1. Consider the usual IS-LM model:

$$Y = C(Y - T) + I(r) + G,$$
  
$$\frac{M}{P} = L(r, Y).$$

- a) If the government increases spending by  $\Delta G$  and the central bank attempts to keep the interest rate unchanged, then how should the central bank do? (Do a quantitative analysis.)
- b) If the central bank manages to do this, what would be the government spending multiplier in this case?
- 2. Consider a small open economy, and assume that the net export depends on not only the exchange rate but also the total income,

$$X = X(e, Y).$$

Note that X is decreasing in Y. More income leads to more consumption of imported goods. Analyze the effect of a fiscal stimulus on the economy when the foreign exchange rate regime is

- a) Floating
- b) Fixed.
- 3. Consider the small-open-economy model with a floating exchange rate, and assume that the price level is specified as follows,

$$P(e, w) = wP_d + (1 - w)P_f/e,$$

where  $P_d$  is the price level for domestically-produced goods,  $P_f$  is the price level for the imported goods, and  $w \in (0,1)$  is the share of the domestic-product consumption.

- a) Draw the IS-LM curves for this model.
- b) Analyze the effect of a negative foreign-demand shock on the economy, that is, the net export declines for every *e*.
- c) Suppose that there is a one-time shock (for example, the outbreak of African Swine Fever raises the pork price) to the domestic price, say  $P_d$  rises by  $\Delta P_d$  and stay at  $P_d + \Delta P_d$ . Analyze the effect on the economy.