

This review sheet is intended to cover everything that could be on the exam; however, it is possible that I will have accidentally left something off. You are still responsible for everything in the chapters covered except anything that I explicitly say you are not responsible for. Therefore, if I left something off of this sheet, it can still be on the exam. There will be no multiple-choice questions. Most of the questions will be like the ones in the homework assignments, and possibly a few definition questions, but I am more likely to ask questions that make you use the definitions rather than recite them. I will probably ask one of the questions from the book at the end of the chapters.

The review session will be Wednesday, 2/16, at 7:30, in the normal room (I hope).

You will be given a pair of equations and asked to explain one of them.

Chapter 1: What are macroeconomics, business cycles, recession, boom, unemployment, inflation, trade surplus, and trade deficit? Why do we aggregate and what problems does it cause? How do the Keynesian and Classical economists differ?

Chapter 2: Know what is in GDP and why the three ways of calculating it should give the same result. What is included and what is excluded? What are some reasons why using GDP to measure well-being is not accurate? Understand how GNP differs from GDP. Know how to get from National Income to NNP to GNP to GDP and vice versa. In general, if you know what each of them measures, you can figure out what to include and what to exclude. Also, your book does not include everything used in the calculations. In particular, understand why depreciation, NFP, TR, INT, and T matter to the calculations. Understand what determines private, government, and national savings. Why should $S = I + CA$? What are stocks and flows? Which is savings and which is wealth? How do we calculate real GDP, the GDP deflator, and inflation? (In other courses, especially ECON 350, you will be given a more direct way to calculate a price index.) Why did I say that $r = (i - \pi^e)/(1 + \pi^e)$ rather than the book's equation?

Chapter 3: What does the production function look like and why? What moves it? Unless I tell you otherwise, draw the production function with N on the horizontal axis. What is a supply shock? What determines the demand for labor? What moves it? What is the income-leisure trade off? What are the income and substitution effects and how do they relate to the supply of labor? What moves the labor supply curve? What is the full-employment level of employment, N , and why is it not an unemployment rate of 0%? Note that we will refer to full-employment level of unemployment as the natural rate of unemployment even though they are technically slightly different. Unless I specifically ask for skilled and unskilled labor, draw just the combined supply and demand of labor. How is unemployment measured? Who is classified as unemployed and who is not in the labor force? Why might the unemployment numbers be misleading? What are frictional, structural, cyclical, and seasonal unemployment? What is Okun's Law? Note that you can replace Y with the old Y and \bar{u} with the old u . The equation on page 100 only works on an annual basis if the full-employment level of GDP grows at 3%. From World War II until 1975, it grew at 2.5% and then grew at 2% until 1996, and then went back to 2.5%. (I believe that soon it will be back down to 2%.) Therefore, the equation is inaccurate, but shows how real GDP can grow and still have unemployment grow, as in 1991 - 1992.

Chapter 4: What determines desired savings and desired consumption? What is the MPC and why is it important? How do current income, expected future income, wealth, and r affect consumption? What is $r_{a,t}$ and why does it matter? How do government spending and taxes affect national savings? Why might taxes not affect it? What determines u^c ? What will move that curve? Why is where it crosses MPK^f the desired level of K ? Why is there an "is" on the MPK ? What moves the MPK^f line? How does K^* relate to I ? Why might the market take time to adjust? What moves the S^d and I^d lines on the graph? Why should they yield the equilibrium level of I ?

Pages 156 - 159 and 164 - 167: What is the inter-temporal budget constraint? Why does a change in r cause a strange movement of it (shown on page 168)? Why does that mean that r may have uncertain effects upon current consumption. Ignore the indifference curves. What is the *Permanent Income Theory* and the *Life-Cycle Model*? For this class, we will pretend they are the same. How do they affect our model of consumption? How do they relate to Ricardian Equivalence? What effects do durable goods and borrowing constraints have on the models?

This is the non-graded assignment #3A that will be gone over with assignment #3.

- 1) (25 points) Explain $c^f = (y + a - c)(1+r) + y^f$.
- 2) (20 points) Draw the inter-temporal budget constraint. Illustrate an increase in r . Explain why it moved as drawn and use it to explain why we do not know what will happen to current consumption.
- 3) (20 points) Use either the *Permanent Income Theory* or the *Life-Cycle Model* to explain why an increase in y will have a different effect upon consumption if the person thinks it is a pay raise than if it is a bonus.
- 4) (15 points) How do durable goods cause problems for the *Permanent Income Theory* and/or the *Life-Cycle Model*?
- 5) (20 points) Illustrate on the desired savings and investment graph an increase in government spending. Explain why the curve(s) moved as drawn and what problem it creates.