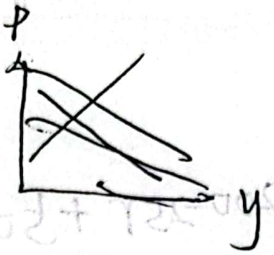
1.

(1) $y_s = 2000 + P$

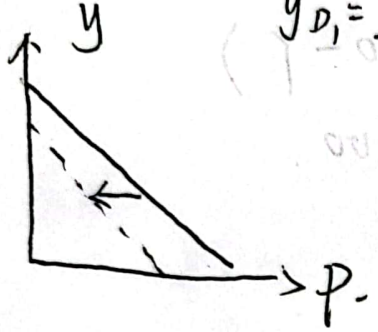
$y_D = 2400 - P$.

令 $y_s = y_D \Rightarrow P = 200$; $y = 2200$.

均衡点 $(2200, 200)$.



(2)



$y_{D_1} = 2400 - P$. $y_{D_2} = -(P - 2400 + 2400 \times 10\%)$

$= 2160 - P$.

$y_{D_2} = y_s \Rightarrow P = 80$, $y = 2080$.

$(2080, 80)$

价格水平下降; 均衡收入下降 120.

120

(3) $y_{D_3} = -(P - 2400 - 2400 \times 10\%) = 2640 - P$.

$y_{D_3} = y_s \Rightarrow P = 320$, $y = 2320$.

$(2320, 320)$

价格水平上升 120; 均衡收入上升 120.

(4) $y_s = 2000 + P$ $y_{s_2} = P + 2000 + 2000 \times 10\% = P + 2200$.

$y_{s_2} = y_D \Rightarrow P = 100$, $y = 2300$. $(2300, 100)$

价格水平下降 100; 均衡收入上升 100.

(5) 总供给曲线是线性的, 属于短期总供给曲线.

2.

$Y = C + i + g$

$= 200 + 0.75Y + 200 - 25r + 50.$

$= 450 + 0.75Y - 25r.$

$\Rightarrow r = 18 - 0.01Y.$

$L = m = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{1000}{P} = Y - 100r = Y - (1800 - Y)$

$= 2Y - 1800.$

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

3.

(1)

令 $y = 60$

$\therefore P = 80 - \frac{2}{3}y = 80 - 60 \times \frac{2}{3} = 40.$

$\therefore$ 均衡时价格水平为40.

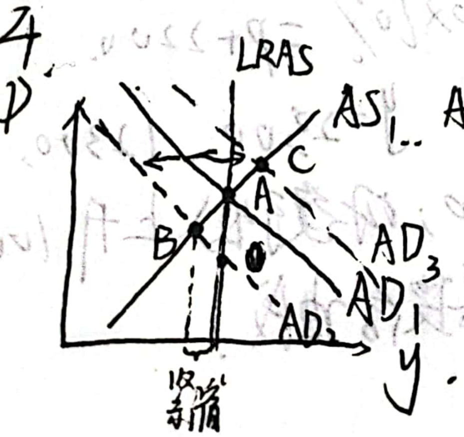
(2) $P = 100 - \frac{2}{3}y$

令 $y = 60$ $\therefore P = 100 - \frac{2}{3} \times 60 = 60.$

价格水平为60, 上升20.

(3)

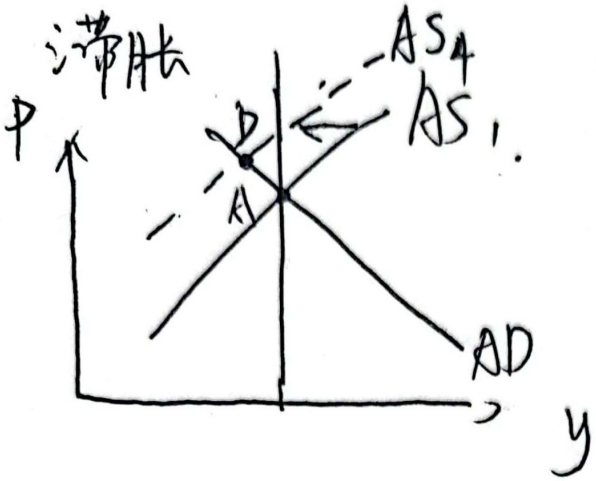
4.



萧条时, 总需求下降, 需求函数左移 $AD_1 \to AD_2$; 均衡由 $A \to B$, 价格水平下降, 产出下降, 失业上升

短期

过热时: 总需求上升, 曲线右移 $AD_1 \to AD_3$, 价格水平上升; 产出增加过剩; 均衡时 $A \to C$ 点



滞胀

8. 受供给冲击，总供给曲线左移

$AS_1 \to AS_4$; $A \to D$;

P↑; y↓

这表明通货膨胀与经济停滞并存

5. 以两部门为例，

$y = C + S = C + I$.

$C = \alpha + \beta y$.

$I = e - dr$.

$\Rightarrow y = \alpha + \beta y + e - dr$.

$$r = \frac{\alpha + e + (\beta - 1)y}{d}$$

$$L = m = \frac{M}{P} = ky - hr = ky - \frac{h[\alpha + e + (\beta - 1)y]}{d}$$

$$= \frac{(dk + h - h\beta)y - h(\alpha + e)}{d}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{Md}{(dk + h - h\beta)y - h(\alpha + e)}$$

6. 资本存量，就业量，自然资源，技术；预期价格水平；投入品价格；名义工资