

## FRQ 9

1. The United States is experiencing a high rate of unemployment.

(a) Identify one fiscal policy action that Congress might initiate to decrease the unemployment rate.

(b) Assume that the policy you identified in part (a) reduced unemployment, but the economy is still operating below full employment. Using a correctly labeled aggregate demand-aggregate supply graph, show and explain how the action you identified would affect each of the following.

(i) Output

(ii) Price Level

(c) Explain how the policy you identified in part (a) would affect short-term interest rates.

(d) Given that the economy is still below full employment, identify the open market policy the Federal Reserve could implement to increase the money supply.

(e) Using correctly labeled graphs, show and explain how the increase in money supply will affect each of the following in the short run.

(i) Short-term interest rates

(ii) Output

(iii) Price level

2. Explain how each of the following will affect long-run aggregate supply (potential real gross domestic product).

(a) A decrease in the labor force participation rate

(b) An increase in the government deficit following a reduction in personal income taxes

(c) A decrease in the quantity of inputs required to produce a unit of output

(d) An increase in the quantity and quality of education

(e) An increase in the rate of savings

3. Initially, the real interest rates in the United States and Japan are equal to -1.5 percent. The real interest rate in the United States increases to 0.5 percent while the real interest rate in Japan decreases to -1.75 percent.

(a) How and why will capital flows be affected by this change in real interest rates?

(b) Using a correctly labeled graph for the yen market, show and explain how the value of the yen will change relative to the value of the dollar.

(c) Explain how the change in the value of the yen will affect each of the following in the United States.

(i) Imports from Japan

(ii) Exports to Japan