Unit 03 Preview

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Aggregate Demand

The Wealth Effect

- Higher price levels reduce the purchasing power of money, which decreases the quantity of expenditures.
- · Lower price levels increase purchasing power and increase expenditures

Interest Rate Effect

• When the price level increases, lenders charge higher interest to get a REAL return on their loans

Foreign Trade Effect

ullet When price levels rise, foreign buyers purchase fewer U.S. goods and Americans buy more foreign goods. X_{η} decreases.







Figure 1 An aggregate demand curve

Multipliers

 Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS); How much people save instead of consume when there is a change in income. Expressed as

$$MPS = \frac{\Delta savings}{\Delta Disposable Income}$$

 Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC); How much people consume rather than saving when disposable income changes. Expressesed as a fraction:

$$\mathit{MPC} = \frac{\Delta consumption}{\Delta Disposable\ Income}$$

• Spending Multiplier

$$\frac{1}{MPS} = \frac{1}{1 - MPS}$$

Simple Tax Multiplier

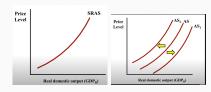
$$\frac{MPS}{MPC}$$



Short-Run Aggregate Supply (SRAS)

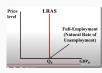
Things that can affect SRAS

- Change in the prices of resources
- Changes in taxes, subsidies, or regulations
- Change in productivity
- Expectations



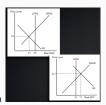
Long-Run Aggregate Supply (LRAS)

• The curve shows what we can produce at the natural rate of unemployment.



Equilibrium in the Aggregate Demand-Aggregate Supply (AD-DS) Model

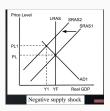
• Puts aggregate deamnd and aggregate-supply together.



• Recessionary gap doesn't necessarily mean there's a recession

Change in the AD-AS Model in the Short Run

- This unit revolves around shifting curves, specifically SRAS, AD1
- Positive supply shock: the short supply increase.
- Cost push inflation, supply shifts left, and demand-pull shifts right.



Long-Run Self Adjustment

Fiscal Policy

Automatic Stabilizers