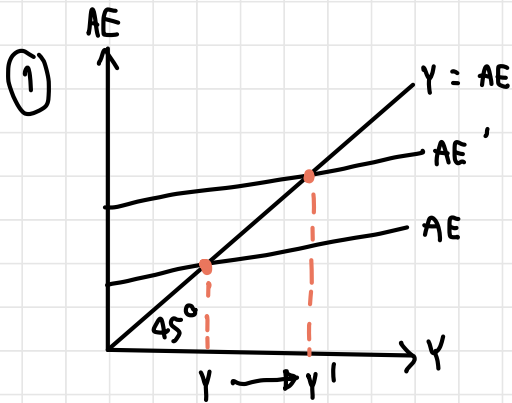


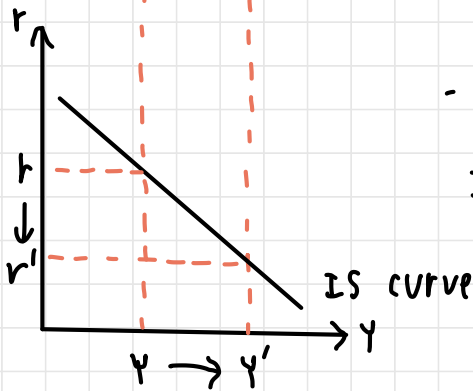


- Change in r , while keeping G & T constant

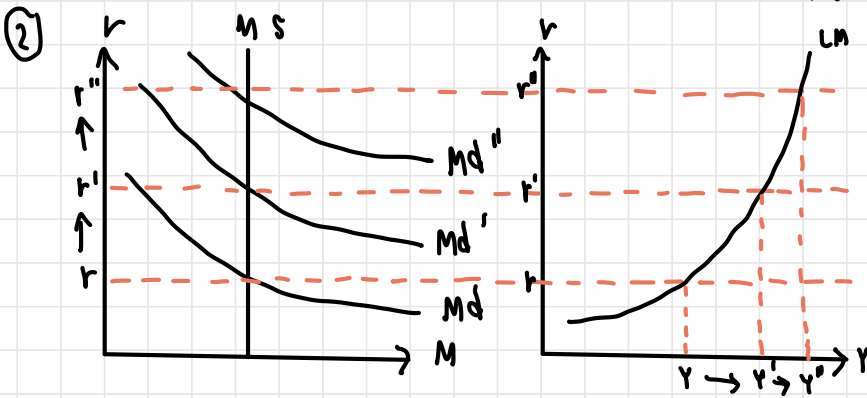
- $\downarrow r$ causes rise in investment

$\downarrow r \rightarrow I \uparrow \rightarrow AE \uparrow (AE \rightarrow AE') \rightarrow Y \uparrow (Y \rightarrow Y')$

- This explains IS curve.

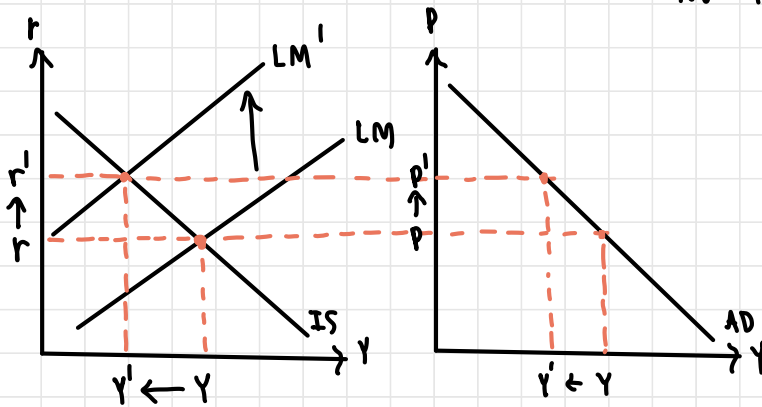


Inverse relationship between r and Y



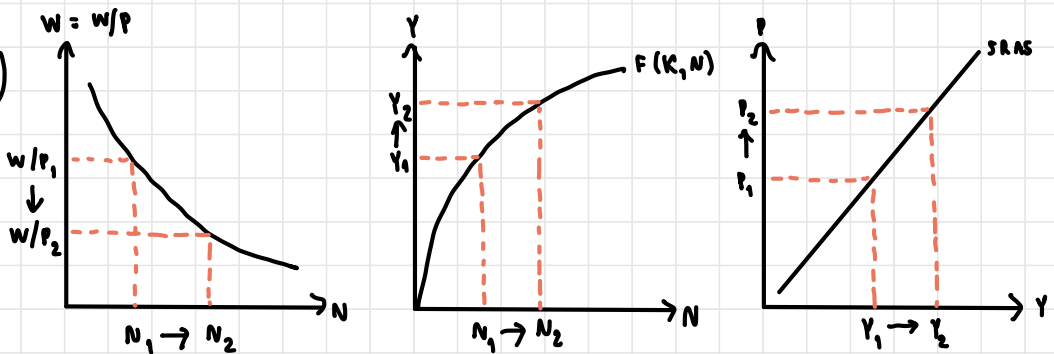
- Md is determined by the liquidity preference theory
- MS is determined by central bank, so MS is not affected by r
- M/P is constant. Therefore, when r changes, Y has to change too in order for the equality to hold.
- $R \uparrow \rightarrow Y \uparrow$. This shows positive relationship between r and Y .

③



- Price $\uparrow$ causes Real Money Supply (M/P) $\downarrow$. This leads to $M \downarrow$ ($LM \rightarrow LM'$). Then $Y \downarrow$ ($Y \rightarrow Y'$)
- AD curve has increase relationship between P and Y .

④



- Price $\uparrow$ causes real wage falls ($w/p_1 \rightarrow w/p_2$), including firm to hire more labor ($N_1 \rightarrow N_2$) and increase output ($Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$).
- $P \uparrow \rightarrow w/p \downarrow \rightarrow$ Labor Demand $\uparrow \rightarrow$ Labor $\uparrow \rightarrow Y \uparrow$
- SRAS shows the positive relationship between P and Y .