

# Economics II

## The Determination of Equilibrium Output



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# The Determination of Equilibrium Output

Building on previous studies course in Economics I the goal is to consolidate and further develop the already acquired knowledge of the determination of macroeconomic equilibrium product in 2-sectoral and 3-sectoral economy.

## Content:

- ❖ Introduction – the aim of the lecture
- ❖ The determination of equilibrium output in the 2-sectoral economy
- ❖ The determination of equilibrium output in the 3-sectoral economy
- ❖ The state budget and the equilibrium output determination
- ❖ Conclusion – summary, list of tasks for students



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# Introduction

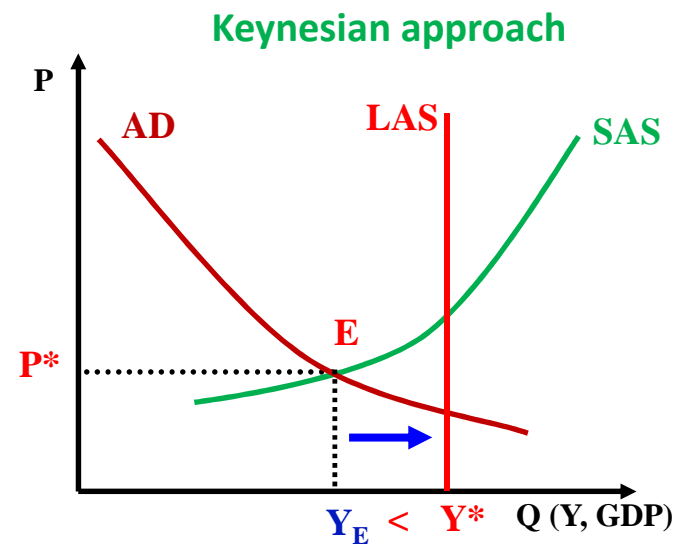
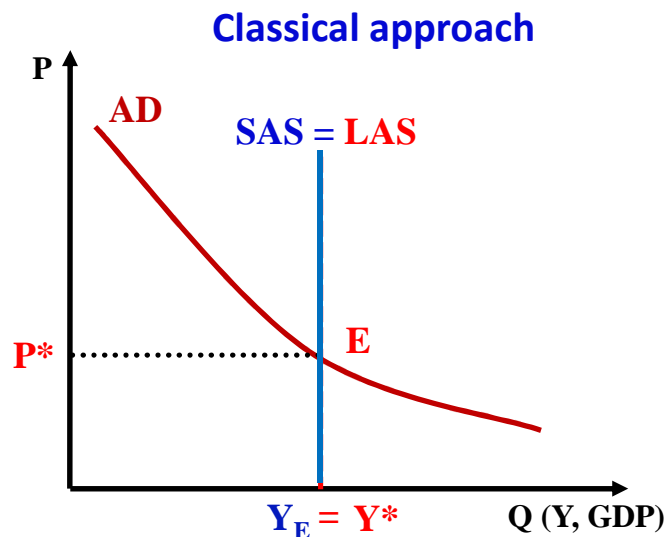
Great Depression, 1929-1933 > the need to rethinking the classical theory

USA (Roosevelt „New Deal“) > J. M. Keynes: „General theory“ (1936)

Keynesian theory - the macroeconomic school, the origin of macroeconomics

(Neo)Classical approach x (Neo)Keynesianism

**Keynesian theory: The production level is determined by the „effective demand“.**



## a) 2-sectoral model of the economy

**Planned expenditures :**  $AE \equiv C + I$

### Premise:

- a) actual expenditures may vary from the planned expenditures
- b) only investment spending may vary (from the planned investment)
- c) real consumer spending will always be equal to the planned consumption

*IP ... planned investment, IU... unplanned investment*

If: *IU > 0 ... unplanned stock accumulation*

*IU < 0 ... stock drawing*

### Aggregate demand (AD):

- is determined by the planned expenditures,
- *is represented by the total planned expenditures* →  $AD = C \text{ and } IP$  → (ex post – production sold) →  $Y \equiv C + I$



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## a) 2-sectoral model of the economy

**Equilibrium production level is the level of real output (Y), which is equal to aggregate demand (AD), i.e. planned (intended) aggregate expenditures:  $Y = AD = C + I$**

a) If  $Y > AD$ , then  $IU > 0$ ;    b) if  $Y < AD$ , then  $IU < 0$

c) when  $Y = AD$ , then  $IU = 0$  and  $Y = C + I$

**Consumption function**

$C = f(Y)$  ... consumption function is dependent on disposable income

$$C = \bar{C}a + cY$$

$\bar{C}a$  ... autonomous spending

$cY$  ... induced spending

**Marginal propensity to consume**

$$MPC = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y} = c$$

**Average propensity to consume**

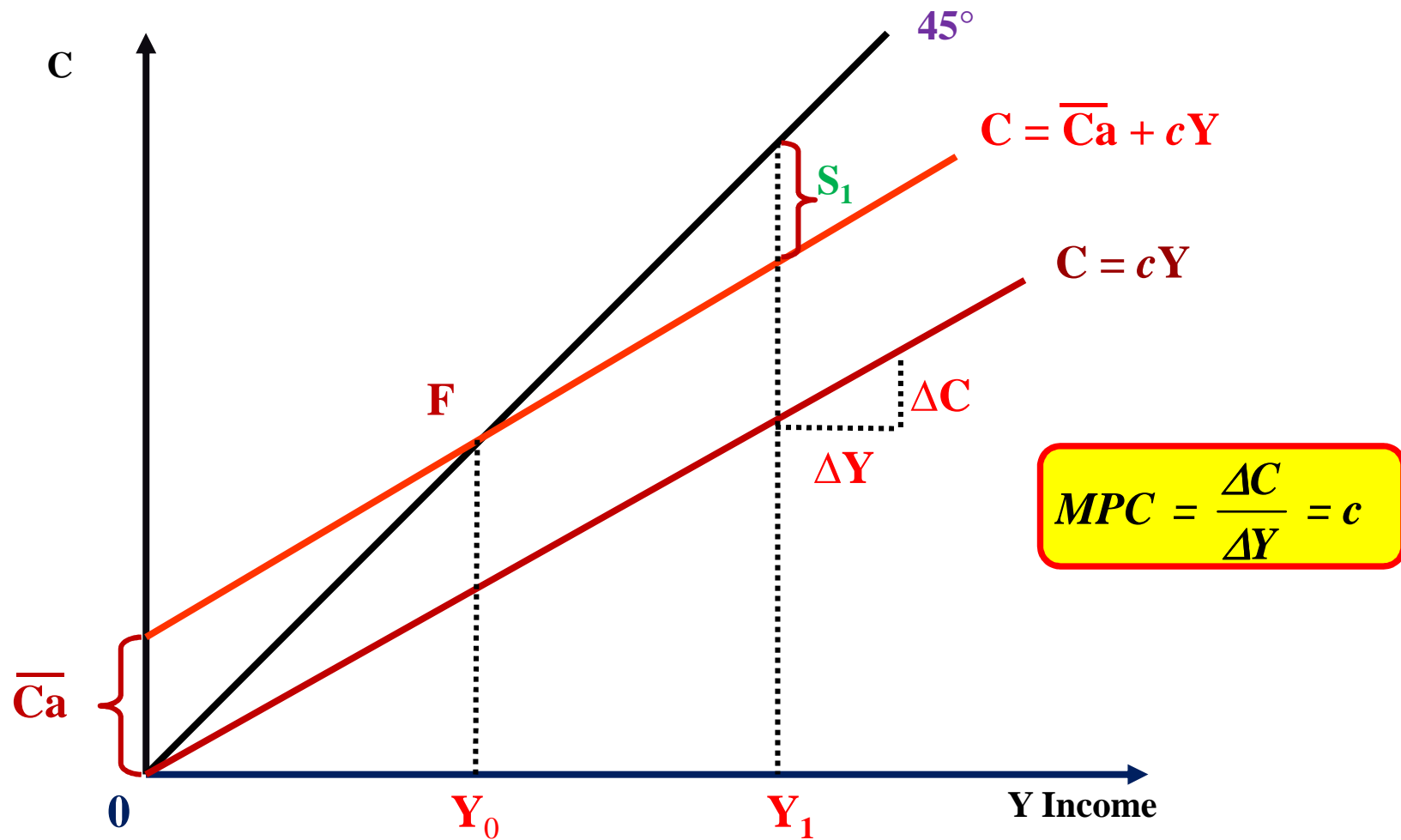
$$APC = \frac{C}{Y} \rightarrow \frac{C}{Y} = \frac{\bar{C}a}{Y} + c$$



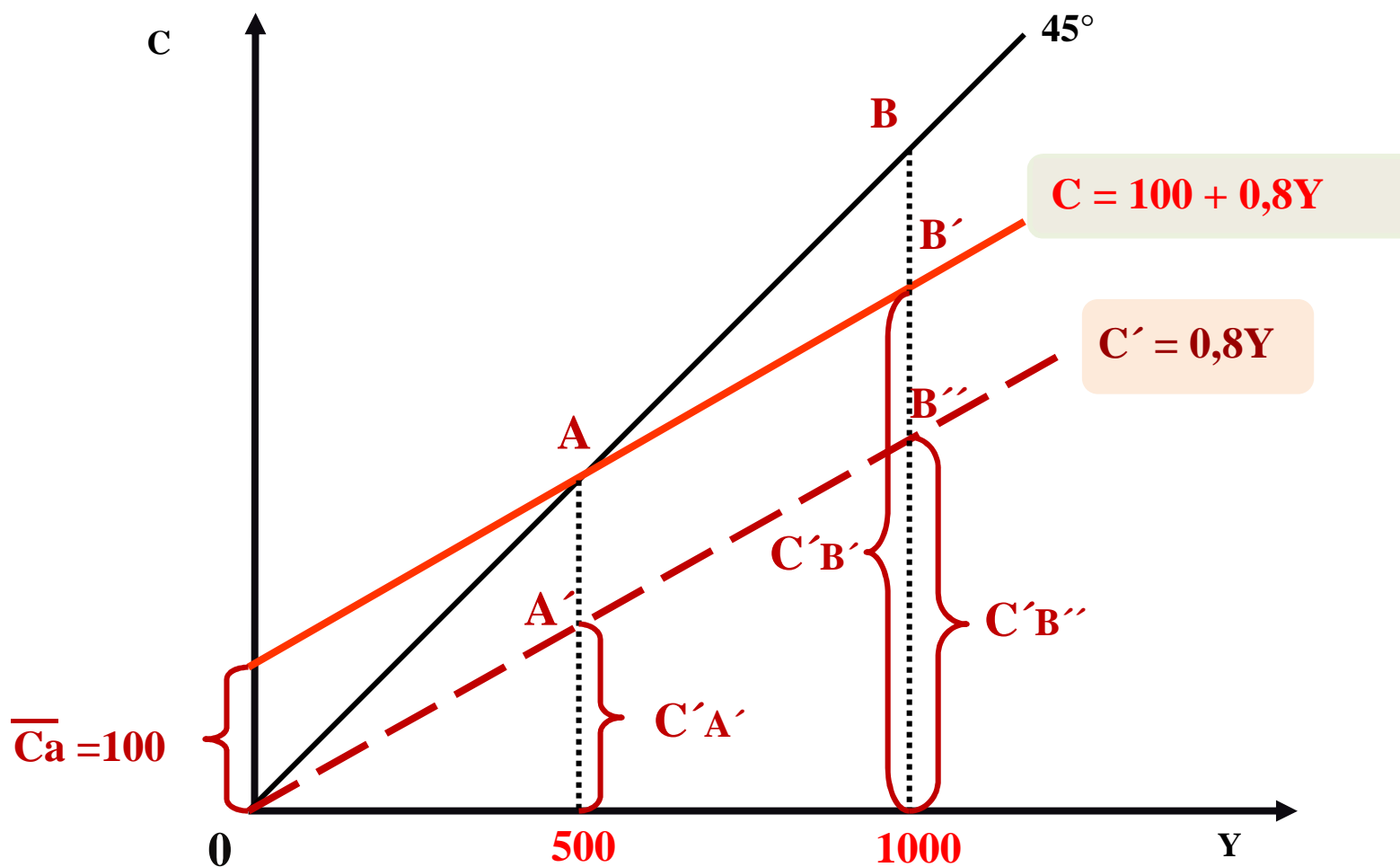
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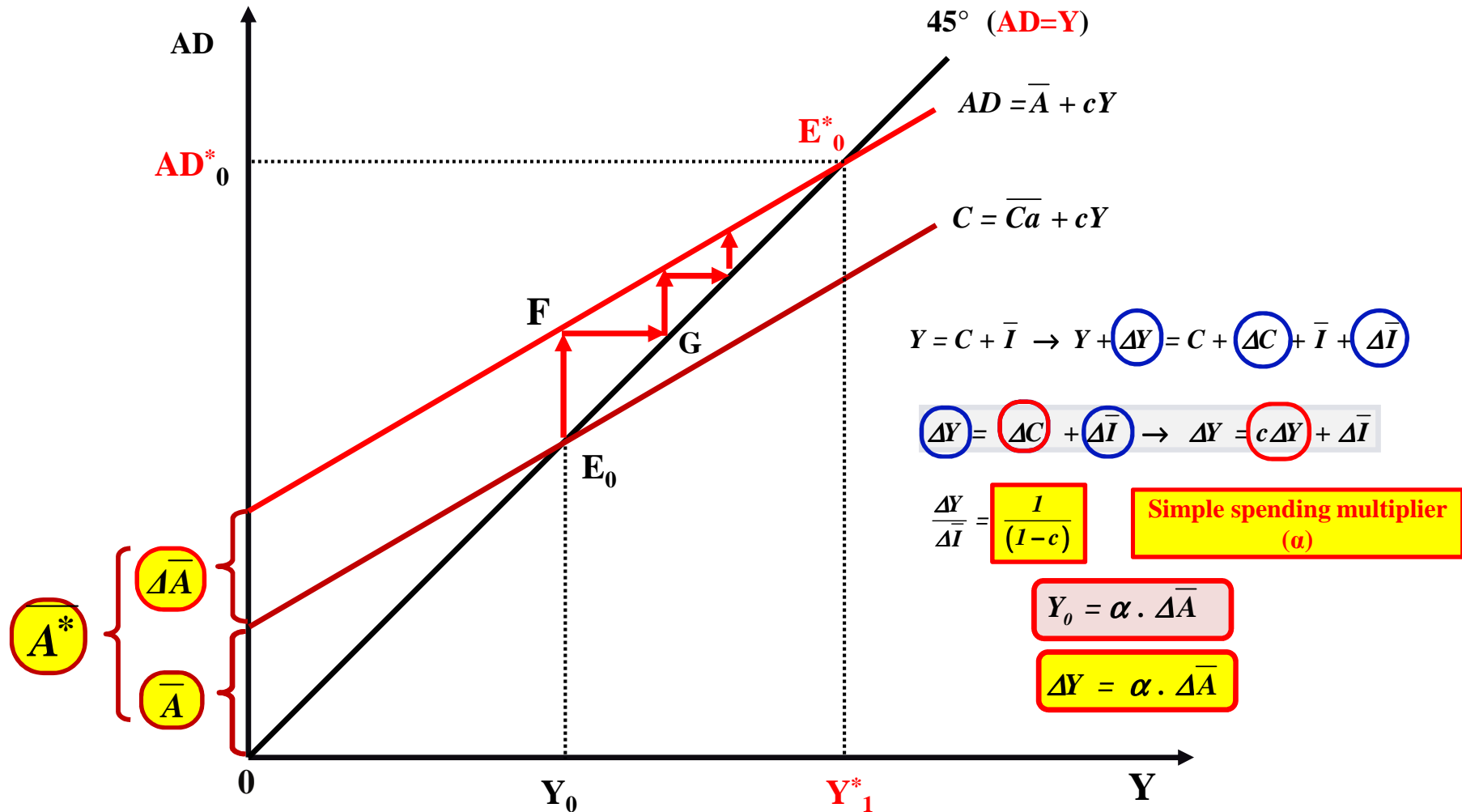
# Determination of the equilibrium output



# Determination of the equilibrium output



# Multiplier





# Determination of equilibrium output in the 3-sectoral economy

## a) 3-sectoral model of the economy

This model includes - except (**C**) and (**I**) – also government sector *and we distinguish between:*

- 1) **government purchases on goods and services (*G*)**,
- 2) taxation system (total taxes ... **$TA_T$** ) a **transfer payments (*TR*)**.

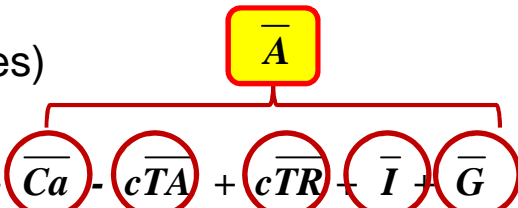
## b) Government and AD modification

$$AD = C + I + G \rightarrow C + I + G \equiv AE \equiv Y \equiv C + S + (TA_T - TR)$$

**Disposable income ...  $YD = Y - TA_T + TR$**  → consumption function ...  $C = \bar{C}_a + c(Y - TA_T + TR)$

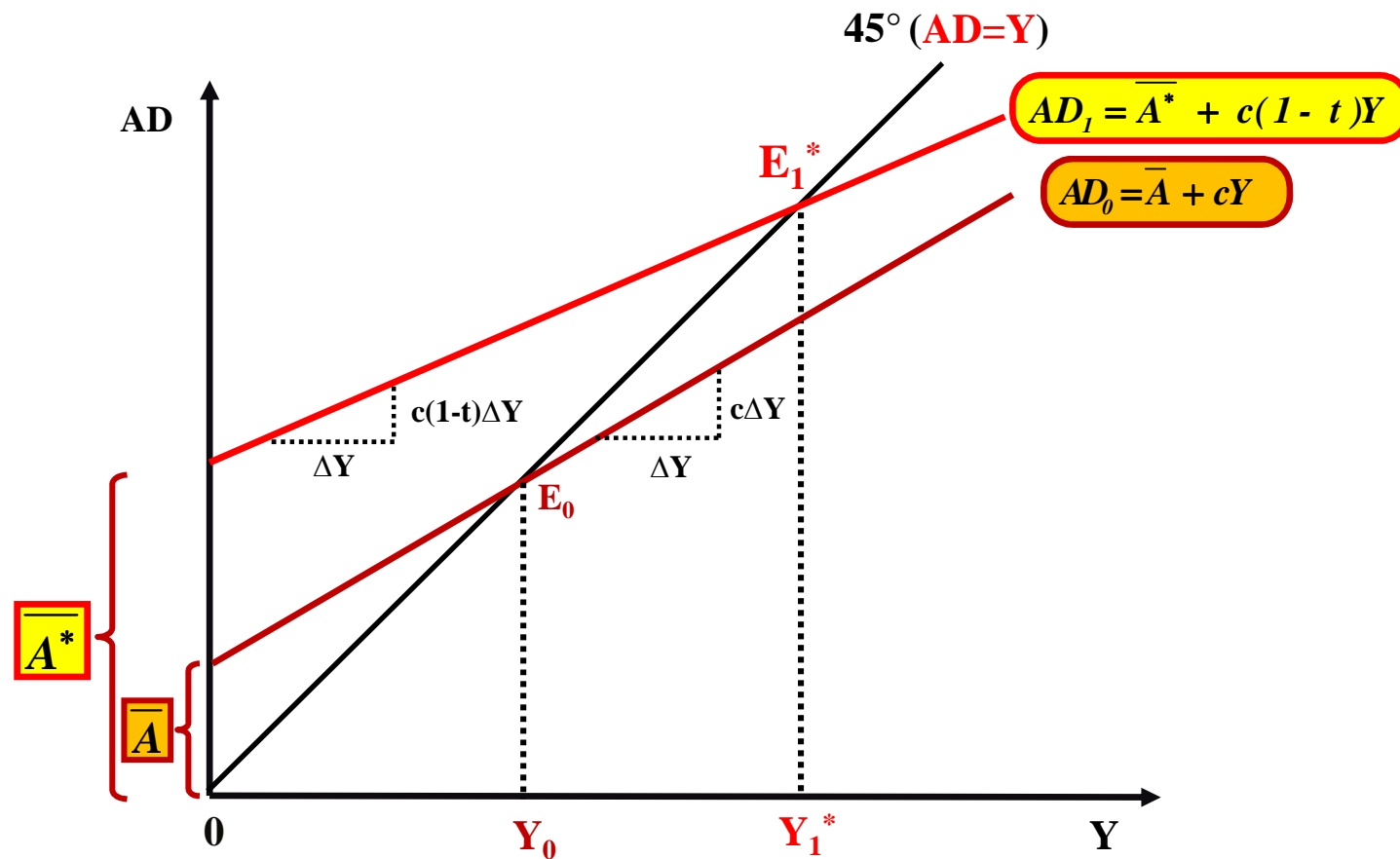
**Total taxes  $TA_T = \bar{T}_A + tY$**  (autonomous taxes and induced taxes)

**Equation of AD in the 3-sectoral model:**

$$AD = cY - ctY + \bar{C}_a - c\bar{T}_A + c\bar{T}_R + \bar{I} + \bar{G}$$


**Equation of AD:**  $AD = cY - ctY + \bar{A} \rightarrow AD = \bar{A} + c(1-t)Y$

# Aggregate demand in the 3-sectoral economy

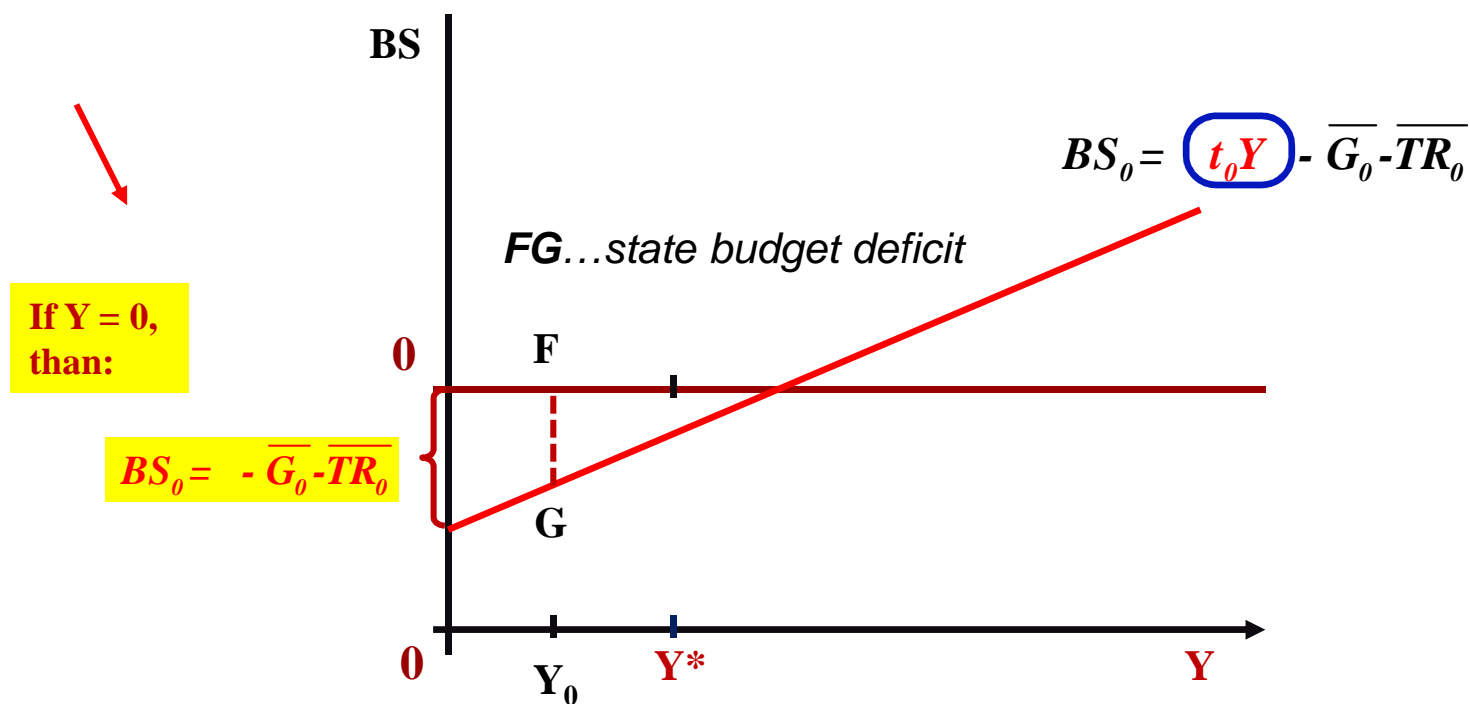


# State budget and equilibrium output

The equation of state budget balance:

$$BS = TA_T - \bar{G} - \bar{TR} \rightarrow BS = \bar{TA} + TA - \bar{G} - \bar{TR} \rightarrow BS = tY - \bar{G} - \bar{TR}$$

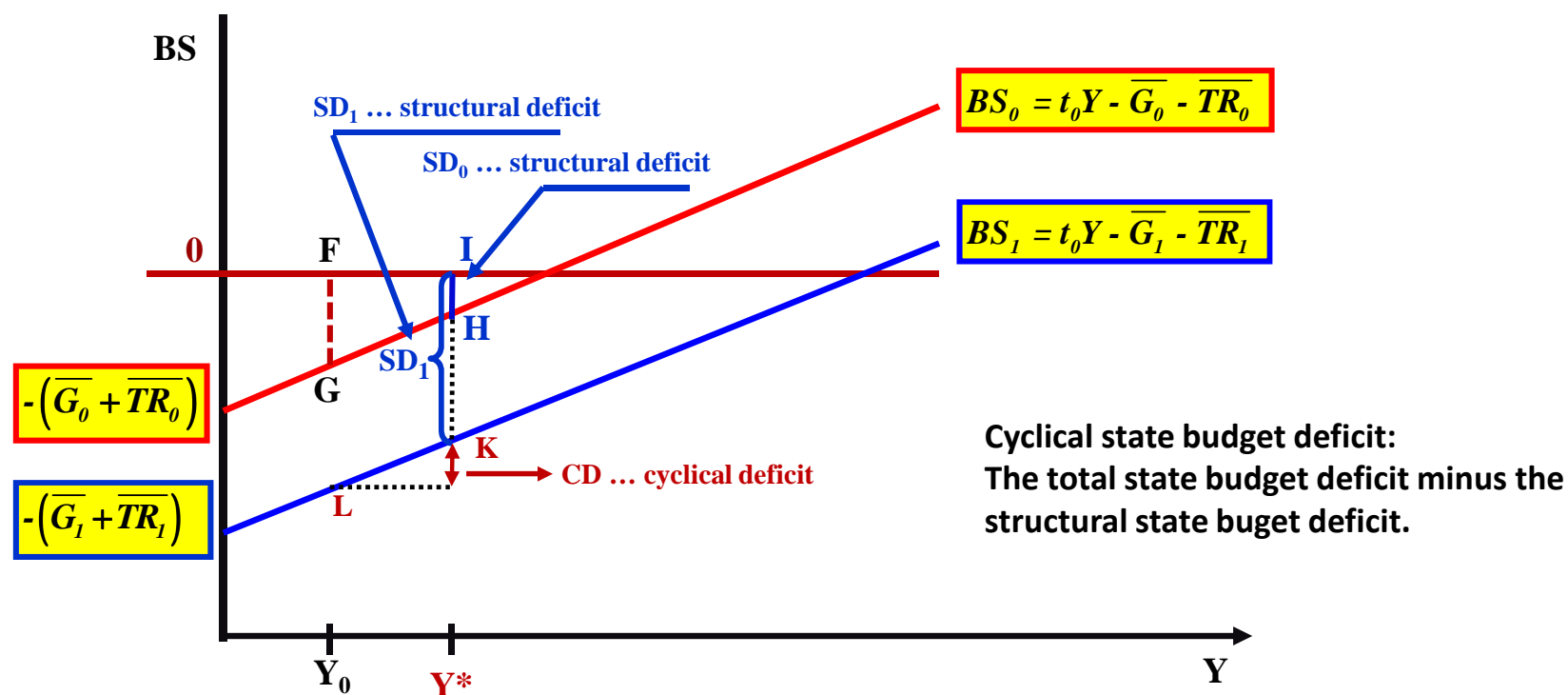
*BS line – dependent on income (Y), its slope is determined by the tax rate (t)*



# State budget and equilibrium output determination

The budget surplus (deficit) that occurs when the economy is operating at the level of  $Y^*$ , respectively at the level of full employment], is called the structural surplus (deficit).

$$BS^* = tY^* - \bar{G} - \bar{TR}$$



# References

1. MACH, M. Macroeconomics II for Engineering (Master) study, 1st and 2nd part. Slany: Melandrium 2001. ISBN 80-86175-18-9.
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4. ROMER, D. Advanced Macroeconomics. 3rd edition. New York: McGraw-Hill /Irwin, 2006. 678 p. ISBN 978-0-07-287730-4.



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# List of tasks for students

## Exercise “**Incomes and expenditures: the Keynesian cross model**”

1. Define and describe individual entities in the economy (economic sectors).
2. Using models of macroeconomic cycle product costs and incomes explain economic relationships and dependencies between individual economic entities in 2-sectoral and 3-sectoral economy.
3. Explain the structure of revenue and expenditure of the state budget, structural surplus (deficit) and cyclical deficit (surplus).
4. Using our simple Keynesian model discuss defense spending as a component of the fiscal policy of government (state).



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