1. Suppose the economy is described by the following equations (so we are looking at a closed economy):
   • Real Sector
     (1) \( Y = Z \) Output equals aggregate demand, an equilibrium condition
     (2) \( Z = C + I + G \) Definition of aggregate demand
     (3) \( C = c_o + c_1 Y_D \) Consumption fn, \( c_1 \) is the marginal propensity to consume
     (4) \( Y_D \equiv Y - T + Tr \) Definition of disposable income
     (5) \( T = t_i Y \) Tax function; \( t_i \) is marginal tax rate.
     (6) \( Tr = TR_0 \) Transfer payments; \( TR_0 \) is lump sum transfers.
     (7) \( I = b_o + b_1 Y - b_2 i \) Investment function
     (8) \( G = GO_0 \) Government spending on goods and services, exogenous
   • Asset Sector
     (9) \( \frac{M^d}{P} = \frac{M^s}{P} \) Equilibrium condition
     (10) \( \frac{M^s}{P} = \frac{M_0}{P} \) Real money supply
     (11) \( \frac{M^d}{P} = \mu_0 + Y - hi \) Real money demand

1.1 Solve for the LM curve (\( i \) as a function of \( Y \)).
1.2 Solve for the IS curve (\( Y \) as a function of \( i \)).
1.3 What is the channel (or variable) by which factors in the monetary or asset sector affect the 
    real goods sector in this model?
1.4 Solve for the equilibrium value of \( Y \).
1.5 Graph the IS and LM curves on one diagram. Clearly indicate the intercepts and the slopes. 
    Label the equilibrium income and interest rate \( Y_0 \) and \( i_0 \).

2.1 Assume \( G \) decreases by \( \Delta GO \), and is completely bond financed (no portfolio effects here). 
    Calculate the government spending multiplier.
2.2 Suppose instead \( Tr \) decreases by \( \Delta TR \). Calculate the government transfers multiplier.
2.3 Redraw your answer to 1.5. Then in the same graph, show what happens to the equilibrium 
    income and interest rate if government spending on goods and services is decreased by \( \Delta GO \). 
    Include in your graph the level of income that would be achieved if somehow the interest rate 
    stayed constant (label this point \( Y_A \)).
2.4 At the new equilibrium, do we know if investment is higher or lower than the level it started out with? Do we know if it is higher or lower than at $Y_A$?

2.5 Suppose the Fed targets the interest rate at $i_0$ (call this $i_{\text{target}}$). Returning to 2.3, show graphically what happens if government is decreased. What happens to the level of investment?