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Quiz \#3
Thursday, June 15, 2017

Write all answers legibly and clearly. Show your work to get full credit on this quiz.

1. (4 points total) Suppose you are told that the aggregate production function for an economy can be expressed as follows where $Y$ is real GDP, $L$ is the number of units of labor, and K is the number of units of capital:

Aggregate Production Function: $\mathrm{Y}=2 \mathrm{~K}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~L}^{1 / 2}$
You are also told that capital is equal to 25 units in this economy.
Suppose that the labor market is described by the following equations where w is the wage rate:

Demand for Labor: L = 100 - (5/2)w
Supply of Labor: L = 2w-35
a. (1 point) Given the above information, what are the equilibrium wage rate and the equilibrium quantity of labor? Show your work.
b. (1 point) Given the above information, what is the value of real GDP in this economy? Show your work.
c. (1 point) Given the above information, what is the value of labor productivity for this economy? Provide any formula or definition that you use in getting your answer. Make sure your answer includes units of measurement to get full credit!
d. (1 point) Given the above information, what is the value of capital productivity for this economy? Provide any formula or definition that you use in getting your answer. Make sure your answer includes units of measurement to get full credit!
2. (4 points total) Suppose that for purposes of constructing the CPI that the market basket is defined as three pencils and 2 hamburgers. You are provided the following information:

| Year | Price Per Pencil | Price Per Hamburger |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2014 | $\$ 1$ | $\$ 3$ |
| 2015 | $\$ 1$ | $\$ 4$ |
| 2016 | $\$ 2$ | $\$ 3$ |

a. (1 point) Compute the cost of the market basket in the three years. Place your answers in the table below.

| Year | Cost of Market Basket |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2014 |  |
| 2015 |  |
| 2016 |  |

b. (1 point) Using 2015 as the base year, compute the CPI index number for each year. Use a 100 point base for the CPI. Show your work. Then, put your final answers in the table below. Round your answers to the nearest whole number.

| Year | CPI with base year 2015 and 100 point scale |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2014 |  |
| 2015 |  |
| 2016 |  |

c. (1 point) Using 2014 as the base year, compute the CPI index number for each year. Use a 100 point base for the CPI. Show your work. Then, put your final answers in the table below. Round your answers to the nearest whole number.

| Year | CPI with base year 2014 and 100 point scale |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2014 |  |
| 2015 |  |
| 2016 |  |

d. (1 point) Calculate the annual rate of inflation based upon the CPI index numbers you created. Does it matter whether you use the CPI numbers from (b) or (c) to do your calculation? Provide the annual rate of inflation in the table below and a short explanation in the space provided. Round your answer to the nearest whole number.

| Year | Annual Rate of Inflation using CPI |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2014 |  |
| 2015 |  |
| 2016 |  |

3. Consider the loanable funds framework. Suppose that the loanable funds market is initially in equilibrium and that the government is initially running a balanced budget and that the economy is closed to trade.
a. (1 point) In a graph illustrate the loanable funds market in this initial equilibrium. Identify the equilibrium interest rate as $r_{1}$, the equilibrium level of investment spending as $\mathrm{I}_{1}$, and the equilibrium level of saving as $\mathrm{S}_{1}$. Label all curves and axis on your graph.
b. (1 point) In the same graph indicate how opening up trade with foreign countries (assume the economy would import more than it exports) would alter this graph. Clearly illustrate the new equilibrium interest rate as $\mathrm{r}_{2}$, the new equilibrium level of investment spending as $\mathrm{I}_{2}$, and the new equilibrium level of saving as $\mathrm{S}_{2}$. Label all curves and axis on your graph.
