

The Microeconomic Foundations of Price Rigidity

Additional Homework Problems

ECON 3133

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1. Suppose that the Lucas supply curve is

$$Y = n \times h \times (1 - b) \times (P - P^f) + Y^*,$$

with $n \times h \times (1 - b) = 20,000$ and $Y^* = 4,000$. For example, when the price level P is 1.01 and the expected price P^f is 1.0, output Y is 4,200, or 5% above potential output $Y^* = 4,000$.

Suppose that the aggregate demand curve is

$$Y = 1,101 + 1.288 \times G + 3.221 \times M^S / P.$$

- Suppose that the economy has been at rest for some period with output at potential, and that no changes in policy are expected for the near future. The money supply M^S is 600 and government spending G is 750. Calculate the price level.
 - Now suppose that the Fed announces that it will increase the money supply from 600 to 620. What are the new levels of output and the price level?
 - Now suppose that the Fed announces that it will increase the money supply from 600 to 620 but actually increases it to 670. What are the new levels of output and the price level?
2. Suppose that wage contracts last for three years. Each year, one-third of the economy's wage contracts are renegotiated. Contract wages are set according to

$$X = (1/3) \times (W + W_{+1} + W_{+2}) - (d/3) \times [(U - U^*) + (U_{+1} - U^*) + (U_{+2} - U^*)].$$

- Provide an expression for the average wage rate W .
 - Calculate the wage set this period as a function of X 's and U 's. How far backward- and forward-looking is the wage-determination process? What determines the responsiveness of contract wages to current labor market conditions?
3. "If expectations are rational, monetary policy has no effect on output." Is this statement true or false? Explain your answer calling on both models with the Lucas supply function and models with wage contracts and sticky prices.