ECON 134 FALL 2022

## **Problem Sets 6**

1. Financial institutions in the U.S. econo Suppose Jaylan decides to use \$4,500 cu method of making a financial investment	rrently held as savings to	
1) Suppose Warm Breeze, a cloud compractice is called finance. Buyin from the firm. In the event that Warm Br	ig a bond issued by War	m Breeze would give Jaylan
value of Jaylan's shares to decline	ge is an example of a stoo vill reduce economywide e.	Ç
3) Alternatively, Jaylan could undertake t government. Assuming that everything e now most likely pays a interest rate	lse is equal, a U.S. gove	rnment bond that matures 10 years from
2. Saving and investment in the national The following table contains data for a hysuppose GDP in this country is \$1,170 n	ypothetical closed econo	· ·
<b>National Income Account</b>	(Millions of dollars)	
Government Purchases (GG)	300	
Taxes minus Transfer Payments (TT)	390	
Consumption (CC)		
Investment (II)	420	

Use national income accounting identities to calculate national saving, private and public savings. In your calculations, use data from the preceding table.

National saving =

Private saving =

Public saving =

Based on your calculations, the government is running a budget \_\_\_\_\_.

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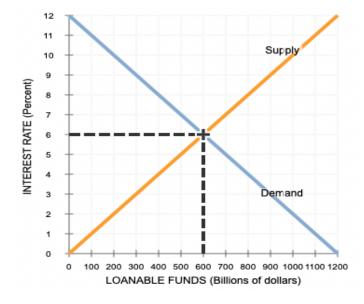
## 3. The meaning of saving and investment

Classify each of the following scenarios listed in the table below using the macroeconomic definitions of saving and investment.

- 1) Charles purchases a certificate of deposit at his bank.
- 2) Gilberto takes out a loan and uses it to build a new cabin in Idaho.
- 3) Dina borrows money to build an addition to a lab owned by her engineering firm.
- 4) Juanita purchases shares of stock in Warm Breeze, a cloud computing company.

## 4. Supply and demand for loanable funds

The following graph shows the market for loanable funds in a closed economy. The upward-sloping orange line represents the supply of loanable funds, and the downward-sloping blue line represents the demand for loanable funds.

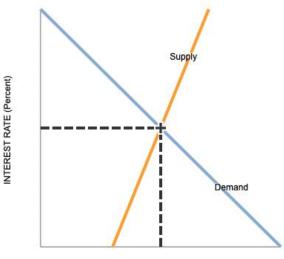


- 1) What is the source of the demand for loanable funds. As the interest rate falls, what would happen to the quantity of loanable funds demanded?
- 2) Suppose the interest rate is 5.5%. Based on the previous graph, the quantity of loanable funds supplied is \_\_\_\_\_\_ than the quantity of loans demanded, resulting in a \_\_\_\_\_ of loanable funds. This would encourage lenders to \_\_\_\_\_ the interest rates they charge, thereby \_\_\_\_\_ the quantity of loanable funds supplied and \_\_\_\_\_ the quantity of loanable funds demanded, moving the market toward the equilibrium interest rate of \_\_\_\_\_.

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5. The market for loanable funds and government policy

The following graph shows the loanable funds market. For each of the given scenarios, adjust the appropriate curve on the graph to help you complete the questions that follow. Consider each scenario separately by returning the graph to its starting position when moving from one scenario to the next.



LOANABLE FUNDS (Billions of dollars)

Scenario 1: Suppose savers either buy bonds or make deposits in savings accounts at banks. Initially, the interest income earned on bonds or deposits is taxed at a rate of 18%. Now suppose there is an increase in the tax rate on interest income, from 18% to 22%. Shift the appropriate curve on the graph to reflect this change. This change in the tax treatment of interest income from saving causes the equilibrium interest rate in the market for loanable funds to \_\_\_\_\_ and the level of investment spending to \_\_\_\_\_.

Scenario 2: An investment tax credit effectively lowers the tax bill of any firm that purchases new capital within some relevant time period. Suppose the government implements a new investment tax credit. Shift the appropriate curve on the graph to reflect this change. The implementation of the new tax credit causes the interest rate to and the level of investment to .

Scenario 3: Initially, the government's budget is balanced; then the government significantly increases spending on national defense without changing taxes. This change in spending causes the government to run a budget \_\_\_\_\_, which \_\_\_\_\_ national saving. Shift the appropriate curve on the graph to reflect this change. This causes the interest rate to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ the level of investment spending.