

Sub-Subject: Macroeconomics

Topic: Differentiables in an Open Economy Macroeconomic Model

Given Data:

Two equations representing the equilibrium conditions for a hypothetical open economy, one for the combined goods market and another for the money market:

1) Combined Goods Market:

$$F^1(Y, r; M_{\{0\}}, X_{\{0\}}) = I(r) + X_{\{0\}} - S(Y, r) - Z(Y, r) = 0$$

2) Money Market:

$$F^2(Y, r; M_{\{0\}}, X_{\{0\}}) = L(Y, r) - M_{\{0\}} = 0$$

where:

- Y : Income
- r : Interest rate
- $M_{\{0\}}$: Money supply
- $X_{\{0\}}$: Autonomous exports

Additional information about derivatives:

- $I_{\{r\}} < 0$
- $0 < S_{\{Y\}} < 1$
- $S_{\{r\}} > 0$
- $0 < Z_{\{Y\}} < 1$
- $Z_{\{r\}} < 0$
- $L_{\{Y\}} > 0$
- $L_{\{r\}} < 0$

Part (i): Total Differentials of the General Implicit Form

The total differential of a function $F^i(Y, r; M_{\{0\}}, X_{\{0\}}) = 0$ with respect to $Y, r, M_{\{0\}}$, and $X_{\{0\}}$ is given by:

$$dF^i = \frac{\partial F^i}{\partial Y} dY + \frac{\partial F^i}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial F^i}{\partial M_{\{0\}}} dM_{\{0\}} + \frac{\partial F^i}{\partial X_{\{0\}}} dX_{\{0\}} = 0$$

For F^1 :

$$F^1(Y, r; M_{\{0\}}, X_{\{0\}}) = I(r) + X_{\{0\}} - S(Y, r) - Z(Y, r)$$

Taking the total differential:

$$dF^1 = \frac{\partial I}{\partial r} dr + dX_{\{0\}} - \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial Y} dY + \frac{\partial S}{\partial r} dr \right) - \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y} dY + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial r} dr \right) = 0$$

Simplifying:

$$\left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial S}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial r} \right) dr + \left(-\frac{\partial S}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y} \right) dY + dX_{\{0\}} = 0$$

Supporting Statement: This equation represents the change in the equilibrium of the goods market in response to changes in the variables.

For F^2 :

$$F^2(Y, r; M_{\{0\}}, X_{\{0\}}) = L(Y, r) - M_{\{0\}}$$

Taking the total differential:

$$dF^2 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial Y} dY + \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} dr - dM_{\{0\}} = 0$$

Supporting Statement: This equation represents the change in the equilibrium of the money market in response to changes in the variables.

Part (ii): Total Differentials of the Specific Implicit Forms

Specify partial derivatives:

- $\frac{\partial I}{\partial r} = I_r$
- $\frac{\partial S}{\partial Y} = S_Y$
- $\frac{\partial S}{\partial r} = S_r$
- $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y} = Z_Y$
- $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial r} = Z_r$
- $\frac{\partial L}{\partial Y} = L_Y$
- $\frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = L_r$

For F^1 :

$$\left(I_r - S_r - Z_r \right) dr + \left(-S_Y - Z_Y \right) dY + dX_0 = 0$$

Supporting Statement: The equation is transformed by plugging specific partial derivative terms into the general implicit form.

For F^2 :

$$L_Y dY + L_r dr - dM_0 = 0$$

Supporting Statement: The equation is transformed by plugging specific partial derivative terms into the general implicit form.

Part (iii): Matrix Form $Jx = b$

The total derivatives with respect to x_0 :

Define the vector of differentials:

$$dx = \begin{pmatrix} dY \\ dr \end{pmatrix}$$

Define the Jacobian matrix J :

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} -S_Y - Z_Y & I_r - S_r - Z_r \\ L_Y & L_r \end{pmatrix}$$

Now, the vector b representing the right-hand side for changes in x_0 and M_0 :

For x_0 :

$$db = \begin{pmatrix} -dX_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus, the total derivatives in matrix form $Jx = b$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -S_Y - Z_Y & I_r - S_r - Z_r \\ L_Y & L_r \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dY \\ dr \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -dX_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Supporting Statement: By representing the total derivatives in matrix form, the systemic nature of the changes in the economic variables is captured.

Final Solution:

The matrix form of the total derivatives is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -S_Y - Z_Y & I_r - S_r - Z_r \\ L_Y & L_r \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dY \\ dr \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -dX_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

This concludes the comprehensive and cohesive solution to finding the total differentials and their matrix form for the given macroeconomic equilibrium conditions in an open economy.