1.

(1). $y = \dfrac{\alpha + i + g + \beta tr - \beta t}{1 - \beta}$

$= \dfrac{100 + 50 + 200 + 0.8 \times 625 - 0.8 \times 250}{1 - 0.8}$

$= 1000$

∴ 均衡收入为 1000亿美元.

(2). $k_i = \dfrac{1}{1-\beta} = \dfrac{1}{1-0.8} = 5.$

$k_g = \dfrac{1}{1-\beta} = 5.$

$k_t = -\dfrac{\beta}{1-\beta} = -\dfrac{0.8}{1-0.8} = -4.$

$k_{tr} = \dfrac{\beta}{1-\beta} = 4.$

$k_b = 1.$

(※) 2.

(1). $1200 - 100 = 200.$

$\dfrac{200}{k_g} = 40$

∴增加政府购买需要 增加400亿美元

(2). $\dfrac{200}{k_t} = -50.$

∴需减少税收 500亿美元.

(3). ∵ $k_b = 1.$

∴ $\dfrac{200}{k_b} = 200$

∴均需要 2000亿

3. $1 - \beta = 0.25$ ∴ $\beta = 0.75.$

$k_i = \dfrac{1}{1-\beta} = 4.$

∴ $k_i \cdot (600 - 400) = 800$

∴均衡国民收入会增加 800

4. (1).

$y = \dfrac{\alpha + i + g + \beta tr - \beta t}{1-\beta} =$

$c = 1000 + 0.75(y - t) = 550 + 0.75y.$

∴ $\alpha = 550.$ $\beta = 0.75.$

∴ $y = \dfrac{\alpha + i + g + \beta(tr - t)}{1-\beta}$

$= \dfrac{550 + 800 + 750 - 0.75 \times 600}{0.25}$

$= 6600$

∴ $y_d = y - t = 6600 - 600 = 6000$

(2). $C = 1000 + 0.75 yd = 5500$.

(3). $S = yd - c = 6600 - 5500 = 1100$.

~~由三部门 I-S 恒等式所得.~~

~~I = S + CT~~

政府储蓄 ~~T - G~~

$t - g = 600 - 750 = -150$.

(4) $k_i = \dfrac{1}{1-\beta} = 4$.

5. $1 - \beta = 0.2$. $\beta = 0.8$.

$k_{tr} = \dfrac{\beta}{1-\beta} = ④ 4$

$\therefore -300 \times k_{tr} = \cancel{-1500} -1200$

$k_t = -\dfrac{\beta}{1-\beta} = -4$.

$-300 \cdot k_t = 1200$

$-1200 + 1200 = 0$.

$\therefore$ 新均衡国民收入将不变动.

附加题 1.

(1). 由四部门 I-S 恒等式

$i = S + (T-G) + (M - X + kr)$.

$nx = X - M = 50 - 0.05y$.

即 $c = 30 + 0.8 yd$

$= 30 + 0.8(y - tn)$

$= -10 + 0.8y$. $S = 0.2y + 10$.

$\therefore 60 = 0.2y + 10 + (60 - 50) + 0.05y - 50$.

$\therefore y = 360$.

(2) $nx = 50 - 0.05y = \cancel{36.7} \cdot 32$.

(3) $k_i = \dfrac{1}{1-\beta} = \dfrac{1}{1-0.8} = 5$.

(4) 即.

$60 = 0.2y + 10 + (60 - 50) + 0.05y - 40$

$y = 320$.

$\therefore nx = 50 - 0.05y = 34$.