Lecture 6 Output and Exchange Rate in Short Run

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International Macroeconomics
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Aggregate Demand in Open Economy

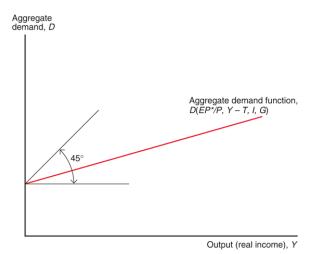
Aggregate demand equation

$$D = C(Y - \overline{T}) + \overline{I} + \overline{G} + CA(EP^*/P, Y - \overline{T})$$

$$= D(\mathbf{q} = \underbrace{EP^*/P}_{(+)}, Y - \overline{T}, \overline{I}, \overline{G})$$

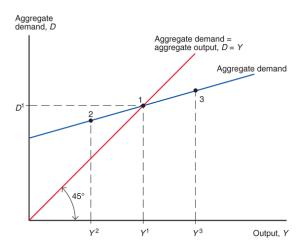
- Determinants of aggregate demand
 - ► consumption: $C = C(Y^d)$, $Y^d = Y \overline{T}$ remark: $Y^d \uparrow \Rightarrow C \uparrow$ less than one-for-one
 - ▶ investment: $I = \overline{I}$, government purchases: $G = \overline{G}$
 - current account: $CA = CA(q, Y^d)$ remark 1: $IM = q \times EX^*$ measured in domestic output remark 2: $q \uparrow \Rightarrow EX \uparrow$, $IM \downarrow$ (?) $\Rightarrow CA \uparrow$ (valid under Marshall-Lerner condition) remark 3: $Y^d \uparrow \Rightarrow IM \uparrow \Rightarrow CA \downarrow$

Aggregate Demand Function



- ▶ Why AD function slopes positive but less than one?
- $ightharpoonup Y \uparrow \Rightarrow C \uparrow > IM \uparrow \Rightarrow D \uparrow$ less than one-for-one

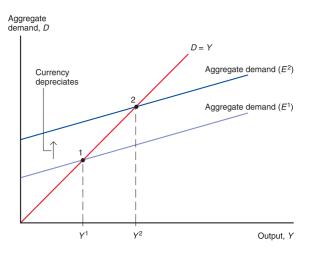
Short-Run Equilibrium Output



- ▶ Equilibrium occurs when $Y = D(EP^*/P, Y \overline{T}, \overline{I}, \overline{G})$
- **E**xogenous: $(EP^*/P, I, T, G)$; endogenous: Y

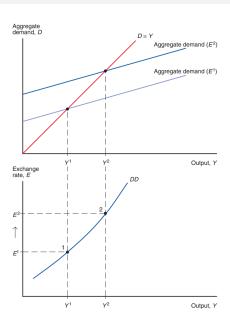
- 1 Output Market Equilibrium
- 2 Asset Market Equilibrium
- 3 Equilibrium of All Markets
- 4 Monetary and Fiscal Policy
- 6 Miscellaneous

Output Effect of Currency Depreciation

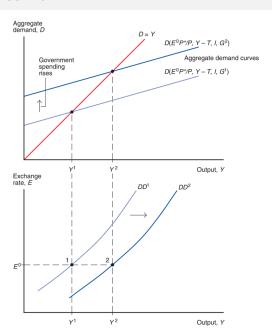


- ► All else equal, higher exchange rate raises output
- **E**xogenous: $(P, P^*, I, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{G})$; endogenous: (Y, E)

DD Schedule

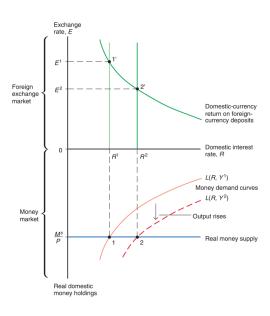


Shift in DD Curve

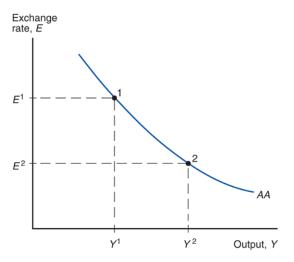


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Currency Effect of Higher Output



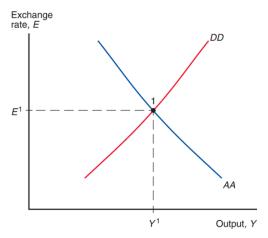
AA Schedule



- ► All else equal, higher output lowers exchange rate
- **E**xogenous: (M^s, P, R^*, E^e) ; endogenous: (R, Y, E)

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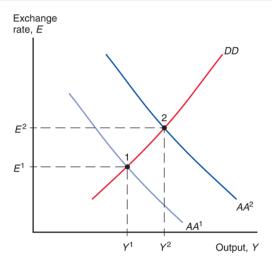
Equilibrium Output and Exchange Rate



- Output market equilibrium on DD curve
- Asset market equilibrium on AA curve
- ► Simultaneous equilibrium occurs at intersection

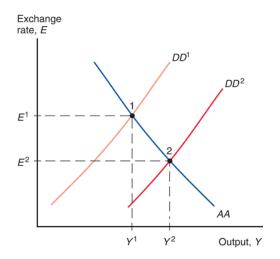
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Temporary Monetary Expansion



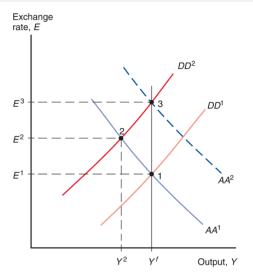
- $ightharpoonup M^s \uparrow \text{ with expected } M^s \downarrow \Rightarrow E^e \text{ unchanged}$

Temporary Fiscal Expansion



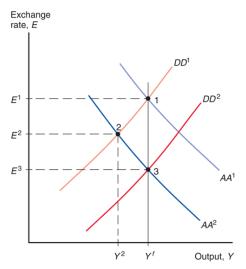
- ▶ $G \uparrow$ with expected $G \downarrow \Rightarrow E^e$ unchanged

Restoring Full Employment



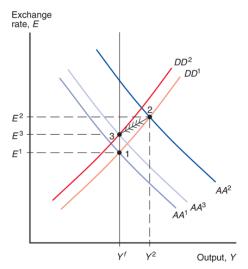
- ightharpoonup Temporary demand shift towards foreign goods (1 o 2)
- ▶ M expansion $(2 \rightarrow 3)$; F expansion $(2 \rightarrow 1)$

Restoring Full Employment (Cont'd)



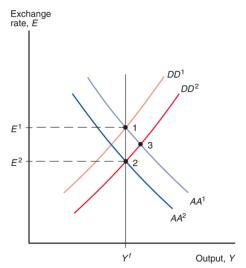
- ightharpoonup Temporary increase in money demand (1 o 2)
- ▶ M expansion $(2 \rightarrow 1)$; F expansion $(2 \rightarrow 3)$

Permanent Monetary Expansion



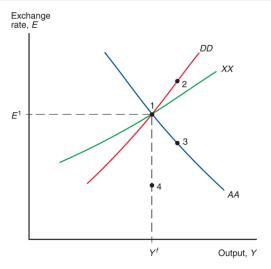
- ▶ $M^s \uparrow$ with no future reversal $\Rightarrow (P^e, E^e) \uparrow$

Permanent Fiscal Expansion



- ▶ $G \uparrow$ with no future reversal $\Rightarrow E^e \downarrow$
- \blacktriangleright $G \uparrow \Rightarrow Y \uparrow$, $R \uparrow \Rightarrow E \downarrow$; $E^e \downarrow \Rightarrow E \downarrow \Rightarrow Y \downarrow$

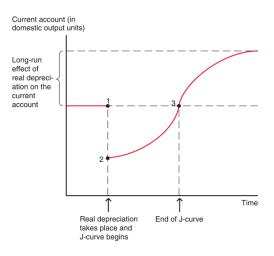
Macro Policies & Current Account



- ▶ XX curve: $CA(EP^*/P, Y T) = X$ (constant)
- ► Effects of temporary/permanent MP/FP on CA?

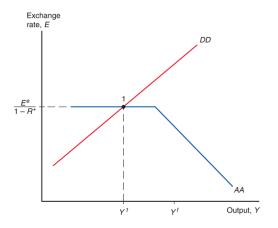
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J-Curve



- ▶ $1 \rightarrow 2$: value effect dominates, $CA \downarrow$ immediately
- ightharpoonup 2
 ightharpoonup 3 & beyond: volume effect takes over

Liquidity Trap



- ▶ Set R = 0 (ZLB), interest parity: $E = E^e/(1 R^*)$
- \triangleright With fixed E^e , M expansion becomes ineffective
- Unconventional monetary policies

Readings & Exercises

- Readings
 - ► KOM: chapter 17
- Exercises
 - KOM: problem 1, 2, 3, 4
 - In-class quiz: problem 14
 - ▶ What are effects of temporary/permanent MP/FP on CA? Hint: M expansion improves CA; F expansion worsens CA