

This review sheet is intended to cover everything that could be on the exam; however, it is possible that I will have accidentally left something off. You are still responsible for everything in the chapters covered except anything that I explicitly say you are not responsible for. Therefore, if I left something off of this sheet, it can still be on the exam. There will be no multiple-choice questions. Most of the questions will be like the ones in the homework assignments, and possibly a few definition questions, but I am more likely to ask questions that make you use the definitions rather than recite them. I will probably ask one of the questions from the book at the end of the chapters.

The review session will be at a time to be determined, probably Monday 3/30 in the normal room.

Chapter 7: Start with page 167. How do we calculate CPI, PPI, PCE Index and GDP deflator. I won't ask you to do the calculation, but you may have to describe how it is done. Know how to calculate inflation from those numbers. Why does it matter if inflation is anticipated or unanticipated? What are the costs of unanticipated and anticipated inflation? (I added shoe leather costs.) Note that if inflation is expected to be 10% and it ends up being 7%, we had unexpected deflation of 3% and that hurts borrowers. Know what an expansion (a.k.a. boom), contraction, recession, depression, trough, and peak are. What is a leading indicator?

Chapter 8: What is the simple circular flow? What do we mean by product markets and factor markets? Know what is calculated in GDP and what is not. That method is the expenditure method (C+I+G+X). Remember that "X" can be negative and that you are likely to get the definition of "I" wrong. **Stocks and bonds are not investments.** Ignore inventory investment. It is very small and confusing. Why should the GDP calculated this way equal the sum of the incomes and the sum of the value added? What are some problems with trying to calculate GDP? What are some of the limitations in our understanding the meaning of different levels? Ignore GDI because they state it is the same as GDP, just calculated differently. Know how to get from GDP to NDP, NI, PI, and DPI. Note that if you know what those terms are trying to measure, you ought to be able to figure out what is added and what is subtracted. Capital consumption allowance is another way to calculate depreciation. What is the difference between real and nominal GDP? Ignore the chain-weighted measure for real GDP. How do we compare GDP across countries?

Chapter 9: What is economic growth? What are the negative effects of economic growth? What is the problem of using this as a measure of welfare? What causes GDP per capita to grow? Why do small changes in the growth of GDP matter? What is labor productivity and what changes it? Why is saving so important to growth? What is human capital? What are the advantages and disadvantages of patents? Why do open economies grow faster? How does population growth affect development? Why are property rights important for growth? The four keys to development on page 231 will help you to understand parts of the chapter.

Chapter 10: What is meant by the term *long-run aggregate supply curve*? What determines its shape and its location? How does it relate to the PPF, a.k.a. the PPC? What is aggregate demand? Why does it take its shape? **Note the logic used for the demand curve's slope does not apply to the slope of the aggregate demand curve.** What moves the AD curve? (Anything that changes the demand for goods and/or services, other than price induced changes in the demand, will move AD.) Remember that for all curves, if a variable on one axis changes causing the other variable to change, then you did not move the curve, you retraced it. What causes inflation? What are demand pull and cost push inflation? The book goes into more detail in Chapter 11.

Chapter 11: What are the four assumptions of the classical school? What did Say say? How does it relate to the SRAS curve? Note that we went into more detail than the book on that explanation. How does it relate to labor supply and labor demand? Why should  $S = I$ ? What assumptions did Keynes make? How did that relate to the SRAS curve? Why do we draw the “Modern” SRAS? Unless I specify otherwise, when I refer to the SRAS, use the “Modern SRAS.” What moves the SRAS? Notice that the only thing that moves SRAS without moving LRAS is the price of inputs because they do not affect how much could be produced if we are at full employment. Note the book has useful tables on pages 247 (Chapter 10) and 274, which is slightly misleading in the next to last line. Marginal **business and/or sales** tax rates move the SRAS because it is a cost of production, while marginal **income** tax rates affect aggregate demand because they reduce income, not raising the cost of production. The prices of inputs only temporarily affect the costs of production without any long-term effects. Since expected future price increases will increase wages, which are an input price, it will move only the AD and SRAS curves but not the LRAS curve. What is meant by *supply shock* and *demand shock*? What are inflationary and recessionary gaps? How will they solve themselves if the government takes no actions? What are the demand pull and cost push inflations? How does a change in the value of the dollar on the foreign exchange market affect the SRAS/LRAS/AD diagram? Note that the book should combine the panels in figure 11-14. Unless specified otherwise, use the “modern” SRAS curve when asked for the SRAS curve. If you are not told that unemployment is high or low (recessionary gap or inflationary gap respectively), start your graph with LRAS crossing SRAS where it crosses AD.

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This is the non-graded assignment #6A that will be reviewed with assignment #6.

1) (20 points each) Illustrate the following events on the LRAS/SRAS/AD diagram. Explain why the curve(s) moved as drawn. What happens to GDP, price level, unemployment rate, and inflation rate?

- A) The government decides to spend more. (Do they ever spend less?)
- B) The government increases the income tax rate.
- C) The interest rate increases.

2) (20 points) Draw the LRAS/SRAS/AD diagram for a country in a recessionary gap. How do you know it is in a recessionary gap? What will happen if the government does nothing? Illustrate that on the diagram and explain why the curve(s) moved as drawn.

3) (20 points) Explain why the “Modern SRAS” curve takes its shape.