin{cases} y = 2200 \\ P = 200 \end{cases}$

∴ 均衡点 $y^* = 2200$, $P^* = 200$

(2) ∵ $\begin{cases} y_s = 2000 + P \\ y_D = 2160 - P \end{cases}$ ∴ $\begin{cases} y = 2080 < 2200 \\ P = 80 < 200 \end{cases}$

∴ 均衡产出、均衡价格均下降

(3) ∵ $\begin{cases} y_s = 2000 + P \\ y_D = 2640 - P \end{cases}$ ∴ $\begin{cases} y = 2320 > 2200 \\ P = 320 > 200 \end{cases}$

∴ 均衡产出、均衡价格都上升

(4) ∵ $\begin{cases} y_s = 1800 + P \\ y_D = 2400 - P \end{cases}$ ∴ $\begin{cases} y = 2100 < 2200 \\ P = 300 > 200 \end{cases}$

∴ 均衡产出下降，均衡价格上升

T2. ∵ $\begin{cases} Y = C + I + G \\ C = 200 + 0.75Y \\ I = 200 - 25r \\ G = 50 \end{cases}$ ∴ IS曲线方程为：

$Y = 1800 - 100r$ ... ①

又∵ LM曲线方程为 $Y - 100r = \frac{1000}{P}$ ... ②

∴ 联立①②得：$Y = \frac{500}{P} + 900$

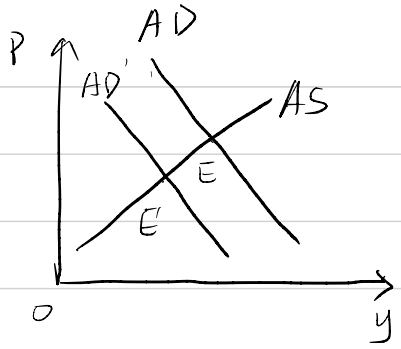
T3. (1) ∵ $\begin{cases} P = 80 - \frac{2}{3}y \\ y = 60 \end{cases}$ ∴ $P = 40$

(2) ∵ $\begin{cases} P = 100 - \frac{2}{3}y \\ y = 60 \end{cases}$ ∴ $P = 60$

又∵ $\frac{60 - 40}{40} \times 100\% = 50\%$

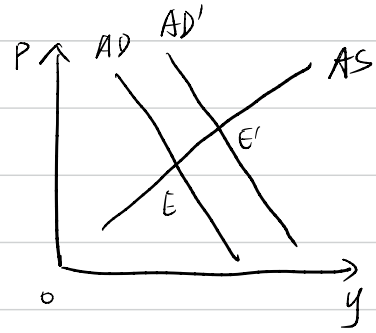
∴ 增加50%

T4. 萧条时期



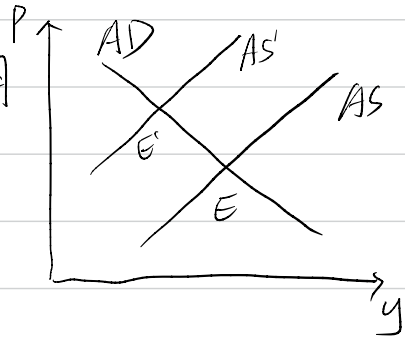
AD曲线左移

经济过热



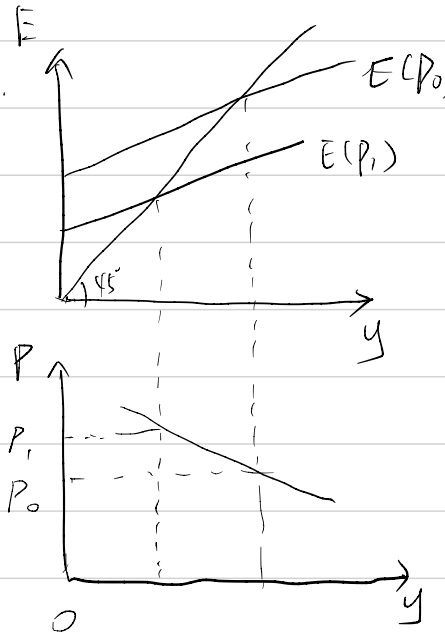
AD曲线右移

"滞胀"时期



AS曲线左移

T5.



$AE(P_0)=C_0+I_0=\alpha+\beta Y+I_0$

令 $AE=Y\rightarrow Y_0$

$P_0+\Delta P=P_1$

$AE(P_1)=C_1+I_1=\alpha+\beta Y+I_1$

令 $AE=Y\rightarrow Y_1$

T6. ①可得劳动量　④技术知识进步　⑦名义工资

②物资资本/人力资本　⑤预期价格水平

③自然资源可获得性　⑥投入品价格