TAREA 2 - DAVID CORZO - 20190432

1, 2, 8, 13, 15, 18, 21, 24, 28, 32

1)

EX   20 b
GP   1,000 b
I   50 b
IM   40 b
CS   2,000 b

$$\underline{GDP}$$

$$= -20b + 1,000 + 50 + 2000$$

$$= 3030\ b$$

2)

a) included

b) not included

c) included

d) included if grandma is payed and reports it as income.

e) not included

f) included

g) not included

h) not included

8) If the population increases faster than GDP, GDP increases and GDP per capita decreases;

If the population decreases faster than GDP, GDP decreases and GDP per capita increases.

13) the GDP demanded and the GDP suplied are equal to each other, thus it should not matter.

15) Nominal: takes only price (current price) into accont.

Real: fixes the price of a given year and adjusts for inflation.

18) Currency and size of populations.

21) Non-market activity, illegal activity, intangables, distribution of weath, health and education, product variety and technology, if growth in GDP is due to a natural disaster for example, auto production.

24) Part of the business cycle are these ups and downs, in a business cycle you can have recetions, investment, expansion, growth, traught and all of these can happen in a business cycle for a great variety of reasons such as government policy, weather, economic stability, etcetera and GDP is measured in business cycle terms this is why.

28)
$100   trees
$50   lumber
$250   book shelver
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GDP: $400

32)

Year	GPP	Population
1980	70 b → 70,000,000,000	5.1m → 5,100,000
2000	160 b → 160,000,000,000	5.3 m → 5,300,000

GDP's per capita

1980 : $\dfrac{70,000,000,000}{5,100,000} \approx 13,725.49$

2000 : $\dfrac{160,000,000,009}{5,300,000} \approx 30,188.68$

$\%\Delta = \dfrac{30,188.68 - 13,725.49}{13,725.49} \approx 1.20 \to 120\%$ increase