

Macroeconomic Equilibrium

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Outline: Unit V, Section SF4

- I. Macroeconomic Equilibrium
 - A. SR: Inflationary Gap
 - B. SR: Recessionary Gap
- II. Monetary Policy in AD/AS Model

I. Macroeconomic Equilibrium

Introduction

Y^{SR} and Y^{LR}	Car Analogy
$Y^{SR} = Y^{LR}$	Car is traveling at a steady 60 mph
$Y^{SR} > Y^{LR}$	Metal to the pedal => Acceleration => prices increase “inflationary gap”
$Y^{SR} < Y^{LR}$	Release the pedal => Deceleration => Prices decrease “recessionary gap”

II.A. SR: Inflationary Gap

- “Animal spirits” or business confidence $\Rightarrow I \uparrow$
- $AE = C + I + G + NX$
- What curves shift
 - AD shifts out
 - SRAS does not shift (at least not initially)
 - LRAS does not shift

AD/AS Curve

$$SR: E_0 \rightarrow E_{SR}$$

1. $\mu^{SR} < \mu^{LR} = \text{natural rate of unemployment}$
 - $\mu^{LR} = NAIRU = \text{Non-Accelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment}$
2. Inflationary gap: $Y^{SR} > Y^{LR} \Rightarrow P \uparrow$
 - (L,K) used more than their normal rates
 \Rightarrow Economy is overheating
 - Upward pressure on prices
3. Sticky Price Theory
 - Heterogeneous menu costs \Rightarrow “sticky” prices
 - Some firms j raise P_j , some firms i raise Y_i

Transition: $E_{SR} \rightarrow E_{LR}$

- Inflationary gap \Rightarrow Tight labor markets
 $\Rightarrow w \uparrow \Rightarrow P \uparrow$
- Sticky-price theory: $P \uparrow \Rightarrow E[P] \uparrow$
 - SRAS shifts in
 - Over time, firms adjust prices higher
- As SRAS shifts in
 \Rightarrow Inflationary gap exists, but smaller

II.B. SR: Recessionary Gap

- Consumer confidence $\downarrow \Rightarrow C \downarrow$
- $AE = C + I + G + NX$
- What curves shift
 - AD shifts in
 - SRAS does not shift (at least not initially)
 - LRAS does not shift

AD/AS Curve

$$\text{SR: } E_0 \rightarrow E_{\text{SR}}$$

1. $\mu^{SR} > \mu^{LR} = \text{natural rate of unemployment}$
 - $\mu^{LR} = \text{NAIRU} = \text{Non-Accelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment}$
2. Recessionary gap: $Y^{SR} < Y^{LR} \Rightarrow P \downarrow$
 - (L,K) used more than their normal rates
 \Rightarrow Economy is cooling down
 - Downward pressure on prices
3. Sticky Wage Theory
 - Long-term labor contracts \Rightarrow Wages “sticky”
 - Firms scale back production

Transition: $E_{SR} \rightarrow E_{LR}$

- Recessionary gap \Rightarrow Slack labor markets
 $\Rightarrow w \downarrow \Rightarrow P \downarrow$
- Sticky-wage theory: $P \downarrow \Rightarrow E[P] \downarrow$
 - SRAS curve shifts out
 - Over time, $w \downarrow$ in labor contracts
 $\Rightarrow \text{Firm } i\text{'s } \left(\frac{\text{profit}}{\text{unit}}\right)_i \uparrow \Rightarrow Y_i \uparrow$
- As SRAS shifts out
 \Rightarrow Recessionary gap exists, but smaller

II. Monetary Policy in AD/AS Model

- SR Money Market or “Building Block” Model
- E_0 , E_{SR} , E_{LR} correspond to AD/AS diagram
- Fisher equation (with modification)
$$i = r + E[\pi]$$

Liquidity Market

AS/AD Diagram

$$SR: E_0 \rightarrow E_{SR}$$

- Fed buys bonds $\Rightarrow M^S$ shifts out $\Rightarrow i \downarrow \Rightarrow r \downarrow \Rightarrow$
 - $C \uparrow$
 - $I \uparrow$
 - $NX \uparrow$

\Rightarrow AD shifts out

Transition: $E_{SR} \rightarrow E_{LR}$

- $P \uparrow \Rightarrow (P \times Y) \uparrow \Rightarrow M^D$ shifts out $\Rightarrow i \uparrow \Rightarrow r \uparrow$
 - i and r increase until $i_{LR} = i_0$
- Note: As firms increase $P \Rightarrow M^D$ shifts out
- LR Money Neutrality