Packet labeled “Exercise 25” (consists of exercises 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 42) Do graphs on a separate piece of (preferably graph) paper.

1. Plot the following on a graph:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Price level | Real National Output Produced |
| $7.00 | 2000 |
| $6.00 | 2000 |
| $5.00 | 1900 |
| $4.00 | 1700 |
| $3.00 | 1400 |
| $2.00 | 1000 |
| $2.00 | 500 |
| $2.00 | 0 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Price level (column 1) | Real National Output purchased (2) | Real National Output purchased (3) | Real National Output purchased (4) |
| $7 | 1400 | 1900 | 400 |
| $6 | 1500 | 2000 | 500 |
| $5 | 1600 | 2100 | 600 |
| $4 | 1700 | 2200 | 700 |
| $3 | 1800 | 2300 | 800 |
| $2 | 1900 | 2400 | 900 |
| $1 | 2000 | 2500 | 1000 |

1. a) Plot the AD curve shown in columns 1 and 2 on the previous graph (from #1) and label this curve D1. At this level of aggregate demand the equilibrium real national output is 1700 and the equilibrium price level is $4.

b) On the same graph plot the AD curve shown in columns 1 and 3 and label D2. The equilibrium real national output is 2000 and the equilibrium price level is $6.

c) Now plot the AD curve in columns 1 and 4 and label D3. The equilibrium real national output is 900 and the equilibrium price level is $2.

1. In the diagram below are and AS curve and 6 AD curves.
	1. The movements of the AD curves D1 to D2, from D3 to D4, and from D5 to D6 all portray \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(increase or decrease) in aggregate demand.
	2. The movement from D1 to D2, increases the (real national output or price level) but does not change the price level.
	3. The movement from D3 to D4 will (raise or lower) the price level and will (expand or contract) the real national output.
	4. The movements from D5 to D6 will increase price level, no change in real GDP.
	5. The movements of the AD curves to the left all portray (increases or decreases) in aggregate demand.

 Price Level

 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6

 Real National Output

1. In the diagram below there are 2 aggregate supply curves and 3 aggregate demand curves.
	1. The movement of the aggregate supply curve from S1 to S2 represents a(n) (increase or decrease) in aggregate supply. This change in aggregate supply in each of the 3 ranges along aggregate supply curve will (raise or lower) the price level and (expand or contract) the real national output.
	2. The movement of aggregate supply from S2 to S1 portrays a decrease in aggregate supply and in each of the 3 ranges will raise the price level and reduce the real national output.

Price level AS1 AS2

 AD3

 AD1 AD2

Exercise 27 MPC

The marginal propensity to save (MPS) is the fraction saved of any change in disposable income. The MPS is equal to the change in saving divided by the change in disposable income. The MPC plus the MPS equals 1. Why? Equals 100% of income because what not spending, saving

Using the data below, calculate the MPC and MPS at each level of disposable income. The first one is completed as an example: MPC = 900/1000 = .9; 800/1000 = .8…. MPS = 100/1000 = .1; 200/1000 = .2 …

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Level of output and income  | Consumption | Savings | Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) | Marginal Propensity to save (MPS) |
| 12000 | 12100 | -100  | .9 | .1 |
| 13000 | 13000 900 | 0 100 | .8 | .2 |
| 14000 | 13600 | 200 | .7 | .4 |
| 15000 | 14500 | 500 | .6 | .4 |
| 16000 | 15100 | 900 |  |  |

Exercise 28 Consumption Function

In the nation of Chaos-on-the-Styx, there is the following relationship between consumption expenditure and disposable income:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Consumption expenditure (in billions of $) | Disposable Income (in billions of $) |
| 120 125  | 100 -2 |
| 200 205 | 200 0 |
| 270 275 | 300 30 |
| 330 335  | 400 70 |
| 380 385 | 500 120 |
| 420 425 | 600 180 |

1. Plot the consumption function for this nation.
2. Plot the savings function for this nation.
3. If the nation of Chaos consumes $5B more at each level of DI, is this a shift in the consumption schedule or a movement along the consumption schedule? SHIFT RIGHT
4. If a nation consumes $5B more at each level of DI, draw the new consumption function and the new savings function. If no change occurs at either function, write “no change”. (see highlighted above for figures with +$5B) Shifts in consumption function: net wealth goes up = shifts up; net wealth goes down = shifts down (SHIFTS with NON-Income; movement on the line if consumption or income changes)

Exercise 29 Consumption Schedule

1. Indicate in the space to the right of each of the following events whether the event will increase (+) or decrease (-) the consumption schedule:
	1. - Development of consumer expectations that prices will be higher in the future \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. - Gradual shrinkage in the quantity of real assets owned by consumers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. - Increase in the volume of consumer indebtedness \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	4. - Growing belief that disposable income will be lower in the future \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	5. + Rumors that a current shortage of consumer goods will soon disappear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	6. + Rise in the actual level of disposable income \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	7. + A buildup in the dollar size of the financial assets owned by consumers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	8. + Development of a belief by consumers that the federal government can and will prevent depressions in the future \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 30 Multiplier

The good people in Econland lived on an isolated island One year, a stranger arrived and built a $1000 house. If the marginal propensity to consume was 50%, what happened to the GDP in Econland? It increased by $2000:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Round | Income | Consumption | Savings |
| 1 | 1000 | 500 | 500 |
| 2 | 500 | 250 | 250 |
| 3 | 250 | 125 | 125 |
| 4 | 125 | 62.50 | 62.50 |
| All rounds | 2000 | 1000 | 1000 |

This change in GDP is due to the multiplier. It shows how a change in investment causes a multiplied effect on GDP. In this case, the multiplier is 2.

1. Would the multiplier be larger or smaller if people saved more of their additional income? Lower
2. What would happen to the multiplier if people saved al of their income? 0 consumption. What would happen if people spent all of their income? 100% consumption
3. Government spending has the same effect as investment spending. If the multiplier were 4, how much would the government have to spend to increase aggregate demand by $1M? 250K (1,000,000/4)
4. If the government needed to cut aggregate demand by $2M and the multiplier were 4, how much would government spending have to be reduced? 500k (2,000,000/4)
5. How does the multiplier explain why changes in investment spending cause large fluctuations in GDP? Trickles through the economy: increase in capital = decrease in unemployment = increase in consumption = increase in investment

Size of the multiplier: Multiplier = 1/1-MPC

Econoland: M = 1/1 - 0.5 = 1/ 0.5 = 2

1. What is the multiplier if MPC = 0.75? 4 1/1-.75 = 1/.25 = 4
2. What is the multiplier if MPC = 0.9? 10
3. What is the multiplier if the marginal propensity to save (MPS) = 0.2? 1/1-.2 = 1/.8 = 1.25
4. Why is the multiplier important in understanding business cycles? Allows us to make predictions about what the impact is of changes in spending and consumption

Exercise 42 Fiscal Policy (CHAPTER 13 in text)

Decide whether each of the following fiscal policies of the federal government is expansionary (UNEMPLOYMENT) or contractionary. (INFLATION) Write which one and a brief reason why.

1. The government cuts business and personal income taxes and increases its own spending.

EXPANSIONARY

1. The government increases the personal income tax, social security tax, and corporate income tax. Government spending stays the same.

CONTRACTIONARY

1. Government spending goes up while taxes remain the same. EXPANSIONARY
2. The government reduces the wages of its employees while raising taxes on consumers and businesses. Other government spending remains the same. EXPANSIONARY

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A**Objective for Aggregate Demand | **B**Action on Taxes | **C**Action on Government Spending | **D**Effect on Budget |
| National unemployment rises to 12% | Increase | Decrease | Increase | Deficit rises |
| Inflation is strong and its rate is now 14% per year | Decrease | Increase | Decrease | Deficit drops |
| Surveys show consumers are losing confidence in the economy, retail sales are weak, and business inventories are increasing rapidly | Increase | Decrease | Increase | Deficit rises |
| Business sales and investments are expanding rapidly and economists believe a strong inflation lies ahead | Decrease | Increase  | Decrease | Deficit drops |
| Inflation persists while unemployment stays high | Increase | Increase | Increase  | Deficit rises |

For each scenario:

1. Column A: depending on what you think should happen to AD, write increase/decrease
2. Column B: write increase/decrease for what you would do with taxes
3. Column C write increase/decrease for what you would do with government spending
4. Column D: Write “toward deficit” if you wish to increase the deficit or reduce surplus Write “toward surplus” if you wish to reduce the deficit or increase the surplus