

In-class Exercise: Keynesian Model

Directions: Work in groups of up to four people and answer the following questions. All papers will be collected, but only one member's paper will be randomly selected and graded and all members of the group will receive the same grade.

By signing below, you agree that the following work represents the efforts of everyone in the group, and you are willing to accept as your own grade for the group project the grade earned from this representation of your group's work.

_____ Signature Group Member 1	_____ Print Name	_____ Date
_____ Signature Group Member 2	_____ Print Name	_____ Date
_____ Signature Group Member 3	_____ Print Name	_____ Date
_____ Signature Group Member 4	_____ Print Name	_____ Date

4. Suppose the Chinese Yuan depreciates against the U.S. dollar. Suppose if income were to increase by \$1, savings would rise by \$0.05 and imports would rise by \$0.20.
- (a) All other things remaining the same, will U.S. exports to China increase, decrease, or stay the same? Will U.S. imports from China increase, decrease or stay the same. Explain.
- (b) Suppose in response to the appreciation of the Yuan, the initial change in U.S. exports is \$10 billion and the initial change in U.S. imports is \$15 billion (you should know whether each of these is an increase or decrease). What will be the impact on real GDP?
5. Suppose the marginal propensity to consume is 95% and the marginal propensity to import is 10%. The economy is in a recession. Real GDP is \$5.5 trillion, and at full employment real GDP would be \$6 trillion. The president decides to increase government spending to solve the problem. How much should government spending be increased by?

6. What happens to the multiplier if MPS increases from 5% to 10% (assume $MPM=0$). Which MPS gives the government greater power to influence GDP? Does this imply that the government should persuade people not to save?
7. Suppose in a closed economy, the marginal propensity to save is 5%. Suppose the economy decides to remove its trade barriers and freely allow imports and exports. As a consequence the marginal propensity to import becomes 20%.
- (a) How does this effect the expenditure multiplier?
 - (b) How does this change affect the ability of the government to fix recessions?
 - (c) How does this affect the stability of GDP in the face of volatile decreases in investment caused by changes in expectations?
 - (d) Is opening up the economy a good thing or a bad thing? Explain.