

THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

**ECON 3123 Final Exam**

Solutions and Grading Rubrics

**Multiple Choice Questions** Wrong answers only earn 0 point.

1. (4 points) C. Note that by log approximation,

$$\frac{\Delta \epsilon}{\epsilon} \approx \frac{\Delta E}{E} + \frac{\Delta P}{P} - \frac{\Delta P^*}{P^*}.$$

The changes in the 5 options are -12%, 12%, 0, 3%, 4%. So we choose C.

2. (4 points) A. Assume that

$$C = c_0 + c_1 Y$$

$$I = b_0 + b_1 Y$$

$$IM = m_1 Y \epsilon$$

$$X = m_2 Y^*.$$

Then

$$Y = \frac{1}{1 - c_1 - b_1 + m_1} [c_0 + b_0 + G + m_2 Y^*].$$

When  $m_1 \downarrow$ , the multiplier increases. A is correct.  $Y^*$  has no effect on the multiplier. B is wrong.  $MPS = 1 - c_1$ . Increase in  $1 - c_1$  will lower the multiplier. C is wrong.

3. (4 points) D. By the UIP condition and log approximation,

$$i = i^* - \pi_E^e,$$

where  $\pi_E^e$  is the expected yearly rate of depreciation. If the foreign bond is still attractive, then  $\pi_E^e < 2\%$ . Otherwise an "arbitrage" will cause a loss.

4. (4 points) C. Consider the equilibrium domestic output:

$$Y = \frac{1}{1 - c_1 - b_1 + m_1} [c_0 + b_0 + G + m_2 Y^*].$$

When  $Y^*$  increases,  $Y$  tend to increase.  $A$  is possible. As  $Y$  increases,  $C = c_0 + c_1 Y$  increases.  $B$  is possible. Increase in  $Y^*$  causes export to increase. This cannot make the domestic country's trade balance to worsen.  $C$  is impossible.

5. (4 points) C.  $g_Y = g_A + g_N = g_{AN}$ .

**Question 6 (15 points)** General grading rule: If the direction is flipped but the analysis makes sense on the opposite way, give roughly half grade.

- (1) (5 points) Substitute the first equation into the second. We get the Phillips curve:

$$\pi_t = 2.6\% + \pi_t^e - 0.5u_t.$$

At equilibrium,  $\pi_t = \pi_t^e$ . Then  $u_n = 5.2\%$ .

*Grading: 3 points for writing out the correct Phillips curve. 1 point for the equilibrium condition. 1 point for the result.*

- (2) (5 points) Note that  $\pi_{t+1} = 5\% + 0.4\pi_t - 0.5u_{t+1}$ . Substitute  $\pi_t = 5\%$  and  $u_{t+1} = 5.2\%$  into the equation. We have  $\pi_{t+1} = 4.4\%$ .

*Grading: 3 points for writing out the correct equation. 2 point for the result. If steps are correct but the natural level of unemployment is wrong, 2 points.*

- (3) (5 points) Note that  $\pi_{t+1} = 5\% + 0.4\pi_t - 0.5u_{t+1}$ . Substitute  $\pi_t = 5\%$  and  $\pi_{t+1} = 4\%$  into the equation. We have  $u_{t+1} = 6\%$ .

*Grading: 3 points for writing out the correct equation. 2 point for the result. This part is irrelevant from the previous two parts.*

**Question 7 (35 points)** General grading rule: If the direction is flipped but the analysis makes sense on the opposite way, give roughly half grade.

- (1) (5 points) Key points for graph grading:

- Downward-sloping  $IS$  curve. Flat  $LM$  curve **on the axis** due to ZLB.  
Upward-sloping  $PC$  curve.

- Axes labels should be  $(Y, i)$  and  $(Y, \pi_t - \pi_{t-1})$ .
- Matching the two point  $A$ 's with the same  $Y$ .
- Notations for the coordinates.

*Grading:* Correct curves gain 2 points where 1 point is for ZLB LM curve. Correct labels and notations gain 2 points where using  $r$  or  $\pi - \bar{\pi}$  or both loses 1 point. Graph matching gains 1 point. If the graph is essentially wrong, that is, for example, upward-sloping LM curve, 0 point.

(2) (10 points) Key points for graph grading:

- Downward-sloping  $WS$  curve. Flat  $PS$  curve.
- Axes labels should be  $(u, W/P)$ .
- The  $WS$  curve should shift downward.
- Notations for the coordinates.

**Effect:** The natural rate of unemployment  $u_n$  decreases. The real wage remains unchanged.

*Grading:* Correct curves gain 1 points. Correct labels and notations gain 3 point. Correct shift gains 2 point. Effect on natural rate of unemployment 2 points, on real wage 2 points.

(3) (10 points) Key points for graph grading:

- $PC$  curve shifts to the right.
- Output still stays at the original level.
- The corresponding equilibrium point will have negative inflation change.

**Effect:** Since  $u_n$  decreases,  $Y_n$  will increase. There will be disinflation.

*Grading:* Correct shift gain 2 points. Correct labels and notations gain 2 point. Correct matching gains 2 point. Effect on natural level of output 2 points, on inflation 2 points.

(4) (10 points) Inflation decreases. Output decreases. Deflation spiral.

*Grading: Correct direction 2 points each. Correct explanation 3 points each.*

**Question 8 (30 points)** General grading rule: If the direction is flipped but the analysis makes sense on the opposite way, give roughly half grade.

(1) (5 points) Key points for graph grading:

- 45-degree line,  $ZZ_0$ ,  $DD_0$ ,  $NX_0$ .
- Correct slope comparison and intersection matching.
- Correct label of quantitative relationship.
- Labels. (Only deduction when great than or equal to 3 of them are missing/wrong.)

*Grading: Correct curves with slopes earn 2 points. Correct correspondence earns 2 points. Labels earn 1 point.*

(2) (10 points) Key points for graph grading:

- $ZZ_0 \uparrow$ ,  $DD_0 \uparrow$ ,  $NX_0 \uparrow$ .
- $ZZ_1$ ,  $DD_1$ , and the 45-degree line intersect at the same point.
- This point corresponds to  $Y_{nA} = Y'_{TB}$ .

**Policy mix:** Lower real exchange rate. Increase government spending.

**Explanation:** A lower real exchange rate increases net export under the ML condition. A higher government spending increases domestic output.

*Grading: Correct curves with shift earn 2 points. Correct intersection earn 1 points. Matching earns 1 point. Correct policy mix earns 1 point each. Correct explanation earns 2 points each, where the ML condition must be mentioned for 1 point.*

(3) (15 points) Key points for graph grading:

- Downward-sloping  $IS \rightarrow$ , flat  $LM \downarrow$ , upward-sloping  $UIP-$ .
- Axes  $(Y, i)$ ,  $(E, i)$ . Point  $(E^e, i^*)$ .
- Correct and complete notations and labels.

**Monetary policy:** Conduct expansionary monetary policy. Lower the targeted interest rate. Increase money supply. By UIP, the nominal interest rate will decrease, which leads to a decrease in the real exchange rate when the price levels are fixed.

**Consumption** increases since  $Y$  increases.

**Investment** increases since both  $Y$  increases and  $\underline{i}$  decreases.

**Net export** decreases since there are more import leakage.

*Grading: Correct curves with shift earn 2 points. Correct intersection earns 1 points. Correct labels 2 points where 1 point is for  $(E^e, i^*)$ . Lower interest target / Expansionary monetary policy earns 2 points. Increase money supply earns 1 point. Correct direction 1 point each, correct explanation 1 point each with the decreasing  $i$  earns 1 more point.*