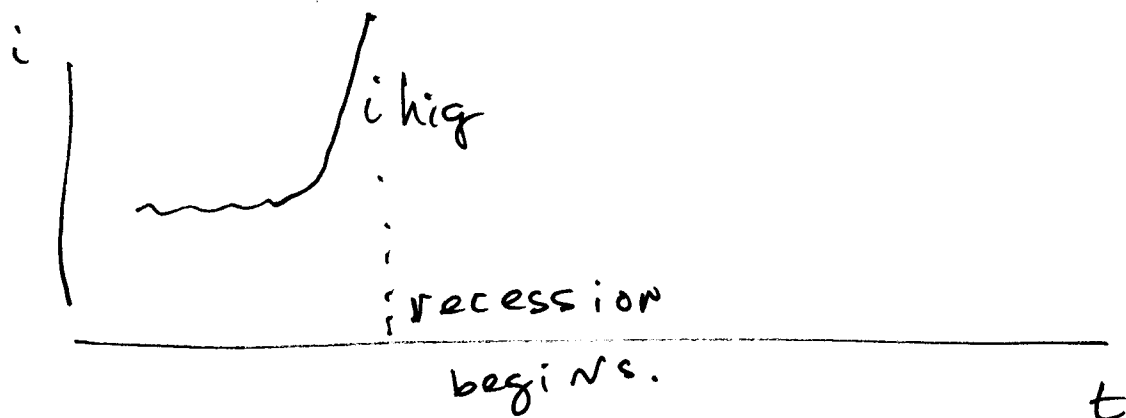


OUTLINE

People talk about connection between Economy & interest rates. Totally missing from KC model.

- ① Before every recession after WWII interest suddenly went very high.



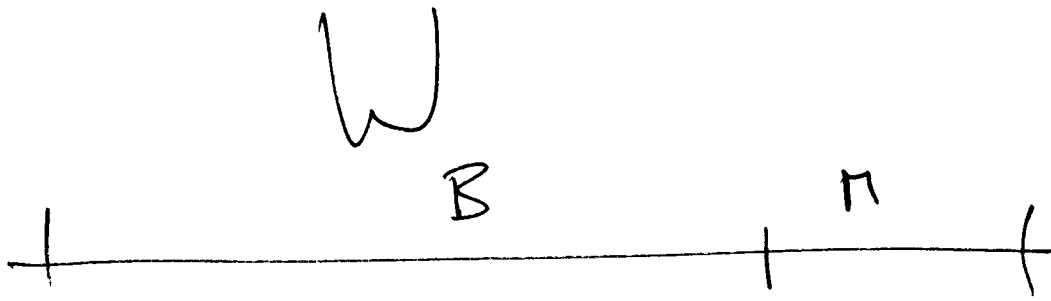
"Fed caused ALL the recessions"

- ② 2001 recession Fed vigorously drove i down. Greenspan "saved the world".

Controversy: European Central Bank did not cut interest rates much during recession

Outline

1. Demand for Money.
"transactions motive"
2. Supply of Money.
 - (a) price of bond, payoff bond.
 - (b) open market operations.
3. LM curve (" Liquidity^{demand} = π curve")
Money demand
 - (a) Disequilibrium in Asset Markets
 - (b) Shift in LM curve.
4. IS curve (" I = Nvestment = Saving")
 - (a) Investment demand.
 - (b) IS curve
 - (c) Disequilibrium dynamics
 - (d) Shift the curve.
5. Putting IS, LM together
"IS-LM model".



$M \sim$ No interest.

$B \sim$ generate payments (equity, bonds, Bank Loans, ...)

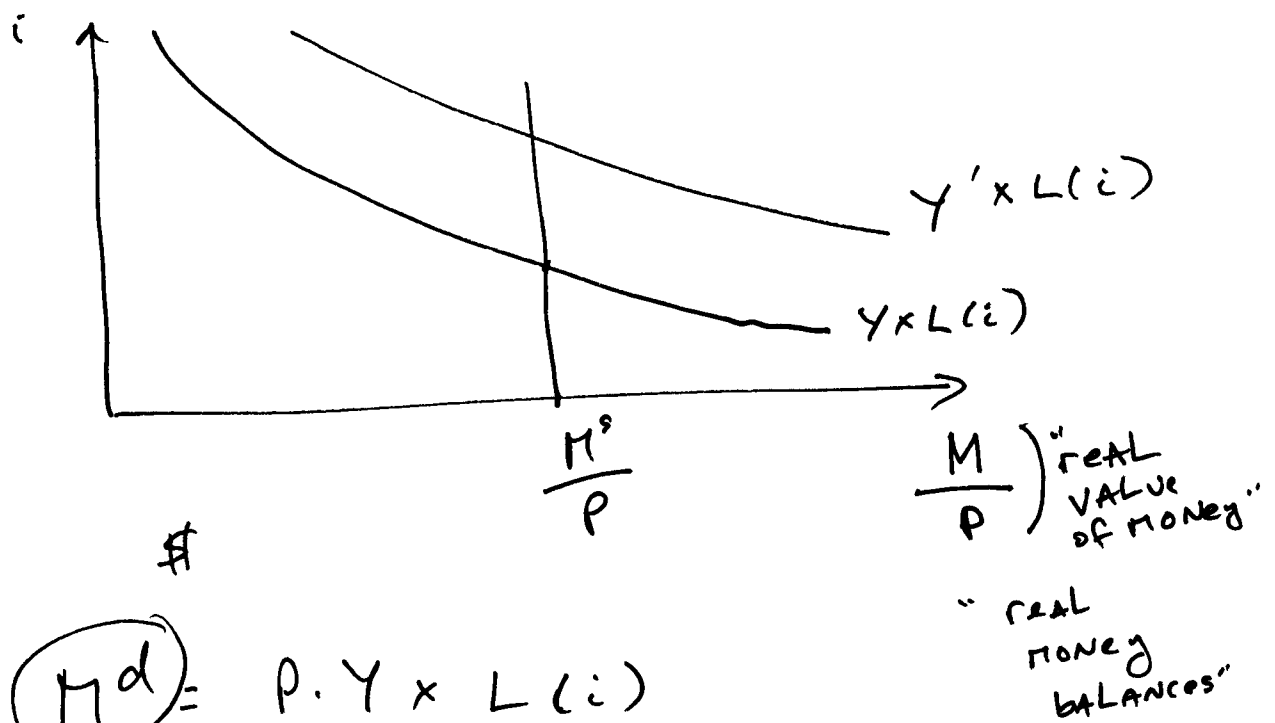
Money demand.

M is convenient for making transactions.

$$M^d = \underbrace{\# \text{ transactions}}_{P.Y} \times L(i)$$

$$= P.Y \times \underbrace{L(i)}$$

$$L(i) = \underbrace{\bar{L}}_{\uparrow \infty} - \underbrace{g}_{\uparrow \infty} i$$



$$\textcircled{M^d} = P \cdot Y \times L(i)$$

$$\left(\frac{M}{P}\right)^d = Y \times L(i)$$

$Y' > Y$ more economic transactions,
 $\$$ for people to be content
 to hold M^s , Need i higher.

Money supply.

Bonds

$B \sim$ entitles holder to payment, d .

$P_B \sim$ how much you pay for bonds

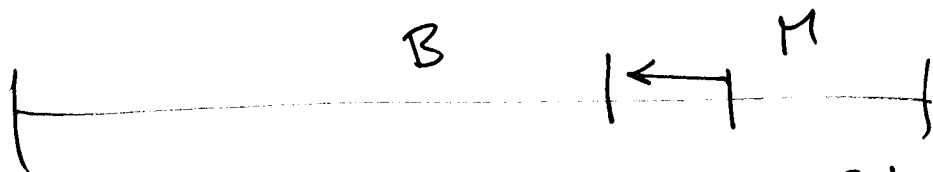
rate of return on bond

$$i = \frac{\text{what you get}}{\text{what you pay}} = \frac{d}{P_B}$$

$$d = \$10$$

$$\text{Pay} \sim \$100$$

W

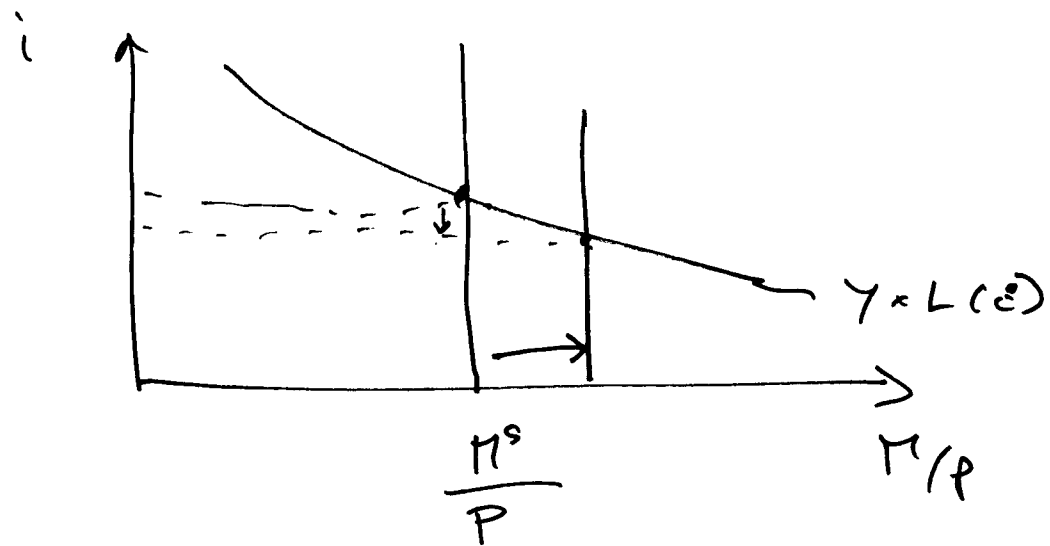


Buy bonds from the public $B \downarrow$, $M \uparrow$
in "open market operations"

Sell bonds to the public, $B \uparrow$, $M \downarrow$

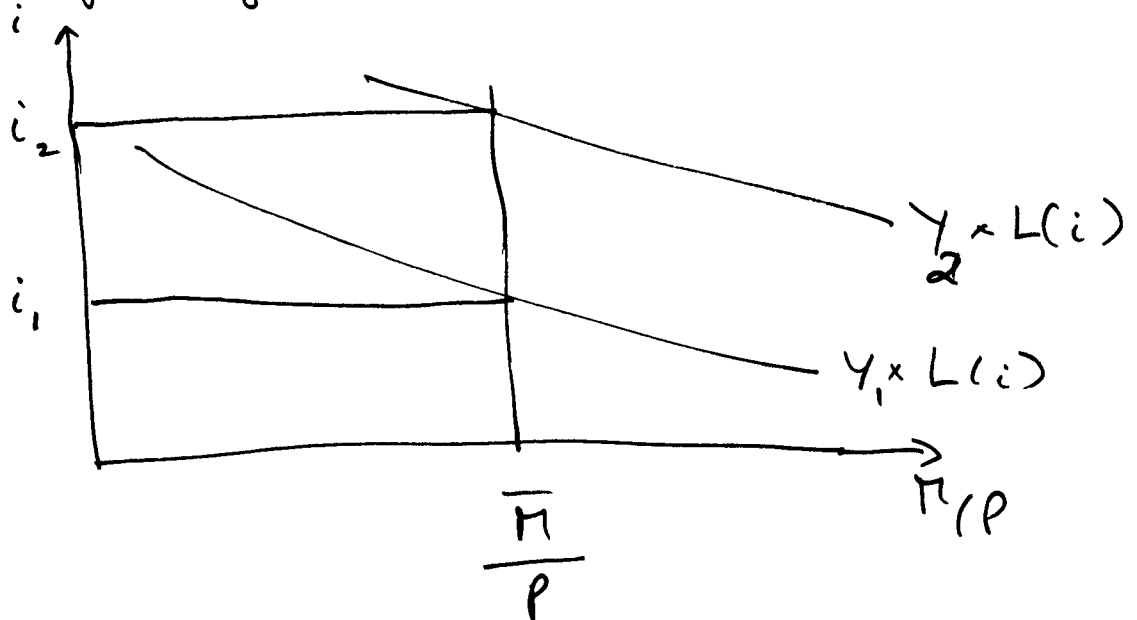
Fed goes & buys bonds $P_B \uparrow$, $i \downarrow$
increase M .

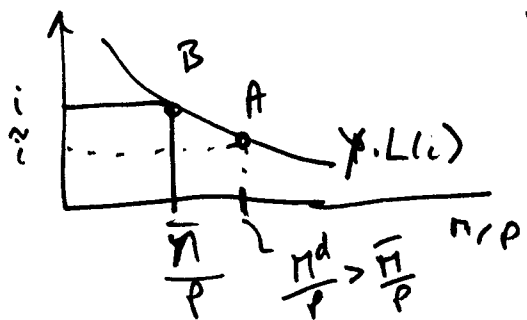
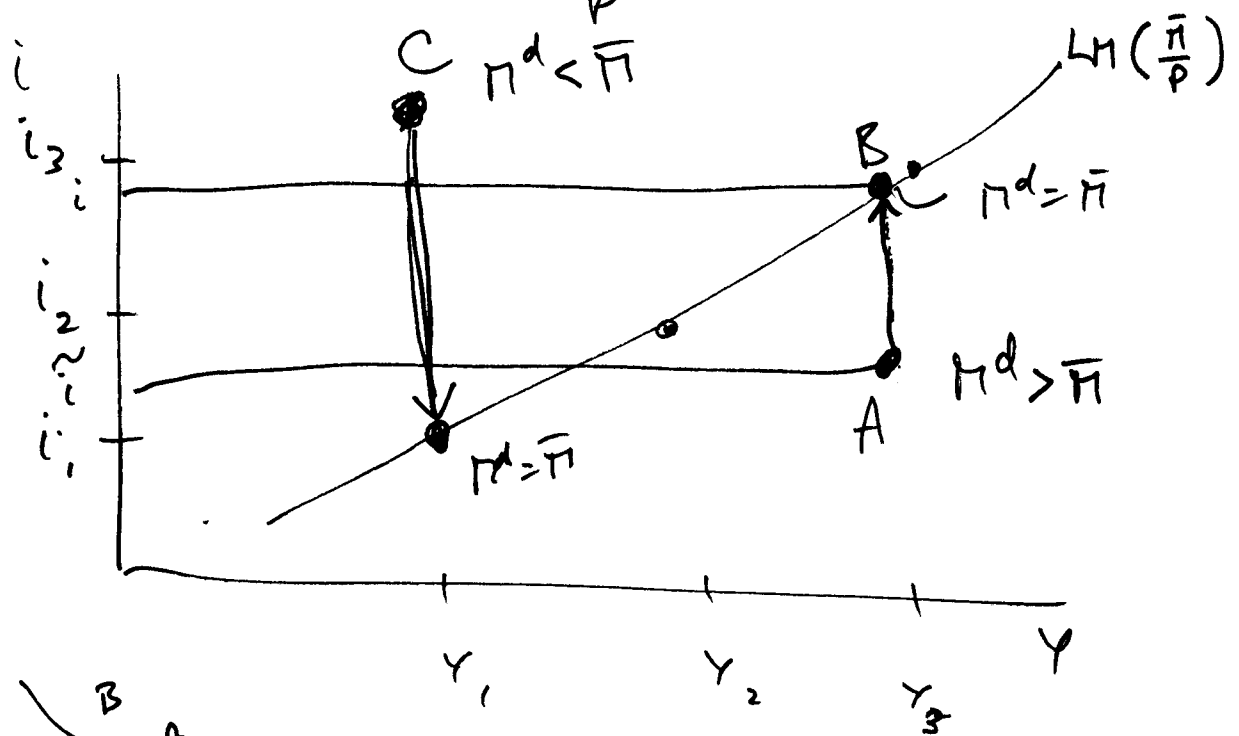
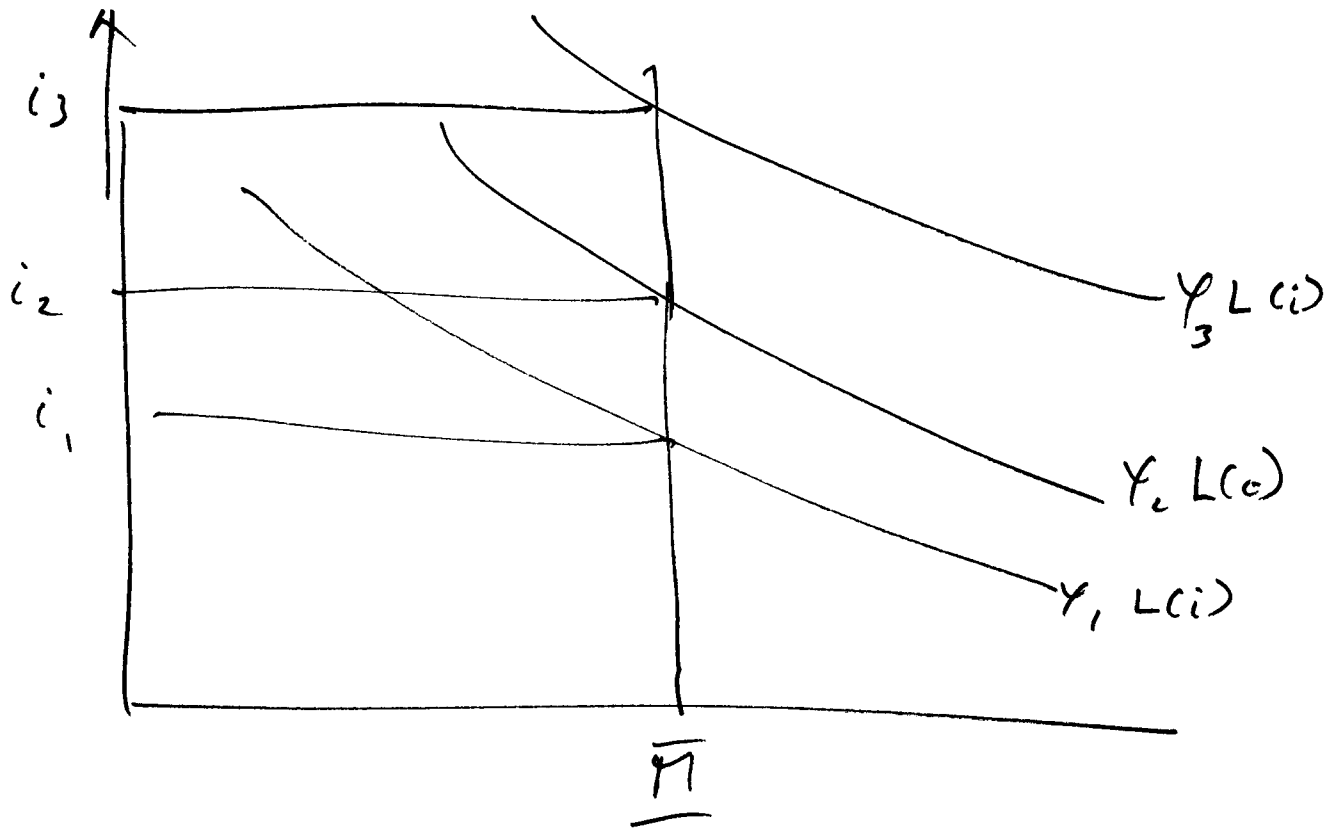
Fed decrease M sells bonds $P_B \downarrow$, $i \uparrow$



3. LM curve

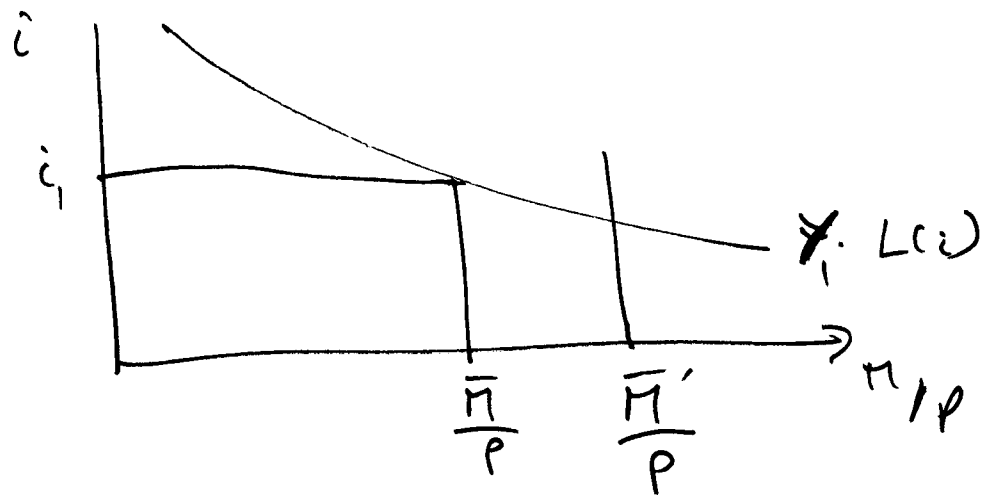
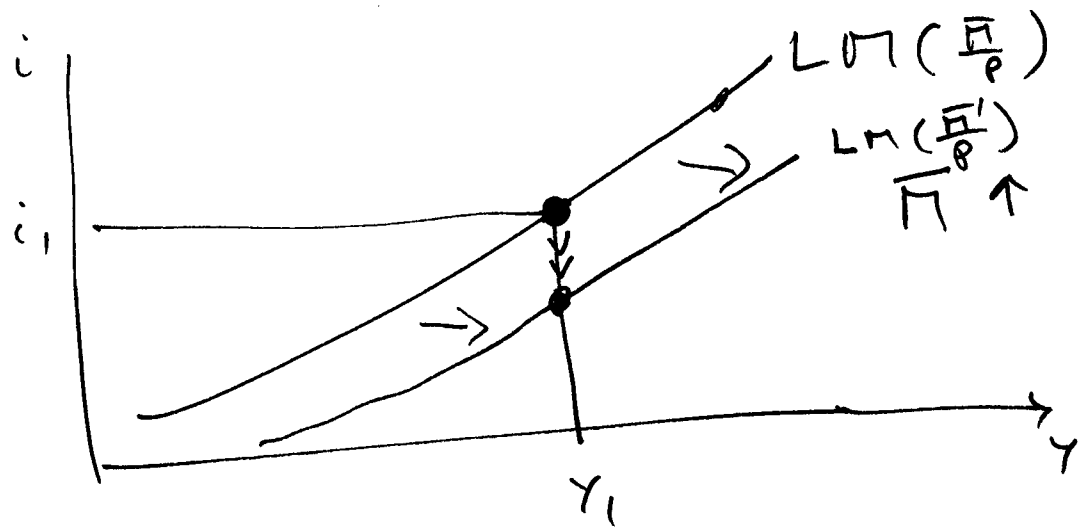
Liquidity demand = M





Disequilibrium
Dynamics.

Shift in LM curve.



4. IS curve. "Moves"

" Puts i in KC model
+ then graphs model
in i vs Y diagram"

(a) investment demand.

Firm MANAGER.

Ohio ~ \$100 oven expect \$4/year
increase in sales
forever.

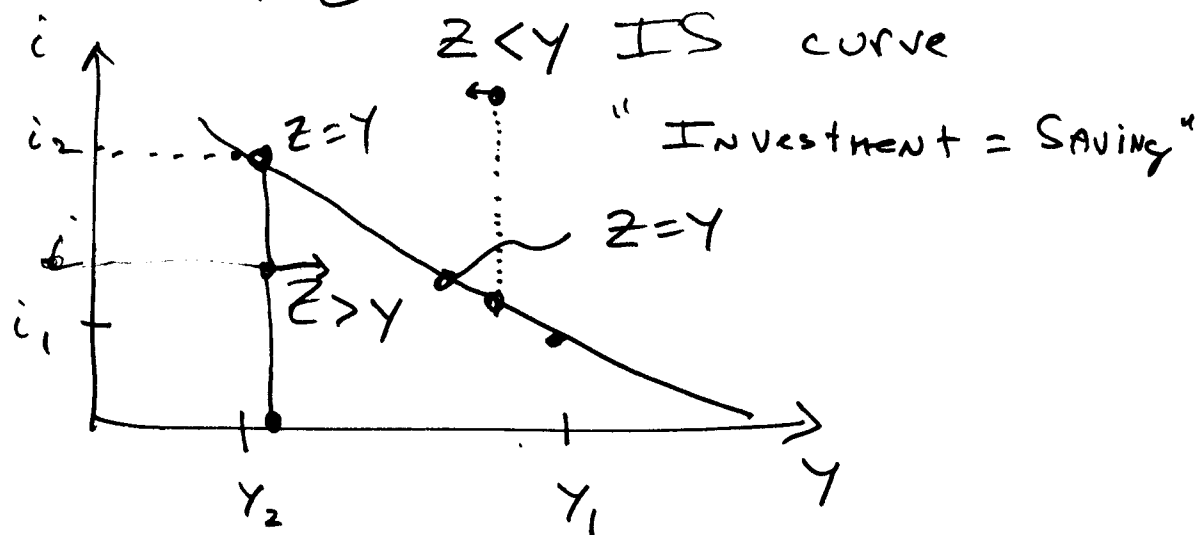
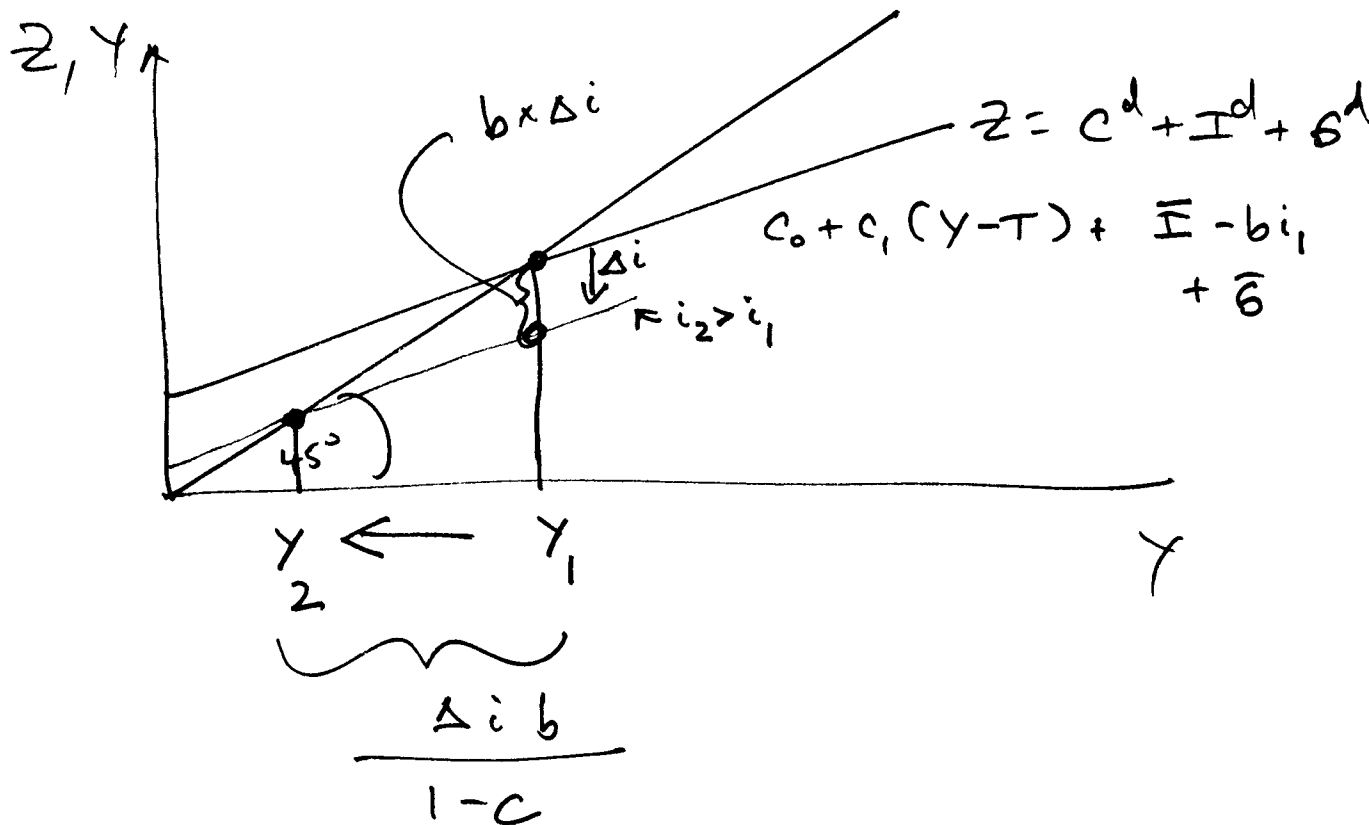
rate
IRR 4%
INTERNAL return.

ILLinois \$1000 truck \$80/year
forever.

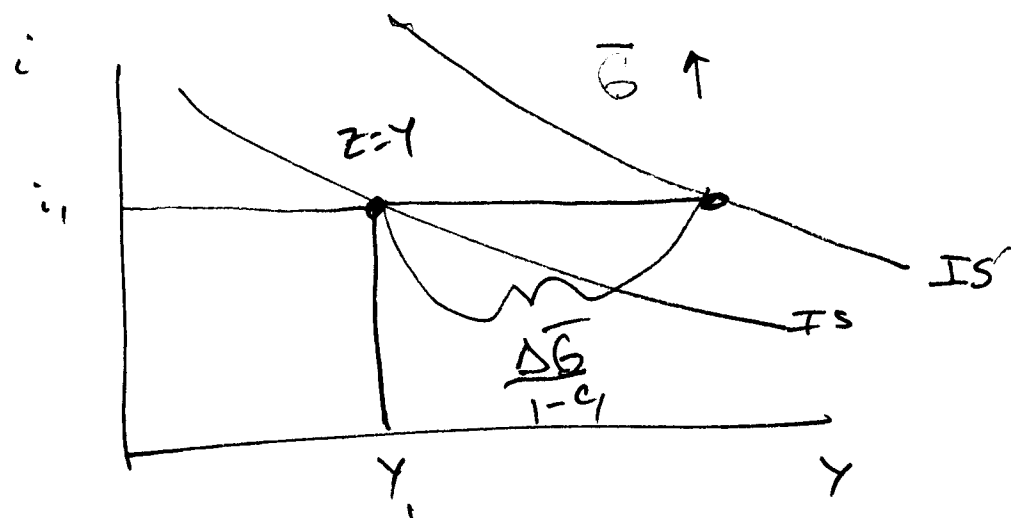
IRR 8%

FLorida \$200 pizza oven \$20/year
forever.

IRR 10%



Shift IS curve



$T \downarrow \Rightarrow$ right shift of $\frac{G \Delta T}{1-c_1}$

