

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 probably be Tuesday, 3/10, at a time to be determined, in the normal room (I hope).

You will be given a pair of equations and asked to explain one of them. The equations at the end of the chapters will help you prepare for this part of the exam.

Chapter 4: What determines desired savings and desired consumption? What is the MPC and why is it important? How do current income, expected future income, wealth, and  $r$  affect consumption? What is  $r_{a-t}$  and why does it matter? How do government spending and taxes affect national savings? Why might they not affect it? What determines  $u^c$ ? What will move that curve? Why is where it crosses  $MPK^f$  the desired level of  $K$ ? Why is there an “ $b$ ” on the  $MPK$ ? What moves the  $MPK^f$  line? How does  $K^*$  relate to  $I$ ? Why might a change in the depreciation rate have uncertain effects upon investment? Why might the market take time to adjust? What moves the  $S^d$  and  $I^d$  lines on the graph? Why should they yield the equilibrium level of  $S$  and  $I$ ?

Chapter 5: What is the current account (CA)? How is it calculated? What is the capital financial account (KFA)? Why should the  $CA + KFA = 0$ ? How do NFP and unilateral transfers enter the equation? Do not worry about *official reserves* or *official settlements balance*. Note that the summary on page 175 does a great job of showing how all the terms relate to each other. Why does  $S^d = I^d + CA$  or more easily put  $S^d + KFA = I^d$ ? Be able to manipulate the S/I diagram for both small and large open economies. Be able to show what moves the curves, and know how to find a CA deficit or a KFA deficit. Personally, I think that you can figure out KFA easier and more directly because if there is excess savings, what do we do with it? We buy foreign stocks and bonds. If we have excess investment, how do we finance it? We export bonds and stocks, i.e., we borrow from abroad. Know how government policy and shocks affect the diagram. How are the twin deficits related?

Chapter 6: What causes economic growth? How do we measure  $A$ ? Be able to calculate the growth of total factor productivity.

This is the non-graded Assignment #4A that will be gone over with Assignment #4.

1) (10 points) Suppose the output grew at 2%, capital grew at 3%, and labor grew at 1%. How fast did productivity grow? Show all work and briefly explain what you did.

2) (25 points) Use the S/I diagram for a small open economy to explain how we get the term “twin deficits.”

3) (25 points each) Illustrate the following events on the S/I diagram for a large open economy with a trade surplus. Explain how you know there is a trade surplus and why the curve(s) moved as drawn. What happens to the level of savings, level of investment, trade surplus, and the interest rate?

A) The government increases spending.

B) The  $MPK^f$  increases.

C) There is a temporary adverse productivity shock.