



D_0 (from banks short of reserves)

Federal Funds





S_0 (from banks
with excess
reserves)

























R













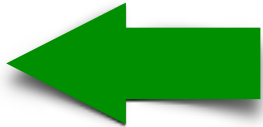
The effect of an increase in GDP on the Federal Funds Rate



The public **deposits** a **smaller**
portion of their income in
checking accounts



Deposits decrease



A leftward shift in
the Demand of
funds

$\text{ffr}_e = 3\%$



$Q^s = Q^d$

Assume the
market starts at
equilibrium





D_1 (from banks short of reserves)

$ffr_1 = 2\%$ — — — — — — — — — — ●

|
|
|
|
|
|
|
|
|

$Q^s = Q^d$



The Fed Funds
Rate decrease

When GDP decrease,
consumers buy less: The public
need less liquid balances for
fewer transactions

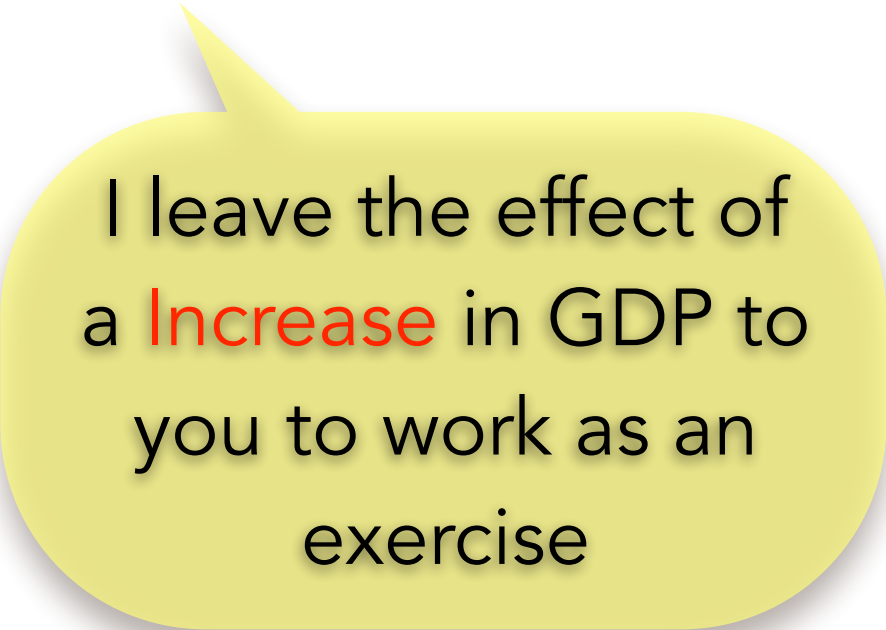


Required Reserves
decrease

Demand for funds
decrease



Fewer banks will end the
day short of reserves



I leave the effect of
a **Increase** in GDP to
you to work as an
exercise

Federal Funds Rate

ffr

The effect of a decrease in GDP on the Federal Funds Rate

When GDP decrease, consumers buy less: The public need **less** liquid balances for fewer transactions



The public **deposits** a **smaller** portion of their income in checking accounts



Deposits decrease

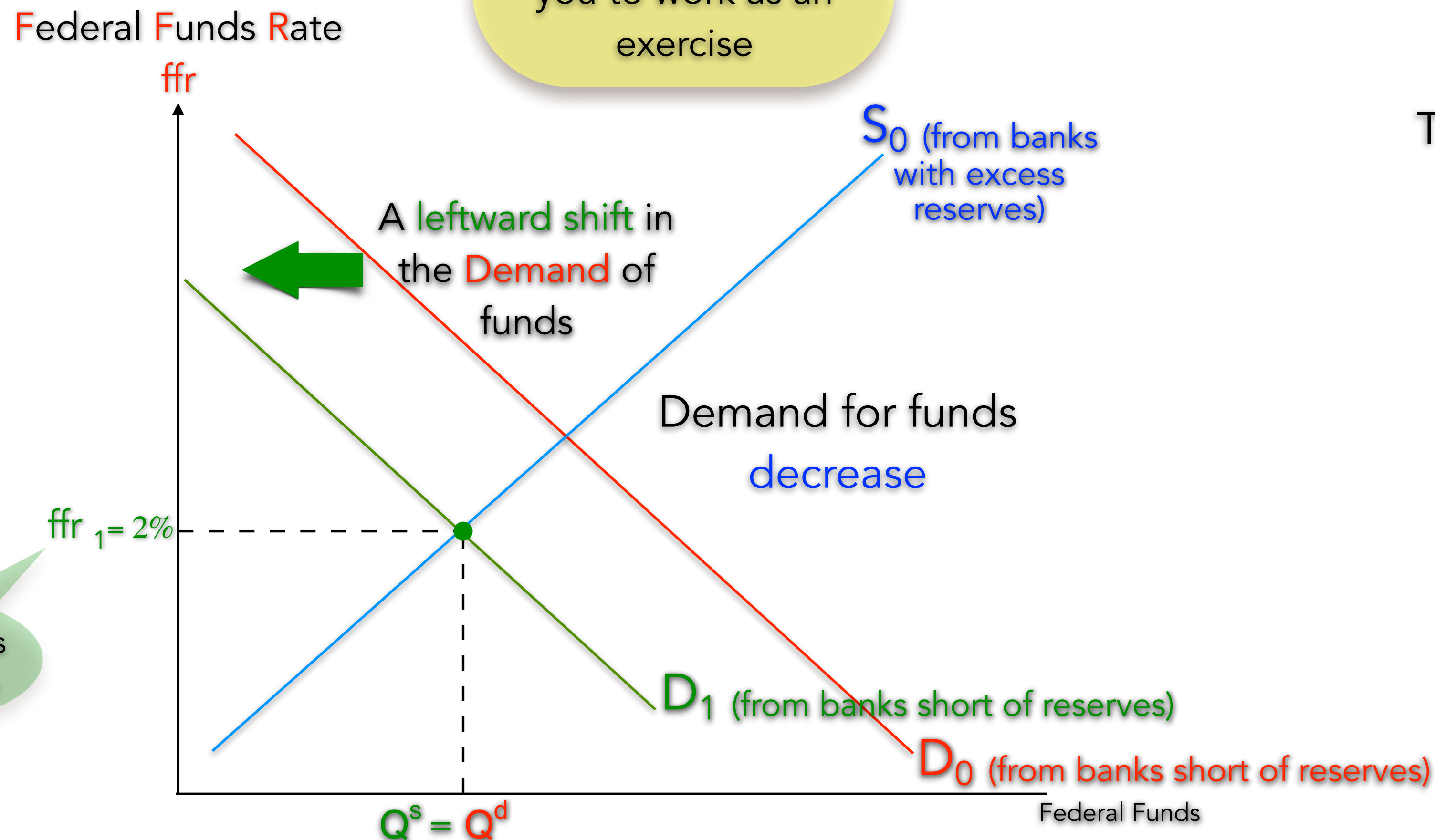


Required Reserves decrease



Fewer banks will end the day **short** of reserves

I leave the effect of a **Increase** in GDP to you to work as an exercise



The Fed Funds Rate decrease

The Bond Market