

Solutions

Mid-Term Test

Macroeconomics (L0236)

November, 15 - 2017

Group A (40)

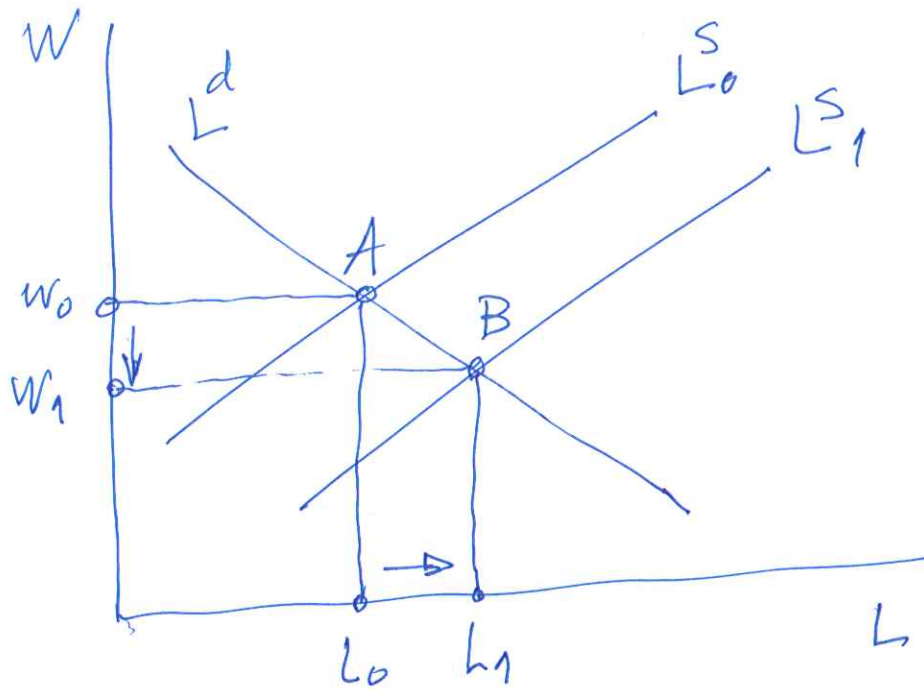
1. The endogenous variables are

$$L^d, L^s, w.$$

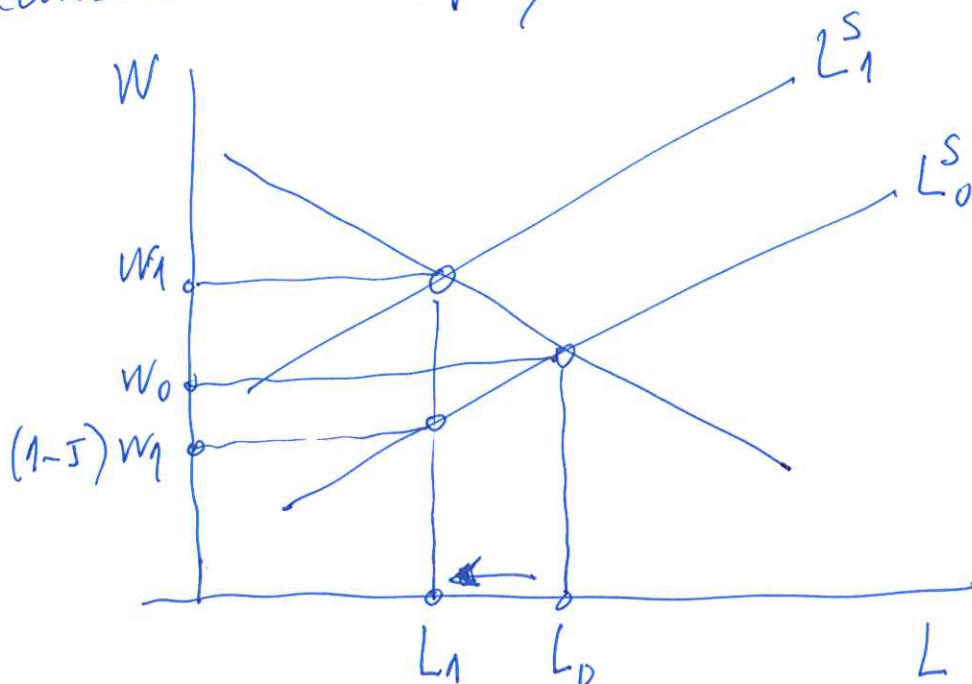
2. The model is solved by imposing the condition $L^d = L^s$. Then

$$w^* = \frac{\bar{f} - \bar{l}}{\bar{a} + \bar{g}} \quad \text{and} \quad L^* = \bar{f} - \frac{\bar{f} - \bar{l}}{\bar{a} + \bar{g}}.$$

3. If \bar{l} increases, then the quantity of labor services will increase, shifting the L^s to the right and leading to an increase in employment (L) and a decrease in the wage rate (w), as can be seen in the next figure.



4. If a tax upon wages is imposed by the government then the L^s curve will shift to the left leading to higher wages paid by firms (w_1), lower wages received by workers [$w_1(1-t)$] and a reduction in employment from L_0 to L_1 .



Group B (50)

1. $GDP_{2018} = 840$

$GDP_{2019} = 955$

growth rate = 13.7%

2. Real GDP - Base year 2018

Real GDP₂₀₁₈ = 840

Real GDP₂₀₁₉ = 935

Real GDP - Base year 2019

Real GDP₂₀₁₈ = 855

Real GDP₂₀₁₉ = 955

3. Growth rates of real GDP

Base year 2018: $g_{18} = 11.3\%$

Base year 2019: $g_{19} = 11.7\%$

4. Real GDP in chained 2018 prices

$$\text{Real GDP}_{2018} = 840$$

$$\text{Real GDP}_{2019} = 840 \times I_c = \underline{\underline{936.6}}$$

$$I_c = \sqrt{(1+g_{18})(1+g_{19})} = 1.115$$

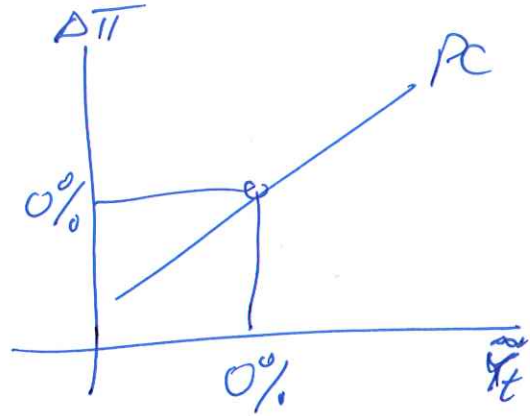
growth rate is 11.5%

5. Problems with fixed base years indices:

- Update the base year
- Rewrite the history of the economy,

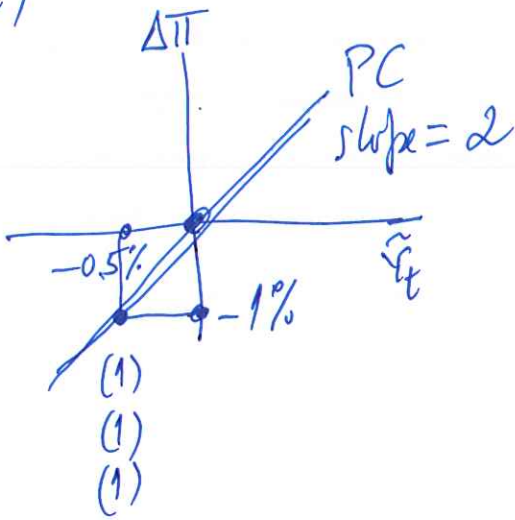
Group C (50)

1. The Phillips Curve

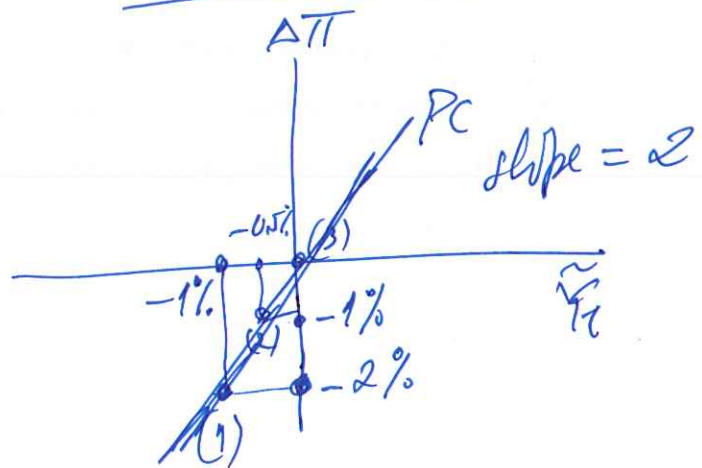


2. (i)

Scenario A



Scenario B



- (ii) Scenario B is better : lower level of accumulated inflation
- (iii) Scenario B is preferable & $\tilde{\pi}_t = 0$ in the 3rd period
- (iv) The trade-off: reducing inflation \Rightarrow lower output gap

Group D (60)

D1 - Real convergence is ...

Figure favours convergence because ...

D2 - The Quantity Theory of Money is:

$$M \times V = P \times Y$$

$$g_m + g_v = g_p + g_y$$

Figure supports the theory

D3 - The Okun's law is

$$\tilde{u}_t = -(1/2) \tilde{Y}_t$$

Figure supports the law ...