Pg. 1	
10739387	the bad character
ECON 313 - Macroeconomics	
Question 1	e de la companya de
IS => Y = 1600 - 50-	
LM => 4/50 -12	
For slopes of curve;	
slepe: $dr = 1$ $\Rightarrow dy$	== = -0.03
dy dy/dr dr	-50
This implies that there's a land	
This implies that there's a decrease in unit increase in y.	- by 0.00 per
dy 50 dy	0.07
dy so dy	0.02
	7
This implies that there's an increase in a	by 0.02 per uni
increase in y.	
A Company of the Comp	See to the second second second second
Due to an equal slape of 0.02, the	IS curve is not
Flatter than the LM curve.	
	of its
) Salving for equilibrium levels of inc	come (y*) and
interest rate +	
TS = LM at equilibrium.	5 U 3 ASSA 4
),
IS -> Y = 1600 - 50r - 0	
1M = 3 = 4 - 12 = (2)	10
50	
	- A

Pa. 2
Substituting the LM equation into the IS equation,
$T = 1600 - 50 \left(\frac{7}{50} - 12\right)$
Y=1600 - 7 + 600
Y = 2200 - Y
7+4=2200
3/4 = 3500 A = 1100h
2 Z
the same to the sa
We now obtain equillibrium income 4th as 1100.
For r, we substitute 1100 into the IS equation: Y=1600-50-
=) 1100 - 1100
=) 1100 = 1600 -50r
1100-1600 = -50r
7506 = 156r
150 150
T = 10y
Therefore the equilibrium interest rate is 10%
Increase in expenditure by 700 units
Increase in lumpsum tax 500 units
Increase in money supply 200 units
(= 700 + 0.8 Yd T = 120 + 0.254
I = 200-25- L = 24-50-
ve 1
1 () by i (co + 10 - c, To + (x + Mi))
1-6, (1-t,1+ 192 bz
$C_1 = 0.8$, $b_2 = -50$, $i_1 = -25$, $b_1 = 2$
$\Lambda \gamma^{e} - 1$
$\Lambda \in \{1-(\sqrt{1-t_1})+b_1\}$
b ₂
$\Lambda Y^{e} = \Lambda G$
1-0.8(1-0.25)+2 (-25)
-562

140	AC 19.3
	AG = AG
	AG = 3 $(1-0-6)+1$ $0.4+1$
6	
A v	ament expenditure increases his are
	ament expenditure increases by 200 mits (AG= 10 = 700 => 0 y = 500
Aye_	
ATI	((a+Ia-(,Ia+6+M;)
	= (1-t ₁) + b ₁ i p _b
Aye	-(.(1-+.)+b. i. pb. b2
	1-((()))
	$1-(1-t_1)+t_1$
C=IA	10.000
	Mye 0.8 ()
	$\frac{10 \text{ crease in lump sum tax by 500}}{1 - (0.8)(1-0.25) + 2 \cdot (-0.25)}$
A Section of the Property	-50
Aye	= -400 -> Aye - 201
	$= -400 \Rightarrow AY^{e} = -285.71$
110000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Theres	are the equilibrium Level of income reduce
with	an increase in tax.
2 0. 148 F. S.	
	$= \frac{1}{(c_0 + T_0 - c_1 T_0 + c_0 + m)}$
<u>Δ</u> M;	bo (1-C, (1-+1)+b; Pb,
An .	
	ney supply increases by 200 voits (NM = 20
	$\frac{\gamma^2}{h_2} = \frac{1}{(1-c,(1-t))} + h_1 i_1$
4 (12) (12) (13) (13) (13) (13) (13) (13) (13) (13	62 (1-7, C1-t1) T 6, 11
	2 -25(200)
	-50(1-0.8)(1-0.25)+2(-25)
	-7 -25 (200)
	-50 (0.2) (0.75) -50
10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-> -5000
	-70

Pa 4.
Total change in income =7 500-285.71+71.43=285.72
New equilibrium Income
=) 1100 + 285.72 = 1385.72
New interest rate
=> 4 -12
=> 1385.72 -12 => 15.71% 50
Interest Iso Iso LM curve (LMo) LM, Isin Iso I
The TS curve then Shifts from ISa to IS, due to an increase in tax, investments falls resulting in a fall of income at ISa.
An increase in money supply causes a shift in the
interest rate of 15.71 and an income of 1385.72 at the new equillibrium.

	Took Olivery
	Ms = 4 250m, Md = 0.254 - 10-
a) <u> </u>	C+J+G
	TOO + 0.75(4-1) + 400 - 200 + 200
	- 1 = 100 ·
	too to 15(4-200) t 400 -20- +200
<u></u>	TOO + 0,754 -150 + 400 -200 +200
Charles Assessment Control	40 = 850 + 0.75 Y - 20 -
TO A STREET AND A STREET	70 = 0.754 - 20 = + 850
	Yo = 0.754 = -20r +850
	L Y = -20- + 850
	4
and a second second	Y=4(-20- +850)
	Y = -80r + 3400
	Y = 3400 - 80-
on one of the second of the s	Y = 3400 - 80- Scurue equation = 3400 - 80-
The action of the developed	\$ 100 = 80P
inc-PASO	s with fall in interest rates.
	s with Fall in interest rates.
10.4 (2) 1 (10.8 (10.1 (2)	uilibrium IS=LM, Ms=Md
Dt ed	wilibrium IS=LM, Ms=Md
D1 eq	
D4 eq	Finding the IM curve equation Ms = Md
D4 eq	wilibrium IS = LM, Ms = Md Finding the IM curve equation
D4 eq	Finding the IM curve equation Ms = Md P=1
D4 eq	Finding the 1M curve equation Ms = Md P=1 250 = 0.25 4 - 10 c
D4 eq	Finding the IM curve equation Ms = Md P=1
D4 eq	Finding the 1M curve equation Ms = Md P=1 250 = 0.25 4 - 10 c
D4 eq	uilibrium TS = LM, Ms = Md Finding the 1 M curve equation Ms = Md P=1 250 = 0.25 4 - 10- 10- = 0.25 4 - 250 - = 0.25 4 - 250 10 10
D4 eq	uilibrium TS = Lm, Ms = Md Finding the 1 M curve equation Ms = Md P=1 250 = 0.284 - 10- 10- = 0.284 - 250 - = 0.284 - 250
D4 eq	wilibrium $TS = Lm$, $M^S = M^d$ Finding the 1 M curve equation $M^S = M^d$ $P = 1$ $250 = 0.25 Y - 10c$ 1 $10c = 0.25 Y - 250$ $r = 0.25 Y - 250$ $r = 0.25 Y - 250$ $r = 0.25 Y - 250$
D4 eq	uilibrium TS = LM, Ms = Md Finding the 1 M curve equation Ms = Md P=1 250 = 0.25 4 - 10- 10- = 0.25 4 - 250 - = 0.25 4 - 250 10 10
D4 eq	wilibrium $TS = Lm$, $M^S = M^d$ Finding the 1 M curve equation $M^S = M^d$ $P = 1$ $250 = 0.25 Y - 10c$ 1 $10c = 0.25 Y - 250$ $r = 0.25 Y - 250$ $r = 0.25 Y - 250$ $r = 0.25 Y - 250$
D4 eq	Librium TS=LM, Ms=Md Finding the 1 M curve equation Ms = Md P=1 250 = 0.284-10- 10- = 0.284-250 r = 0.284-250 r = 0.254-250 r = 0.0754-25 bave, the 1M curve has a positive slope. This that an increase in income causes interest rates
D4 eq	Librium TS = LM, MS = Md Finding the 1 M curve equation MS = Md P=1 250 = 0.25 4 - 10c 1 10c = 0.254 - 250 r = 0.254 - 250 r = 0.0254 - 250 r = 0.0254 - 250 beve, the 1 M curve has a positive slape. This

Jax	reduced by 10%
	$\Delta T = 100 \times 200$
	100
	7 20
٠.	Jax was reduced by 20m
- 100	b = 0.75, (3 = 10, (1 = 0.25, i = 20
	$\Lambda Y \longrightarrow (i)$
	ДГ
1	
-	$\Lambda Y = -b \times \Lambda T$
	1-b + 6/62 is
	- 0.75 (-20)
	(1-0.75 + (0.25 (20))
1	= 15
1	0.75
	AY = 20y
1	
	1 G
0 >	1 = AG
-	(1-0.75) + (0.25 (20))
	= 650
	0.75
	A = 66.66
-0.000	The total output = AY
	20+66.66 = 86.66
	yd = 1800 +86.66
1.1.2	4 = 1886.66
	New equilibrium output = 1886.
The same	

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d. Effect	on the inte		Description of the second
	= 0.0254 - 25		
<u> </u>	= 0.025 (1886.	66) -25	erel of the Arms of the State o
100 h	= = 47.16.65 - 2	<u>s</u>	
	n = 47.17 - 2	<u> </u>	
	F = 22.17	Control of Market Control of	
34, 36, 36, 36, 36, 3	The state of the s	$\frac{(a_{12}x_{11})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(a_{12}x_{21})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(a_{12}x_{11})^{\frac{1}{2}}(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(a_{12}x_{21})^{\frac{1}{2}}(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{(a_{12}x_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(a_{12}x_{12})^{$	
Interest	rate increase	to 22,17%	
in the second se	The state of the s	Million Blas Breeds was	gitual trace to be more on the second
	And the second s	Service Control of the Control of th	
e. Fiscal de	Ficit = Gauers	ament spendi	ng - decline in
	= 50 - 6	-20)	
	= 50 t	20	
aptición La capación de la cap	= 7 0	e prosessiones.	
		The second secon	<u>ja vije la vije .</u> nga i kanasa kanasa ja
A CALL MENT OF A STATE OF THE	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF		于"不好"。"我们是我们的"我们"的"我们"。 "我们是我们的"我们","我们","我们","我们","我们","我们","我们","我们",