

$$(1) \text{ 联立 } \begin{cases} y_s = 2000 + P \\ y_D = 2000 - P \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} Y = 2200 \\ P = 200 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) y_D = 2160 - P \Rightarrow P = 80 \quad Y = 2080$$

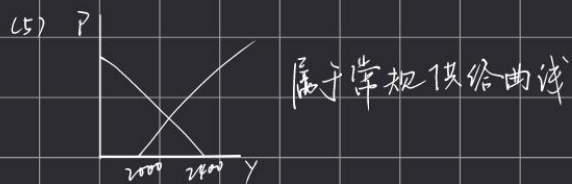
均衡产出和价格均下降

$$(3) y_D = 2620 - P \Rightarrow P = 310 \quad Y = 2310$$

均衡产出和价格均上涨

$$(4) y_s = 1800 + P \Rightarrow P = 300 \quad Y = 2100$$

均衡产出下降, 均衡价格上涨



$$2. \begin{cases} Y = C + I + G \\ C = 200 + 0.75Y \\ I = 200 - 25r \\ G = 250 \end{cases} \therefore Y = 1800 - 100r \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore L = \frac{M}{P} = Y - 100r \quad (2)$$

联立 $\therefore Y = 900 + \frac{500}{P}$

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

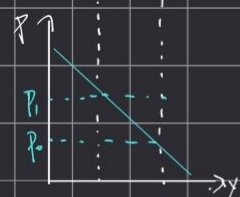
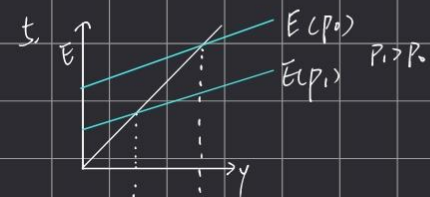
(2)
$$\begin{cases} P = 100 - \frac{2}{3}y \\ y = 60 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} y = 60 \\ P = 60 \end{cases}$$

\therefore P 上升 20, 上升 50%

4. 萧条: AD 左移

通胀: AD 右移

滞胀: AS 右移



当 P 由 $P_0 \rightarrow P_1$ 时, $y \downarrow$, 得到一组 (P, y)

由此类推, 得到 AD 曲线

6.

Labor \uparrow	$P_E \downarrow$
Capital \uparrow	$P_i \downarrow$
Resource \uparrow	
Technology \uparrow	$W \downarrow$