

March 6, 2012

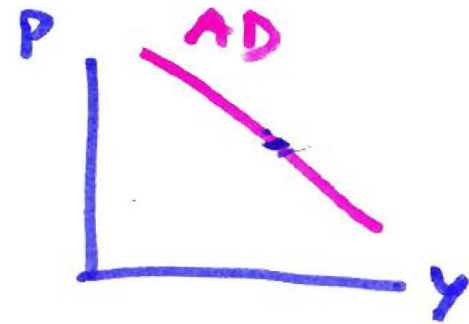
- ① AS-AD
- ② Fiscal Policy + Fiscal Multiplier
- ③ Monetary Policy
- ④ International Trade

Aggregate Demand (AD) + Aggregate Supply (AS)

① Aggregate Demand (AD)

✖ AD is not a sum of all market demands curve

✖✖ Each point on the AD curve is a point at which both goods market and the money market are in equilibrium.

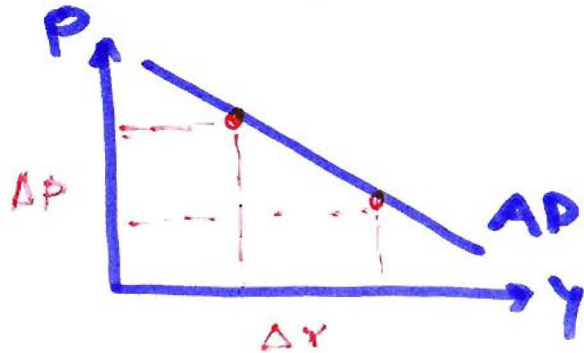


AD: Relationship between demand for real gross Output (GDP) at every price level (P)

Aggregate Demand (AD)

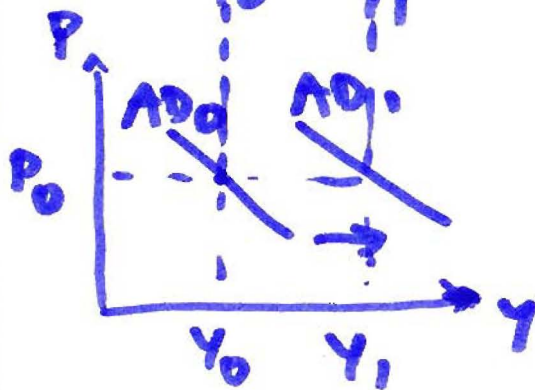
Adjustment # 1

Move along the curve



Adjustment # 2

SHIFT the curve



Shift to the right

$M^S \uparrow$ money supply \uparrow

$G \uparrow$ gov expenditure \uparrow

$T \downarrow$ Tax Rate \downarrow

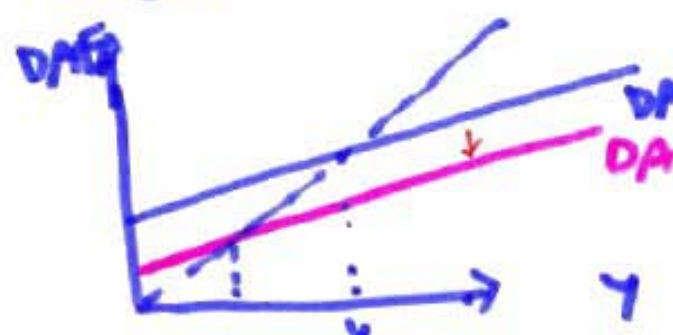
Shift to the left

$M^S \downarrow$ money supply \downarrow

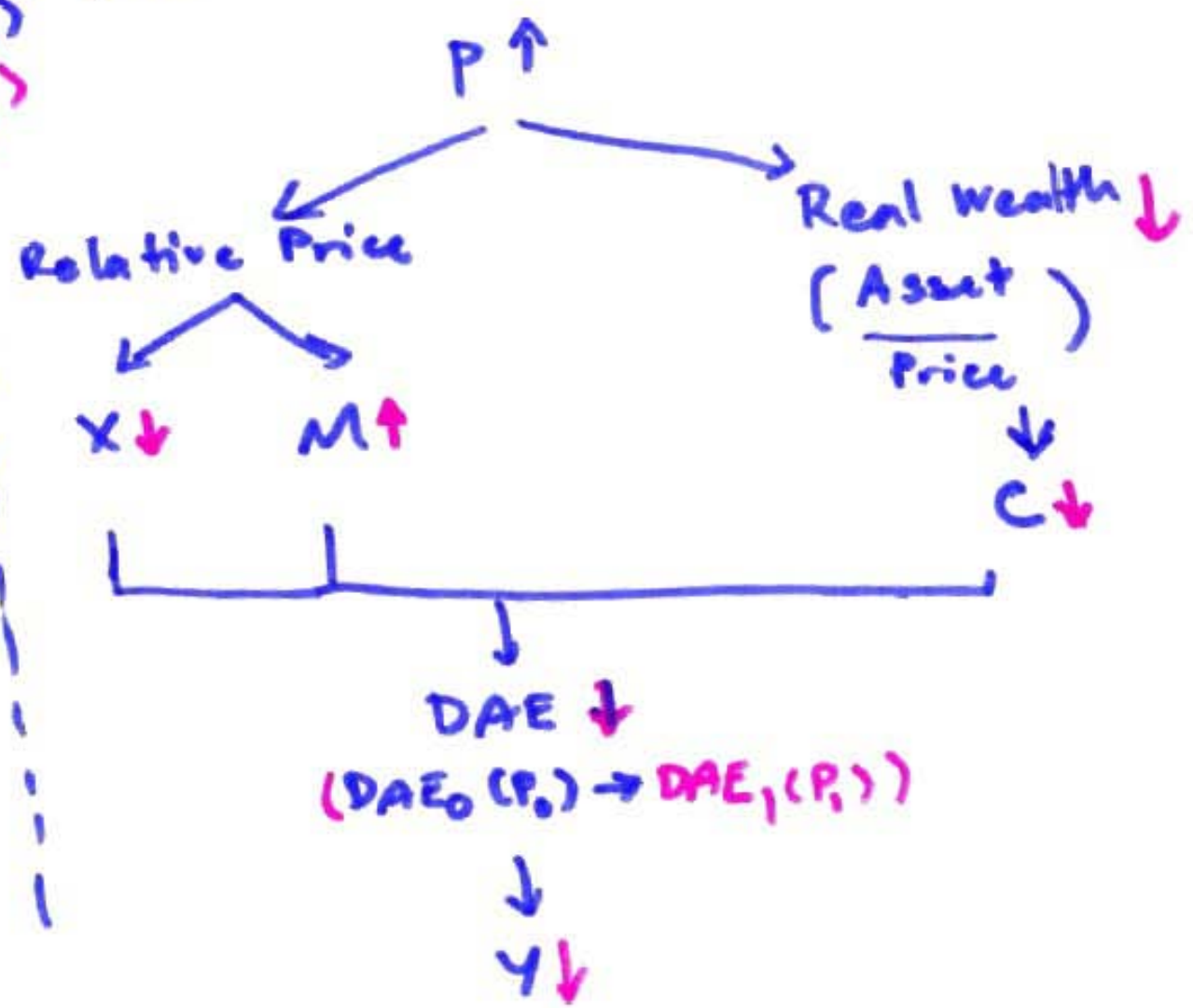
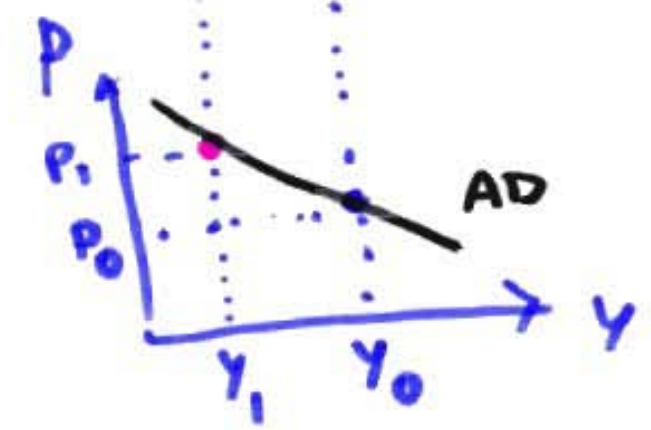
$G \downarrow$ gov expenditure \downarrow

$T \uparrow$ Tax Rate \uparrow

Aggregate Demand (AD)



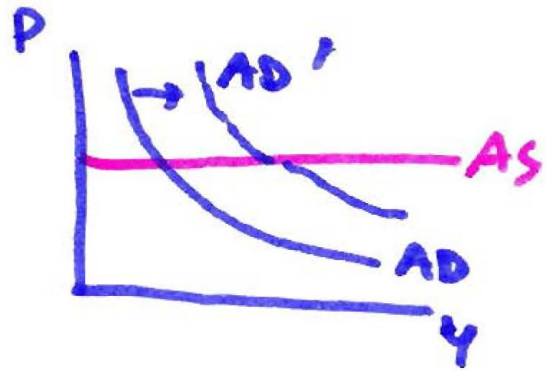
If price $\uparrow \rightarrow DAE_0(P_0)$ shifts to $DAE_1(P_1)$



Aggregate Supply (AS): Relationship between gross output (GDP) at every price level (P)

[SHORT-RUN ADJUSTMENT]

CASE I: Keynesian



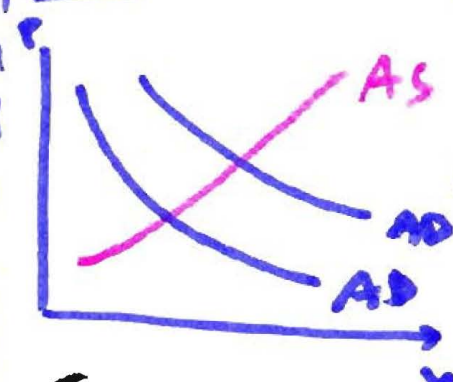
The economy operates lower than the level of full employment. Firms can expand production without increasing prices.

CASE II: Classical



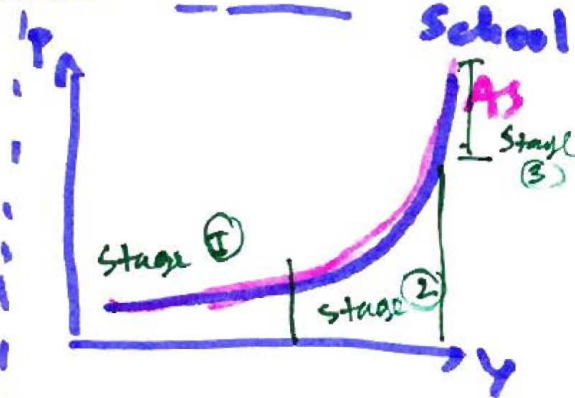
The economy operates at the full employment level. Firms cannot expand production, so, they can only adjust prices of output.

CASE III: Non-Keynesian Non-Classical



The economy operates at lower than full employment level. And Firms can also adjust prices of their output.

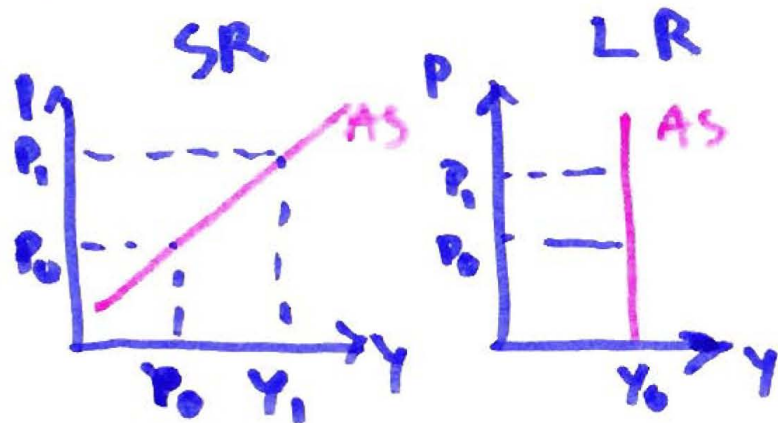
CASE IV: Mixed School



Stage I: Firms can easily expand their production: $\Delta Y > \Delta P$
Stage II: Firms face the constraint of inputs; availability: $\Delta P > \Delta Y$
Stage III: No input available $\rightarrow \Delta Y \leq 0$

AS: Adjustment Mechanism

① Move along the curve



$\Delta P \rightarrow \Delta Y$

② Shift the curve

Shift to the left

Shift to the right

I High input cost

- Higher wage
- Higher raw materials price

I Low input cost

- Lower wage
- Lower raw materials price

II Decreasing capital stock

- Machine ↓
- Building ↓

II Increasing capital stock

- Machine ↑
- Building ↑

III Govt Policies

- Regulations

III Govt Policies

- Deregulations

IV Weather

- Bad / disaster

IV Weather

- Good