$\Delta C = \Delta Y (MPC)$ 

# Change in Equilibrium GDP

# Change in Consumption

## Change in Gvmt's Budget Deficit

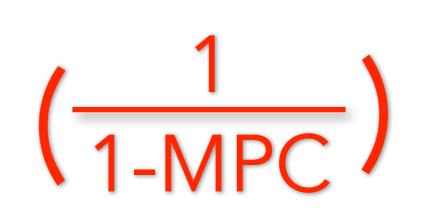
 $\Delta$  Deficit =  $\Delta G - \Delta T$ 

V

# Spending Multiplier

# Tax Multiplier

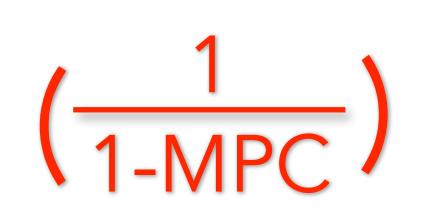




# 1-0.75





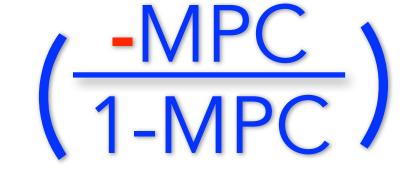




=280

 $\Delta C = 280(0.75) = 210$ 

 $\Delta \text{ Deficit} = 70 - 0 = +70$ 

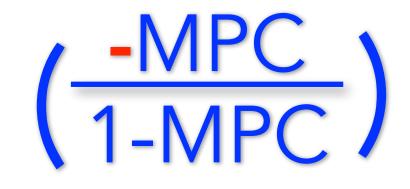


#### **-**0.75 1-0.75

#### **-**0.75 0.25

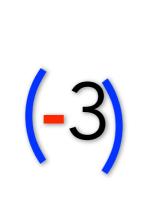


# Change in Equilibrium GDP



 $\Delta Y$ 

70



 $\Delta Y = +210$ 

# Change in Consumption

210

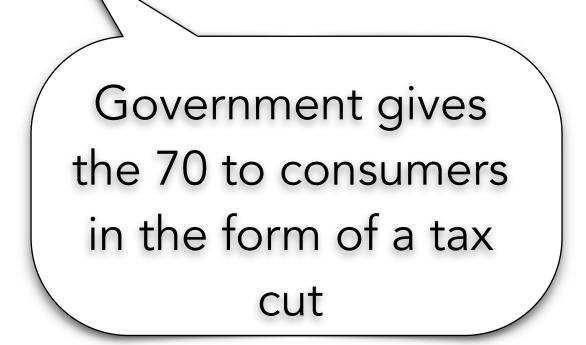
 $\Delta C$ 

## Change in Gvmt's Budget Deficit

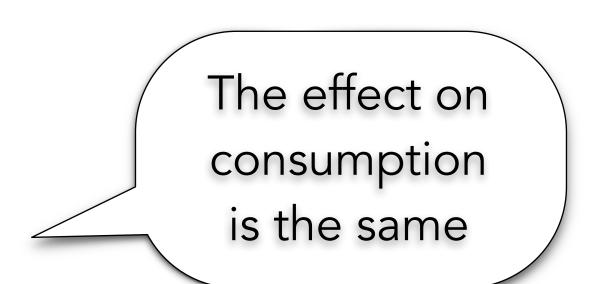
 $\Delta \text{ Deficit} = 0 - (-70) = +70$ 

### MPC ≈ 0.75

## If instead of the Government spending an extra 70



### The effect on GDP is smaller



# The effect on the deficit is the same













$$\Delta G = +70$$

Spering Multiplier

If instead of the Government spending an extra 70 PC  $= 4$ 



Government gives the 70 to consumers in the form of a tax cut

#### Change in Equilibrium GDP

$$\Delta Y = \Delta G \left( \frac{1}{1-MPC} \right)$$

$$\Delta Y = 70 (4) \quad \Delta Y = 280$$

$$\Delta Y = 280$$

$$\Delta Y = \Delta T \left( \frac{-MPC}{1-MPC} \right)$$

$$\Delta Y = -70(-3) \Delta Y = +210$$

The effect on

$$\Delta C = \Delta Y (MPC)$$

$$\Delta C = 280(0.75) = 210$$

$$\Delta C = \Delta Y$$

$$\Delta C = 210$$

is the

The effect on the deficit is the same

### Change in Gvmt's Budget Deficit

$$\Delta \text{ Deficit} = \Delta G - \Delta T$$

$$\Delta$$
 Deficit = 70 - 0 = +70

$$\Delta$$
 Deficit = 70 - 0 = +70  $\Delta$  Deficit = 0 - (-70) = +70

