

$$1. (1) r=4 \text{ 时, } i=100-5 \times 4 = 80 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$r=5 \text{ 时, } i=100-5 \times 5 = 75 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$r=6 \text{ 时, } i=100-5 \times 6 = 70 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$r=7 \text{ 时, } i=100-5 \times 7 = 65 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$(2) i=S \text{ 即 } 100-5r = -40 + 0.25y$$

$$\text{解得 } y = 560 - 20r$$

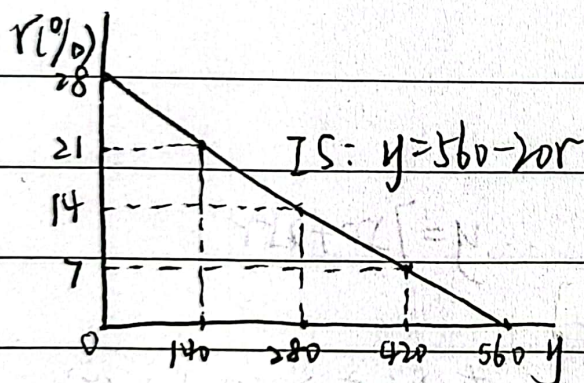
$$r=4 \text{ 时, } y = 560 - 20 \times 4 = 480 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$r=5 \text{ 时, } y = 560 - 20 \times 5 = 460 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$r=6 \text{ 时, } y = 560 - 20 \times 6 = 440 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$r=7 \text{ 时, } y = 560 - 20 \times 7 = 420 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

(3) IS 曲线如图所示:



$$2. (1) (a) y = C + S \quad \therefore S = y - C = 0.2y - 50$$

$$\because i = S \quad \therefore 0.2y - 50 = 100 - 5r$$

$$\therefore y = 750 - 25r$$

$$(b) S = y - C = 0.2y - 50 \quad 0.2y - 50 = 100 - 10r$$

$$\therefore y = 750 - 50r$$

$$(c) S = y - C = 0.25y - 50 \quad 0.25y - 50 = 100 - 10r$$

$$\therefore y = 600 - 40r$$



(2) (a) $r = 30 - \frac{1}{25}y$ (b) $r = 15 - \frac{1}{50}y$

(b) 中投资对利率更敏感, IS曲线斜率的绝对值变小, 曲线变平坦

(3) (b) $C = 50 + 0.8y$ (c) $C = 50 + 0.75y$

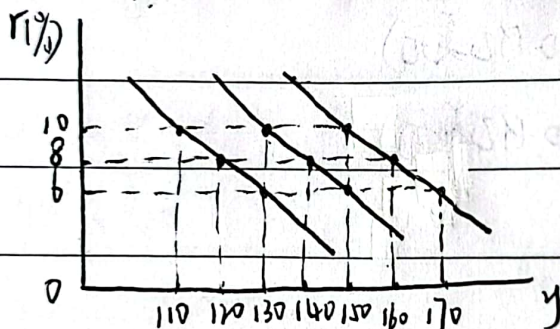
(b) $r = 15 - \frac{1}{50}y$ (c) $r = 15 - \frac{1}{40}y$

(c) 中边际消费倾向更小, IS曲线斜率的绝对值变大, 曲线变陡峭

3. (1) $r=10, y=800, 900, 1000$ 时, $L=110, 130, 150$

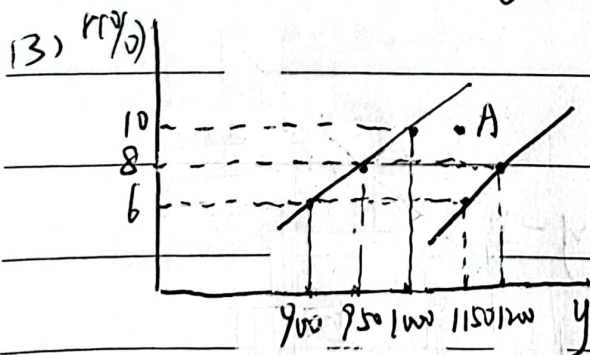
$r=8, y=800, 900, 1000$ 时, $L=120, 140, 160$

$r=6, y=800, 900, 1000$ 时, $L=130, 150, 170$



(2) $m = \frac{M}{P} = 150 \quad \therefore M = m = 150$

$\because L = M \quad \therefore 0.2y - 5r = 150 \quad \therefore y = 750 + 25r$



LM曲线是指在货币市场达到均衡时
表示利率 r 和产出水平 y 之间关系的曲线

(4) $0.2y - 5r = 200 \quad \therefore y = 1000 + 25r$

该曲线向右移动了250个单位

(5) 不均衡, 利率会下降.



4. (1) $L=M$ (假设 $P=1$) $\therefore ky - hr = M$ 即 $r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{M}{h}$
 LM 曲线的斜率为 $-\frac{k}{h}$

(2) $k=0.2, h=10$ 时, 斜率为 $-\frac{1}{50}$

$k=0.2, h=20$ 时, 斜率为 $-\frac{1}{100}$

$k=0.1, h=10$ 时, 斜率为 $-\frac{1}{50}$

(3) k 变小时, 斜率变小; h 增加时, 斜率变小

k 变小, 收入增加时货币需求增加变少, 斜率变小; h 增加, 利率上升时货币需求减少增加, 斜率变小

(4) $k=0.2, h=0$ 时, LM 曲线垂直于 x 轴

5. (1) $S=Y-C=0.2y - 100 \quad i=5 \quad \therefore 0.2y - 100 = 150 - 6r$

$\therefore y = 1250 - 30r$

$L=m \quad \therefore 0.2y - 4r = 150$

$\therefore y = 750 + 20r$

(2) $1250 - 30r = 750 + 20r$

$\therefore r = 10, y = 950$

6. (1) 原始均衡收入: $y = 550 - 100 \times 0.05 = 500$

$\beta = 1 - 0.2 = 0.8 \quad k_g = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = 5$

$\Delta y = k_g \cdot \Delta g = 5 \times 5 = 25$

现期收入: $500 + 25 = 525$

(2) IS 曲线向右上方移动



$$7. m = \frac{M}{P} = 6000$$

$$y = C + i + g = 800 + 0.63y + 750 - 2000r + 750$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{1580}{2000} - \frac{0.37}{2000}y$$

$$0.1625y - 1000r = 6000$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{0.1625}{1000}y - \frac{6000}{1000}$$

$$\text{联立得: } y = 4000, r = 0.05$$

$$C = 800 + 0.63 \times 4000 = 2600$$

$$i = 750 - 2000 \times 0.05 = 650$$

$$\therefore y = 2600 + 650 + 750 = 4000$$

\therefore 所求的GDP值等于消费、投资和政府支出的总和

一. 1-5 CAACA

二. 1. $L = ky - hr$ $r = \frac{k}{h}y - \frac{L}{h}$ 错误, 应是反向变化

2. $M_1 =$ 流通中的硬币 + 纸币 + 银行活期存款 正确

3. $P_b = \frac{D}{1+r} + \frac{P}{(1+r)^2} + \dots + \frac{D}{(1+r)^N} + \frac{F}{(1+r)^N}$ 错误, 是反向变动

4. 货币供给 > 货币需求, 货币更不值钱, 利率下降 正确

5. $r = \frac{d+e}{d} - \frac{1-\beta}{d}y$ 正确

6. $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = k_t = -\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}$ 正确

7. $m = \frac{M}{P}$ M 不变, $P \uparrow$, $m \downarrow$ 错误, 是左移

8. 错误, LM曲线右移 $L_1 = L_1(y) = ky$

9. 正确 $L_2 = L_2(y) = -hr$

10. 错误, 表示产品市场和货币市场同时均衡

11. 错误, 均衡点不一定达成充分就业

