# **Principles of Economics II (Spring 2012)**

#### Homework #6

(Lecture 11-13, due on June 11, 2012, submitted out of class)

Note: All textbook problem numbers refer to "Problems and Application" part in corresponding chapter, the 5<sup>th</sup> international student edition of the textbook.

#### For Chapter 33

- 1. Textbook, Chapter 33, #1
- 2. Textbook, Chapter 33, # 2
- 3. Textbook, Chapter 33, #5
- 4. Textbook, Chapter 33, # 9
- 5. Textbook, Chapter 33, # 10
- 6. Textbook, Chapter 33, #12
- 7. Textbook, Chapter 33, #14
- 8. True or false? Keynes's primary message in The General Theory was that short-run economic fluctuations were the result of inadequate aggregate demand that could be corrected by using government policy.

## For Chapter 34

- 9. Textbook, Chapter 34, #1
- 10. Textbook, Chapter 34, # 2 (Hint: An increase in money supply will increase the aggregate demand.)
- 11. Textbook, Chapter 34, #3
- 12. Textbook, Chapter 34, #6
- 13. Textbook, Chapter 34, #8
- 14. Textbook, Chapter 34, #9

#### For Chapter 35

- 15. Textbook, Chapter 35, #1
- 16. Textbook, Chapter 35, #2

- 17. Textbook, Chapter 35, #3
- 18. Textbook, Chapter 35, #6
- 19. Textbook, Chapter 35, #11
- 20. 选举周期与经济波动:

一个经济某一年的菲利普斯曲线由下列的关系式确定:

$$\mathfrak{H} = \pi^e - (u - 4\%)$$
.

其中 $\mathfrak{n}$  和 $\mathfrak{n}$  分别代表实际和预期的通货膨胀率, $\mathfrak{u}$  代表失业率。预期通货膨胀率总是在上一年年底预先确定下来。

有两个政党:民主党和共和党。两个政党对如何评价宏观经济表现持有不同的看法。具体的,给定不同预期通货膨胀率的短期菲利普斯曲线时,两个政党各自选择的失业率不同。如下表所示:

公众的预期通货膨胀率	民主党选择的失业率(%)	共和党选择的失业率(%)
(%)		
3	2	4
4	3	5
5	4	6

假定今年年底——在人们形成对下一年的预期之后——将进行选举。民主党和共和党 有相同的机会(各为50%)获胜,并在以后若干年执政。

- (1) 根据菲利普斯曲线,这个经济的自然失业率是多少?
- (2) 根据菲利普斯曲线,说出在不同预期通胀率下,民主党和共和党各自选择的通货膨胀率,以完成下表。相对而言,哪个政党更关心失业而非通胀?

公众的预期通货膨胀率	民主党选择的通胀率(%)	共和党选择的通胀率(%)
(%)		
3		
4		
5		

- (3) 当人们的预期通货膨胀率分别是 3%、4%和 5%时,给定两个政党各自当选的机会,经济在下一年中平均来说得到的实际通胀率各是多少?由此你认为哪个预期通货膨胀率是理性预期? (提示:理性的预期通胀率是人们根据已有信息可以得出的最佳预期。)
- (4) 假定人们选择了上述的理性预期。如果是民主党当选,在当选后第一年,经济当中的 实际通货膨胀率与失业率各是多少?如果是共和党当选呢?
- (5) 在当选后第二年,人们重新调整了自己的理性预期。如果民主党当选,此时经济的通 货膨胀率与失业率各是多少?如果是共和党当选呢?两党执政下的失业率会趋于一 致吗?通货膨胀率呢?
- (6) 假设新当选的政府是民主党,而上一届政府也是民主党。描述在选举后第一、二年失

# 业率的变化方向。民主党连续执政是否消除了失业率的波动?

(7) 如果经济当中有一个具有压倒优势的政党,使得人们预期它总能当选,而且它实际上总是当选。这时,经济的波动是否能够被消除?

## For Chapter 36

- 21. Textbook, Chapter 36, #2
- 22. Textbook, Chapter 36, #4
- 23. Textbook, Chapter 36, #5
- 24. Textbook, Chapter 36, #9
- 25. The time inconsistency of policy implies that:
  - a. people will believe Fed policy will be more inflationary than the Fed claims.
- b. what policymakers say they will do is generally what they will do, but people don't believe them because of current policy.
- c. when people expect that inflation is low, it is harder for the Fed to increase output by increasing the money supply.
  - d. None of the above are correct.