



Chapter 1 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. What is scarcity? Can you think of two causes of scarcity?
2. Residents of the town of Smithfield like to consume hams, but each ham requires 10 people to produce it and takes a month. If the town has a total of 100 people, what is the maximum amount of ham the residents can consume in a month?
3. A consultant works for \$200 per hour. She likes to eat vegetables but is not very good at growing them. Why does it make more economic sense for her to spend her time at the consulting job and shop for her vegetables?
4. A computer systems engineer could paint his house, but it makes more sense for him to hire a painter to do it. Explain why.
5. What would be another example of a system in the real world that could serve as a metaphor for micro and macroeconomics?
6. Suppose we extend the circular flow model to add imports and exports. Copy the circular flow diagram onto a sheet of paper and then add a foreign country as a third agent. Draw the flows of imports, exports, and the payments for each on your diagram.
7. What is an example of a problem in the world today, not mentioned in the chapter, that has an economic dimension?
8. The chapter defines private enterprise as a characteristic of market-oriented economies. What would public enterprise be? (*Hint: it is a characteristic of command economies.*)
9. Why might Belgium, France, Italy, and Sweden have a higher export-to-GDP ratio than the United States?

Review Questions

10. Give the three reasons that explain why the division of labor increases an economy's level of production.
11. What are three reasons to study economics?
12. What is the difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics?
13. What are examples of individual economic agents?
14. What are the three main goals of macroeconomics?
15. How did John Maynard Keynes define economics?
16. Are households primarily buyers or sellers in the goods and services market? In the labor market?
17. Are firms primarily buyers or sellers in the goods and services market? In the labor market?
18. What are the three ways that societies can organize themselves economically?
19. What is globalization? How do you think it might have affected the economy over the past decade?

Critical Thinking Questions

20. Suppose you have a team of two workers: one is a baker and one is a chef. Explain why the kitchen can produce more meals in a given period of time if each worker specializes in what they do best than if each worker tries to do everything from appetizer to dessert.
21. Why would division of labor without trade not work?
22. Can you think of any examples of free goods, that is, goods or services that are not scarce?
23. A balanced federal budget and a balance of trade are considered secondary goals of macroeconomics, while growth in the standard of living (for example) is considered a primary goal. Why do you think that is so?
24. Macroeconomics is an aggregate of what happens at the microeconomic level. Would it be possible for what happens at the macro level to differ from how economic agents would react to some stimulus at the micro level? (*Hint*: think about the behavior of crowds.)
25. Why is it unfair or meaningless to criticize a theory as unrealistic?
26. Suppose, as an economist, you are asked to analyze an issue unlike anything you have ever done before. Also, suppose you do not have a specific model for analyzing that issue. What should you do?
27. Why do you think that most modern countries' economies are a mix of command and market types?
28. Can you think of ways that globalization has helped you economically? Can you think of ways that it has not?



Chapter 2 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. Suppose Alphonso's town raised the price of bus tickets to \$2 per trip (while the price of burgers stayed at \$4 and his budget remained \$20 per week). Draw Alphonso's new budget constraint. What happens to the opportunity cost of bus tickets?
2. Suppose there is an improvement in medical technology that enables more health care to be provided with the same amount of resources. How would this affect the production possibilities curve, and in particular, how would it affect the opportunity cost of education?
3. Could a nation be producing in a way that is allocatively efficient but not productively inefficient?
4. What are the similarities between a consumer's budget constraint and society's production possibilities frontier, not just graphically but analytically?
5. Individuals may not act in the rational, calculating way described by the economic model of decision-making, measuring utility and costs at the margin, but can you make a case that they behave approximately in that way?
6. Would an op-ed piece in a newspaper urging the adoption of a particular economic policy be considered a positive or normative statement?
7. Would a research study on the effects of soft drink consumption on children's cognitive development be considered a positive or normative statement?

Review Questions

8. Explain why scarcity leads to tradeoffs.
9. Explain why individuals make choices that are directly on the budget constraint rather than inside the budget constraint or outside it.
10. What is comparative advantage?
11. What does a production possibilities frontier illustrate?
12. Why is a production possibilities frontier typically drawn as a curve rather than a straight line?
13. Explain why societies cannot make a choice above their production possibilities frontier and should not make a choice below it.
14. What are diminishing marginal returns?
15. What is productive efficiency? Allocative efficiency?
16. What is the difference between a positive and a normative statement?
17. Is the economic model of decision-making intended as a literal description of how individuals, firms, and the governments actually make decisions?
18. What are four responses to the claim that people should not behave in the way described in this chapter?

Critical Thinking Questions

19. Suppose Alphonso's town raises the price of bus tickets from \$1 to \$2, and the price of burgers rises from \$4 to \$8. Why is the opportunity cost of bus tickets unchanged? Suppose Alphonso's weekly spending money increases from \$20 to \$40. How is his budget constraint affected from all three changes? Explain.
20. During the Second World War, Germany's factories were decimated, and the country suffered many human casualties, both soldiers and civilians. How did the war affect Germany's production possibilities curve?
21. It is clear that productive inefficiency is a waste since resources are being used in a way that produces fewer goods and services than a nation is capable of. Why is allocative inefficiency also wasteful?
22. What assumptions about the economy must be true for the invisible hand to work? To what extent are those assumptions valid in the real world?
23. Do economists have any particular expertise in making normative arguments? In other words, they have expertise in making positive statements (i.e., what will happen) about some economic policy, for example, but do they have special expertise to judge whether or not the policy *should* be undertaken?

Problems

Use this information to answer the following four questions: Marie has a weekly budget of \$24, which she likes to spend on magazines and pies.

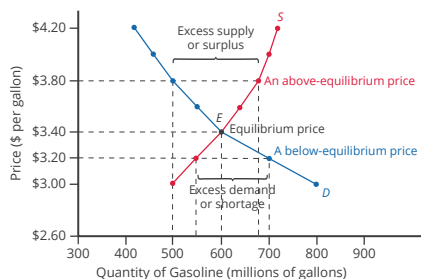
24. If the price of a magazine is \$4 each, what is the maximum number of magazines she could buy in a week?
25. If the price of a pie is \$12, what is the maximum number of pies she could buy in a week?
26. Draw Marie's budget constraint with pies on the horizontal axis and magazines on the vertical axis. What is the slope of the budget constraint?
27. What is Marie's opportunity cost of purchasing a pie?



Chapter 3 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

- Review the following figure. Suppose the price of gasoline is \$3.60 per gallon. Is the quantity demanded higher or lower than at the equilibrium price of \$3.40 per gallon? What about the quantity supplied? Is there a shortage or a surplus in the market? If so, how much?



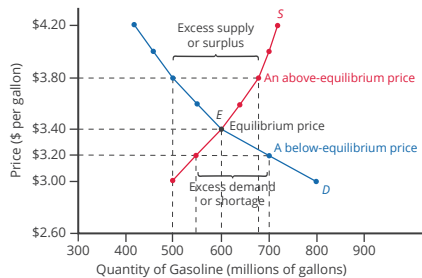
- Why do economists use the *ceteris paribus* assumption?
- In an analysis of the market for paint, an economist discovers the following listed facts. State whether each of these changes will affect supply or demand, and in what direction.
 - There have recently been some important cost-saving inventions in the technology for making paint.
 - Paint is lasting longer, so property owners need not repaint as often.
 - Because of severe hailstorms, many people need to repaint now.
 - The hailstorms damaged several factories that make paint, forcing them to close down for several months.
- Many changes are affecting the market for oil. Predict how each of the following events will affect the equilibrium price and quantity in the market for oil. In each case, sketch a supply and demand diagram to support your answer.
 - Cars are becoming more fuel-efficient and therefore get more miles to the gallon.
 - The winter is exceptionally cold.
 - A major discovery of new oil is made off the coast of Norway.
 - The economies of some major oil-using nations, like Japan, slow down.
 - A war in the Middle East disrupts oil-pumping schedules.
 - Landlords install additional insulation in buildings.
 - The price of solar energy falls dramatically.
 - Chemical companies invent a new, popular kind of plastic made from oil.
- Let's think about the market for air travel. From August 2014 to January 2015, the price of jet fuel increased roughly 47%. Using the four-step analysis, how do you think this fuel price increase affected the equilibrium price and quantity of air travel?
- A tariff is a tax on imported goods. Suppose the U.S. government cuts the tariff on imported flat-screen televisions. Using the four-step analysis, how do you think the tariff reduction will affect the equilibrium price and quantity of flat-screen TVs?
- What is the effect of a price ceiling on the quantity demanded of the product? What is the effect of a price ceiling on the quantity supplied? Why exactly does a price ceiling cause a shortage?
- Does a price ceiling change the equilibrium price?
- What would be the impact of imposing a price floor below the equilibrium price?
- Does a price ceiling increase or decrease the number of transactions in a market? Why? What about a price floor?
- If a price floor benefits producers, why does a price floor reduce social surplus?

Review Questions

12. What determines the level of prices in a market?
13. What does a downward-sloping demand curve mean about how buyers in a market will react to a higher price?
14. Will demand curves have the same exact shape in all markets? If not, how will they differ?
15. What does an upward-sloping supply curve mean about how sellers in a market will react to a higher price?
16. Will supply curves have the same shape in all markets? If not, how will they differ?
17. What is the relationship between quantity demanded and quantity supplied at equilibrium? What is the relationship when there is a shortage? What is the relationship when there is a surplus?
18. How can you locate the equilibrium point on a demand and supply graph?
19. If the price is above the equilibrium level, would you predict excess supply or excess demand? If the price is below the equilibrium level, would you predict a shortage or a surplus? Why?
20. When the price is above the equilibrium, explain how market forces move the market price to equilibrium. Do the same when the price is below the equilibrium.
21. What is the difference between the demand and the quantity demanded of a product, say milk? Explain in words and show the difference on a graph with a demand curve for milk.
22. What is the difference between the supply and the quantity supplied of a product, say milk? Explain in words and show the difference on a graph with the supply curve for milk.
23. When analyzing a market, how do economists deal with the problem that many factors that affect the market are changing at the same time?
24. Name some factors that can cause a shift in the demand curve in markets for goods and services.
25. Name some factors that can cause a shift in the supply curve in markets for goods and services.
26. How does one analyze a market where both demand and supply shift?
27. What causes a movement along the demand curve? What causes a movement along the supply curve?
28. Does a price ceiling attempt to make a price higher or lower?
29. How does a price ceiling set below the equilibrium level affect quantity demanded and quantity supplied?
30. Does a price floor attempt to make a price higher or lower?
31. How does a price floor set above the equilibrium level affect quantity demanded and quantity supplied?
32. What is consumer surplus? How is it illustrated on a demand and supply diagram?
33. What is producer surplus? How is it illustrated on a demand and supply diagram?
34. What is total surplus? How is it illustrated on a demand and supply diagram?
35. What is the relationship between total surplus and economic efficiency?
36. What is deadweight loss?

Critical Thinking Questions

37. Review the following figure. Suppose the government decided that, since gasoline is a necessity, its price should be legally capped at \$3.30 per gallon. What do you anticipate would be the outcome in the gasoline market?

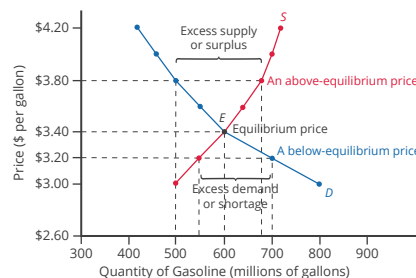


38. Explain why the following statement is false: "In the goods market, no buyer would be willing to pay more than the equilibrium price."
39. Explain why the following statement is false: "In the goods market, no seller would be willing to sell for less than the equilibrium price."
40. Consider the demand for hamburgers. If the price of a substitute good (e.g., hot dogs) increases and the price of a complement good (e.g., hamburger buns) increases, can you tell for sure what will happen to the demand for hamburgers? Why or why not?
41. How do you suppose the demographics of an aging population of baby boomers in the United States will affect the demand for milk? Justify your answer.
42. We know that a change in the price of a product causes a movement along the demand curve. Suppose consumers believe that prices will be rising in the future. How will that affect demand for the product in the present? Can you show this graphically?
43. Suppose there is a soda tax to curb obesity. What should a reduction in the soda tax do to the supply of sodas and to the equilibrium price and quantity? Can you show this graphically? (*Hint*: assume that the soda tax is collected from the sellers.)
44. Use the four-step process to analyze the impact of the advent of the iPad (or other tablet computers) on the equilibrium price and quantity of the MacBook (or other laptop computers).
45. Use the four-step process to analyze the impact of a reduction in tariffs on imports of iPads on the equilibrium price and quantity of MacBook-type products.
46. Suppose both of these events took place at the same time. Combine your analyses of the impacts of the iPad and the tariff reduction to determine the likely impact on the equilibrium price and quantity of MacBook-type products. Show your answer graphically.
47. Most government policy decisions have winners and losers. What are the effects of raising the minimum wage? It is more complex than simply producers lose and workers gain. Who are the winners, who are the losers, and what exactly do they win and lose? To what extent does the policy change achieve its goals?

48. Agricultural price supports result in the government holding large inventories of agricultural products. Why do you think the government can't simply give the products away to poor people?
49. Can you propose a policy that would induce the market to supply more rental housing units?
50. What term would an economist use to describe what happens when a shopper gets a "good deal" on a product?
51. Explain why voluntary transactions improve social welfare.
52. Why would a free market never operate at a quantity greater than the equilibrium quantity? (*Hint: what would be required for a transaction to occur at that quantity?*)

Problems

53. Review the following figure. Suppose the price of gasoline is \$3.00. Will the quantity demanded be lower or higher than at the equilibrium price of \$3.40 per gallon? Will the quantity supplied be lower or higher? Is there a shortage or a surplus in the market? If so, of how much?



54. The following table shows information on the demand and supply for bicycles, where the quantities of bicycles are measured in thousands.

Price	Q_d	Q_s
\$120	50	36
\$150	40	40
\$180	32	48
\$210	28	56
\$240	24	70

- a. What is the quantity demanded and the quantity supplied at a price of \$210?
- b. At what price is the quantity supplied equal to 48,000?
- c. Graph the demand and supply curve for bicycles. How can you determine the equilibrium price and quantity from the graph? How can you determine the equilibrium price and quantity from the table? What are the equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity?
- d. If the price was \$120, what would the quantities demanded and supplied be? Would a shortage or surplus exist? If so, how large would the shortage or surplus be?

55. The computer market in recent years has seen many more computers sell at much lower prices. What shift in demand or supply is most likely to explain this outcome? Sketch a demand and supply diagram and explain your reasoning.
- A rise in demand
 - A fall in demand
 - A rise in supply
 - A fall in supply
56. Demand and supply in the market for cheddar cheese is illustrated in the following table.

Price per Pound	Q_d	Q_s
\$3.00	750	540
\$3.20	700	600
\$3.40	650	650
\$3.60	620	700
\$3.80	600	720
\$4.00	590	730

Graph the data and find the equilibrium. Next, create a table showing the change in quantity demanded or quantity supplied, and draw a graph of the new equilibrium, in each of the following situations:

- The price of milk, a key input for cheese production, rises, so that the supply decreases by 80 pounds at every price.
- A new study says that eating cheese is good for your health, so demand increases by 20% at every price.

57. Supply and demand for movie tickets in a city are shown in the following table.

Price	Q_d	Q_s
\$11.00	26	16
\$12.00	24	18
\$13.00	22	20
\$14.00	21	21
\$15.00	20	22

Graph demand and supply and identify the equilibrium. Then, calculate in a table and graph the effect of the following two changes.

- Three new nightclubs open. They offer decent bands and have no cover charge; they make their money by selling food and drink. As a result, demand for movie tickets falls by 6 units at every price.
 - The city eliminates a tax that it had been placing on all local entertainment businesses. The result is that the quantity supplied of movies at any given price increases by 10%.
58. A low-income country decides to set a price ceiling on bread so they can make sure that bread is affordable to the poor. The conditions of demand and supply are given in the following table. What are the equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity before the price ceiling? What will the excess demand or the shortage (that is, quantity demanded minus quantity supplied) be if the price ceiling is set at \$2.40? At \$2.00? At \$3.60?

Price	Q_d	Q_s
\$1.60	9,000	5,000
\$2.00	8,500	5,500
\$2.40	8,000	6,400
\$2.80	7,500	7,500
\$3.20	7,000	9,000
\$3.60	6,500	11,000
\$4.00	6,000	15,000



Chapter 4 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. In the labor market, what causes a movement along the demand curve?
What causes a shift of the demand curve?
2. In the labor market, what causes a movement along the supply curve?
What causes a shift of the supply curve?
3. Why is a living wage considered a price floor? Does imposing a living wage have the same outcome as a minimum wage?
4. In the financial market, what causes a movement along the demand curve?
What causes a shift in the demand curve?
5. In the financial market, what causes a movement along the supply curve?
What causes a shift in the supply curve?
6. If a usury law limits interest rates to no more than \$35, what would the likely impact be on the amount of loans made and interest rates paid?
7. Which of the following changes in the financial market will lead to a decline in interest rates? Select all that apply.
 - a. A rise in demand
 - b. A fall in demand
 - c. A rise in supply
 - d. A fall in supply
8. Which of the following changes in the financial market will lead to an increase in the quantity of loans made and received? Select all that apply.
 - a. A rise in demand
 - b. A fall in demand
 - c. A rise in supply
 - d. A fall in supply
9. Identify the most accurate statement. A price floor will have the largest effect if it is set:
 - a. substantially above the equilibrium price
 - b. slightly above the equilibrium price
 - c. slightly below the equilibrium price
 - d. substantially below the equilibrium price

Sketch all four of these possibilities on a demand and supply diagram to illustrate your answer.
10. Identify the most accurate statement. A price ceiling will have the largest effect:
 - a. substantially below the equilibrium price
 - b. slightly below the equilibrium price
 - c. substantially above the equilibrium price
 - d. slightly above the equilibrium price

Sketch all four of these possibilities on a demand and supply diagram to illustrate your answer.
11. Select the correct answer. A price floor will usually shift:
 - a. demand
 - b. supply
 - c. both
 - d. neither

Illustrate your answer with a diagram.
12. Select the correct answer. A price ceiling will usually shift:
 - a. demand
 - b. supply
 - c. both
 - d. neither

Review Questions

13. What is the “price” commonly called in the labor market?
14. Are households demanders or suppliers in the goods market? Are firms demanders or suppliers in the goods market? What about the labor market and the financial market?
15. Name some factors that can cause a shift of the demand curve in labor markets.
16. Name some factors that can cause a shift of the supply curve in labor markets.
17. How do economists define equilibrium in financial markets?
18. What would be a sign of a shortage in financial markets?
19. Would usury laws help or hinder resolution of a shortage in financial markets?
20. Whether the product market or the labor market, what happens to the equilibrium price and quantity for each of the four possibilities: increase in demand, decrease in demand, increase in supply, and decrease in supply?

Critical Thinking Questions

21. Other than the demand for labor, what would be another example of a derived demand?
22. Suppose that a 5% increase in the minimum wage causes a 5% reduction in employment. How would this affect employers and how would it affect workers? In your opinion, would this be a good policy?
23. Under what circumstances would a minimum wage be a nonbinding price floor? Under what circumstances would a living raise be a binding price floor?
24. Suppose the U.S. economy began to grow more rapidly than other countries in the world. What would be the likely impact on U.S. financial markets as part of the global economy?
25. If the government imposed a federal interest rate ceiling of 20% on all loans, who would gain and who would lose?
26. Why are the factors that shift the demand for a product different from the factors that shift the demand for labor? Why are the factors that shift the supply of a product different from those that shift the supply of labor?
27. During a discussion several years ago on building a pipeline to Alaska to carry natural gas, the U.S. Senate passed a bill stipulating that there should be a guaranteed minimum price for the natural gas that would flow through the pipeline. The thinking behind the bill was that if private firms had a guaranteed price for their natural gas, they would be more willing to drill for gas and to pay to build the pipeline.
 - a. Using the demand and supply framework, predict the effects of this price floor on the price, quantity demanded, and quantity supplied.
 - b. With the enactment of this price floor for natural gas, what are some of the likely unintended consequences in the market?
 - c. Suggest some policies, other than the price floor, working within the framework of demand and supply that the government can pursue if it wishes to encourage drilling for natural gas and a new pipeline in Alaska.

Problems

28. Identify each of the following as involving either demand or supply. Draw a circular flow diagram and label the flows *A* through *F*. (Some choices can be on both sides of the goods market.)
- a. Households in the labor market
 - b. Firms in the goods market
 - c. Firms in the financial market
 - d. Households in the goods market
 - e. Firms in the labor market
 - f. Households in the financial market
29. Predict how each of the following events will raise or lower the equilibrium wage and quantity of oil workers in Texas. In each case, sketch a demand and supply diagram to illustrate your answer.
- a. The price of coal rises.
 - b. New oil-drilling equipment is invented that is cheap and requires few workers to run.
 - c. Several major companies that do not drill oil open factories in Texas, offering many well-paid jobs.
 - d. Government imposes costly new regulations to make oil drilling a safer job.
30. Predict how each of the following economic changes will affect the equilibrium price and quantity in the financial market for home loans. Sketch a demand and supply diagram to support your answers.
- a. The number of people at the most common ages for home buying increases.
 - b. People gain confidence that the economy is growing and that their jobs are secure.
 - c. Banks that have made home loans find that a larger number of people than they expected are not repaying those loans.
 - d. Because of a threat of war, people become uncertain about their economic future.
 - e. The overall level of saving in the economy diminishes.
 - f. The federal government changes its bank regulations in a way that makes it cheaper and easier for banks to make home loans.

31. The table shows the amount of savings and borrowing in a market for loans to purchase homes, measured in millions of dollars, at various interest rates. What is the equilibrium interest rate and quantity in the capital financial market? How can you tell? Now, imagine that because of a shift in the perceptions of foreign investors, the supply curve shifts so that there will be \$10 million less supplied at every interest rate. Calculate the new equilibrium interest rate and quantity, and explain why the direction of the interest rate shift makes intuitive sense.

Interest Rate	Quantity Supplied	Quantity Demanded
5%	130	170
6%	135	150
7%	140	140
8%	145	135
9%	150	125
10%	155	110

32. Imagine that to preserve the traditional way of life in small fishing villages, a government decides to impose a price floor that will guarantee all fishermen a certain price for their catch.
- Using the demand and supply framework, predict the effects on the price, quantity demanded, and quantity supplied.
 - With the enactment of this price floor for fish, what are some of the likely unintended consequences in the market?
 - Suggest some policies other than the price floor, working within the framework of demand and supply, to make it possible for small fishing villages to continue.
33. What happens to the price and the quantity bought and sold in the cocoa market if countries producing cocoa experience a drought and a new study is released demonstrating the health benefits of cocoa? Illustrate your answer with a demand and supply graph.



Chapter 5 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

- From the data shown in the following table about demand for smart phones, calculate the price elasticity of demand from: Point *B* to Point *C*, Point *D* to Point *E*, and Point *G* to Point *H*. Classify the elasticity at each point as elastic, inelastic, or unit elastic.

Point	Price	Quantity Demanded
<i>A</i>	\$60	3,000
<i>B</i>	\$70	2,800
<i>C</i>	\$80	2,600
<i>D</i>	\$90	2,400
<i>E</i>	\$100	2,200
<i>F</i>	\$110	2,000
<i>G</i>	\$120	1,800
<i>H</i>	\$130	1,600

- From the data shown in the following table about supply of alarm clocks, calculate the price elasticity of supply from: Point *J* to Point *K*, Point *L* to Point *M*, and Point *N* to Point *P*. Classify the elasticity at each point as elastic, inelastic, or unit elastic.

Point	Price	Quantity Supplied
<i>J</i>	\$8	50
<i>K</i>	\$9	70
<i>L</i>	\$10	80
<i>M</i>	\$11	88
<i>N</i>	\$12	95
<i>P</i>	\$13	100

- Why is the demand curve with constant unit elasticity concave?
- Why is the supply curve with constant unit elasticity a straight line?
- The federal government decides to require that automobile manufacturers install new anti-pollution equipment that costs \$2,000 per car. Under what conditions can carmakers pass almost all of this cost along to car buyers? Under what conditions can carmakers pass very little of this cost along to car buyers?
- Suppose you are in charge of sales at a pharmaceutical company, and your firm has a new drug that causes bald men to grow hair. Assume that the company wants to earn as much revenue as possible from this drug. If the elasticity of demand for your company's product at the current price is 1.4, would you advise the company to raise the price, lower the price, or to keep the price the same? What if the elasticity were 0.6? What if it were 1? Explain your answer.
- What would the gasoline price elasticity of supply mean to UPS or FedEx?

8. The average annual income rises from \$25,000 to \$38,000, and the quantity of bread consumed in a year by the average person falls from 30 loaves to 22 loaves. What is the income elasticity of bread consumption? Is bread a normal or an inferior good?
9. Suppose the cross-price elasticity of apples with respect to the price of oranges is 0.4, and the price of oranges falls by 3%. What will happen to the demand for apples?

Review Questions

10. What is the formula for calculating elasticity?
11. What is the price elasticity of demand? Can you explain it in your own words?
12. What is the price elasticity of supply? Can you explain it in your own words?
13. Describe the general appearance of a demand or a supply curve with zero elasticity.
14. Describe the general appearance of a demand or a supply curve with infinite elasticity.
15. If demand is elastic, will shifts in supply have a larger effect on equilibrium quantity or on price?
16. If demand is inelastic, will shifts in supply have a larger effect on equilibrium price or on quantity?
17. If supply is elastic, will shifts in demand have a larger effect on equilibrium quantity or on price?
18. If supply is inelastic, will shifts in demand have a larger effect on equilibrium price or on quantity?
19. Would you usually expect elasticity of demand or supply to be higher in the short run or in the long run? Why?
20. Under which circumstances does the tax burden fall entirely on consumers?
21. What is the formula for the income elasticity of demand?
22. What is the formula for the cross-price elasticity of demand?
23. What is the formula for the wage elasticity of labor supply?
24. What is the formula for elasticity of savings with respect to interest rates?

Critical Thinking Questions

25. Transatlantic air travel in first class has an estimated elasticity of demand of 0.40 less than transatlantic air travel in economy class, with an estimated price elasticity of 0.62. Why do you think this is the case?
26. What is the relationship between price elasticity and position on the demand curve? For example, as you move up the demand curve to higher prices and lower quantities, what happens to the measured elasticity? How would you explain that?
27. Can you think of an industry (or product) with near infinite elasticity of supply in the short term? That is, what is an industry that could increase Q_s almost without limit in response to an increase in the price?
28. Would you expect supply to play a more significant role in determining the price of a basic necessity like food or a luxury like perfume? Explain. (*Hint*: think about how the price elasticity of demand will differ between necessities and luxuries.)
29. A city has built a bridge over a river and it decides to charge a toll to everyone who crosses. For one year, the city charges a variety of different tolls and records information on how many drivers cross the bridge. The city thus gathers information about elasticity of demand. If the city wishes to raise as much revenue as possible from the tolls, where will the city decide to charge a toll: in the inelastic portion of the demand curve, the elastic portion of the demand curve, or the unit elastic portion? Explain.
30. In a market where the supply curve is perfectly inelastic, how does an excise tax affect the price paid by consumers and the quantity bought and sold?
31. Economists define normal goods as having a positive income elasticity. We can divide normal goods into two types: Those whose income elasticity is less than one and those whose income elasticity is greater than one. Think about products that would fall into each category. Can you come up with a name for each category?
32. Suppose you could buy shoes one at a time, rather than in pairs. What do you predict the cross-price elasticity for left shoes and right shoes would be?

Problems

33. The equation for a demand curve is $P = 48 - 3Q$. What is the elasticity in moving from a quantity of 5 to a quantity of 6?
34. The equation for a demand curve is $P = \frac{2}{Q}$. What is the elasticity of demand as price falls from \$5 to \$4? What is the elasticity of demand as the price falls from \$9 to \$8? Would you expect these answers to be the same? First solve for Q at both prices:
35. The equation for a supply curve is $4P = Q$. What is the elasticity of supply as price rises from \$3 to \$4? What is the elasticity of supply as the price rises from \$7 to \$3? Would you expect these answers to be the same?
36. The equation for a supply curve is $P = 3Q - 8$. What is the elasticity in moving from a price of \$4 to a price of \$7?
37. The supply of paintings by Leonardo da Vinci, who painted the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper* and died in 1519, is highly inelastic. Sketch a supply and demand diagram, paying attention to the appropriate elasticities, to illustrate that demand for these paintings will determine the price.
38. Say that a certain stadium for professional football has seventy thousand seats. What is the shape of the supply curve for tickets to football games at that stadium? Explain.

39. When someone's kidneys fail, the person needs to have medical treatment with a dialysis machine (unless or until they receive a kidney transplant) or they will die. Sketch a supply and demand diagram, paying attention to the appropriate elasticities, to illustrate that the supply of such dialysis machines will primarily determine the price.
40. Assume that the supply of low-skilled workers is fairly elastic, but the employers' demand for such workers is fairly inelastic. If the policy goal is to expand employment for low-skilled workers, is it better to focus on policy tools to shift the supply of unskilled labor or on tools to shift the demand for unskilled labor? What if the policy goal is to raise wages for this group? Explain your answers with supply and demand diagrams.



Chapter 6 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

- Country A has export sales of \$20 billion, government purchases of \$1,000 billion, business investment of \$50 billion, imports of \$40 billion, and consumption spending of \$2,000 billion. What is the dollar value of GDP?
- Which of the following are included in GDP, and which are not?
 - The cost of hospital stays
 - The rise in life expectancy over time
 - Child care provided by a licensed day care center
 - Child care provided by a grandmother
 - The sale of a used car
 - The sale of a new car
 - The greater variety of cheese available in supermarkets
 - The iron that goes into the steel that goes into a refrigerator bought by a consumer
- Use the data from the following table to determine the percent change in real GDP growth from 2005 to 2020.
- In the U.S. economy, when was the longest recession and when was the longest expansion? Review the data in Table 3 in Lesson 6.2.
- Is it possible for GDP to rise while GDP per capita is simultaneously falling? Is it possible for GDP to fall while per capita GDP is rising?
- In 2019, the Central African Republic had a GDP of \$2.22 billion and a population of 4.75 million. Calculate the GDP per capita of the Central African Republic.
- Explain briefly whether each of the following would cause a rise in GDP to overstate or understate the degree of change in the broad standard of living.
 - The environment becomes more polluted.
 - The crime rate declines.
 - A greater variety of goods becomes available to consumers.
 - Infant mortality declines.

Year	Nominal GDP (billions of dollars)	GDP Deflator (2012 = 100)
1960	542.4	16.6
1965	742.3	17.8
1970	1,073.3	21.7
1975	1,684.9	29.8
1980	2,857.3	42.3
1985	4,339.0	54.6
1990	5,963.1	63.7
1995	7,639.7	71.9
2000	10,252.3	78.1
2005	13,036.6	87.4
2010	14,992.1	96.1
2015	18,219.3	104.8
2020	20,893.7	113.6

Review Questions

- What are the main components of measuring GDP with what is demanded?
- What are the main components of measuring GDP with what is produced?
- Would you usually expect GDP as measured by what is demanded to be greater than GDP measured by what is supplied, or the reverse?
- Why must double counting be avoided when measuring GDP?
- What is the difference between a series of economic data over time measured in nominal terms versus the same data series over time measured in real terms?

13. How do you convert a series of nominal economic data over time to real terms?
14. What are the typical patterns of GDP for a high-income economy like the United States in the long run and the short run?
15. What are the two main difficulties that arise in comparing the GDP of different countries?
16. List some of the reasons why GDP should not be considered an effective measure of the standard of living in a country.

Critical Thinking Questions

17. What does GDP not tell us about the economy?
18. Should people typically pay more attention to their real income or their nominal income? If you choose the latter, why would that make sense in today's world? Would your answer be the same for the 1970s?
19. Why do you suppose that U.S. GDP is so much higher today than fifty or one hundred years ago?
20. Why do you think that GDP does not grow at a steady rate, but rather speeds up and slows down?
21. Cross-country comparisons of GDP per capita typically use purchasing power parity (PPP)-equivalent exchange rates, which are a measure of the long-run equilibrium value of an exchange rate. Why could using market exchange rates, which sometimes change dramatically in a short period of time, be misleading?
22. Why might GDP per capita be only an imperfect measure of a country's standard of living?
23. How might a "green" GDP be measured?

Problems

24. Last year, a small nation with abundant forests cut down \$200 worth of trees. \$100 in trees was then turned into \$150 in lumber. \$100 worth of that lumber was used to produce \$250 worth of bookshelves. Assuming the country produces no other outputs, and there are no other inputs used in the production of trees, lumber, and bookshelves, what is this nation's GDP? In other words, what is the value of the final goods produced, including trees, lumber, and bookshelves?
25. The prime interest rate is the rate that banks charge their best customers. Based on the nominal interest rates and inflation rates given in the following table, in which year would it have been best to be a lender? In which year would it have been best to be a borrower?

Year	Prime Interest Rate	Inflation Rate
1970	7.9%	5.7%
1974	10.8%	11.0%
1978	9.1%	7.6%
1981	18.9%	10.3%

26. Individuals use mortgage loans to purchase houses. The following table provides a list of the mortgage interest rates being charged for several different years and the rate of inflation for each year. In which year would it have been better to be a person borrowing money from a bank to buy a home? In which year would it have been better to be a bank lending money?

Year	Mortgage Interest Rate	Inflation Rate
1984	12.4%	4.3%
1990	10.0%	5.4%
2001	7.0%	2.8%

27. Ethiopia has a GDP of \$8 billion and a population of 55 million. Costa Rica has a GDP of \$9 billion and a population of 4 million. Calculate the GDP per capita for each country and identify which one is higher.
28. In 1980, Denmark had a GDP of \$70 billion and a population of 5.1 million. In 2000, Denmark had a GDP of \$160 billion and a population of 5.3 million. By what percentage did Denmark's GDP per capita rise between 1980 and 2000?
29. The Czech Republic has a GDP of 1,800 billion koruny (CZK). The exchange rate is CZK 20 = USD 1. The Czech population is 20 million. What is the GDP per capita of the Czech Republic expressed in USD?



Chapter 7 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. What is the Industrial Revolution? Where did it begin?
2. Explain the difference between property rights and contractual rights. Why do they matter to economic growth?
3. Are there other ways we can measure productivity besides the amount produced per hour of work?
4. Assume that South Korea grows at 4%, and the United States grows at 1%. For the sake of simplicity, assume they both start from the same fictional income level of \$10,000. What will the incomes of the United States and South Korea be in 20 years? By how many multiples will each country's income grow in 20 years?
5. What do the growth accounting studies conclude are the determinants of growth? Which is more important, the determinants or how they are combined?
6. What policies can the government of a free-market economy implement to stimulate economic growth?
7. List the areas where government policy can help economic growth.
8. Would the following events usually lead to capital deepening? Why or why not?
 - a. A weak economy in which businesses become reluctant to make long-term investments in physical capital
 - b. A rise in international trade
 - c. A trend in which many more adults participate in continuing education courses through their employers
9. What are “the advantages of backwardness” for economic growth?
10. Would you expect capital deepening to result in diminished returns? Why or why not? Would you expect improvements in technology to result in diminished returns? Why or why not?
11. Why does productivity growth in high-income economies not slow down as it runs into diminishing returns from additional investments in physical capital and human capital? Does this show one area where the theory of diminishing returns fails to apply? Why or why not?

Review Questions

12. How did the Industrial Revolution increase the rate of economic growth and income levels in the United States?
13. How much should a nation be concerned if its rate of economic growth is just 2% slower than other nations?
14. How is GDP per capita calculated differently from worker productivity?
15. How do gains in worker productivity lead to gains in GDP per capita?
16. What is an aggregate production function?
17. What is capital deepening?
18. What do economists mean when they refer to improvements in technology?
19. For a high-income economy, what elements of the aggregate production function are most important in bringing about growth in GDP per capita? What about a middle-income country? A low-income country?
20. List some arguments for and against the likelihood of convergence.

Critical Thinking Questions

21. Over the past fifty years, many countries have experienced an annual growth rate in real GDP per capita greater than that of the U.S. Some examples are China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Does that mean the U.S. is regressing relative to other countries? Does that mean these countries will eventually overtake the U.S. in terms of the growth rate of real GDP per capita? Explain.
22. This chapter has outlined the logic of how increased productivity is associated with increased wages. Detail a situation where this is not the case, and explain why it is not.
23. Change in labor productivity is one of the most watched international statistics of growth. Visit the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank's FRED database (hawkes.biz/fred) and find international comparisons of worker productivity (growth rate of total labor productivity). Choose two countries and examine their data. How are they similar? How are they different?
24. Education seems to be important for human capital deepening. As people become better educated and more knowledgeable, are there limits to how much additional benefit education can provide? Why or why not?
25. Describe some of the political and social tradeoffs that might occur when a less developed country adopts a strategy to promote labor force participation and economic growth via investment in girls' education.
26. Why is investing in girls' education beneficial for growth?
27. How is the concept of technology as defined with the aggregate production function different from our everyday use of the word?
28. What sorts of policies can governments implement to encourage convergence?
29. As technological change makes us more sedentary and food costs increase, obesity is likely. What factors do you think may limit obesity?

Problems

30. Suppose an economy starts off with a GDP per capita of \$5,000. How large will the GDP per capita be if it grows at an annual rate of 2% for 20 years? 2% for 40 years? 4% for 40 years? 6% for 40 years?
31. Suppose an economy starts off with a GDP per capita of 12,000 euros. How large will the GDP per capita be if it grows at an annual rate of 3% for 10 years? 3% for 30 years? 6% for 30 years?
32. Say that the average worker in Canada has a productivity level of \$30 per hour, while the average worker in the United Kingdom has a productivity level of \$25 per hour (both measured in U.S. dollars). Over the next five years, say that worker productivity in Canada grows at 1% per year, while worker productivity in the UK grows at 3% per year. At that point, who will have the higher productivity level, and by how much?
33. Say that the average worker in the New Zealand economy is eight times as productive as an average worker in Mexico. If the productivity of New Zealand's workers grows at 2% for 25 years and the productivity of Mexico's workers grows at 6% for 25 years, which country will have higher worker productivity at that point?



Chapter 8 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. Suppose the adult population over the age of 16 is 237.8 million, and the labor force is 153.9 million (of whom 139.1 million are employed).
 - a. How many people are not in the labor force?
 - b. What percentage of the population is employed?
 - c. What percentage of the population is unemployed?
 - d. What percentage of the population is not in the labor force?
2. Using the data from Question 1, what is the unemployment rate? (These data are U.S. statistics from 2010.) How does it compare to the 2021 unemployment rate computed in the Work It Out in Lesson 8.1?
3. Over the long term, has the U.S. unemployment rate generally trended up, trended down, or remained at basically the same level?
4. Whose unemployment rates are commonly higher in the U.S. economy:
 - a. Blacks, Whites, or Hispanics?
 - b. The young or the middle-aged?
 - c. College graduates or high school graduates?
5. Beginning in the 1970s and continuing for three decades, women entered the U.S. labor force in a big way. If we assume that wages are sticky in a downward direction, but that around 1970 the demand for labor equaled the supply of labor at the current wage rate, what do you imagine happened to the wage rate, employment, and unemployment as a result of increased labor force participation? Draw a graph to accompany your answer.
6. Is the increase in labor force participation among women better thought of as causing an increase in cyclical unemployment or an increase in the natural rate of unemployment? Why?
7. Many college students graduate from college before they have found a job. When graduates begin to look for a job, are they counted as frictionally unemployed or structurally unemployed?

Review Questions

8. What is the difference between being unemployed and being out of the labor force?
9. How is the unemployment rate calculated? How is the labor force participation rate calculated?
10. Are all adults who do not hold jobs counted as unemployed?
11. If you are out of school but working part-time, are you considered employed or unemployed in U.S. labor statistics? If you are a full-time student and working twelve hours a week at the college cafeteria, are you considered employed or not in the labor force? If you are a senior citizen who is collecting Social Security and a pension and working as a greeter at Walmart, are you considered employed or not in the labor force?
12. What happens to the unemployment rate when unemployed workers are reclassified as discouraged workers?
13. What happens to the labor force participation rate when employed individuals are reclassified as unemployed? What happens when they are reclassified as discouraged workers?

14. What are some of the problems with using the unemployment rate as an accurate measure of overall joblessness?
15. What criteria are used by the BLS to count someone as employed? As unemployed?
16. Assess whether the following would be counted as unemployed in the Current Employment Statistics survey.
 - a. A person who willingly stays home with children while their spouse works
 - b. A manufacturing worker whose factory just closed down
 - c. A college student doing an unpaid summer internship
 - d. A retiree
 - e. Someone who has been out of work for two years but keeps looking for a job
 - f. Someone who has been out of work for two months but is not looking for a job
 - g. Someone who hates their present job and is actively looking for another one
 - h. Someone who decides to take a part-time job because they could not find a full-time position
17. Are U.S. unemployment rates typically higher, lower, or about the same as unemployment rates in other high-income countries?
18. Are U.S. unemployment rates distributed evenly across the population?
19. When would you expect cyclical unemployment to be rising? Falling?
20. Why is there unemployment in a labor market with flexible wages?
21. Name and explain some of the reasons why wages are likely to be sticky, especially in downward adjustments.
22. What term describes the remaining level of unemployment that occurs even when the economy is healthy?
23. What forces create the natural rate of unemployment for an economy?
24. Would you expect the natural rate of unemployment to be roughly the same in different countries? Why?
25. Would you expect the natural rate of unemployment to remain the same within one country over the long run of several decades?
26. What is frictional unemployment? Give examples.
27. What is structural unemployment? Give examples.
28. After several years of economic growth, would you expect the unemployment in an economy to be mainly cyclical or mainly due to the natural rate of unemployment? Why?
29. What type of unemployment (cyclical, frictional, or structural) applies to each of the following?
 - a. Landscapers laid off in response to declines in new housing construction during a recession
 - b. Coal miners laid off due to EPA regulations that shut down coal-fired power
 - c. A financial analyst who quits their job in Chicago and is pursuing similar work in Arizona
 - d. Printers laid off due to declines in demand for printed catalogues and flyers as firms go the internet to promote and advertise their products
 - e. Factory workers in the U.S. laid off as the plants shut down and move to Mexico and Ireland

Critical Thinking Questions

30. Using the definition of the unemployment rate, is an increase in the unemployment rate necessarily a bad thing for a nation? Explain.
31. Is a decrease in the unemployment rate necessarily a good thing for a nation? Explain.
32. If many workers become discouraged from looking for jobs, explain how the number of jobs could decline but the unemployment rate could fall at the same time.
33. Would you expect hidden unemployment to be higher, lower, or about the same when the unemployment rate is high, say 10%, versus low, say 4%? Explain.
34. Is the higher unemployment rate for minority workers necessarily an indication of discrimination? What could be some other reasons for the higher unemployment rate?
35. While unemployment is highly negatively correlated with the level of economic activity, in the real world it responds with a lag. In other words, firms do not immediately lay off workers in response to a sales decline. They wait a while before responding. Similarly, firms do not immediately hire workers when sales pick up. What do you think accounts for the lag in response time?
36. Why do you think unemployment rates are lower for individuals with more education?
37. Do you think it is rational for workers to prefer sticky wages to wage cuts when the consequence of sticky wages is unemployment for some workers? Why or why not? How do the reasons for sticky wages explained in this section apply to your argument?
38. As baby boomers retire, the ratio of retirees to workers will increase noticeably. How will this affect the Social Security program? How will this affect the standard of living for the average American?
39. Unemployment rates have been higher in many European countries in recent decades than in the United States. Is the main reason for this long-term difference in unemployment rates more likely to be cyclical unemployment or the natural rate of unemployment? Explain.
40. Is it desirable to pursue a goal of zero unemployment? Why or why not?
41. Is it desirable to eliminate natural unemployment? Why or why not? (*Hint: think about what our economy would look like today and what assumptions would have to be met to have a natural unemployment rate of zero.*)
42. The U.S. unemployment rate increased from 4.6% in July 2001 to 5.8% by June 2002. Without studying the subject in any detail, would you expect that a change of this kind is more likely to be due to cyclical unemployment or a change in the natural rate of unemployment? Why?

Problems

43. In a country with a population of 8 million adults, 5 million are employed, 500,000 are unemployed, and the rest are out of the labor force. What's the unemployment rate? What is the labor force participation rate?
44. A government passes a law that no companies can have evening, nighttime, or weekend hours, so that everyone can be home with their families during these times. Analyze the effect of this law using a demand and supply diagram for the labor market. First assume that wages are flexible, and then assume that wages are sticky downward.
45. As baby boomers retire, what should happen to wages and employment? Can you show this graphically?



Chapter 9 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

- The following table shows the prices of fruit purchased by a typical college student from 2016 to 2019. Calculate the amount spent each year on the “basket” of fruit with the quantities given in Column 2.

Items	Qty.	2016		2017		2018		2019	
		Price	Amount Spent	Price	Amount Spent	Price	Amount Spent	Price	Amount Spent
Bananas	12	\$0.57		\$0.56		\$0.57		\$0.57	
Grapes	2	\$2.76		\$2.64		\$2.58		\$2.45	
Grapefruit	3	\$1.16		\$1.28		\$1.35		\$1.35	
Oranges	7	\$1.25		\$1.34		\$1.41		\$1.37	
Total	-	-		-		-		-	

- Construct the price index for the “basket” of fruit in Question 1, using 2018 as the base year.
- Using the values from Question 2, compute the inflation rate for fruit prices from 2016 to 2019.
- Edna is living in a retirement home where most of her needs are taken care of, but she has some money for discretionary spending. Based on the basket of goods in the following table, by what percentage does Edna’s cost of living increase between Year 1 and Year 2?

Items	Quantity	Price at Year 1	Price at Year 2
Gifts for grandchildren	12	\$50	\$60
Pizza delivery	24	\$15	\$16
Blouses	6	\$60	\$50
Vacations	2	\$400	\$420

- Which of the price indices discussed in this chapter would be best to use to adjust your paycheck for inflation?
- The consumer price index is subject to the substitution bias and the quality/new goods bias. Are the producer price index and the GDP deflator also subject to these biases? Why or why not?
- If inflation rises unexpectedly by 5%, would a state government borrowing money to pay for a new highway benefit or lose?
- How should an increase in inflation affect the interest rate on an adjustable-rate mortgage?
- A fixed-rate mortgage has the same interest rate over the life of the loan, whether the mortgage is for fifteen or thirty years. By contrast, an adjustable-rate mortgage changes with market interest rates over the life of the mortgage. If inflation falls unexpectedly by 3%, what will likely happen to a homeowner with an adjustable-rate mortgage?

Review Questions

10. How is a basket of goods and services used to measure the price level?
11. Why are index numbers used to measure the price level rather than the dollar value of goods?
12. What is the difference between the price level and the rate of inflation?
13. Why does substitution bias arise if the inflation rate is calculated based on a fixed basket of goods?
14. Why does the quality/new goods bias arise if the inflation rate is calculated based on a fixed basket of goods?
15. What has been the typical range of inflation in the U.S. economy in the last decade or so?
16. Over the last century, during what periods was the U.S. inflation rate highest and lowest?
17. What is deflation?
18. Who is likely to benefit from inflation? Who is likely to be harmed by inflation?
19. What is indexing?
20. Name several forms of indexing in the private and public sector.

Critical Thinking Questions

21. Inflation rates, like most statistics, are imperfect measures. Can you identify some ways that the inflation rate for fruit does not perfectly capture the rising price of fruit?
22. Given the federal budget deficit in recent years, some economists have argued that by adjusting Social Security payments for inflation using the CPI, Social Security is overpaying recipients. What is the argument being made, and do you agree or disagree with it?
23. Why is the GDP deflator not an accurate measure of inflation as it impacts a household?
24. Imagine that the government statisticians who calculate the inflation rate have been updating the basic basket of goods once every ten years, but now they decide to update it every five years. How will this change affect the amount of substitution bias and the quality/new goods bias?
25. Describe a situation—either a government policy situation, an economic problem, or a private sector situation—where using the CPI to convert from nominal to real values is more appropriate than using the GDP deflator.
26. Describe a situation—either a government policy situation, an economic problem, or a private sector situation—where using the GDP deflator to convert from nominal to real values is more appropriate than using the CPI.
27. Why do you think the U.S. experience with inflation from approximately 1980–2020 has been so much milder than in many other countries?
28. If, over time, wages and salaries on average rise at least as fast as inflation, why do people worry about how inflation affects incomes?
29. Who in an economy is the big winner from inflation?
30. If a government gains from unexpected inflation when it borrows, why would it choose to offer indexed bonds?
31. Do you think perfect indexing is possible? Why or why not?

Problems

32. Suppose the index number representing the price level changes from 110 to 115 in one year and then from 115 to 120 the next year. Since the index number increases by 5 each year, is 5 the inflation rate each year? Is the inflation rate the same each year? Explain your answer.
33. The total price of purchasing a basket of goods in the United Kingdom over 4 years is the following:
- Year 1 = £940
 - Year 2 = £970
 - Year 3 = £1,000
 - Year 4 = £1,070
- Calculate two price indices, one using Year 1 as the base year (set equal to 100) and the other using Year 4 as the base year (set equal to 100). Then, calculate the inflation rate based on the first price index. If you had used the other price index, would you get a different inflation rate? If you are unsure, do the calculation and find out.
34. What has the U.S. inflation rate been during the last few years?
35. If inflation rises unexpectedly by 5%, indicate for each of the following whether the economic actor is helped, hurt, or unaffected:
- a. A union member with a COLA wage contract
 - b. Someone with a large stash of cash in a safe-deposit box
 - c. A bank lending money at a fixed rate of interest
 - d. A person who is not due to receive a pay raise for another eleven months
36. Rosalie knows that when she retires in 16 years, her company will give her a one-time payment of \$20,000. However, if the inflation rate is 6% per year, how much buying power will that \$20,000 have when measured in today's dollars? (*Hint:* start by calculating the rise in the price level over the 16 years.)



Chapter 10 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. If foreign investors buy more U.S. stocks and bonds, how would that show up in the current account balance?
2. If the trade deficit of the United States increases, how is the current account balance affected?
3. State whether each of the following events involves a financial flow into or out of the Mexican economy:
 - a. Mexico imports services from Japan.
 - b. Mexico exports goods to Canada.
 - c. U.S. investors receive a return from past financial investments in Mexico.
4. In what way does comparing a country's exports to GDP reflect how globalized it is?
5. In 2021, Canada's GDP was \$1.991 trillion and its exports were \$631 billion. What was Canada's exports-to-GDP ratio?
6. The GDP for the United States was \$23.0 trillion in 2021, and its current account balance was -\$821.6 billion. What percentage of GDP was the current account balance?
7. Why do the trade balance and the current account balance track so closely together over time?
8. Explain the relationship between a current account deficit or surplus and the flow of funds.
9. What determines the size of a country's trade deficit?
10. If domestic investment increases, and there is no change in the amount of private and public saving, what must happen to the size of the trade deficit?
11. Why does a recession cause a trade deficit to increase?
12. For each of the following, indicate which type of government spending would or would not justify a budget deficit. Explain your reasoning.
 - a. Increased federal spending on Medicare
 - b. Increased spending on education
 - c. Increased spending on the space program
 - d. Increased spending on airports and air traffic control
13. How did large trade deficits hurt several East Asian countries in the mid-1990s? (Recall that trade deficits are equivalent to inflows of financial capital from abroad.)
14. Explain briefly whether each of the following would be more likely to lead to a higher level or greater imbalance of trade for an economy.
 - a. Being an especially large country
 - b. Having a domestic investment rate much higher than the domestic savings rate
 - c. Having many other large economies geographically nearby
 - d. Having an especially large budget deficit
 - e. Being a country with a tradition of strong protectionist legislation that shuts out imports

Review Questions

15. If imports exceed exports, is there a trade deficit or a trade surplus? What about if exports exceed imports?
16. What is included in the current account balance?
17. In recent decades, has the U.S. trade balance usually been in deficit, surplus, or balanced?
18. Does a trade surplus mean an overall inflow or outflow of financial capital to an economy? What about a trade deficit?
19. What are the two main sides of the national saving and investment identity?
20. What are the main components of the national saving and investment identity?
21. When is a trade deficit likely to work out well for an economy? When is it likely to work out poorly?
22. Does a trade surplus help guarantee strong economic growth?
23. What three factors will determine whether a nation has a higher or lower share of trade relative to its GDP?
24. What is the difference between trade deficits and balance of trade?

Critical Thinking Questions

25. From time to time, a government official will argue that a country should strive for both a trade surplus and a healthy inflow of capital from abroad. Explain why such a statement is economically impossible.
26. Suppose a government official announces that the country wishes to eliminate its trade deficit but will strongly encourage financial investment from foreign firms. Explain why such a statement is contradictory.
27. If a country is a big exporter, is it more exposed to global financial crises?
28. If countries reduce trade barriers, would the international flows of money increase?
29. Is it better for a country to be an international lender or borrower?
30. Many think that the size of a trade deficit is due to a lack of competitiveness of domestic sectors, such as automobiles. Explain why this is not true.
31. If you observed a country with a rapidly growing trade surplus over a period of a year or so, would you be more likely to believe that the economy of that country was in a period of recession or rapid growth? Explain.
32. Which is more important, a country's current account balance or the growth of GDP? Why?
33. Will nations that are more involved in foreign trade tend to have higher trade imbalances or lower trade imbalances, or is the pattern unpredictable?
34. Some economists warn that the persistent trade deficits and negative current account balances that the United States has run will be a problem in the long run. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

Problems

35. In 2001, the economy of the United Kingdom exported goods worth £192 billion and services worth another £77 billion. It imported goods worth £225 billion and services worth £66 billion. Receipts of income from abroad were £140 billion, while income payments going abroad were £131 billion. Government transfers from the United Kingdom to the rest of the world were £23 billion, while various UK government agencies received payments of £16 billion from the rest of the world.
- Calculate the UK merchandise trade deficit for 2001.
 - Calculate the current account balance for 2001.
36. Imagine that the U.S. economy has a government budget deficit of \$100 billion, total domestic savings of \$1,500 billion, and total domestic physical capital investment of \$1,600 billion. According to the national saving and investment identity, what will the current account balance be? What will the current account balance be if investment rises by \$50 billion while the budget deficit and national savings remain the same?
37. The following table provides some hypothetical data on macroeconomic accounts for three countries represented by A, B, and C and measured in billions of currency units. Private saving is S , tax revenue is T , government spending is G , and investment spending is I .

	Country A	Country B	Country C
S	700	500	600
T	0	500	500
G	600	350	650
I	800	400	450

- Calculate the trade balance ($M - X$) for each country.
 - State whether each country has a trade surplus or deficit (or balanced trade).
 - State whether each country is a net lender or borrower internationally and explain.
38. Imagine that in Germany, the government budget has a surplus of 1% of Germany's GDP, private saving is 20% of GDP, and physical investment is 18% of GDP.
- Based on the national saving and investment identity, what is the current account balance?
 - If the government budget surplus falls to zero, how will this affect the current account balance?



Chapter 11 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. Describe the mechanism by which supply creates its own demand.
2. Describe the mechanism by which demand creates its own supply.
3. The aggregate supply curve is constructed assuming that as the price of outputs increases, the price of inputs stays the same. How would an increase in the prices of important inputs, like energy, affect aggregate supply?
4. In the AD/AS model, what prevents the economy from achieving equilibrium at potential output?
5. Suppose Congress passes significant immigration reform that makes it easier for foreigners to come to the United States to work. Use the AD/AS model to explain how this would affect the equilibrium level of GDP and the price level.
6. Suppose concerns about the size of the federal budget deficit lead Congress to cut all funding for research and development for ten years. Assuming this has an impact on technology growth, what does the AD/AS model predict would be the likely effect on equilibrium GDP and the price level?
7. How would a dramatic increase in the stock market shift the AD curve? What effect would the shift have on the equilibrium level of GDP and the price level?
8. Suppose Mexico, one of the largest of the U.S.'s trading partners and purchaser of a large quantity of U.S. exports, goes into a recession. Use the AD/AS model to determine the likely impact on U.S. equilibrium GDP and price level.
9. A policy maker claims that tax cuts led the economy out of a recession. Can we use the AD/AS diagram to show this?
10. Many financial analysts and economists eagerly await reports on the home price index and consumer confidence index. What would be the effects of a negative report on both of these? What about a positive report?
11. What impact would a decrease in the size of the labor force have on GDP and the price level according to the AD/AS model?
12. Suppose the Federal Reserve begins to increase the supply of money at an increasing rate. What impact would that have on GDP, unemployment, and inflation?
13. If the economy is operating in the neoclassical zone of the *SRAS* curve and aggregate demand falls, what is likely to happen to real GDP?
14. If the economy is operating in the Keynesian zone of the *SRAS* curve and aggregate demand falls, what is likely to happen to real GDP?

Review Questions

15. What is Say's law?
16. What is Keynes' law?
17. Do neoclassical economists believe in Keynes' law or Say's law?
18. Does Say's law apply more accurately to the long run or the short run? What about Keynes' law?
19. What is on the horizontal axis of the AD/AS diagram? What is on the vertical axis?
20. What is the economic reason why the *SRAS* curve slopes up?
21. What are the components of the aggregate demand (*AD*) curve?
22. What are the economic reasons why the *AD* curve slopes down?
23. Explain the reason for the nearly horizontal slope of the far left portion of the *SRAS* curve and the nearly vertical slope of the far right.
24. What is potential GDP?
25. Name some factors that could cause the *SRAS* curve to shift, and explain whether they would shift *AS* to the right or to the left.
26. Will a shift of *SRAS* to the right tend to make the equilibrium quantity and price level higher or lower? What about a shift of *SRAS* to the left?
27. What is stagflation?
28. Name some factors that could cause *AD* to shift, and explain whether they would shift *AD* to the right or to the left.
29. Would a shift of *AD* to the right tend to make the equilibrium quantity and price level higher or lower? What about a shift of *AD* to the left?
30. How would periods of long-term growth and periods of recession be illustrated in the AD/AS model?
31. How is cyclical unemployment illustrated in an AD/AS model?
32. How is the natural rate of unemployment illustrated in an AD/AS model?
33. What are some of the ways exports and imports can affect the AD/AS model?
34. What is the Keynesian zone of the *AS* curve? How much is the price level likely to change in the Keynesian zone?
35. What is the neoclassical zone of the *AS* curve? How much is the output level likely to change in the neoclassical zone?
36. What is the intermediate zone of the *AS* curve? Will a rise in output be accompanied by a rise or a fall in the price level in this zone?

Critical Thinking Questions

37. Why would an economist choose either the neoclassical perspective or the Keynesian perspective but not both?
38. In July 2013, the consulting firm Mercer released results from a survey where workers in the U.S. expected a 2.9% increase in pay in 2014. Assuming this occurs and it was the only development in the labor market that year, how would this affect the *AS* curve? What if it was also accompanied by an increase in worker productivity?
39. If new government regulations require firms to use cleaner technology that is also less efficient, what would the effect be on output, the price level, and employment, using the AD/*AS* diagram?
40. During the spring of 2014, the midwestern U.S., which has a large agricultural base, experienced above-average rainfall. Using the AD/*AS* diagram, what is the effect on output, price level, and employment?
41. Hydraulic fracturing (fracking) has the potential to significantly increase the amount of natural gas produced in the United States. If a large percentage of factories and utility companies use natural gas, what will happen to output, the price level, and employment?
42. Some politicians have suggested tying the minimum wage to the consumer price index (CPI). Using the AD/*AS* diagram, what effects would this policy most likely have on output, price level, and employment?
43. If households decide to save a larger portion of their income, what effect would this have on output, employment, and price level in the short run? What about the long run?
44. If firms become more optimistic about the future of the economy and, at the same time, innovation in 3-D printing makes most workers more productive, what is the combined effect on output, employment, and price level?
45. If Congress cuts taxes at the same time that businesses become more pessimistic about the economy, what is the combined effect on output, price level, and employment, using the AD/*AS* diagram?
46. The AD/*AS* model is static, and it shows a snapshot of the economy at a given point in time. Both economic growth and inflation are dynamic phenomena. Suppose economic growth is 3% per year, and aggregate demand is growing at the same rate. What does the AD/*AS* model say the inflation rate should be?
47. Explain why the short-run aggregate supply curve might be fairly flat in the Keynesian zone of the *AS* curve. How might we tell if we are in the Keynesian zone?
48. Explain why the short-run aggregate supply curve might be vertical in the neoclassical zone of the *AS* curve. How might we tell if we are in the neoclassical zone?
49. In your view, is the economy currently operating in the Keynesian, intermediate, or neoclassical portion of the economy's aggregate supply curve?

Problems

50. Review the problem in the Work It Out in Lesson 11.1. Like the information provided in that feature, the following table shows information on aggregate supply, aggregate demand, and the price level for the imaginary country of Xurbia.

Price Level	AD	AS
110	700	600
120	690	640
130	680	680
140	670	720
150	660	740
160	650	760
170	640	770

- Plot the AD/AS diagram from the data shown. Identify the equilibrium.
 - Imagine that as a result of a government tax cut, aggregate demand increases by 50 at every price level. Identify the new equilibrium.
 - How will the new equilibrium alter output? How will it alter the price level? What do you think will happen to employment?
51. The imaginary country of Harris Island has the aggregate supply and aggregate demand curves as shown in the following table.

Price Level	AD	AS
100	700	200
120	600	325
140	500	500
160	400	570
180	300	620

- Plot the AD/AS diagram. Identify the equilibrium.
- Would you expect unemployment in this economy to be relatively high or low?
- Would you expect concern about inflation in this economy to be relatively high or low?
- Imagine that consumers begin to lose confidence in the state of the economy, so AD decreases by 275 at every price level. Identify the new aggregate equilibrium.
- How will the shift in AD affect the original output, price level, and employment?

52. Suppose Santher has an economy described by the following table.

Price Level	AD	AS
50	1,000	250
60	950	580
70	900	750
80	850	850
90	800	900

- Plot the AD/AS curves, and identify the equilibrium.
- Would you expect unemployment in this economy to be relatively high or low?
- Would you expect prices to be a relatively high or a relatively low concern for this economy?
- Imagine that input prices fall, so AS shifts to the right by 150 units. Identify the new equilibrium.
- How will the shift in AS affect the original output, price level, and employment?

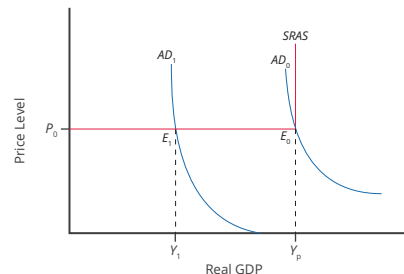


Chapter 12 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

- In the Keynesian framework, which of the following events might cause a recession? Which might cause inflation? Sketch AD/AS diagrams to illustrate your answers.
 - There is a large increase in the price of the homes that people own.
 - There is rapid growth in the economy of a major trading partner.
 - The development of a major new technology offers profitable opportunities for business.
 - The interest rate rises.
 - The good imported from a major trading partner becomes much less expensive.
- In a Keynesian framework, using an AD/AS diagram, which of the following government policy choices offers a possible solution to a recession? Which offers a possible solution to inflation?
 - A tax increase on consumer income
 - A surge in military spending
 - A reduction in taxes for businesses that increase investment
 - A major reduction in what the U.S. government spends on health care outlays

- Use the AD/AS model to explain how an inflationary gap occurs, beginning from the initial equilibrium in the following figure.



- Suppose Congress cuts federal government spending in order to balance the federal budget. Use the AD/AS model to analyze the likely impact on output and employment. (Hint: revisit the figure in Exercise 3.)
- How would a decrease in energy prices affect the Phillips curve?
- Does Keynesian economics require the government to set controls on prices, wages, or interest rates?
- List three practical problems with the Keynesian perspective.

Review Questions

- Name some economic events, not related to government policy, that could cause aggregate demand to shift.
- Name some government policies that could cause aggregate demand to shift.
- From a Keynesian point of view, which is more likely to cause a recession: aggregate demand or aggregate supply? Why?
- Why do sticky wages and prices increase the impact of an economic downturn on unemployment and recession?
- Explain what economists mean by “menu costs.”
- What tradeoff is shown by a Phillips curve?

14. Would you expect to see long-run data trace out a stable, downward-sloping Phillips curve?
15. What is the Keynesian solution for a recession? For inflation?
16. How does the Keynesian perspective address the economic market failure of the Great Depression?

Critical Thinking Questions

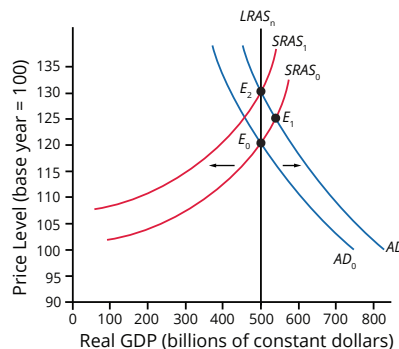
17. What impact would an increase in imports from China have on the U.S. economy?
18. China's economy has grown considerably over the last several decades. If its economic growth continues, what do you think the effect would be on U.S. trade with China? What about if its economic growth slows down?
19. Does it make sense that wages would be sticky downward but not upward? Why or why not?
20. Suppose the economy is operating at potential GDP when it experiences an increase in export demand. How might the economy increase production of exports to meet this demand, given that the economy is already at full employment?
21. Do you think the Phillips curve is a useful tool for analyzing the economy today? Why or why not?
22. Return to Table B-63 (hawkes.biz/erp) from the Work It Out in this chapter. How would you expect government spending to have changed over the last six years?
23. Explain what types of policies the federal government may have implemented to restore aggregate demand and the potential obstacles policy makers may have encountered.



Chapter 13 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. Do rational expectations tend to look back at past experience while adaptive expectations look ahead to the future? Explain your answer.
2. Suppose new legislation proposes that the government should use macroeconomic policy to achieve an unemployment rate of 0% by increasing aggregate demand for as much and as long as necessary to accomplish this goal. From a neoclassical perspective, how will this policy affect output and the price level in the short run and in the long run? Sketch an aggregate demand/aggregate supply diagram to illustrate your answer. (*Hint: examine the following figure that appeared earlier in this chapter.*)



3. Would it make sense to argue that rational expectations economics is an extreme version of neoclassical economics? Explain.
4. Summarize the Keynesian and neoclassical models.

Review Questions

5. Does neoclassical economics focus on the long term or the short term? Explain your answer.
6. Does neoclassical economics view prices and wages as sticky or flexible? Why?
7. What shape is the long-run aggregate supply curve? Why does it have this shape?
8. What is the difference between rational expectations and adaptive expectations?
9. A neoclassical economist and a Keynesian economist are studying the economy of Vineland. It appears that Vineland is beginning to experience a mild recession with a decrease in aggregate demand. Which economist will likely advocate that the government of Vineland take active measures to reverse this decline in aggregate demand? Why?
10. Do neoclassical economists tend to focus more on long-term economic growth or on recessions? Explain briefly.
11. Do neoclassical economists tend to focus more on cyclical unemployment or on inflation? Explain briefly.
12. Do neoclassical economists see value in tolerating a little more inflation if it brings additional economic output? Explain your answer.
13. If aggregate supply is vertical, what role does aggregate demand play in determining output? In determining the price level?
14. What is the shape of the neoclassical long-run Phillips curve? What assumptions are made that lead to this shape?
15. When the economy is experiencing a recession, would a neoclassical economist argue for aggressive policy to stimulate aggregate demand and return the economy to full employment? Explain your answer.
16. If the economy is suffering through a rampant inflationary period, would a Keynesian economist advocate for stabilization policy that involves higher taxes and higher interest rates? Explain your answer.

Critical Thinking Questions

17. If most people have rational expectations, how long will recessions last?
18. Explain why the neoclassical economists believe that nothing much needs to be done about unemployment. Do you agree or disagree? Explain.
19. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act was criticized by economists of all perspectives. The stimulus package was arguably a Keynesian measure, so why would a Keynesian economist be critical? Why would neoclassical economists be critical?
20. Is it a logical contradiction to be a neoclassical Keynesian? Explain.

Problems

21. Use the table to answer the following questions.

Price Level	Aggregate Supply	Aggregate Demand
90	3,000	3,500
95	3,000	3,000
100	3,000	2,500
105	3,000	2,200
110	3,000	2,100

- a. Sketch an aggregate supply and aggregate demand diagram.
- b. What is the equilibrium output and price level?
- c. If aggregate demand shifts right, what is the equilibrium output?
- d. If aggregate demand shifts left, what is the equilibrium output?
- e. In this scenario, would you suggest using aggregate demand to alter the level of output or to control any inflationary increases in the price level?



Chapter 14 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. In many casinos, customers buy chips to use for gambling. Within the casino, these chips can be used to buy food and drink or even a hotel room. Do chips in a gambling casino serve all three functions of money? Explain.
2. Name an item that is a store of value but does not serve the other functions of money.
3. If you are shopping, what is easiest and most convenient for you to spend: M1 or M2? Explain your answer.
4. For the following list of items, indicate if they are in M1, M2, or neither:
 - a. A \$5,000 line of credit on a Bank of America card
 - b. \$50 dollars' worth of unused traveler's checks
 - c. \$1 in quarters in your pocket
 - d. \$1,200 in a checking account
 - e. \$2,000 in a money market account
5. Explain why the money listed under assets on a bank balance sheet may not actually be in the bank.
6. Imagine that you are in the position to buy loans in the secondary market (that is, buying the right to collect the payments on loans made by banks) for a bank or other financial services company. Explain why you would be willing to pay more or less for a given loan if:
 - a. The borrower has been late on multiple loan payments.
 - b. Interest rates in the economy as a whole have risen since the loan was made.
 - c. The borrower is a firm that has just declared a high level of profits.
 - d. Interest rates in the economy as a whole have fallen since the loan was made.

Review Questions

7. What are the four functions of money?
8. How does money simplify the process of buying and selling?
9. What is the double coincidence of wants?
10. What components of money are part of M1?
11. What components of money are part of M2?
12. Why is a bank called a financial intermediary?
13. What does a balance sheet show?
14. What are a bank's assets? What are its liabilities?
15. How do you calculate the net worth of a bank?
16. How can a bank end up with negative net worth?
17. What is the asset-liability time mismatch that all banks face?
18. What is the risk if a bank does not diversify its loans?
19. How do banks create money?
20. What is the formula for the money multiplier?

Critical Thinking Questions

21. The Bring It Home feature discusses the use of cowrie shells as money. Although cowrie shells are no longer used as money, do you think other forms of commodity monies are possible? What role might technology play in our definition of money?
22. Imagine that you are a barber in a world without money. Explain why it would be tricky to obtain groceries, clothing, and a place to live in this situation.
23. Explain why you think the Federal Reserve Bank tracks M1 and M2.
24. The total amount of U.S. currency in circulation divided by the U.S. population comes out to about \$3,500 per person. That is more than most people carry. Where is all the cash?
25. Explain the difference between how you would characterize bank deposits and loans as assets and liabilities on your own personal balance sheet and how a bank would characterize deposits and loans as assets and liabilities on its balance sheet.
26. Should banks have to hold 100% of their deposits? Why or why not?
27. Explain what will happen to the money multiplier process if there is an increase in the reserve requirement?
28. What do you think the Federal Reserve Bank did to the reserve requirement during the Great Recession of 2008–2009?

Problems

29. If you take \$100 out of your safe and deposit it into your checking account, how did M1 change? Did M2 change?
30. A bank has deposits of \$400. It holds reserves of \$50. It has purchased government bonds worth \$70. It has made loans of \$300. Set up a T-account balance sheet for the bank, with assets and liabilities, and calculate the bank's net worth.
31. Southside Bank is the only bank in the economy. The people in this economy have \$20 million in money, and they deposit all their money in Southside Bank.
 - a. Southside Bank decides on a policy of holding 100% reserves. Draw a T-account for the bank.
 - b. Southside Bank is required to hold 5% of its existing \$20 million as reserves and loan out the rest. Draw a T-account for the bank after this first round of loans has been made.
 - c. Assume that Southside Bank is part of a multibank system. How much will the money supply increase with that original loan of \$19 million?



Chapter 15 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. Why is it important for the members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve to have longer terms in office than elected officials, like the president?
2. Given the danger of bank runs, why don't banks keep the majority of deposits on hand to meet the demands of depositors?
3. Bank runs are often described as "self-fulfilling prophecies." Why is this phrase appropriate?
4. If the central bank sells \$500 in bonds to a bank that has issued \$10,000 in loans and is exactly meeting the reserve requirement of 10%, what will happen to the amount of loans and to the money supply in general?
5. What would be the effect on the money supply of increasing the reserve requirements of banks?
6. Why does contractionary monetary policy cause interest rates to rise?
7. Why does expansionary monetary policy cause interest rates to drop?
8. Why might banks want to hold excess reserves in a time of recession?
9. Why might the velocity of money change unexpectedly?

Review Questions

10. How is a central bank different from a typical commercial bank?
11. List the three traditional tools that a central bank has for controlling the money supply when it is operating in a limited reserves scenario.
12. How is bank regulation linked to conducting monetary policy?
13. In a program of deposit insurance as it is operated in the United States, what is being insured, and who pays the insurance premiums?
14. In government programs of bank supervision, what is being supervised?
15. What is the lender of last resort?
16. Name and briefly describe the responsibilities of each of the following agencies: FDIC, NCUA, and OCC.
17. Explain how to use an open market operation to expand the money supply.
18. Explain how to use the reserve requirement to expand the money supply.
19. Explain how to use the discount rate to expand the money supply.
20. How do expansionary and contractionary monetary policies affect the quantity of money?
21. How do expansionary and contractionary monetary policy affect interest rates?
22. How do expansionary and contractionary monetary policy affect aggregate demand?
23. Which kind of monetary policy would you expect in response to high inflation: expansionary or contractionary? Why?
24. Explain how to use quantitative easing (QE) to stimulate aggregate demand.
25. Which kind of monetary policy would you expect in response to a recession: expansionary or contractionary? Why?
26. How might each of the following factors complicate the implementation of monetary policy: long and variable lags, excess reserves, and movements in velocity?

27. Define the velocity of the money supply.
28. What is the basic quantity equation of money?
29. How does a monetary policy of inflation targeting work?

Critical Thinking Questions

30. Why do presidents typically reappoint Chairs of the Federal Reserve Board even when they were originally appointed by a president of a different political party?
31. In what ways might monetary policy be superior to fiscal policy? In what ways might it be inferior?
32. The term *moral hazard* describes increases in risky behavior resulting from efforts to make that behavior safer. How does the concept of moral hazard apply to deposit insurance and other bank regulations?
33. Explain what would happen if banks were notified that they had to increase their required reserves by one percentage point from, for example, 9% to 10% of deposits. What would their options be to come up with the cash?
34. A well-known economic model called the Phillips curve describes the short-run tradeoff typically observed between inflation and unemployment. Based on the discussion of expansionary and contractionary monetary policy, explain why one of these variables usually falls when the other rises.
35. How does rule-based monetary policy differ from discretionary monetary policy (that is, monetary policy not based on a rule)? What are some of the arguments for each?
36. Is it preferable for central banks to primarily target inflation or unemployment? Why?

Problems

37. Suppose the Fed conducts an open market purchase by buying \$10 million in Treasury bonds from Acme Bank. Sketch out the balance sheet changes that will occur as Acme converts the bond sale proceeds to new loans. Here is Acme Bank's initial T-account:

Assets		Liabilities + Net Worth	
Reserves	30	Deposits	100
Bonds	50		
Loans	50	Net Worth	30

38. Suppose the Fed conducts an open market sale by selling \$10 million in Treasury bonds to Acme Bank. Sketch out the balance sheet changes that will occur as Acme restores its required reserves (10% of deposits) by reducing its loans. Here is Acme Bank's initial T-account:

Assets		Liabilities + Net Worth	
Reserves	30	Deposits	300
Bonds	50		
Loans	250	Net Worth	30

39. All other things being equal, by how much will nominal GDP expand if the central bank increases the money supply by \$100 billion and the velocity of money is 3?
40. Suppose economists expect the velocity of money to increase by 50% as a result of the monetary stimulus. What will be the total increase in nominal GDP?
41. Suppose GDP is 1,500 and the money supply is 400.
- What is the velocity of money?
 - If GDP rises to 1,600 but the money supply does not change, how has the velocity changed?
 - If GDP falls back to 1,500 and the money supply falls to 350, what is the velocity of money?



Chapter 16 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

- How will a stronger euro affect the following economic agents?
 - A British exporter to Germany
 - A Dutch tourist visiting Chile
 - A Greek bank investing in a Canadian government bond
 - A French exporter to Germany
- Suppose that political unrest in Egypt leads financial markets to anticipate depreciation of the Egyptian pound. How will that affect the demand for pounds, supply of pounds, and exchange rate for pounds compared to U.S. dollars?
- Suppose U.S. interest rates decline compared to the rest of the world. What would be the likely impact on the demand for dollars, supply of dollars, and exchange rate for dollars compared to euros?
- Suppose Argentina gets inflation under control and the Argentine inflation rate decreases substantially. What would likely happen to the demand for Argentine pesos, the supply of Argentine pesos, and the peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate?
- This chapter has explained that one of the most economically destructive effects of exchange rate fluctuations can happen through the banking system if banks borrow from abroad to lend domestically. Why is this less likely to be a problem for the U.S. banking system?
- A booming economy can attract financial capital inflows, which promote further growth. But capital can just as easily flow out of the country, leading to an economic recession. Is a country whose economy is booming because it decided to stimulate consumer spending more or less likely to experience capital flight than an economy whose boom is caused by economic investment expenditure?
- How would contractionary monetary policy affect the exchange rate, net exports, aggregate demand, and aggregate supply?
- A central bank can allow its currency to fall indefinitely, but it cannot allow its currency to rise indefinitely. Why not?
- Is a country for which imports and exports make up a large fraction of the GDP more likely to adopt a flexible exchange rate or a fixed (hard peg) exchange rate?

Review Questions

- What is the foreign exchange market?
- Describe some buyers and some sellers in the market for U.S. dollars.
- What is the difference between foreign direct investment and portfolio investment?
- What does it mean to hedge a financial transaction?
- What does it mean to say that a currency appreciates? Depreciates? Becomes stronger? Becomes weaker?
- Does an expectation of a stronger exchange rate in the future affect the exchange rate in the present? If so, how?
- Does a higher rate of return in a nation's economy, all other things being equal, affect the exchange rate of its currency? If so, how?

17. Does a higher inflation rate in an economy, other things being equal, affect the exchange rate of its currency? If so, how?
18. What is the purchasing power parity exchange rate?
19. What are some of the reasons a central bank is likely to care, at least to some extent, about the exchange rate?
20. How can an unexpected fall in exchange rates injure the financial health of a nation's banks?
21. What is the difference between a floating exchange rate, a soft peg, a hard peg, and dollarization?
22. List some advantages and disadvantages of the different exchange rate policies.

Critical Thinking Questions

23. Why would a nation dollarize—that is, adopt another country's currency instead of having its own?
24. Can you think of any major disadvantages to dollarization? How would a central bank work in a country that has dollarized?
25. If a country's currency is expected to appreciate in value, what do you think will be the impact of expected exchange rates on yields (e.g., the interest rate paid on government bonds) in that country? (*Hint*: think about how expected exchange rate changes and interest rates affect demand and supply for a currency.)
26. Do you think that a country experiencing hyperinflation is more or less likely to have an exchange rate equal to its purchasing power parity value when compared to a country with a low inflation rate?
27. Suppose a country has an overall balance of trade so that exports of goods and services equal imports of goods and services. Does that imply that the country has balanced trade with each of its trading partners?
28. If a developing country needs foreign capital inflows, management expertise, and technology, how can it encourage foreign investors while at the same time protect itself against capital flight and banking system collapse, as happened during the Asian financial crisis?
29. Many developing countries, like Mexico, have moderate to high rates of inflation. At the same time, international trade plays an important role in their economies. What type of exchange rate approach would be best for such a country's currency compared to the U.S. dollar?
30. What would make a country decide to change from a common currency, like the euro, back to its own currency?

Problems

31. A British pound (GBP) cost 1.56 in U.S. dollars (USD) in 1996, but it cost USD 1.66 in 1998. Was the pound weaker or stronger against the dollar? Did the dollar appreciate or depreciate versus the pound?
32. Using the information from Question 31, calculate the cost of a U.S. dollar in terms of British pounds in 1996 and 1998.



Chapter 17 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. When governments run budget deficits, how do they make up the difference between tax revenue and spending?
2. When governments run budget surpluses, what is done with the extra funds?
3. Is it possible for a nation to run budget deficits and still have its debt-to-GDP ratio fall? Is it possible for a nation to run budget surpluses and still have its debt-to-GDP ratio rise? Explain your answers.
4. Suppose gifts are taxed at a rate of 10% for amounts up to \$100,000 and 20% for anything over that amount. Is this tax regressive or progressive?
5. If an individual owns a corporation for which they are the only employee, which types of federal taxes will they have to pay?
6. What taxes would an individual pay if they are self-employed and the business is not incorporated?
7. The Social Security tax is 6.2% on income earned below \$147,000. Is this tax progressive, regressive, or proportional?
8. What is the main reason for employing contractionary fiscal policy in a time of strong economic growth?
9. What is the main reason for employing expansionary fiscal policy during a recession?
10. In a recession, does the actual budget surplus or deficit fall above or below the standardized employment budget?
11. What is the main advantage of automatic stabilizers over discretionary fiscal policy?
12. Explain how automatic stabilizers work, both on the taxation side and on the spending side, first in a situation where the economy is producing less than potential GDP and then in a situation where the economy is producing more than potential GDP.
13. What would happen if contractionary fiscal policy was implemented during an economic boom but, due to lag, did not take effect until the economy slipped into recession?
14. Do you think the typical time lag for fiscal policy is likely to be longer or shorter than the time lag for monetary policy? Explain your answer.
15. How would a balanced budget amendment affect a decision by Congress to grant a tax cut during a recession?
16. How would a balanced budget amendment change the effect of automatic stabilizer programs?

Review Questions

17. Give some examples of changes in federal spending and taxes by the government that are discretionary fiscal policy and some that are not.
18. Have the spending and taxes of the U.S. federal government generally had an upward or downward trend in the last few decades?
19. What are the main categories of U.S. federal government spending?
20. What is the difference between a budget deficit, a balanced budget, and a budget surplus?
21. What are the main categories of U.S. federal government taxes?
22. What is the difference between a progressive tax, a proportional tax, and a regressive tax?
23. What has been the general pattern of U.S. budget deficits in recent decades?
24. What is the difference between a budget deficit and the national debt?
25. What is the difference between expansionary fiscal policy and contractionary fiscal policy?
26. Under what general macroeconomic circumstances might a government use expansionary fiscal policy? When might it use contractionary fiscal policy?
27. What's the difference between discretionary fiscal policy and automatic stabilizers?
28. Why do automatic stabilizers function "automatically"?
29. What is the standardized employment budget?
30. What are some practical weaknesses of discretionary fiscal policy?
31. What are some of the arguments for and against a requirement that the federal government budget be balanced every year?

Critical Thinking Questions

32. Why is government spending typically measured as a percentage of GDP rather than in nominal dollars?
33. Why are expenditures like crime prevention and education typically done at the state and local level rather than at the federal level?
34. Why is spending by the U.S. government on scientific research at NASA considered fiscal policy, while spending by the University of Illinois is not fiscal policy? Why is a cut in the payroll tax considered fiscal policy, whereas a cut in a state income tax is not fiscal policy?
35. Excise taxes on tobacco and alcohol and state sales taxes are often criticized for being regressive. Although everyone pays the same rate regardless of income, why might this be so?
36. What is the benefit of having state and local taxes on income instead of collecting all such taxes at the federal level?
37. In a booming economy, is the federal government more likely to run surpluses or deficits? What are the various factors at play?
38. Economist Arthur Laffer famously pointed out that, in some cases, income tax revenue can actually go up when tax rates go down. Why might this be the case?
39. Is it possible for a nation to run budget deficits and still have its debt-to-GDP ratio fall? Explain your answer. Is it possible for a nation to run budget surpluses and still have its debt-to-GDP ratio rise? Explain your answer.
40. How will cuts in state budget spending affect federal expansionary policy?
41. Is expansionary fiscal policy more attractive to politicians who believe in a larger government or politicians who believe in a smaller government? Explain your answer.
42. Is Medicaid (federal government aid to low-income families and individuals) an automatic stabilizer?
43. What is a potential problem with a temporary tax decrease designed to increase aggregate demand if people know that it is temporary?
44. If the government gives a \$300 tax cut to everyone in the country, explain the mechanism by which this will cause interest rates to rise.
45. Consider this statement: "It is in the best interest of our economy for Congress and the president to run a balanced budget each year." Do you agree or disagree? Explain your answer.
46. During the Great Recession of 2008–2009, what actions would have been required of Congress and the president if a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution had been ratified? What impact would that have had on the unemployment rate?

Problems

47. A government starts off with a total debt of \$3.5 billion. In Year 1, the government runs a deficit of \$400 million. In Year 2, the government runs a deficit of \$1 billion. In Year 3, the government runs a surplus of \$200 million. What is the total debt of the government at the end of Year 3?
48. If a government runs a budget deficit of \$10 billion dollars each year for ten years, then a surplus of \$1 billion for five years, and then a balanced budget for another ten years, what is the government debt?
49. Specify whether expansionary or contractionary fiscal policy is most appropriate in response to each of the following situations, and sketch a diagram using aggregate demand and aggregate supply curves to illustrate your answer:
 - a. A recession
 - b. A stock market collapse that hurts consumer and business confidence
 - c. Extremely rapid growth of exports
 - d. Rising inflation
 - e. A rise in the natural rate of unemployment
 - f. A rise in oil prices



Chapter 18 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. In a country, private saving equals 600, the government budget surplus equals 200, and the trade surplus equals 100. What is the level of private investment in this economy?
2. Assume an economy has a budget surplus of 1,000, private saving of 4,000, and investment of 5,000.
 - a. Write out a national saving and investment identity for this economy.
 - b. What will be the balance of trade in this economy?
 - c. If the budget surplus changes to a budget deficit of 1,000, with private saving and investment unchanged, what is the new balance of trade in this economy?
3. Why have many education experts recently placed an emphasis on altering the incentives faced by U.S. schools rather than increasing their budgets? Without endorsing any of these proposals as especially good or bad, list some ways incentives for schools might be altered.
4. What are some steps the government can take to encourage research and development?
5. Imagine an economy in which Ricardian equivalence holds. This economy has a budget deficit of 50, a trade deficit of 20, private saving of 130, and investment of 100. If the budget deficit rises to 70, how are the other terms in the national saving and investment identity affected?
6. In the late 1990s, the U.S. government moved from a budget deficit to a budget surplus, and the trade deficit in the U.S. economy grew substantially. Using the national saving and investment identity, what can you say about the direction in which savings and/or investment must have changed in this economy?

Review Questions

7. Based on the national saving and investment identity, what are the three ways the macroeconomy might react to greater government budget deficits?
8. How would you expect larger budget deficits to affect private-sector investment in physical capital? Why?
9. What are some of the ways fiscal policy might encourage economic growth?
10. What are some fiscal policies for improving a society's human capital?
11. What are some fiscal policies for improving the technologies that the economy will have to draw upon in the future?
12. Explain how cuts in funding for programs like Head Start might affect the development of human capital in the United States.
13. What is the theory of Ricardian equivalence?
14. What does the concept of rationality have to do with Ricardian equivalence?
15. Under what conditions will a larger budget deficit cause a trade deficit?

Critical Thinking Questions

16. Assume there is no discretionary increase in government spending. Explain how an improving economy will affect the budget balance and, in turn, investment and the trade balance.
17. Explain how decreased domestic investments that occur due to a budget deficit will affect future economic growth.
18. The U.S. government has shut down multiple times in recent history. Explain how a government shutdown will affect the variables in the national saving and investment identity. Could the shutdown affect the government budget deficit?
19. Explain why the government might prefer to provide incentives to private firms to do investment or research and development rather than simply doing the spending itself.
20. Under what condition would increased government spending not inhibit long-run economic growth? Under what condition would government spending impede long-run economic growth?
21. What must take place for the government to run deficits without any crowding out?
22. Explain whether or not you agree with the premise of the Ricardian equivalence theory that rational people might reason, “Well, a higher budget deficit (surplus) means that I’m just going to owe more/less taxes in the future to pay off all that government borrowing, so I’ll start saving/spending now.” Why or why not?
23. Explain how a shift from a government budget deficit to a budget surplus might affect the exchange rate.
24. Describe how a plan for reducing the government deficit might affect a middle-income family, a young professional, and a college student.

Problems

25. During the Great Recession, some economists argued that the change in the interest rates, which is due to deficit spending implied in the demand and supply of financial capital graph, would not occur. A simple reason was that the government was stepping in to invest when private firms were not. Use a graph to explain how the deficit demand is offset by the use of government investment.
26. Illustrate the concept of Ricardian equivalence using the demand and supply of financial capital graph.
27. Sketch a diagram of how a budget deficit causes a trade deficit. (*Hint:* begin with what will happen to the exchange rate when foreigners demand more U.S. government debt.)
28. Sketch a diagram of how sustained budget deficits cause low economic growth.
29. Assume that you are employed by the government of Tanzania in 1964; at that time, it was a new nation recently independent from Britain. The Tanzanian parliament has decided that it will spend 10 million shillings on schools, roads, and health care for the year. You estimate that the net taxes for the year are 8 million shillings. The difference will be financed by selling 10-year government bonds at 12% interest per year. The interest on outstanding bonds must be added to government expenditure each year. Assume that additional taxes are added to finance this increase in government expenditure so that the gap between government spending is always 2 million. If the school, road, and health care budget is unchanged, compute the value of the accumulated debt in 10 years.



Chapter 19 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

- Using the data provided in the following table, rank the seven regions of the world according to GDP and then according to GDP per capita.

	Population (in millions)	GDP per Capita	GDP = Population × GDP per Capita (in millions)
East Asia and Pacific	2,369	\$13,037	\$30,884,653
South Asia	1,878	\$2,177	\$4,088,406
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,166	\$1,645	\$1,918,070
Europe and Central Asia	924	\$27,114	\$25,053,336
Latin America and Caribbean	658	\$8,340	\$5,487,720
Middle East and North Africa	472	\$7,697	\$6,632,984
North America	370	\$67,514	\$24,980,180

- What are the drawbacks of analyzing the global economy on a regional basis?
- Create a table that identifies the macroeconomic policies for a high-income country, a middle-income country, and a low-income country.
 - Use the data in the text to contrast the policy prescriptions of the high-income, middle-income, and low-income countries.
- What are the different policy tools for dealing with cyclical unemployment?
- Explain how the natural rate of unemployment may be higher in low-income countries.
- How does indexing wage contracts to inflation help workers?
- Use the AD/AS model to show how increases in government spending can lead to more inflation.
- Using the AD/AS model, show how monetary policy can be used to decrease the price level.
- What do international flows of capital have to do with trade imbalances?
- Use the demand and supply of foreign currency graph to determine what would happen to a small, open economy that experiences capital outflows.

Review Questions

11. What is the primary way economists measure standards of living?
12. What are some other ways to compare the standard of living in countries around the world?
13. What are the four other factors that determine the economic standard of living around the world?
14. What other factors—aside from labor productivity, capital investment, and technology—impact the economic growth of a country? How?
15. What strategies were employed by the Four Asian Tigers to stimulate economic growth?
16. What are the two types of unemployment problems?
17. In low-income countries, does it make sense to argue that most of the people without long-term jobs are unemployed?
18. Is inflation likely to be a severe problem for some high-income economies in the near future?
19. Is inflation likely to be a problem for some low- and middle-income economies in the near future?
20. What are the major issues with regard to trade imbalances for the U.S. economy?
21. What are the major issues with regard to trade imbalances for low- and middle-income countries?

Critical Thinking Questions

22. Demography can have important economic effects. The United States has an aging population. Explain one economic benefit and one economic cost of an aging population and of a young population.
23. Explain why it is difficult to set aside funds for investment in poverty.
24. Why do you think it is difficult for high-income countries to achieve high growth rates?
25. Is it possible to protect workers from being fired without distorting the labor market?
26. Explain what might happen if a nation tries to solve a structural unemployment problem using expansionary monetary and fiscal policy.
27. Why are inflationary dangers less in high-income economies than in low-income and middle-income economies around the world?
28. Explain why converging economies may present a strong argument for limiting flows of capital but not for limiting trade.

Problems

- 29. a.** Retrieve the following data from the World Bank database (hawkes.biz/worldbankdata) for India, Spain, and South Africa for the most recent year available:
- GDP in constant U.S. dollars
 - Population
 - GDP per capita in constant U.S. dollars
 - Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)
 - Current health expenditure per capita (current U.S. dollars)
 - Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
- b.** Prepare a chart that compares India, Spain, and South Africa based on the data you find. Describe the key differences between the countries. Classify each country as low, lower-middle, upper-middle, or high income given its GNI per capita. What is surprising or expected about this data?
- c.** Use the rule of 72 to estimate how long it will take for India, Spain, and South Africa to double their standards of living.
- 30.** Retrieve the following data from the World Bank database (hawkes.biz/worldbankdata) for India, Spain, and South Africa for 2017 to 2022, if available:
- Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)
 - Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)
 - Secure internet servers (per 1 million people)
 - Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric (kWh)
- Prepare a chart that compares these three countries. Describe the key differences between the countries.
- 31.** Retrieve unemployment data from the World Bank database (hawkes.biz/worldbankdata) for India, Spain, and South Africa for 2017 to 2022. Prepare a chart that compares these three countries. Describe the key differences between the countries. Classify each country as low, lower-middle, upper-middle, or high income given its GNI per capita. What is surprising or expected about the unemployment data?
- 32.** Retrieve inflation data from the World Bank database (hawkes.biz/worldbankdata) for India, Spain, and South Africa for 2017 to 2022. Prepare a chart that compares these three countries. Describe the key differences between the countries. Classify each country as low, lower-middle, upper-middle, or high income given its GNI per capita. What is surprising or expected about the inflation data?



Chapter 20 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. True or false: the source of comparative advantage must be natural elements, like climate and mineral deposits. Explain.
2. Brazil can produce 100 pounds of beef or 10 cars; in contrast, the United States can produce 40 pounds of beef or 30 cars. Which country has the absolute advantage in beef? Which country has the absolute advantage in cars? What is the opportunity cost of producing 1 pound of beef in Brazil? What is the opportunity cost of producing 1 pound of beef in the United States?
3. In France, it takes 1 worker to produce 1 sweater and 1 worker to produce 1 bottle of wine. In Tunisia, it takes 2 workers to produce 1 sweater and 3 workers to produce 1 bottle of wine. Who has the absolute advantage in production of sweaters? Who has the absolute advantage in production of wine? How can you tell?
4. In Germany, it takes 3 workers to make 1 television and 4 workers to make 1 video camera. In Poland, it takes 6 workers to make 1 television and 12 workers to make 1 video camera.
 - a. Who has the absolute advantage in the production of televisions? Who has the absolute advantage in the production of video cameras? How can you tell?
 - b. Calculate the opportunity cost of producing one additional television set in Germany and in Poland. (Your calculation may involve fractions, which is fine.) Which country has a comparative advantage in the production of televisions?
 - c. Calculate the opportunity cost of producing 1 video camera in Germany and in Poland. Which country has a comparative advantage in the production of video cameras?
 - d. In this example, is absolute advantage the same as comparative advantage, or not?
 - e. In what product should Germany specialize? In what product should Poland specialize?
5. How can there be any economic gains for a country from both importing and exporting the same good, like cars?

6. The following table shows how the average costs of production for semiconductors (the chips in computer memories) change as the quantity of semiconductors built at that factory increases.

Quantity of Semiconductors	Average Total Cost
10,000	\$8 each
20,000	\$5 each
30,000	\$3 each
40,000	\$2 each
100,000	\$2 each

- a. Based on these data, sketch a curve with quantity produced on the horizontal axis and average cost of production on the vertical axis. How does the curve illustrate economies of scale?
 - b. If the equilibrium quantity of semiconductors demanded is 90,000, can this economy take full advantage of economies of scale? What about if quantity demanded is 70,000 semiconductors, 50,000 semiconductors, or 30,000 semiconductors?
 - c. Explain how international trade could make it possible for even a small economy to take full advantage of economies of scale while also benefiting from competition and the variety offered by several producers.
7. If the removal of trade barriers is so beneficial to international economic growth, why would a nation continue to restrict trade on some imported or exported products?

Review Questions

8. What is absolute advantage? What is comparative advantage?
9. Under what conditions does comparative advantage lead to gains from trade?
10. What factors did Paul Krugman identify that supported the expansion of international trade in the 1800s?
11. Is it possible to have a comparative advantage in the production of a good but not to have an absolute advantage? Explain.
12. How does comparative advantage lead to gains from trade?
13. What is intra-industry trade?
14. What are the two main sources of economic gains from intra-industry trade?
15. What is splitting up the value chain?
16. Are the gains from international trade more likely to be relatively more important to large or small countries?

Critical Thinking Questions

17. Are differences in geography behind the differences in absolute advantages?
18. Why does the United States not have an absolute advantage in coffee?
19. Return to Exercise 2. Compute the opportunity costs of producing sweaters and wine in both France and Tunisia. Who has the lowest opportunity cost of producing sweaters, and who has the lowest opportunity cost of producing wine? Explain what it means to have a lower opportunity cost.
20. Suppose you just overheard your friend say, "Poor countries like Malawi have no absolute advantages. They have poor soil, low investments in formal education and hence low-skill workers, no capital, and no natural resources to speak of. Because they have no advantage, they cannot benefit from trade." How would you respond?
21. Consider the following table. Is there a range of trades for which there will be no gains?

Country	Current Shoe Production	Current Refrigerator Production
United States	5,000	20,000
Mexico	4,000	5,000
Total	9,000	25,000

22. You just got a job in Washington, D.C. You move into an apartment with some acquaintances. None of your roommates clean up after themselves. You, on the other hand, can clean faster than each of them. You determine that you are 70% faster at dishes and 10% faster at vacuuming. Both tasks have to be done daily. Which jobs should you assign to your roommates to get the most free time overall? Assume you have the same number of hours to devote to cleaning. Now, since you are faster, you seem to get done quicker than your roommate. What sorts of problems may this create? Can you imagine a trade-related analogy for this problem?
23. Does intra-industry trade contradict the theory of comparative advantage?
24. Do consumers benefit from intra-industry trade?
25. Why might intra-industry trade seem surprising from the point of view of comparative advantage?
26. In World Trade Organization meetings, what do you think low-income countries lobby for?
27. Why might a low-income country put up barriers to trade, such as tariffs on imports?
28. Can a nation's comparative advantage change over time? What factors would make it change?

Problems

29. France and Tunisia both have Mediterranean climates that are excellent for producing and harvesting green beans and tomatoes. In France, it takes 2 hours for each worker to harvest green beans and 2 hours to harvest a tomato. Tunisian workers only need 1 hour to harvest the tomatoes but 4 hours to harvest green beans. Assume there are only 2 workers, and each worker works 40 hours a week.
- Draw a production possibilities frontier for each country. (*Hint:* remember, the production possibility frontier is the maximum that all workers can produce in a unit of time which, in this problem, is a week.)
 - Identify which country has the absolute advantage in green beans and which has the absolute advantage in tomatoes.
 - Identify which country has the comparative advantage.
 - How much would France have to give up in terms of tomatoes to gain from trade? How much would it have to give up in terms of green beans?
30. In Japan, 1 worker can make 5 tons of rubber or 80 radios. In Malaysia, 1 worker can make 10 tons of rubber or 40 radios.
- Who has the absolute advantage in the production of rubber or radios? How can you tell?
 - Calculate the opportunity cost of producing 80 additional radios in Japan and in Malaysia. Which country has a comparative advantage in the production of radios?
 - Calculate the opportunity cost of producing 10 additional tons of rubber in Japan and in Malaysia. Which country has a comparative advantage in producing rubber?
 - In this example, does each country have an absolute advantage and a comparative advantage in the same good, or not?
 - In what product should Japan specialize? In what product should Malaysia specialize?

31. The following table describes how many barrels of oil and tons of lumber can be produced by workers in Canada and Venezuela.

Country	Oil (barrels)	Lumber (tons)
Canada	20	40
Venezuela	60	30

- a. Draw a production possibilities frontier for each country. Assume there are 100 workers in each country. Canadians and Venezuelans desire both oil and lumber. Canadians want at least 2,000 tons of lumber. Mark a point on their production possibilities where they can get at least 3,000 tons.
- b. Assume that the Canadians specialize completely because they figured out they have a comparative advantage in lumber. They are willing to give up 1,000 tons of lumber. How much oil should they ask for in return for lumber to be as well off as they were with no trade? How much should they ask for if they want to gain from trading with Venezuela? (*Note: we can think of this ask as the relative price or trade price of lumber.*)
- c. Is the Canadian ask you identified in (b) also beneficial for Venezuelans? Use the production possibilities frontier graph for Venezuela to show that Venezuelans can gain from trade.
- d. Is there an ask where Venezuelans may say “no, thank you” to trading with Canada?
32. From earlier chapters you will recall that technological change shifts the average cost curves. Draw a graph showing how technological change could influence intra-industry trade.
33. Consider two countries: South Korea and Taiwan. Taiwan can produce 1 million mobile phones per day at a cost of \$10 per phone, and South Korea can produce 50 million mobile phones per day at a cost of \$5 per phone. Assume these phones are the same type and quality and there is only one price. What is the minimum price at which both countries will engage in trade?
34. If trade increases world GDP by 1% per year, what is the global impact of this increase over ten years? How does this increase compare to the annual GDP of a country like Sri Lanka? (*Hint: to answer this question, here are steps you may want to consider. Go to the World Development Indicators [online] published by the World Bank. Find the current level of world GDP in constant international dollars. Also, find the GDP of Sri Lanka in constant international dollars. Once you have these two numbers, compute the increase in global GDP due to trade and compare that number to Sri Lanka’s GDP.*)



Chapter 21 Exercises

Self-Check Questions

1. Explain how a tariff reduction causes an increase in the equilibrium quantity of imports and a decrease in the equilibrium price.
2. Explain how a subsidy on sugar adversely affects the income of foreign producers of imported sugar.
3. Explain how trade barriers save jobs in protected industries, but only by costing jobs in other industries.
4. Explain how trade barriers raise wages in protected industries by reducing average wages economy-wide.
5. How does international trade affect working conditions of low-income countries?
6. Do the jobs for workers in low-income countries that involve making products for export to high-income countries typically pay those workers more or less than their next-best alternative?
7. How do trade barriers affect the average income level in an economy?
8. How does the cost of saving jobs in protected industries compare to the workers' wages and salaries?
9. Explain how predatory pricing could be a motivation for dumping.
10. Why do low-income countries like Brazil, Egypt, or Vietnam have lower environmental standards than high-income countries like Germany, Japan, or the United States?
11. Explain the logic behind the race-to-the-bottom argument and the likely reason it has not occurred.
12. What are the conditions under which a country may use the unsafe products argument to block imports?
13. Why is the national security argument not convincing?
14. Assume there's a perfectly competitive market and a small exporting country. Using a demand and supply diagram, show the impact of increasing standards on a low-income exporter of toys. Show the impact of a tariff. Is the effect on the price of toys the same or different? Why is a standards policy preferred to tariffs?
15. What is the difference between a free trade association, a common market, and an economic union?
16. Why would countries promote protectionist laws while also negotiating for freer trade internationally?
17. What might account for the dramatic increase in international trade over the past fifty years?
18. How does competition, whether domestic or foreign, harm businesses?
19. What are the gains from competition?

Review Questions

20. Who does protectionism protect? What does it protect them from?
21. Name and define three policy tools for enacting protectionism.
22. How does protectionism affect the price of the protected good in the domestic market?
23. Does international trade, taken as a whole, increase the total number of jobs, decrease the total number of jobs, or leave the total number of jobs about the same?
24. Is international trade likely to have roughly the same effect on the number of jobs in each individual industry?
25. How is international trade, taken as a whole, likely to affect the average level of wages?
26. Is international trade likely to have about the same effect on everyone's wages?
27. What are the main reasons for protecting infant industries? Why is it difficult to stop protecting them?
28. What is dumping? Why does prohibiting it often work better in theory than in practice?
29. What is the race-to-the-bottom scenario?
30. Do the rules of international trade require that all nations impose the same consumer safety standards?
31. What is the national interest argument for protectionism with regard to certain products?
32. Name several of the international treaties where countries negotiate with each other over trade policy.
33. What is the general trend of trade barriers over recent decades: higher, lower, or about the same?
34. If opening up to free trade would benefit a nation, why do nations not just eliminate their trade barriers and not bother with international trade negotiations?
35. Who gains and who loses from trade?
36. Why is trade a good thing if some people lose?
37. What are some ways that governments can help people who lose from trade?

Critical Thinking Questions

38. Show graphically that for any tariff, there is an equivalent quota that would give the same result. What would be the difference, then, between the two types of trade barriers? (*Hint*: it is not something you can see from the graph.)
39. From the Work It Out in Lesson 21.1, you can see that a tariff raises the price of imports. Interestingly, the price rises by less than the amount of the tariff. Who pays the rest of the tariff amount? Can you show this graphically?
40. If trade barriers hurt the average worker in an economy (due to lower wages), why does the government create trade barriers?
41. Why do you think labor standards and working conditions are lower in the low-income countries of the world than in countries like the United States?
42. How would direct subsidies to key industries be preferable to tariffs or quotas?
43. How can governments identify good candidates for infant industry protection? Can you suggest some key characteristics of good candidates? Why are industries like computers not good candidates for infant industry protection?
44. Microeconomic theory argues that it is economically rational (and profitable) to sell additional output as long as the price covers the variable costs of production. How is this relevant to determining if dumping has occurred?
45. How do you think Americans would feel if other countries began to urge the United States to increase environmental standards?
46. Is it legitimate to impose higher safety standards on imported goods than exist in the foreign country where the goods were produced?
47. Why might the unsafe consumer products argument be a more effective strategy (from the perspective of the importing country) than using tariffs or quotas to restrict imports?
48. Why might a tax on domestic consumption of resources critical for national security be a more efficient approach than barriers to imports?
49. Why do you think the GATT rounds and WTO negotiations have become longer and more difficult to resolve?
50. An economic union requires giving up some political autonomy to succeed. What are some examples of political power that countries must give up to be members of an economic union?
51. What are some examples of innovative products that have disrupted their industries for the better?
52. In principle, the benefits of international trade to a country exceed the costs, regardless of whether the country is importing or exporting. In practice, it is not always possible to compensate the losers in a country, such as, workers who lose their jobs due to foreign imports. In your opinion, does that mean trade should be inhibited to prevent the losses?

53. Economists sometimes say that protectionism is the second-best choice for dealing with any particular problem. What they mean is that there is often a policy choice that is more direct or effective at dealing with the problem—a choice that would still allow the benefits of trade to occur. Explain why protectionism is a second-best choice for the following:
- Helping workers as a group
 - Helping industries stay strong
 - Protecting the environment
 - Advancing national defense
54. Trade has income distribution effects. For example, suppose that because of a government-negotiated reduction in trade barriers, trade between Germany and the Czech Republic increases. Germany sells house paint to the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic sells alarm clocks to Germany. Would you expect this pattern of trade to increase or decrease jobs and wages in the paint and alarm clock industries in each country? Sketch a demand and supply diagram for each of these four labor markets to illustrate your answer. What has to happen for there to be no increase in total unemployment in both countries?

Problems

55. Assume two countries, Thailand (T) and Japan (J), have one good: cameras. The demand (d) and supply (s) for cameras in Thailand and Japan are described by the following functions:

$$Q_d^T = 60 - P$$

$$Q_s^T = -5 + \frac{1}{4}P$$

$$Q_d^J = 80 - P$$

$$Q_s^J = -10 + \frac{1}{2}P$$

P is the price measured in a common currency used in both countries, such as the Thai baht.

- Compute the equilibrium price (P) and quantities (Q) in each country without trade.
 - Now assume that free trade occurs. The free-trade price goes to 56.36 baht. Who exports and imports cameras and in what quantities?
56. You have just been put in charge of trade policy for Malawi. Coffee is a recent crop that is growing well, and the Malawian export market is developing. As such, Malawi coffee is an infant industry. Malawi coffee producers come to you and ask for tariff protection from cheap Tanzanian coffee. What sorts of policies will you enact? Explain.

57. The country of Pepperland exports steel to the Land of Submarines. Information for the quantity demanded (Q_d) and quantity supplied (Q_s) in each country, in a world without trade, are given in the following tables.

Pepperland

Price	Q_d	Q_s
\$60	230	180
\$70	200	200
\$80	170	220
\$90	150	240
\$100	140	250

Land of Submarines

Price	Q_d	Q_s
\$60	430	310
\$70	420	330
\$80	410	360
\$90	400	400
\$100	390	440

- a. What would be the equilibrium price and quantity in each country in a world without trade? How can you tell?
- b. What would be the equilibrium price and quantity in each country if trade is allowed to occur? How can you tell?
- c. Sketch two supply and demand diagrams, one for each country, in the situation before trade.
- d. On those diagrams, show the equilibrium price and the levels of exports and imports in the world after trade.
- e. If the Land of Submarines imposes an antidumping import quota of 30, explain in general terms whether it will benefit or injure consumers and producers in each country.
- f. Does your general answer change if the Land of Submarines imposes an import quota of 70?