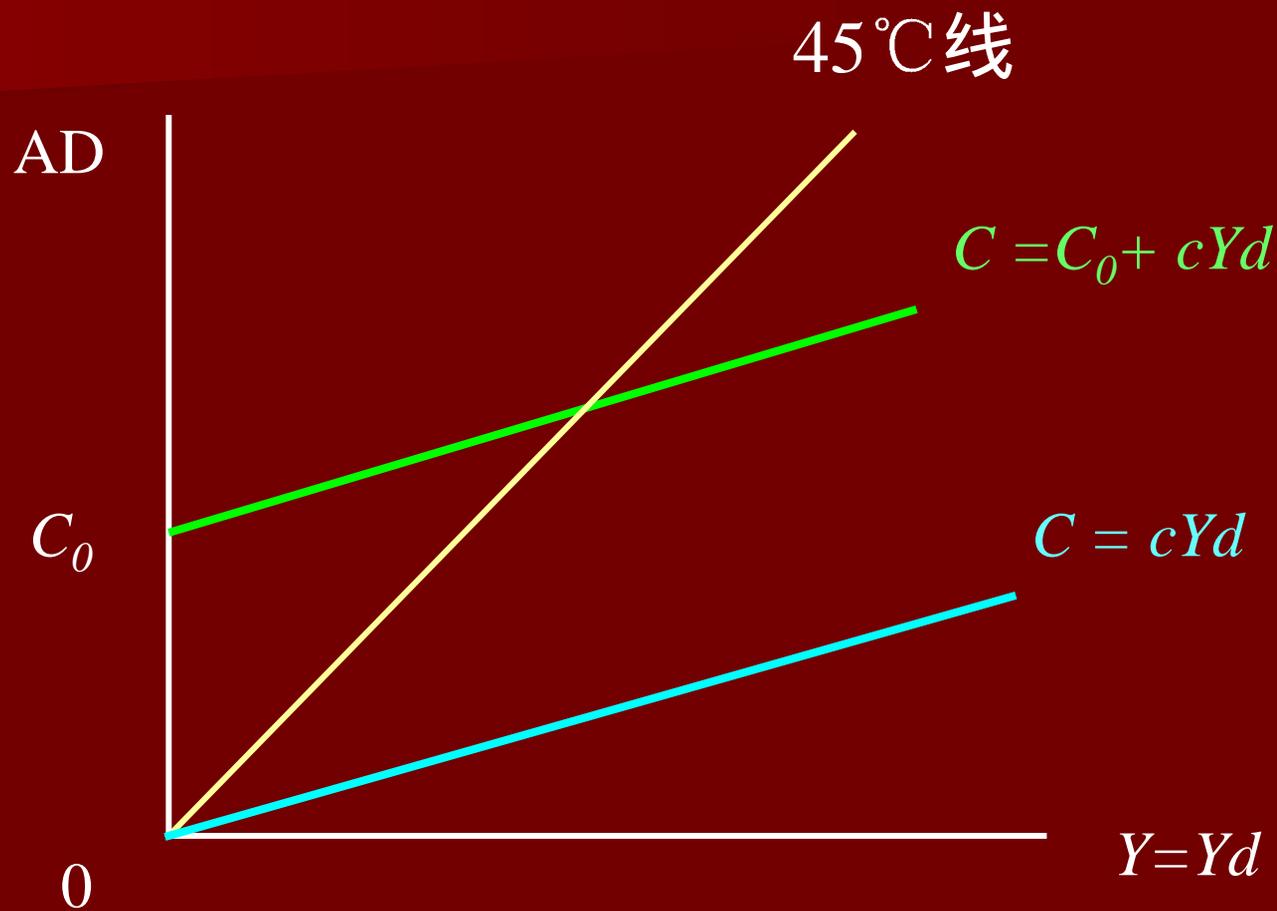
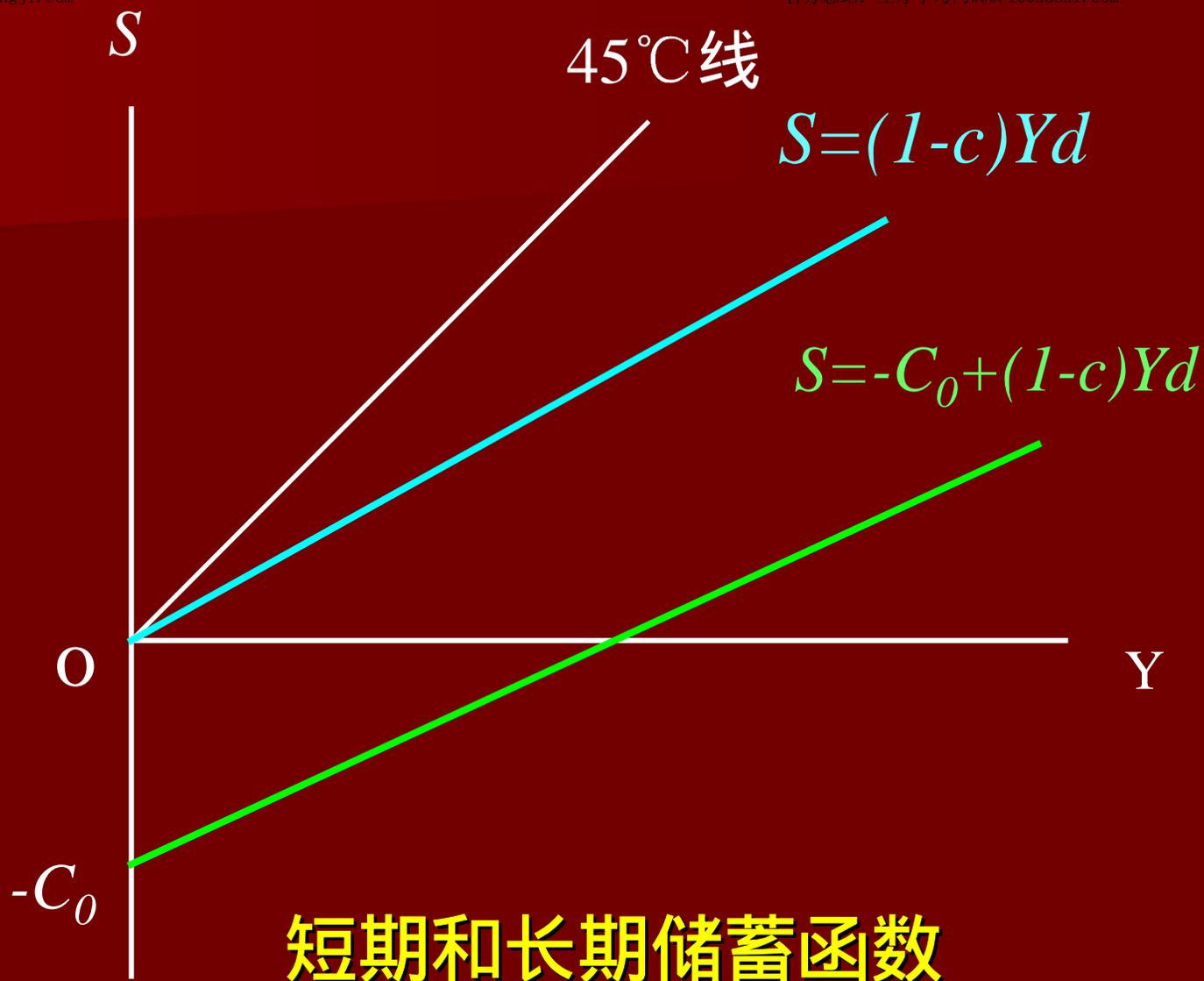


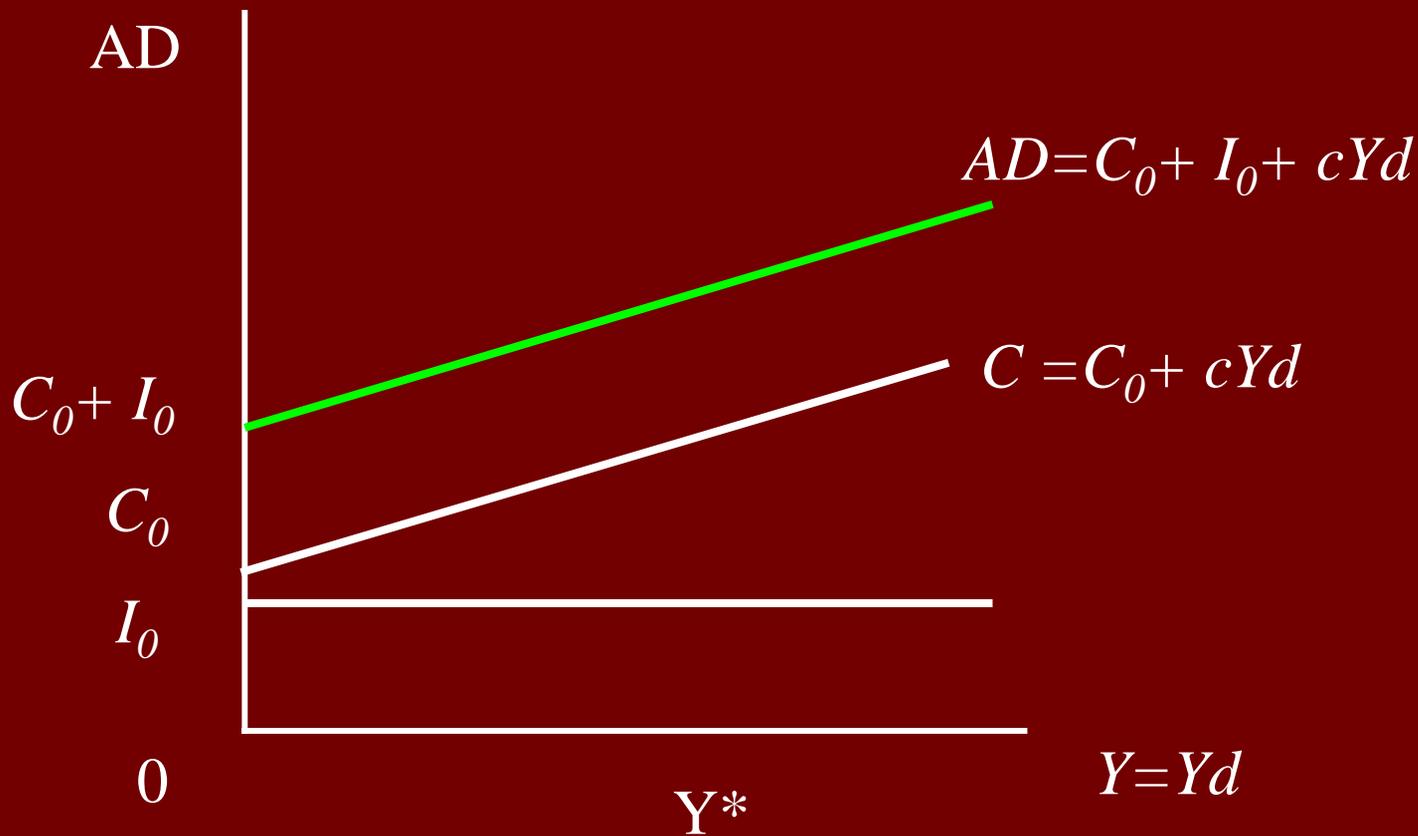
# 短期和长期消费函数



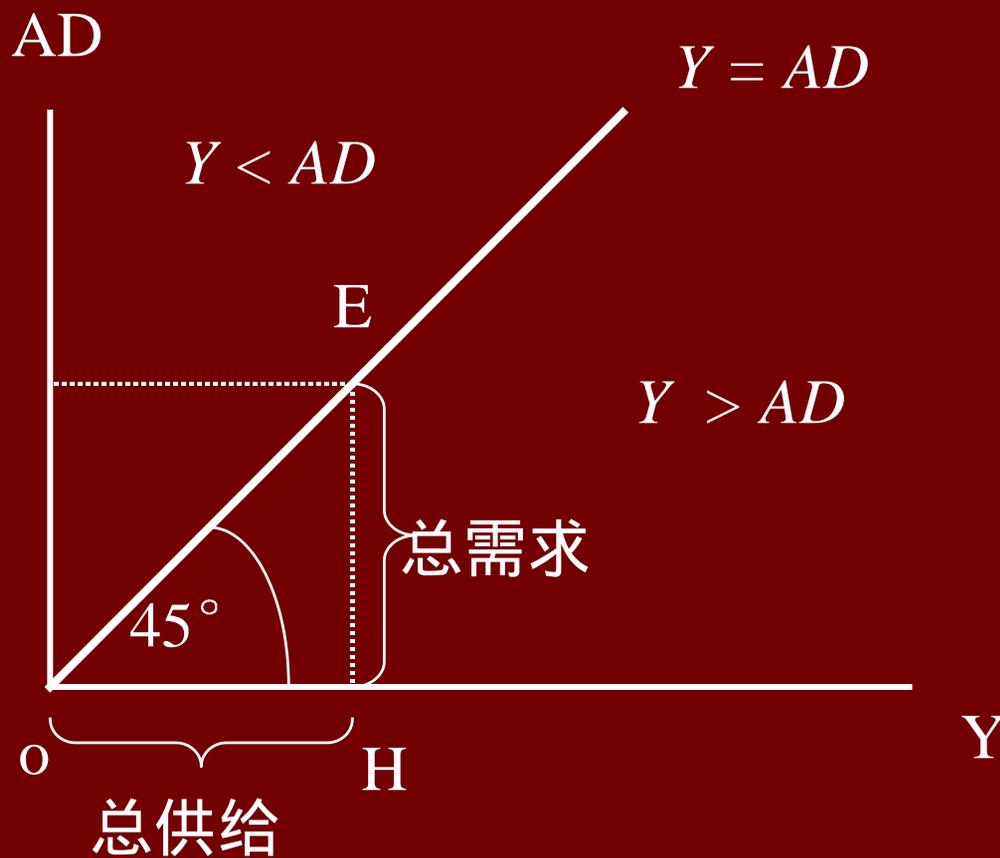


## 短期和长期储蓄函数

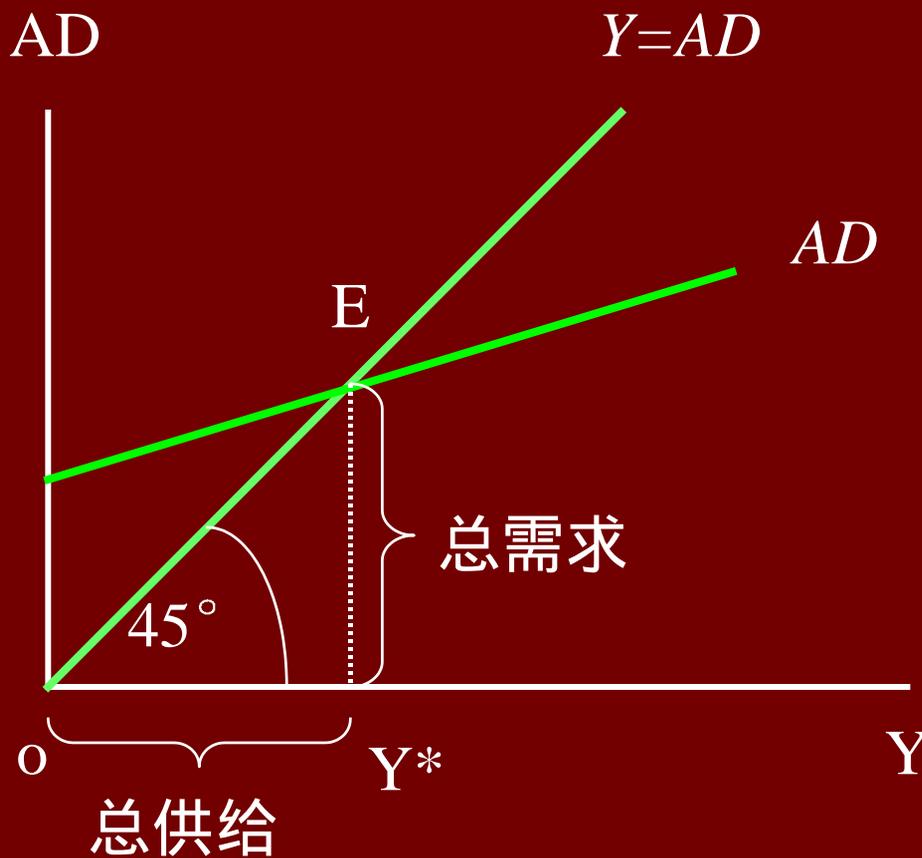
# 均衡的国民收入在哪里？



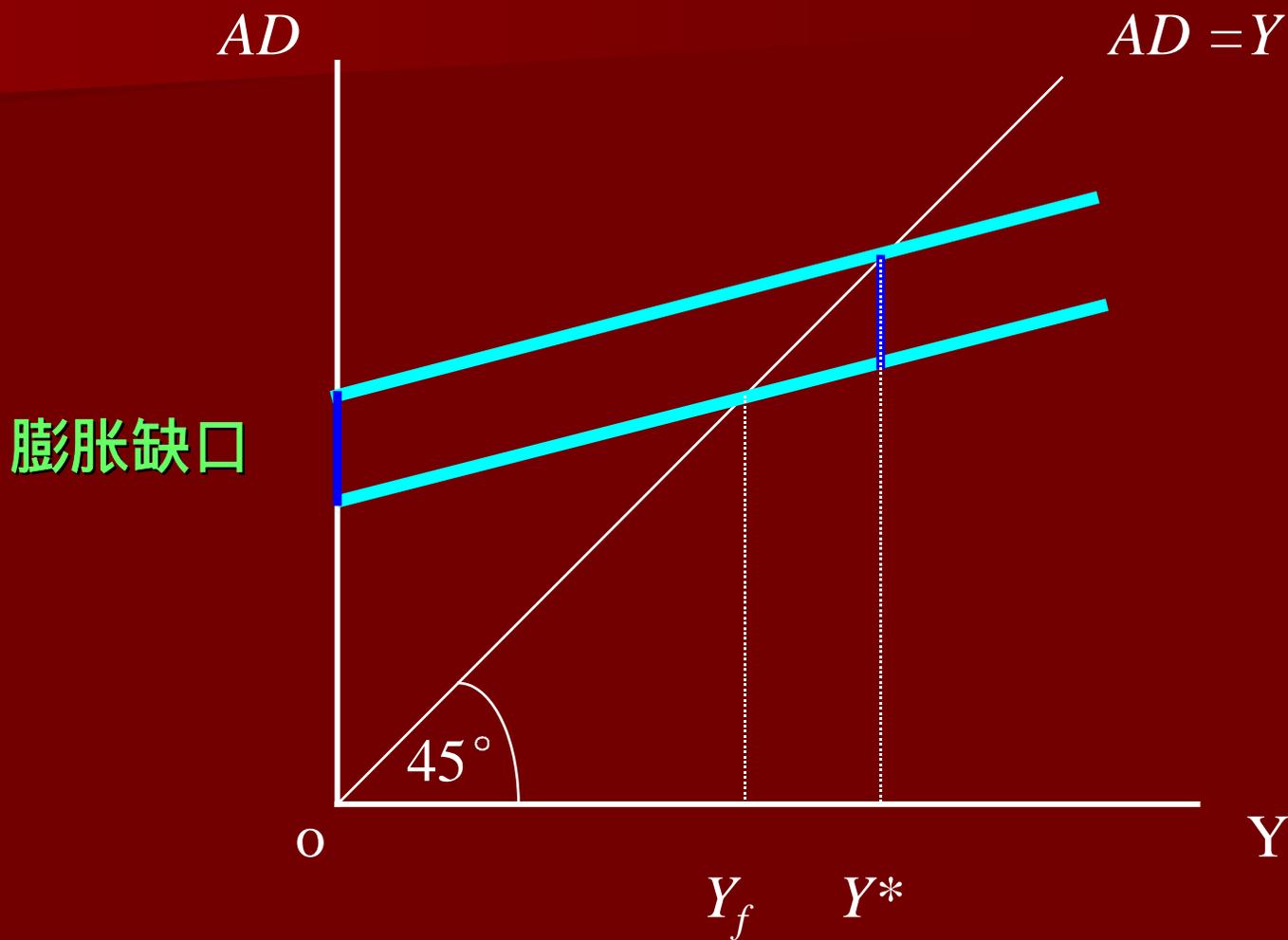
# 均衡的国民收入必在45°线上。



# 萨缪尔森交叉图 (Samuelson Cross)

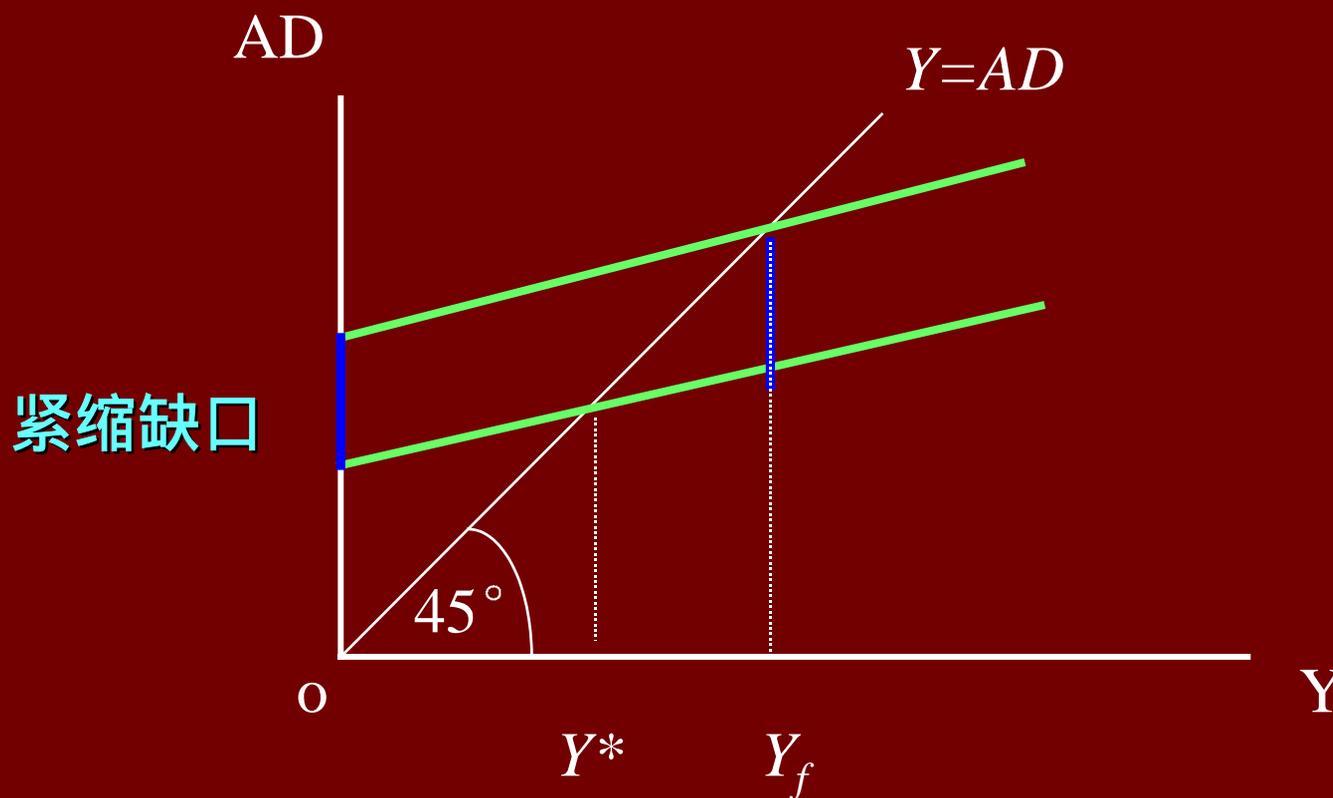


# 膨胀缺口

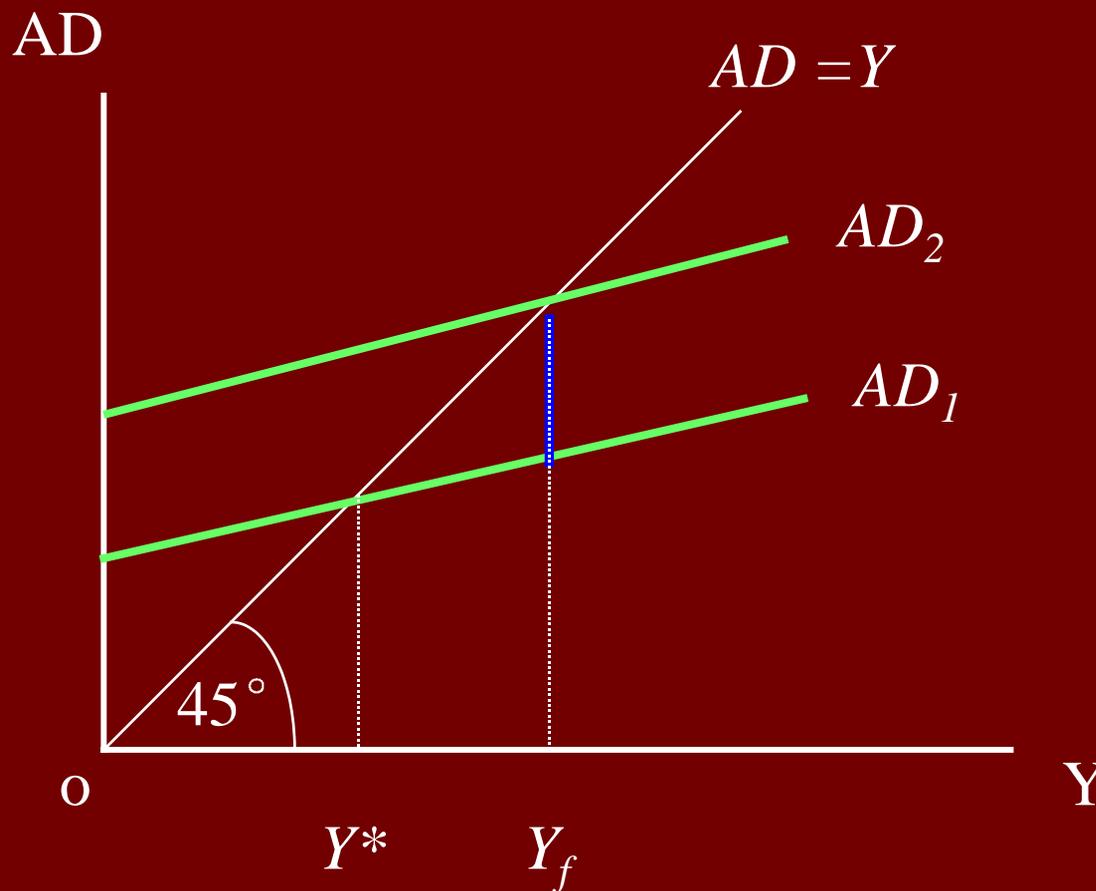


# 紧缩缺口

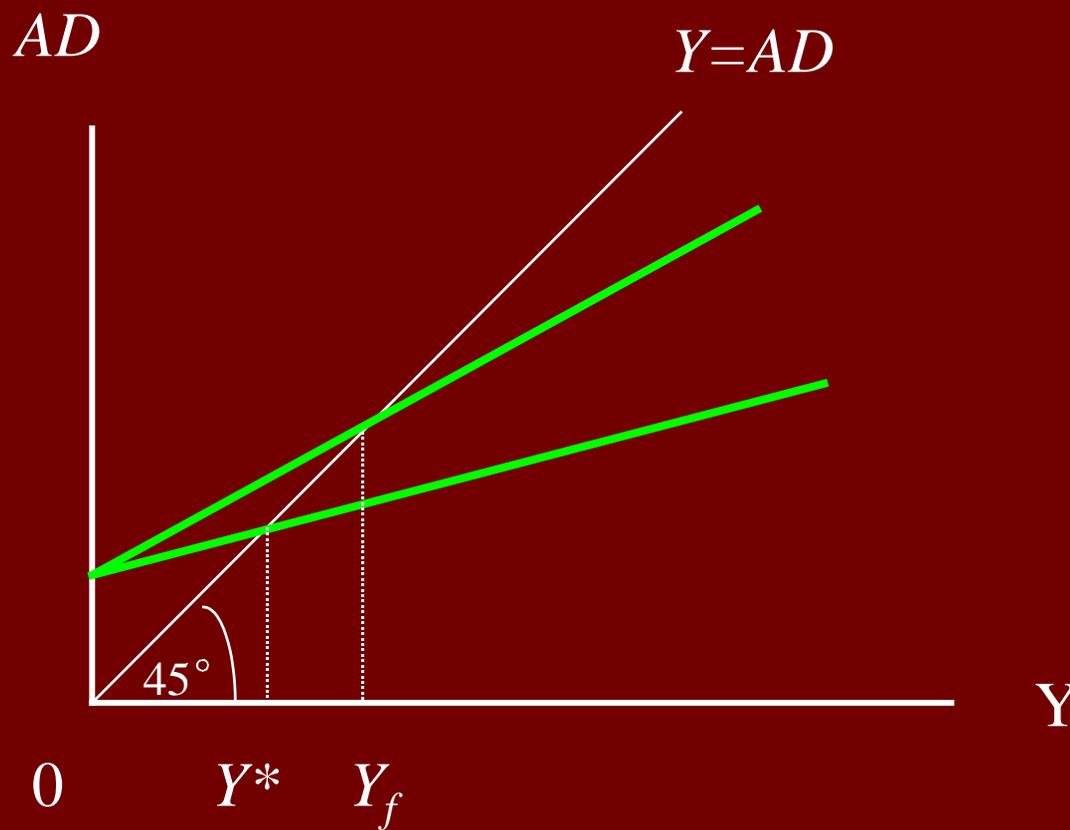
- $Y^*$ 是稳定性均衡，如何使 $Y^*$ 上升到 $Y_f$ ？



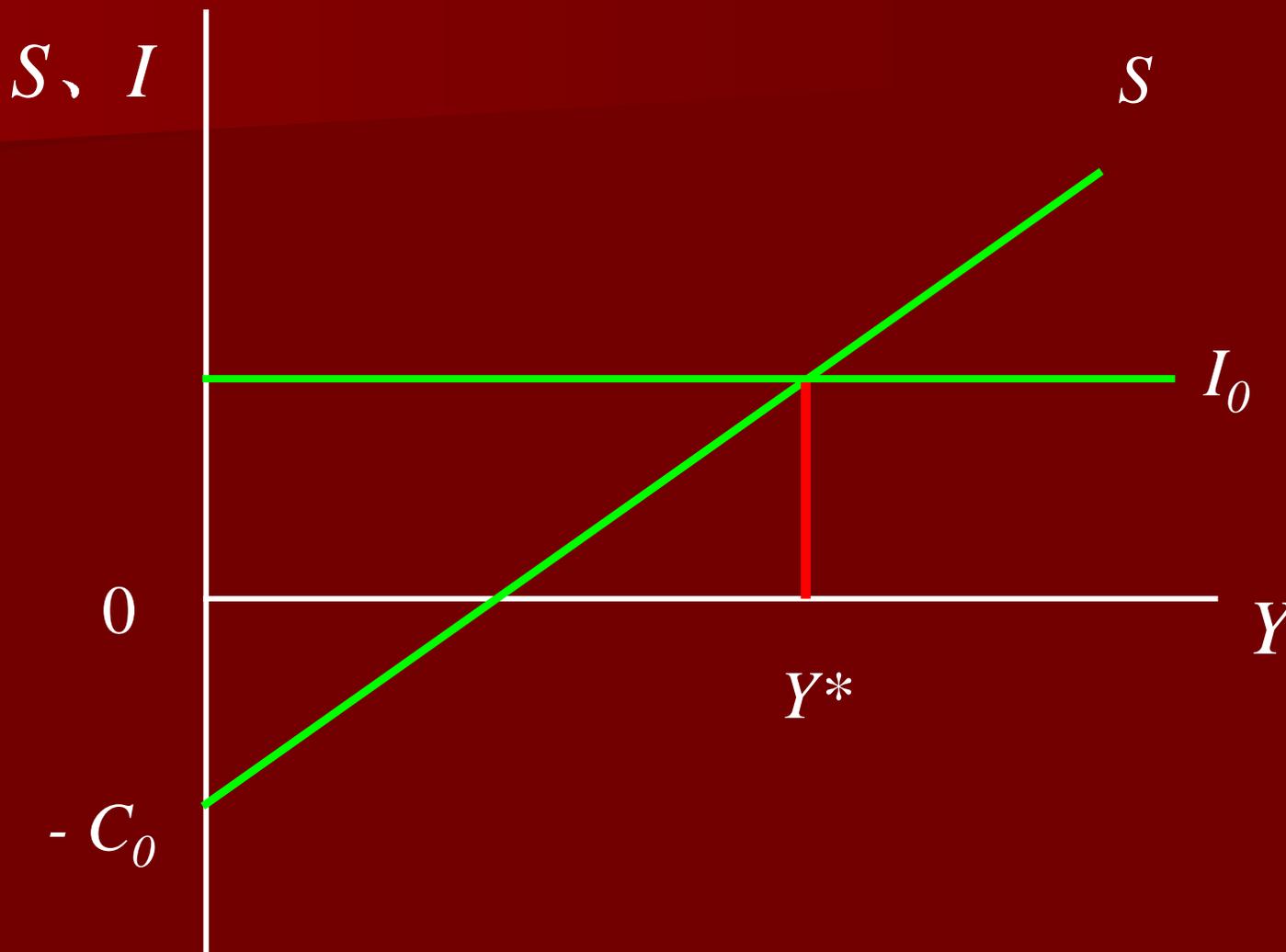
# A parallel shift in AD



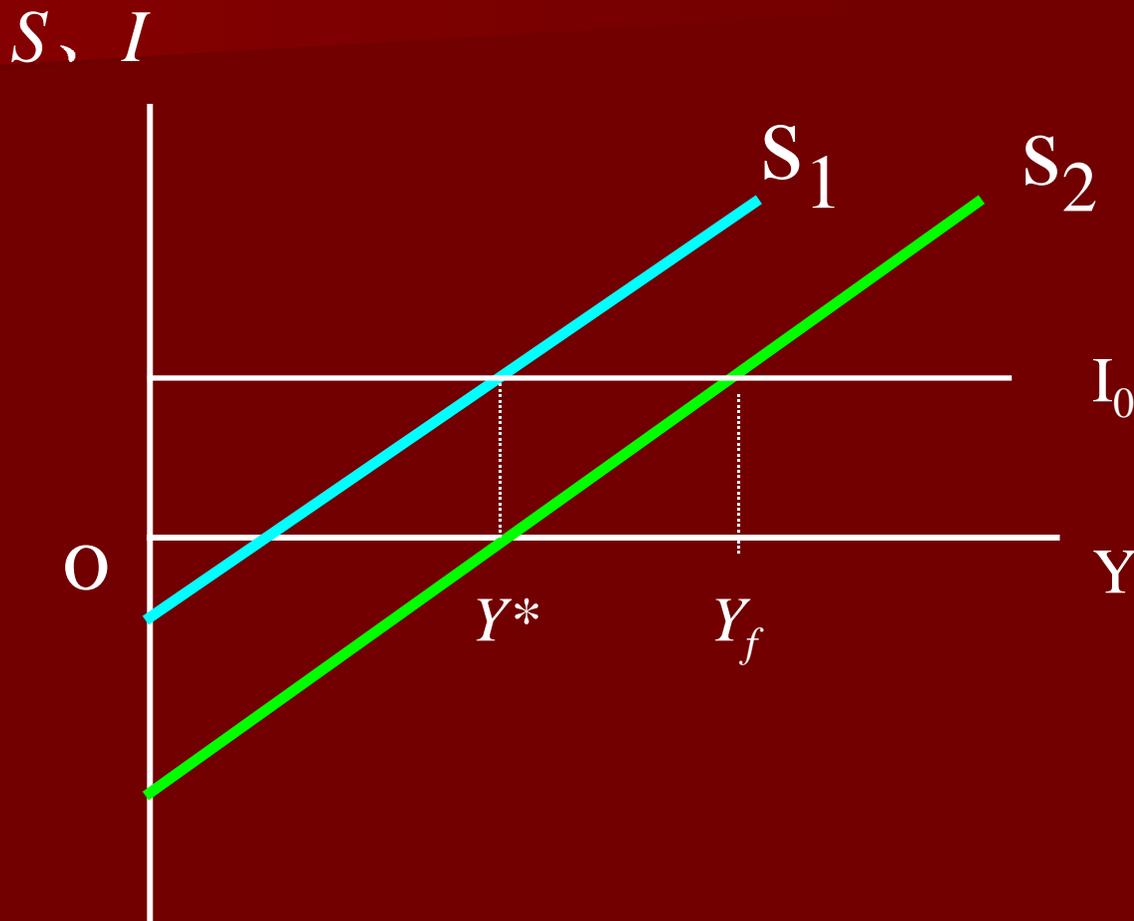
# A change in the slope of AD



# 投资—储蓄法中均衡收入的决定

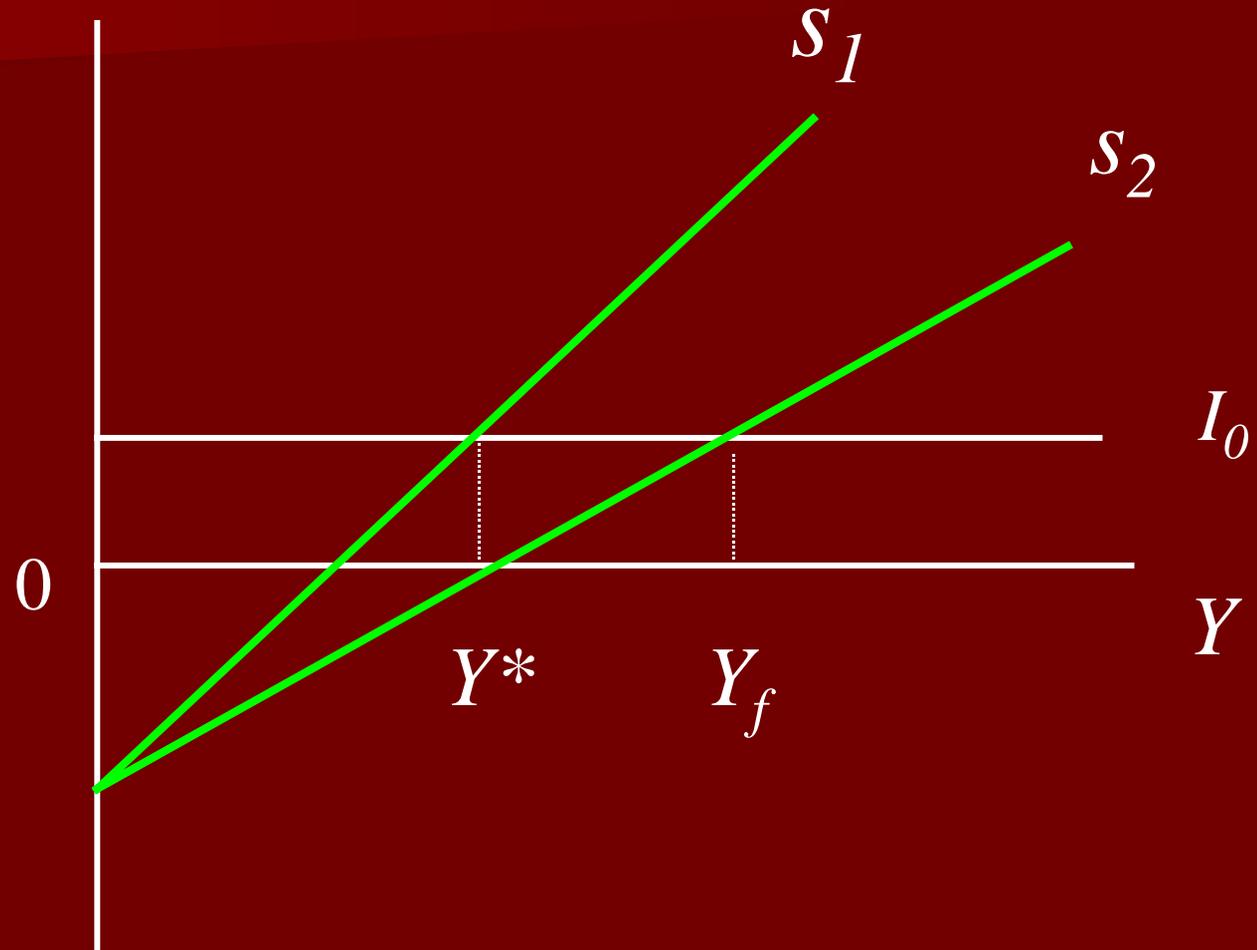


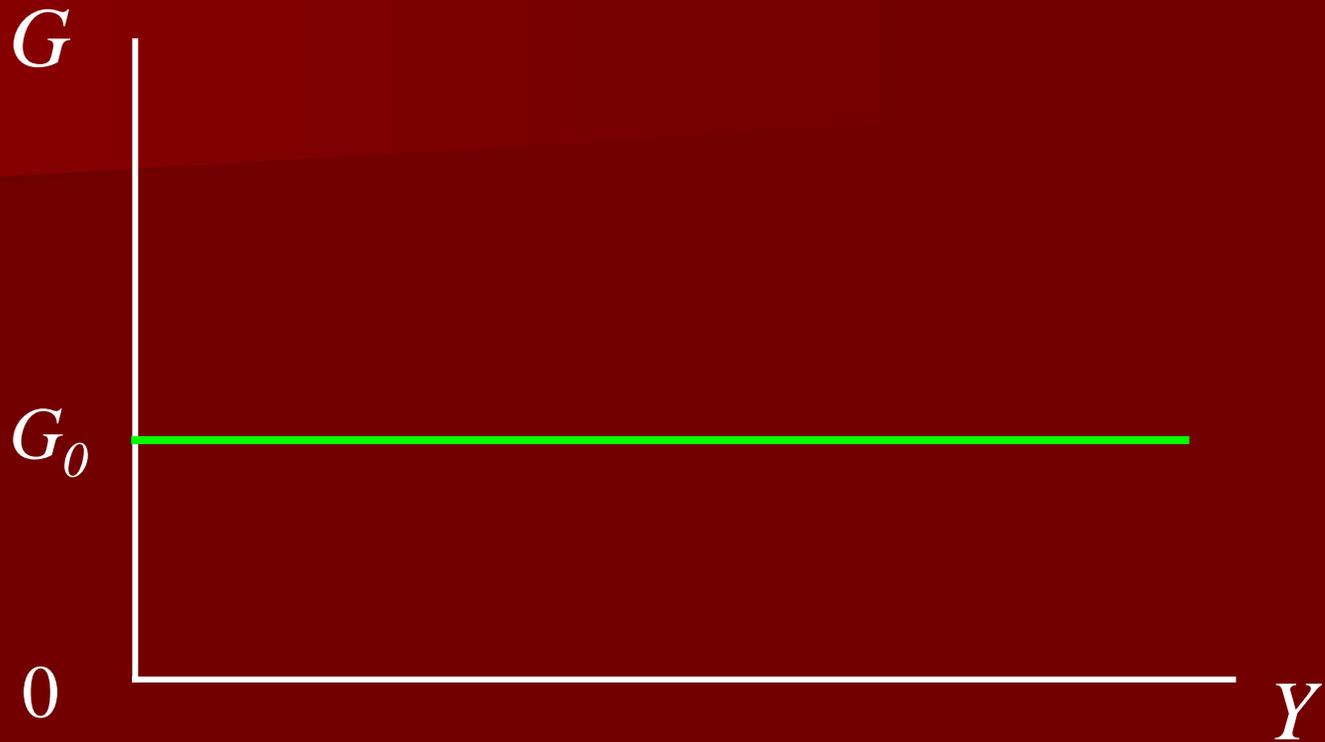
# A shift of the Saving function



# A change in the slope of the Saving function

$S, I$

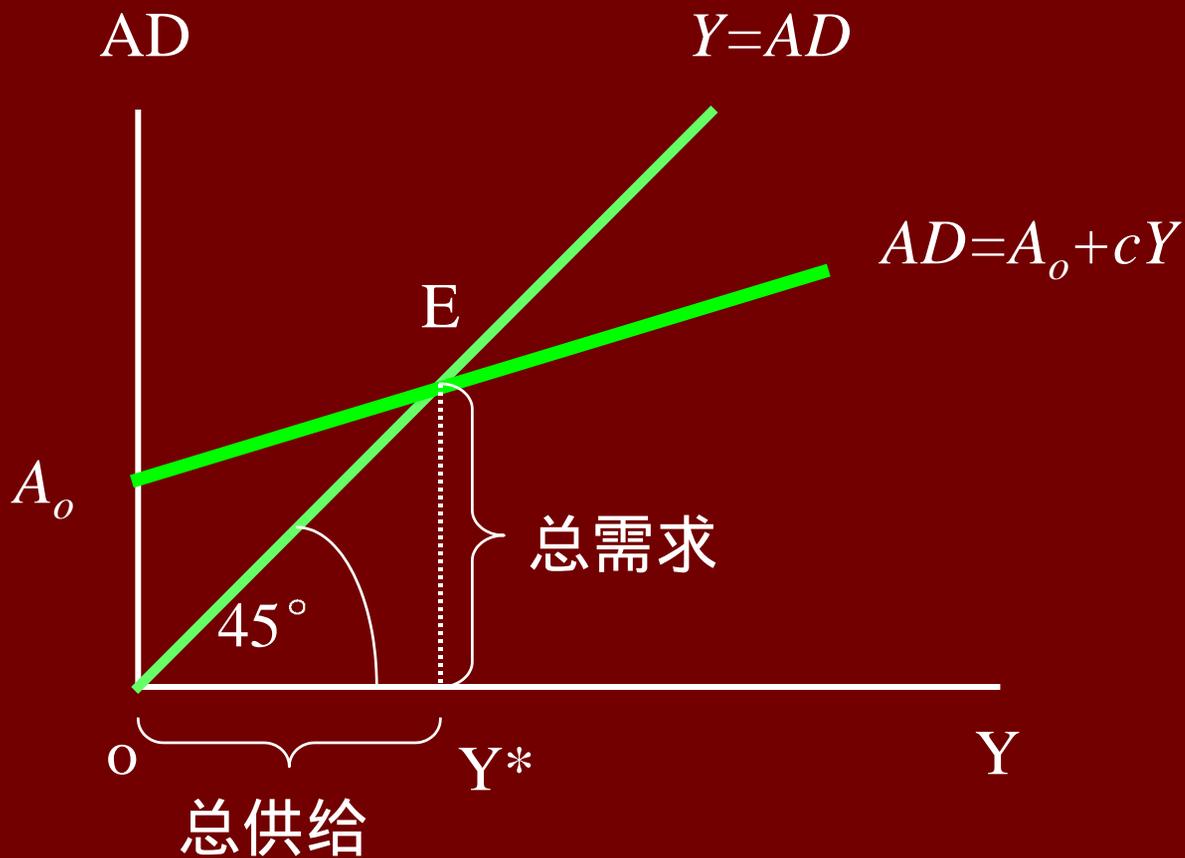




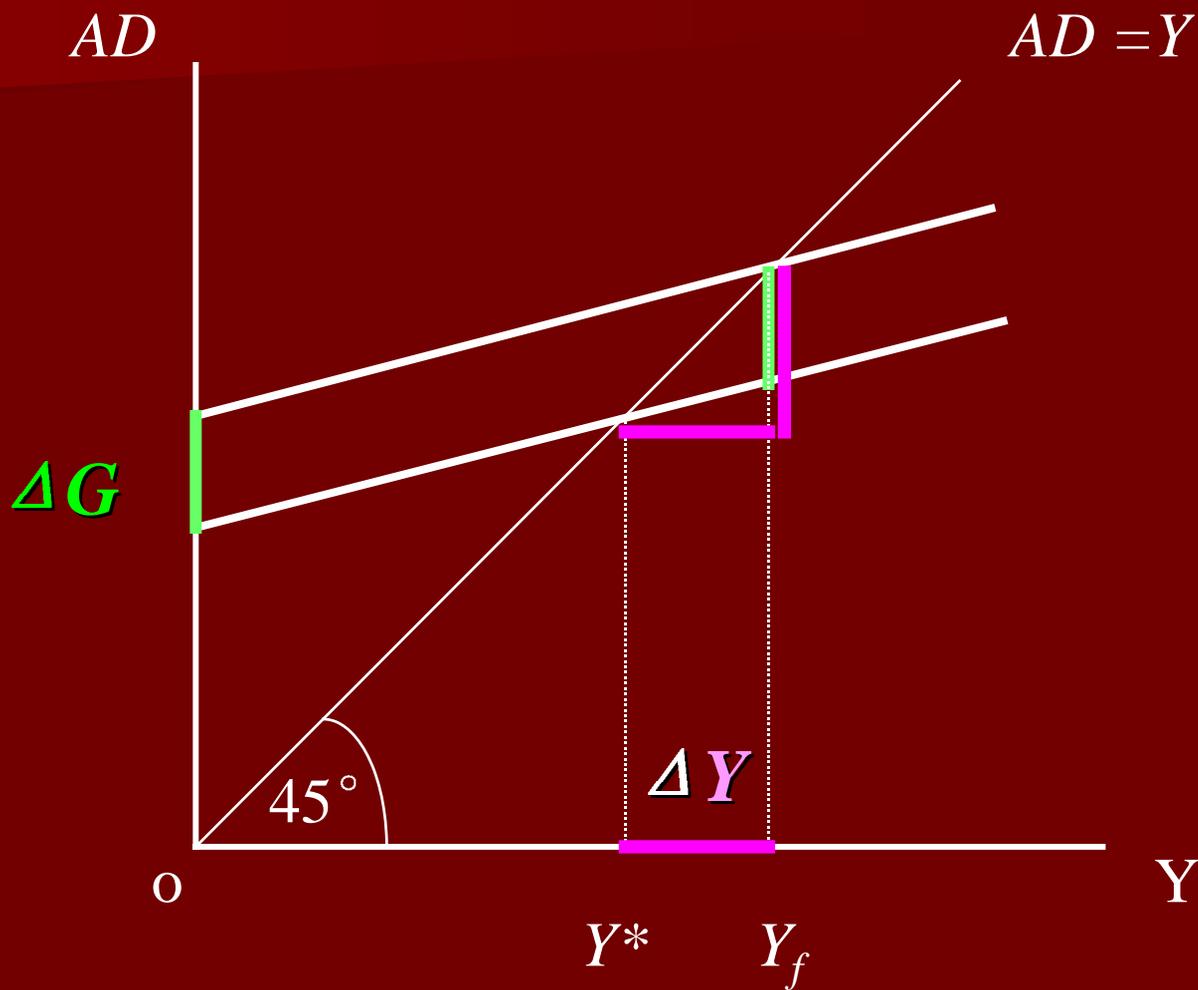
$G$ 的图形：

# 2、几何图形 — 45°线法

## 萨缪尔森交叉图 (Samuelson Cross)

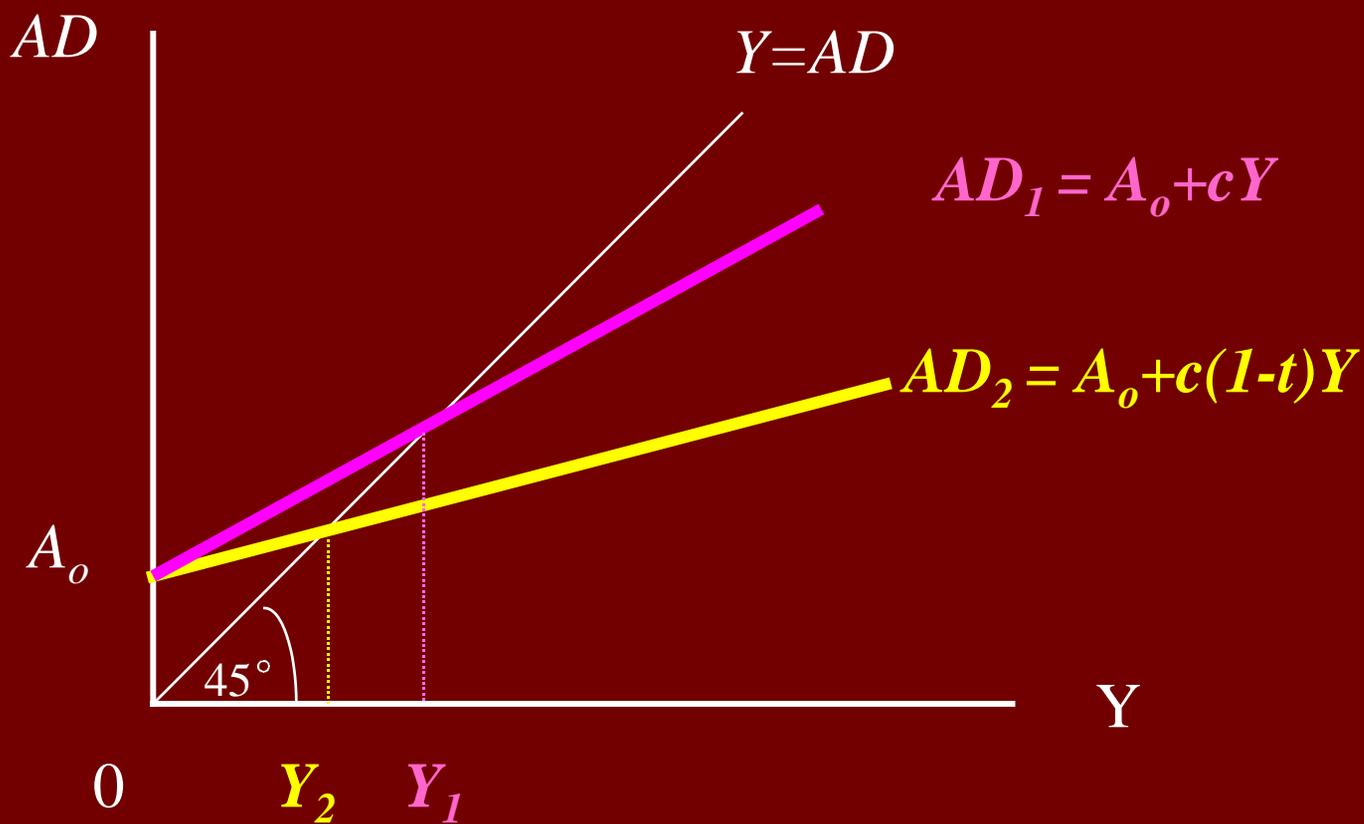


# 利用几何图形中的关系求政府购买支出乘数



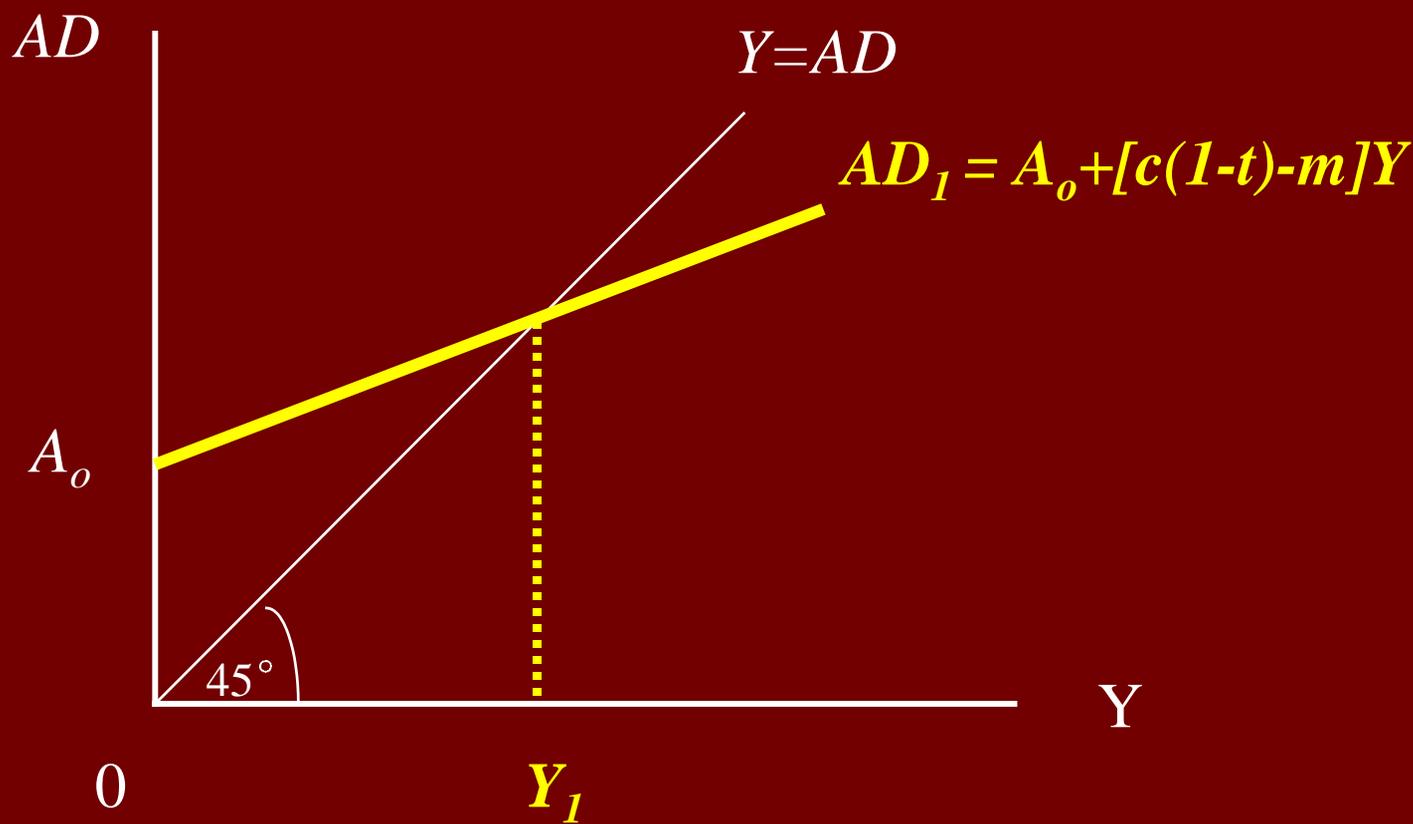
# ■ 2、几何图形 — 45°线法

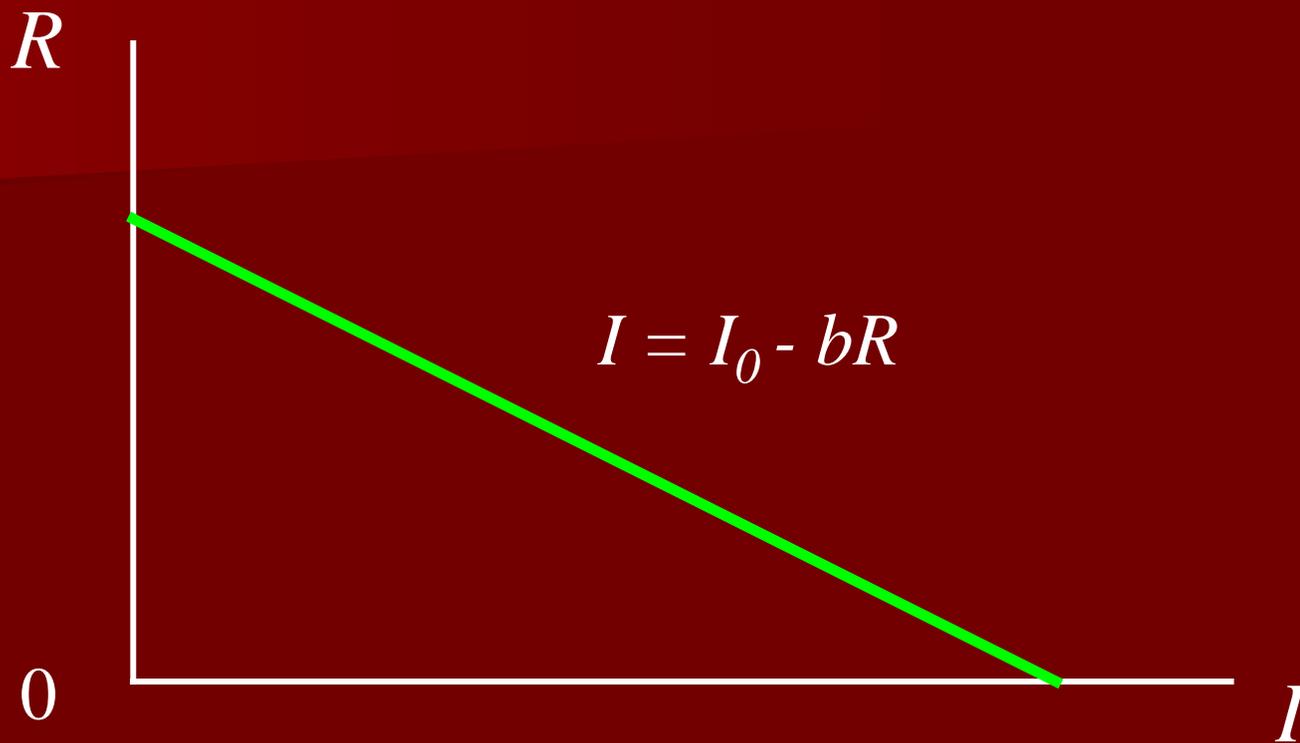
## ■ 萨缪尔森交叉图 (*Samuelson Cross*)



## ■ 2、几何图形 — 45°线法

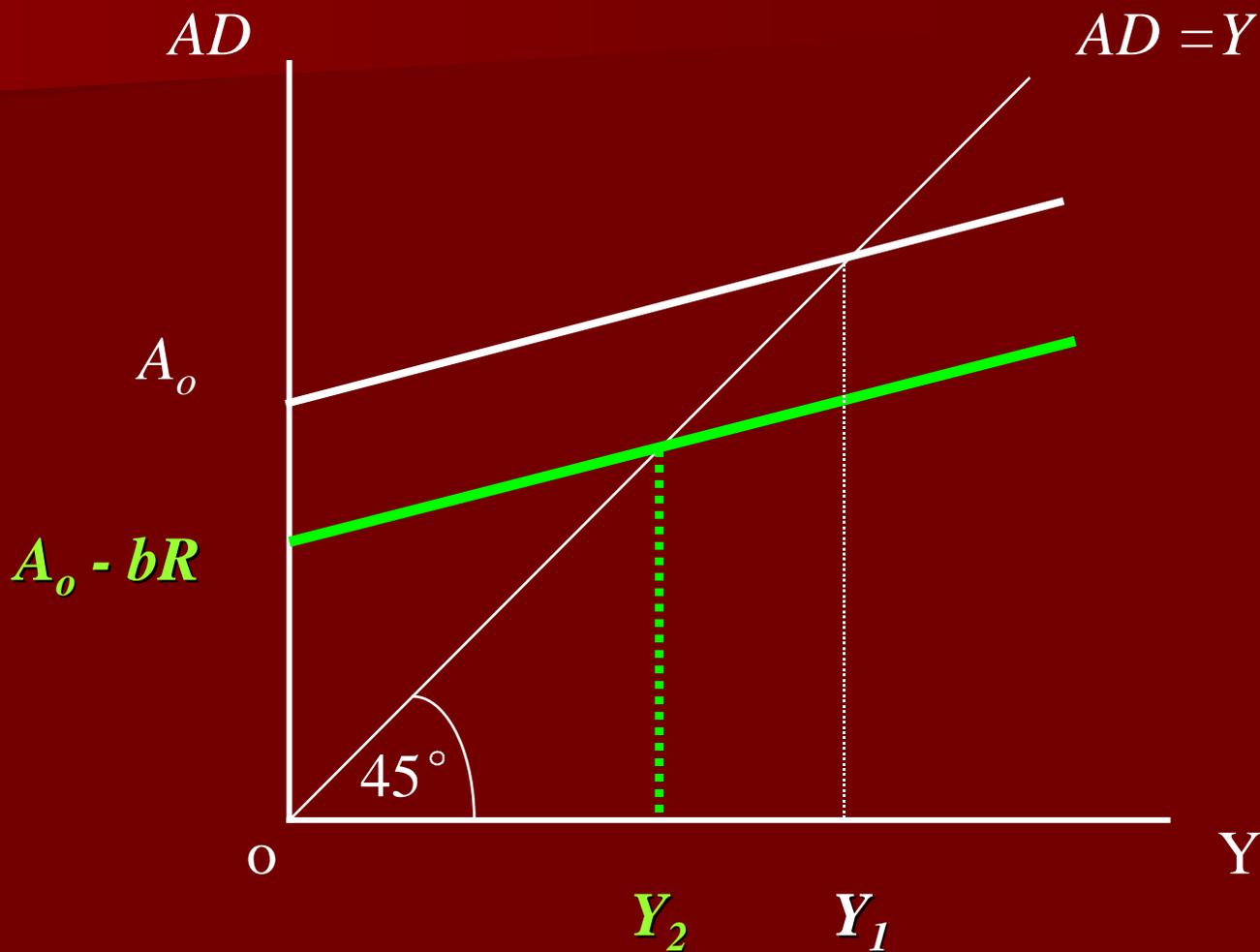
### ■ 萨缪尔森交叉图 (*Samuelson Cross*)

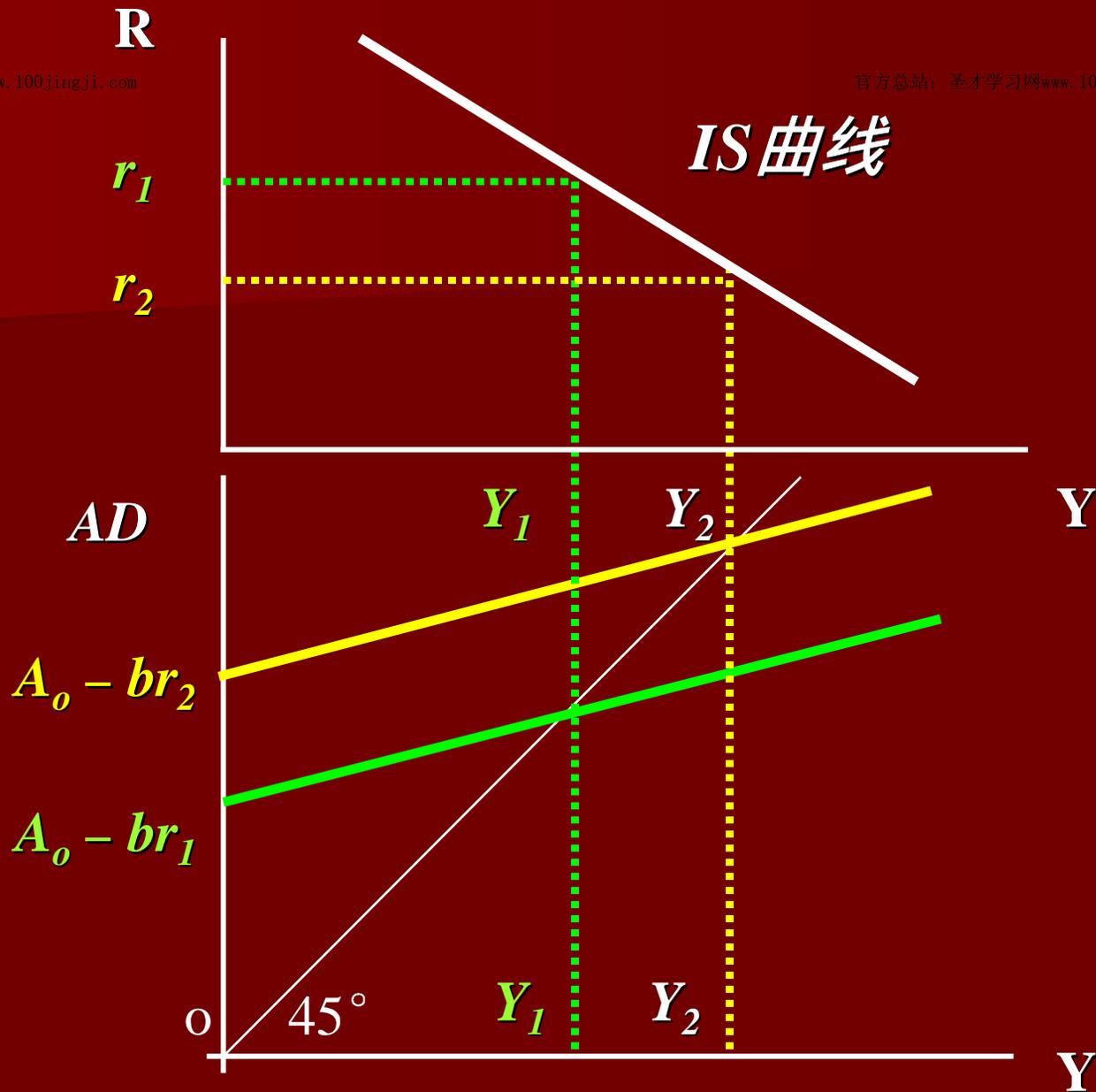




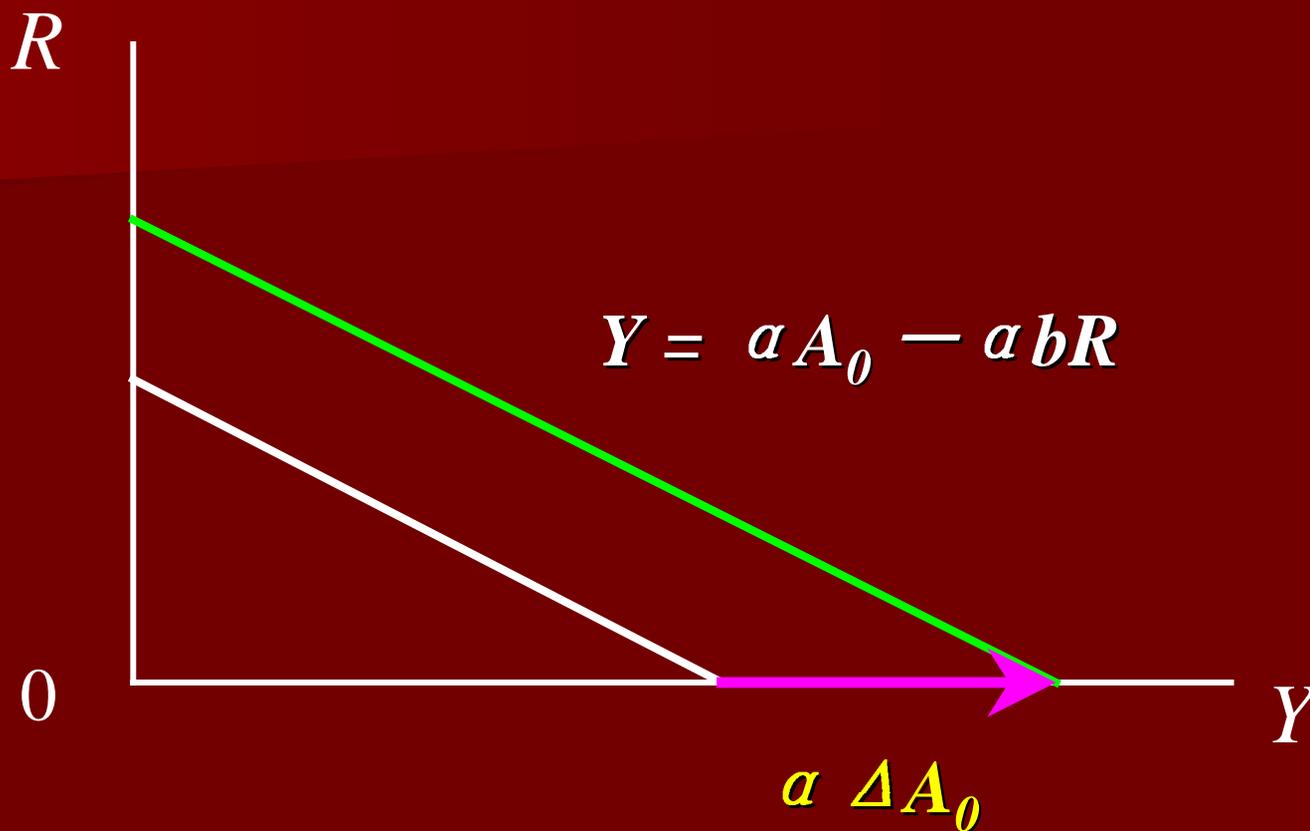
**$I$  的图形：**

# ■ 2、几何图形 — 45°线法

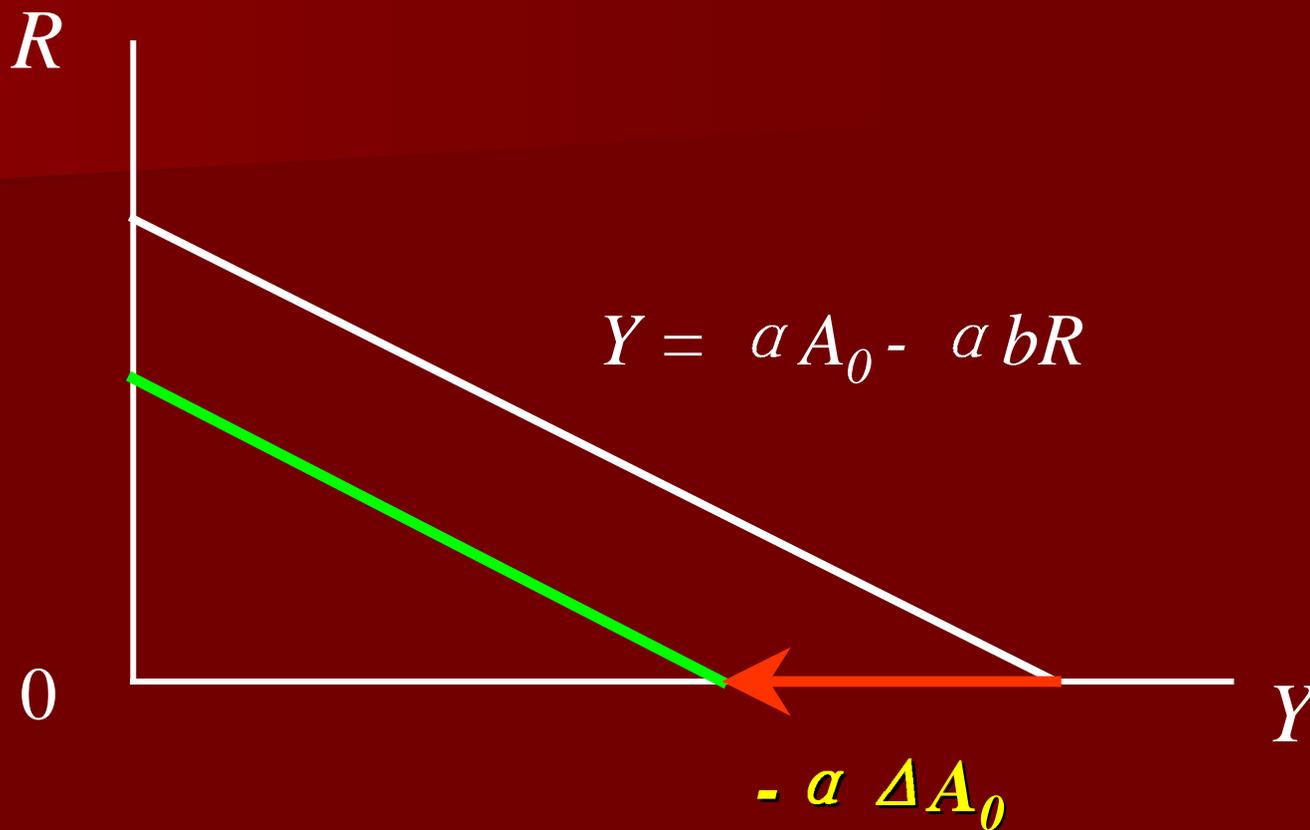




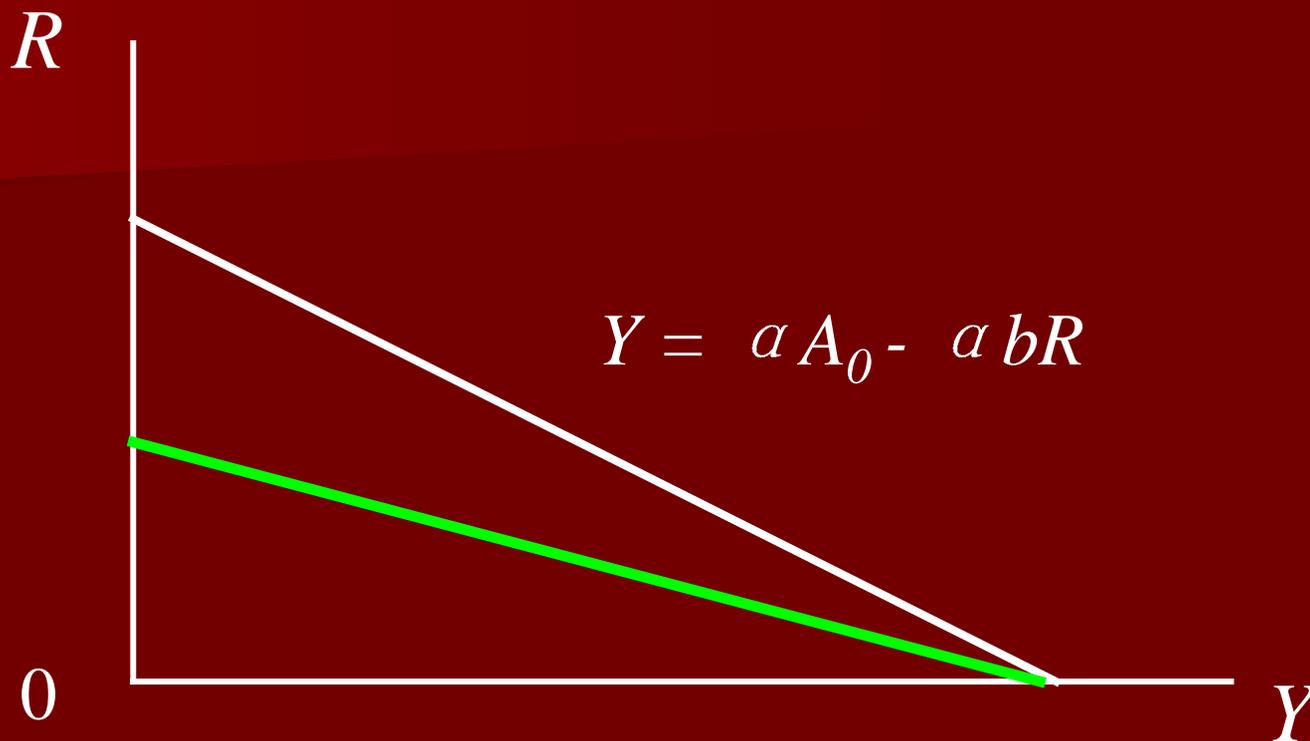
# IS曲线的决定的几何图形



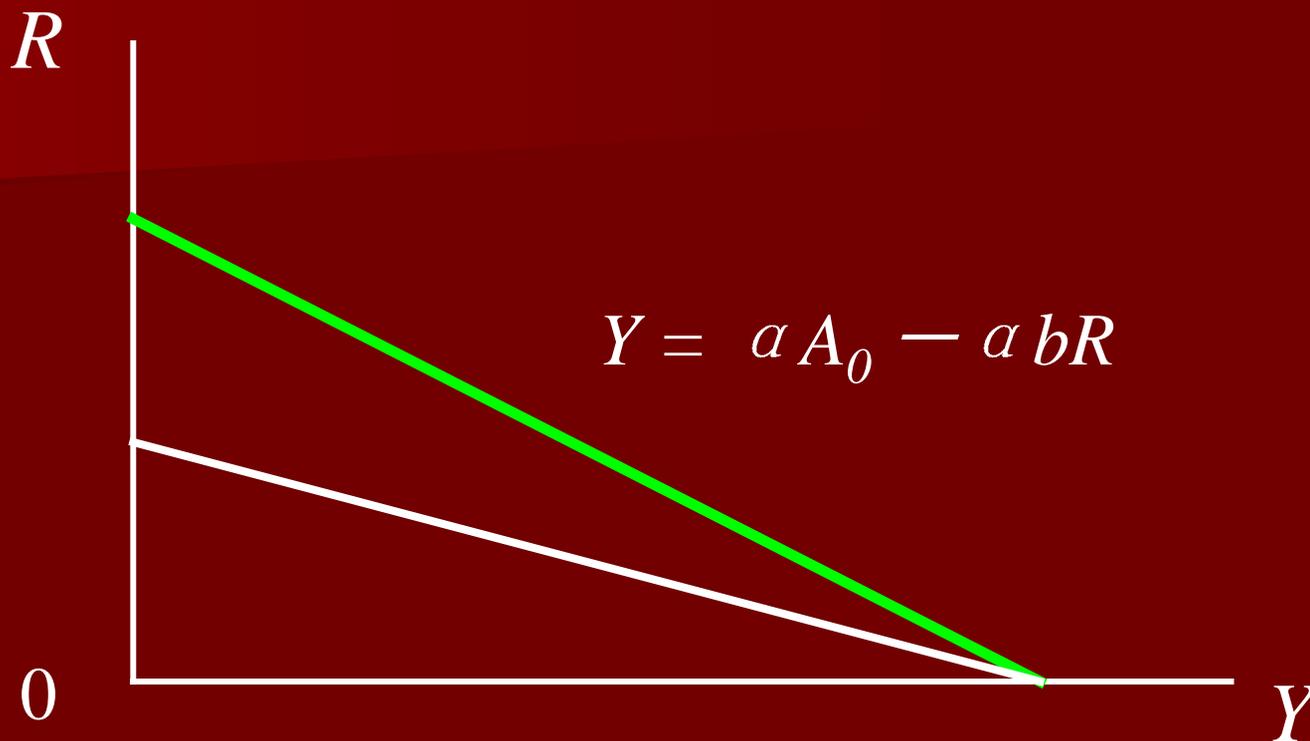
## IS曲线的向右平移：



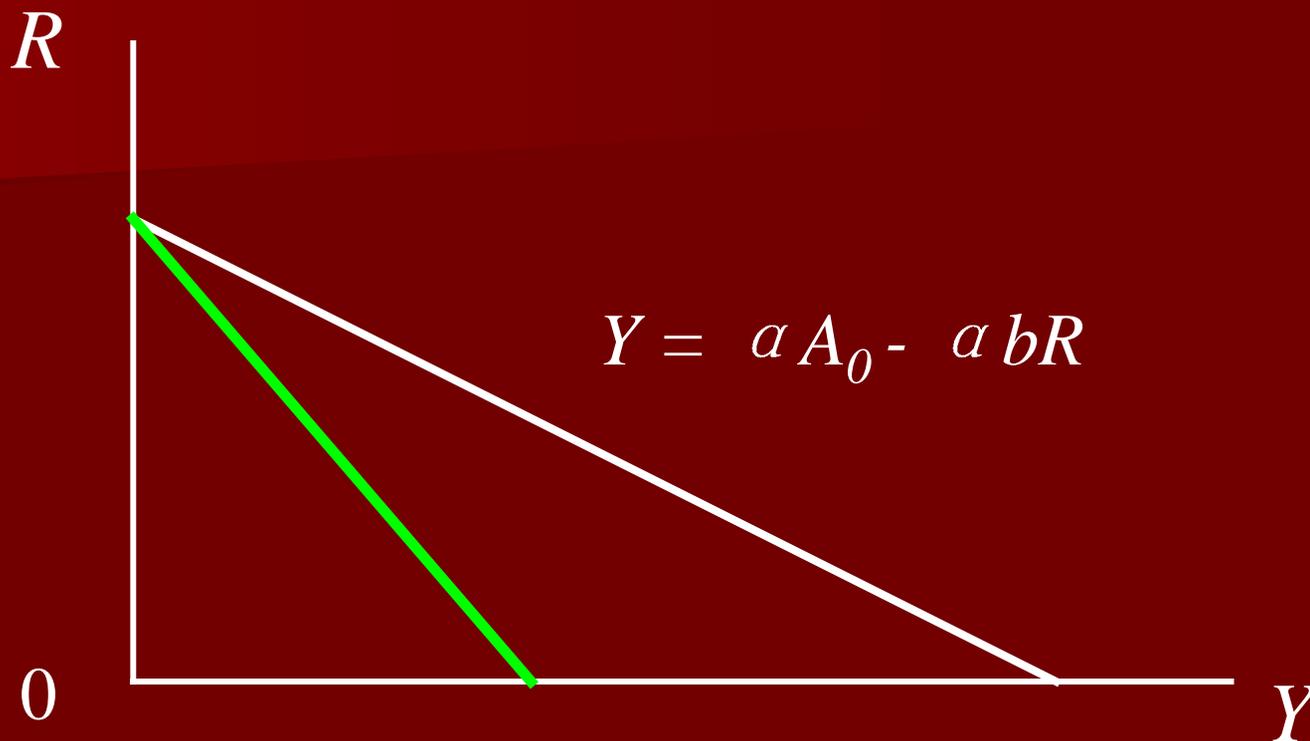
## IS曲线的向左平移：



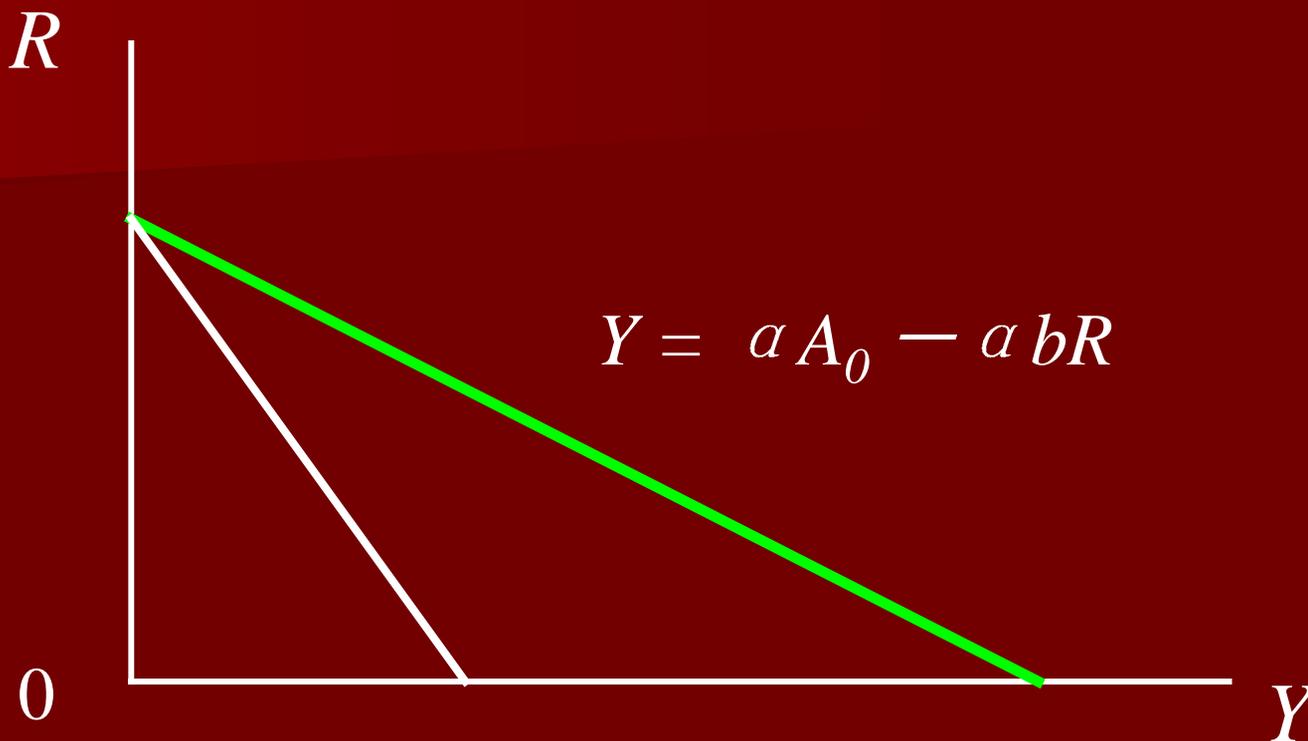
**IS曲线更加平坦**



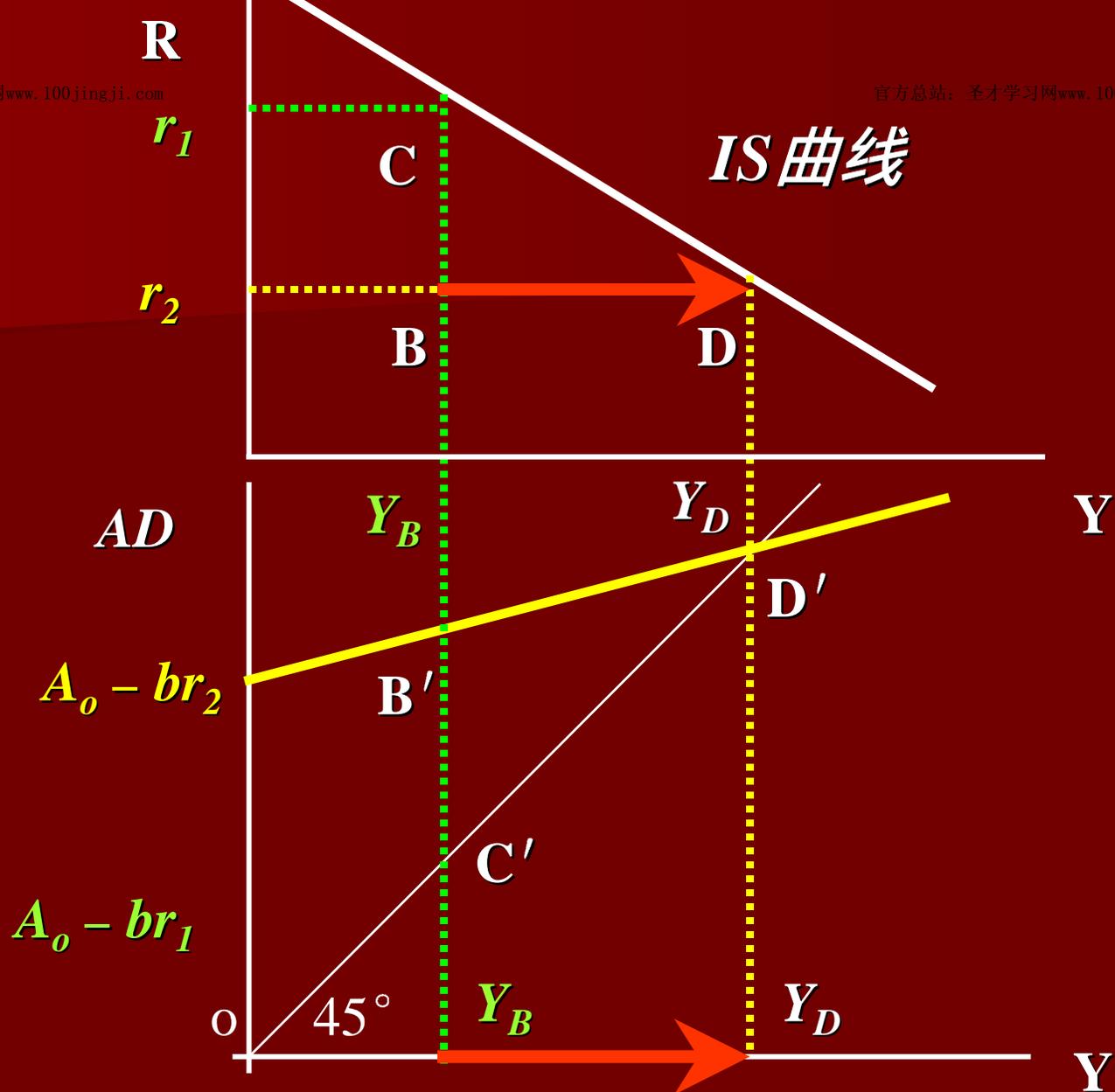
**IS曲线更加陡峭**



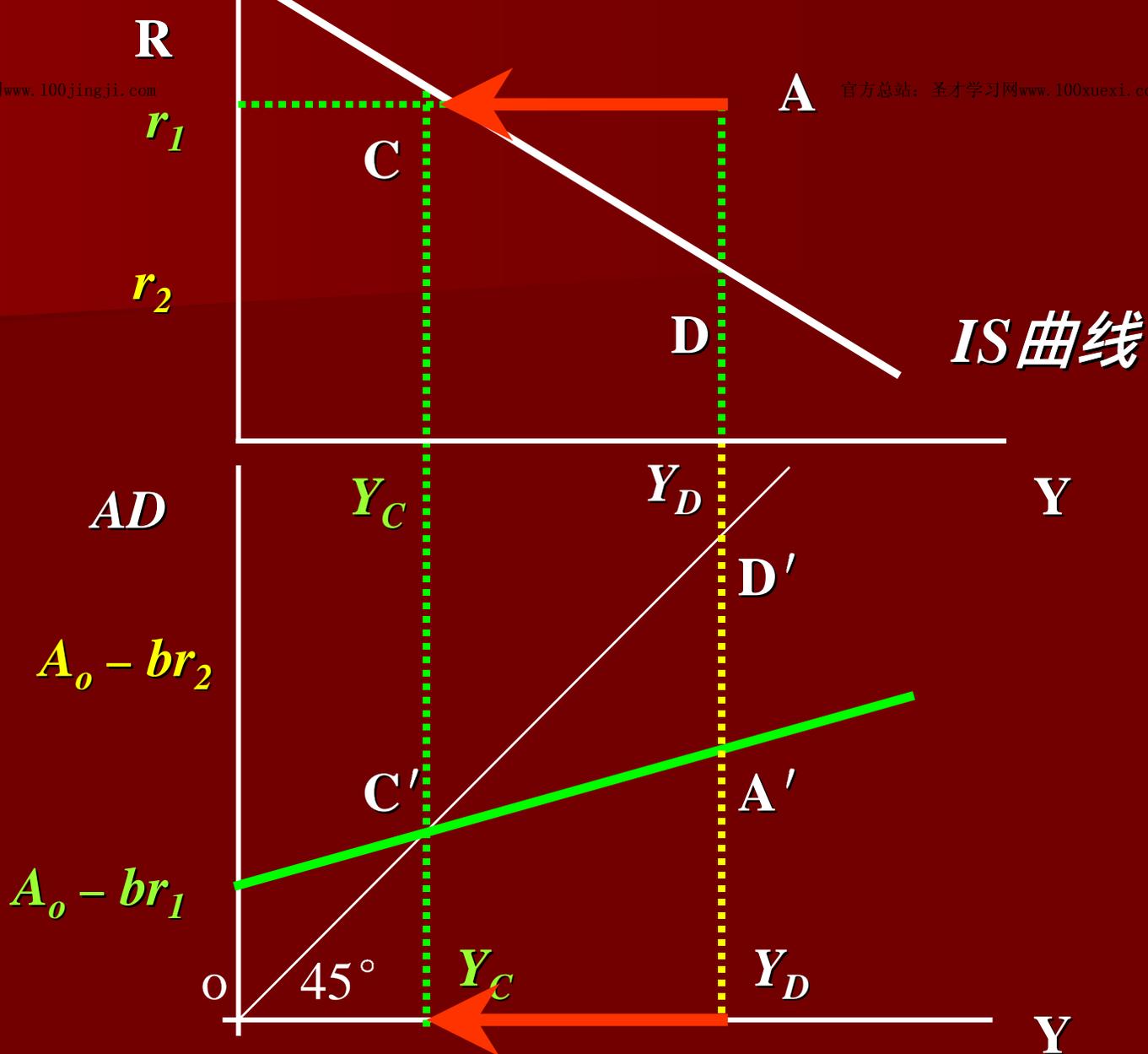
**IS曲线更加陡峭**



**IS曲线更加平坦**



# IS曲线以左点的经济含义



# IS曲线以右点的经济含义

R

$r_1$

$r_2$

IS曲线垂直

AD

Y

$Y_1=Y_2$

$A_0 - br_2$

$A_0 - br_1$

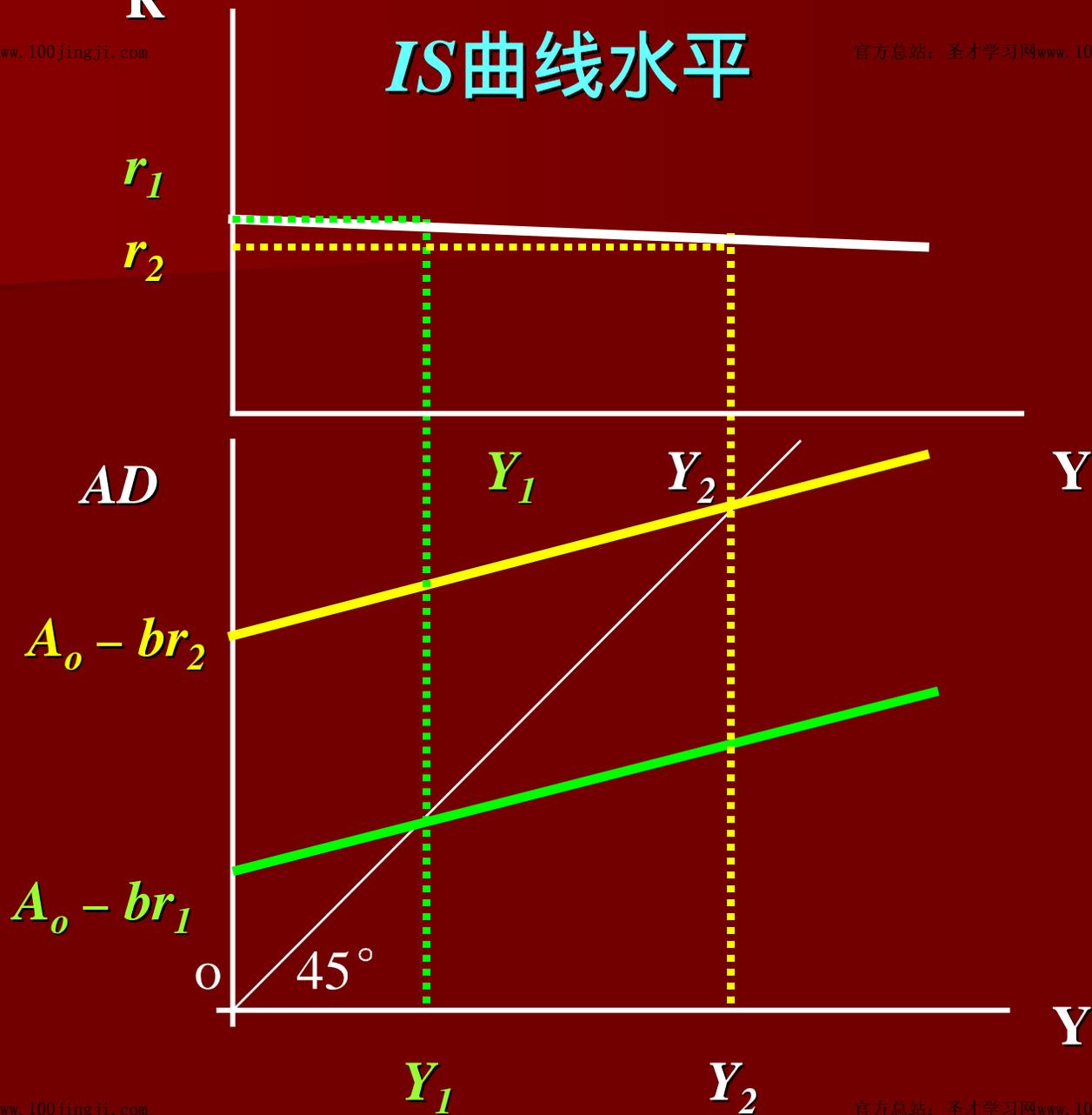
O 45°

Y

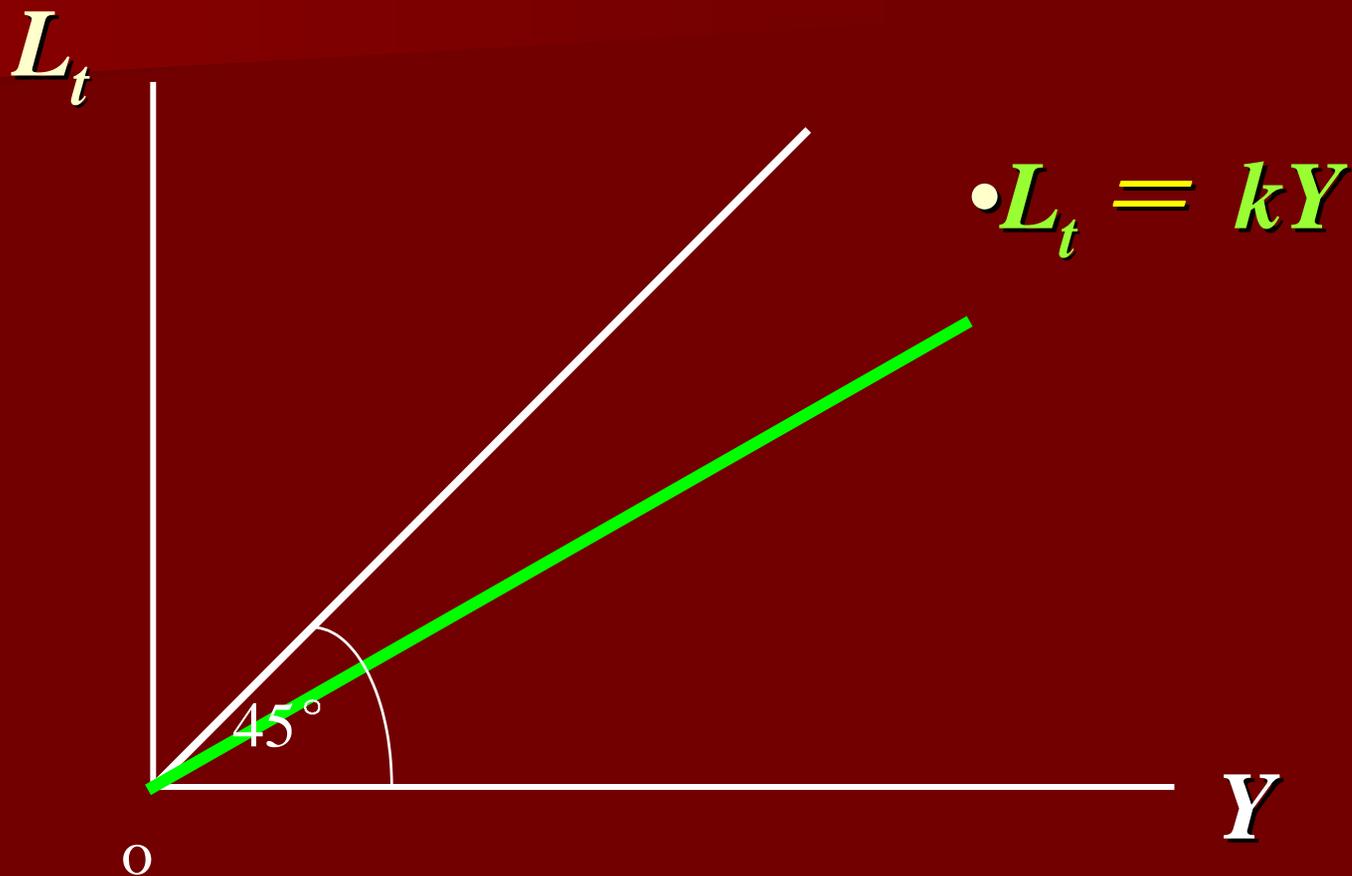
$Y_1=Y_2$

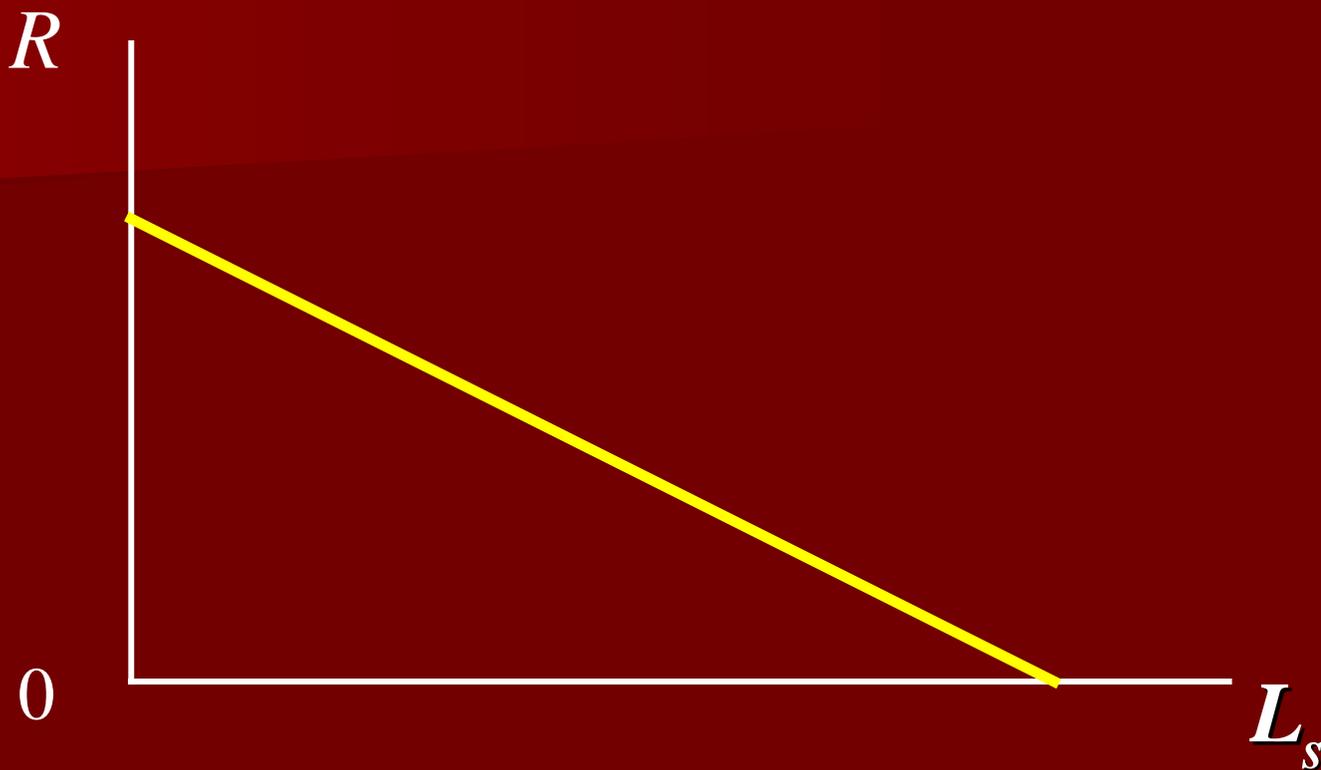
R

# IS曲线水平

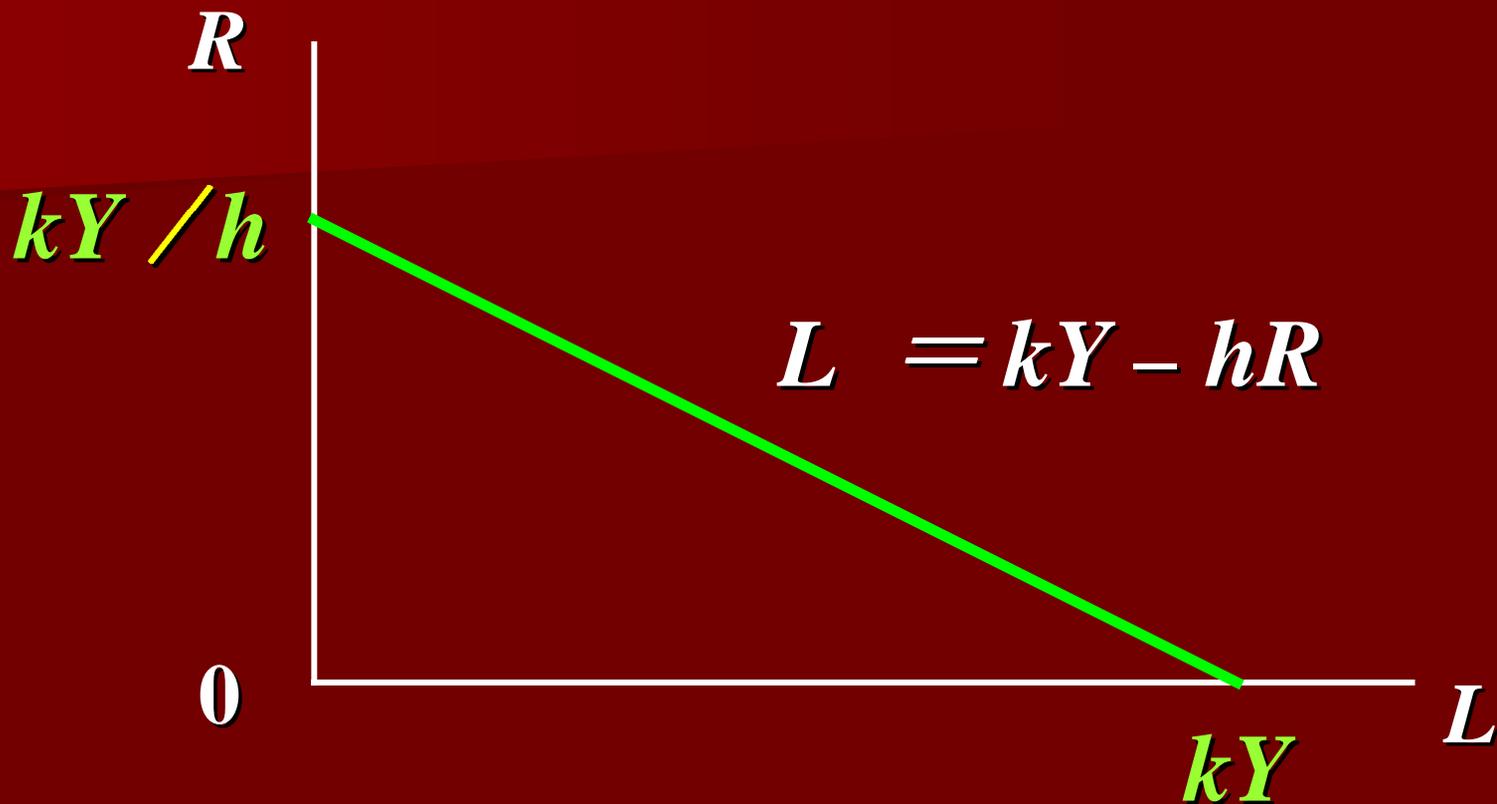


# $L_t$ 曲线的几何图形

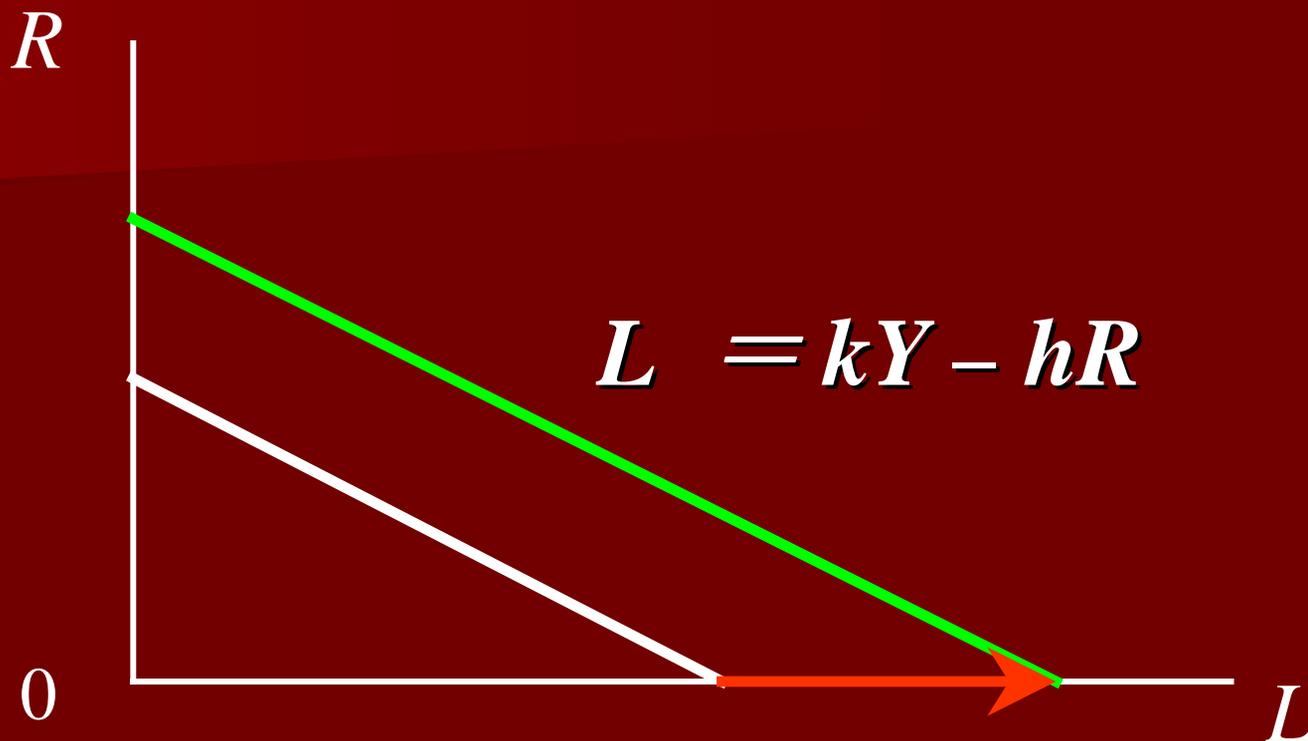




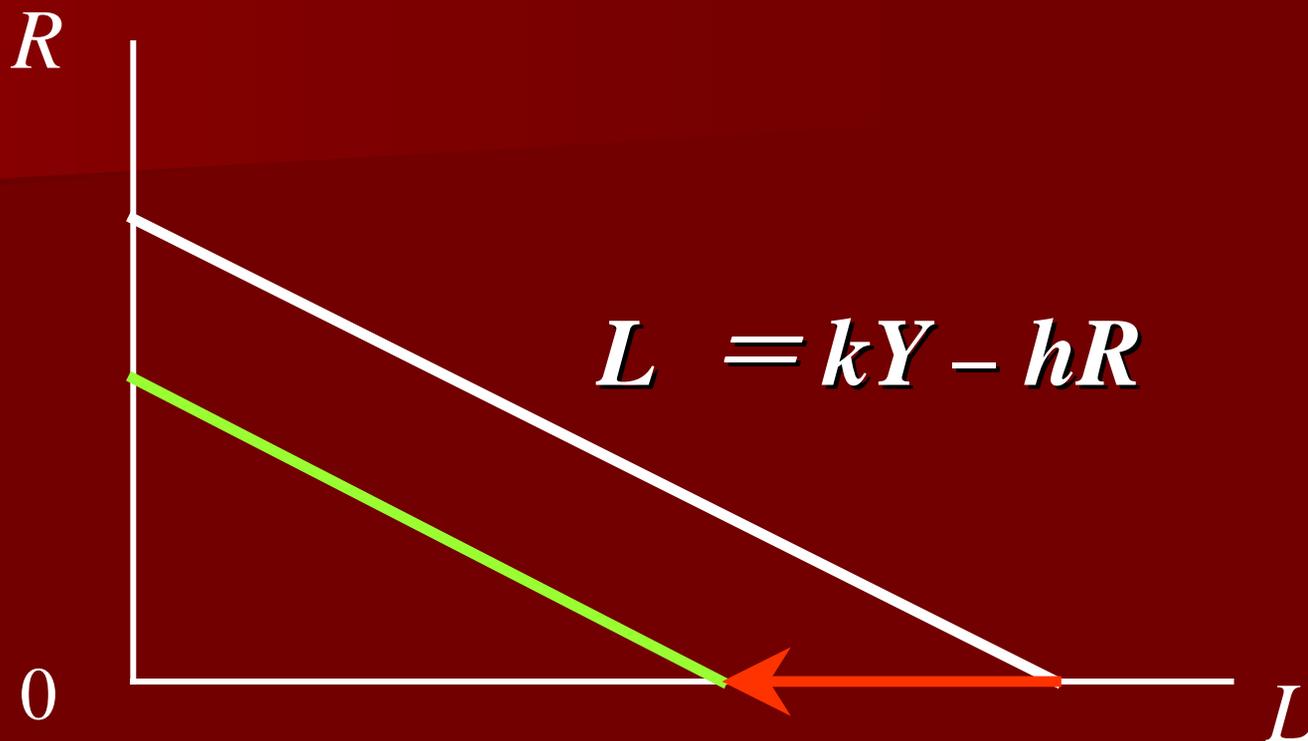
## $L_s$ 曲线的几何图形。



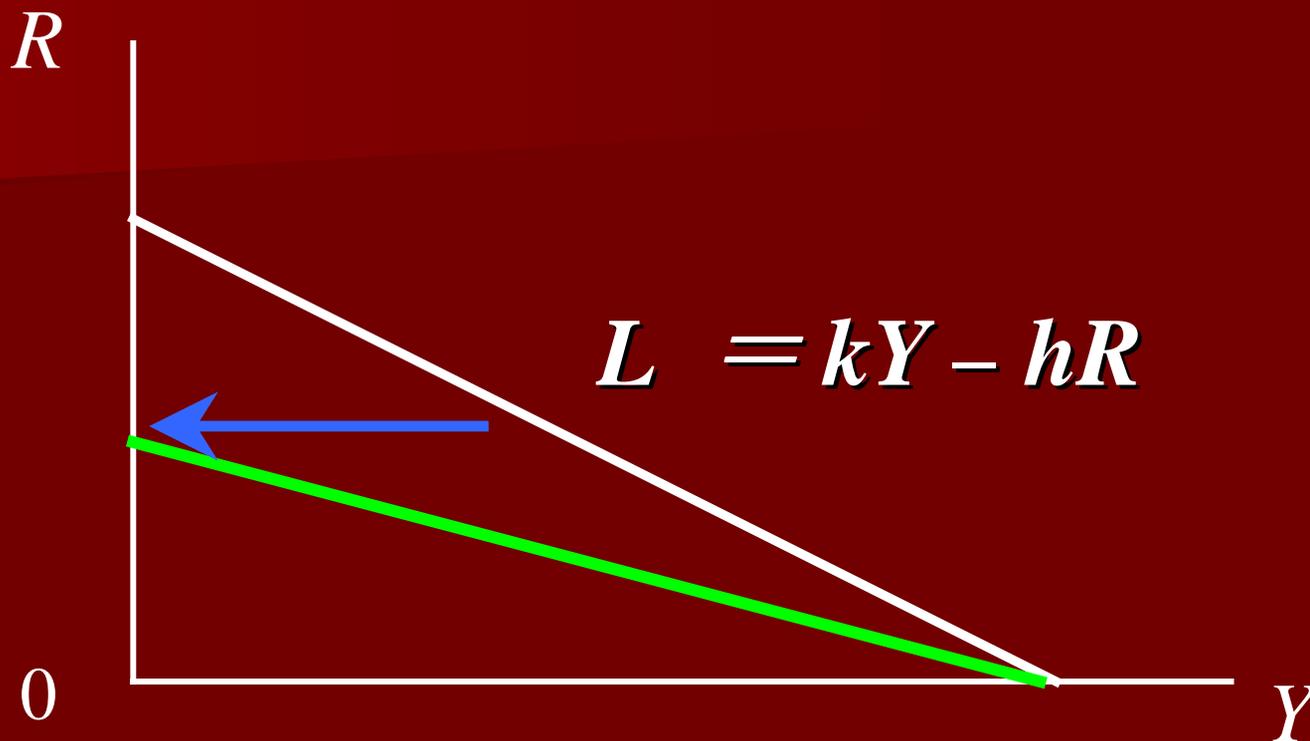
## $L$ 曲线的几何图形



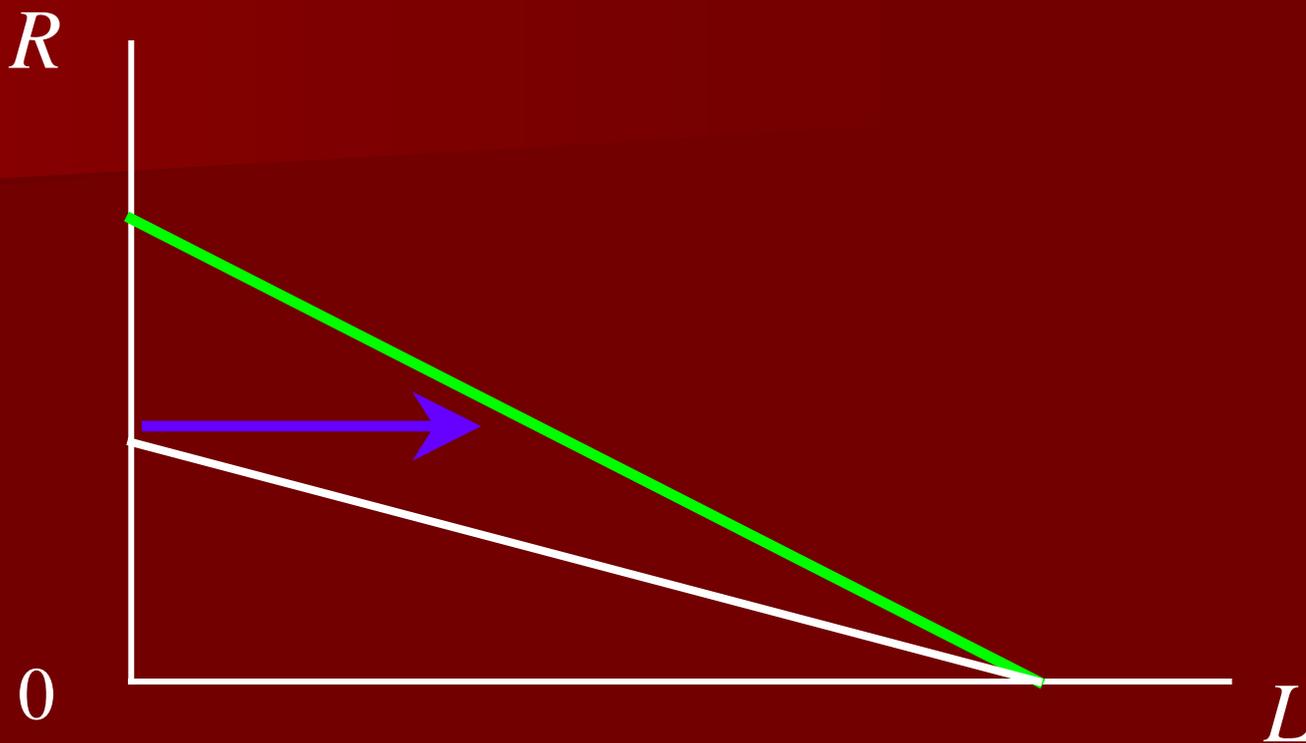
**L 曲线的向右平移：**



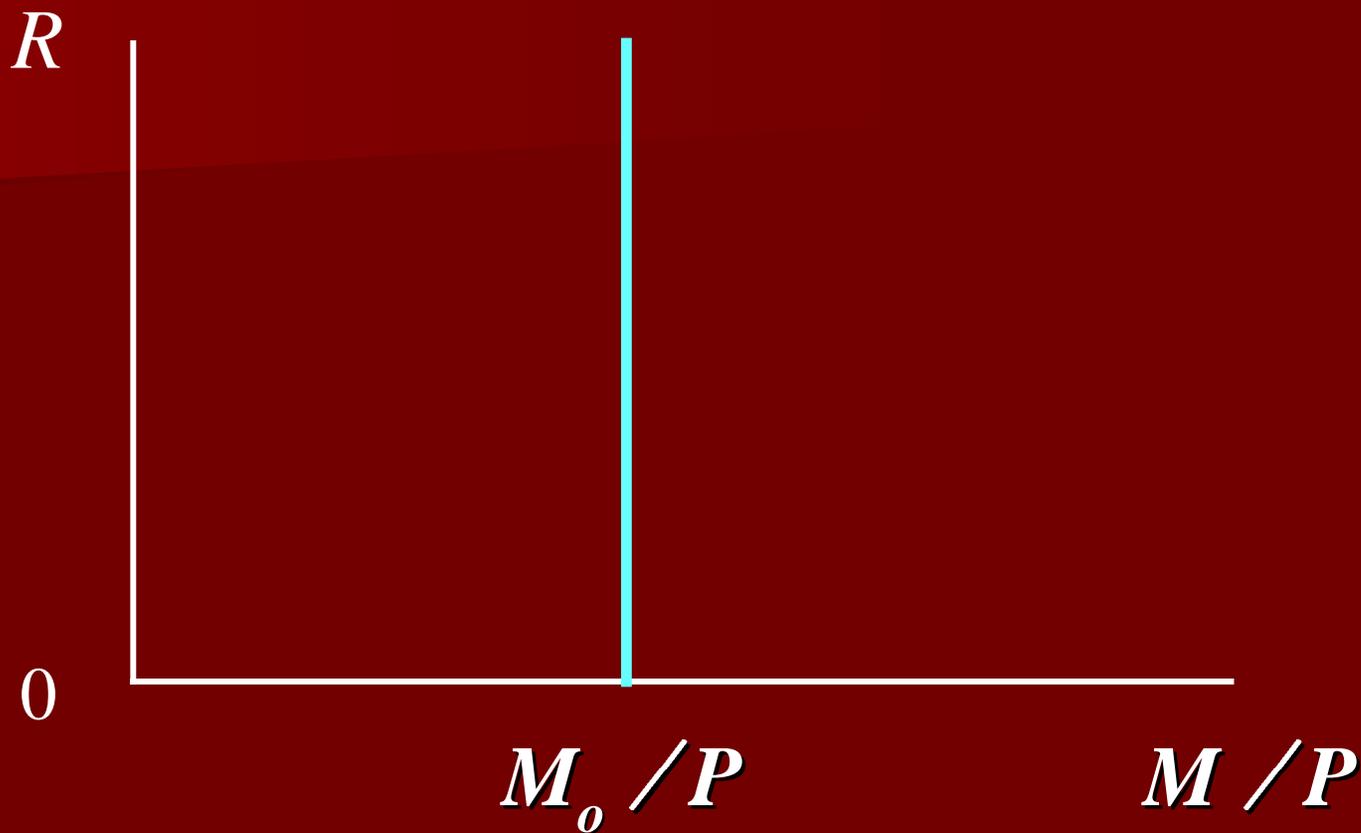
$k \downarrow$  或者  $Y \downarrow \rightarrow L$  曲线发生向左的平移。



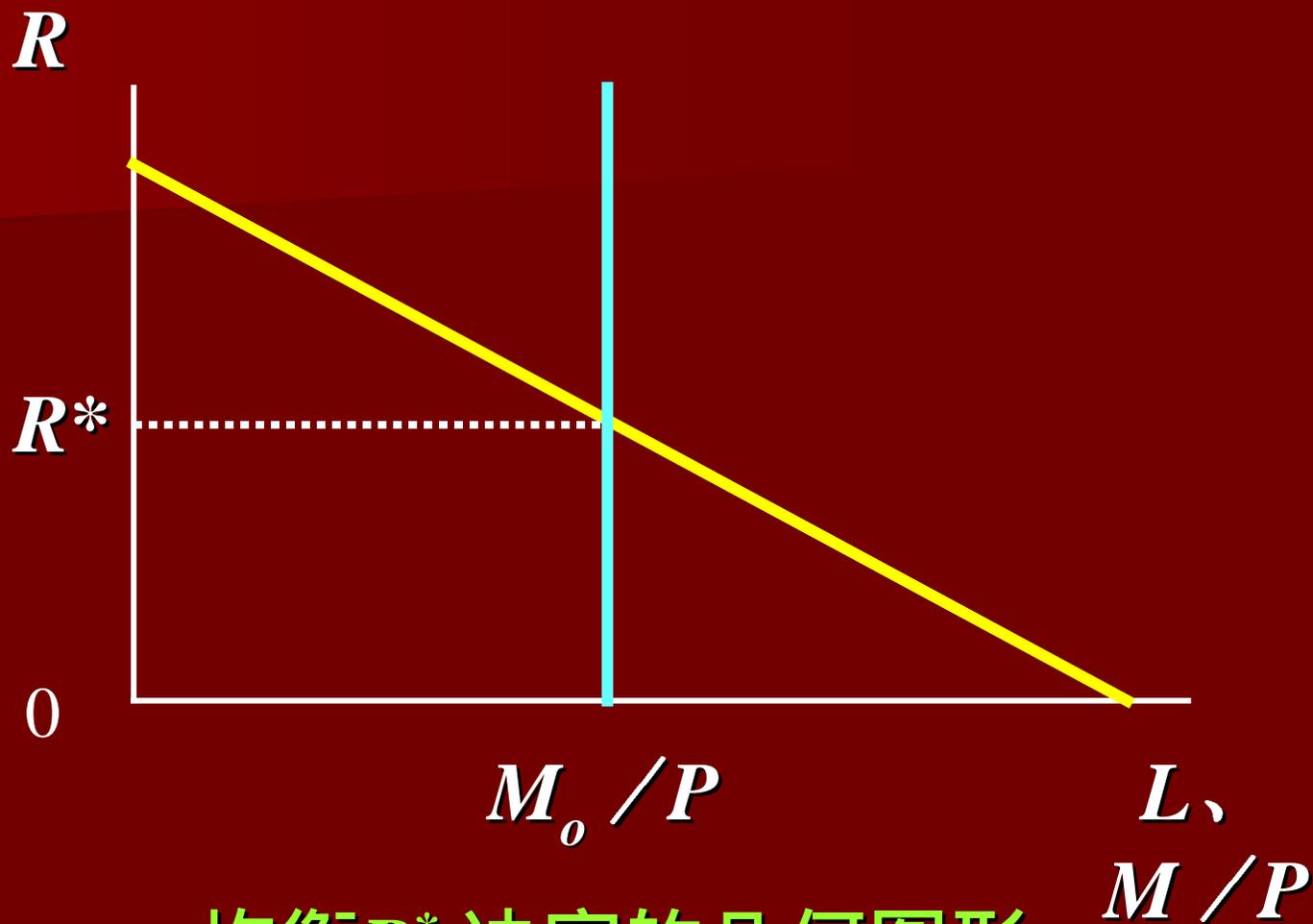
**L曲线更加平坦**



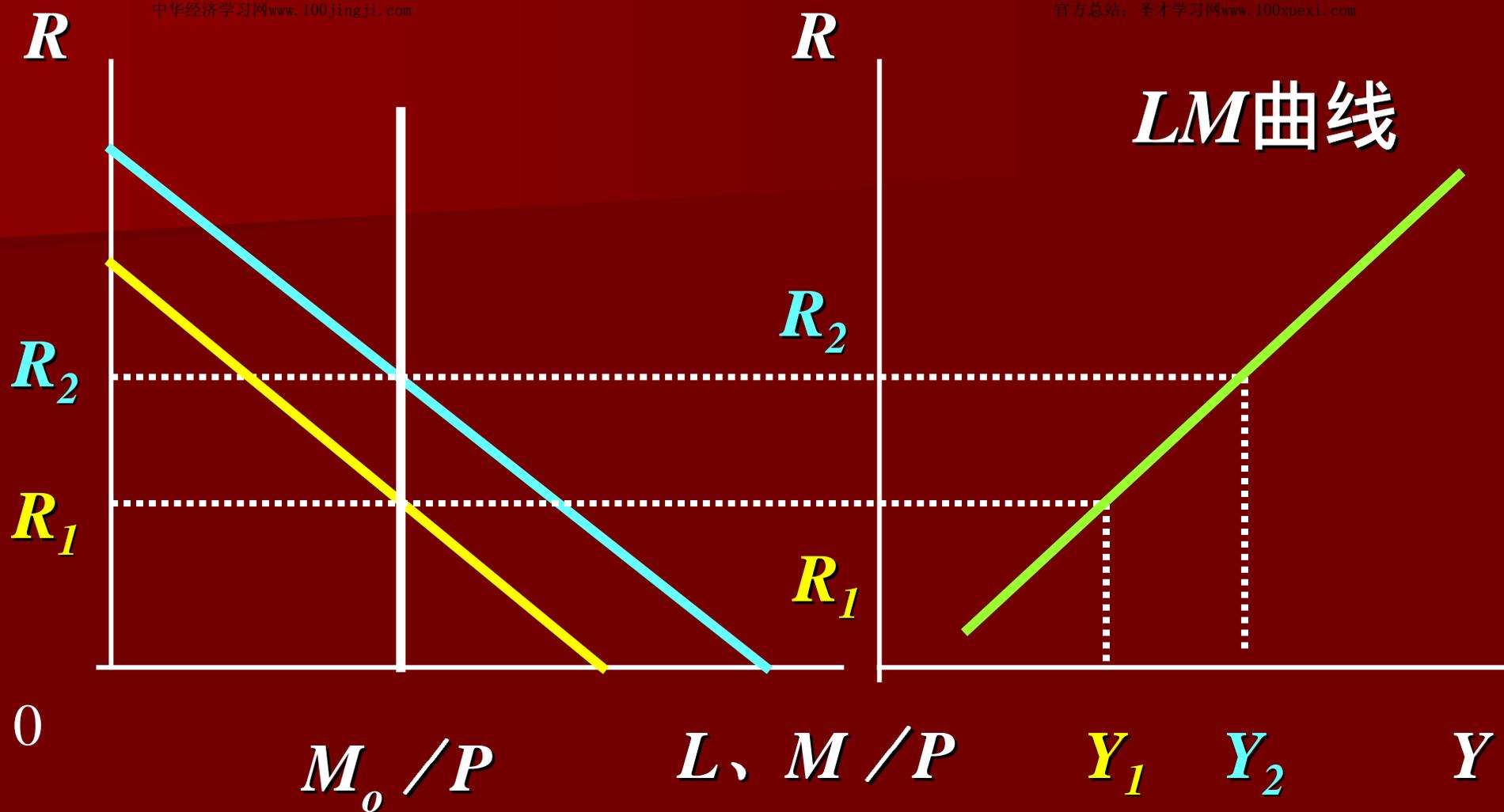
**L曲线更加陡峭**



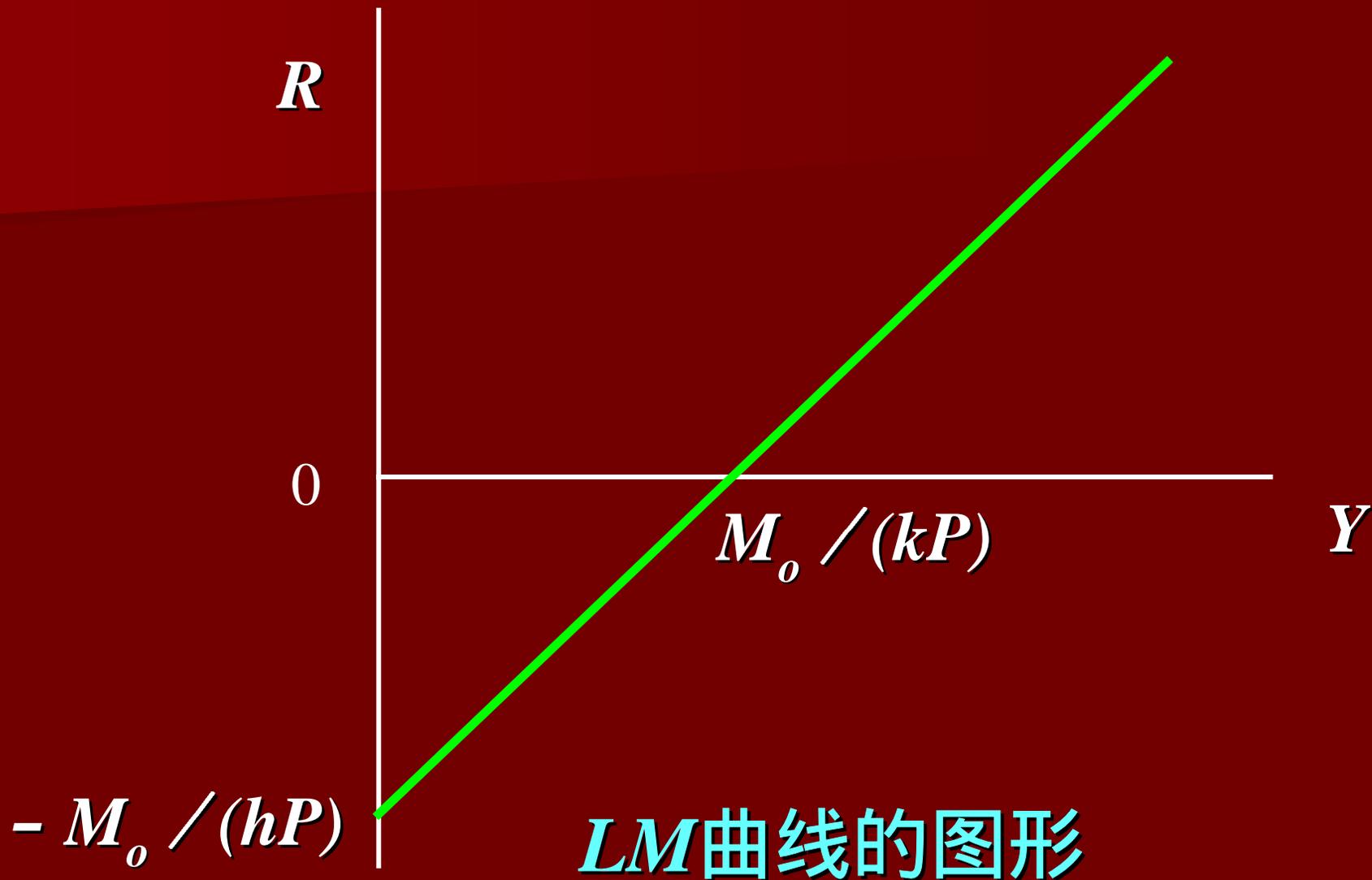
**$M_0/P$ 曲线的几何图形。**

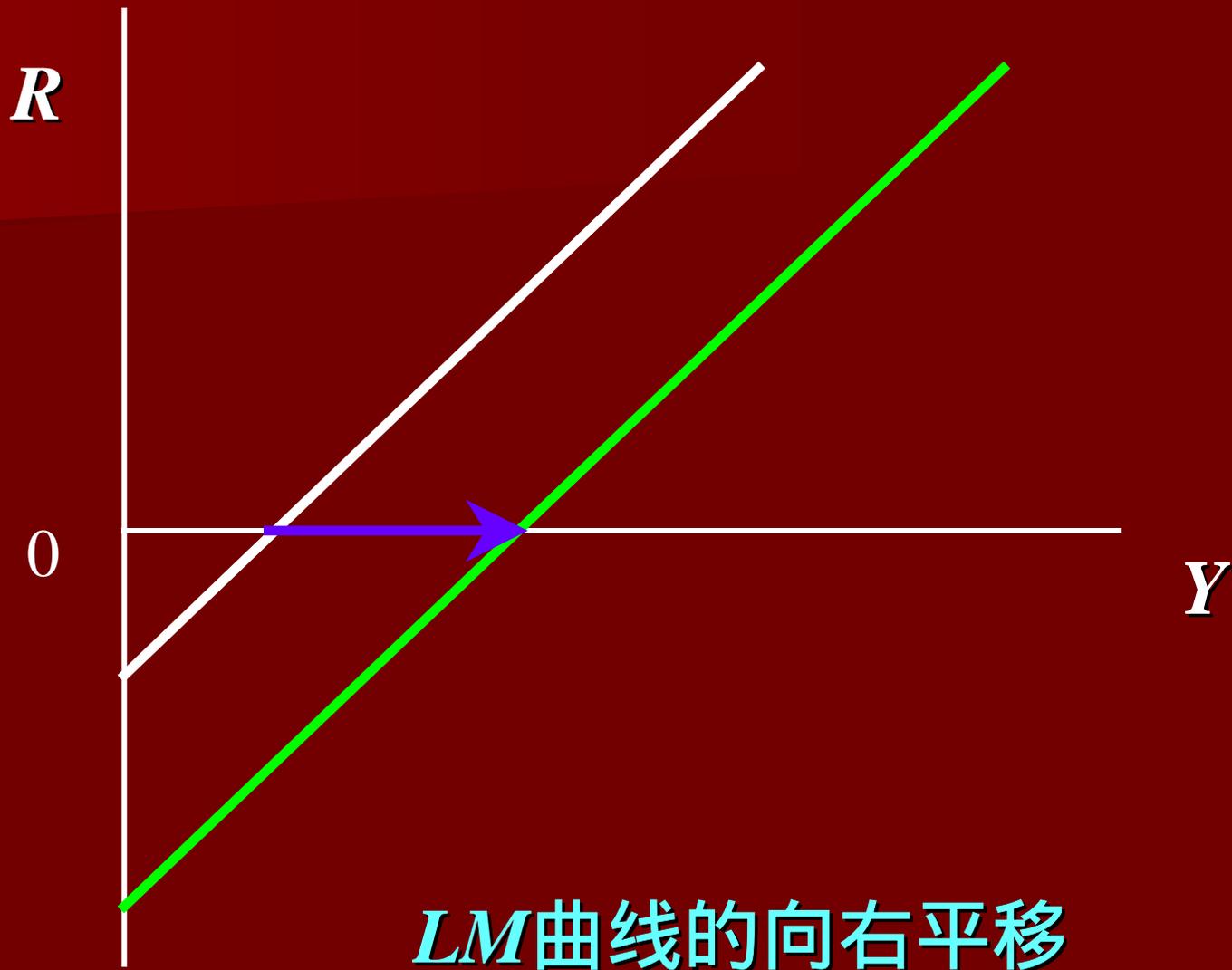


### 均衡 $R^*$ 决定的几何图形

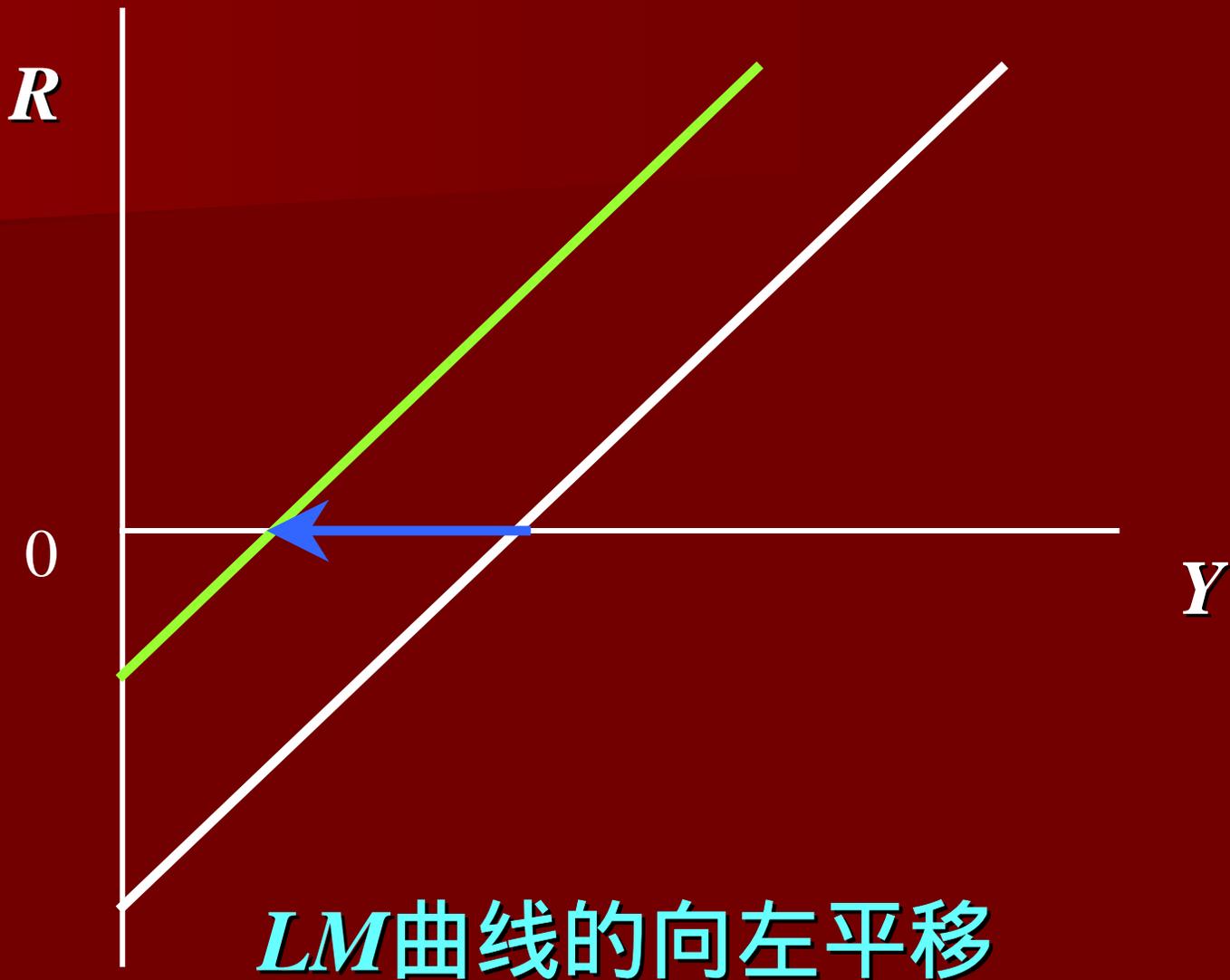


# LM 曲线的形成

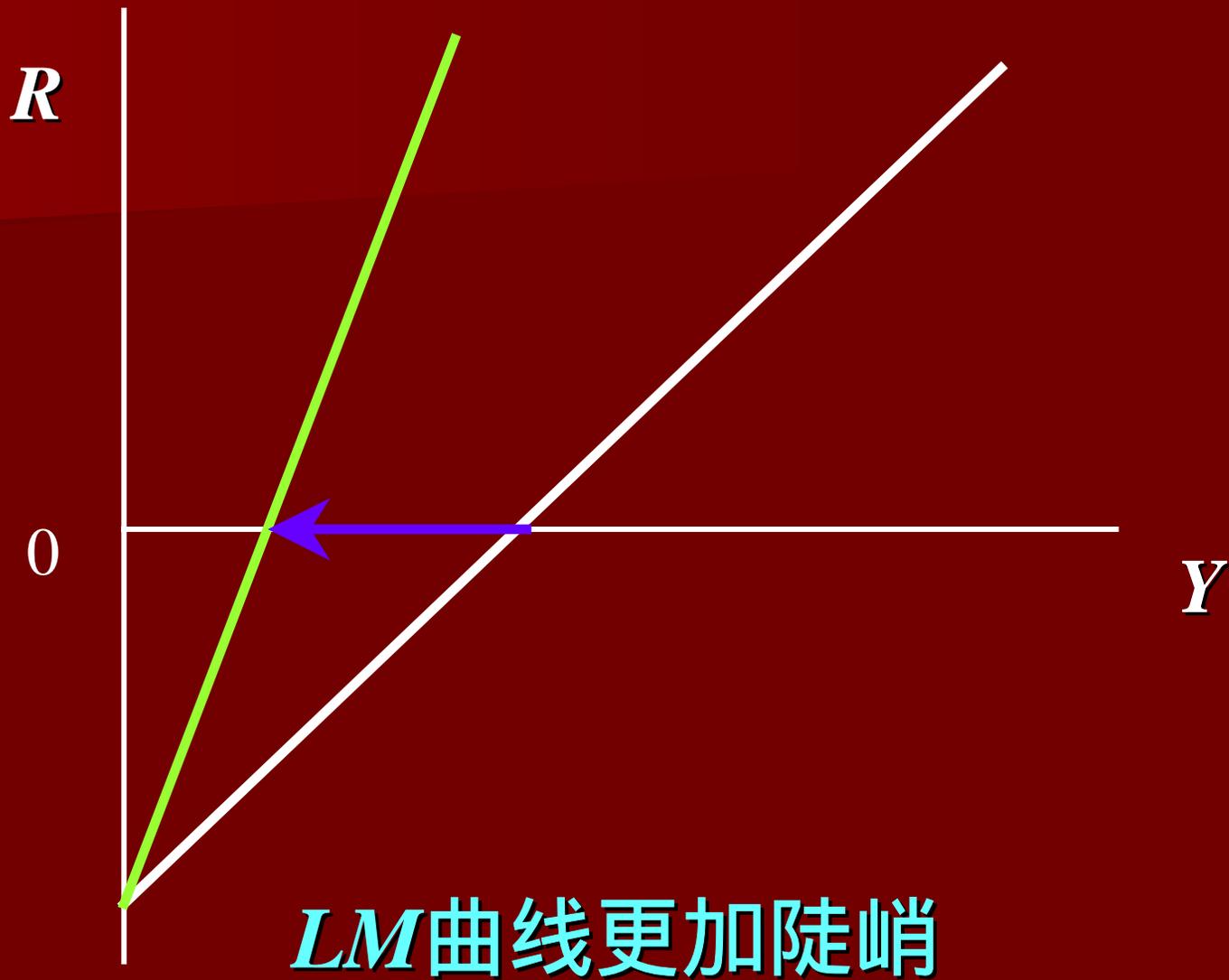


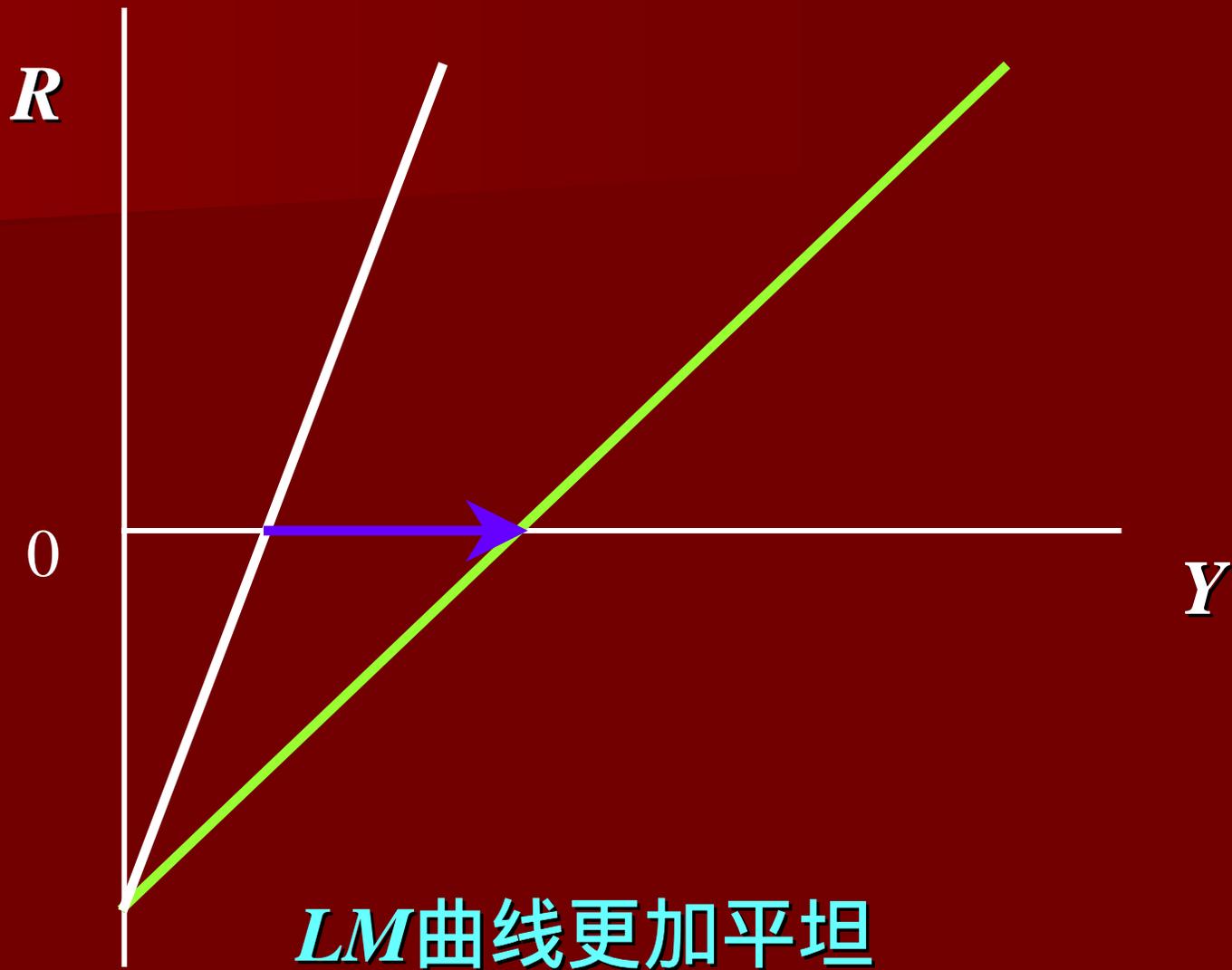


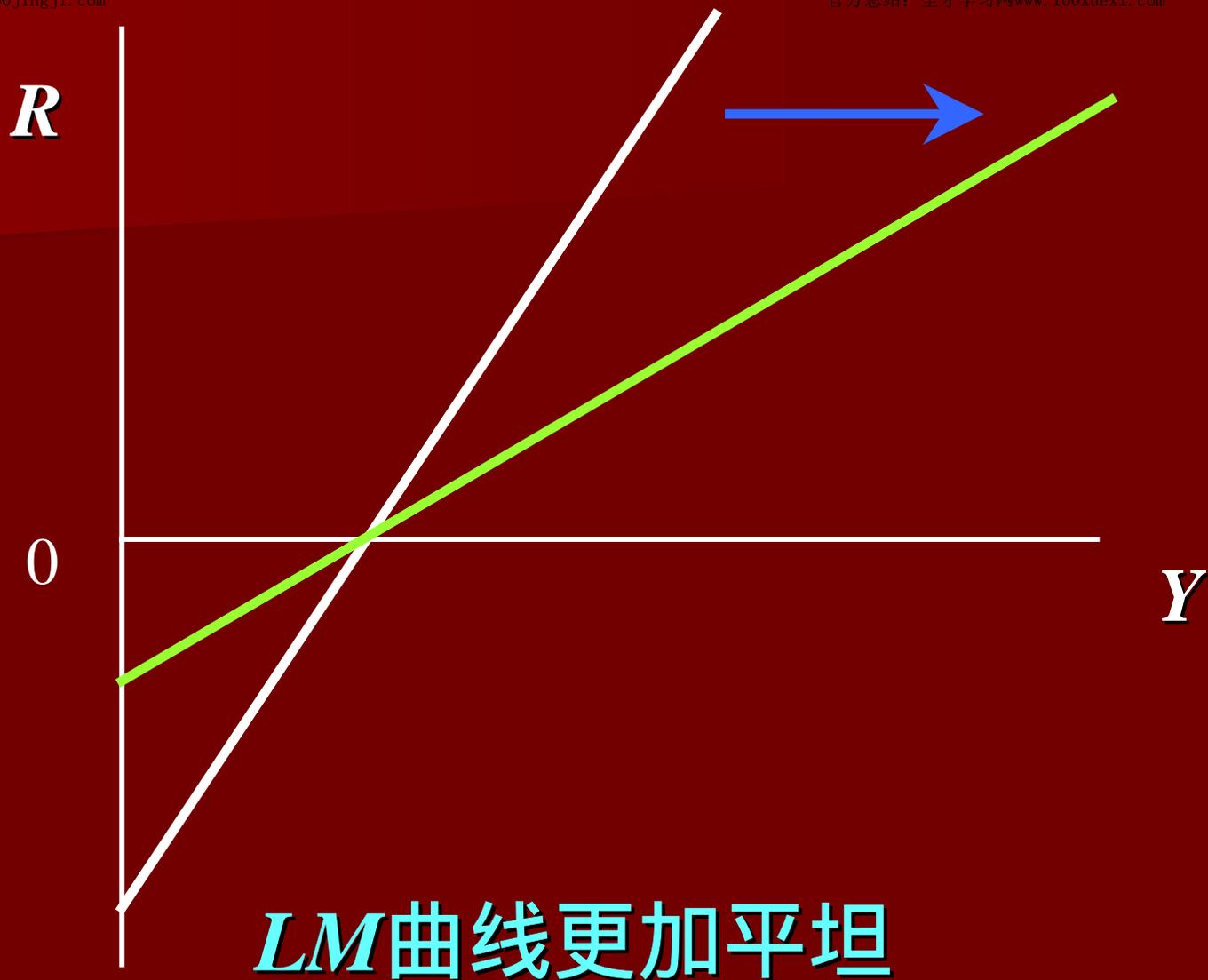
## $LM$ 曲线的向右平移

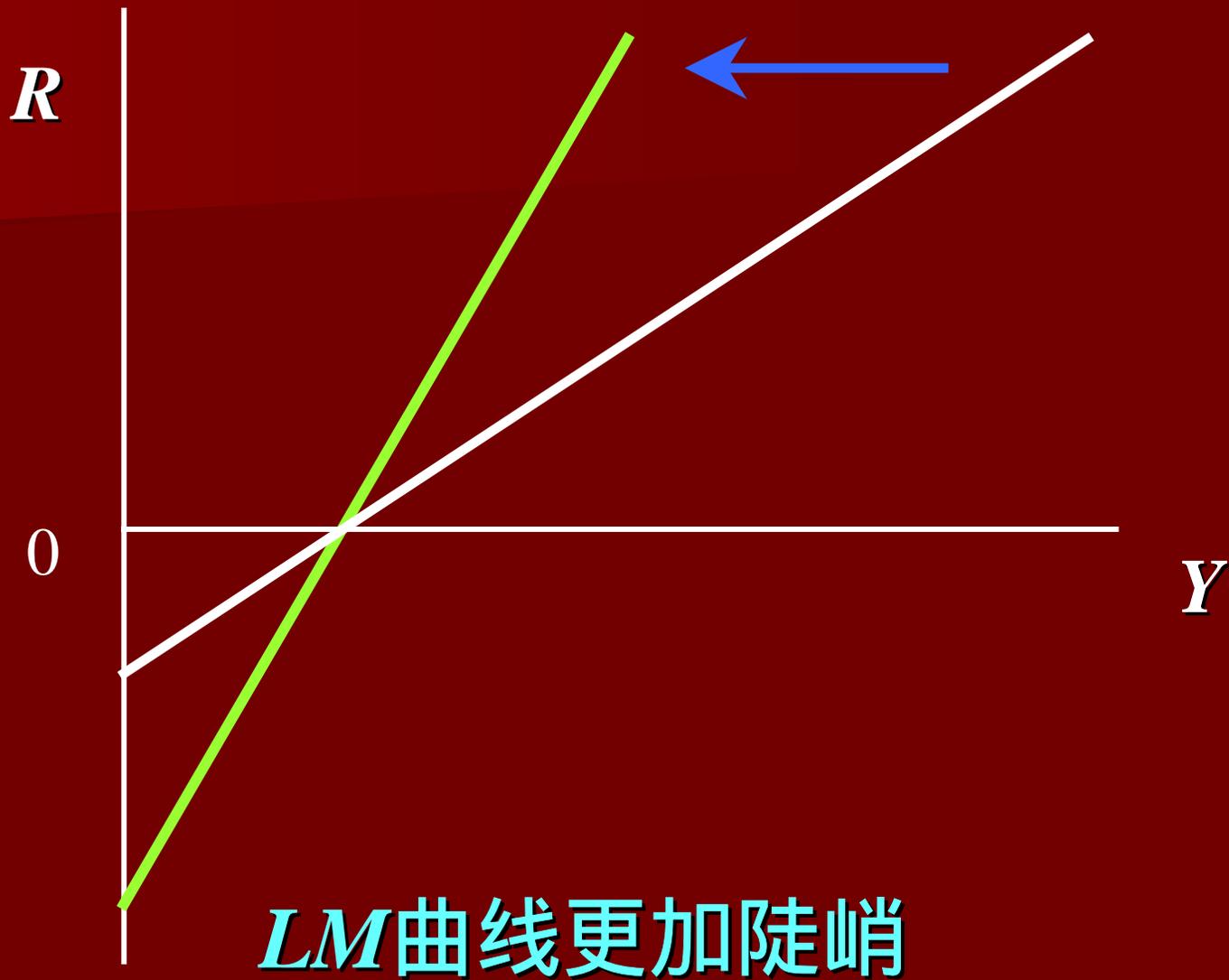


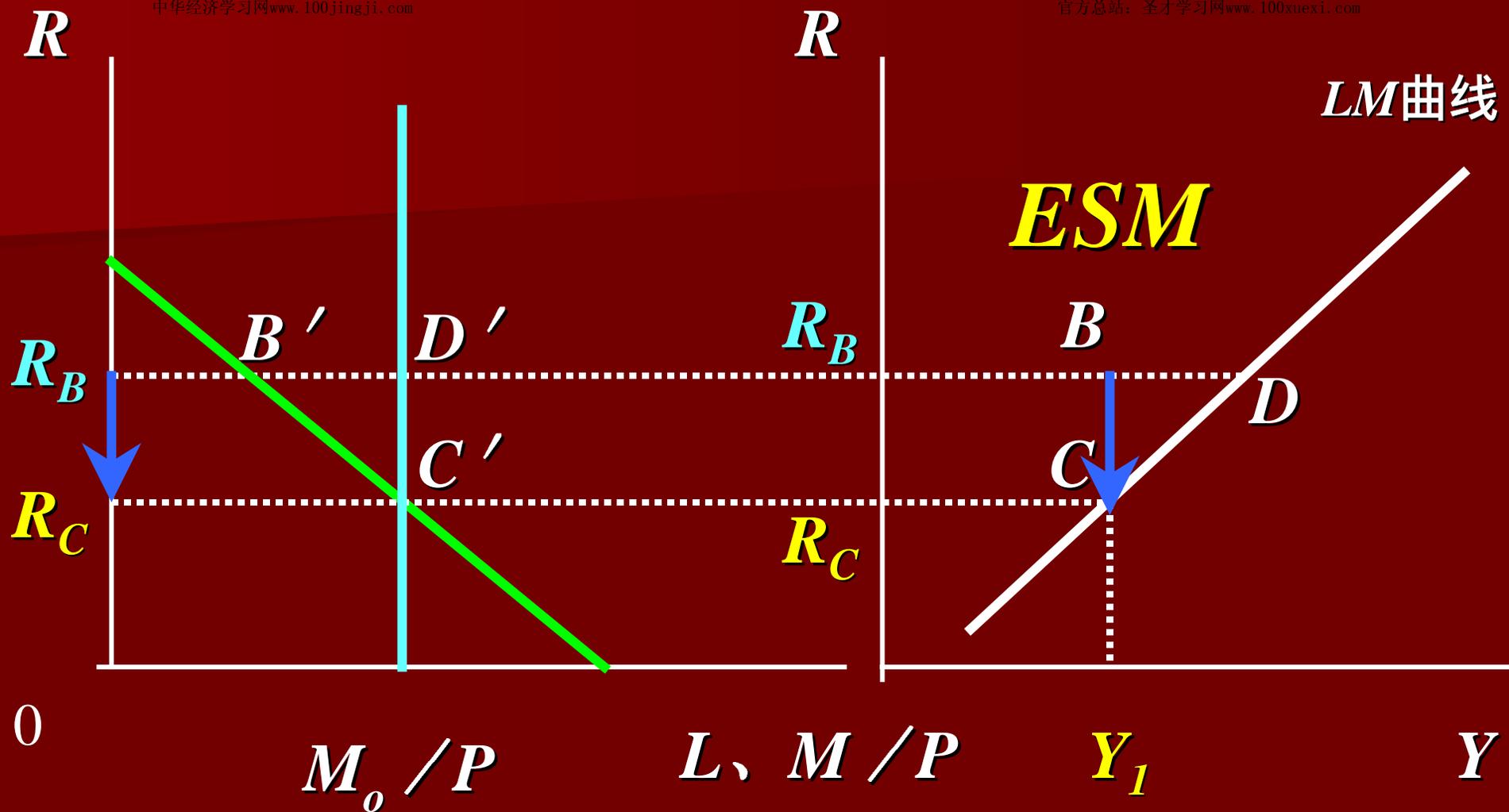
## *LM*曲线的向左平移



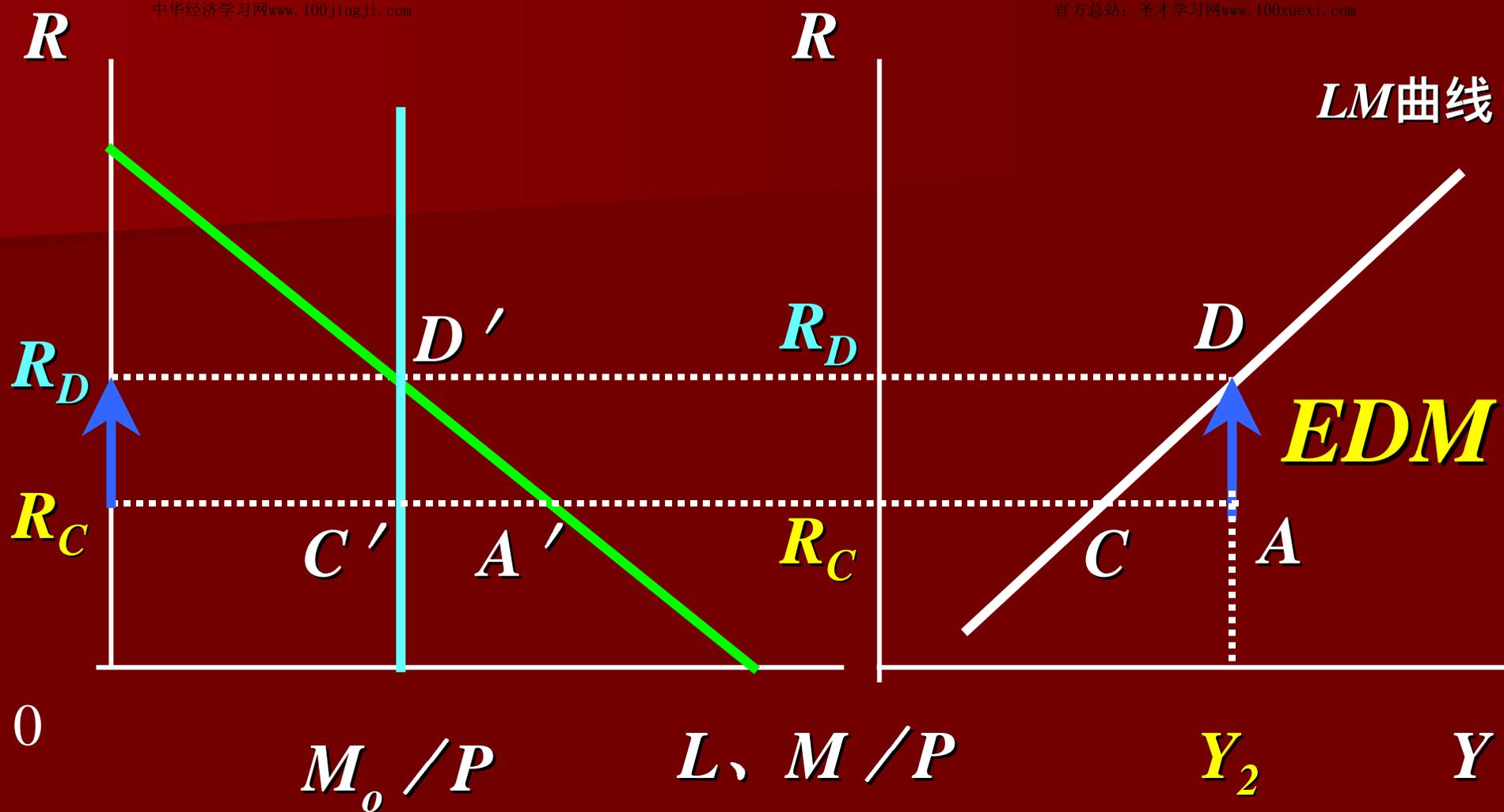




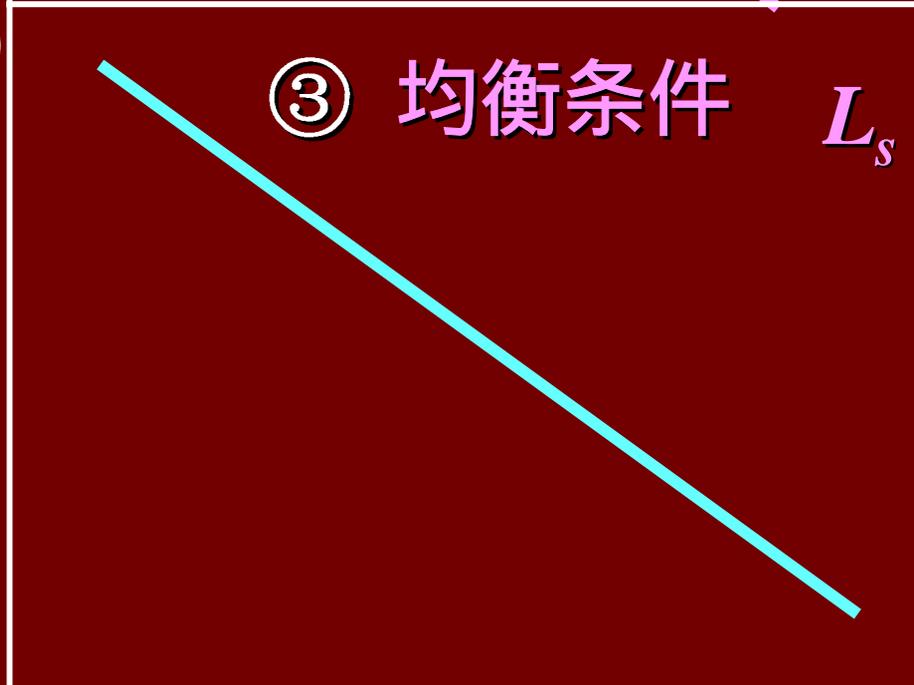


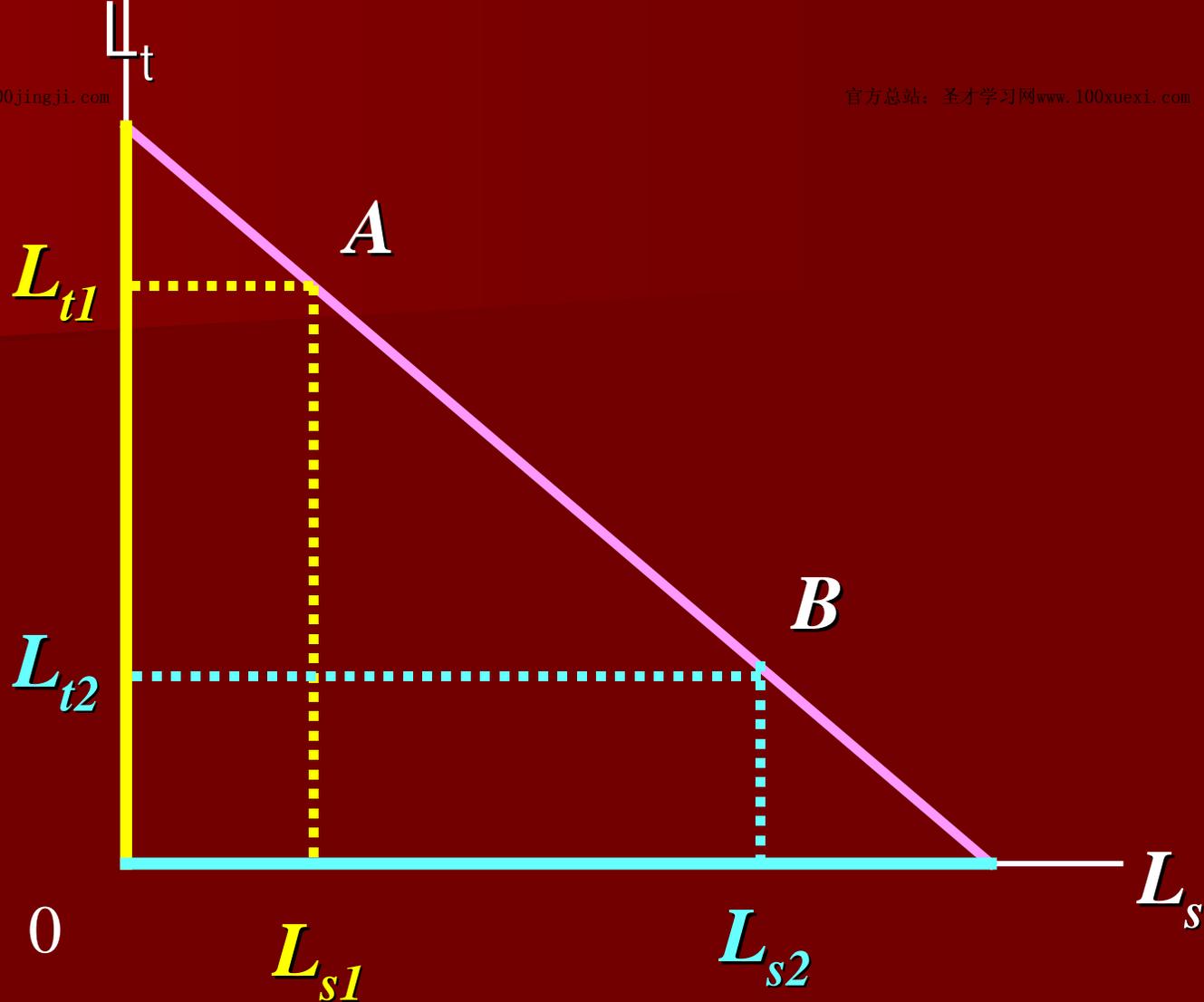


# LM曲线以左点的经济含义

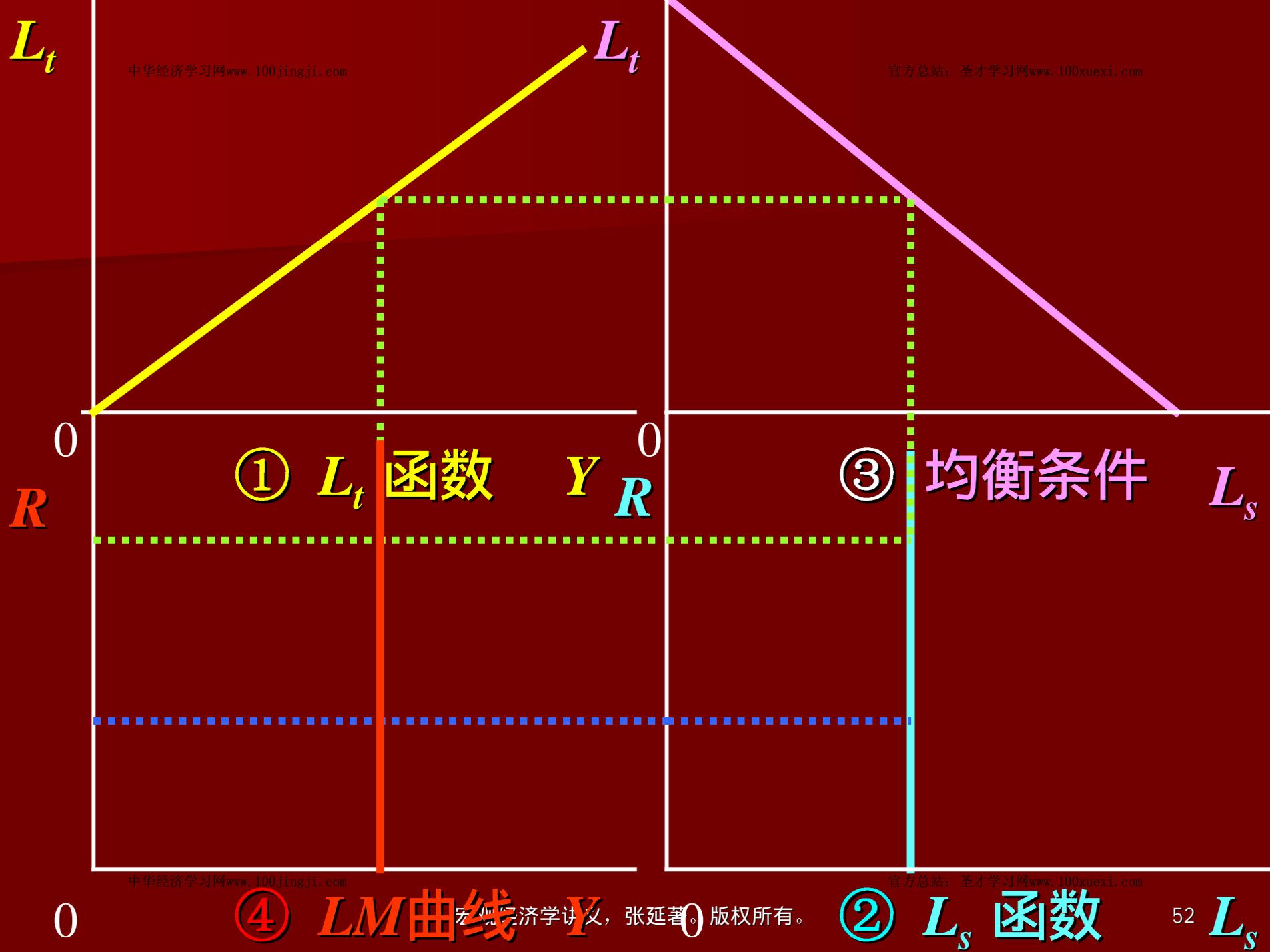


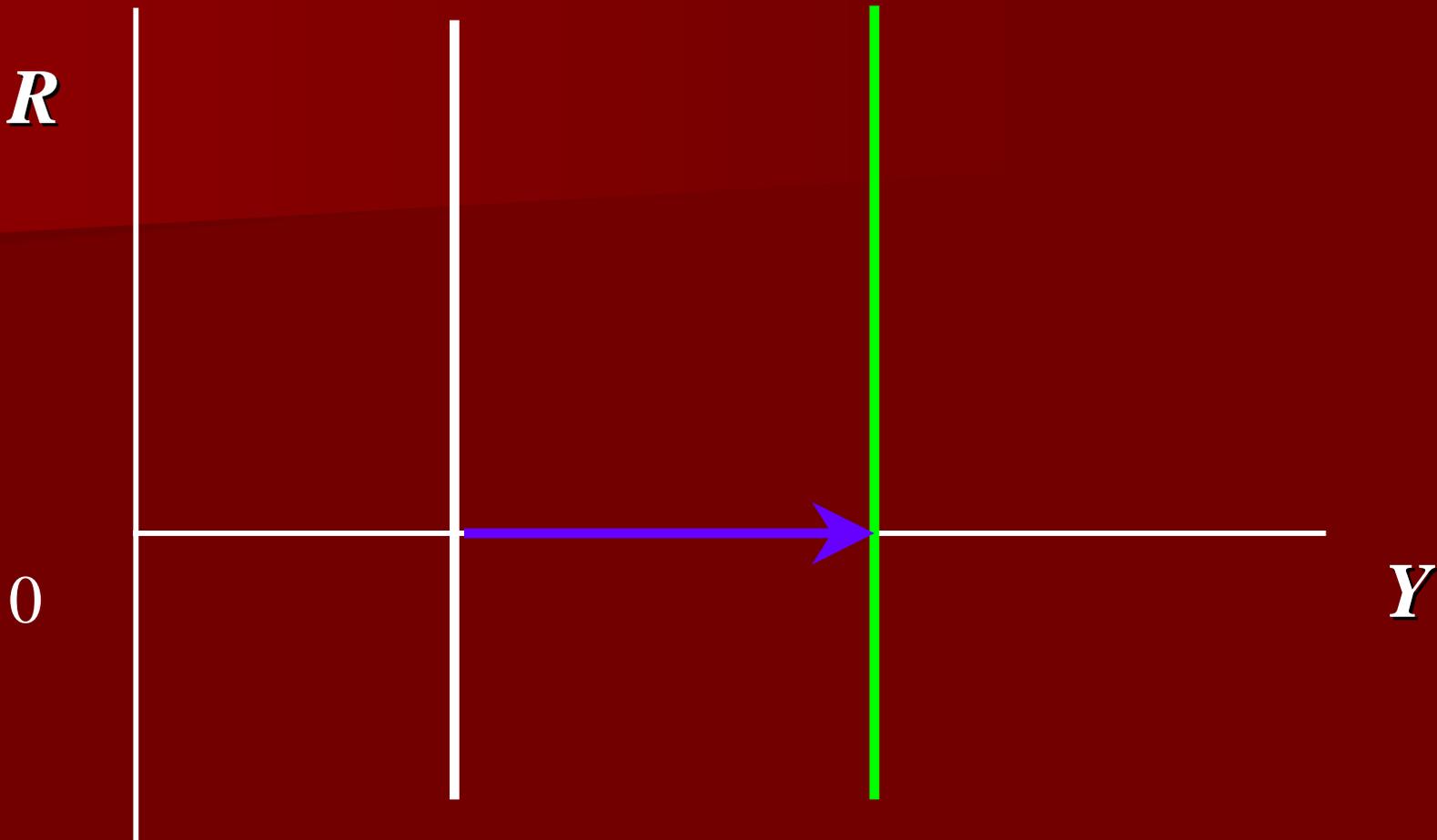
# LM曲线以右点的经济含义



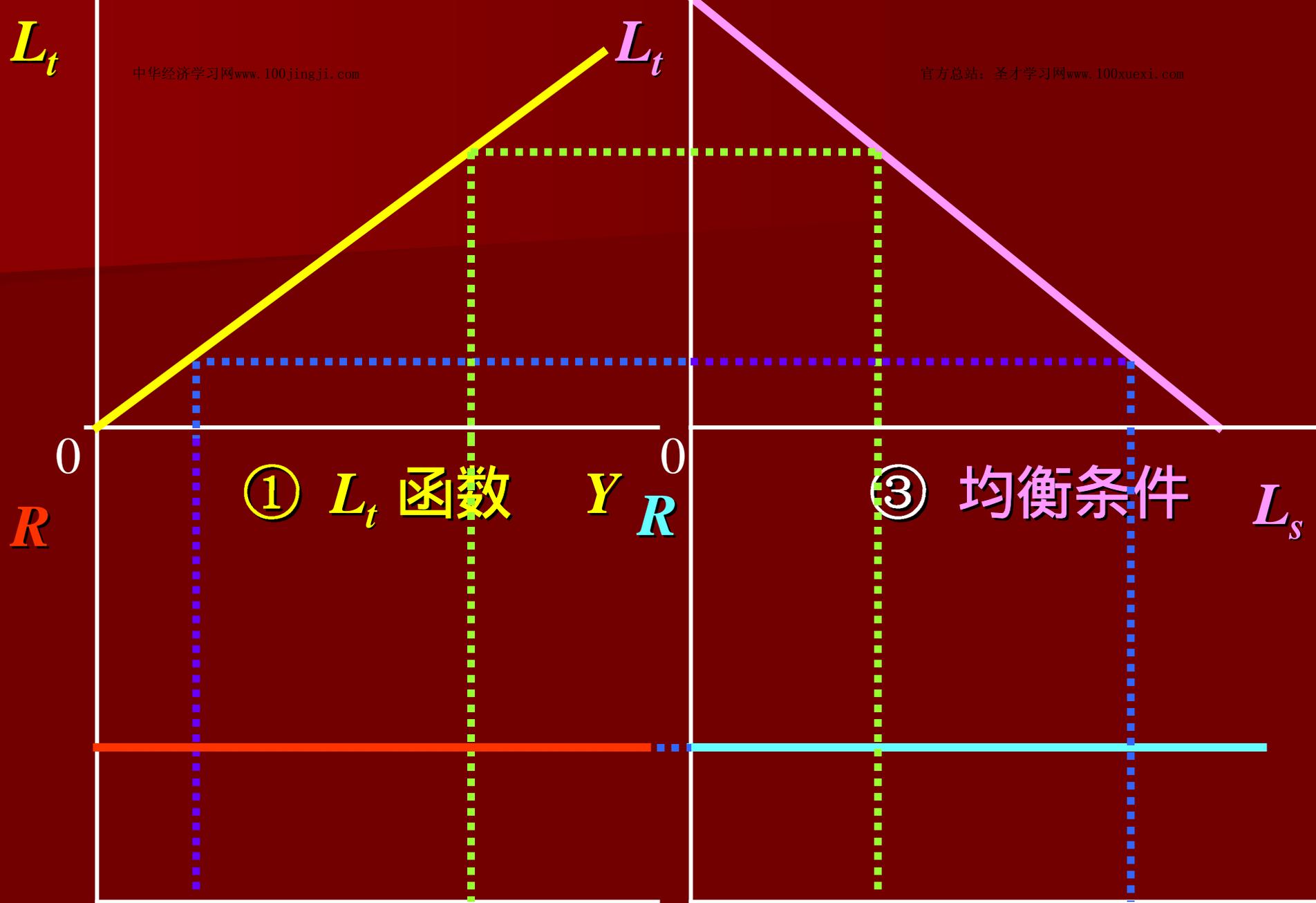


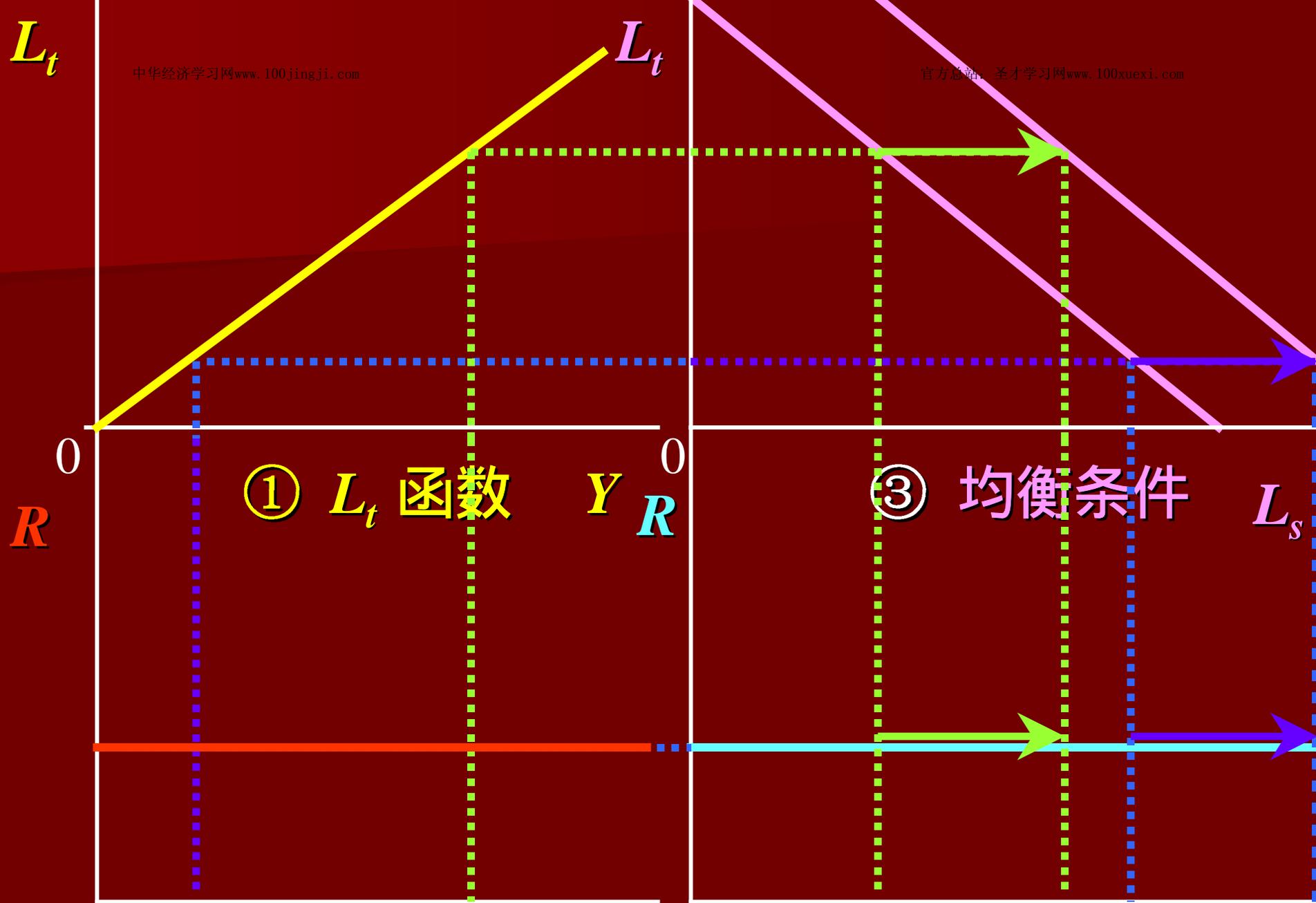
用一个等腰直角三角形表示均衡条件。





## 垂直的 $LM$ 曲线向右平移



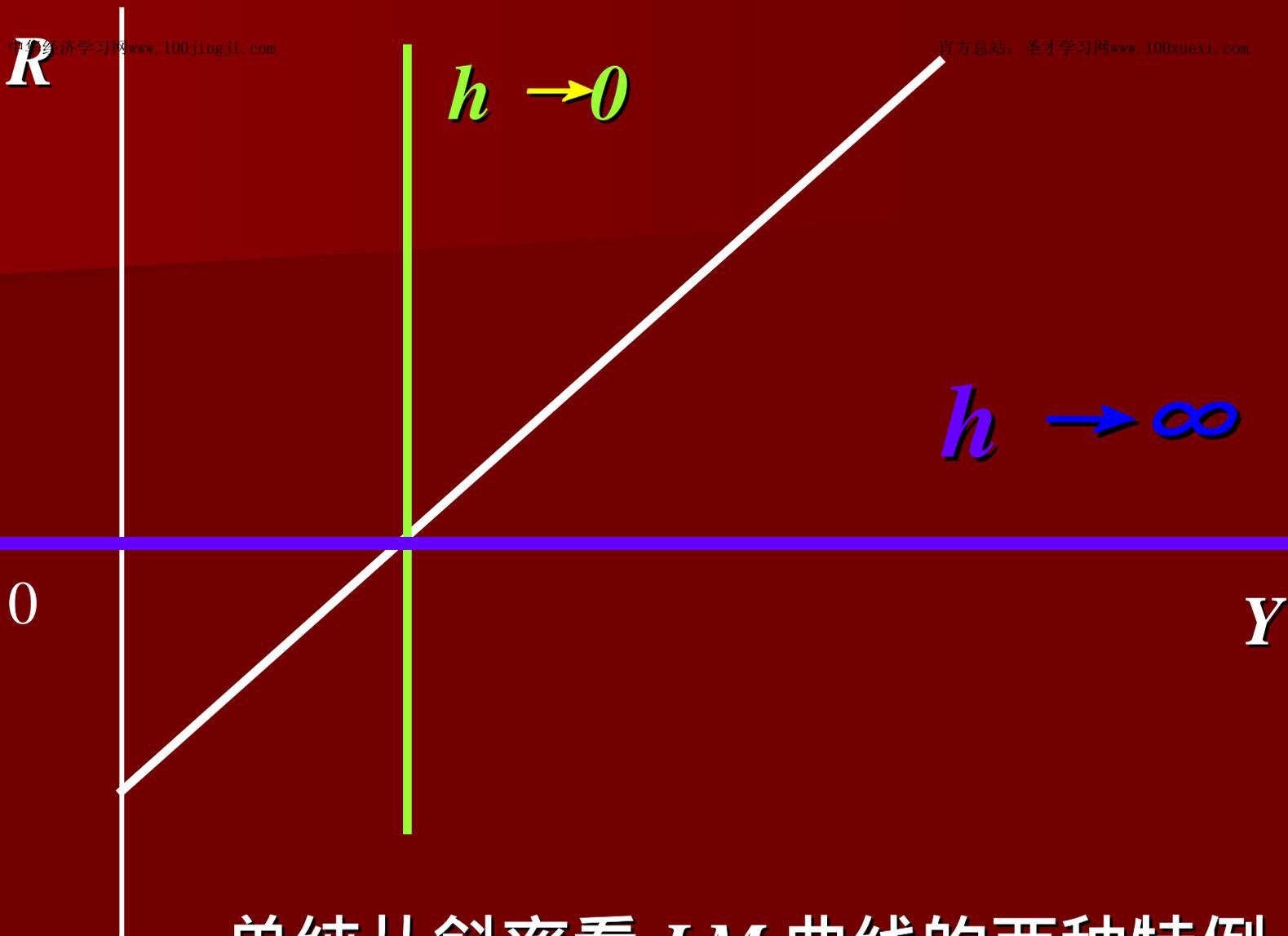


①  $L_t$  函数

$Y$

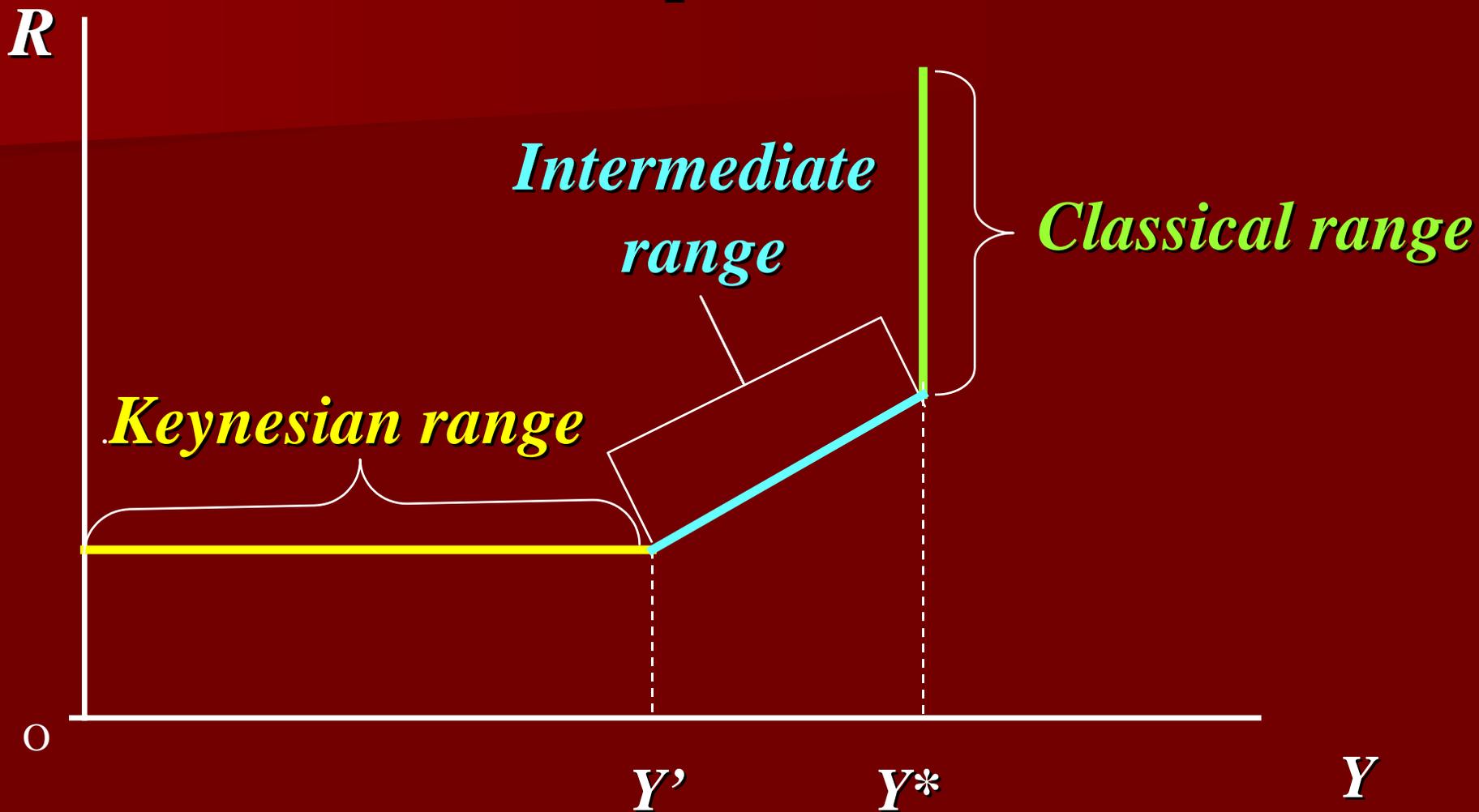
③ 均衡条件

$L_s$

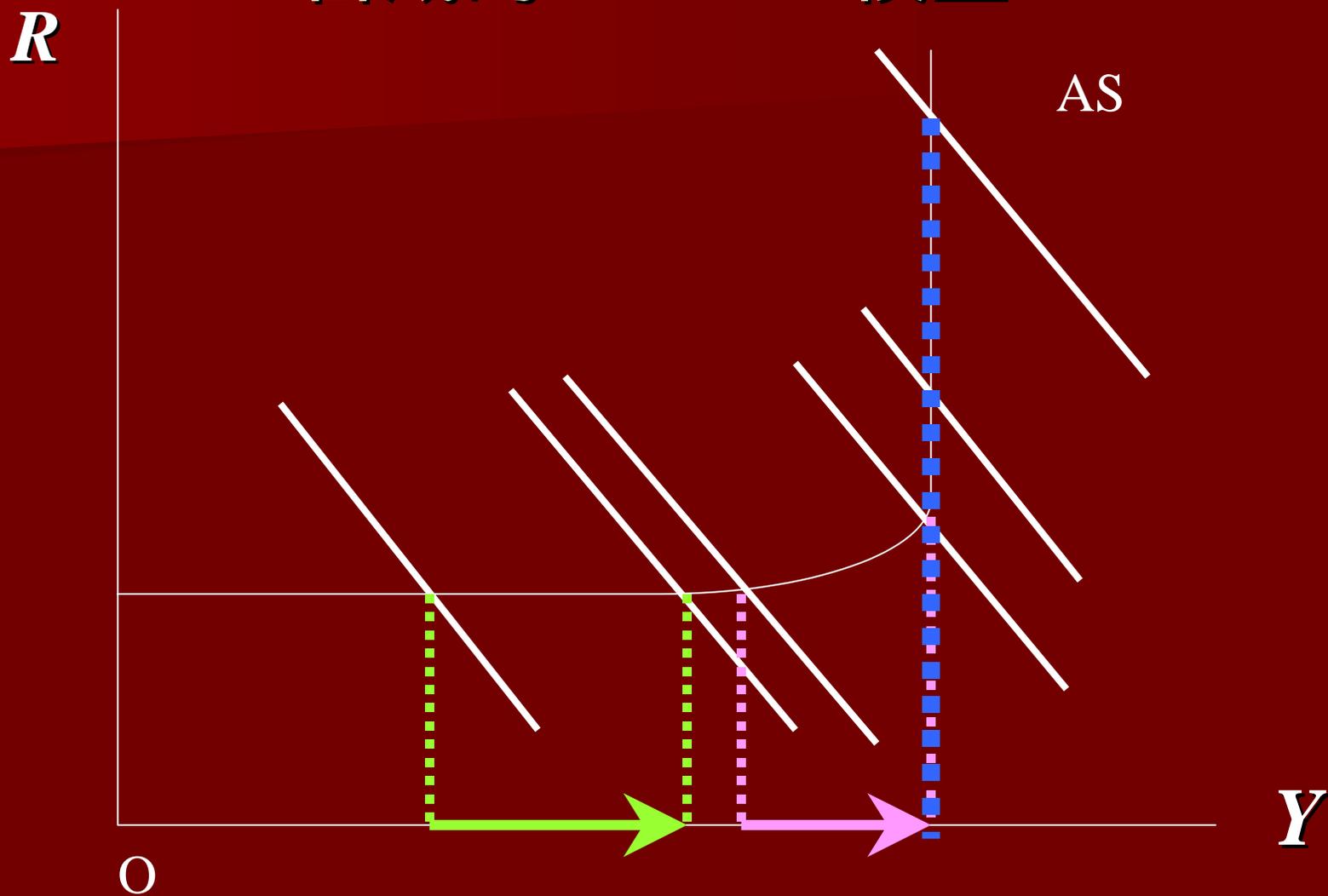


## 单纯从斜率看 $LM$ 曲线的两种特例

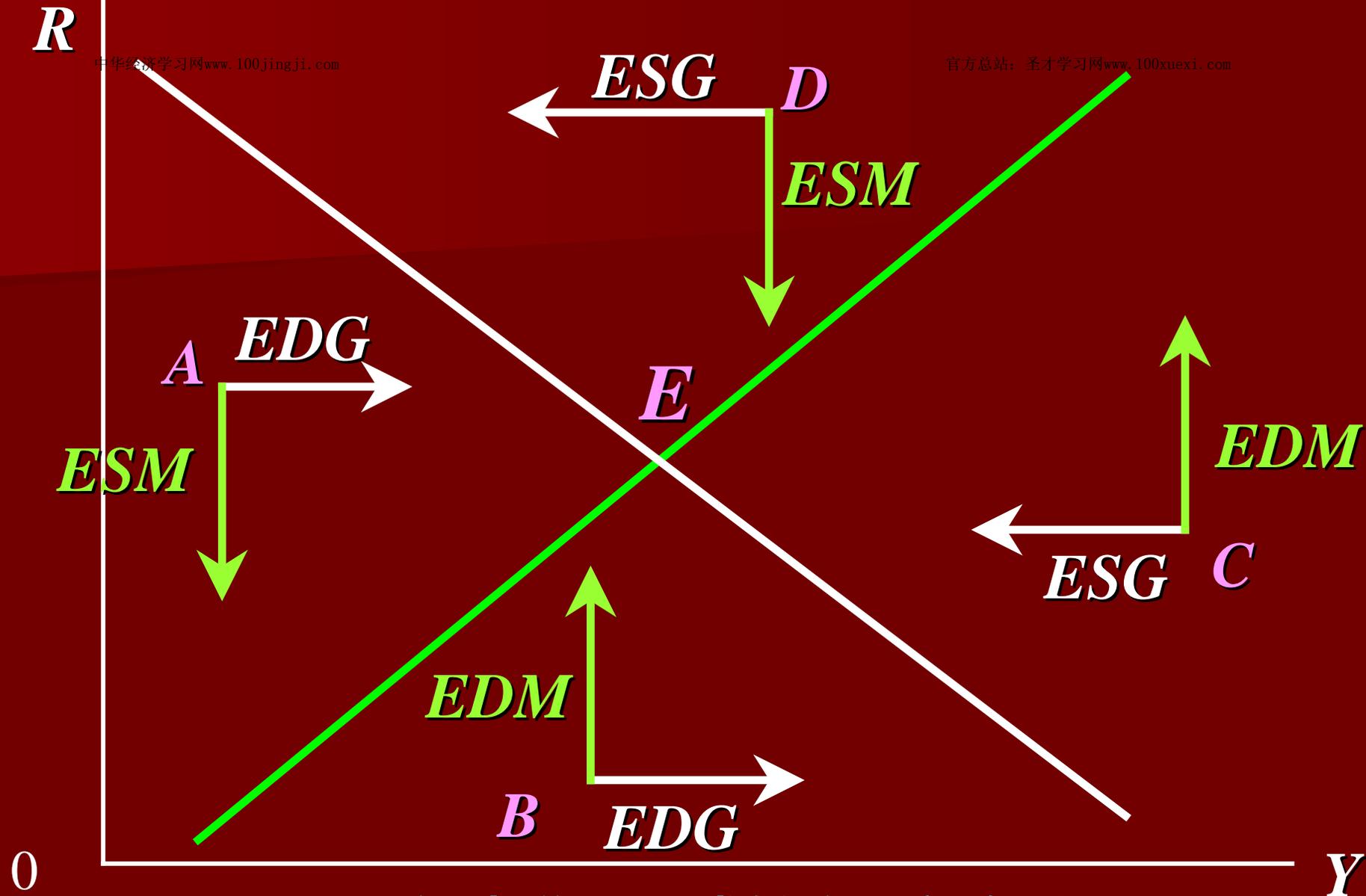
# 合成的 (composite) LM 曲线



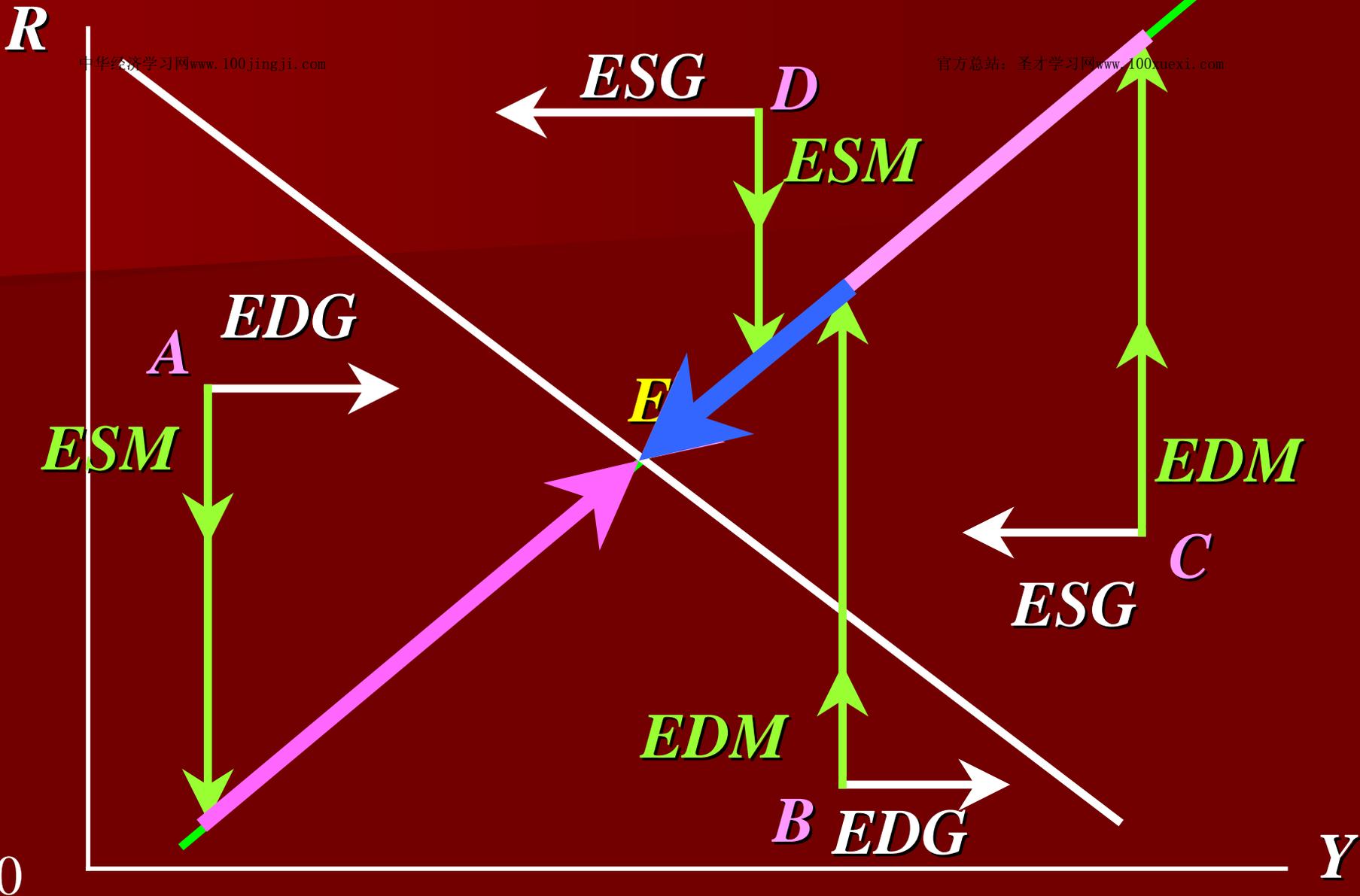
# 合成的IS-LM模型



$R$



# 四个失衡区域的经济含义

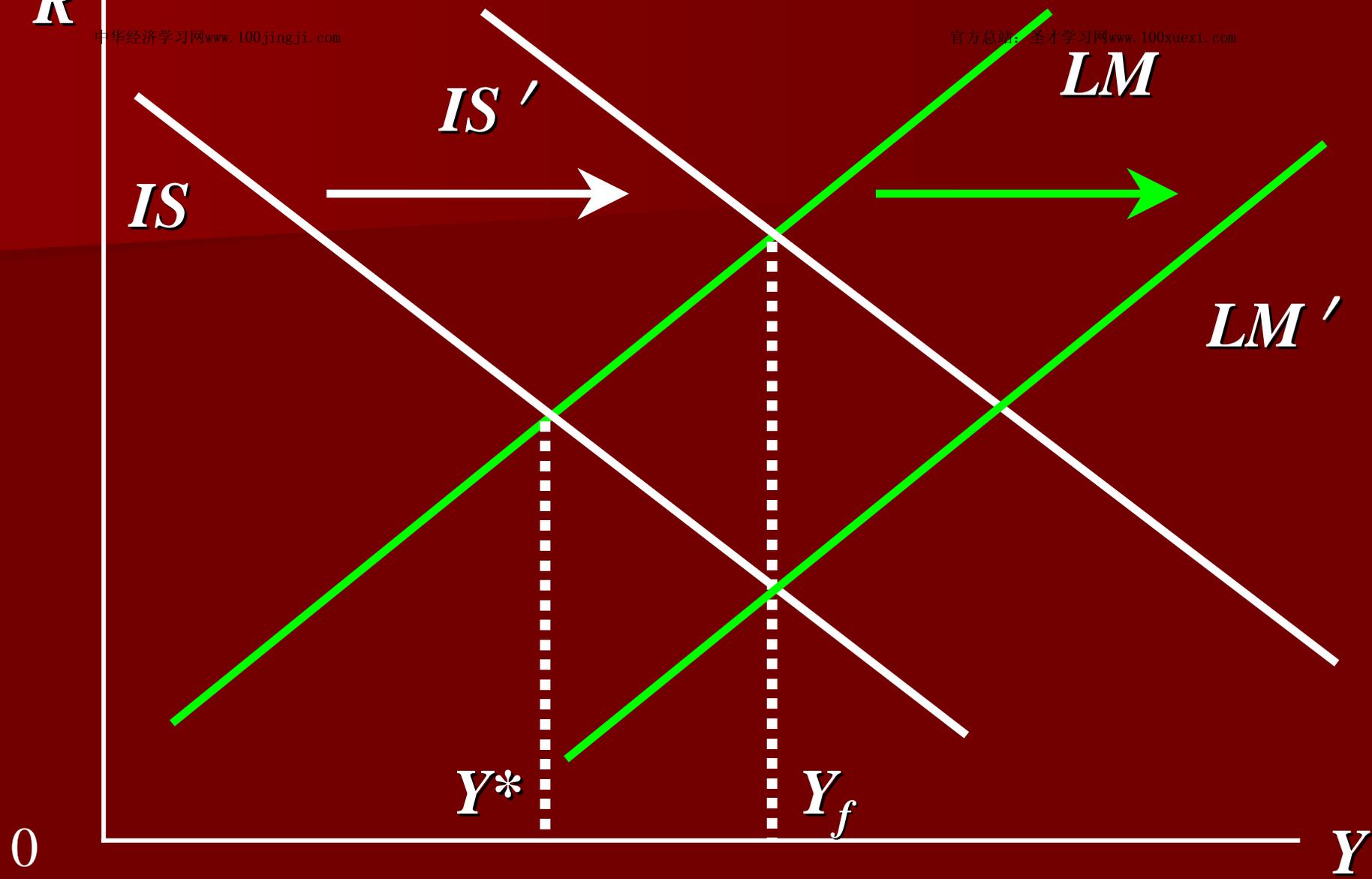


# 货币市场的调整快于产品市场

$R$

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

官方总站：圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com

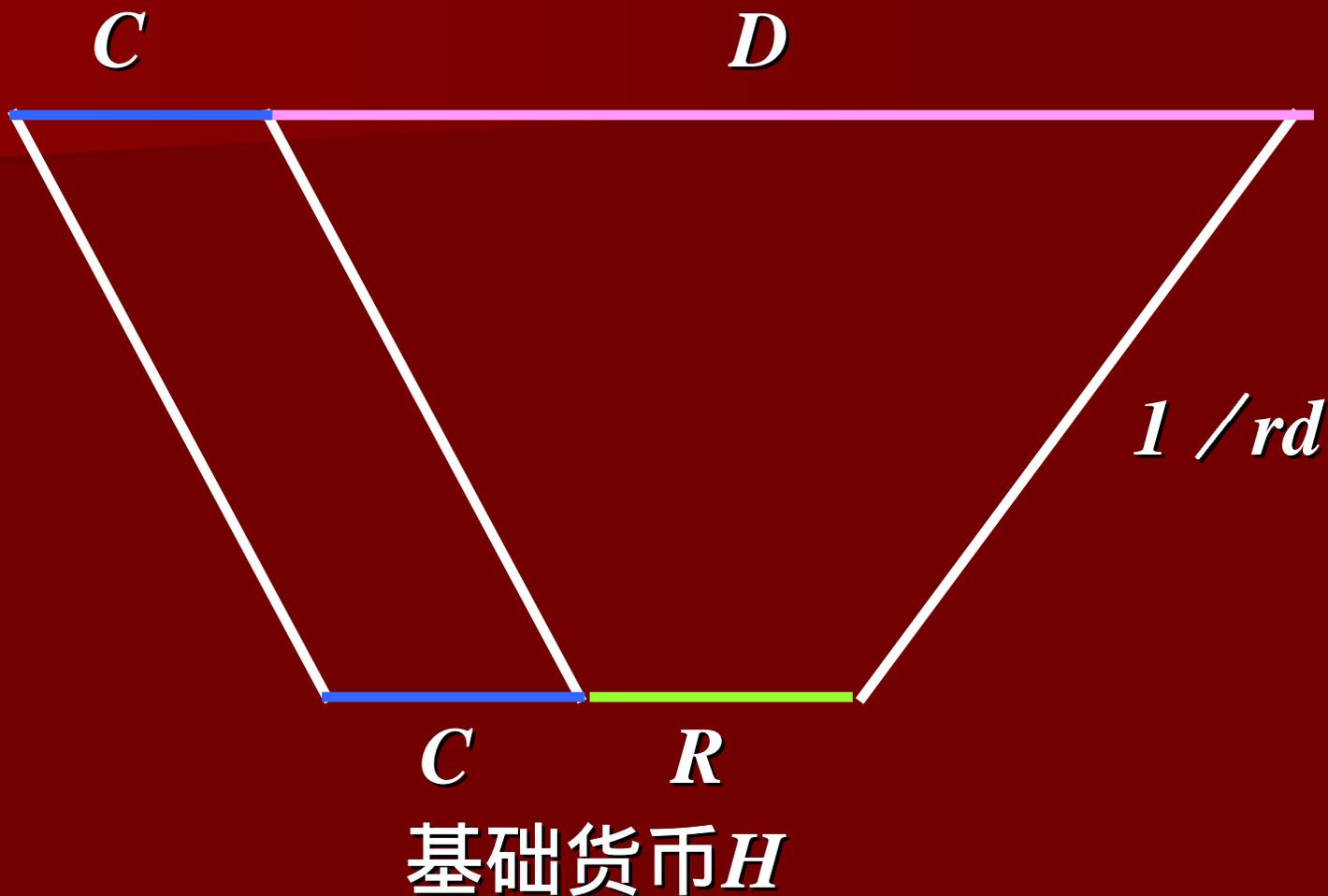


# LM和IS曲线移动的图形

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

官方总站：圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com

# 货币供给量M



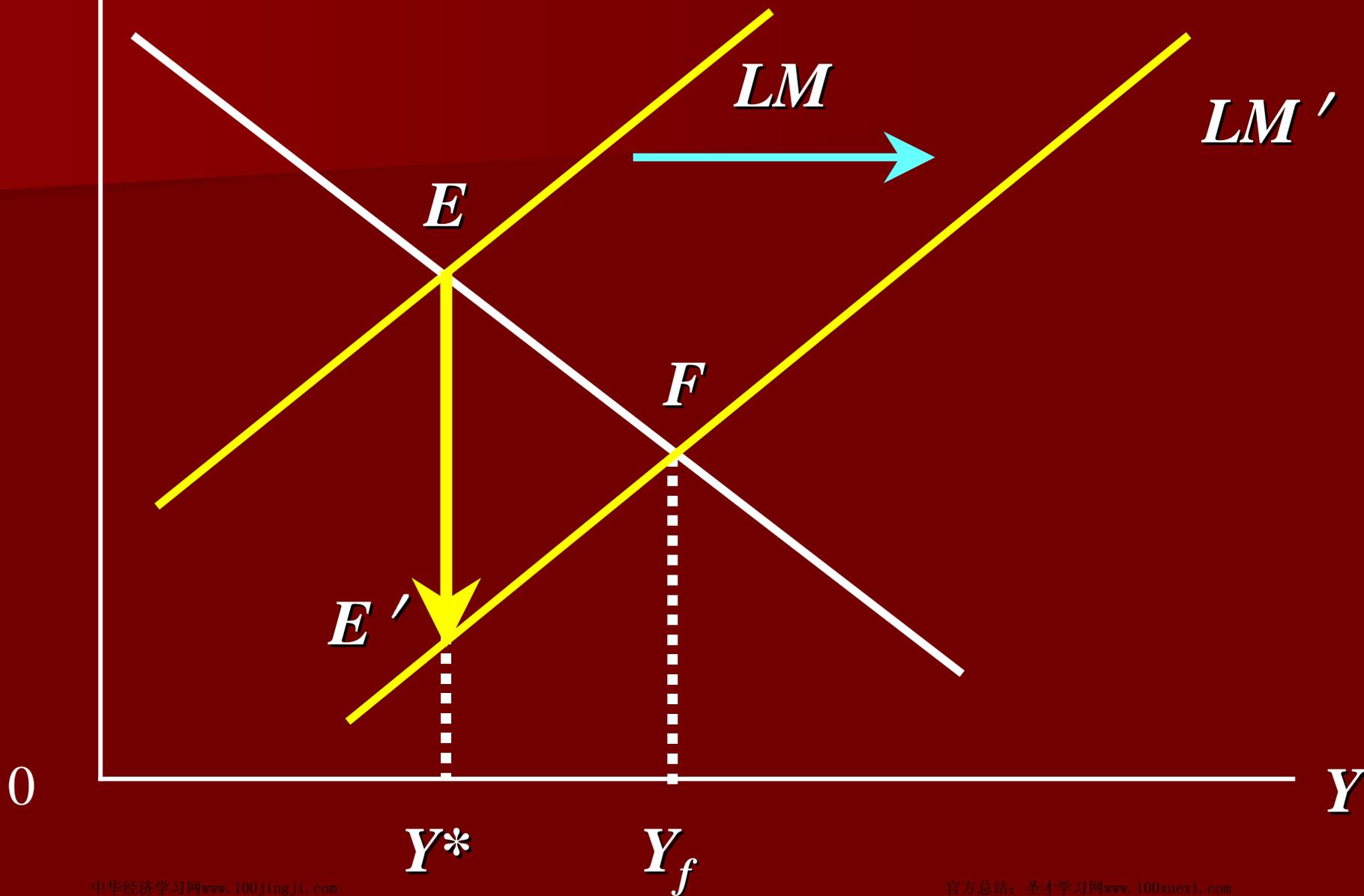
## 基础货币与货币供给关系的几何图形

$R$

# 货币政策效果的图形

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

官方总站: 圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com



中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

官方总站: 圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com

$E$   $LM$

$LM'$

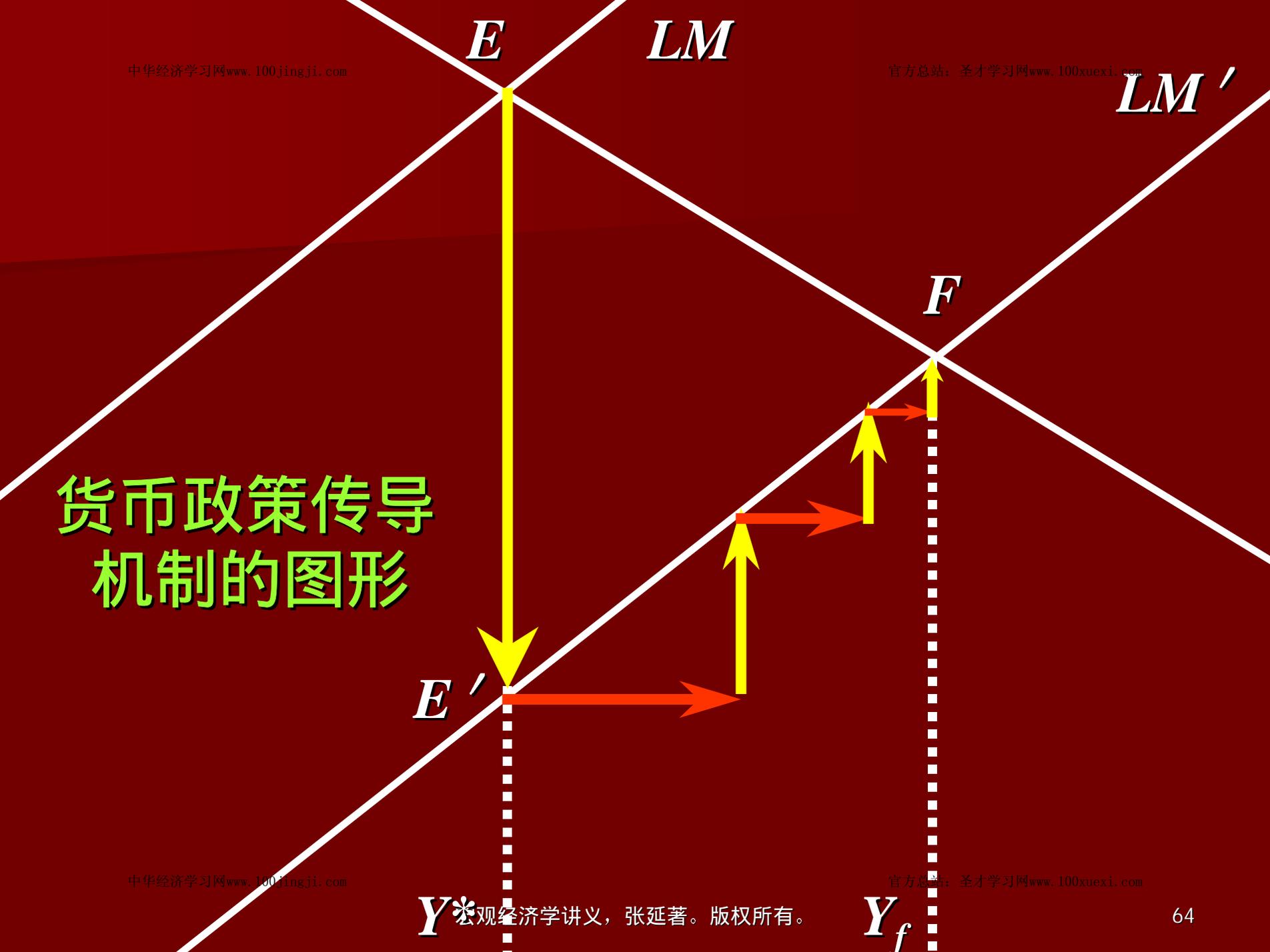
$F$

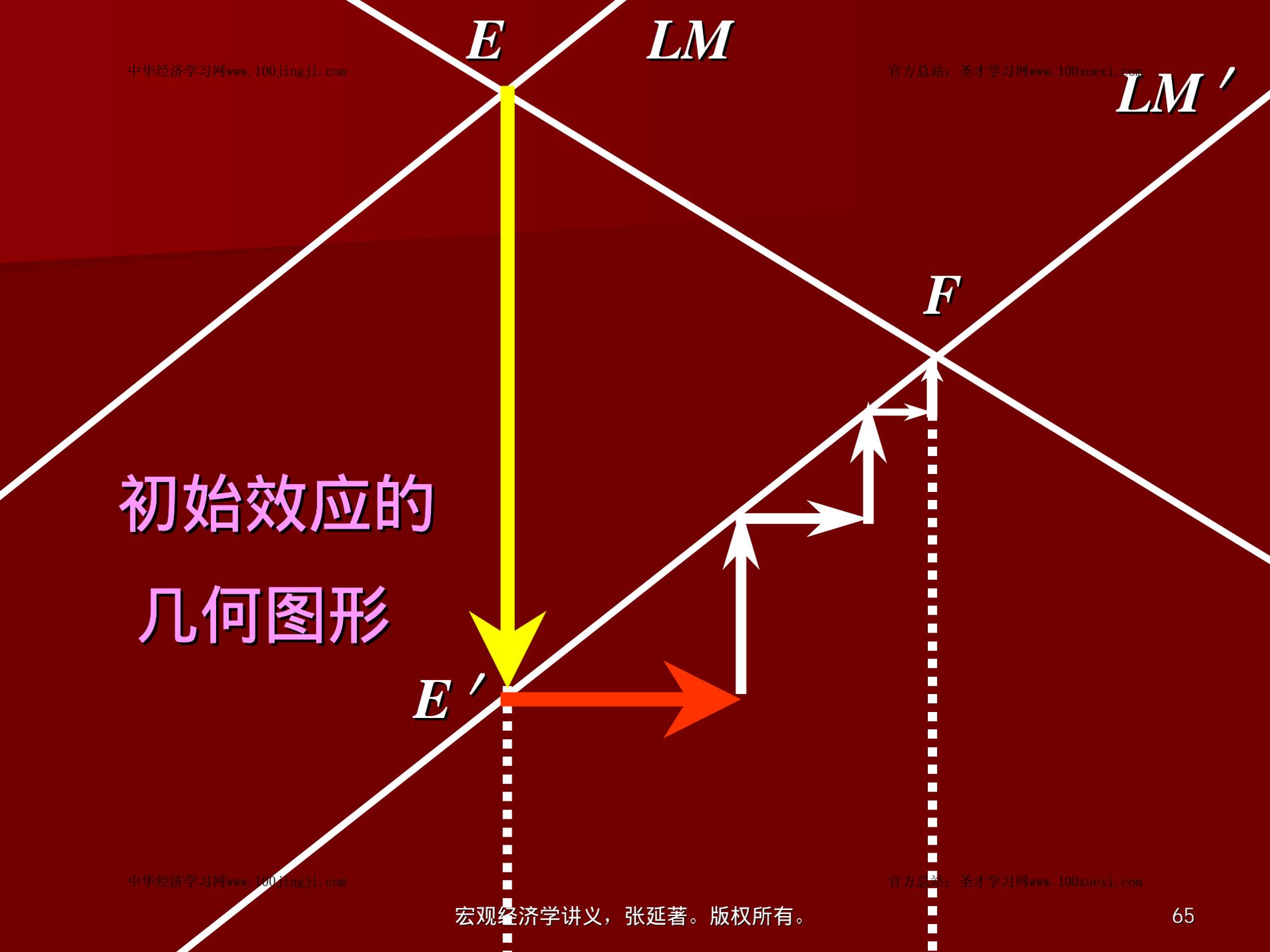
$E'$

# 货币政策传导机制的图形

$Y^*$  宏观经济学讲义，张延著。版权所有。

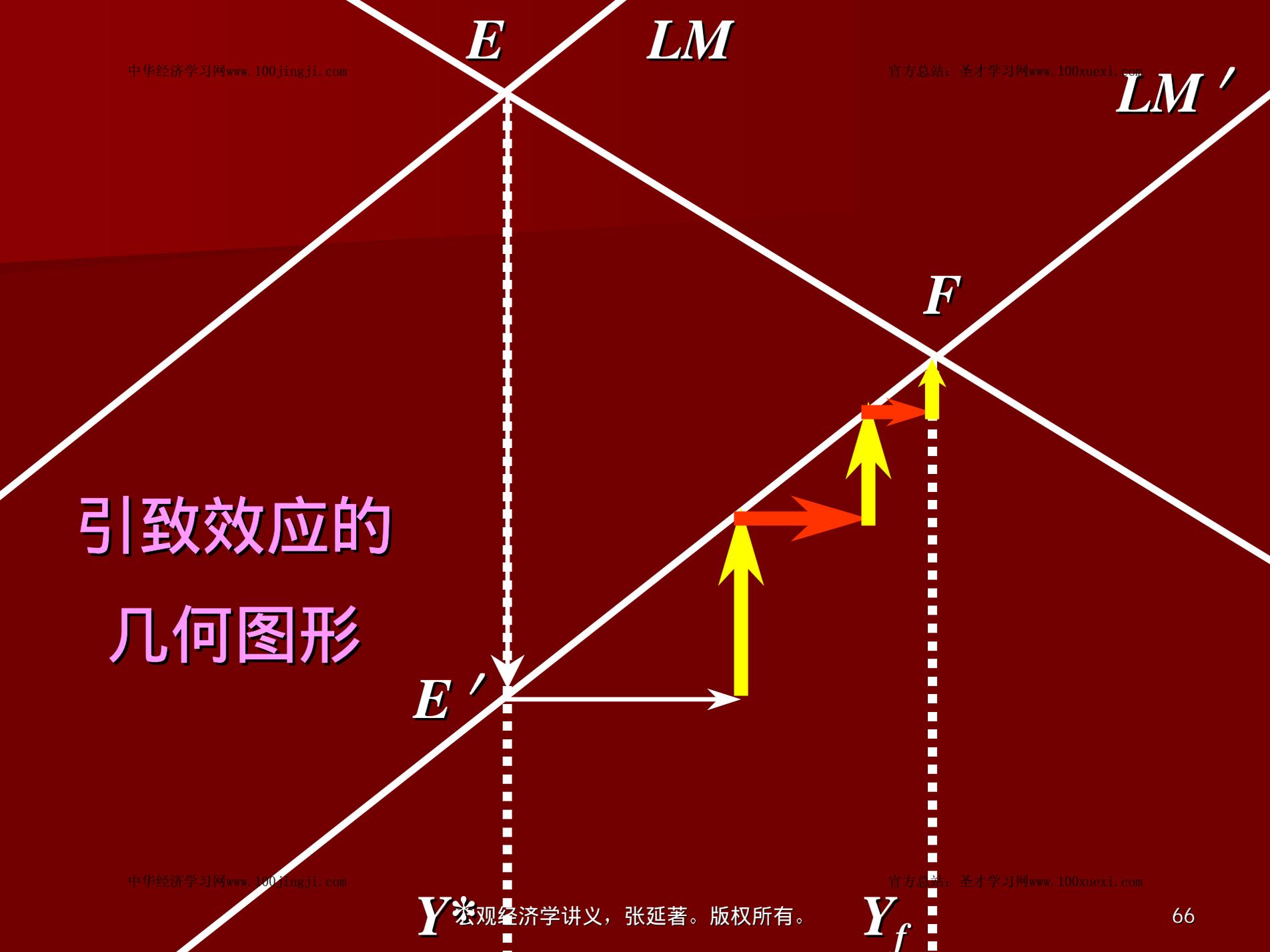
$Y_f$





初始效应的  
几何图形

# 引致效应的 几何图形



# 总效应的 几何图形

$E$   $LM$

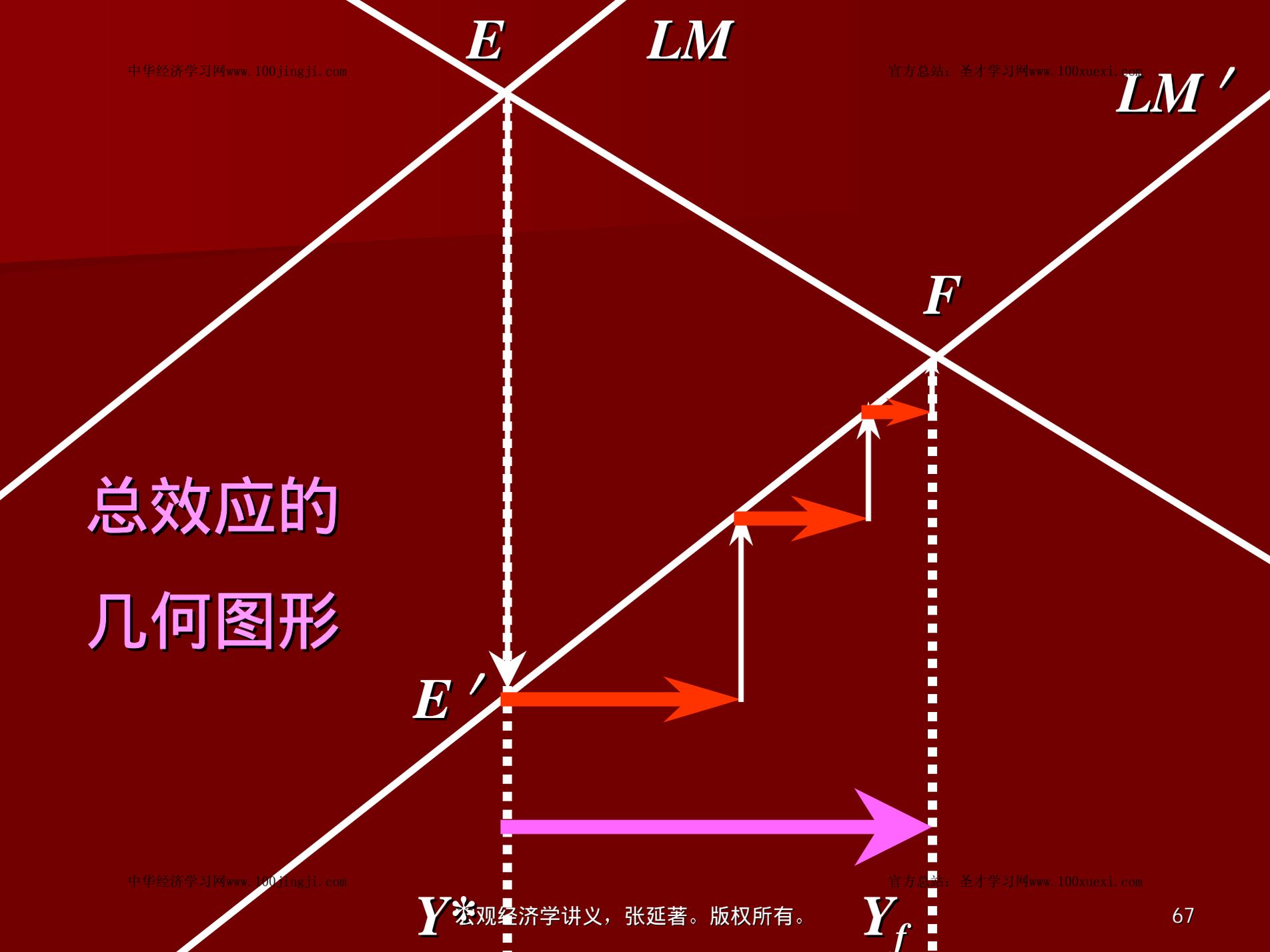
$LM'$

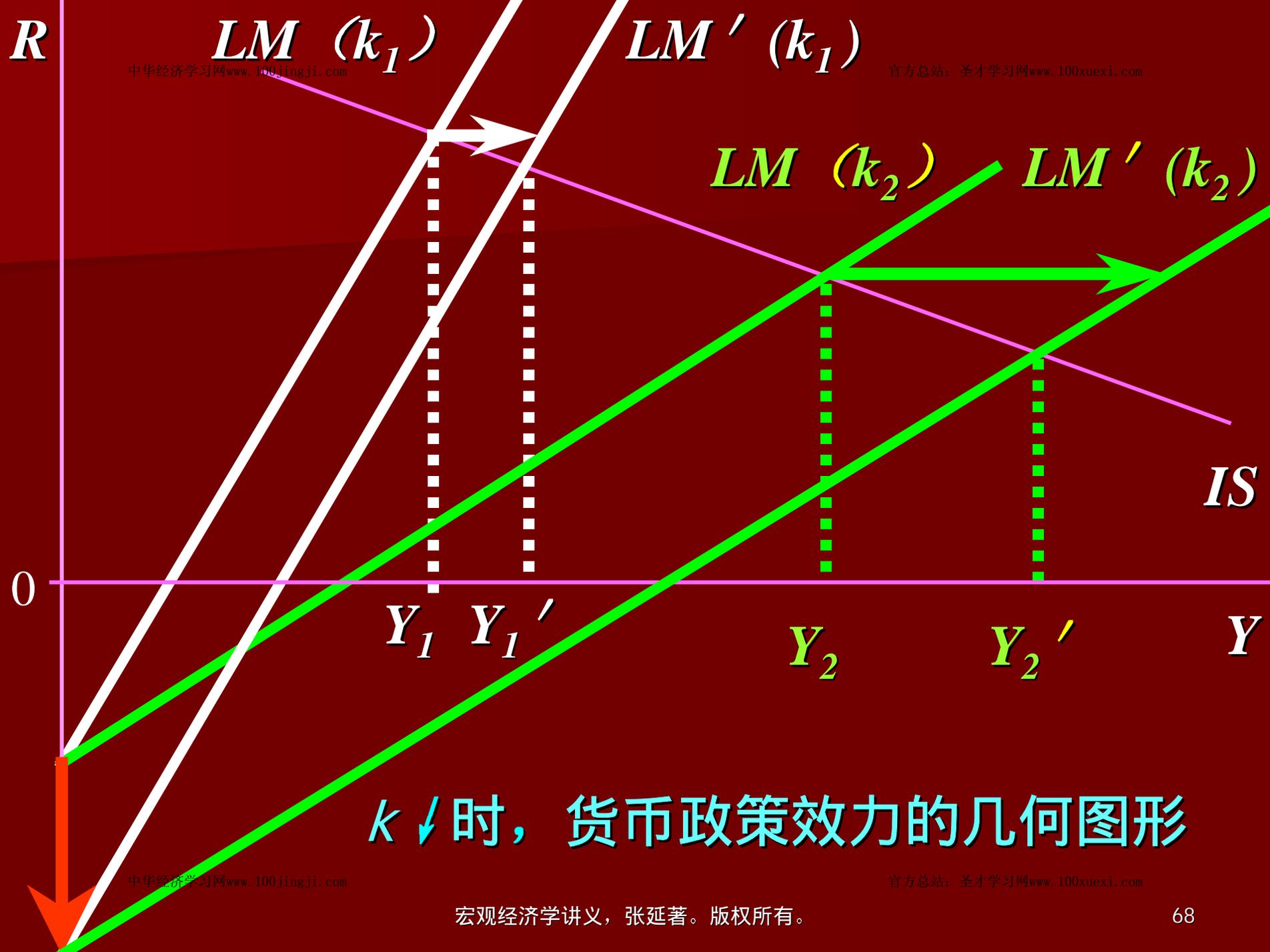
$F$

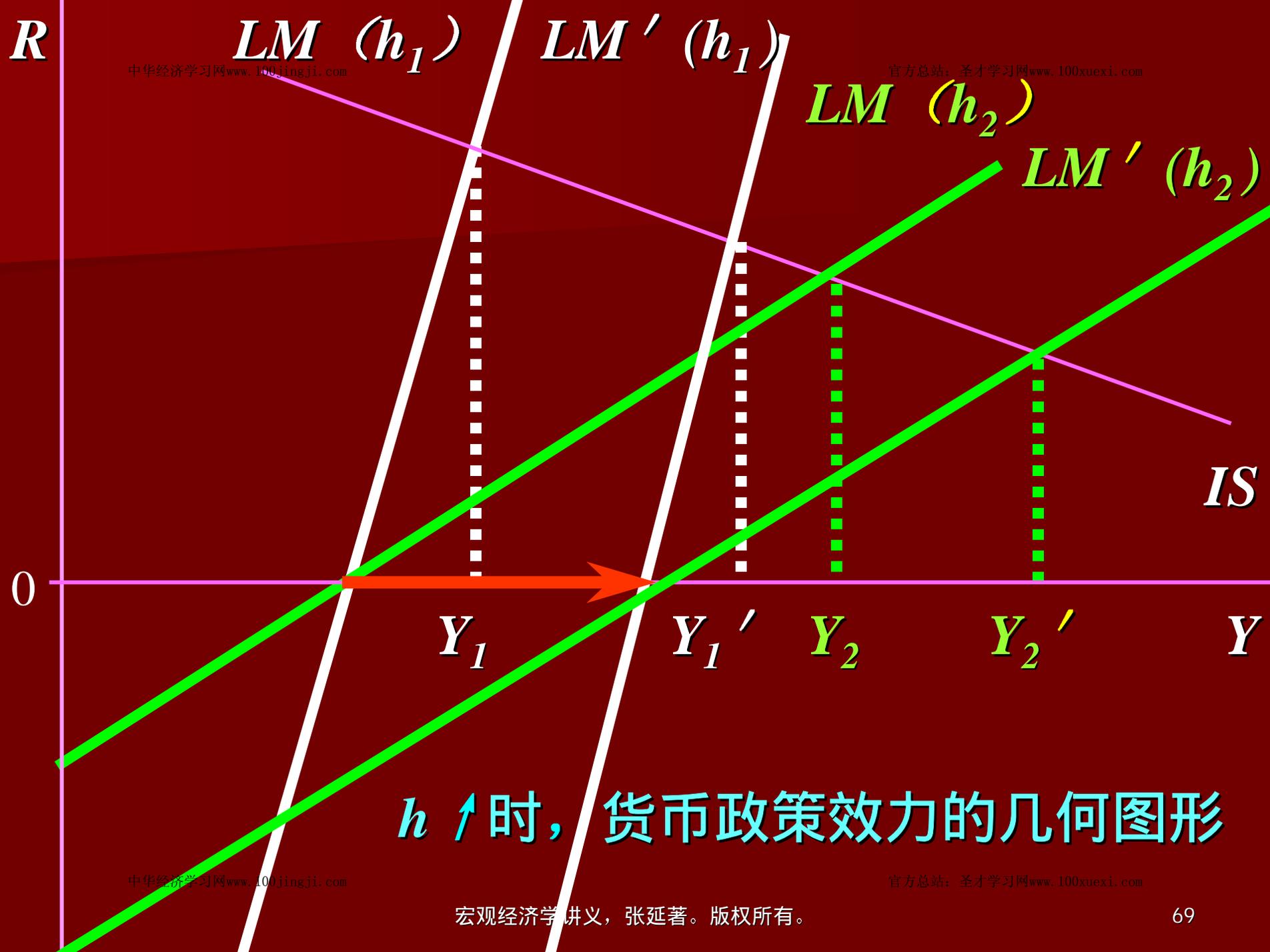
$E'$

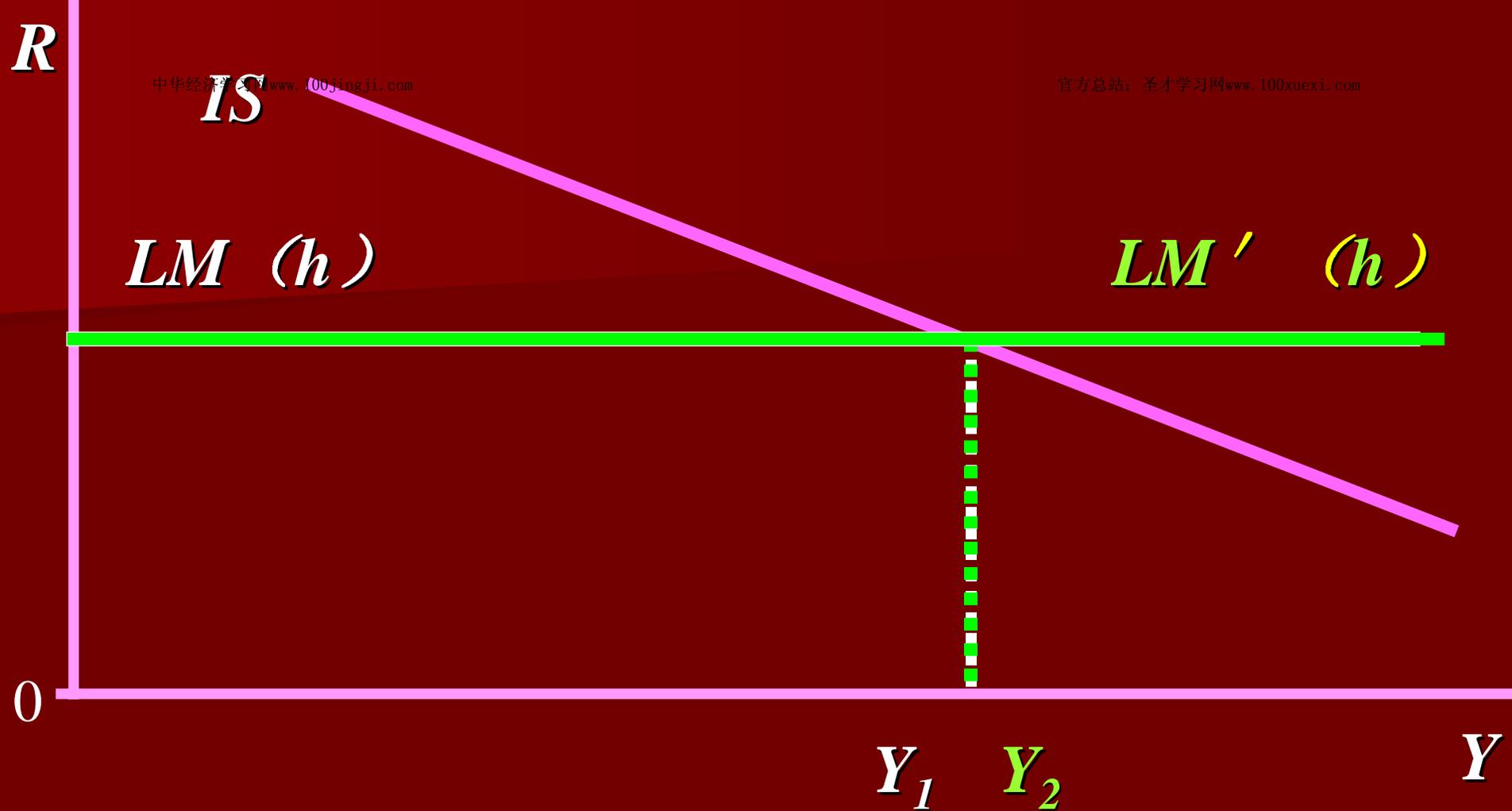
$Y^*$  宏观经济学讲义，张延著。版权所有。

$Y_f$



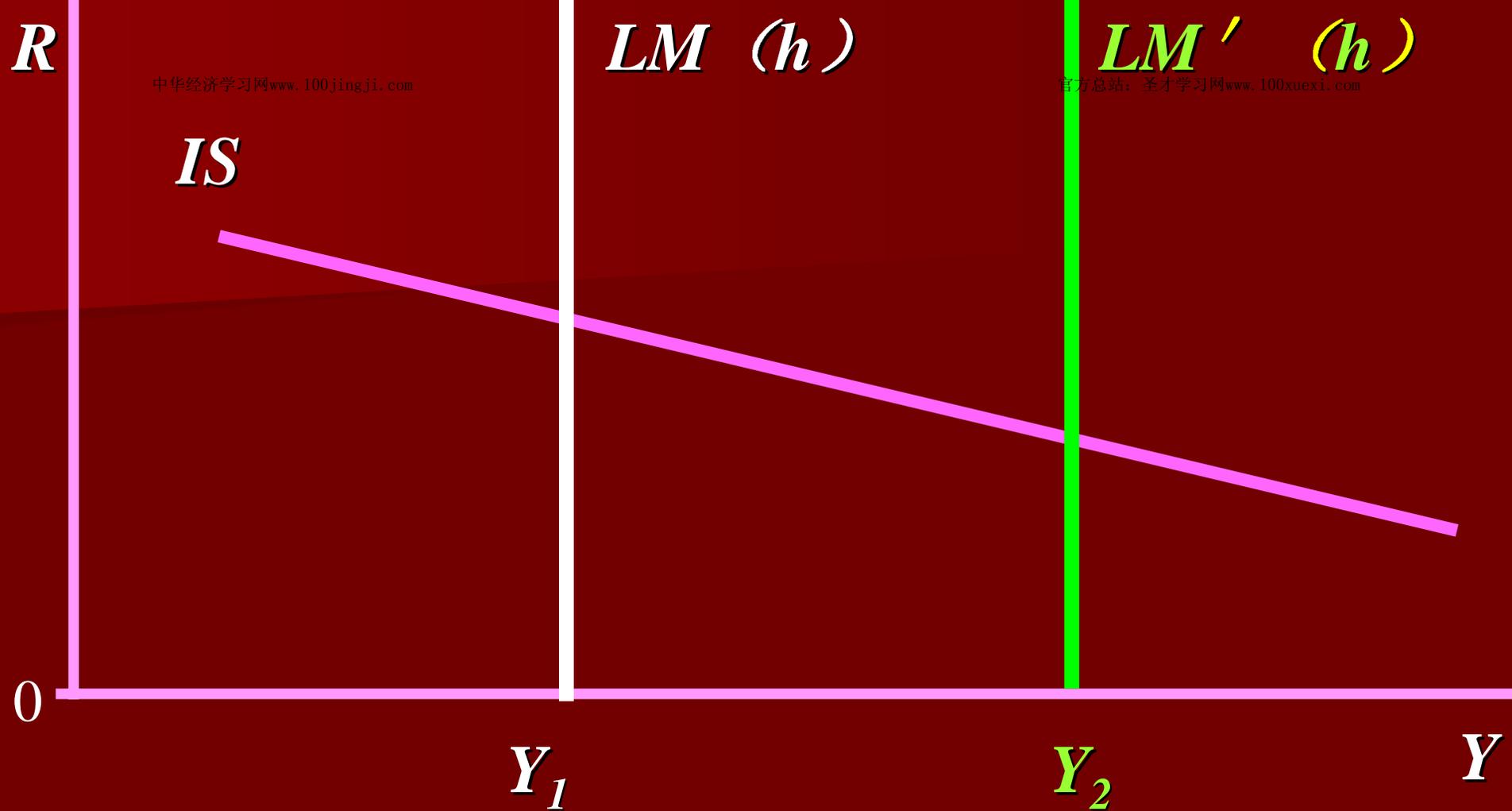






## 流动性陷阱中的货币政策效力

$LM(h)$  与  $LM'(h)$  重合，货币政策失效。



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官方总站：圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com

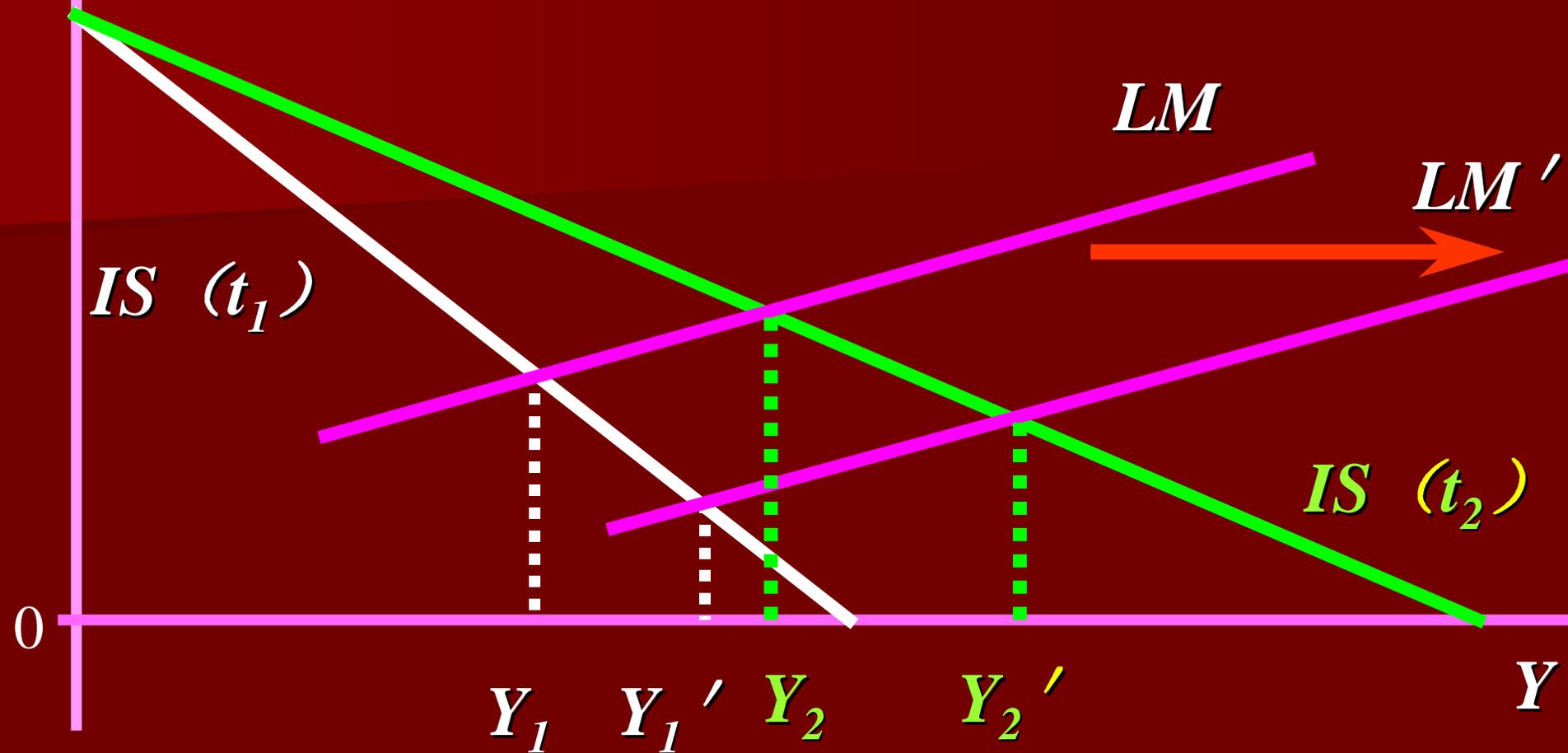
## 古典特例中的货币政策效力

$LM(h)$  与  $LM'(h)$  垂直，货币政策最有效。

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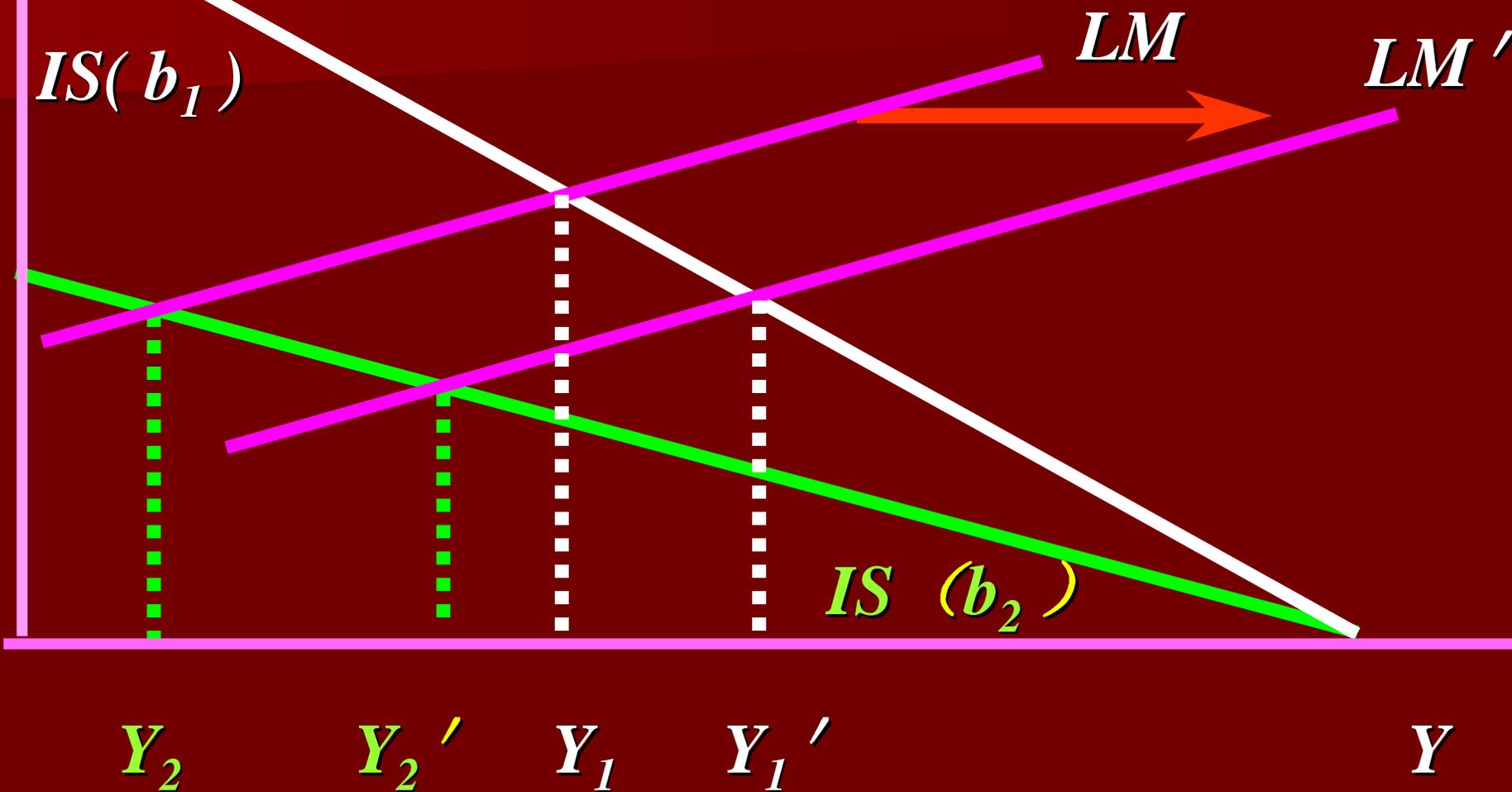
$R$



# $t \downarrow$ 时，货币政策效力的几何图形

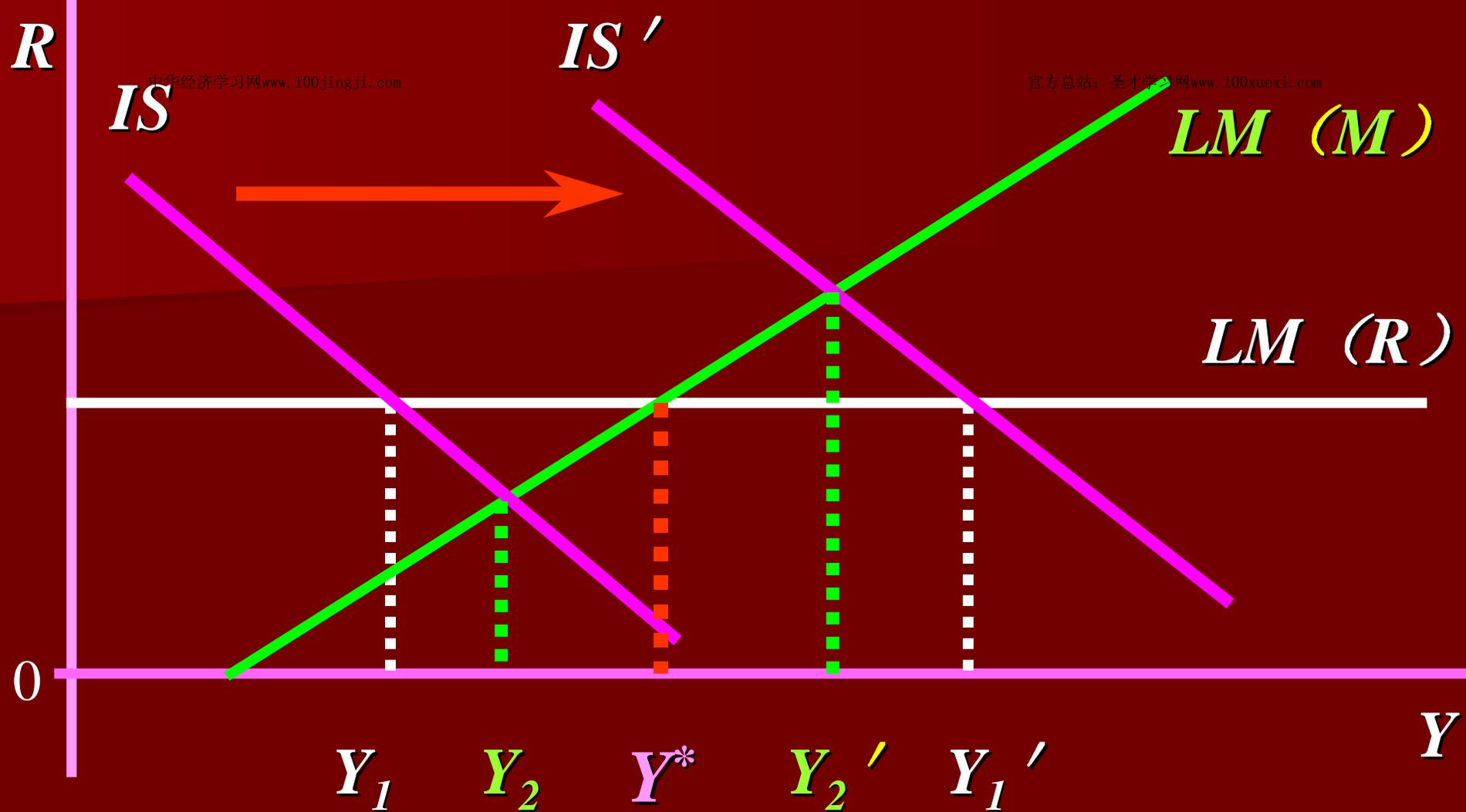
R

# $b \uparrow$ 时，货币政策效力的几何图形

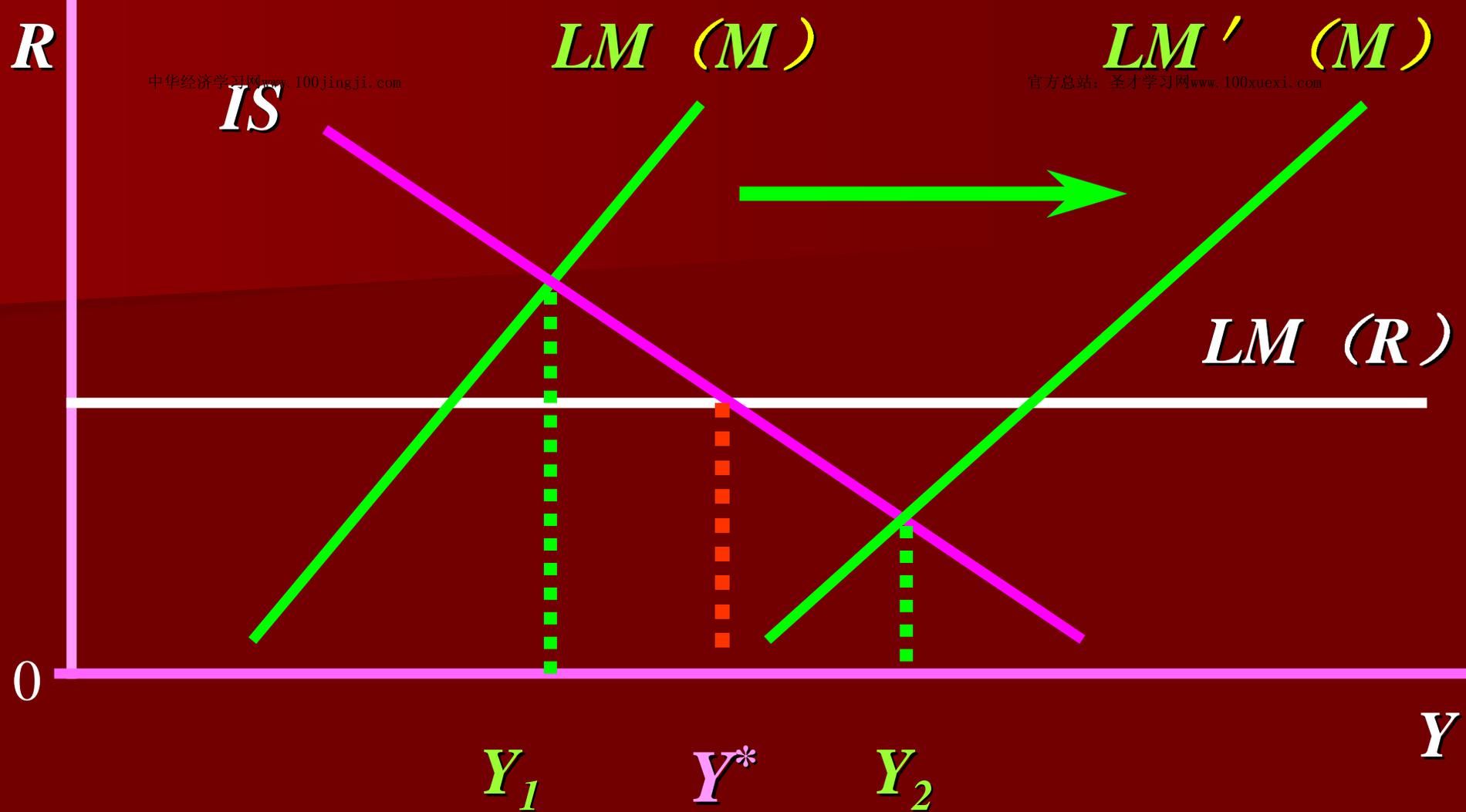


0

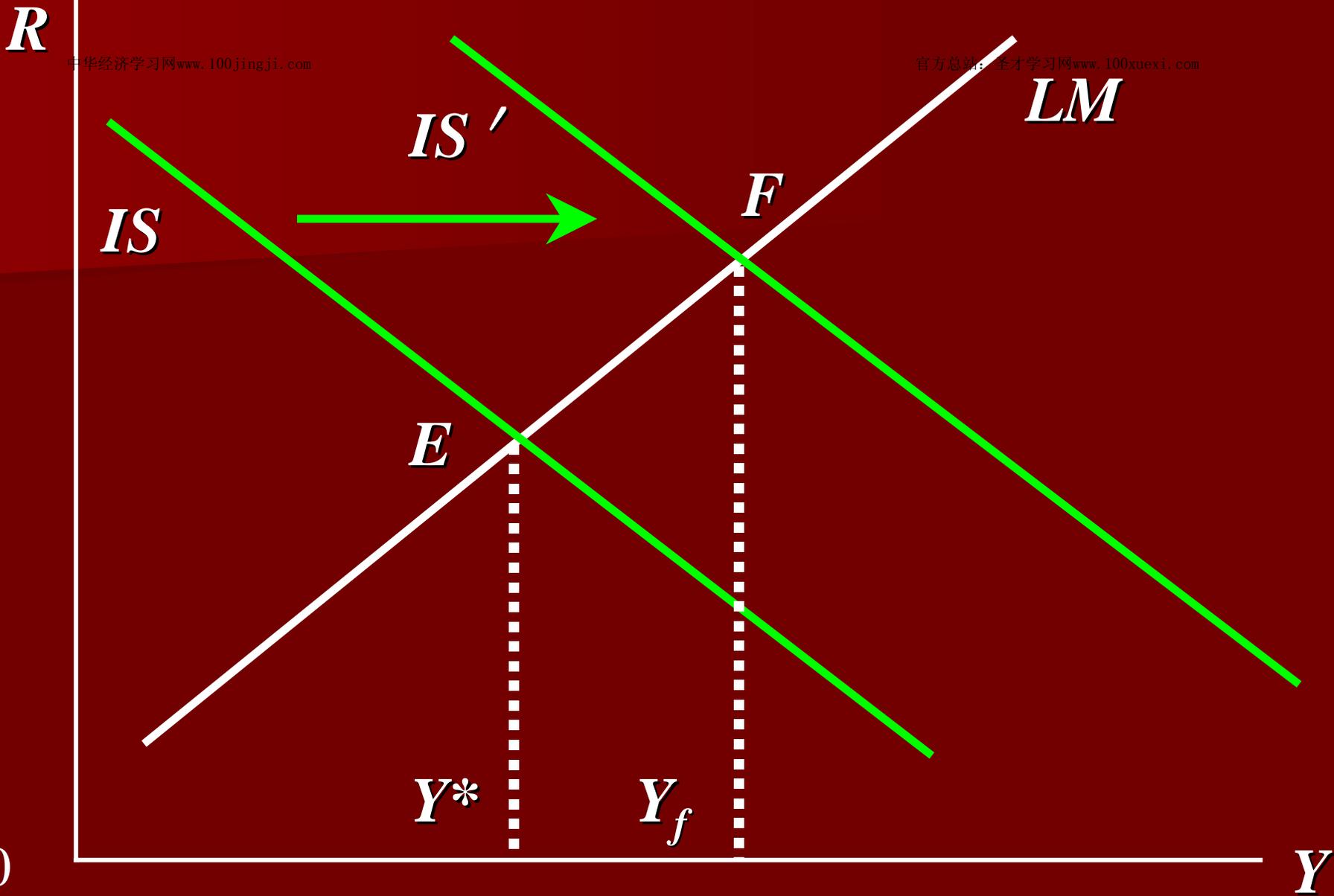
$Y_2$     $Y_2'$     $Y_1$     $Y_1'$     $Y$



以 $M$ 为中间目标时的政策调节的准确性。



以 $R$ 为中间目标时的政策调节的准确性。



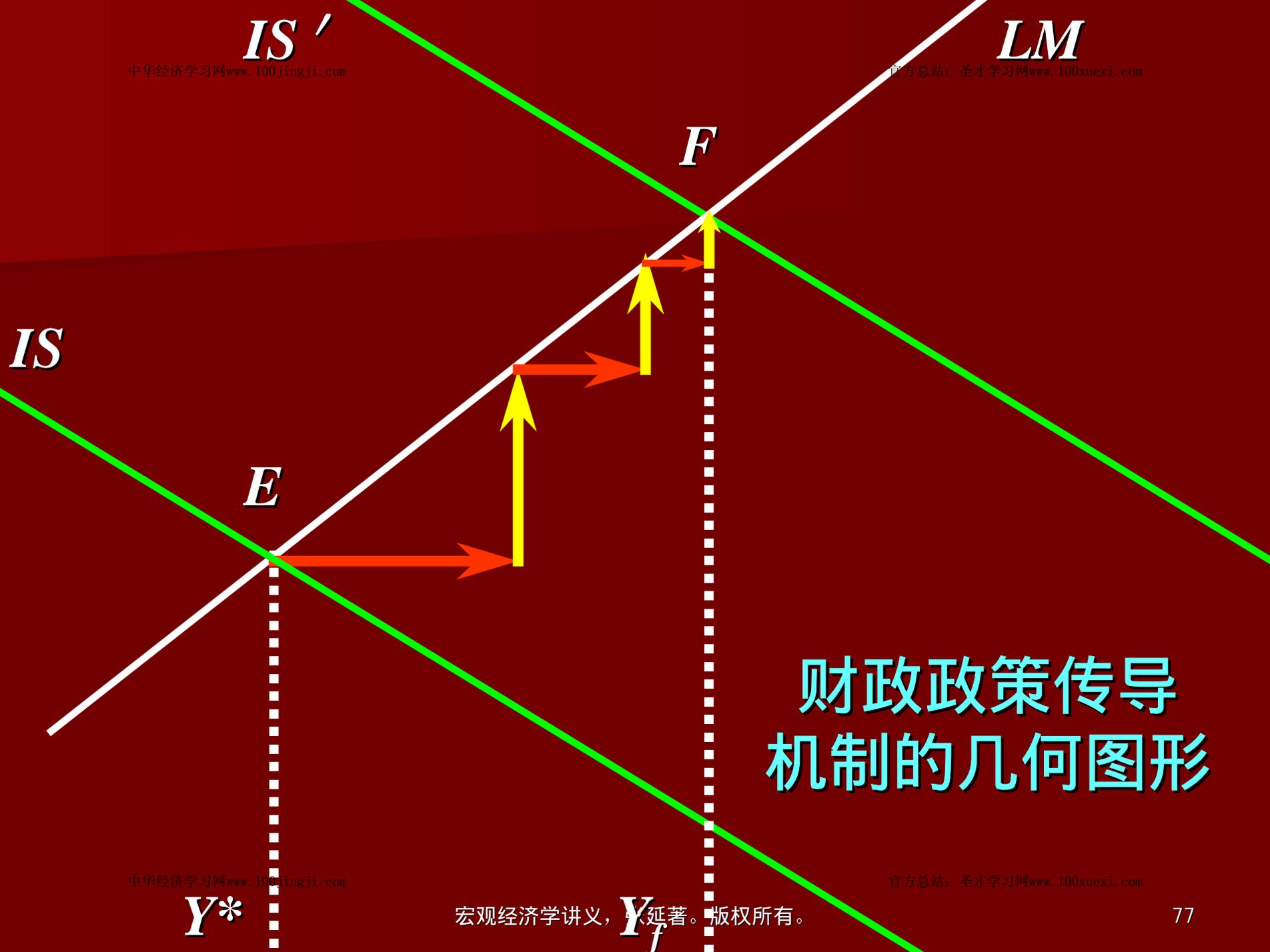
## 运用财政政策的几何图形

$IS'$

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

$LM$

官方总站：圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com



$IS$

$F$

$E$

# 财政政策传导机制的几何图形

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

官方总站：圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com

$Y^*$

宏观经济学讲义，张延著。版权所有。

$Y_f$

$IS'$

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

$LM$

官方总站：圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com

$IS$

$F$

$E$

$\Delta G$

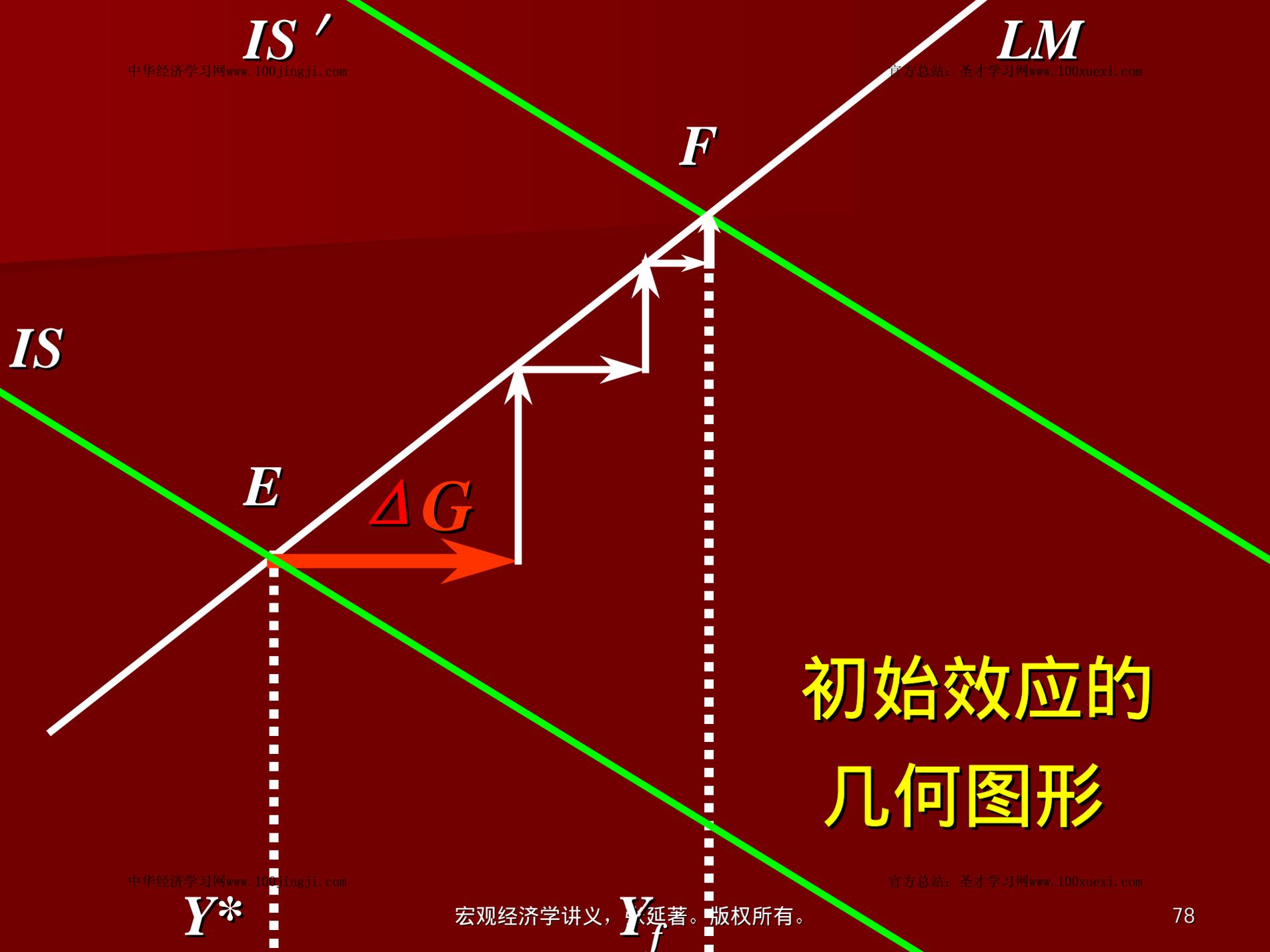
# 初始效应的几何图形

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

$Y^*$

宏观经济学讲义， $Y_f$ 延著。版权所有。

官方总站：圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com

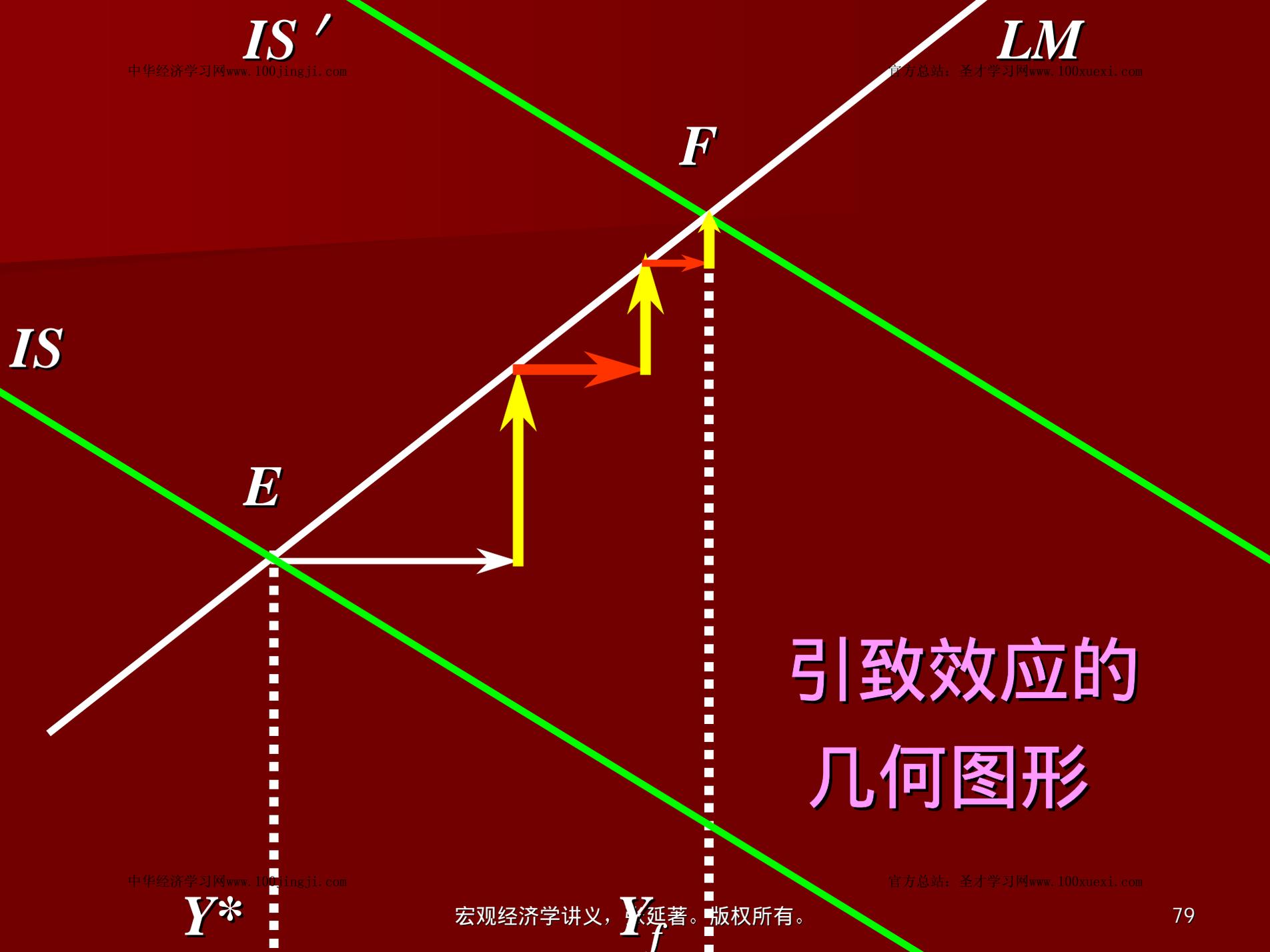


$IS'$

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

$LM$

官方总站：圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com



$IS$

$F$

$E$

引致效应的  
几何图形

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

$Y^*$

官方总站：圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com

宏观经济学讲义，张延著。版权所有。

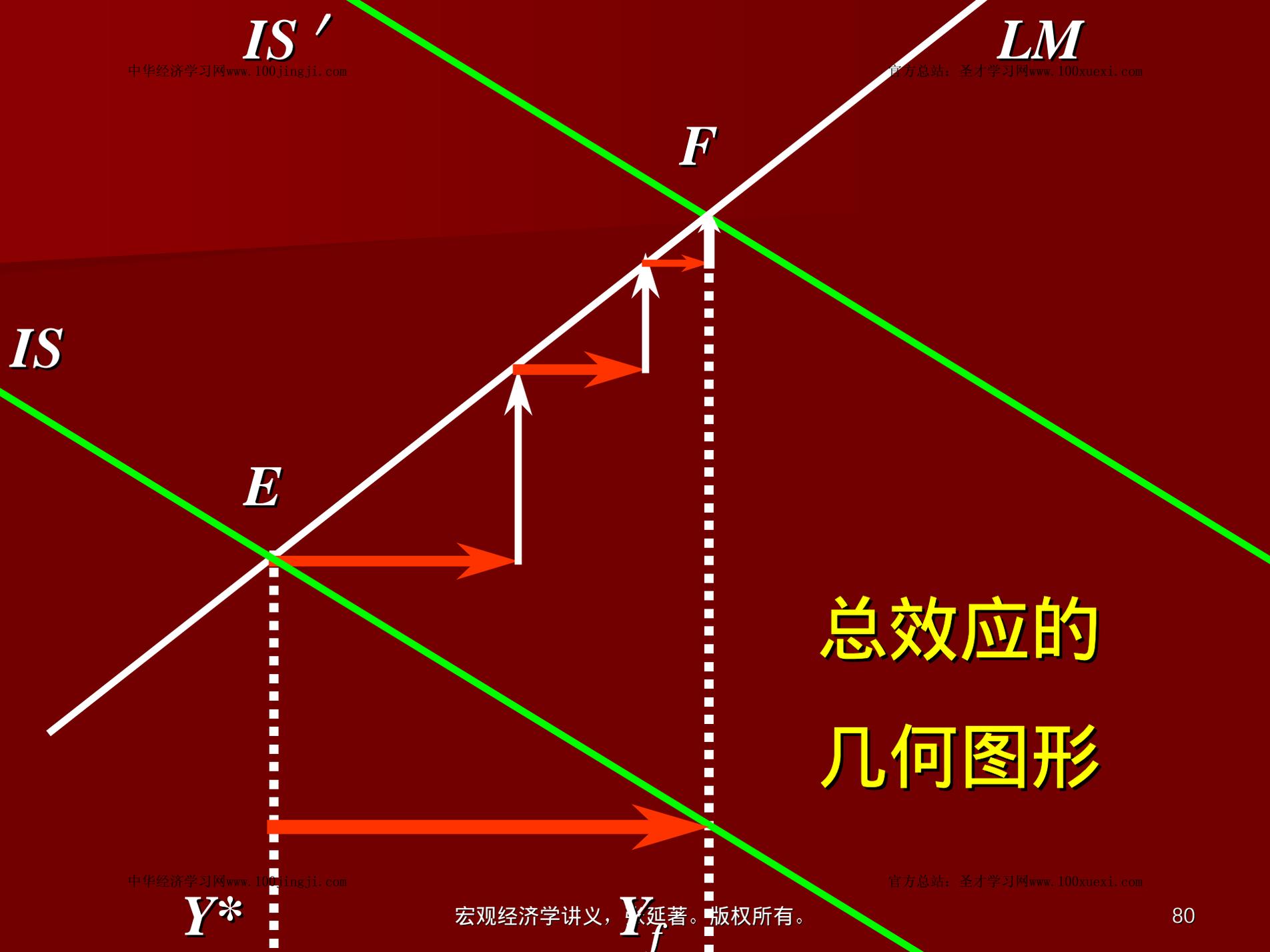
$Y_f$

$IS'$

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

$LM$

官方总站：圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com



总效应的  
几何图形

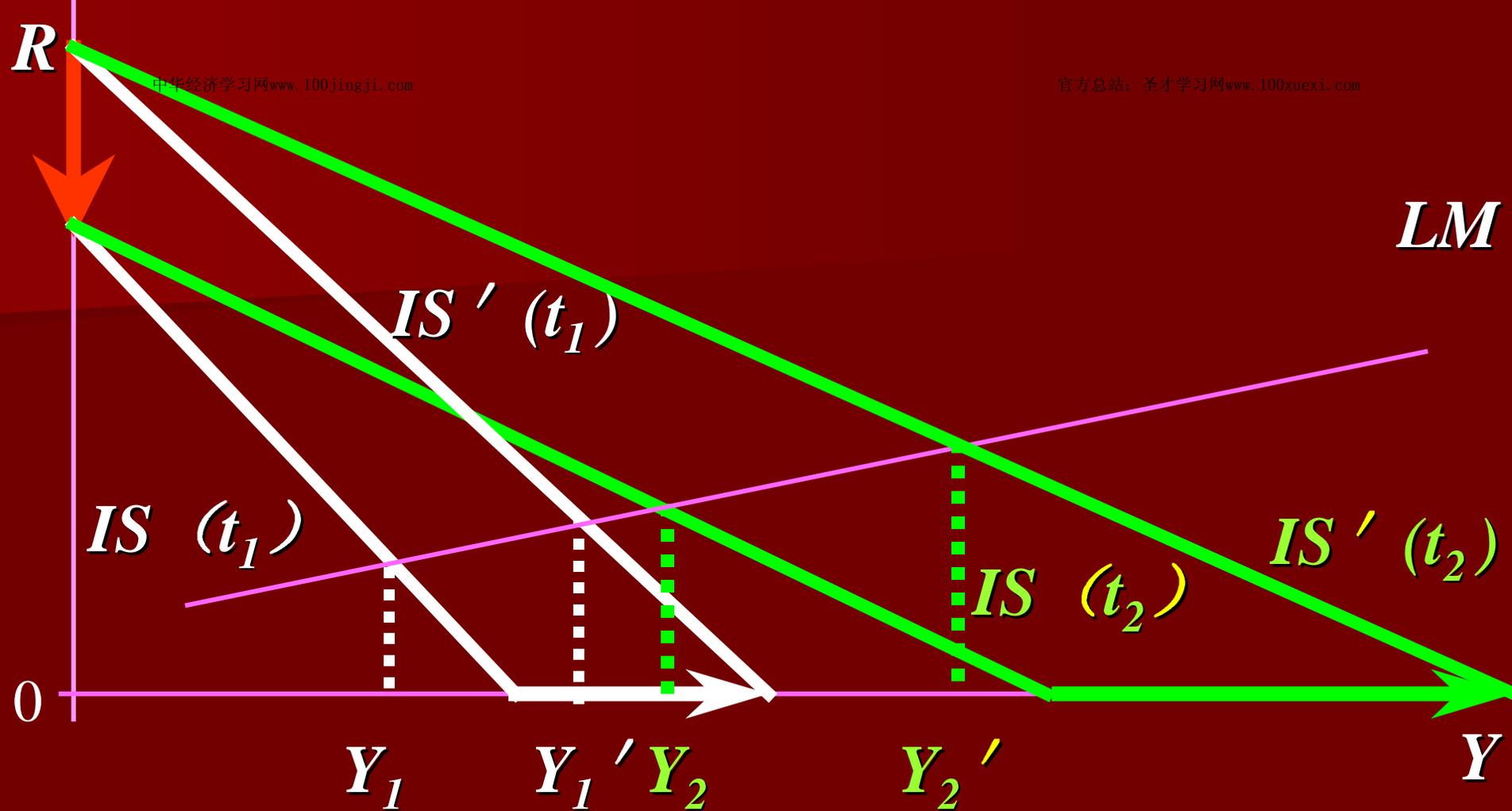
$Y^*$

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

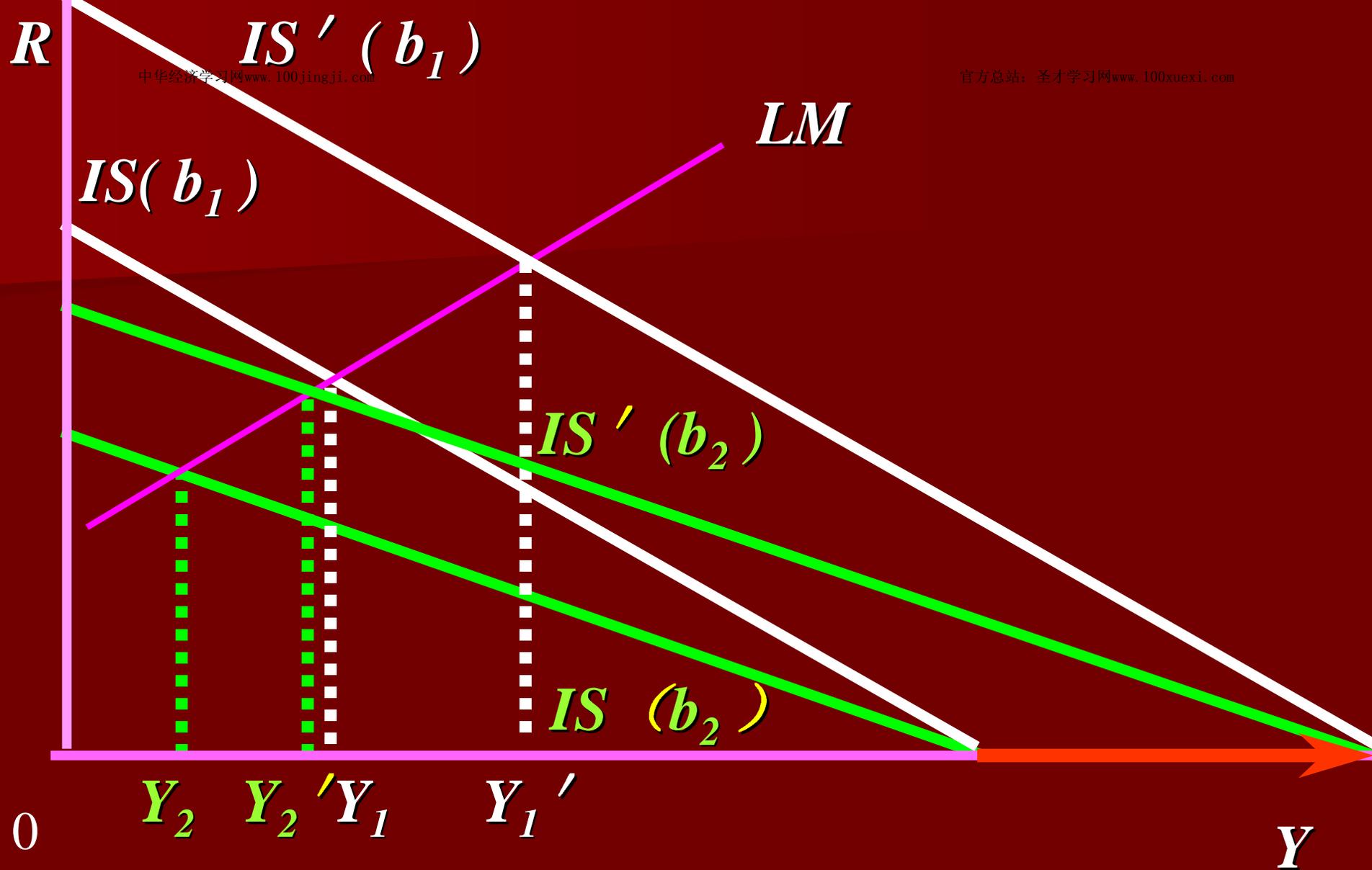
宏观经济学讲义，张延著。版权所有。

$Y_f$

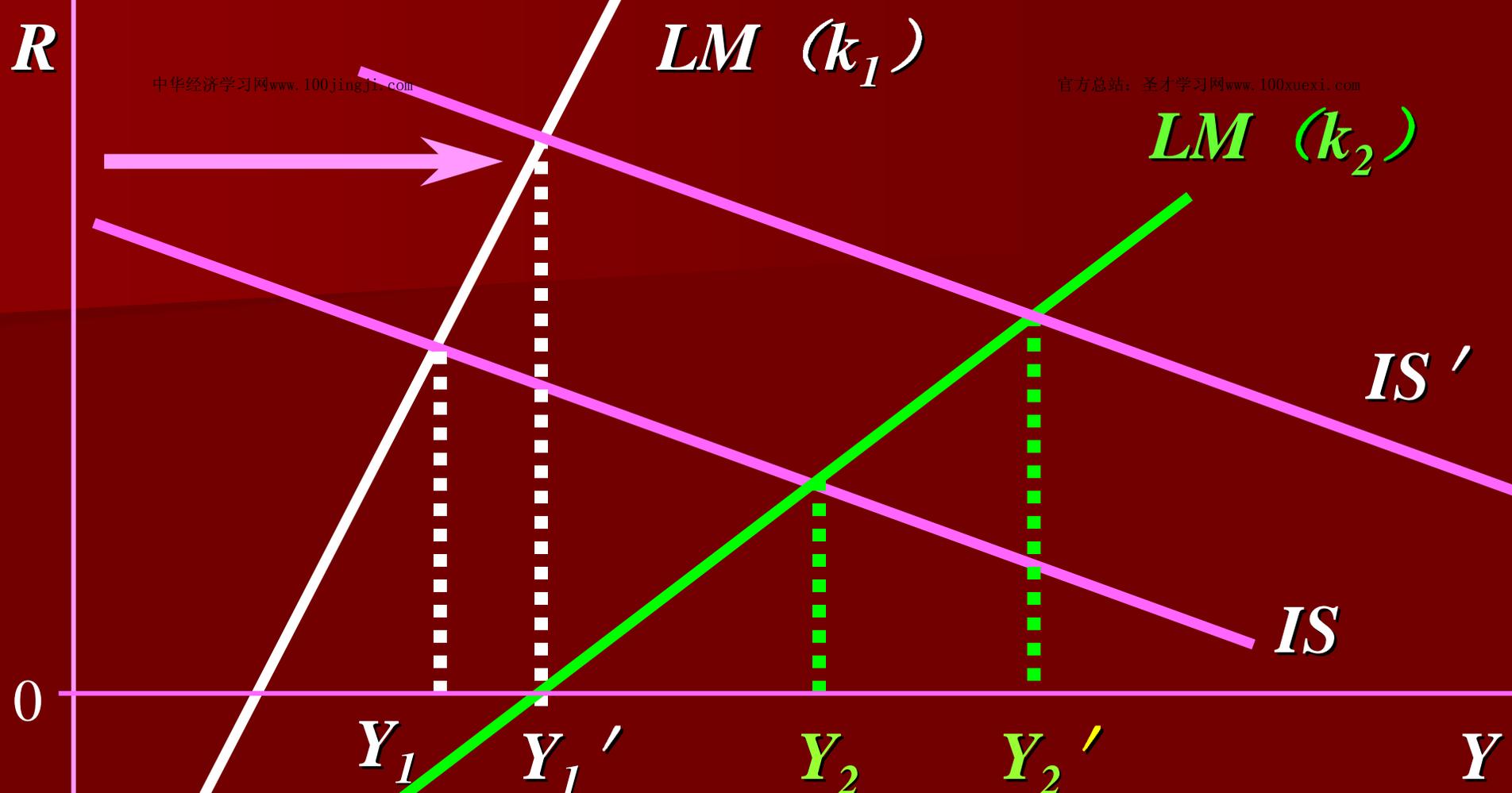
官方总站：圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com



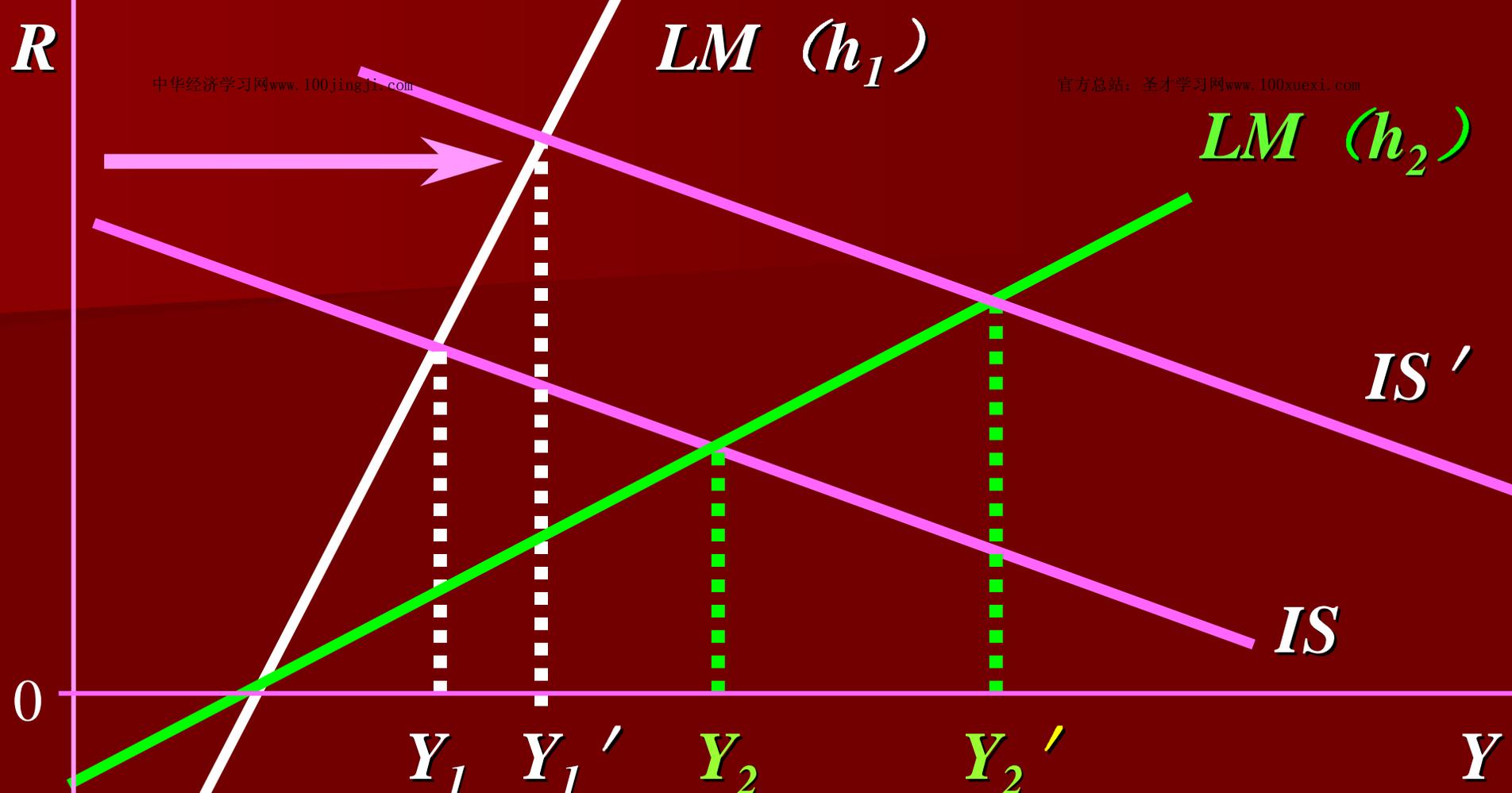
## $t \downarrow$ 时，财政政策效力的几何图形



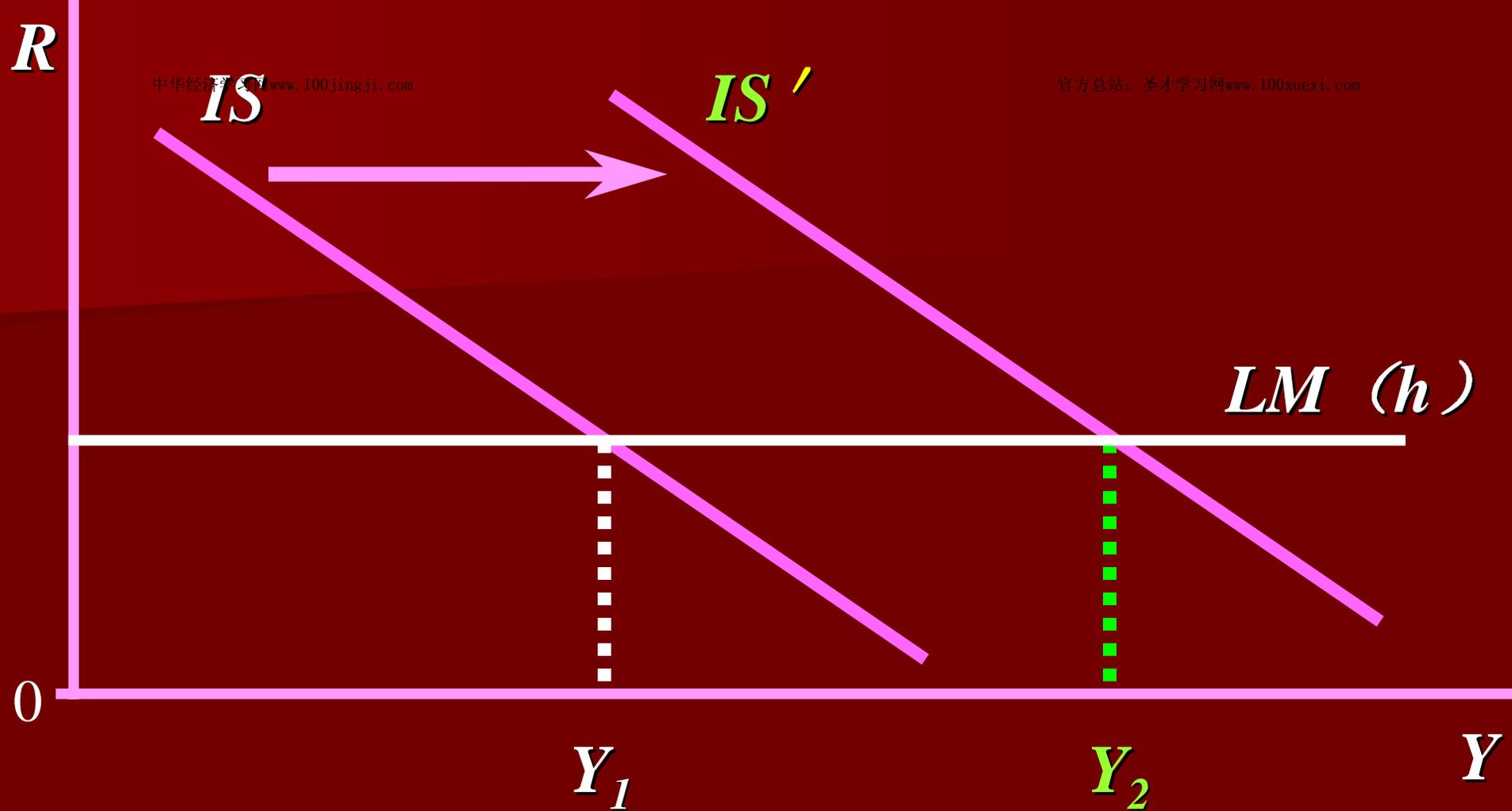
## $b \uparrow$ 时，财政政策效力的几何图形



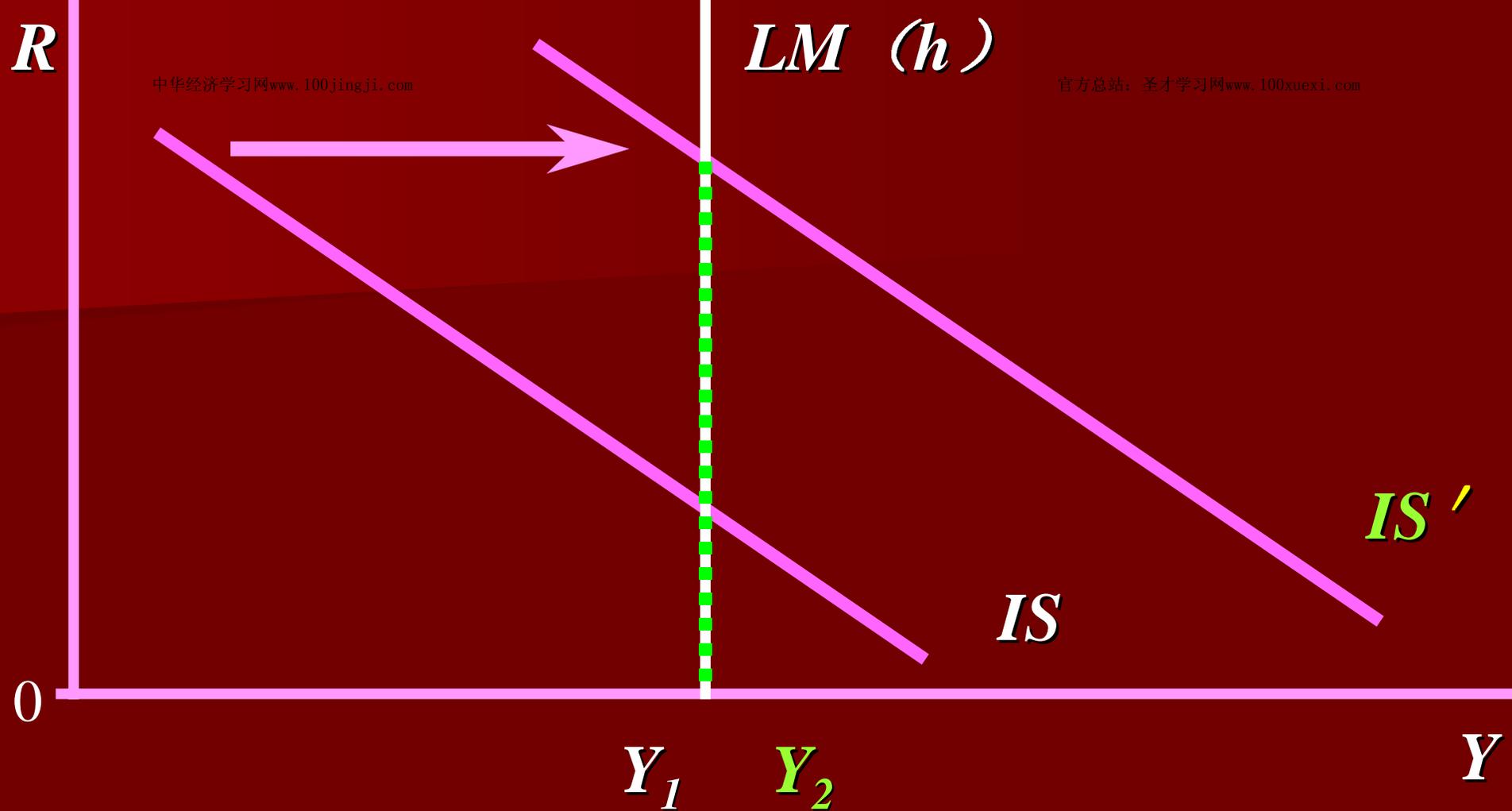
## $k \downarrow$ 时，财政政策效力的几何图形



## $h \uparrow$ 时，财政政策效力的几何图形



流动性陷阱中的财政政策效力  
 $LM(h)$  水平，财政政策最有效。



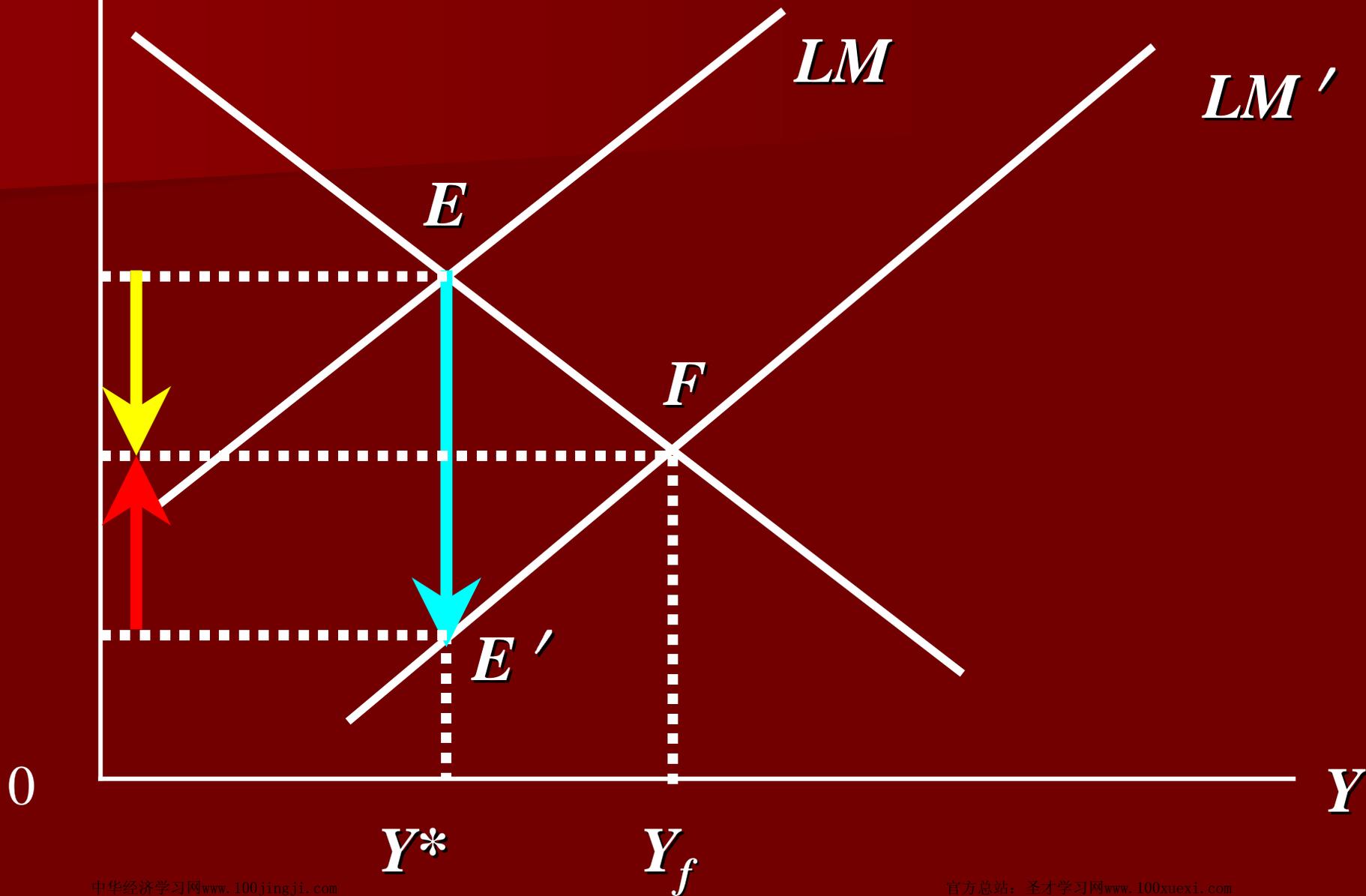
古典特例中的财政政策效力  
 $LM(h)$  垂直，财政政策失效。

$R$

# 货币政策的挤出效应

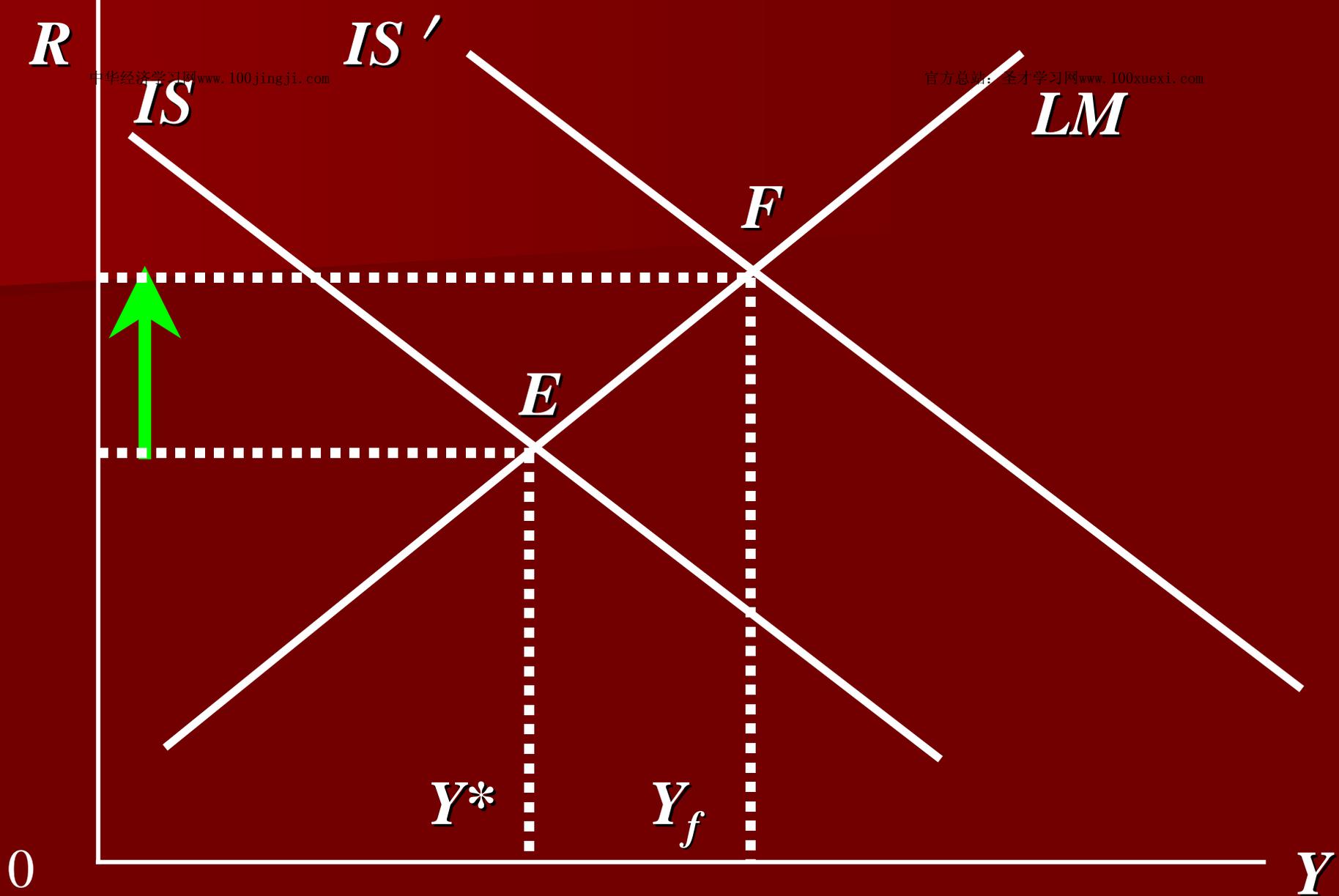
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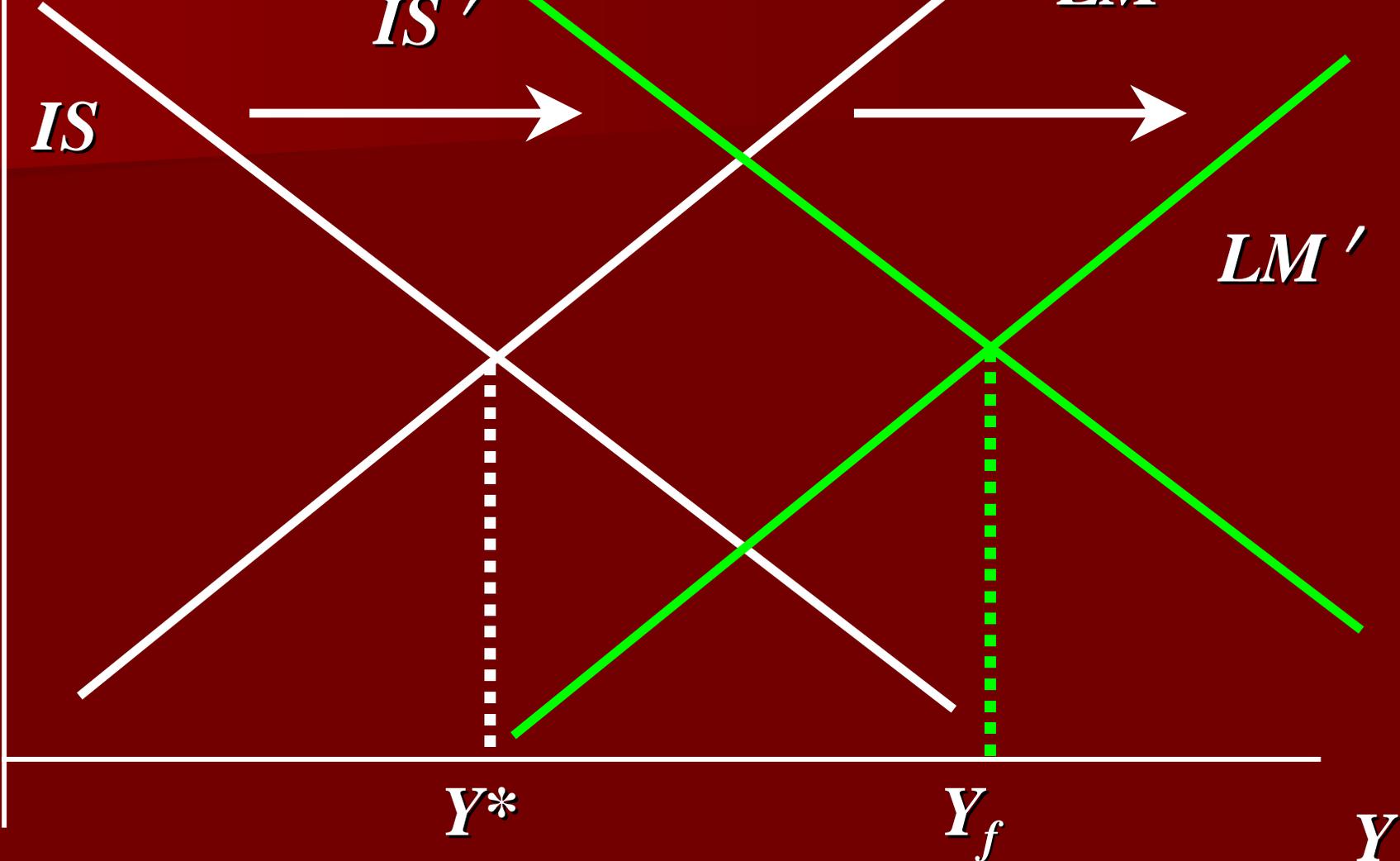


## 财政政策的挤出效应

$R$

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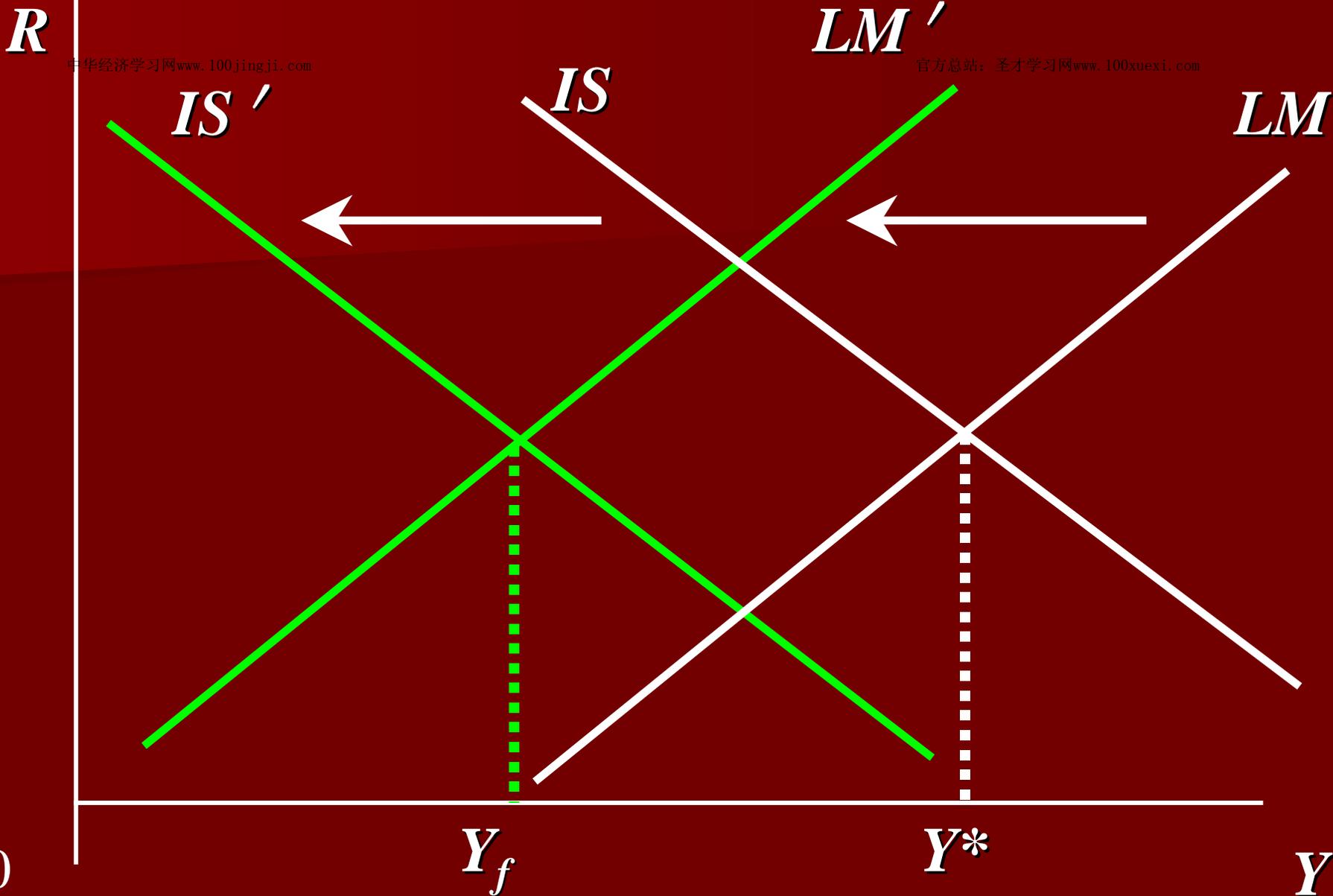
官方总站: 圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com



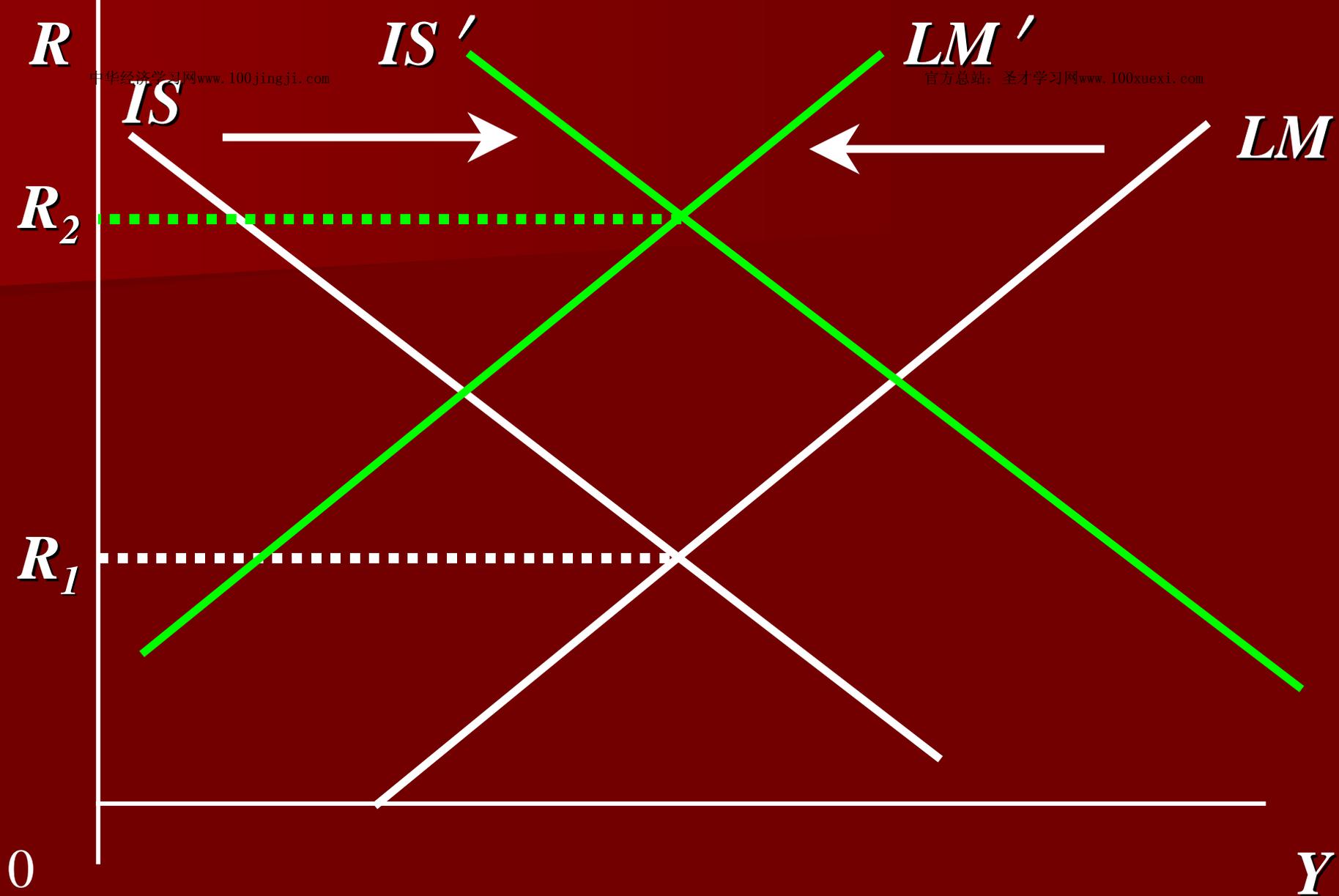
# 双松政策效果的几何图形

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

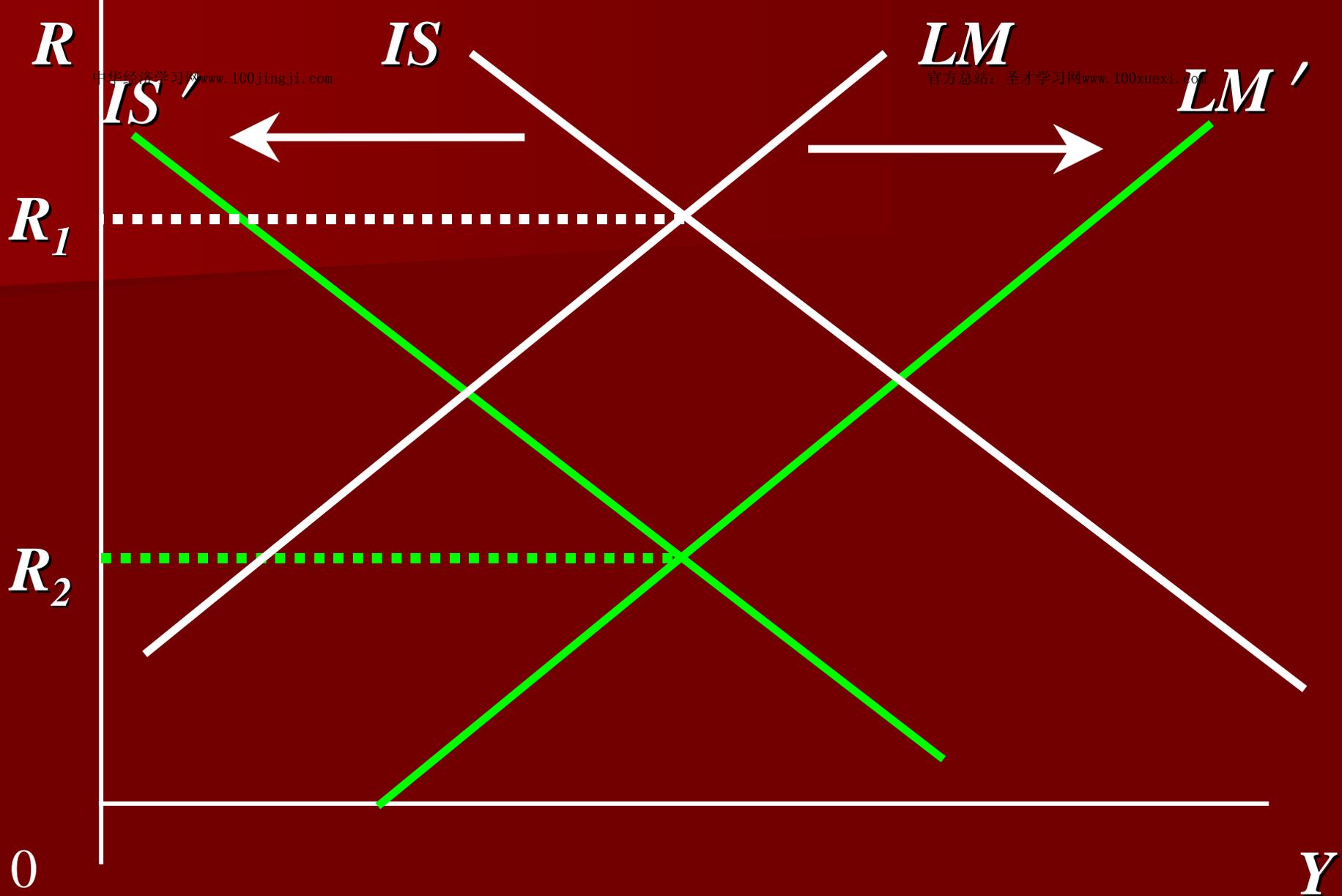
官方总站: 圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com



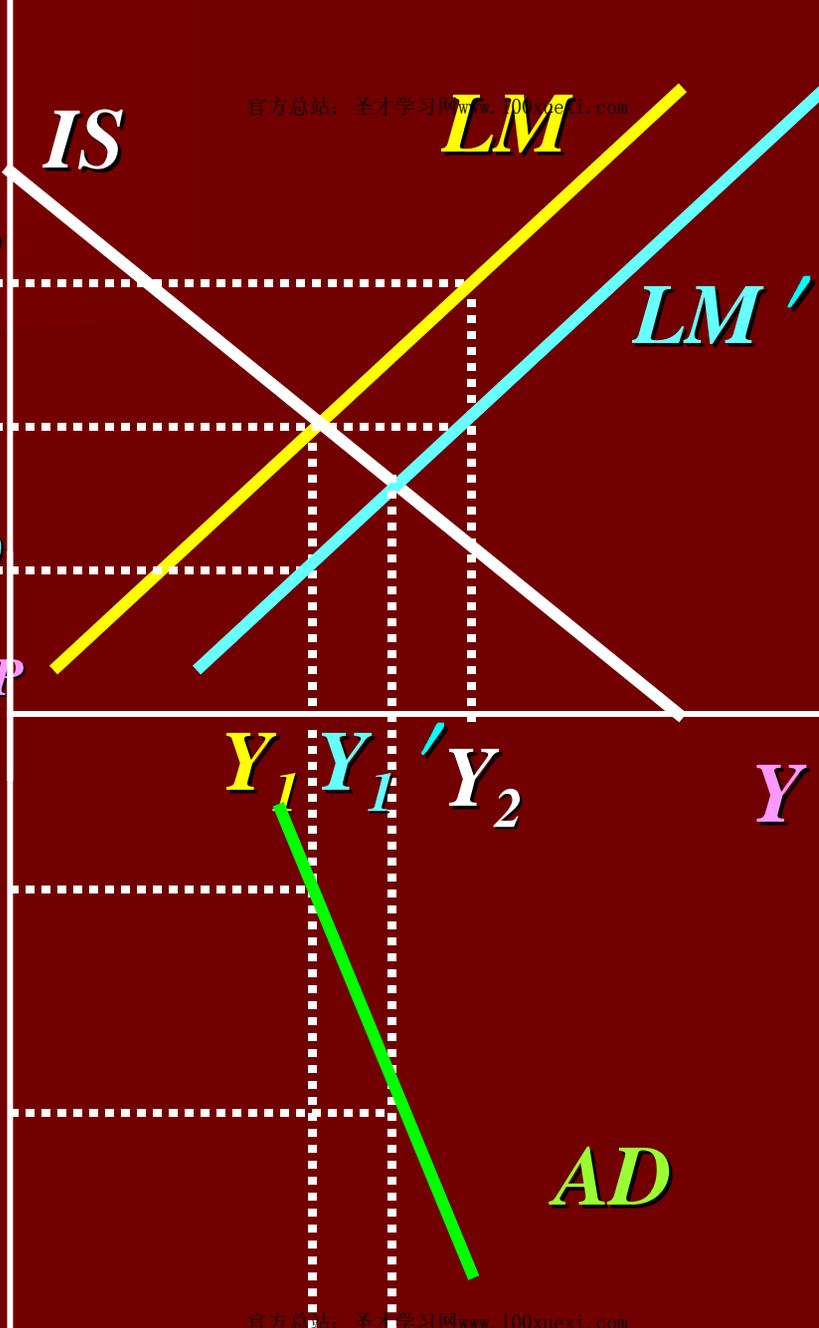
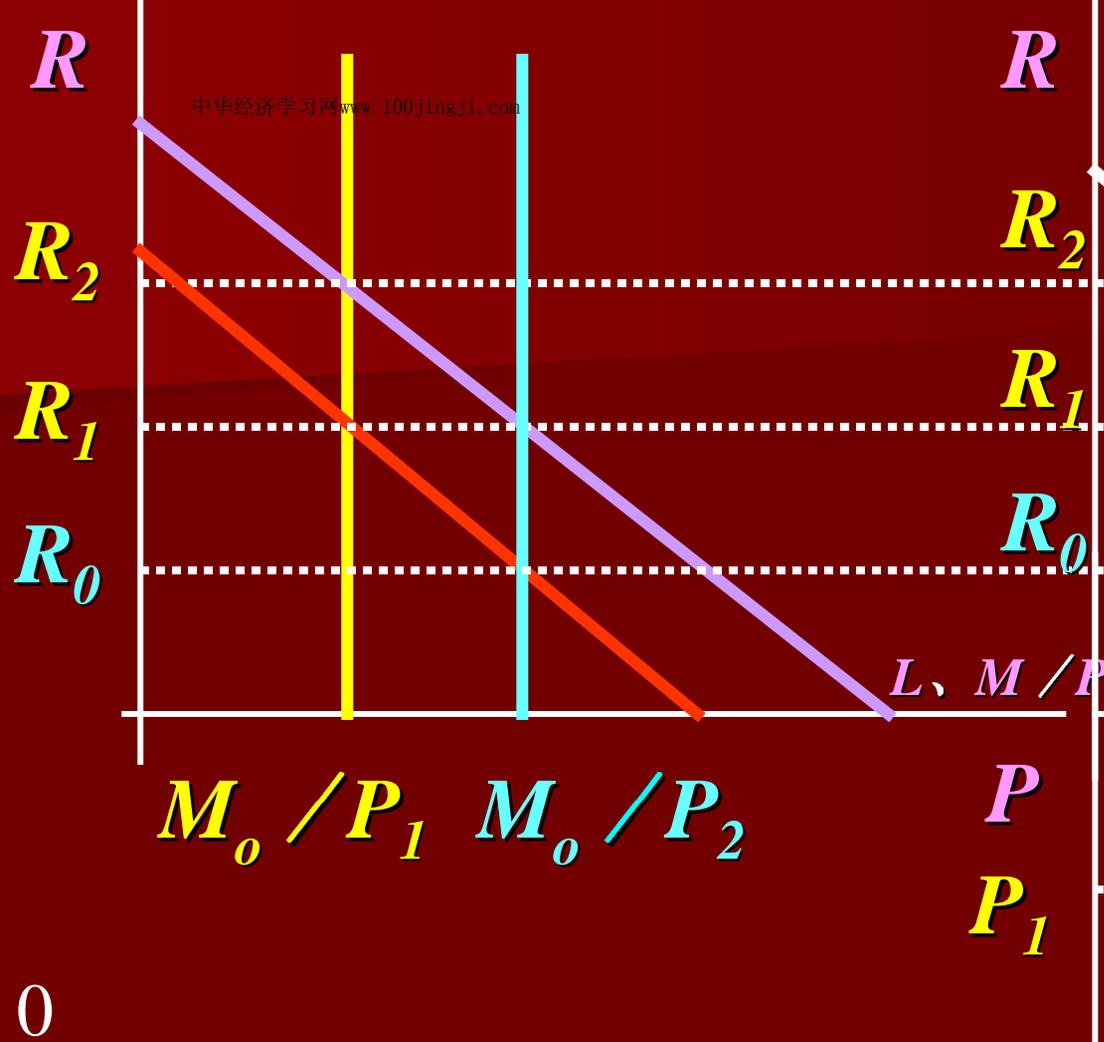
## 双紧政策效果的几何图形



## 松财政和紧货币政策效果的几何图形



## 紧财政和松货币政策效果的几何图形

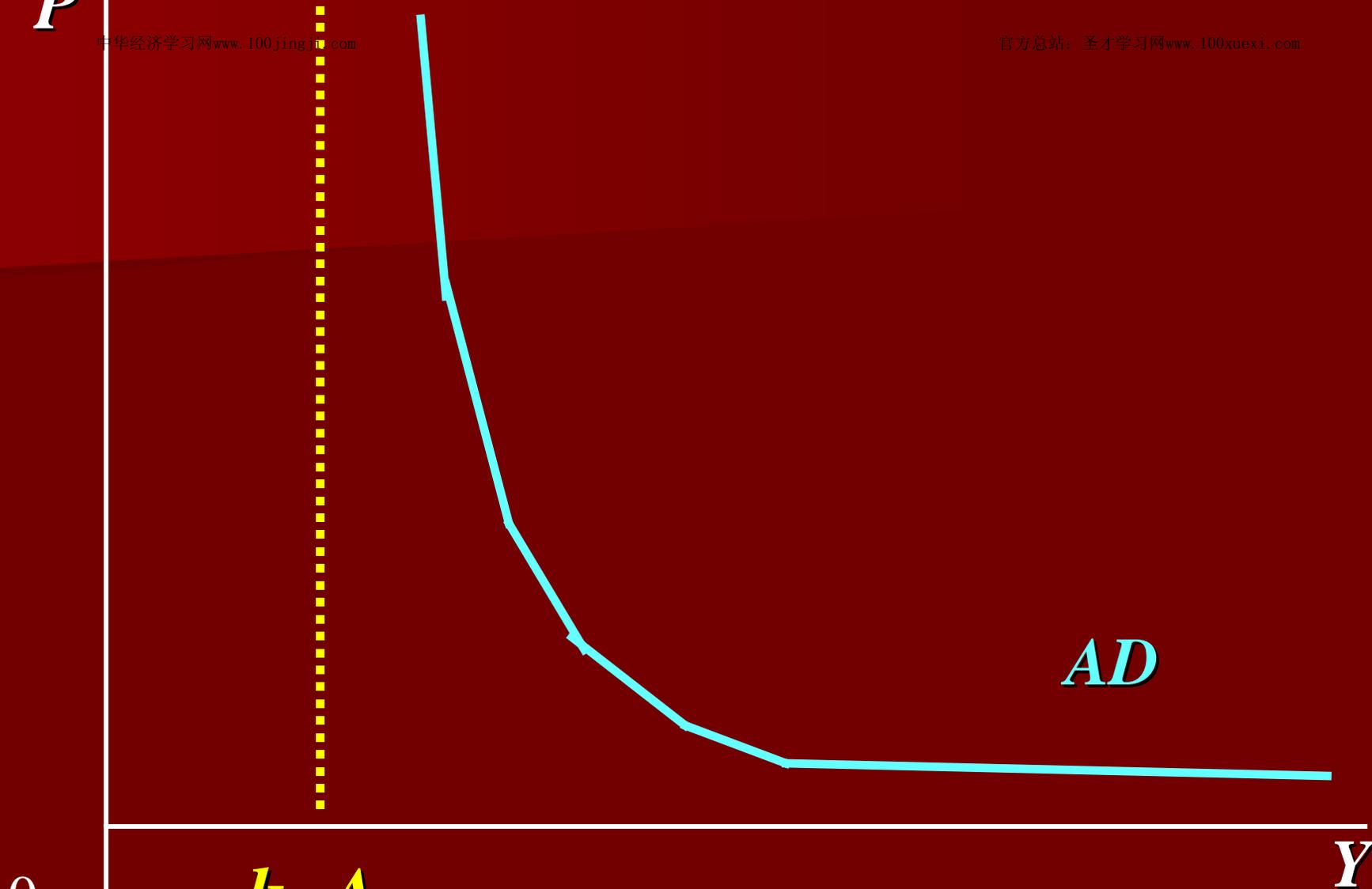


# AD曲线的形成

$Y_1$   $Y_1'$

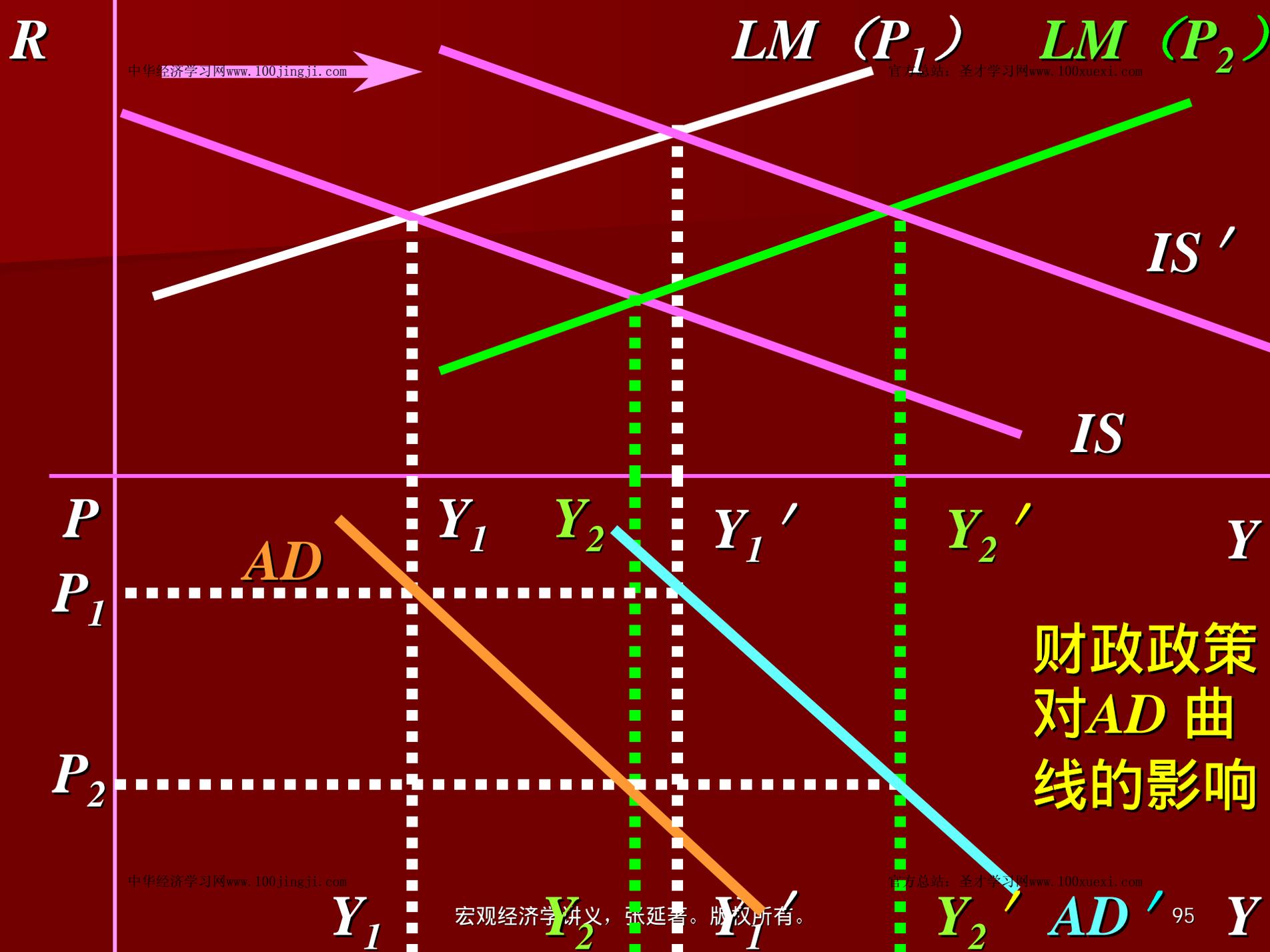
$Y$

$P$



$k_g A_0$

# AD 曲线的几何图形



P

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产品、货币  
劳动力市场

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政策效力  
变化的比较

R

产品市场  
货币市场

Y

AD

产品市场

Y

$\Delta G$

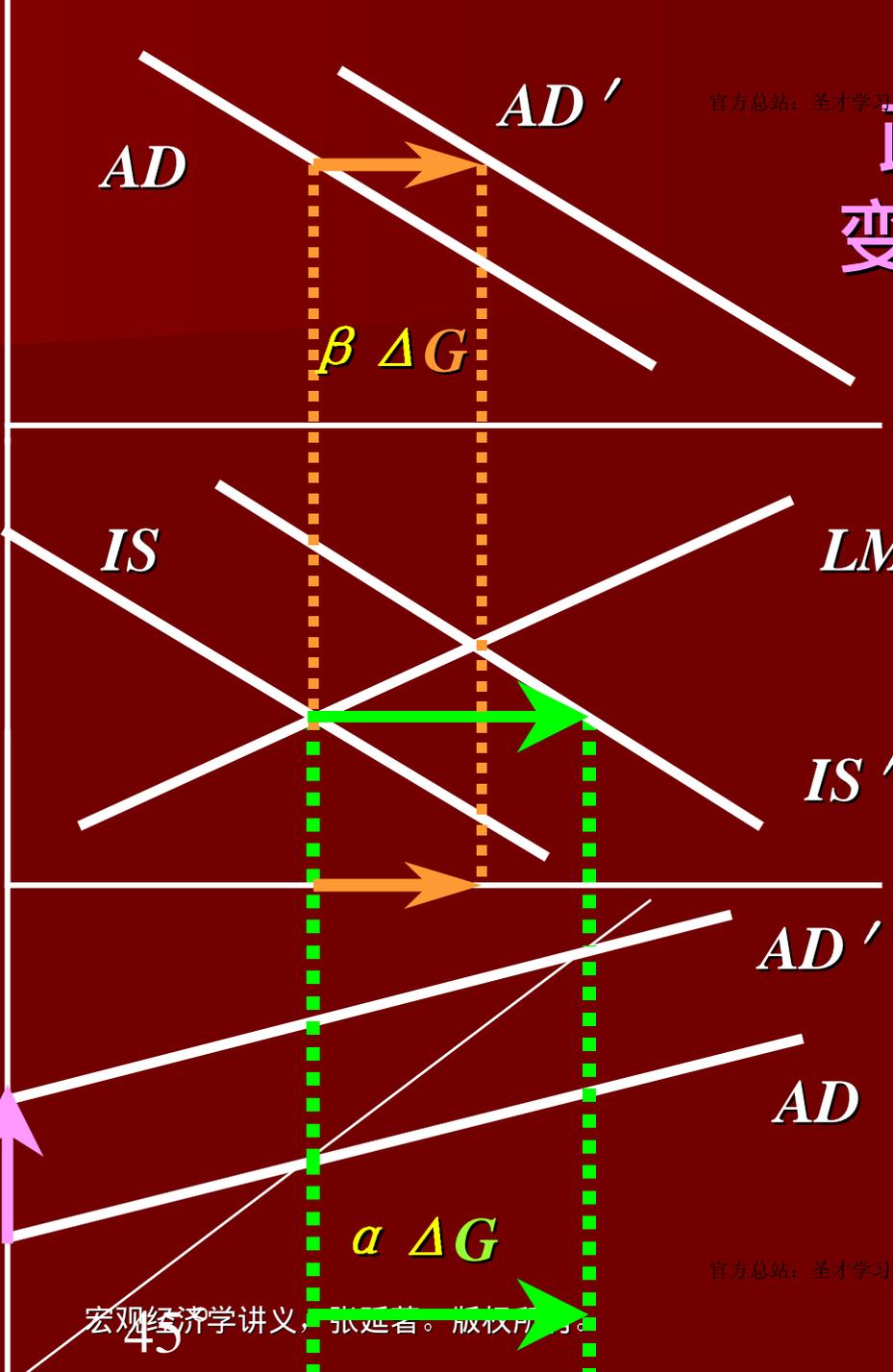
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Y

96



$P$

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0

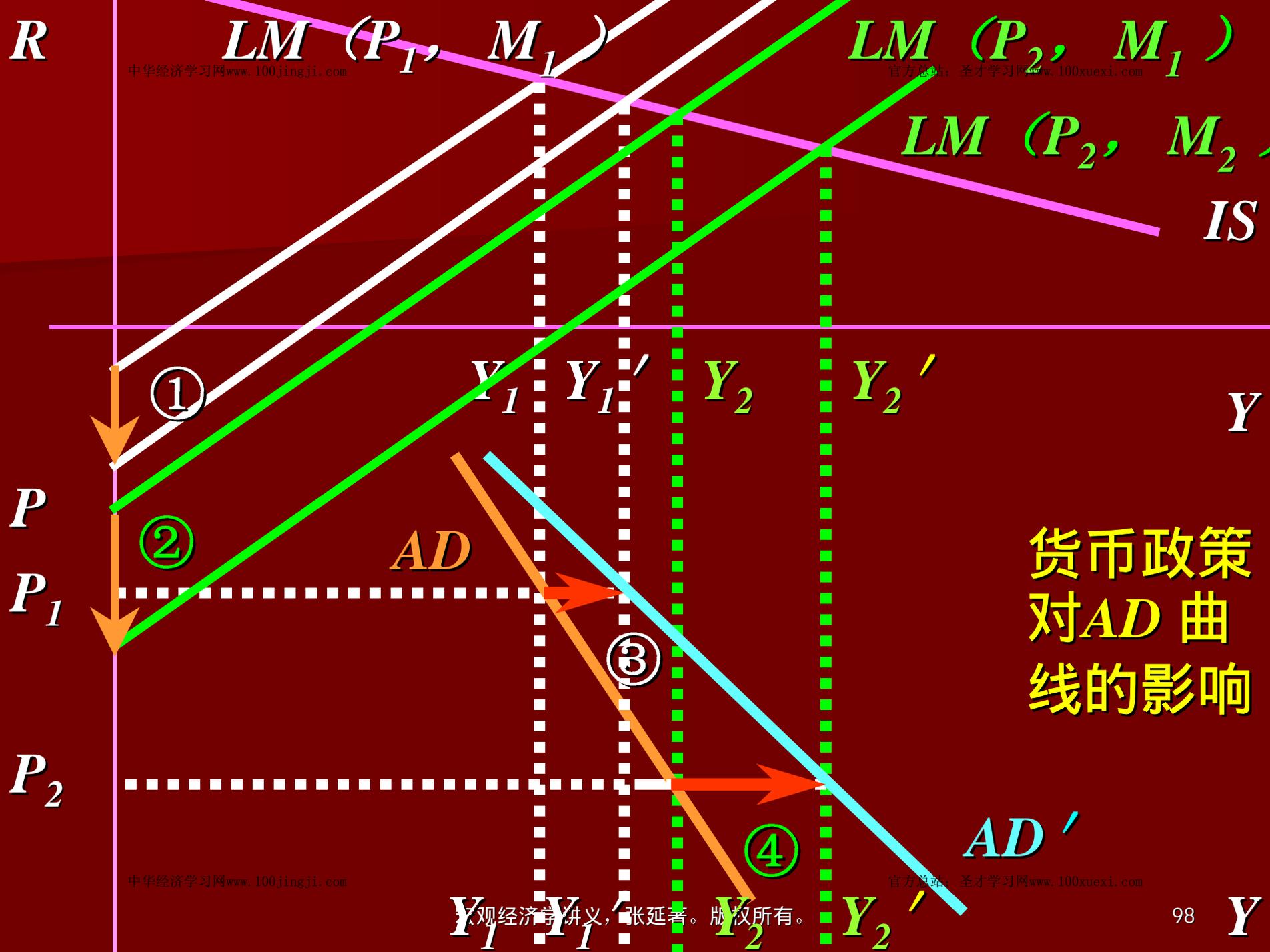
$Y$

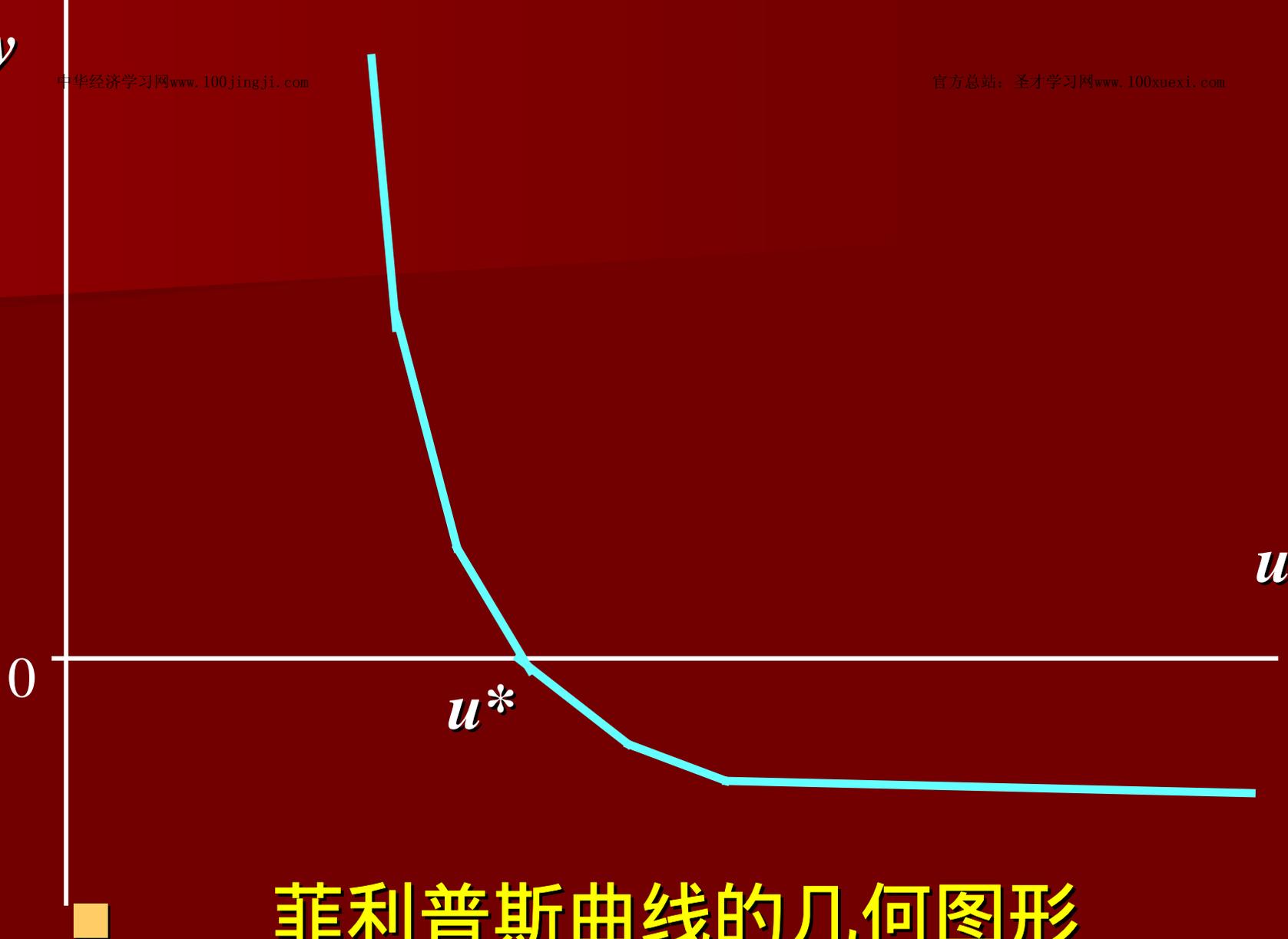


# $AD$ 曲线斜率变化的几何图形

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## 菲利普斯曲线的几何图形

gw

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$\varepsilon = \infty$

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0

$\varepsilon = 0$

$u^*$

$u$



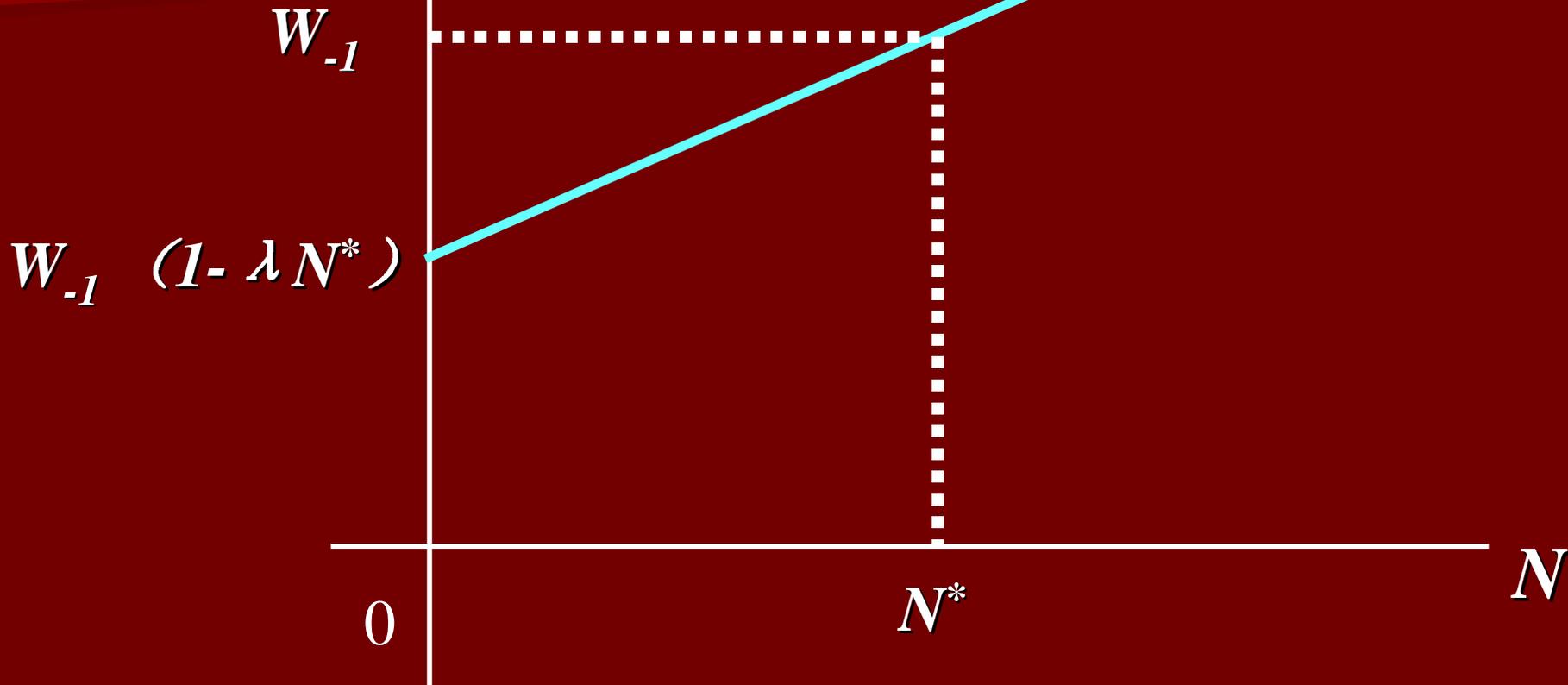
# 两种特例的几何图形

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W

W—N线



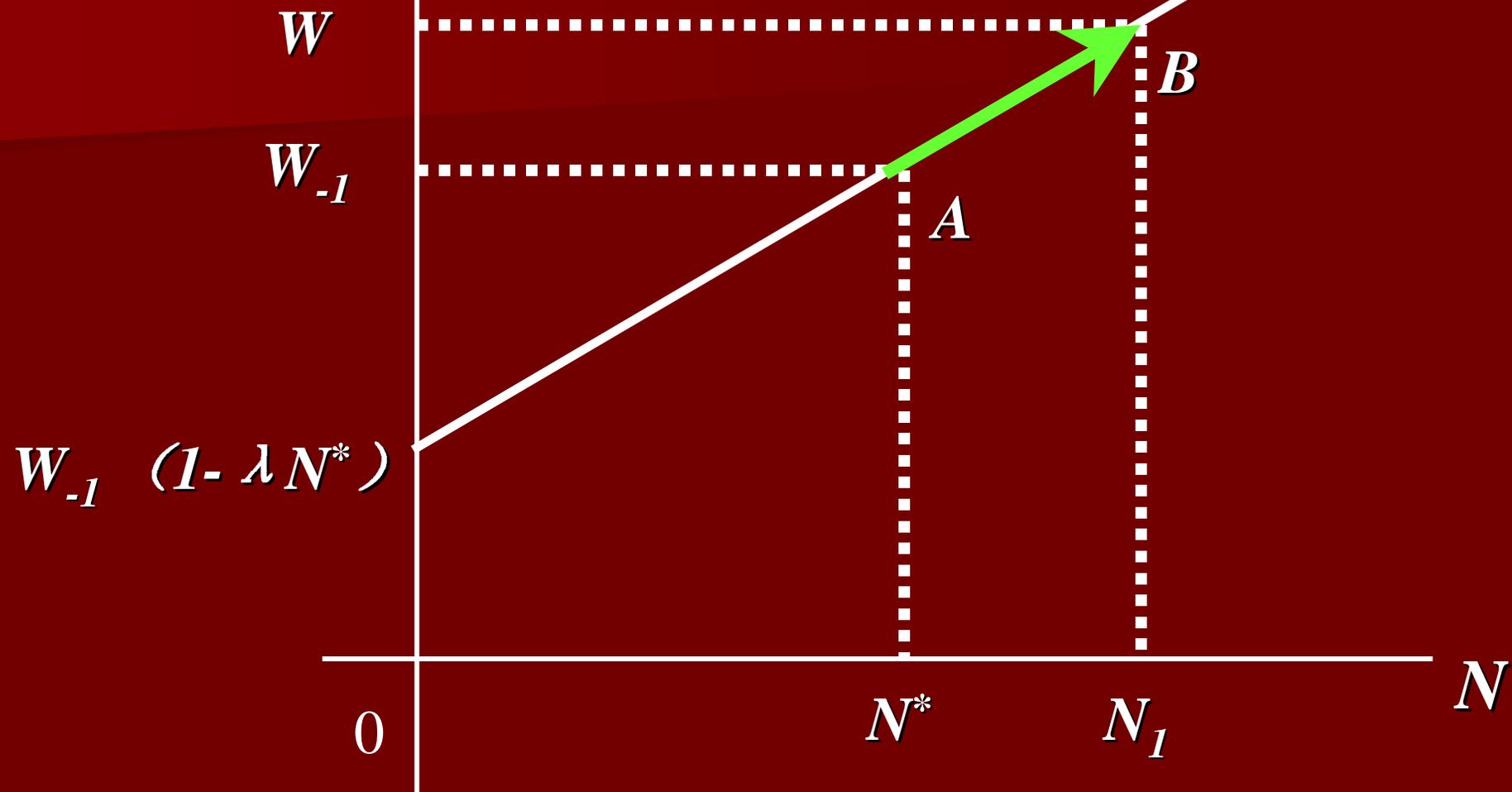
## W—N线的几何图形

W

W—N线

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# 沿W—N线上移的几何图形

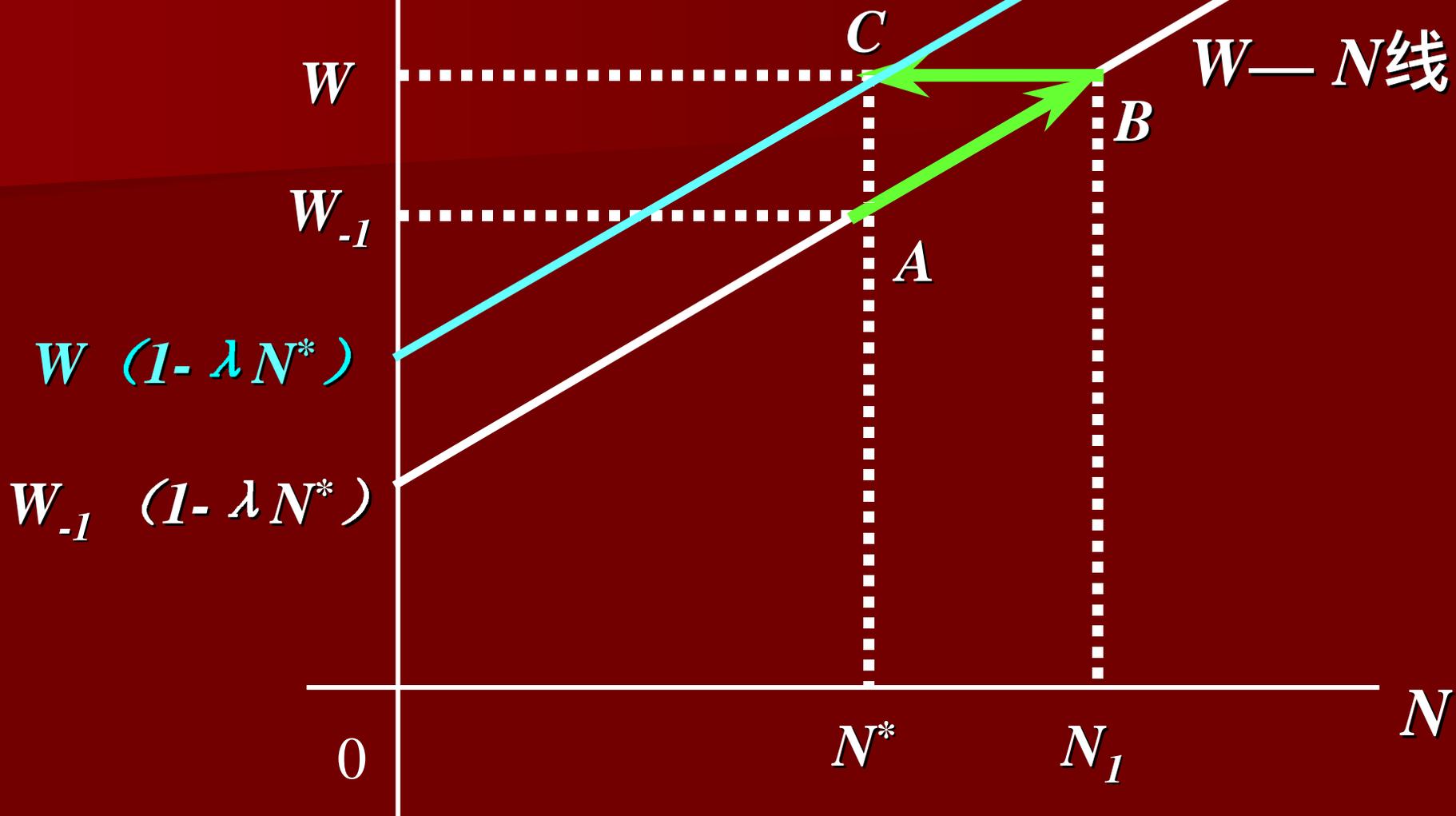


中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

官方总站：圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com

$W$

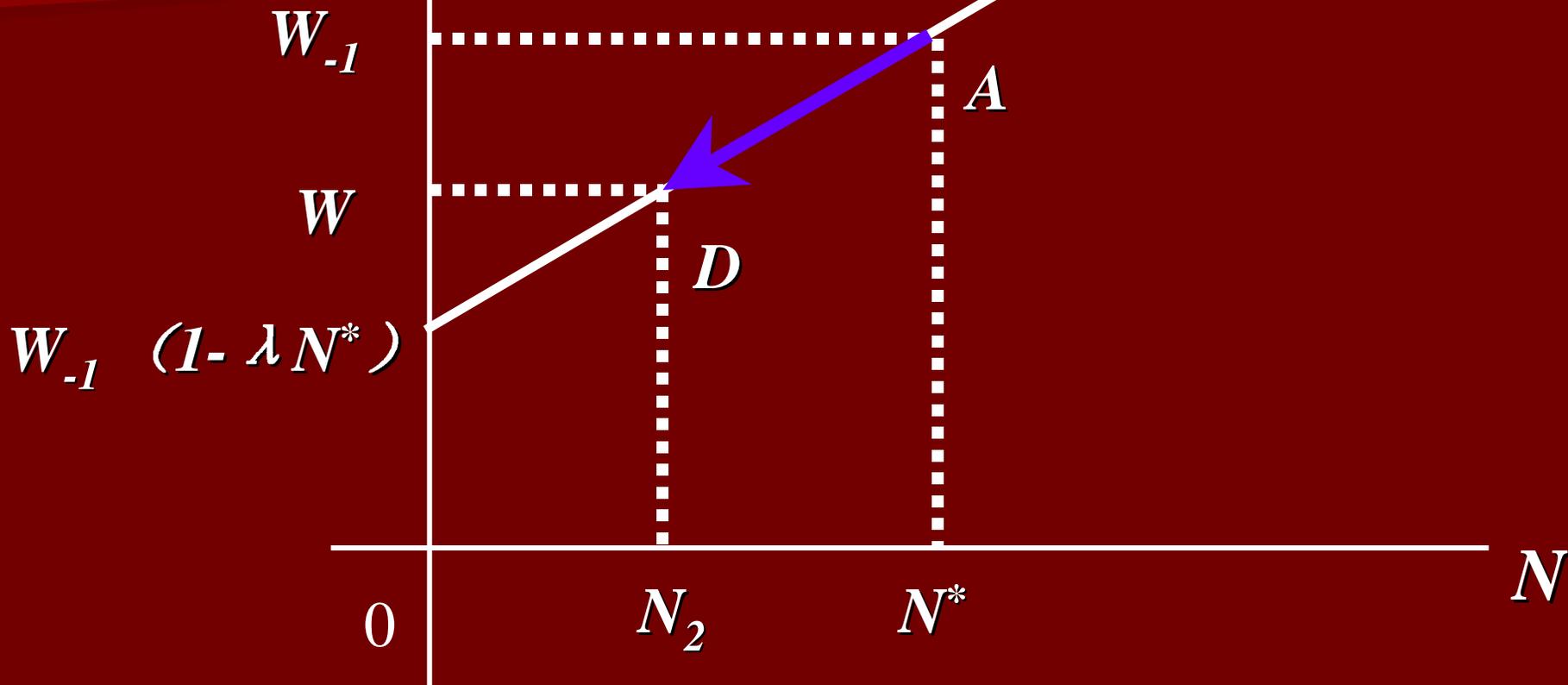
$W-N'$  线



# $W-N$ 线上移的几何图形

W

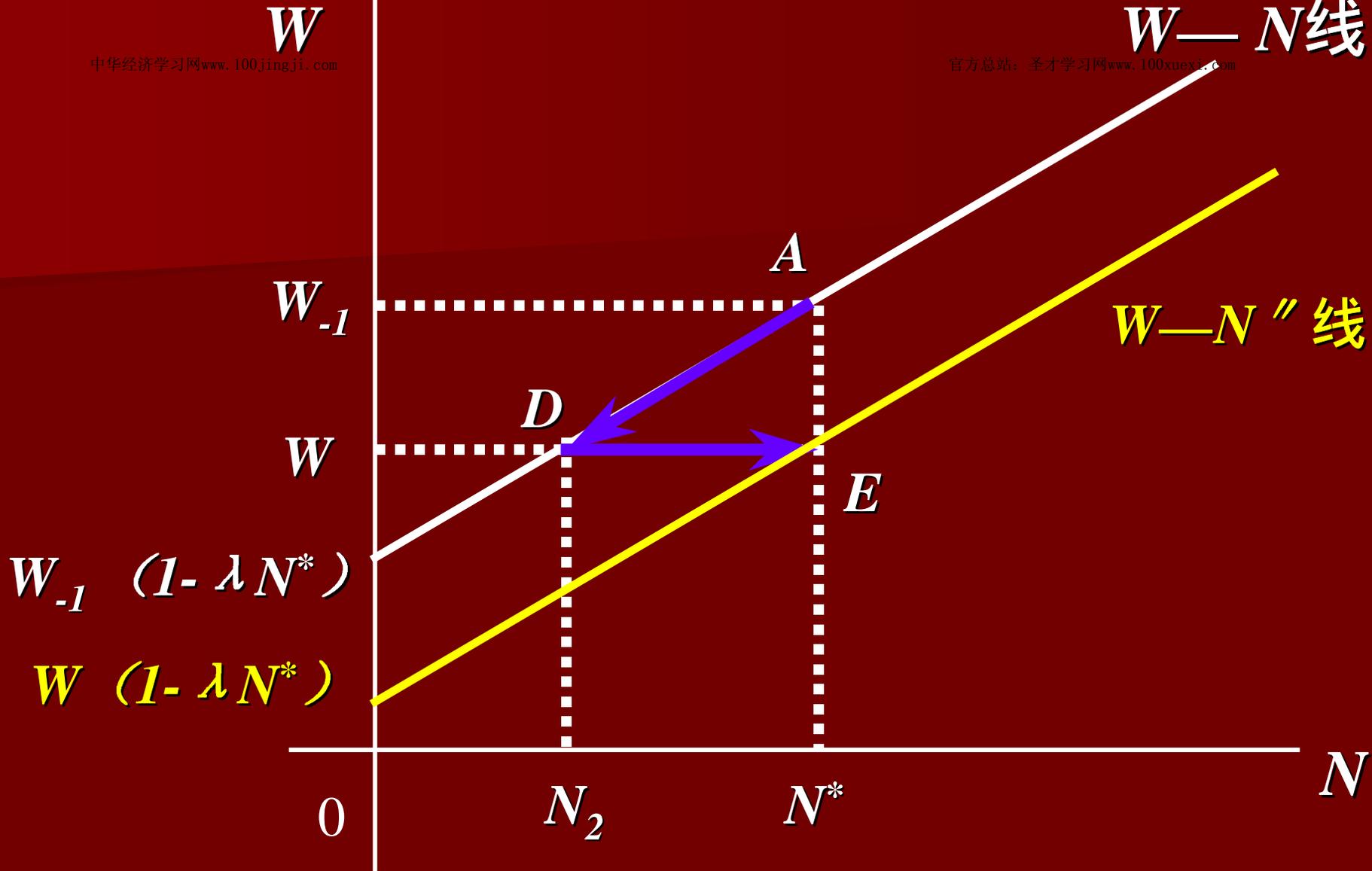
W—N线



## 沿W—N线下移的几何图形

W

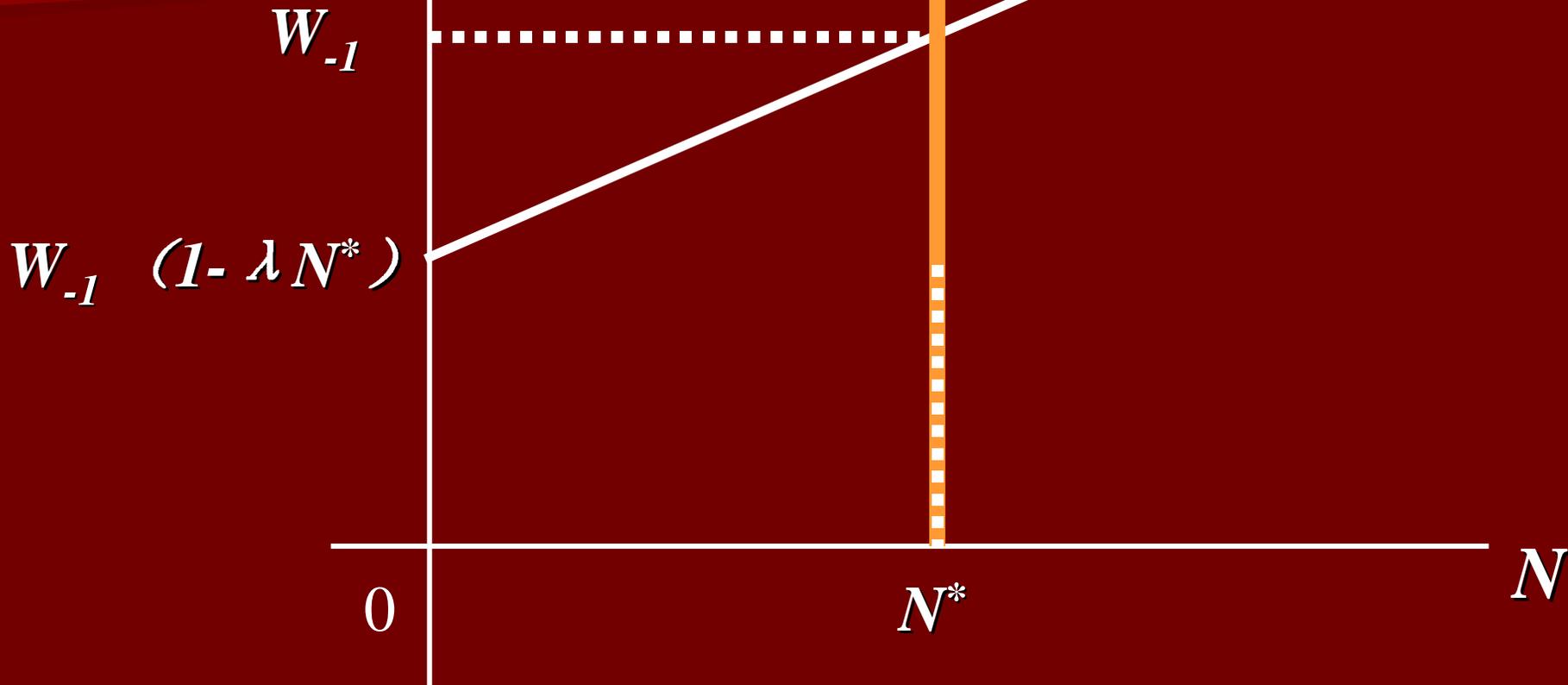
W—N线



# W—N线下移的几何图形

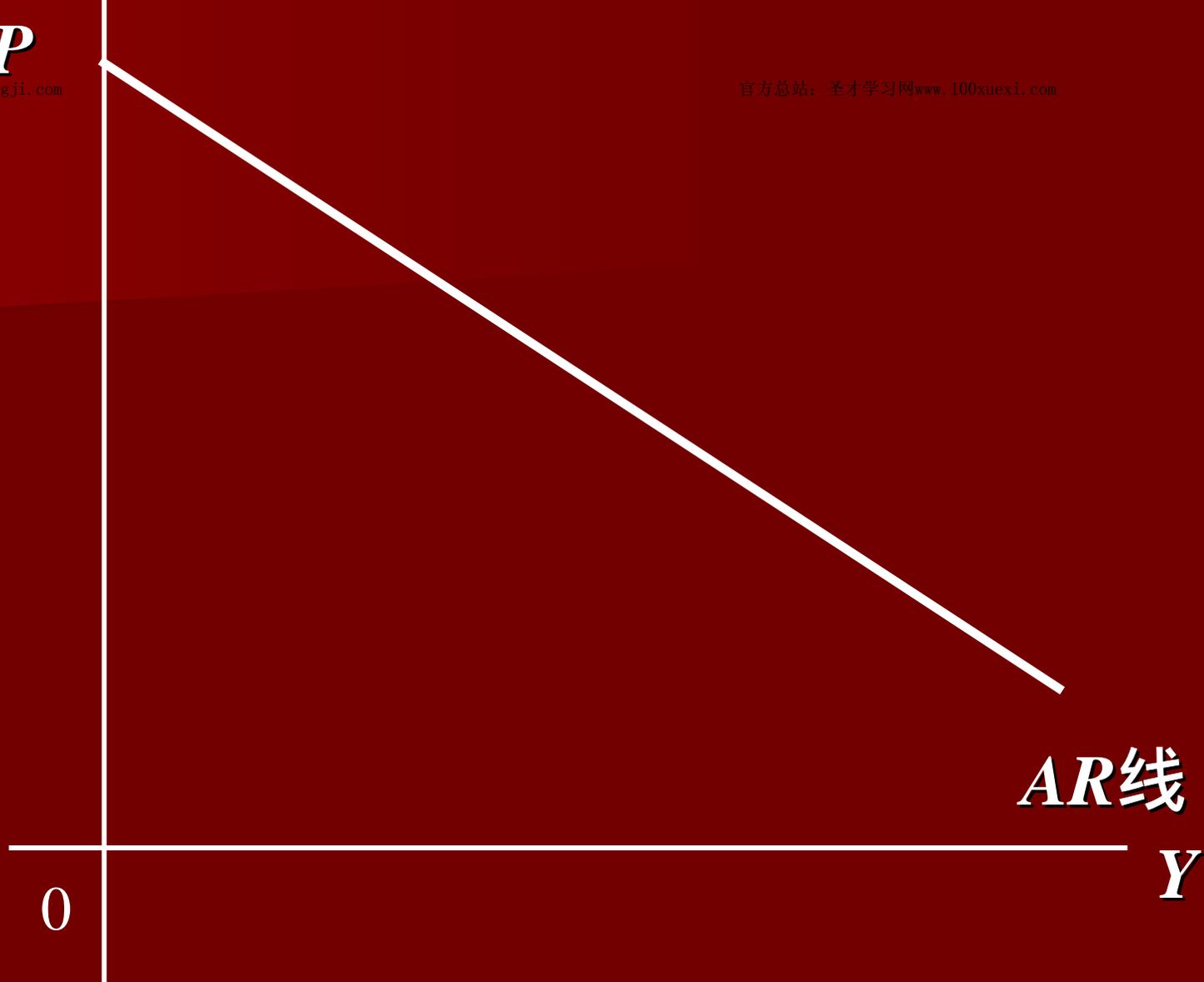
W

短期W—N线



## 长期W—N线的几何图形

$P$



## 垄断厂商定价与产量的几何图形

$P$

$P_0$

AR线

0

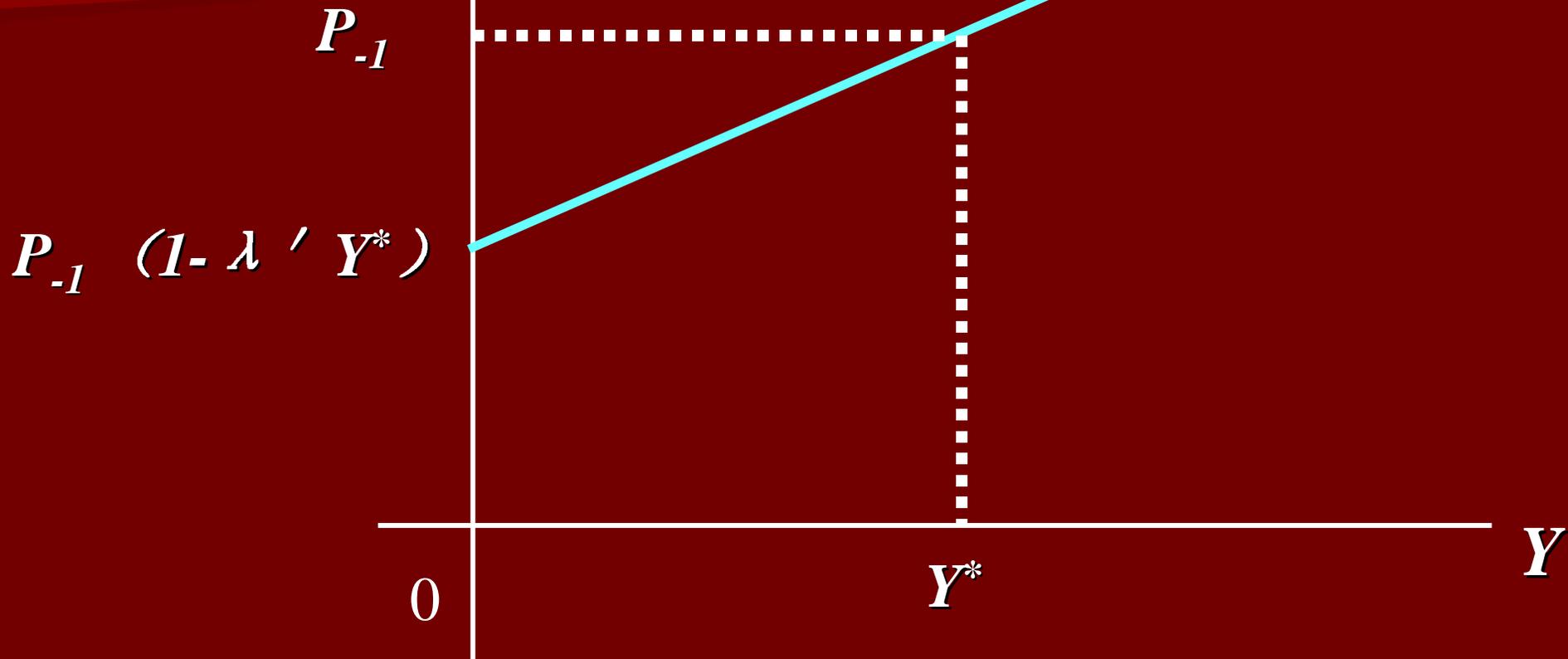
$Y$



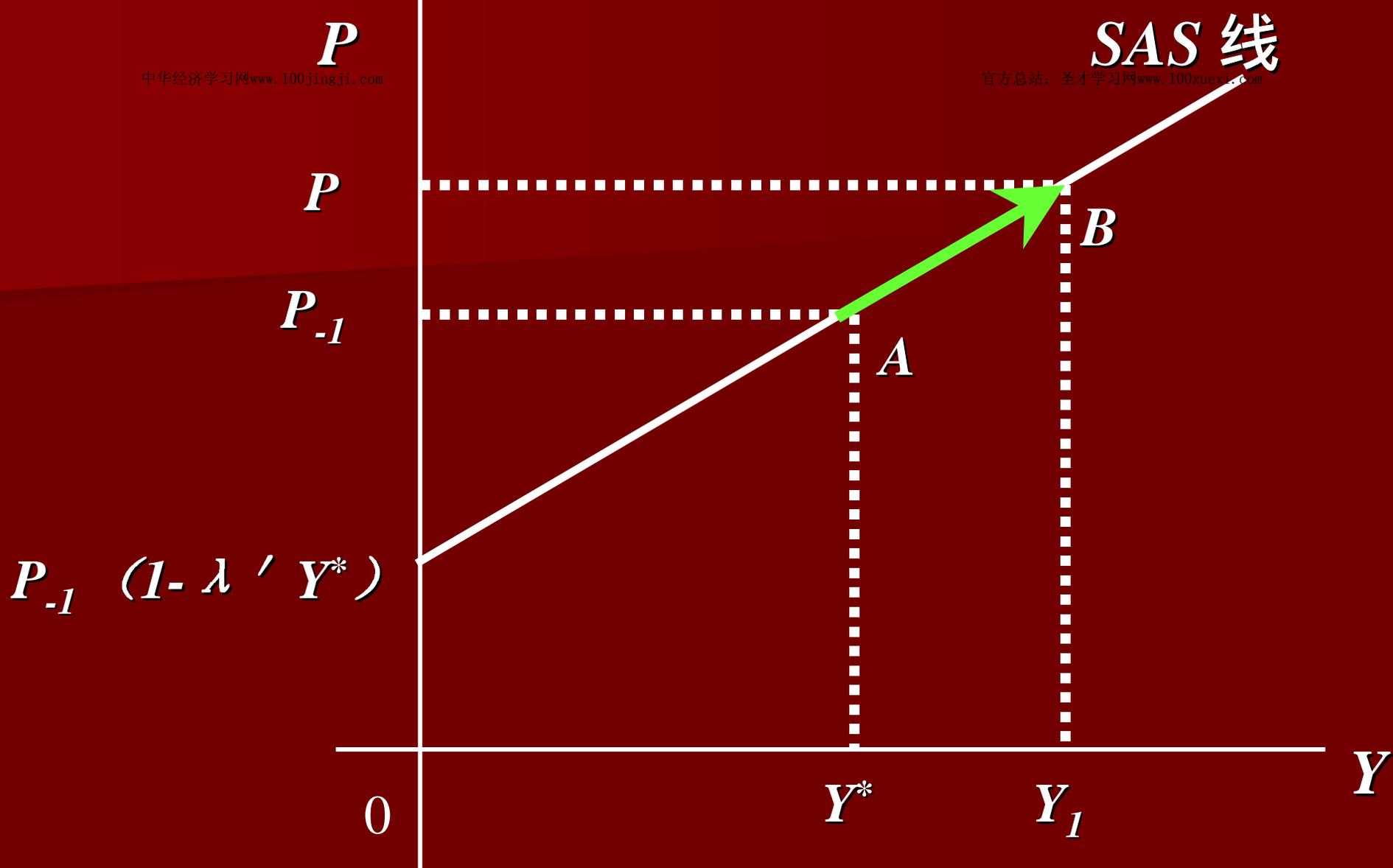
## 完全竞争厂商价格与产量的几何图形

$P$

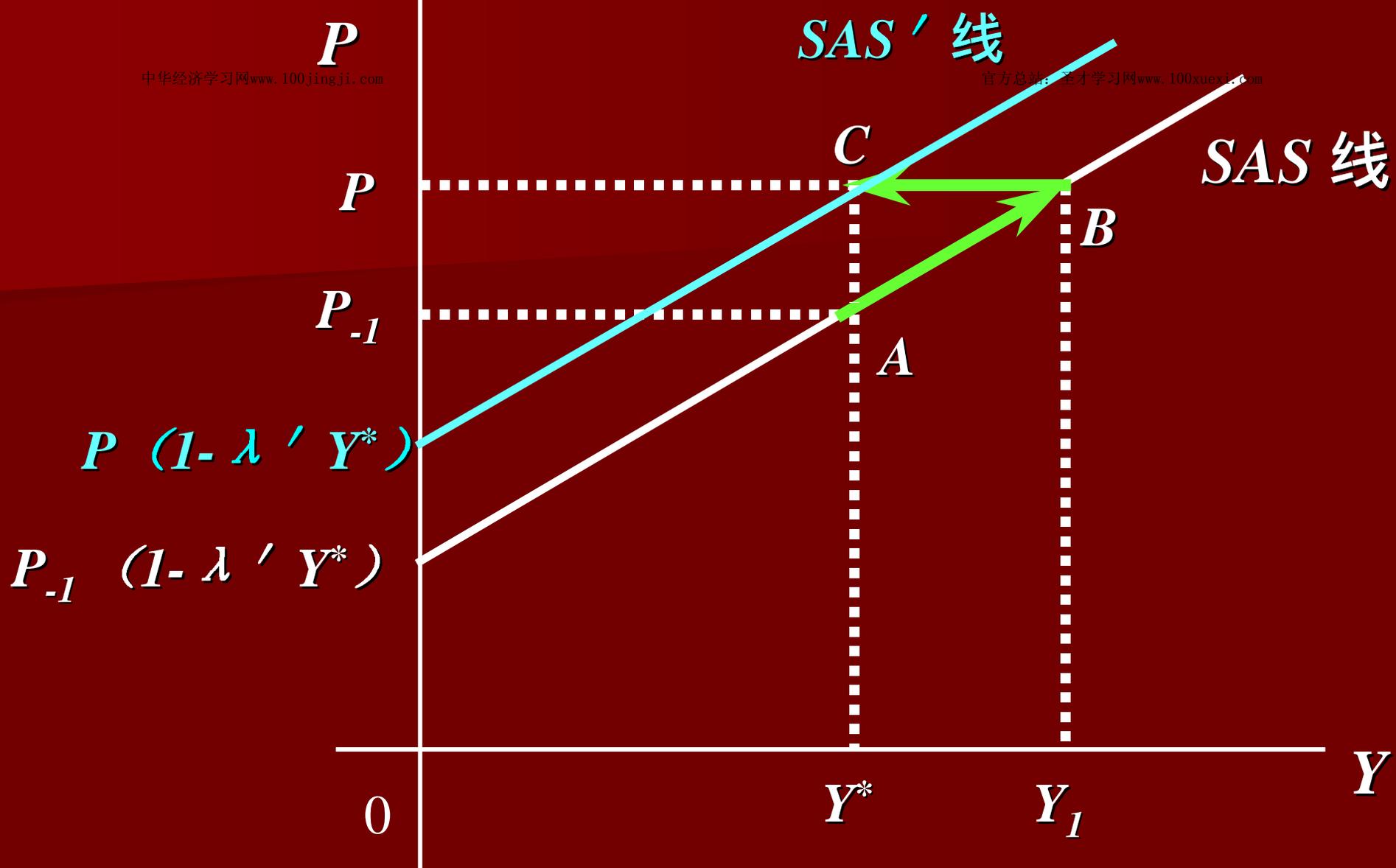
SAS线



## SAS曲线的几何图形



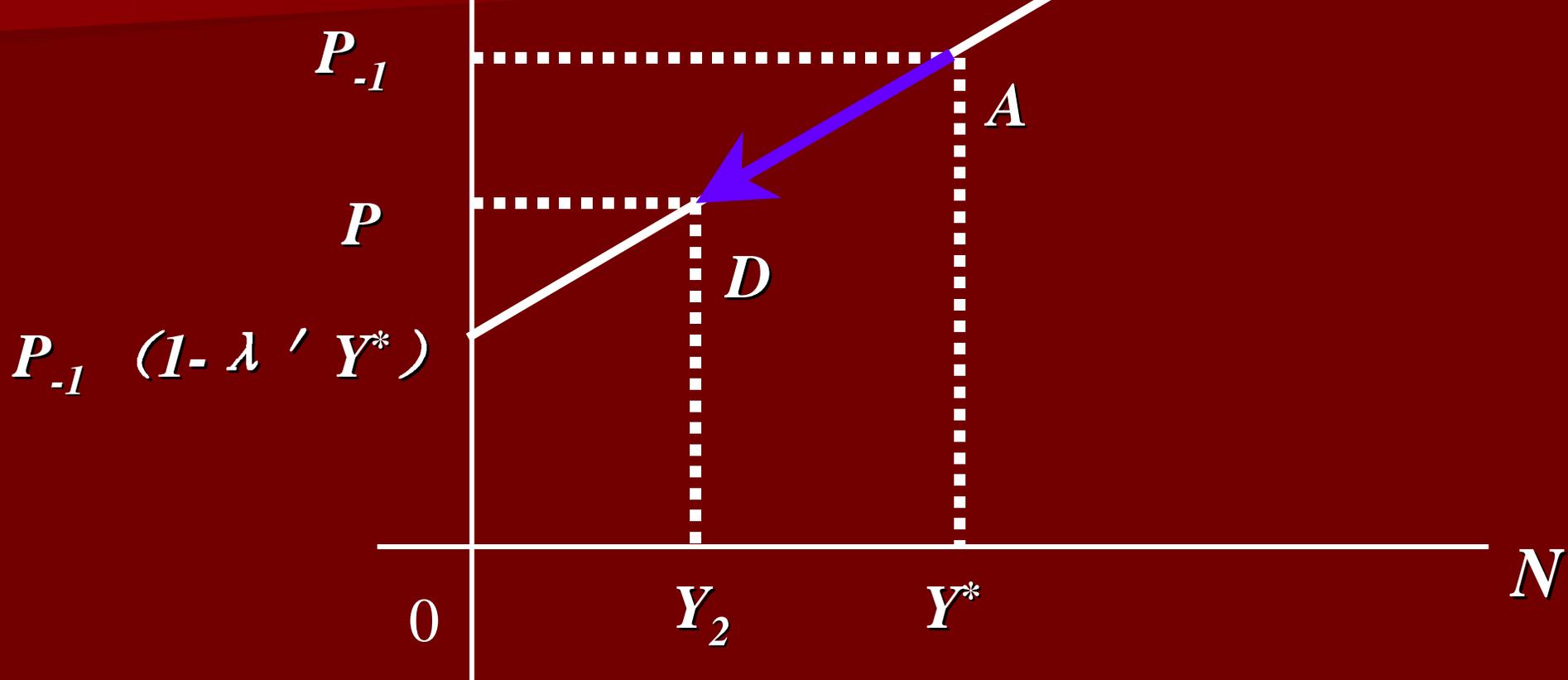
## 沿SAS 线上移的几何图形



# SAS 线上移的几何图形

$P$

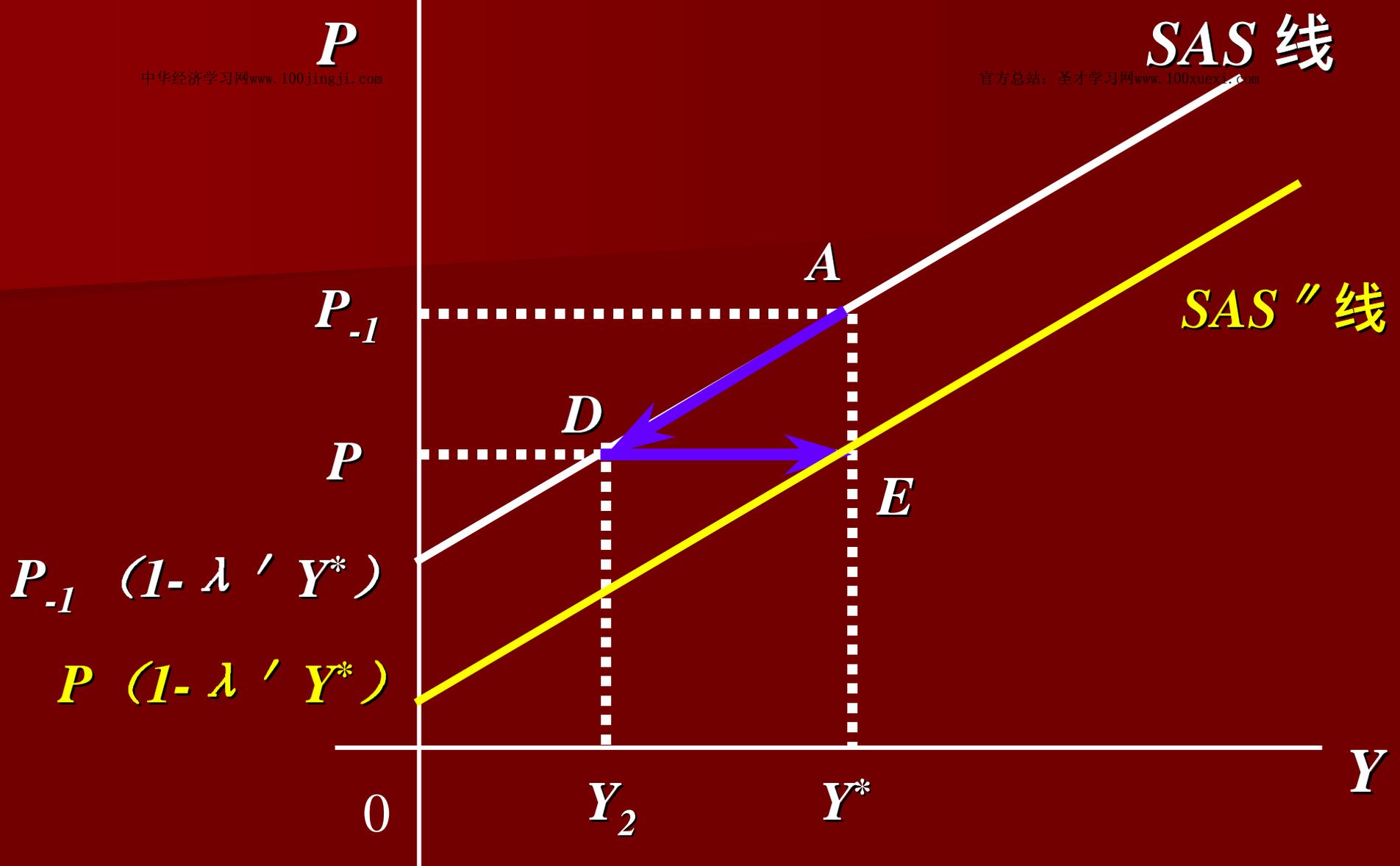
SAS 线



## 沿SAS 线下移的几何图形

$P$

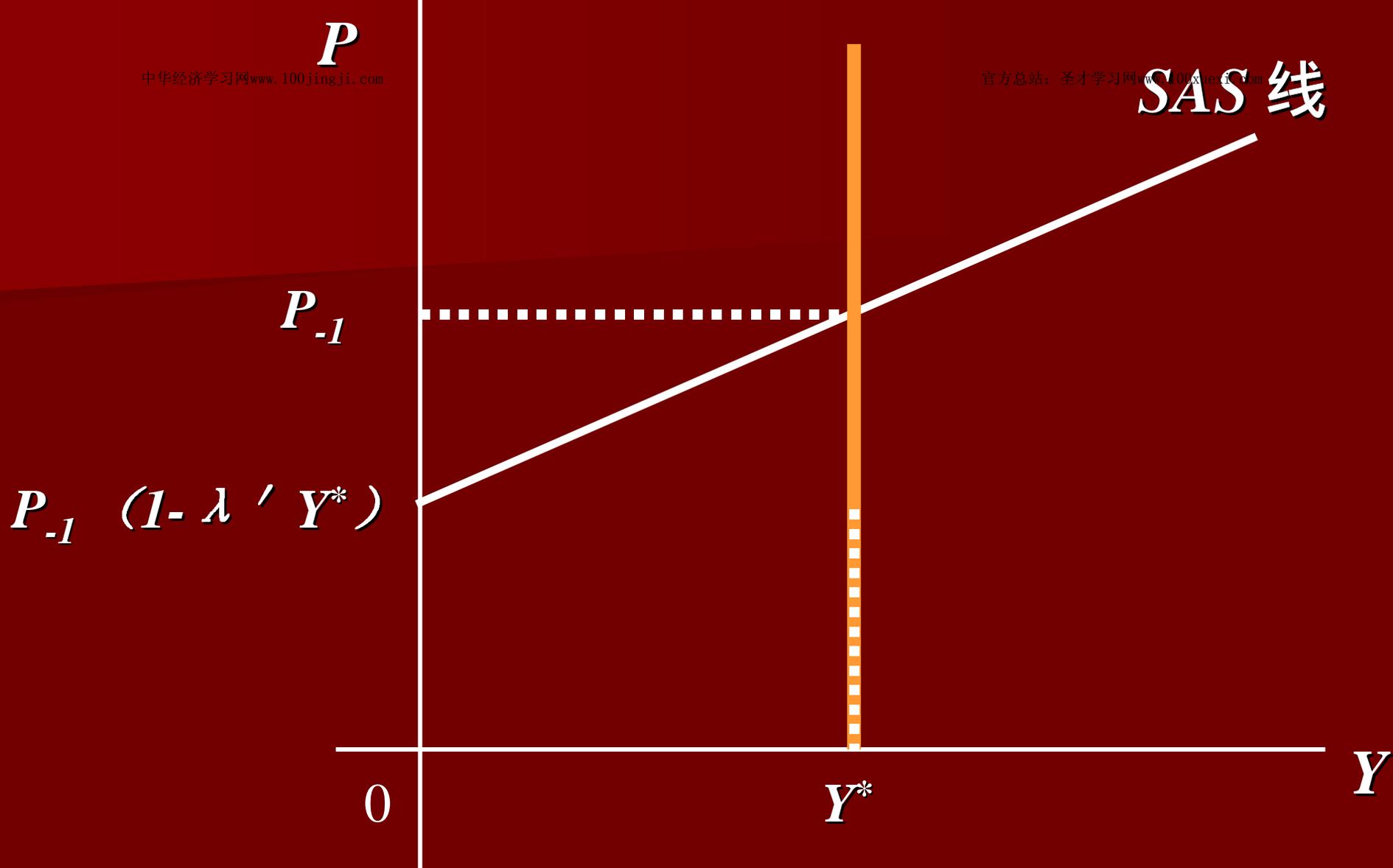
SAS 线



# SAS 线下移的几何图形

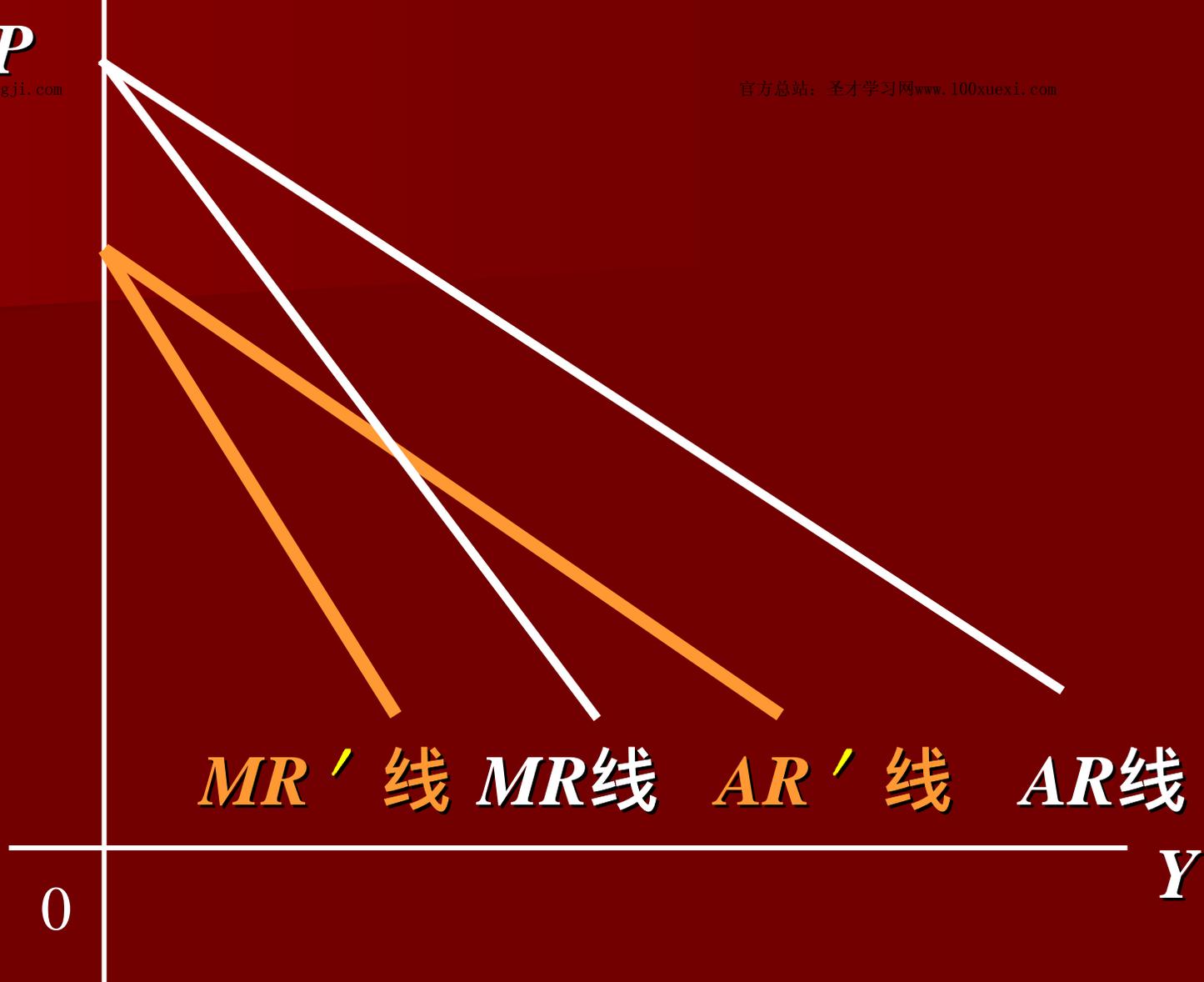


$P$



## LAS 线的几何图形

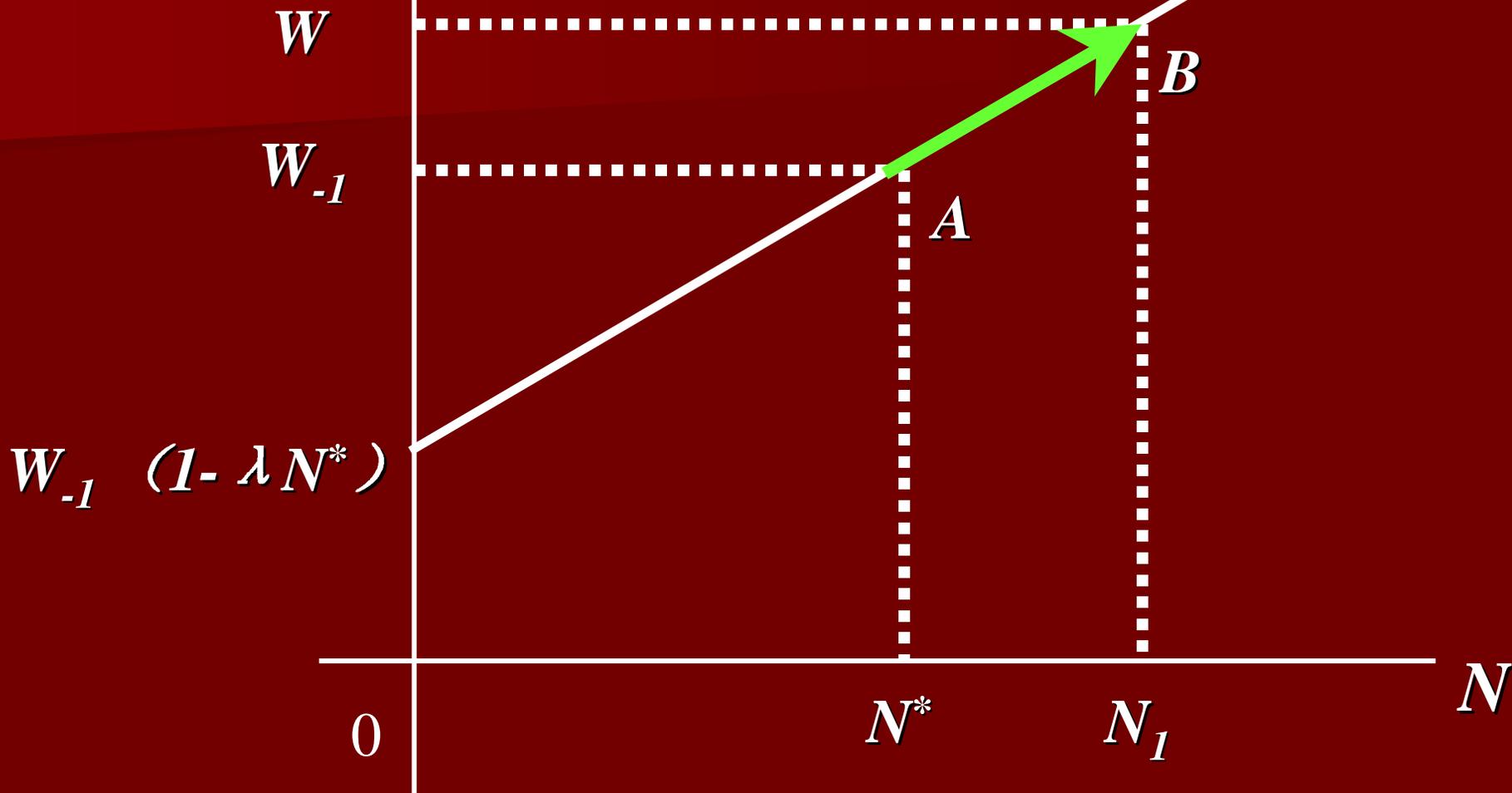
$P$



## 垄断竞争厂商价格与产量的几何图形

$W$

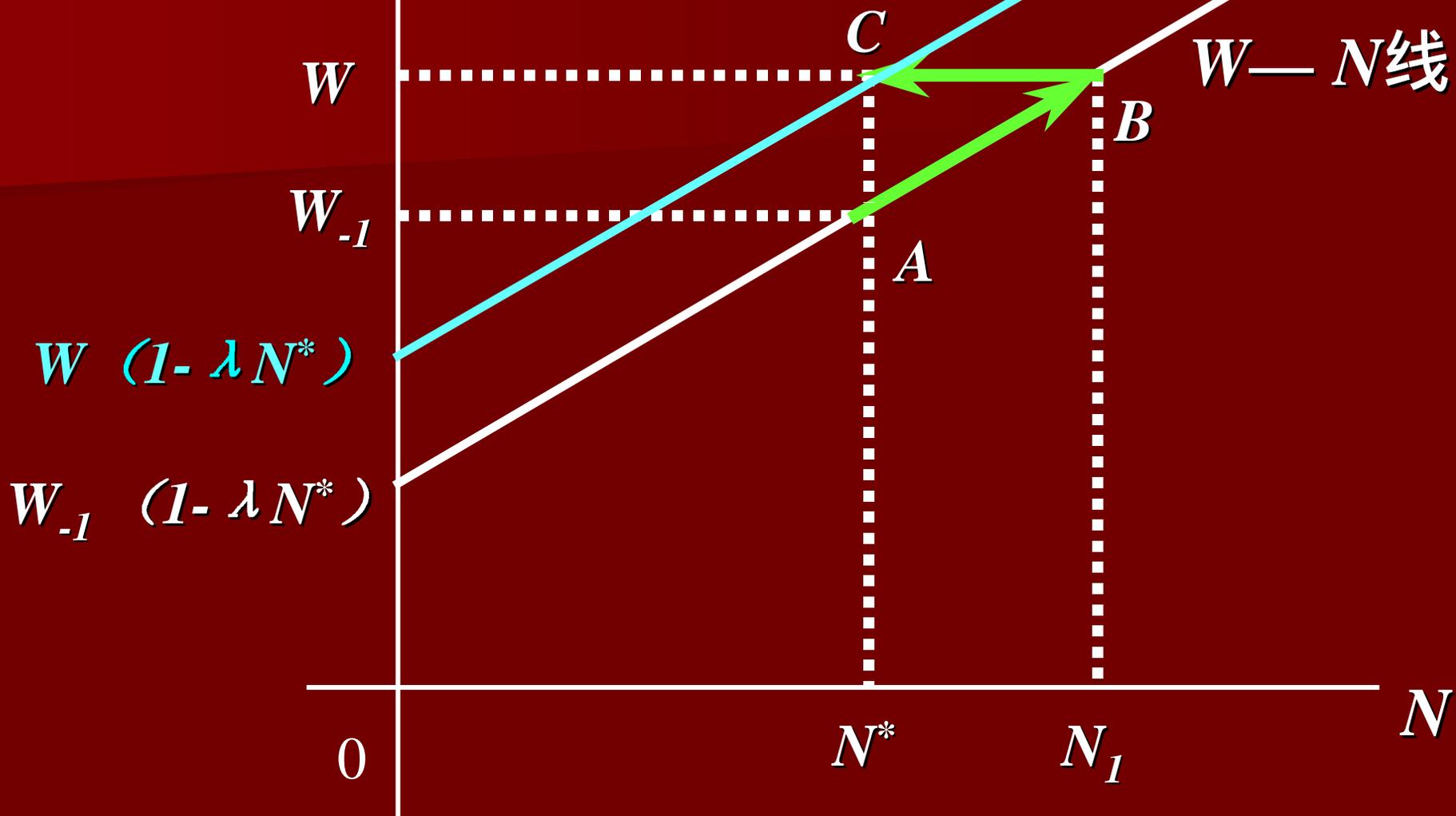
$W-N$ 线



## 沿 $W-N$ 线上移的几何图形

$W$

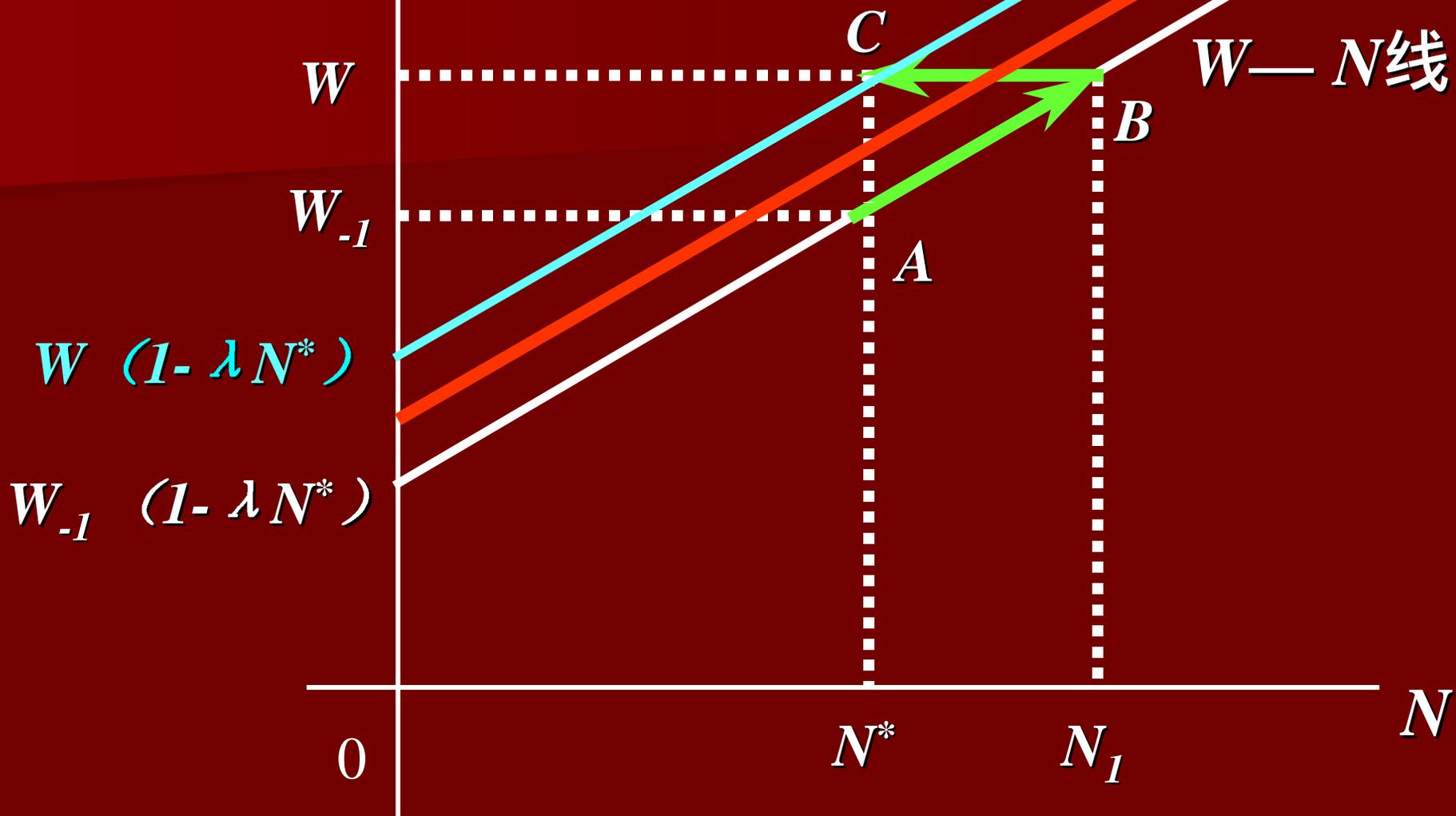
$W-N'$  线



# $W-N$ 线上移的几何图形

W

W—N' 线



# W—N线分阶段上移的几何图形

$e$

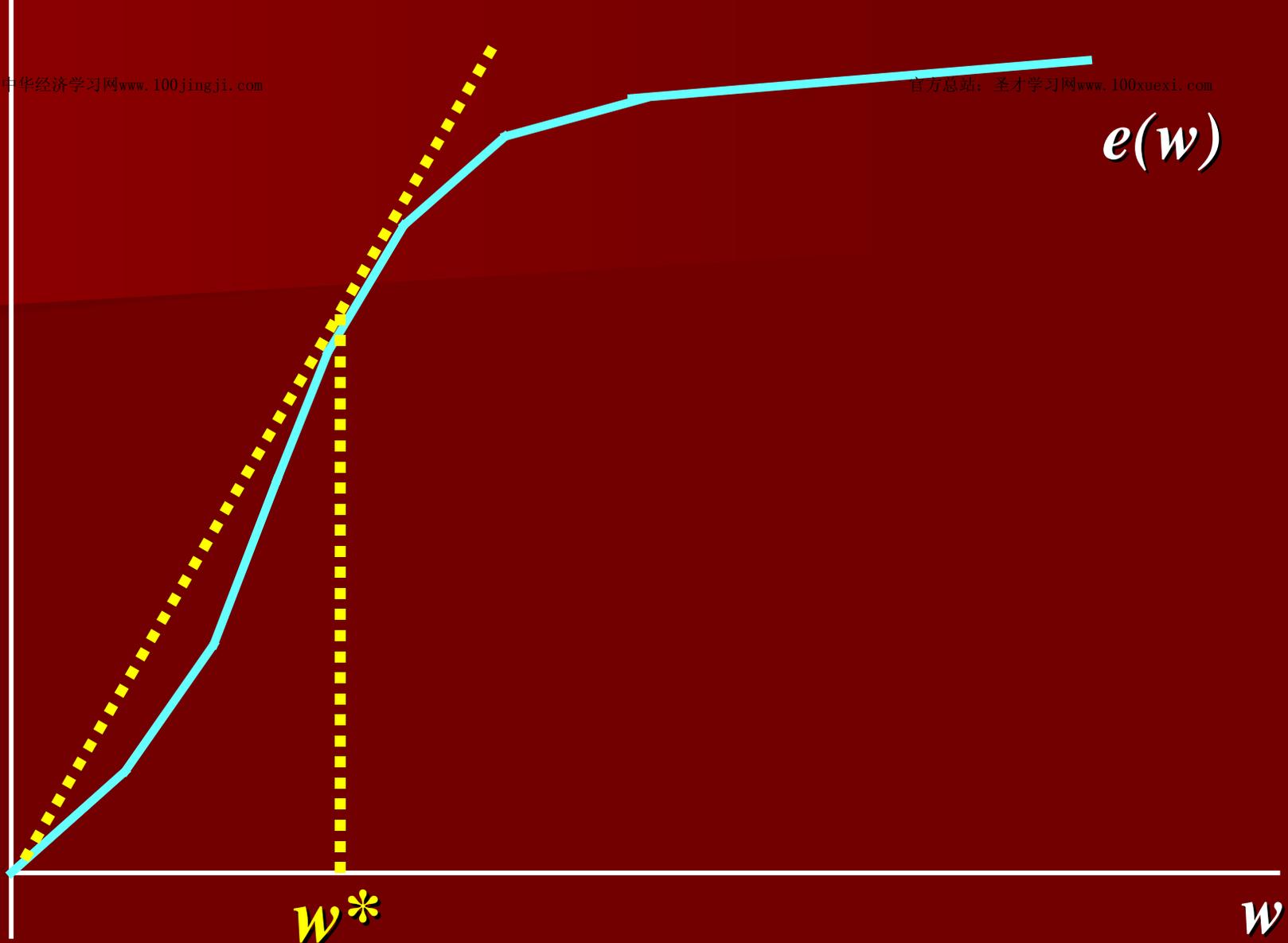
$e(w)$

0

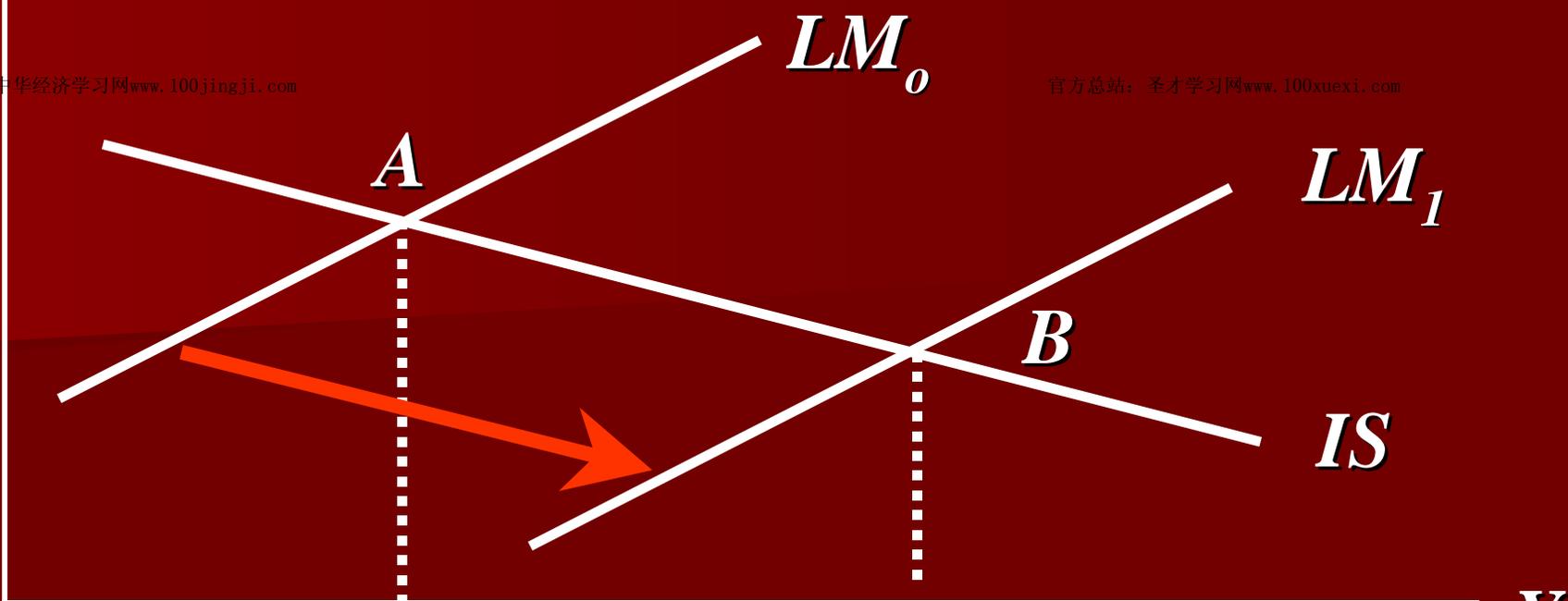
$w^*$

$w$

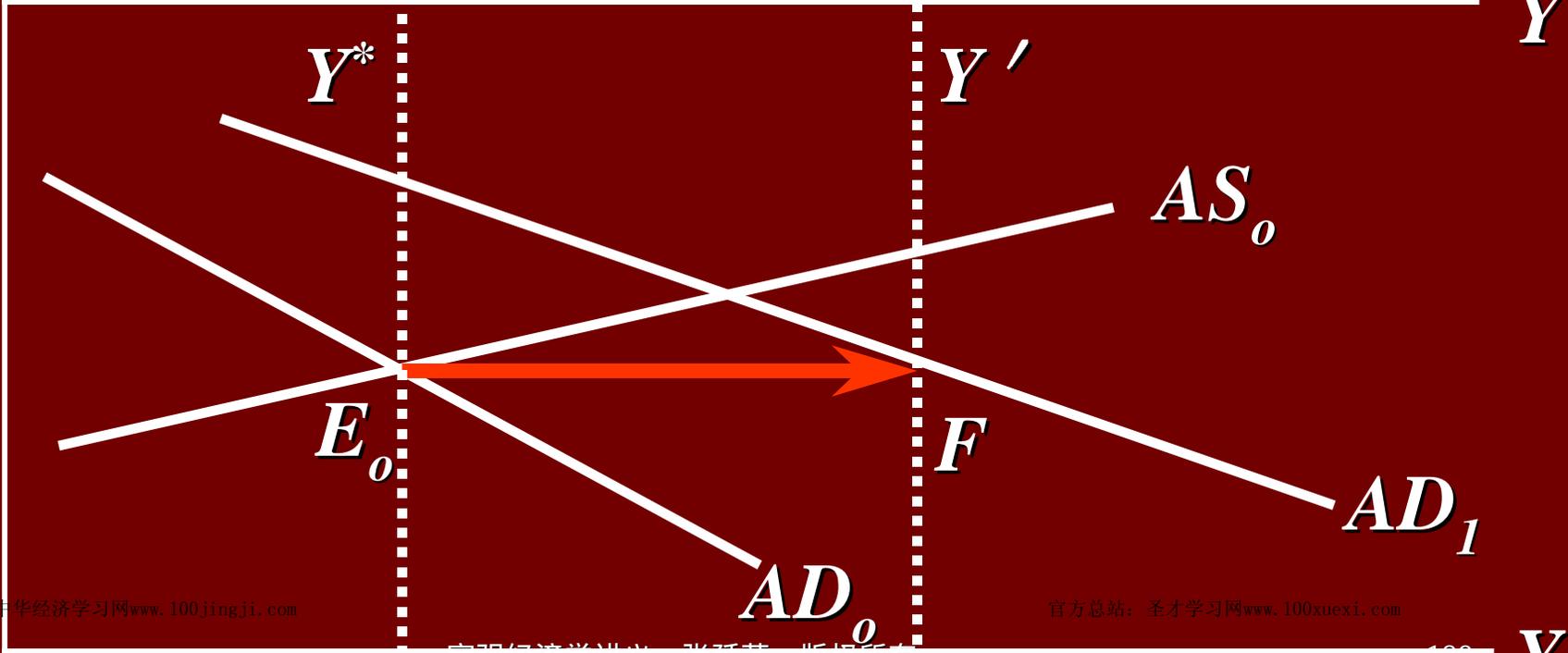
# 效率工资决定的几何图形



$R$



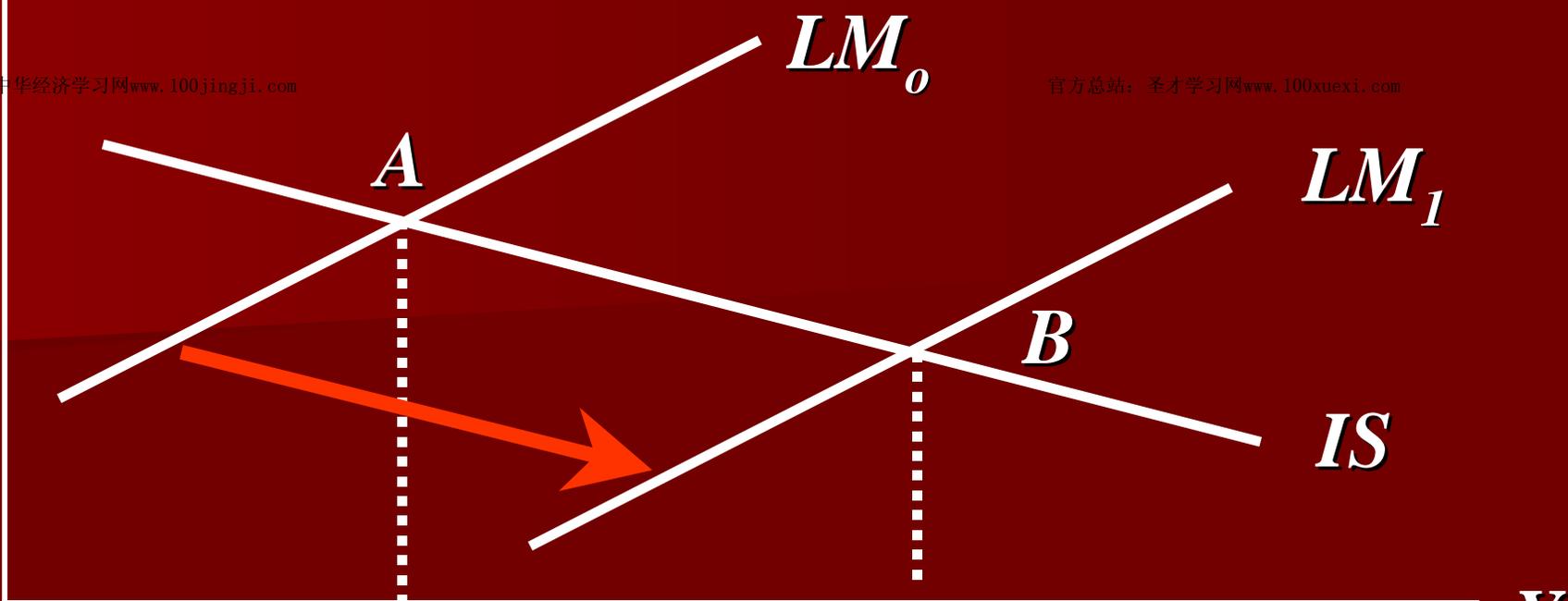
$P$



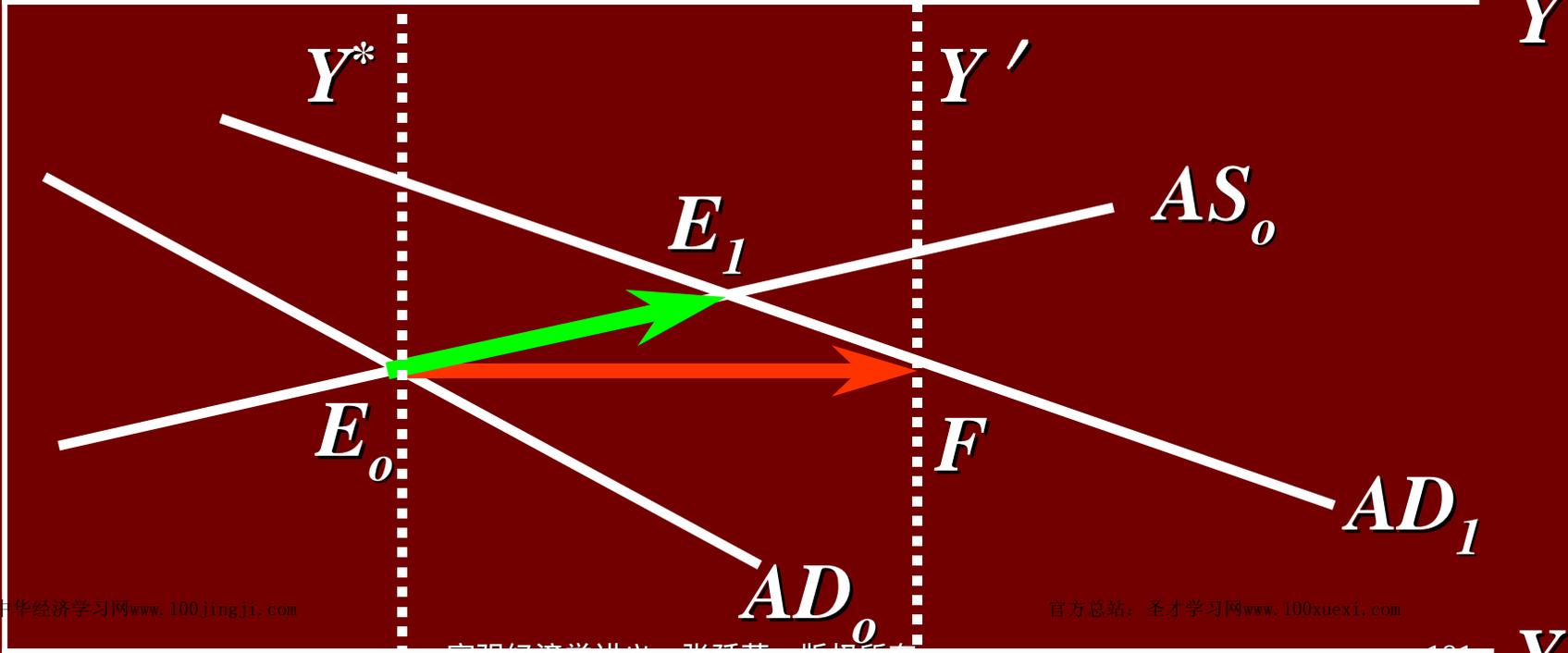
$0$

$Y$

$R$



$P$

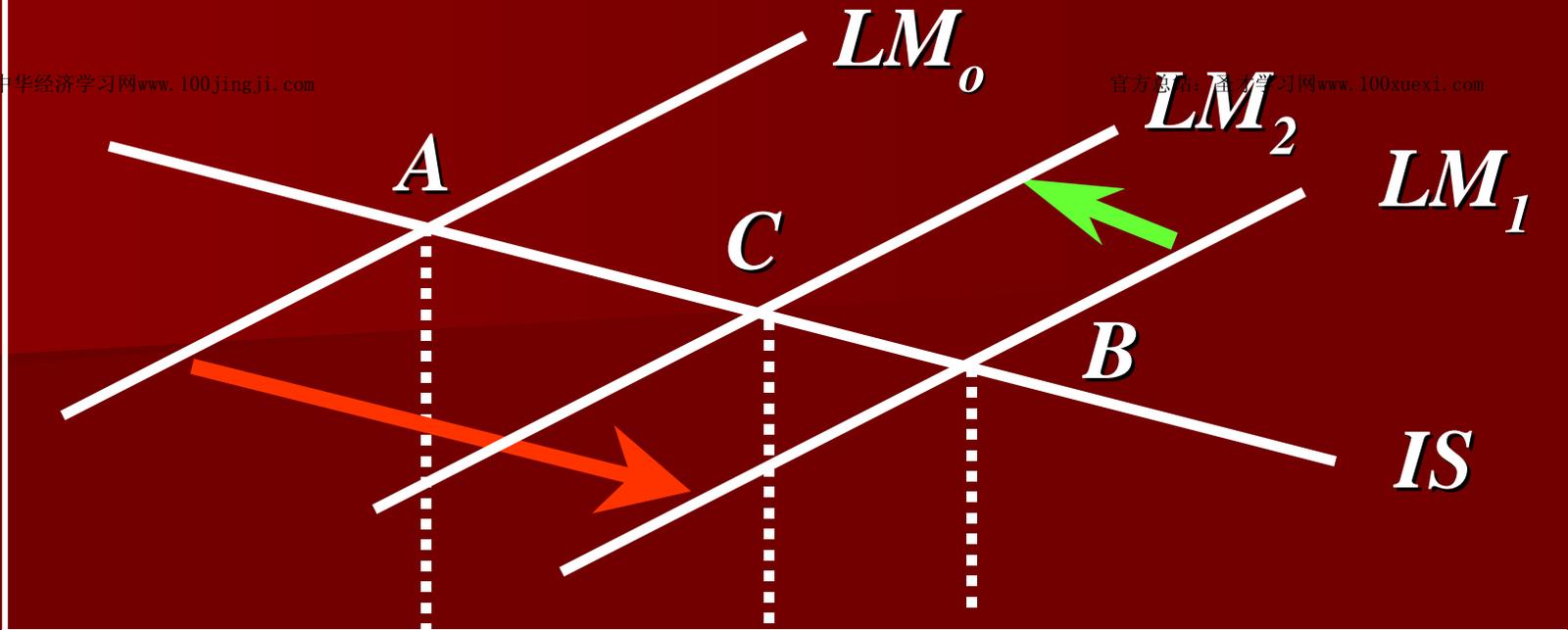


$Y$

$R$

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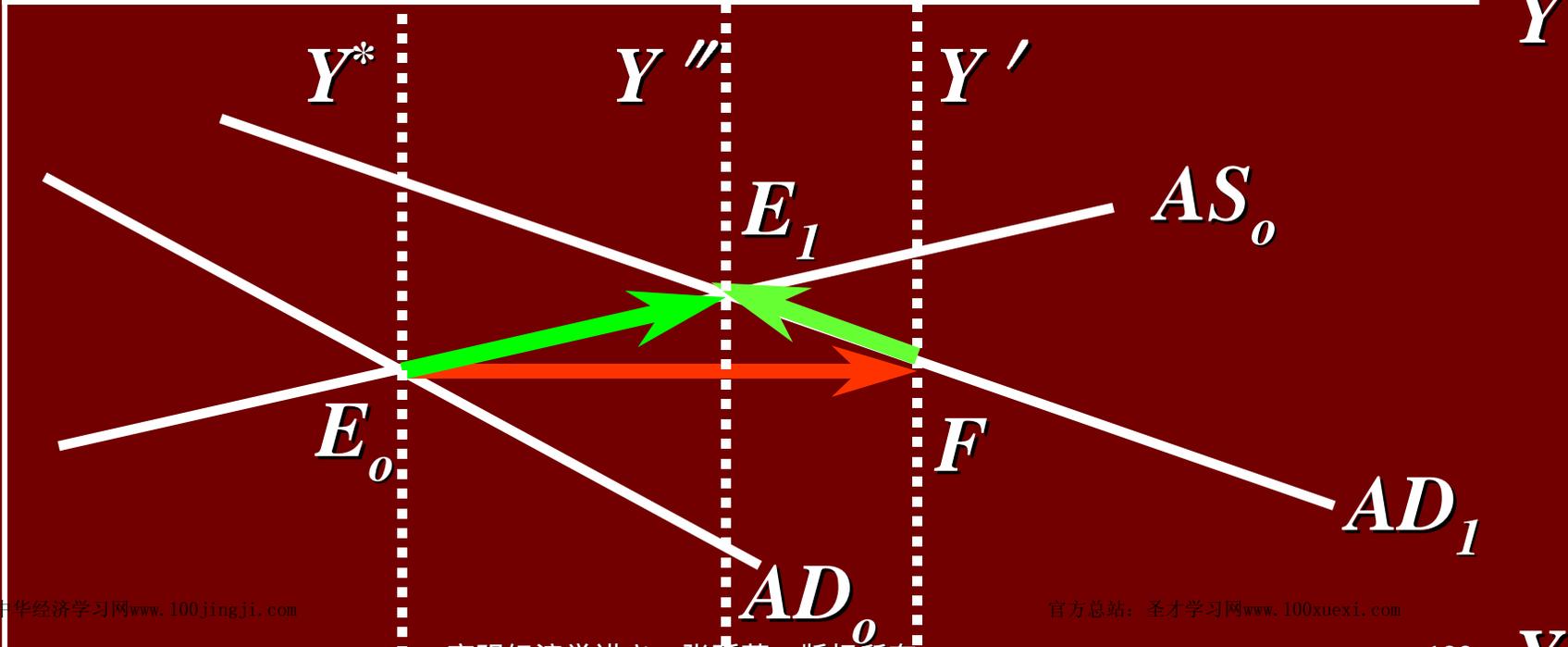
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$P$

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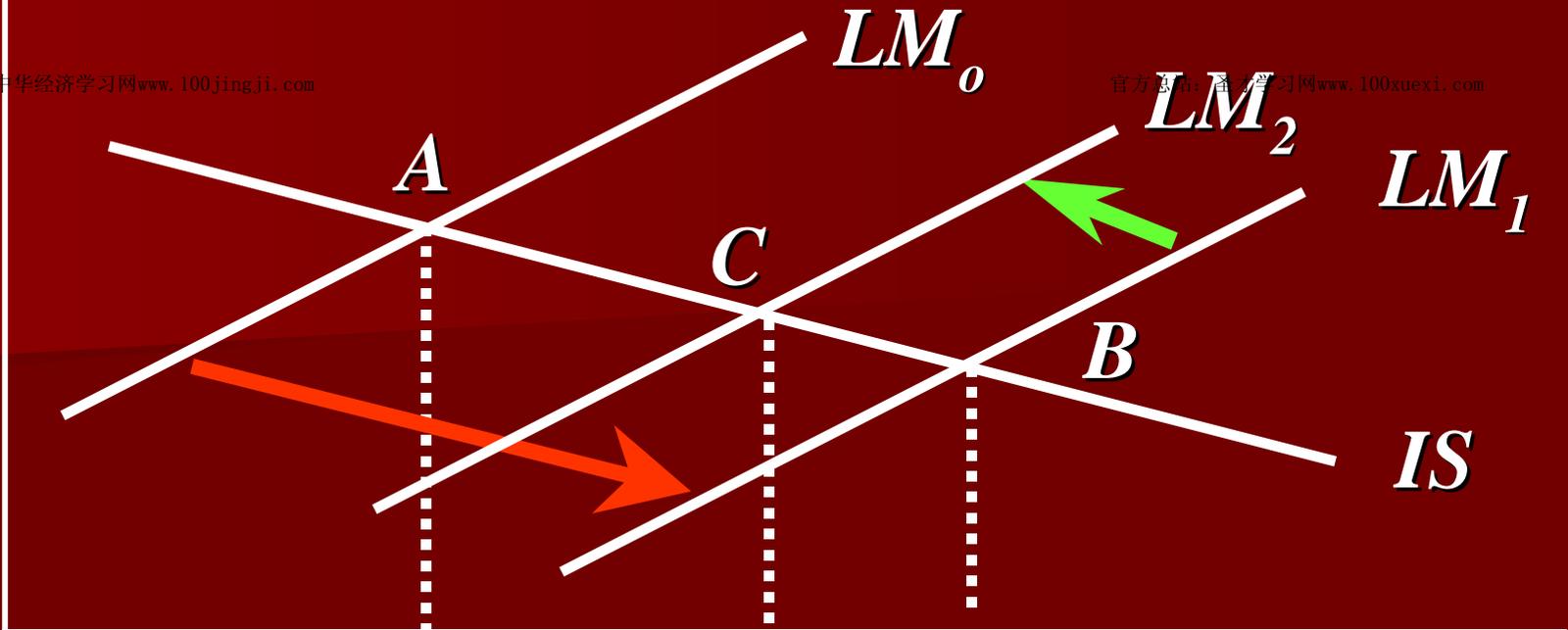


$Y$

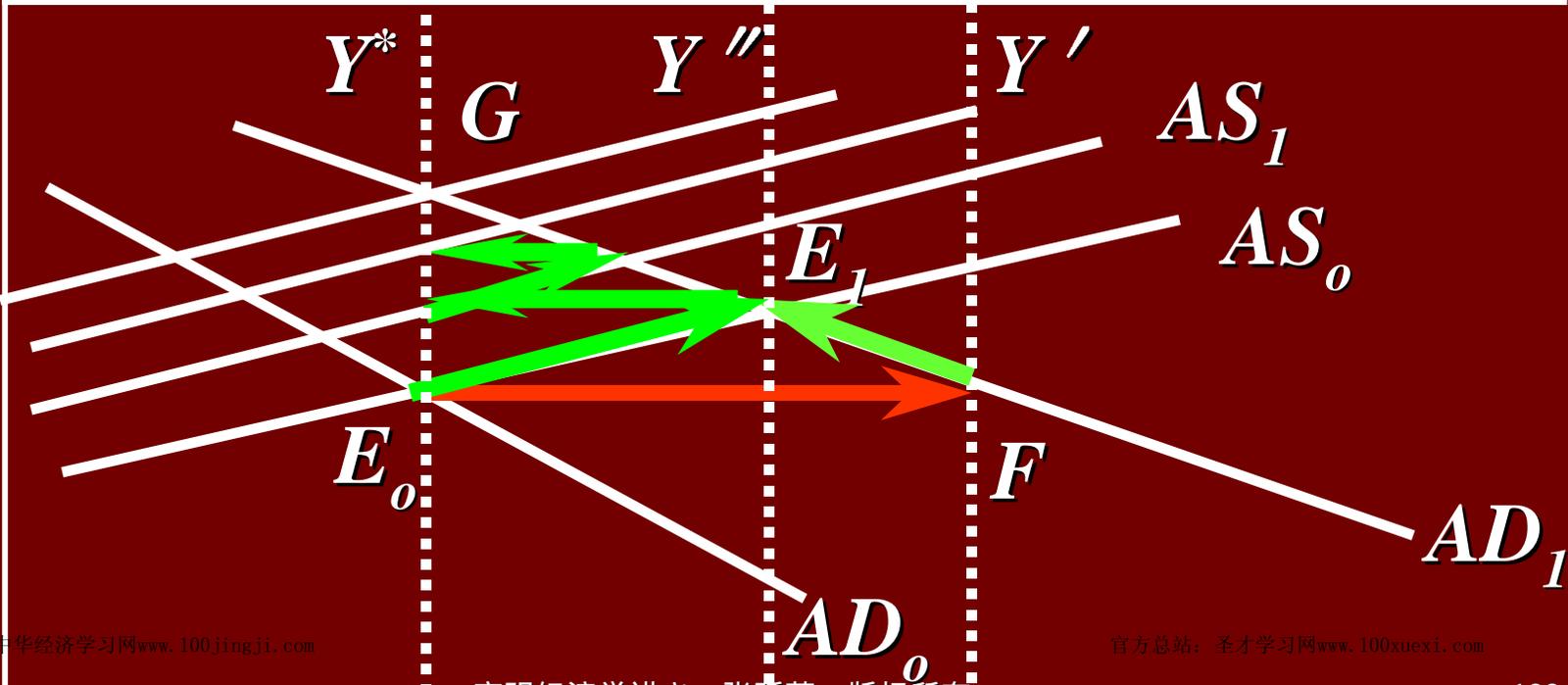
$R$

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$P$



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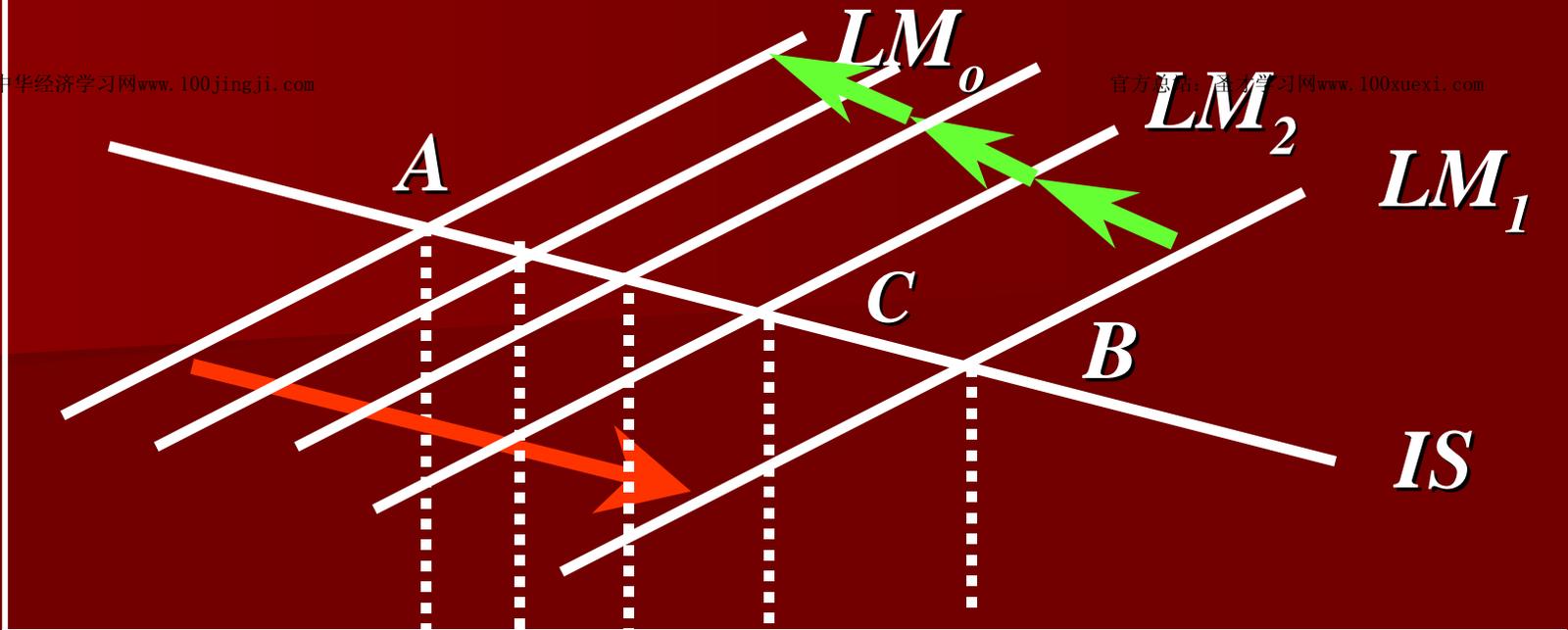
官方总站: 圣才学习网www.100xuexi.com

$Y$

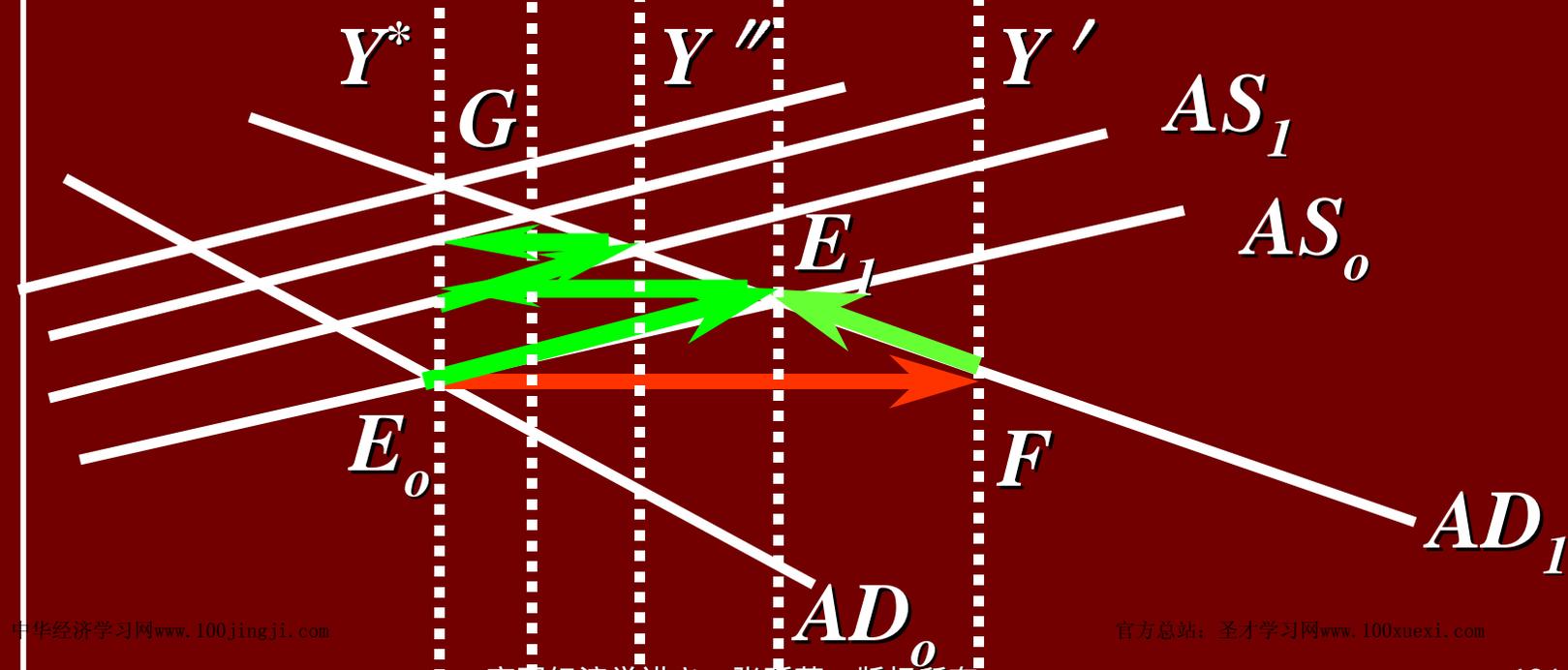
$R$

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$P$

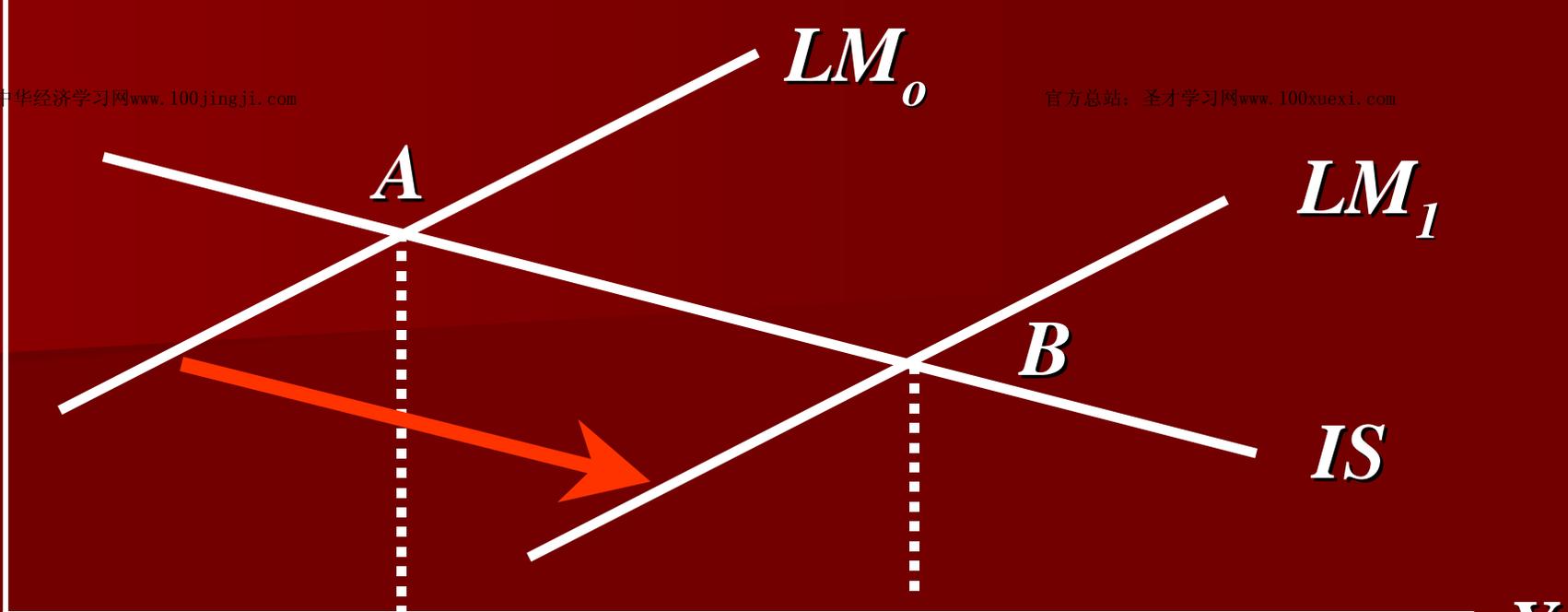


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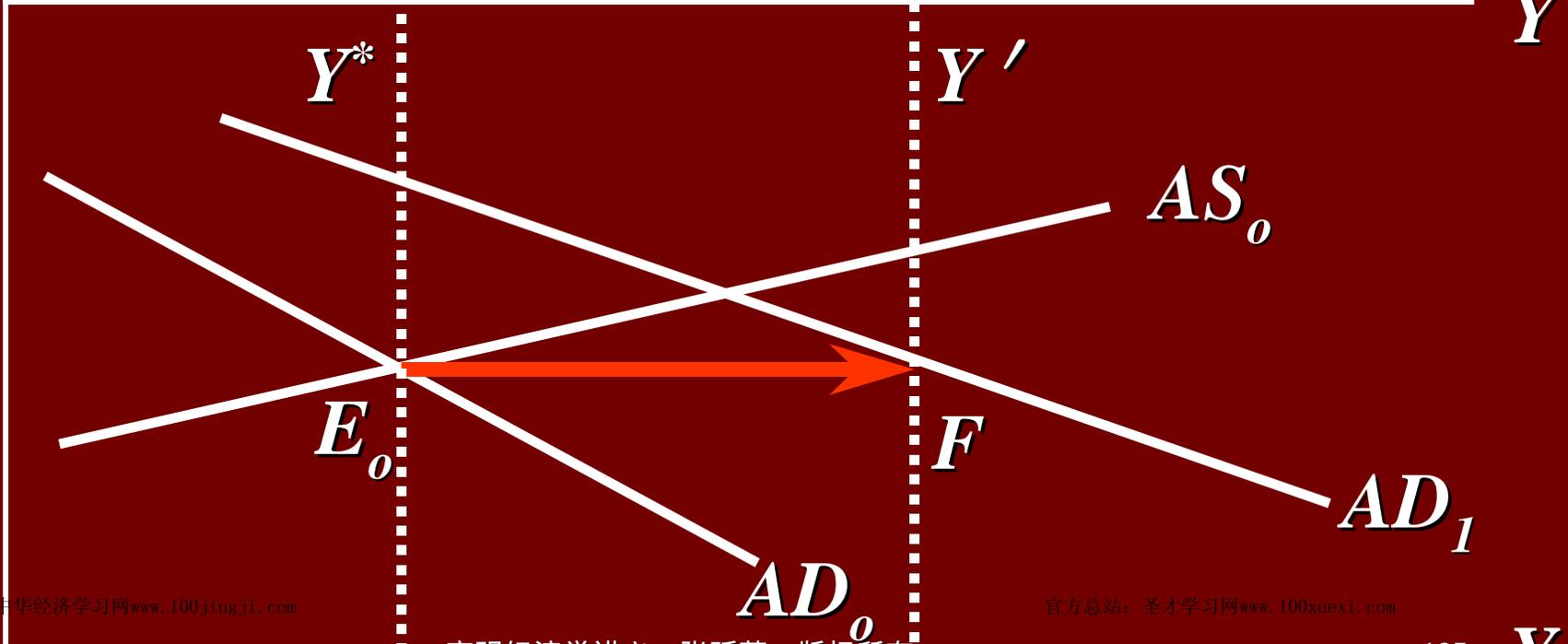
$Y$

$R$



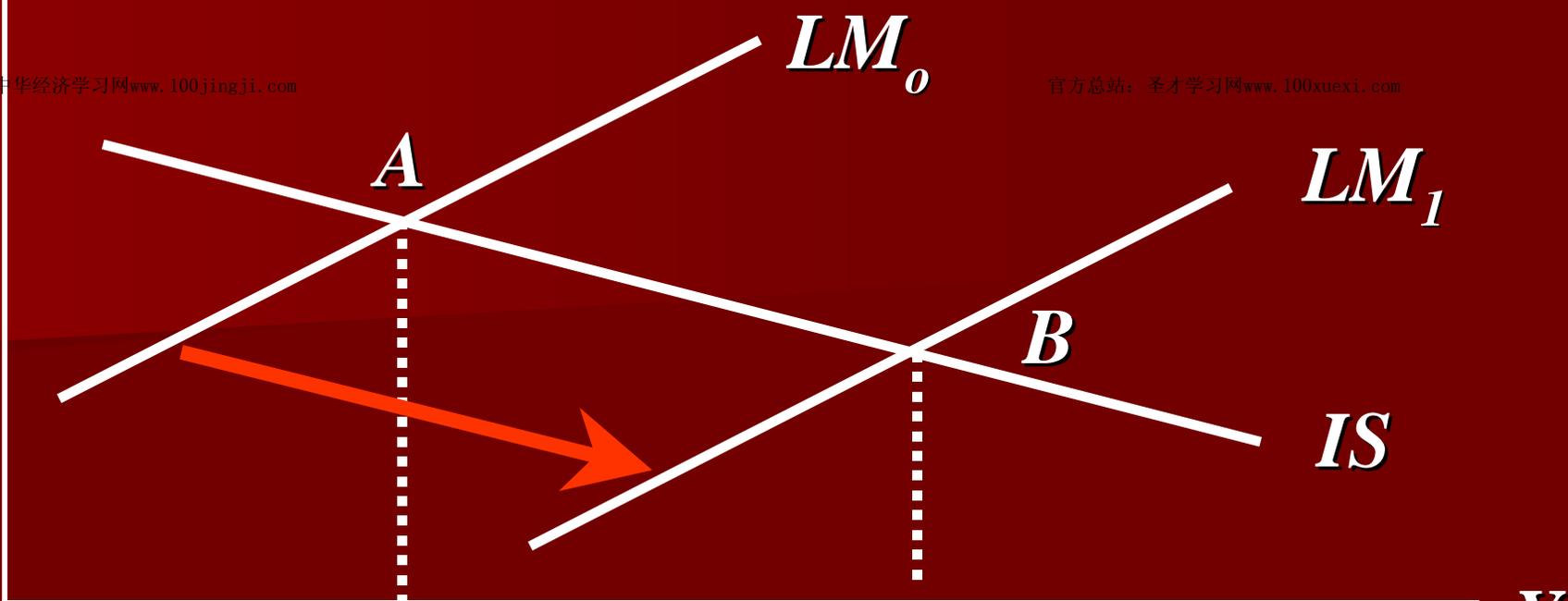
$P$

$Y$

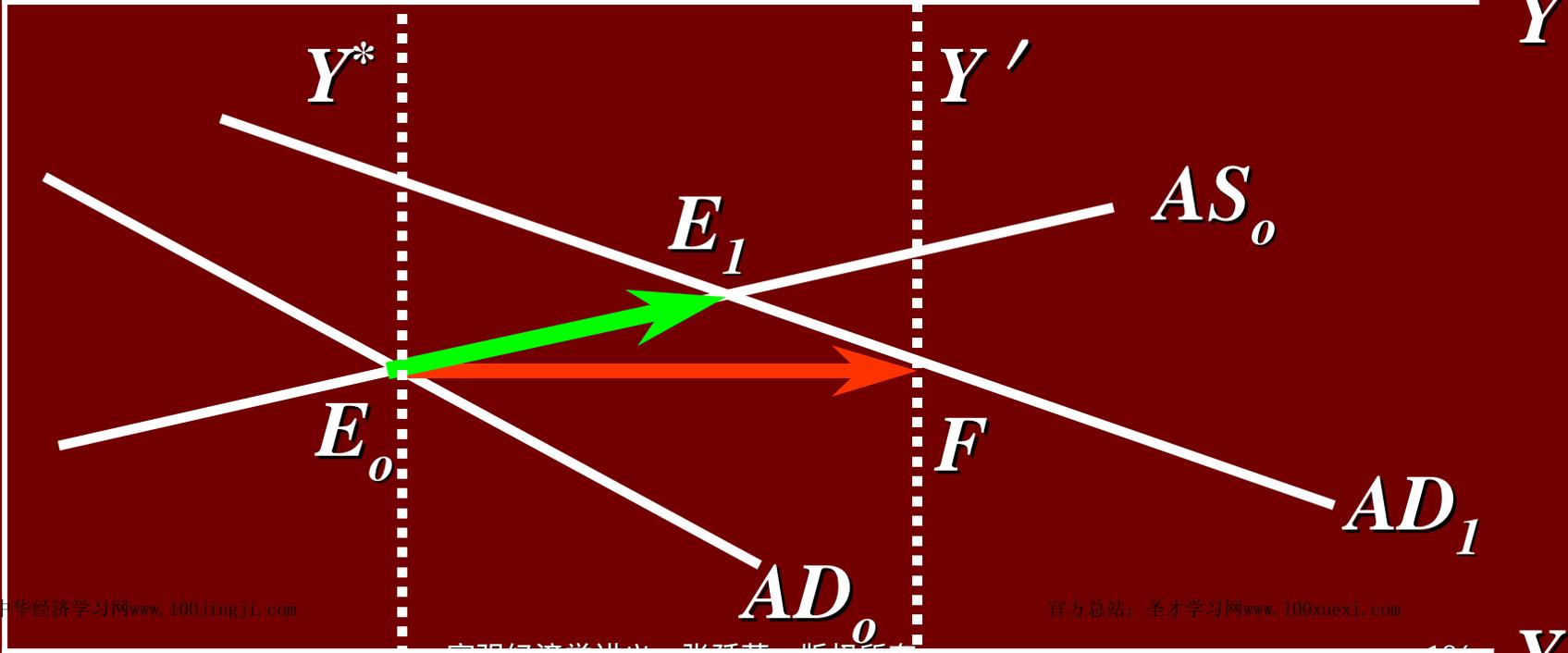


$Y$

$R$



$P$

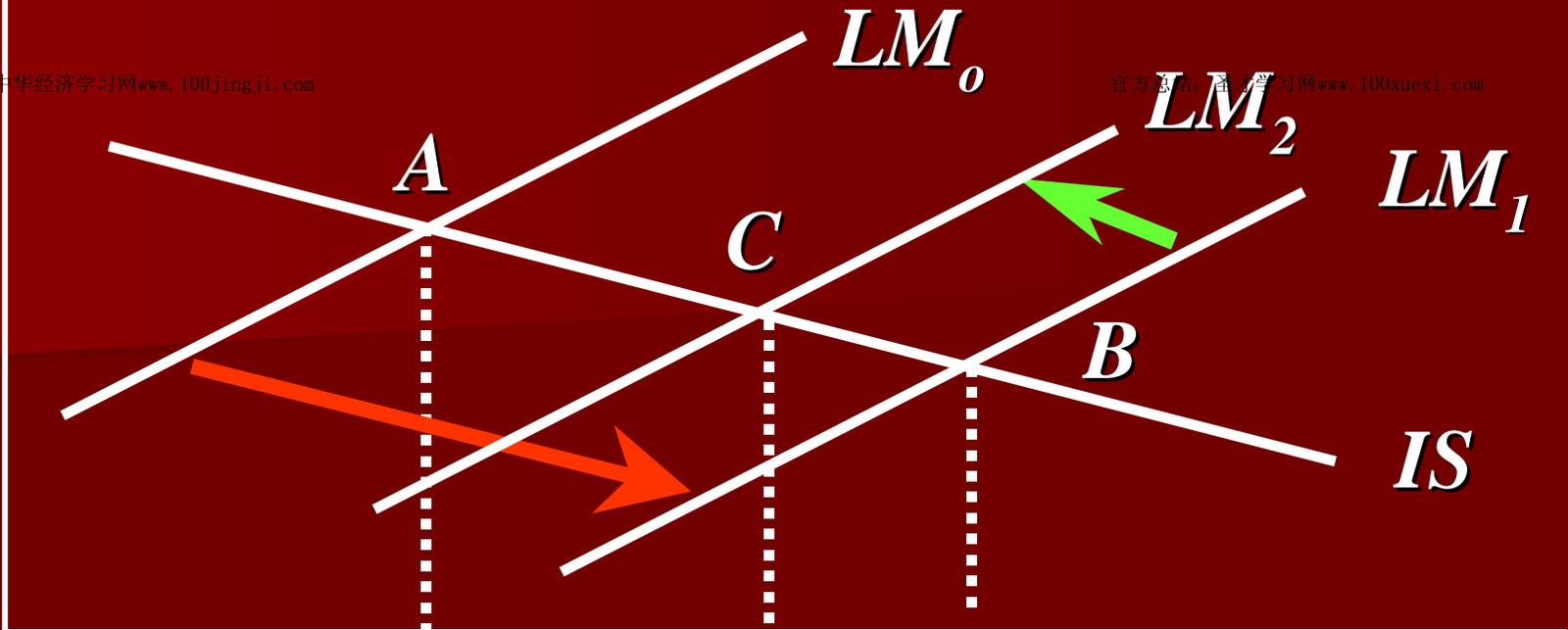


$Y$

$R$

中华经济学习网www.100jingji.com

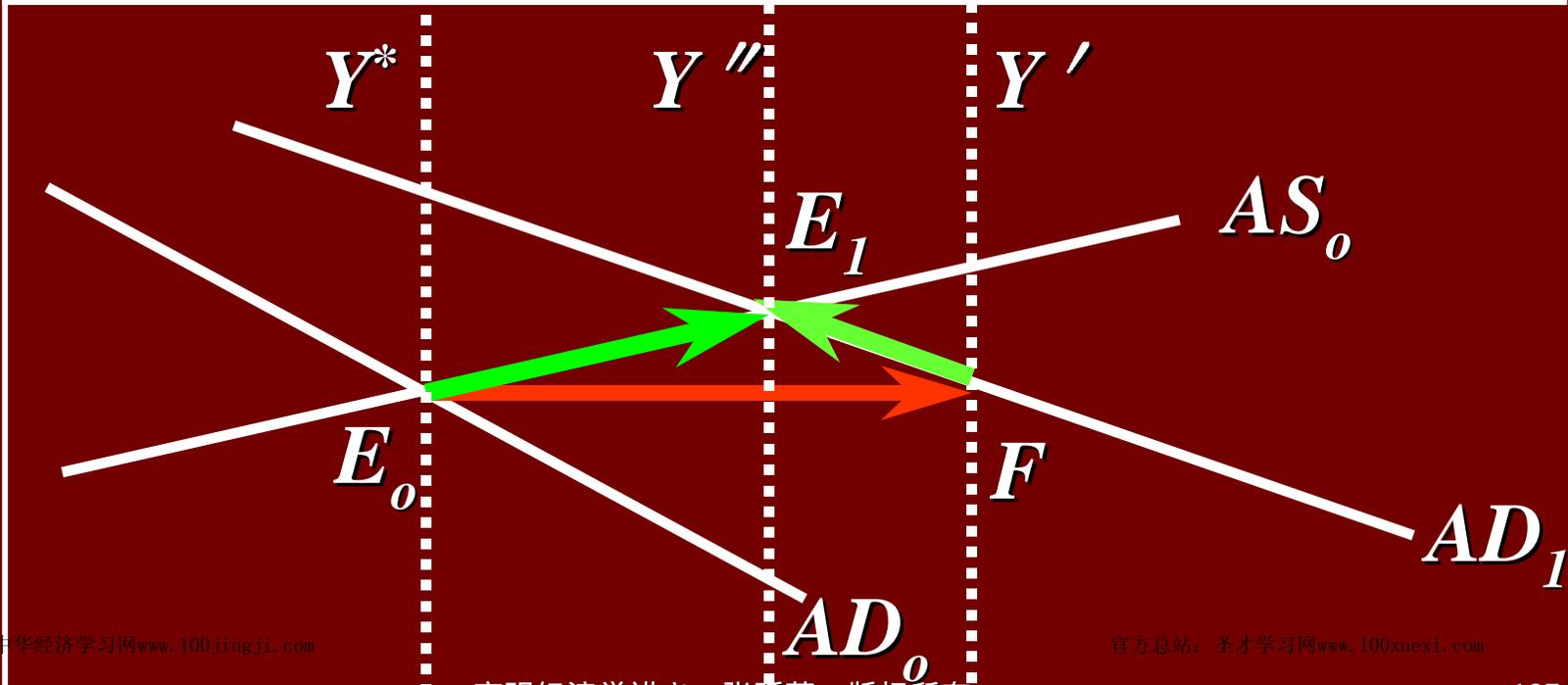
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$P$

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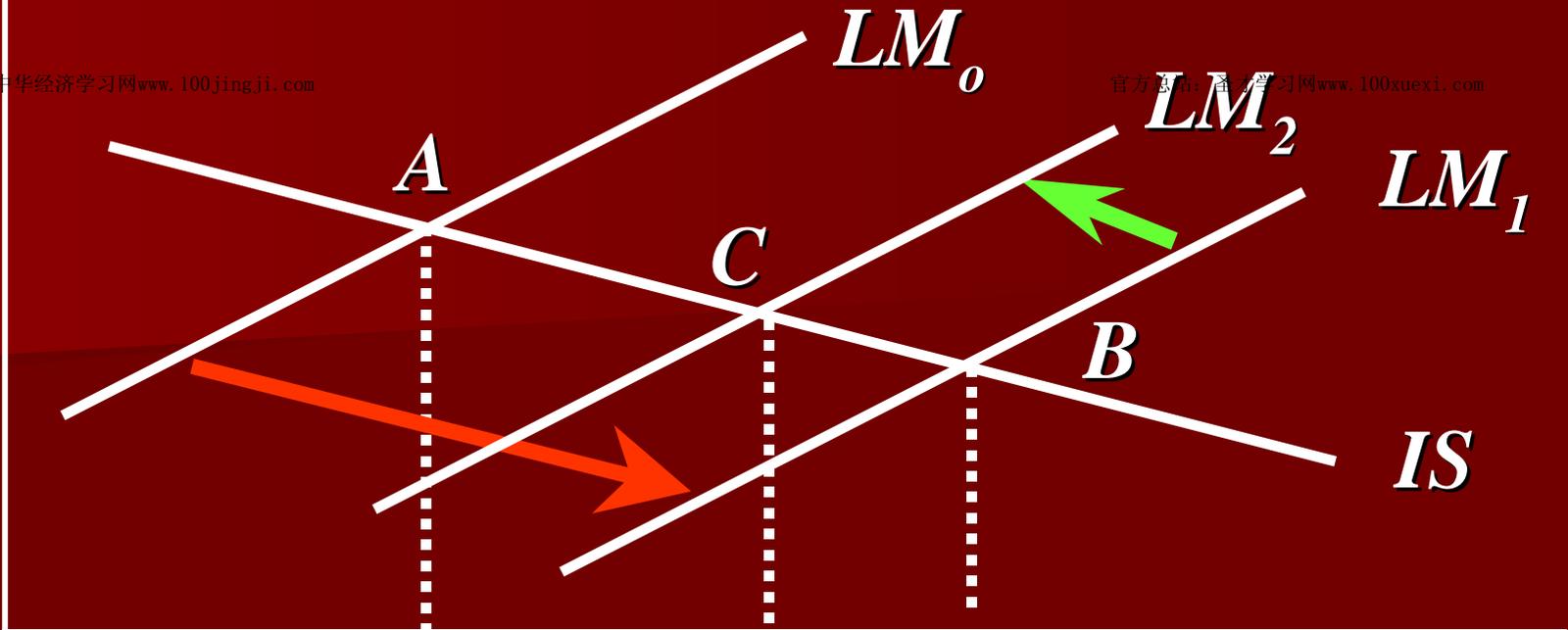


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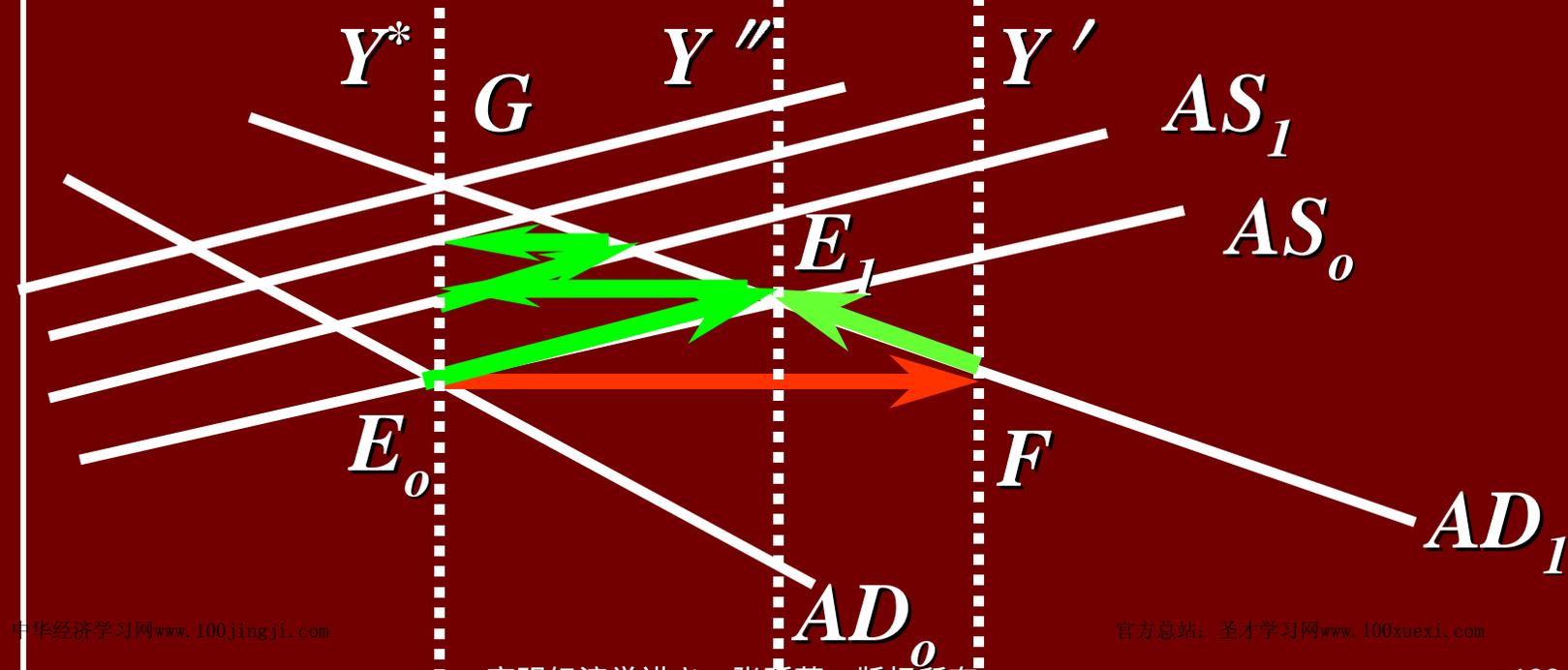
$R$

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$P$



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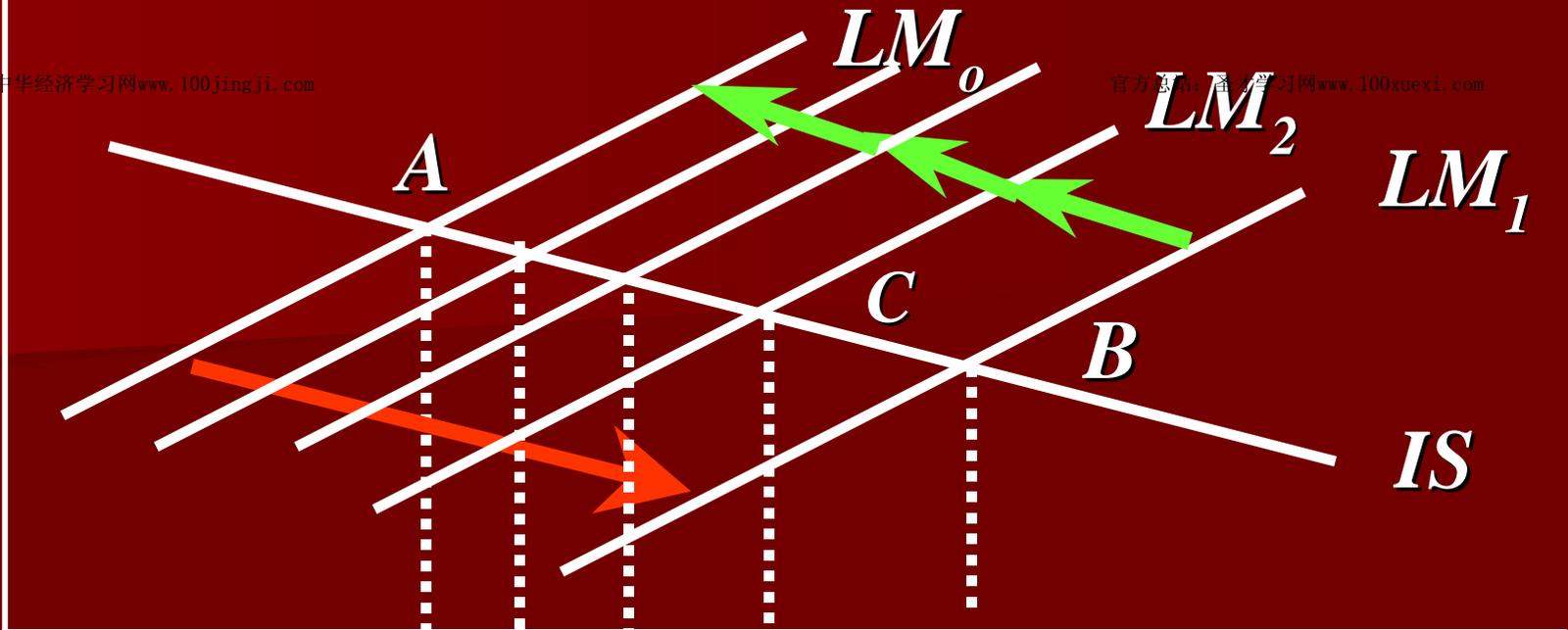
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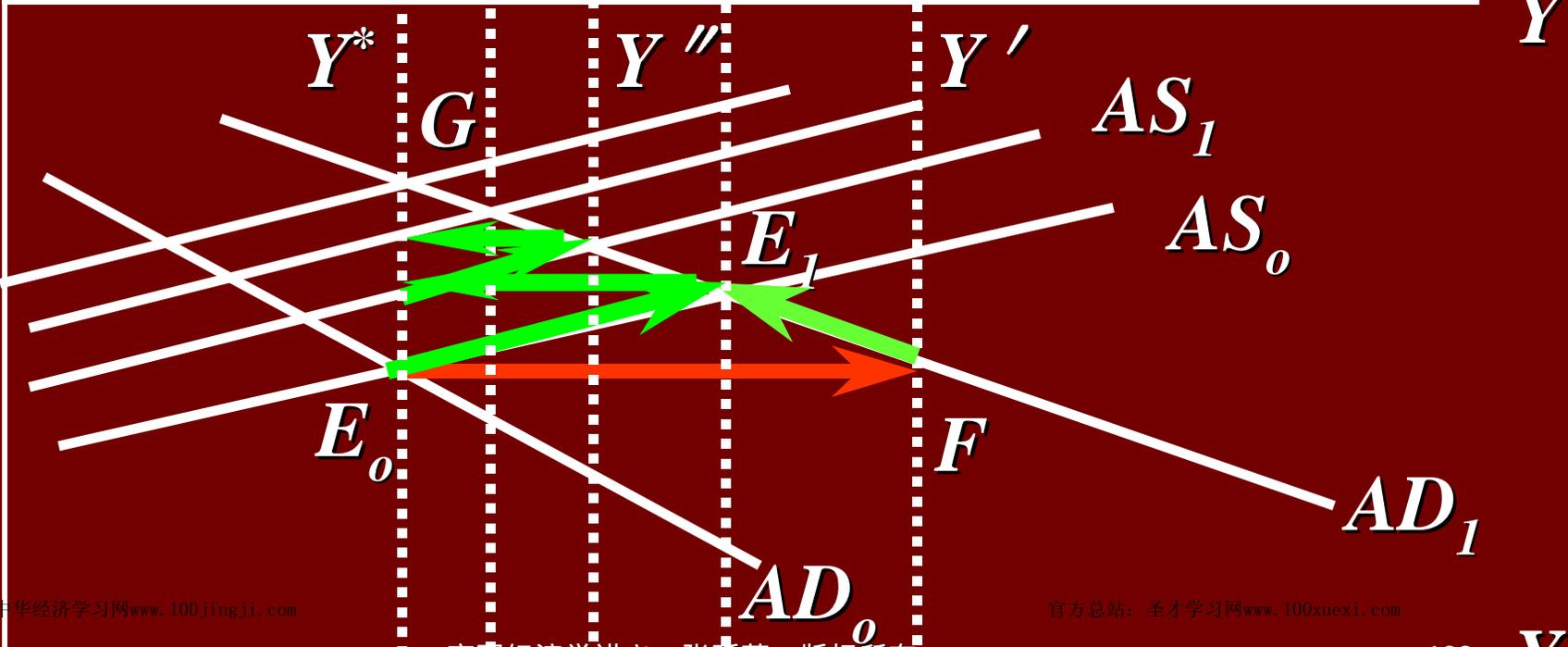
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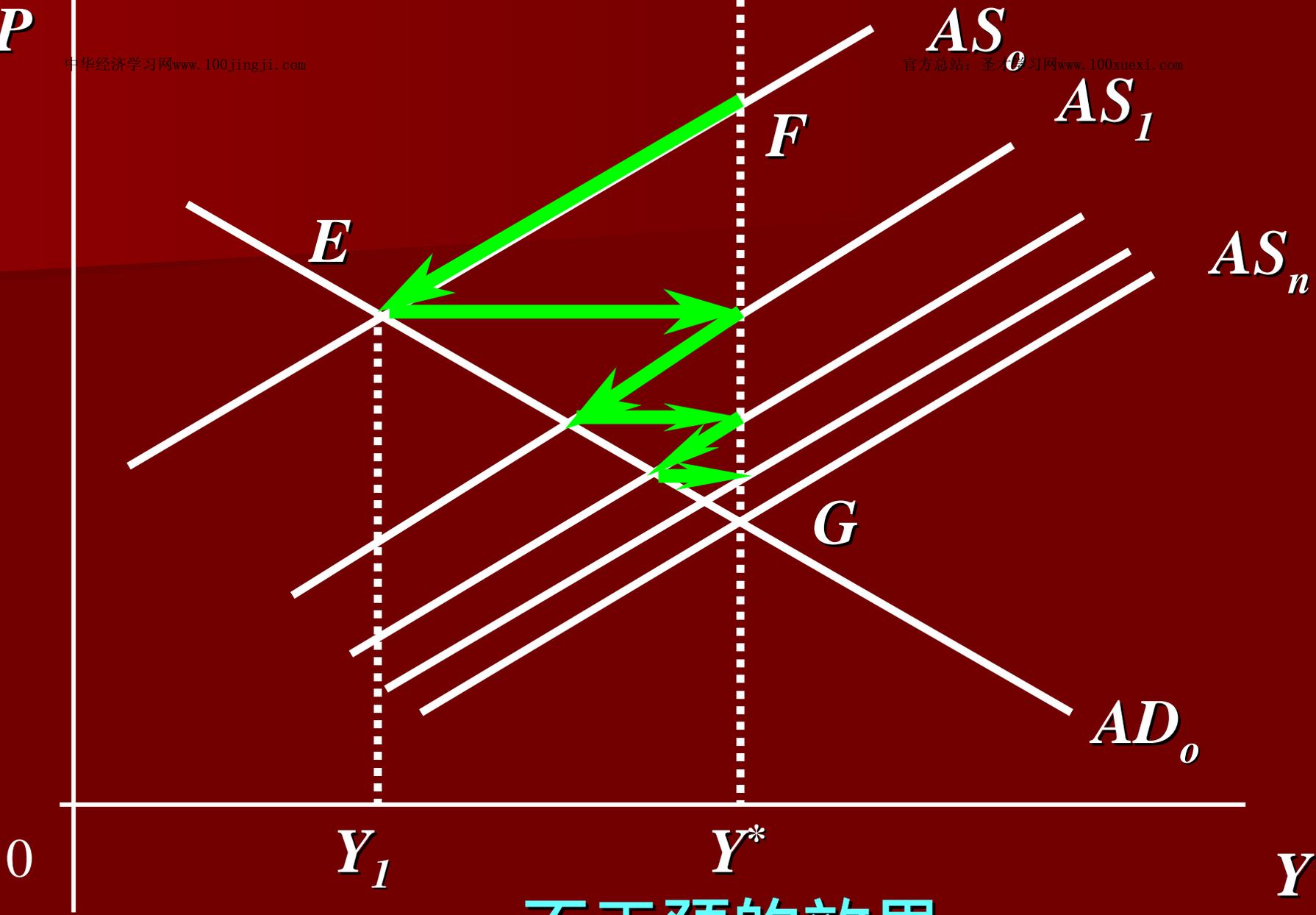


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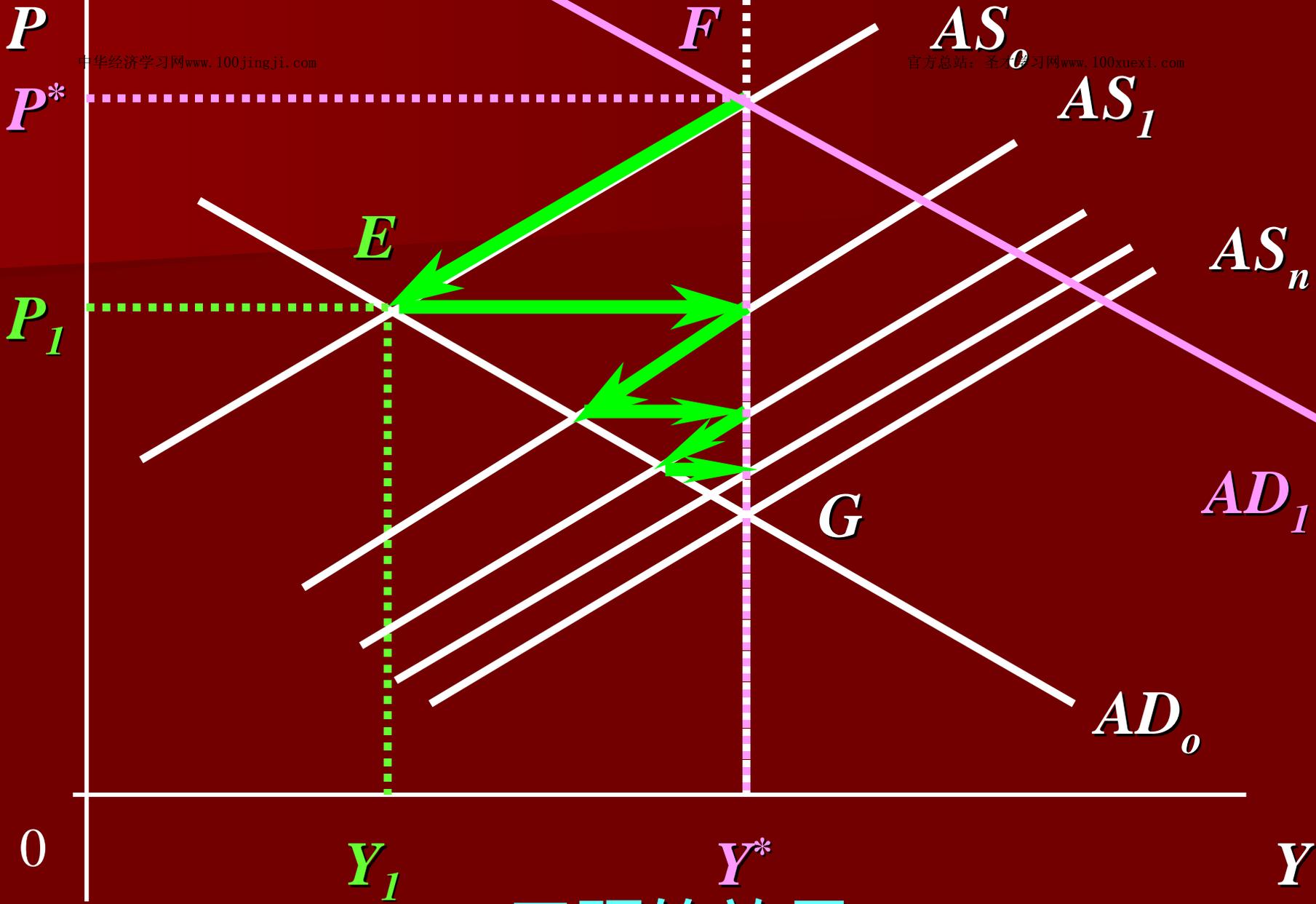
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# 不干预的效果

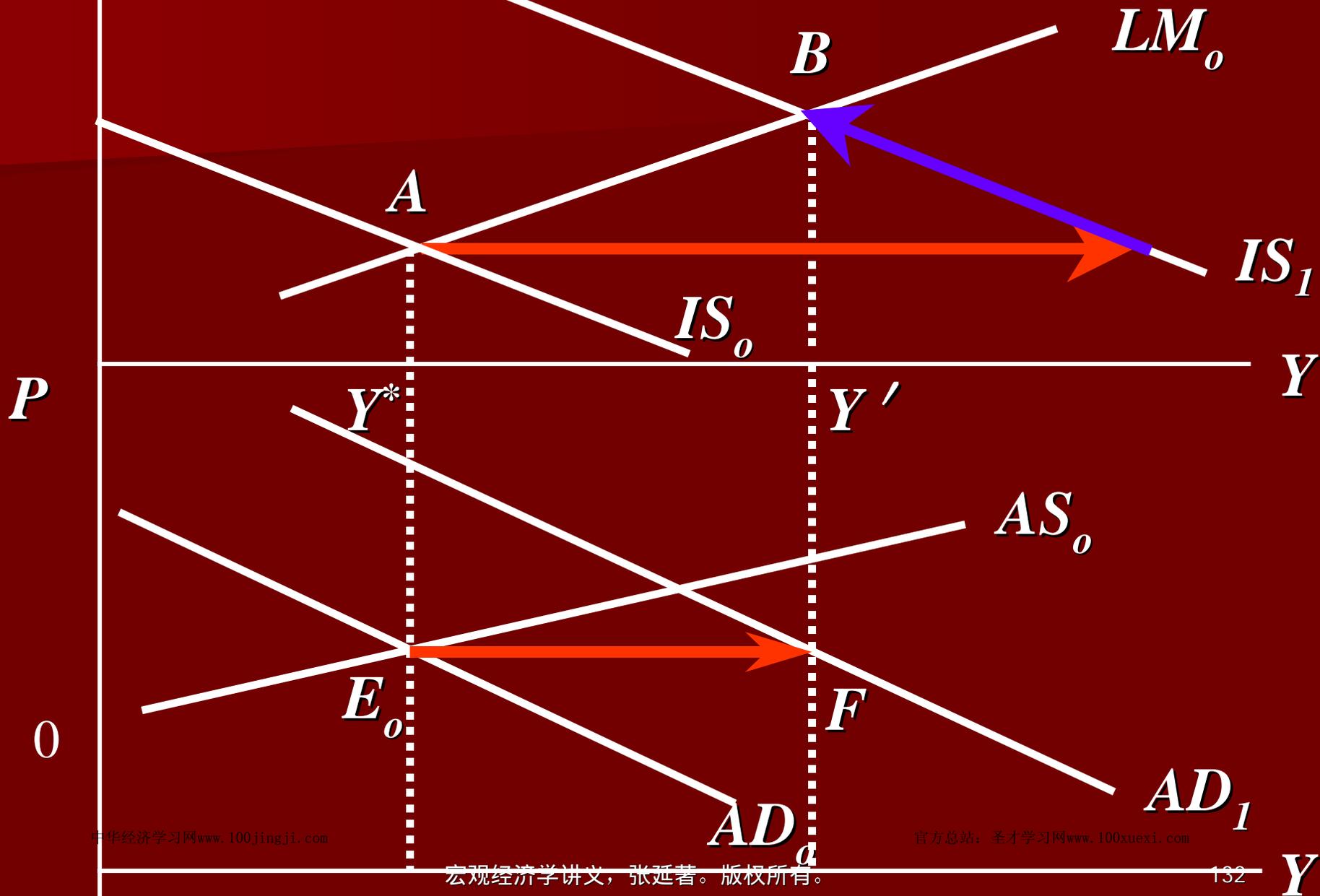
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# 干预的效果

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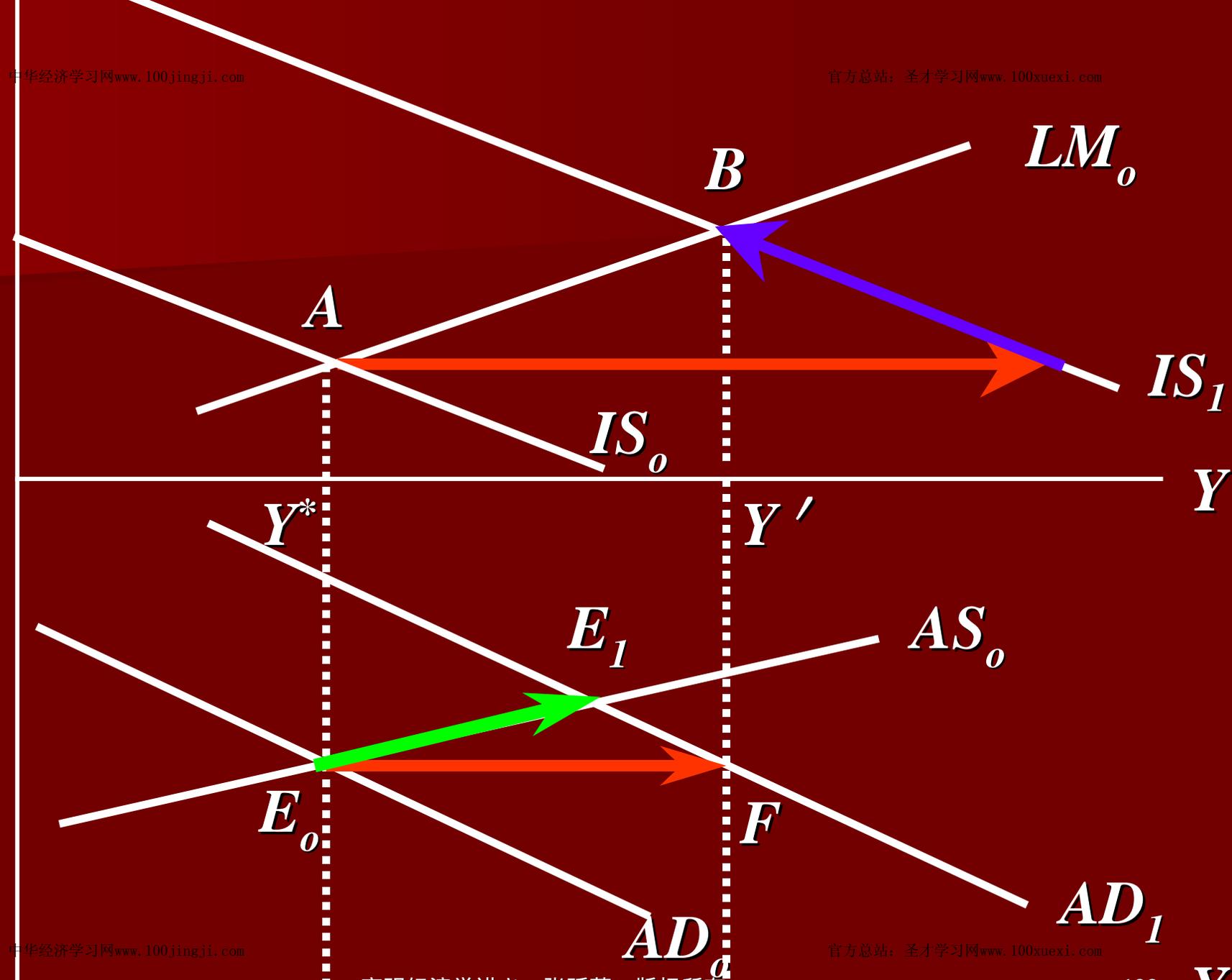


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$Y$

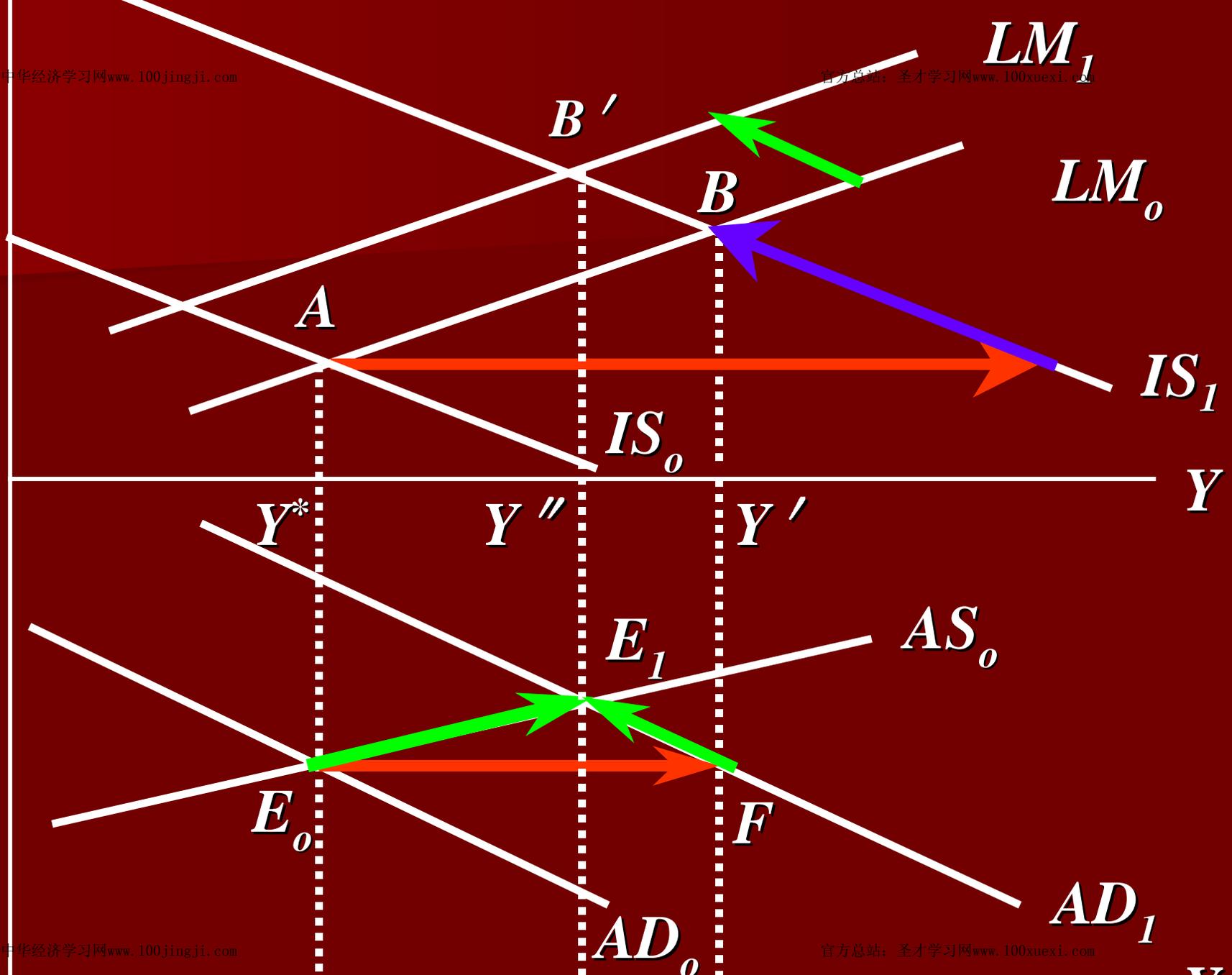
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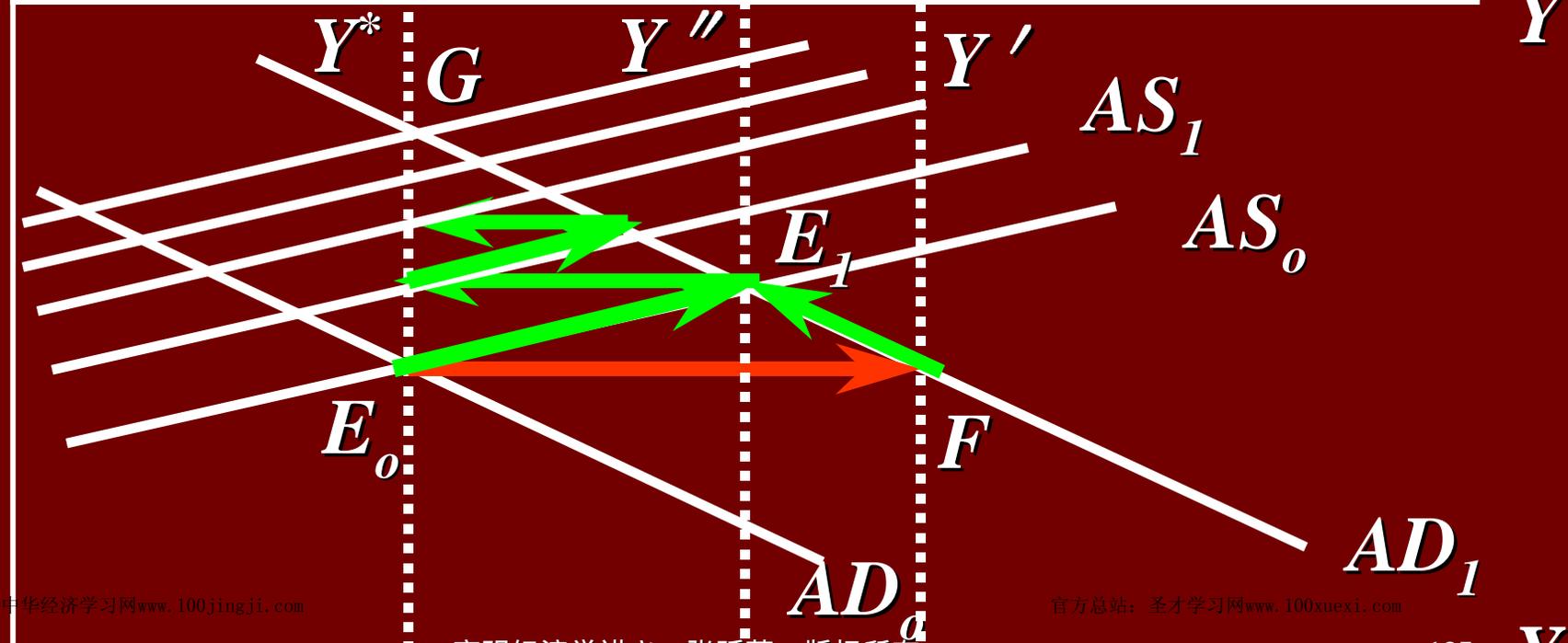
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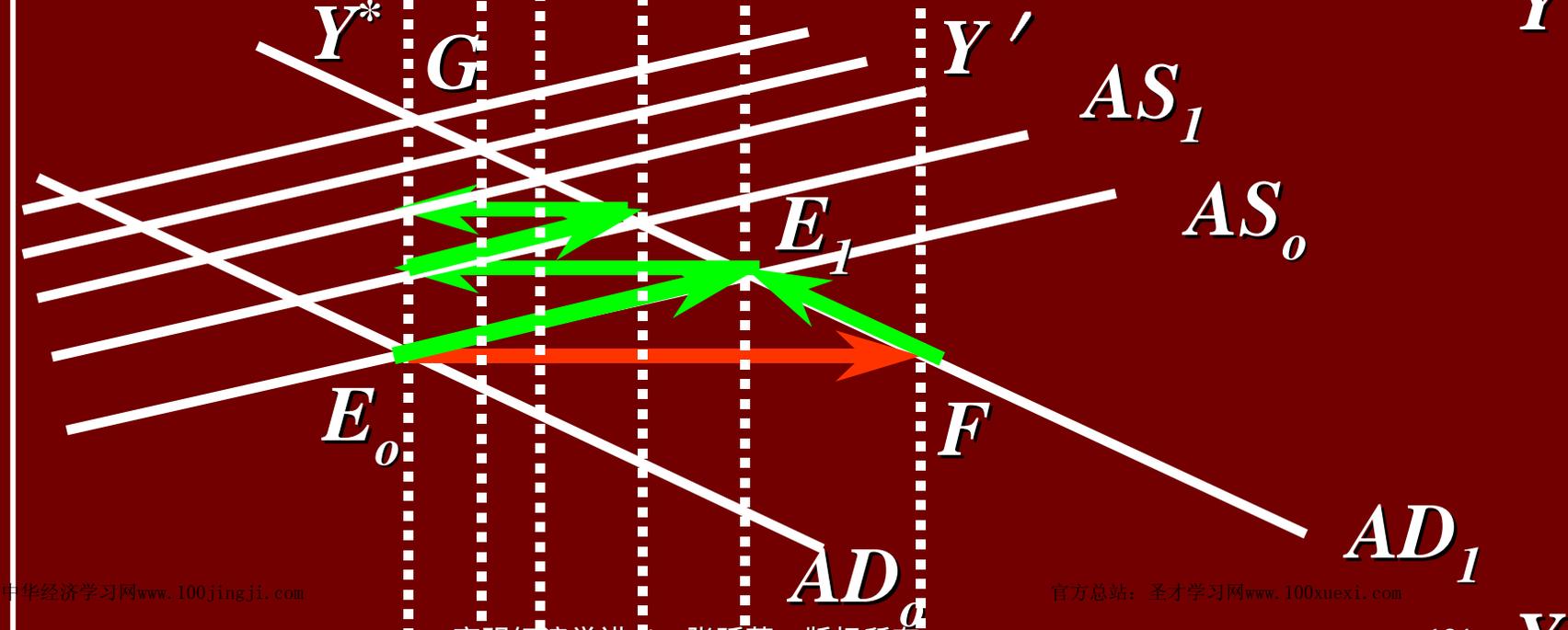
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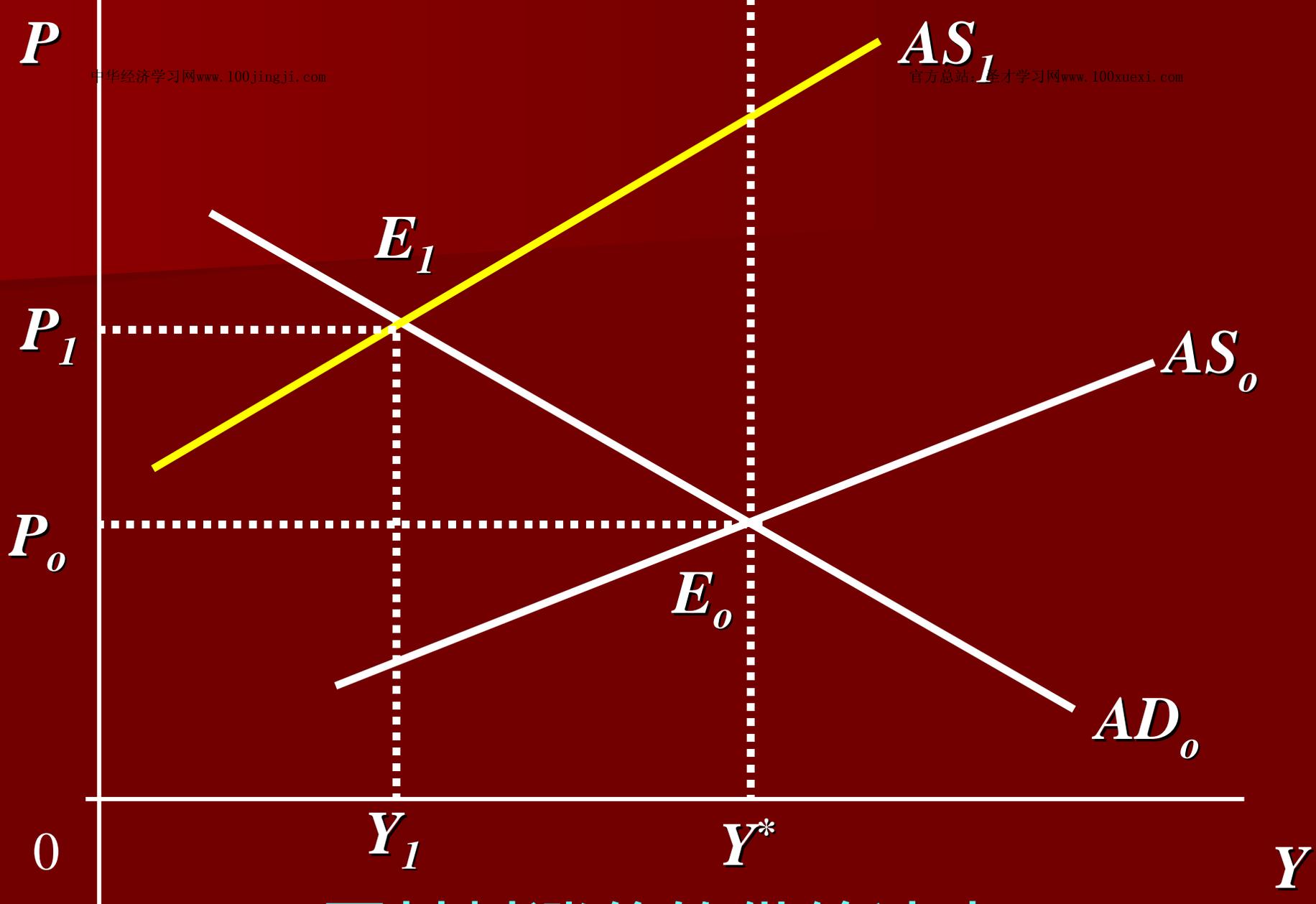
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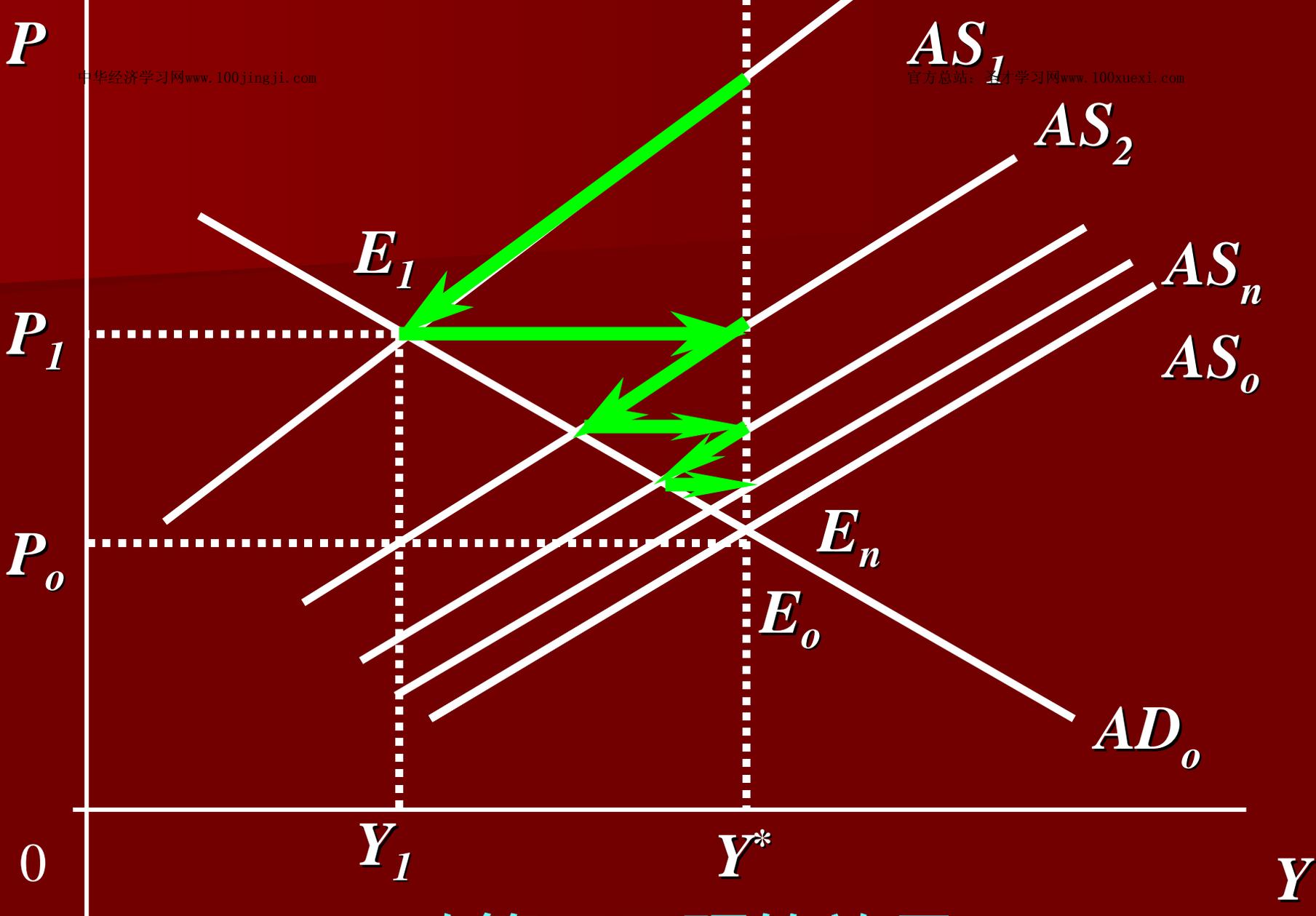
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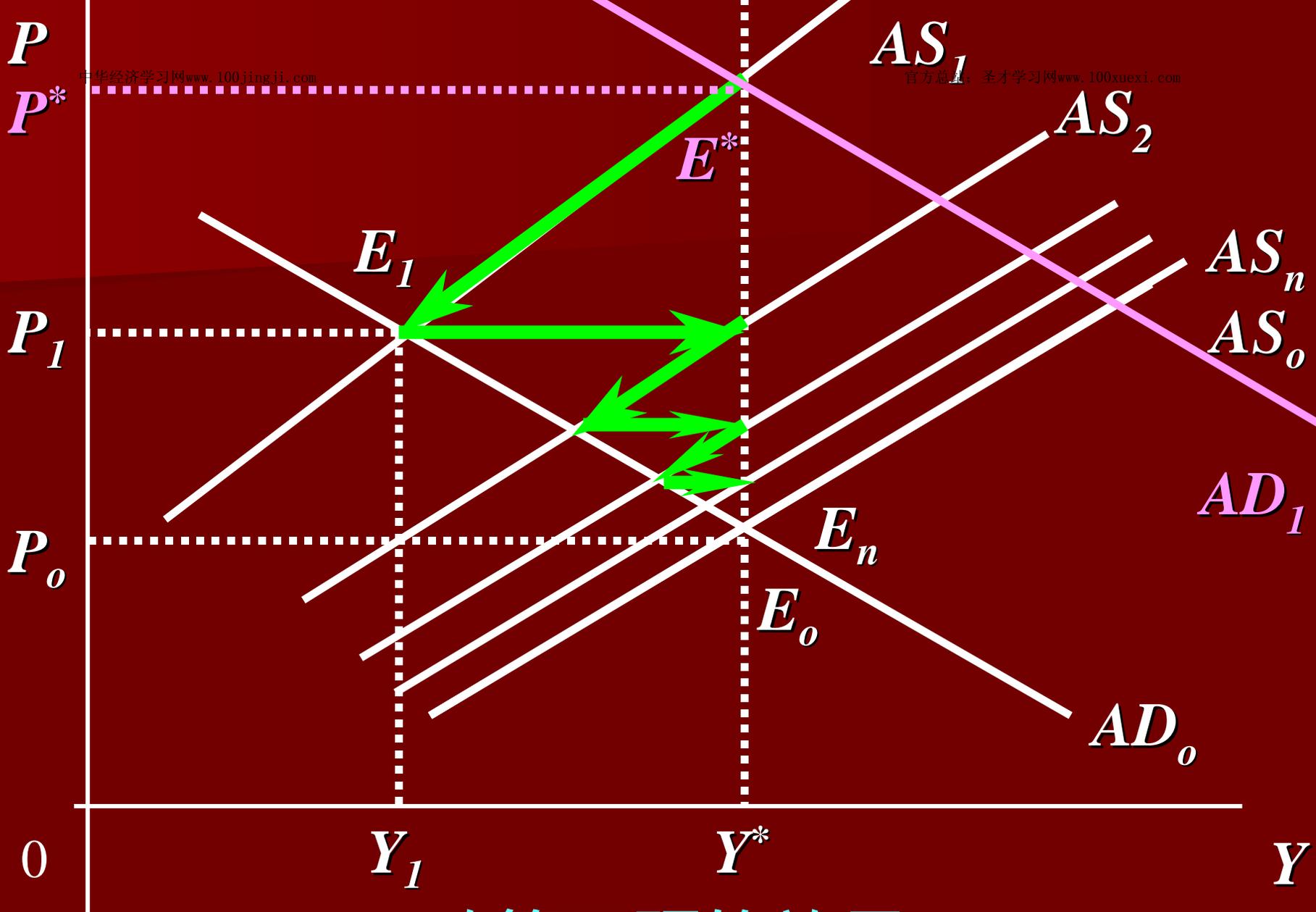
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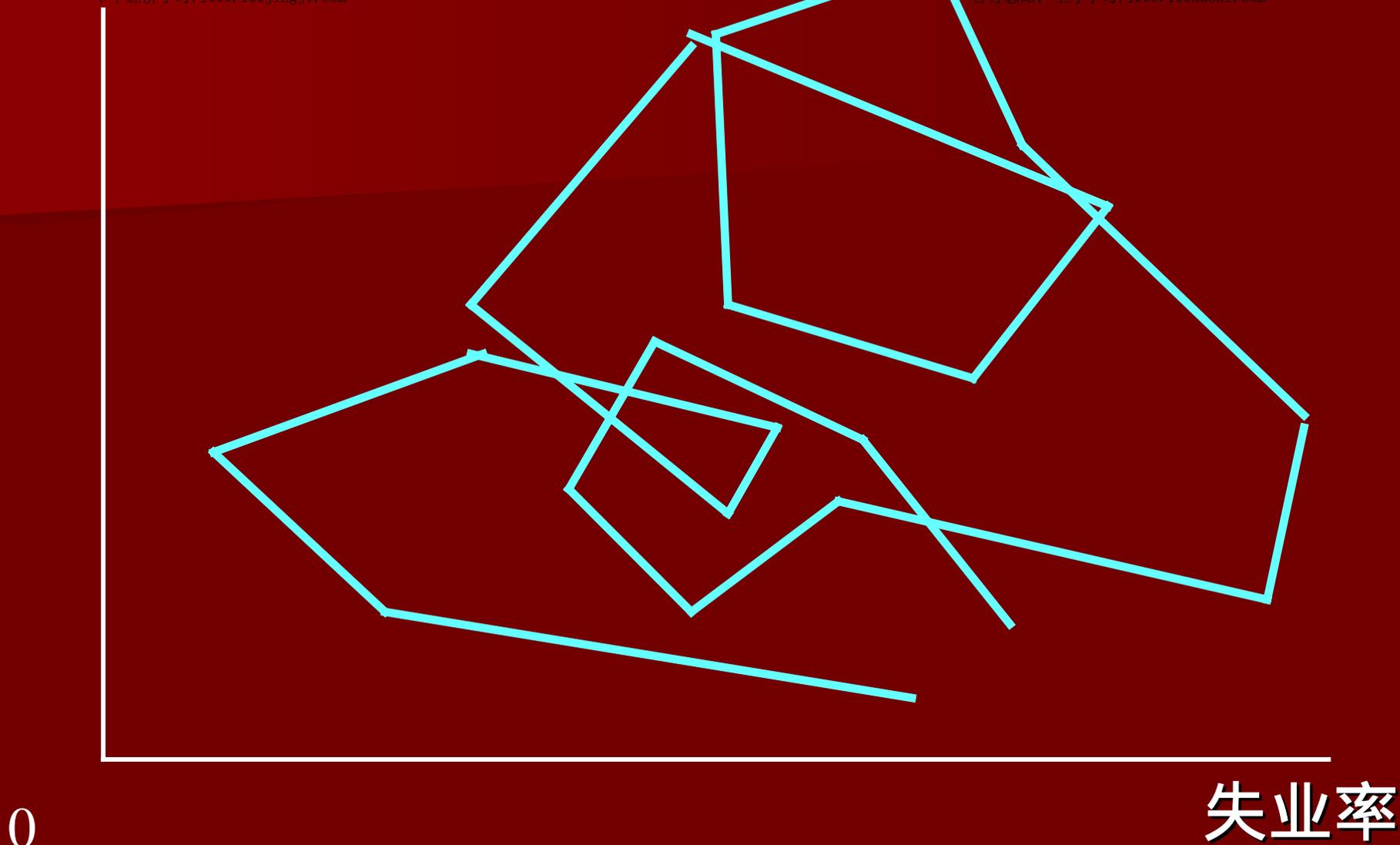
## 原材料涨价的供给冲击



# 政策不干预的效果



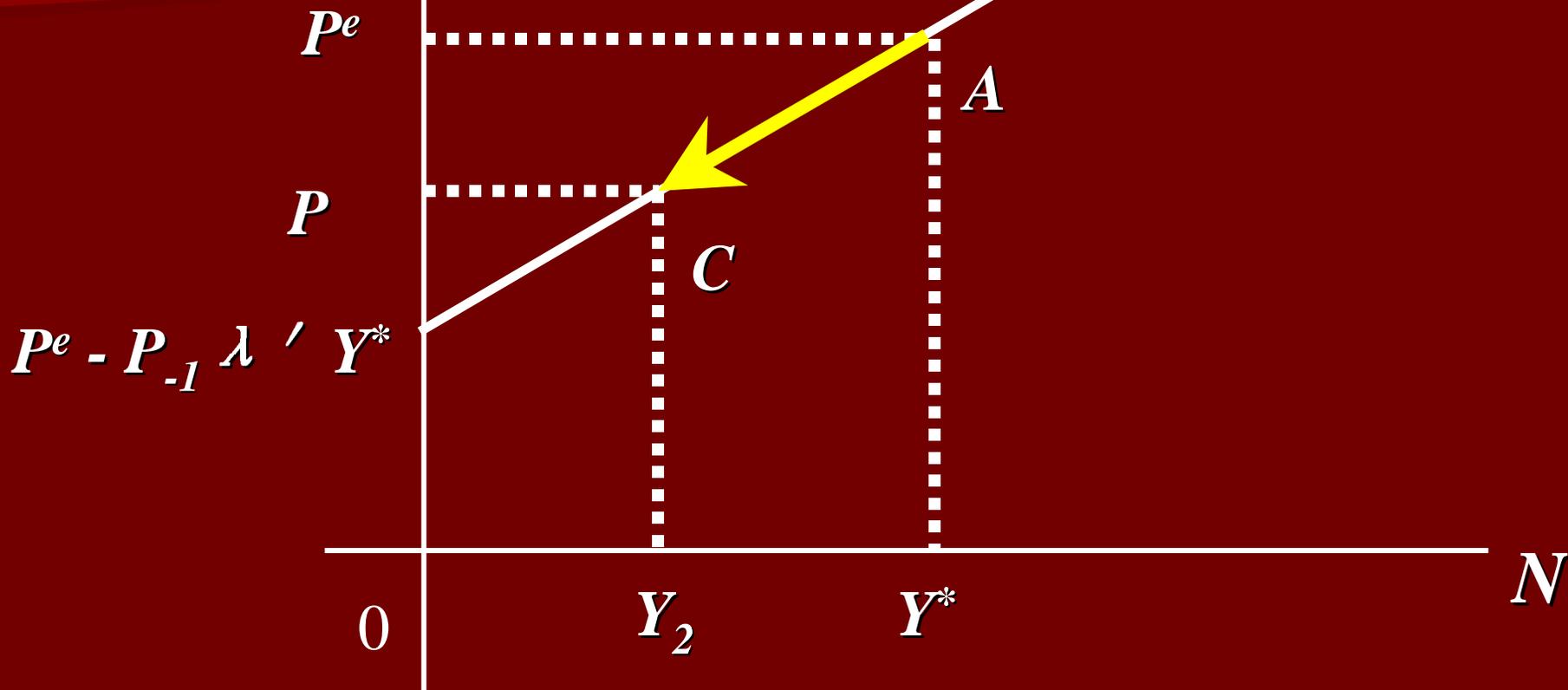
# 政策干预的效果



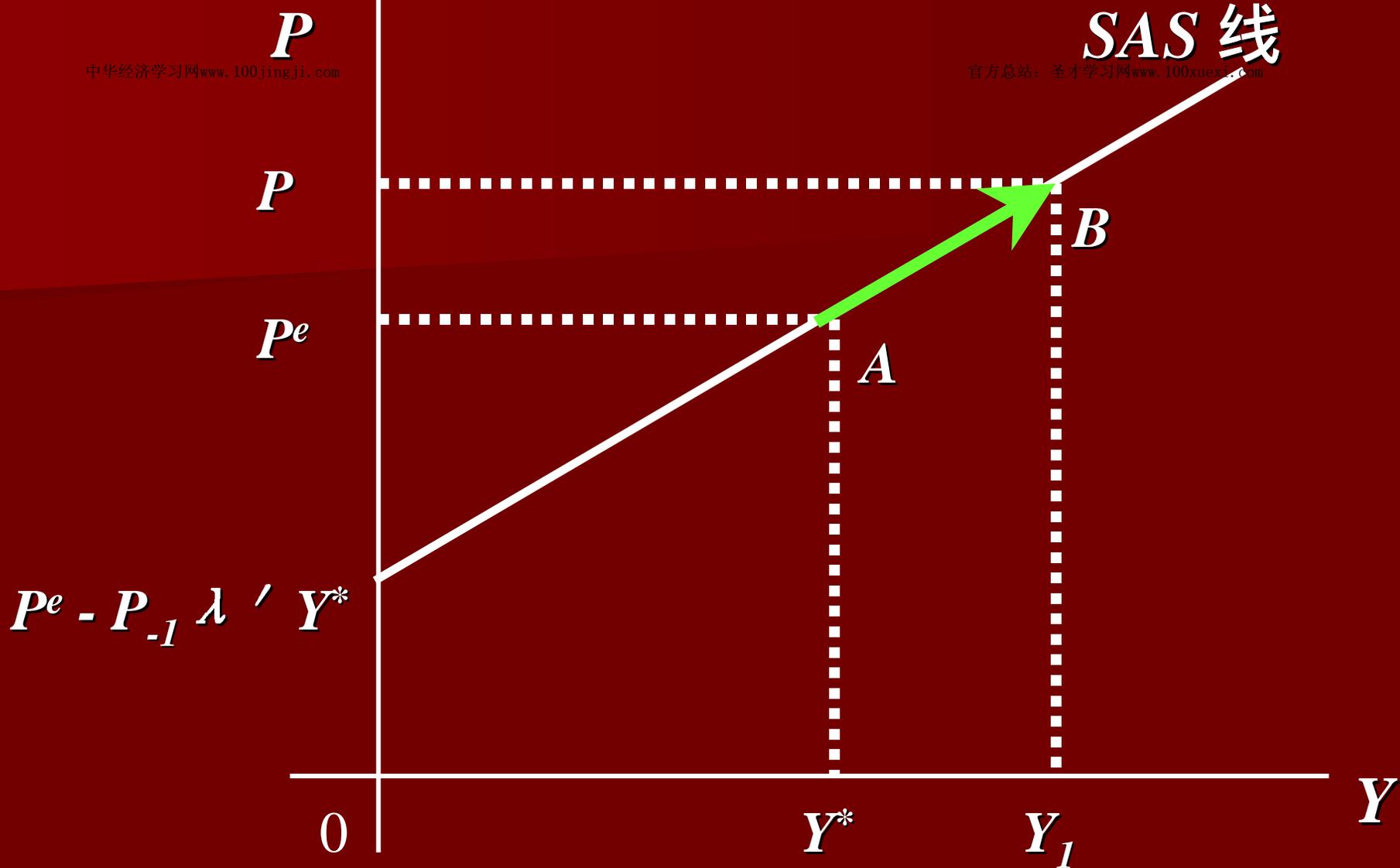
## ■ 1961-1992年美国的菲利普斯曲线

$P$

SAS 线



## ■ 沿附加预期的总供给曲线下移的几何图形

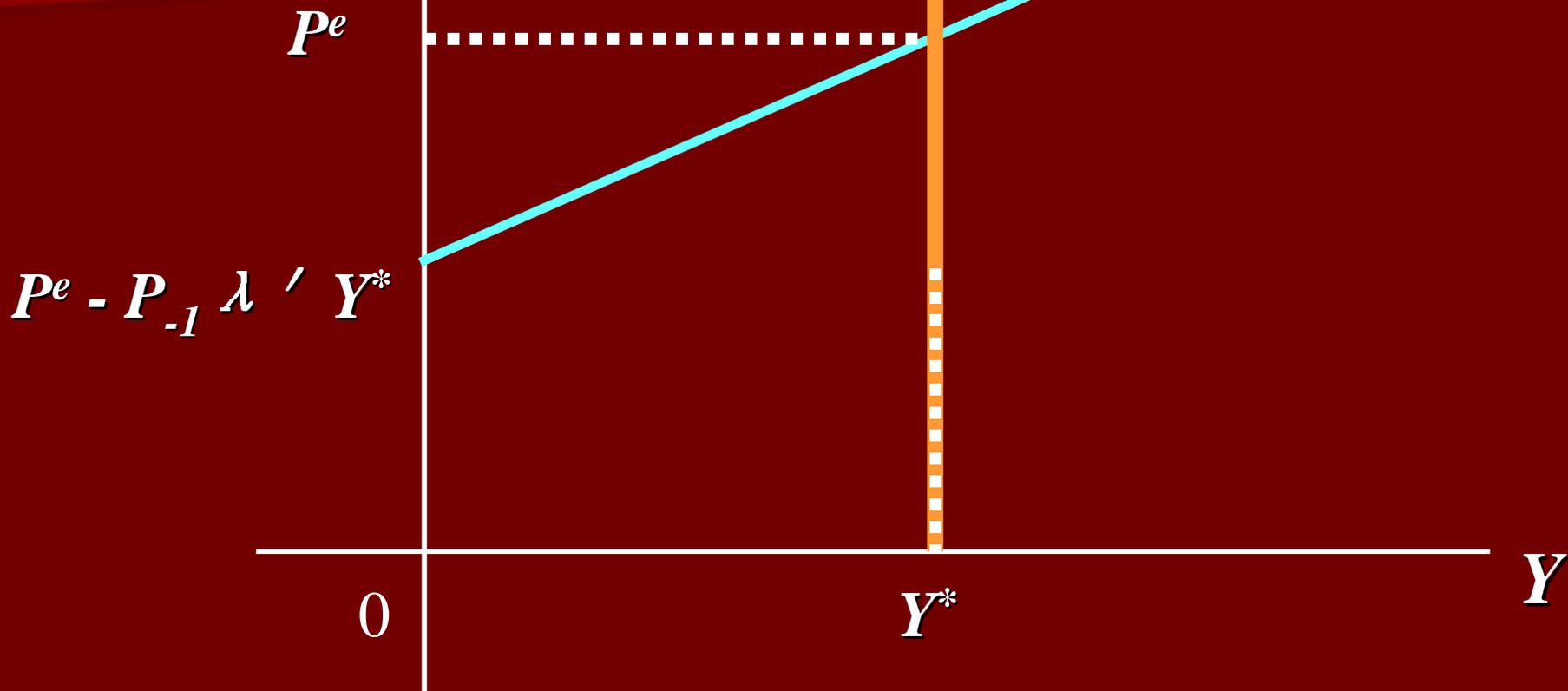


■ 沿附加预期的总供给曲线上移的几何图形

$P$

**LAS 线**

**SAS 线**



## ■ 短期和长期附加预期的总供给曲线的几何图形

$P$

$P^*$

0

$t$

■ 趋向于均衡价格 $P^*$  的阻尼振荡。

$P$

$Q_t^s$

$P^*$

0

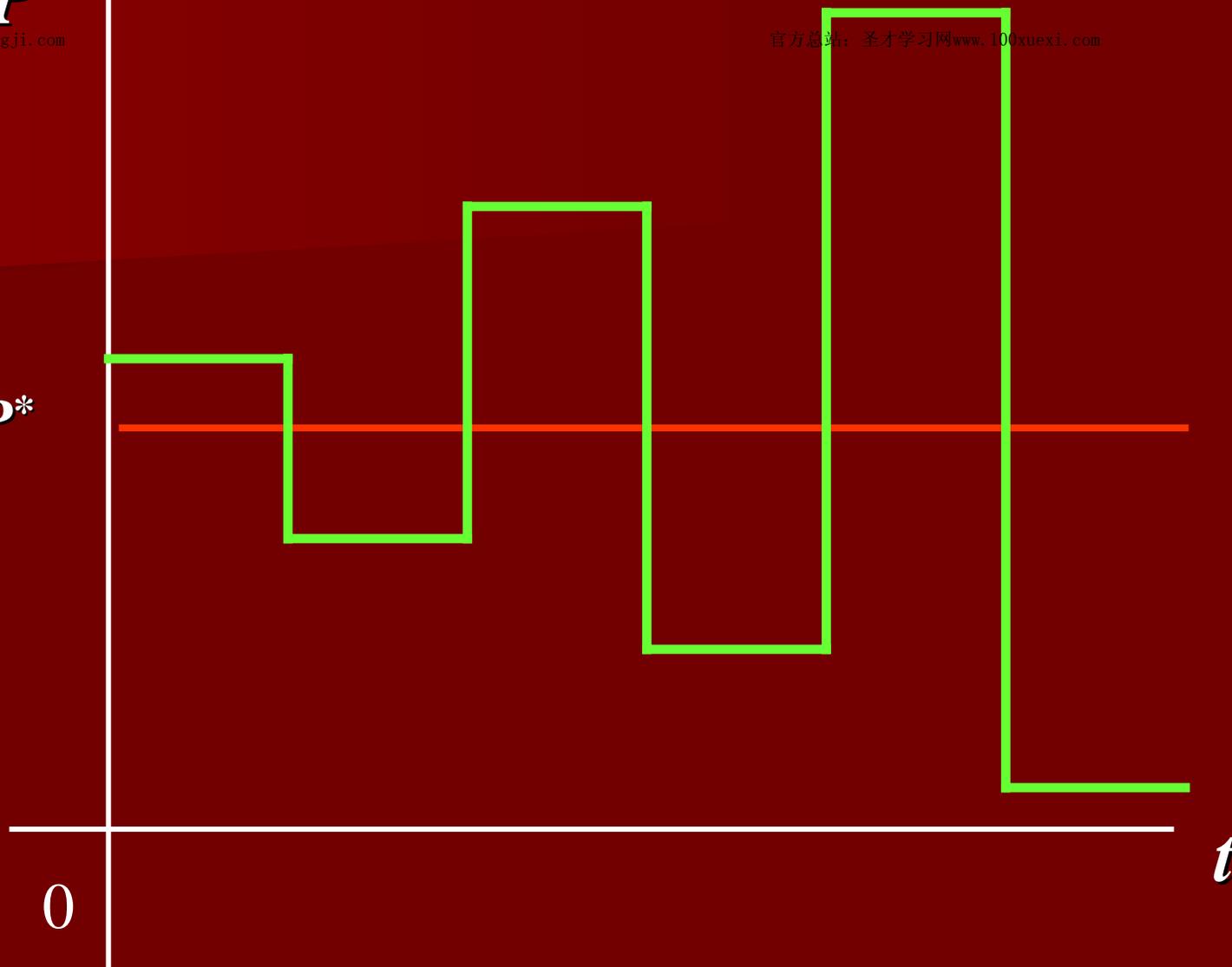
$Q$

$Q_t^d$

# ■ 收敛型蛛网。

$P$

$P^*$



## ■ $P_t$ 发散的爆炸振荡。

$P$

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$Q_t^s$

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$P^*$

0

$Q_t^d$

$Q$

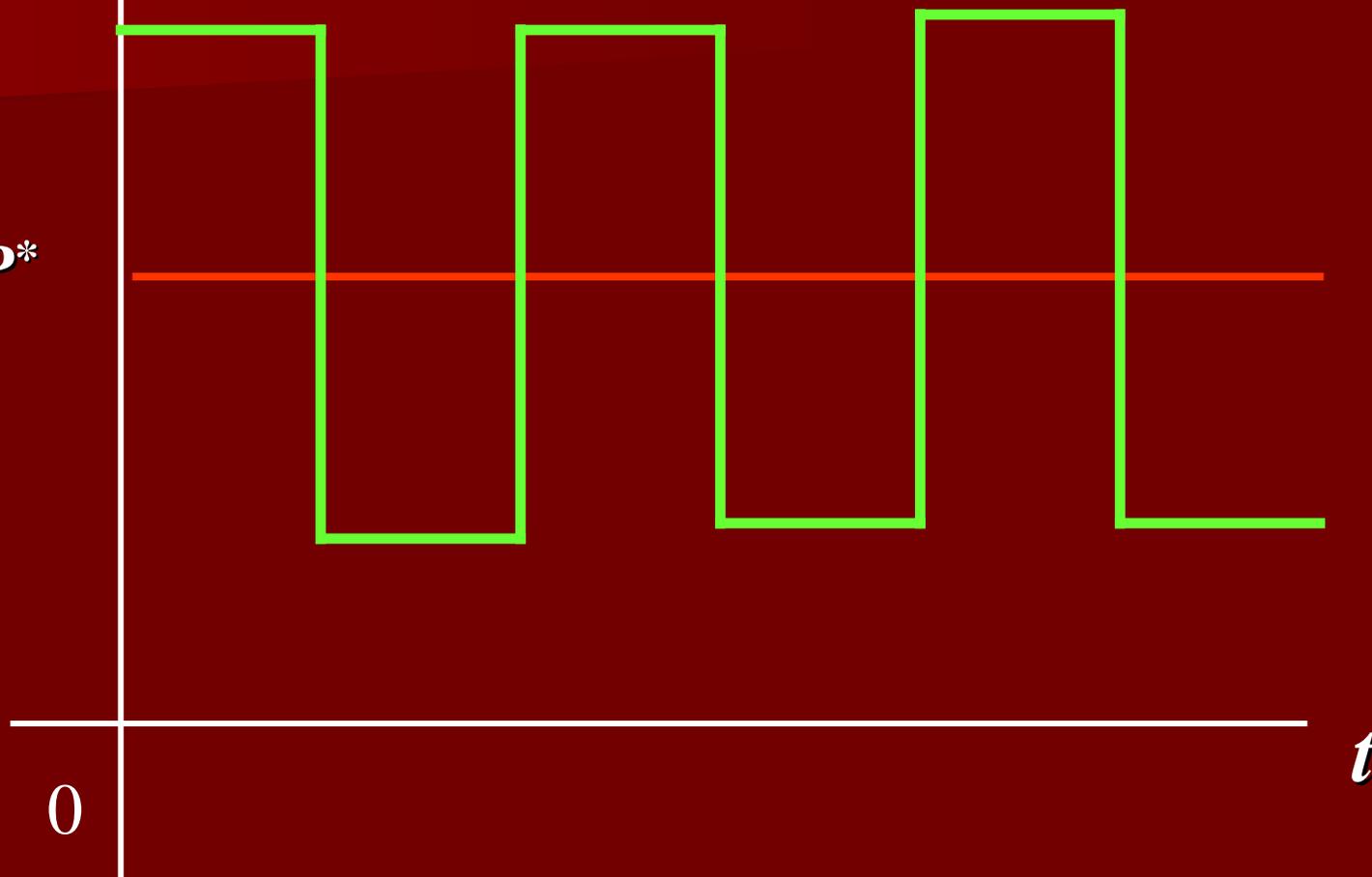
# ■ 发散型蛛网。

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$P$

$P^*$



$P_t$  的单一振荡。

$P$

$Q_t^s$

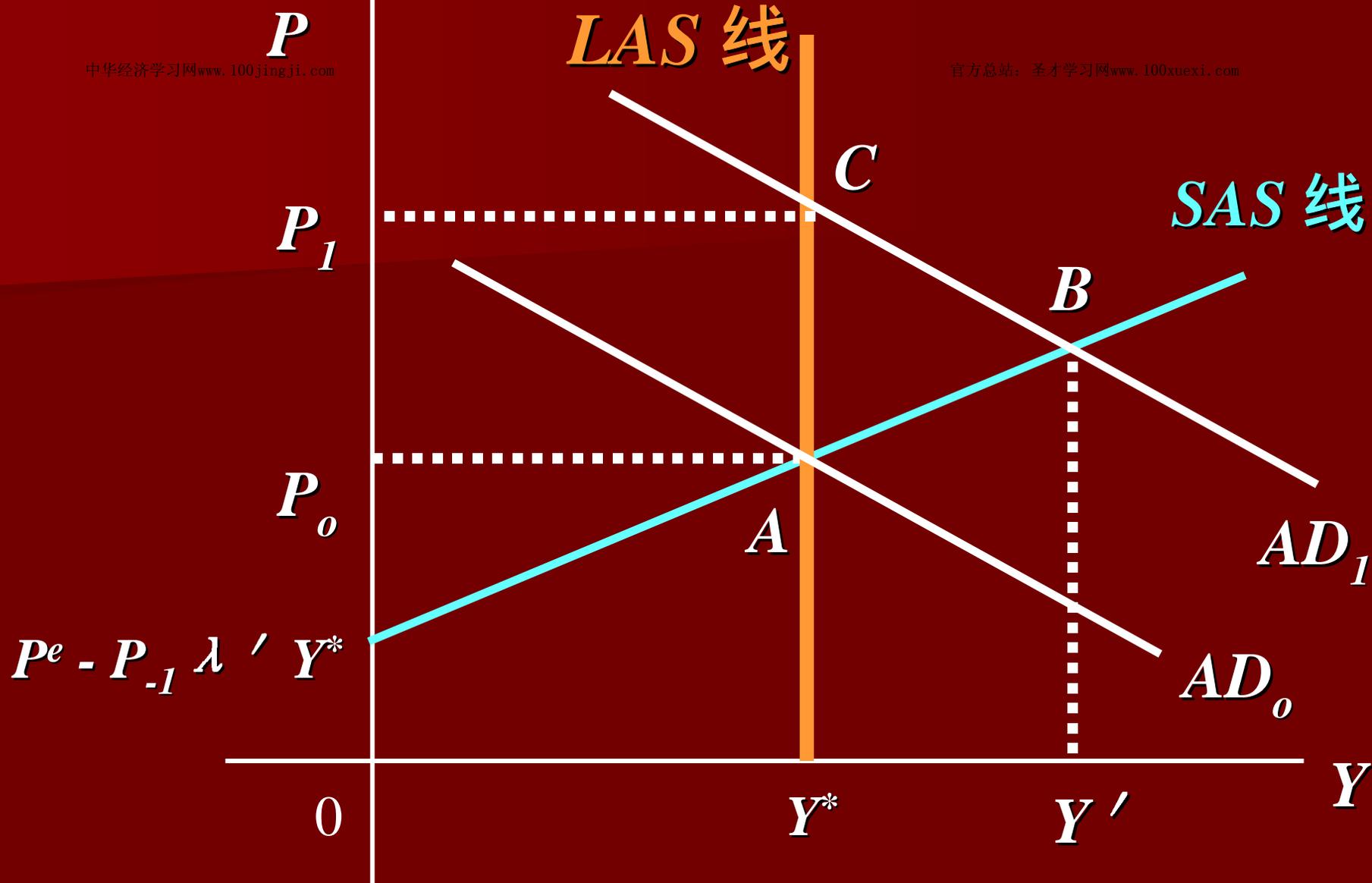
$P^*$

$Q_t^d$

0

$Q$

# 封闭型蛛网。



## 新古典主义总供求分析的几何图形