宏经第三次作业

1. (1) $r=4\%$ $i=100-5\cdot4=80$ 亿美元

5% $i=75$

6% $i=70$

7% $i=65$

(2) $i=S=-40$(亿美元)$+0.25y$

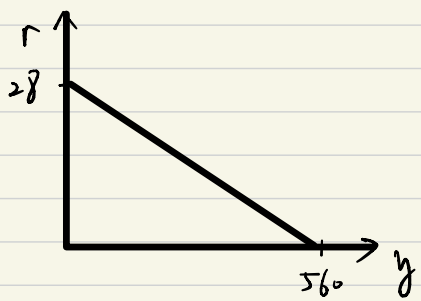
代入 $i=80, 75, 70, 65$.

$i=80$, $y=480$ 亿美元.

$i=75$ $y=460$;

$i=70$ $y=440$;

$i=65$ $y=420$;



(3). $S=I$

$-40+0.25y=100-5r$

$r=28-0.05y$

2. (1) a. $y=c+i$

$y=150+0.8y-5r$

$r=30-0.04y$.

b. $y=150+0.8y-10r$

$r=15-0.02y$

c. $y=150+0.75y-10r$

$r=15-0.025y$.

(2) 投资对利率更敏感时. IS曲线斜率绝对值↓, 更平坦.

(3). 边际消费倾向变小, IS曲线斜率绝对值↑, 更陡峭.

3. (1) $r = 0.04y - 0.2L$

① $y = 800$. $r = 10\%$, $L = 110$

$r = 8\%$ $L = 120$

$r = 6\%$ $L = 130$

② $y = 900$ $r = 10\%$ $L = 130$

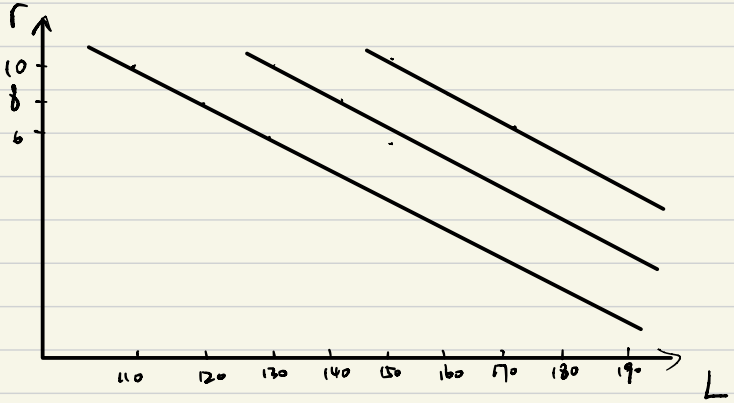
$r = 8\%$ $L = 140$

$r = 6\%$ $L = 150$

③ $y = 1000$ $r = 10\%$ $L = 150$

$r = 8\%$ $L = 160$

$r = 6\%$ $L = 170$



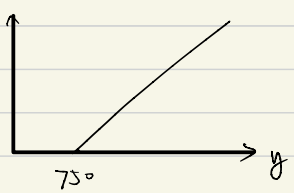
(2) $m = \frac{M}{P} = 150$ (2)

$m = L$

$150 = 0.2y - 5r$

$r = 0.04y - 30$

(3).

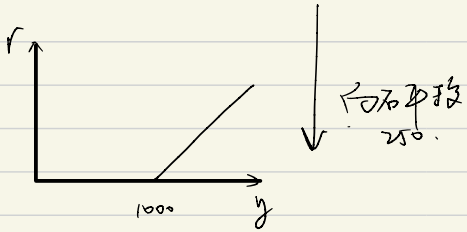


(4) $m' = \frac{M'}{P} = 200$ (2)

$m' = L$

$200 = 0.2y - 5r$

$r = 0.04y - 40$.



(5). $L = 0.2 \times 1100 - 50 = 170 \neq 200$

∴ 不均衡. 均衡利率↓ ⇒ 货币需求量↑

4. (1) $m = \frac{M}{P}$

$m = ky - hr$

$\therefore \frac{M}{P} = ky - hr$

$r = \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{M}{P}$

$k_{LM} = \frac{k}{h}$

(2) ① $k = 0.2$ $h = 10$

$k_{LM} = \frac{k}{h} = 0.02$

② $k = 0.2$ $h = 20$

$k_{LM} = \frac{k}{h} = 0.01$

③ $k = 0.1$ $h = 10$

$k_{LM} = 0.01$.

(3). k变小时, k_{LM}也变小. $k_{LM} = \frac{k}{h}$. $\therefore k_{LM} \propto k$. $k_{LM} \propto \frac{1}{h}$.

(4). $k = 0.2$. $h = 0$. LM曲线为垂直于x轴的曲线.

5. (1) $y = c + i$

$0.2y = 250 - 6r$

IS: $y = 1250 - 30r$

$m = L$.

$150 = 0.2y - 4r$

LM: $y = 750 + 20r$.

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

$\therefore r = 10$.

$y = 950$ 亿美元.

6. (1) $k_y = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = 5$

$\Delta y = k_y \cdot \Delta G = 25$

$y_1 = 550 - 50 = 500$

$y_2 = y_1 + \Delta y = 525$

(2) IS右移, 横截距 500 → 525.

新 IS. $y = 525 - 1000r$.

7. $y = C + i + g$

$0.37y = 1580 - 2000r$

$r = 7.9 - \frac{37}{200000}y$

$\frac{M}{P} = L$

$6000 = 0.163y - 10000r$

$r = \frac{163}{1\times10^5}y - 0.6$

$\therefore 7.9 - \frac{37}{2\times10^5}y = \frac{163}{1\times10^5}y - 0.6$

解得 $y = 42236$ 亿元.

$\therefore$ GDP $\approx$ 42236 亿元 $r = \frac{0.163\times42236 - 6000}{10000} \approx 0.0863$

$C = 800 + 0.63y \approx 27409$

$i = 7500 - 2000\times0.0863 \approx 7327$

$y = i + C + g = 42236$

$\therefore$ GDP $\approx y$.

选择 CDACA

判断 X √ X √ √ √ X √ √ X X