TENTAMEN / EXAMINATION

8164617

Fylls i av **student** / *To be completed by the **student***

Skriv anonymiseringskoden på samtliga svarsblad / *Write your anonymity code on each sheet*

Anonymiseringskod / *Anonymity code*: NEGA11 - 0006 - JUV

Provbenämning / *Exam name*: Makroekonomi, globalisering och tillväxt

Oanmäld:

Kurskod / *Course code*: NEGA11

Provkod / *Exam code*: 3000

Tentamensdatum / *Examination date*: 2019 - 02 - 01

Jag har tagit del av regler som gäller i tentamenssalen / *I have read the current exam hall rules*: ☒ Ja / *Yes*

Antal inlämnade blad / *Number of sheets*: 9

Fylls i av **skrivvakt** / *To be completed by the **invigilator***

Kontroll av legitimation / *Identification checked*: ☒ Ja / Yes

Kontroll av inlämnade blad / *Answer sheets checked*: ☒ Ja / Yes

Inlämningstid / *Time of submission*: 9:33

Härmed intygas att ovanstående kontroller utförts / *This is to certify that the above mentioned checks have been carried out*

Tydlig sign. / *Signature*

Fylls i av **lärare** / *To be completed by the **examiner***

Bedömning av uppgifter / Questions attempted

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	~
4,5	4,5	3	0							

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	~

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	~

Totalt antal poäng / *Total points*: 12

Examin. lärare / Kursansvarig signatur / *Signature of the examiner*

Betyg / *Grade*: G

Namnförtydligande / *Clarification of the signature*

8164617

Försättsbladet ska alltid lämnas in även om ingen uppgift behandlats / *Examination should always be submitted even if no questions are answered*

Utskriven 2019-01-25 kl. 08:32:15

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Negall-0005-JUV

Löpande sidnr *Consecutive no:* 1

Uppgift nr / *Question no:* 1

Poäng / *Points awarded:*

Lärarens anteckning *Examiner's remarks:*

Question 1

a) 10000L Yoghurt
8000L Sour Milk

6,50 kr/L Yoghurt
5,75 kr/L sour milk

20000L Milk used
6000 m^2 cardboard.

totalcost (tc) = 20000 · 2,75 + 0,30 · 6000

55000 + 1800

totalcost = 56800

totalRevenue = 10000 · 6,50 + 8000 · 5,75

65000 + 46000

TR = 111000

~~(PV) = 111000~~

~~The Production value is~~

~~= 111000~~

111000 - 56800 = 54200

The gross factor income (GFI) is = 54200 ✓

PV = 111000 ✓

Häftområde

Skriv ej i detta område
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Negy11-0005-JUU

Löpande sidnr
Consecutive no:
2

Uppgift nr / *Question no:* 1

Poäng / *Points awarded:*

Lärarens anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

Question 1

b) 120000L Yoghurt
7500L Sour milk

7kr/L Yoghurt

6kr/L Sour milk

22000 L milk to make
7000m² cardboard

PRICE MILK 3kr/L
PRICE cardboard m² 0,45 kr

~~PC~~

12000·7 = 84000
7500·6 = 45000

84000 + 45000 = 129000

PRoduction Value for 1991 = (129000) ✓

6FI =
22000·3 = 66000
2000·0,46 = 3150
~~PC~~ = 69150
129000 - 69150 = (69850) ✓

c) 120000L · 6,50 = 78000
7500L · 5,75 = 43125 = 121125
(PV = 121125) ✓

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question 1

c) PU = 121125

GPI

22000 · 2,75 = 60500 + 2100
7000 · 0,30

62600

121125 − 62600 = 58525

The PU ~~for~~ in 1991 with 1990 PRICES
IS = 121125
THE GPI for 1991 with 1990 PRICES
(IS = 58525) ✓

d) implicit index = $\frac{\text{GDP current}}{\text{GDP constant}} \times 100$

PU =

$\frac{129000 - 121125}{121125} \cdot 100 = 6,50$

6,50% ✓

GPI = $\frac{59850 - 58525}{58525} \cdot 100 = 2,26\%$

Answer: PU index implicit price grown 6,50%
Answer: GPI Index implicit price index grown 2,26%

Häftområde

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Negall-0005-JUU

Löpande sidnr
Consecutive no:
4

Uppgift nr /
Question no:
2

Poäng / *Points awarded:*

Lärarens anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

question 2

a) You can use the table to (see / calculate) how/what the inflation has been for 40 years.
Then you can use the table and the inflation to see the real investment raise. for example
It is important with these kind of tables to be able to determine a price index and to see whatever there "just" been an inflation or if something has became cheaper or more expensive. You can also Calculate the CPI from it.

no, that is impossible

b) A CPI shows ~~often~~ a "bag"/basket of goods ~~in~~ with prices over different years. So if you take all those goods in the table we saw before and calculate the CPI we can use it to see the price of popular consumer goods over time. This is good to compare and see whatever it has been an inflation, if things have been more expensive and it can also tell us how the general economic

✓

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Behandla endast en uppgift per sida / *Answer only one question per page*

Häftområde

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Negx11-0005-300

Löpande sidnr
Consecutive no:
5

Uppgift nr /
Question no:
2

Poäng / *Points awarded:*

Lärarens anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

question 2

b) has been.

c) Yes it would. Because the thing we need to calculate CPI is PRICES on goods from atleast two years.

2

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Behandla endast en uppgift per sida / *Answer only one question per page*

Häftområde

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Negull - 0005 - JUU

Löpande sidnr
Consecutive no:
6

Uppgift nr /
Question no:
3

Poäng / *Points awarded:*

Lärarens anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

question 3

a) The meaning with labour force participation Rate is how many people in the labour force that has a work/participate in some kind of work. We need to know ~~the~~ how many people that are in the labour force and how many people that are working.
Alternative labour force - unemployment

labourforce / Inhabitants older than 16 = labour force participation rate

b) Real - nominal principle is used in economics to account for the inflation of money. It can be used to see how much a country's (BNP) growth in a year when you account for inflation or an example I like. Pretend that you bought a house in the 80's for 600000 SEK and now in 2019 You sell it for 4000000 SEK. One could think that this is a really good investment but it can also just be that the money is worth less. This could potentially be a really bad deal depending on

it's about the values

no, inflation doesn't tell us about growth

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Behandla endast en uppgift per sida / *Answer only one question per page*

question 3

how the inflation has been in these 39 years.

Summery = Nominal ~~[illegible]~~ : don't calculate with inflation/or deflation.

Real : Calculate with Inflation/or deflation

it's the other way round

c) MPS = Marginal propensity to save

marginal propensity to save gives us how much money one will save when there is a change in income. Often used when there is an income change to the greater. ?

To explain with simple words:

MPS/Marginal propensity to save measures how much money of your income raise that you will save. Let's say you raise your income from 20000 to 30000 And have a MPS of 10% it tell us that you will save 1000kr of your raise. ✓

Häftområde

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Negr11-0005-J00

Löpande sidnr
Consecutive no:
8

Uppgift nr /
Question no:
3

Poäng / *Points awarded:*

Lärarens anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

question 3

a) $C = 100 + 0,8Y$ $I = 50$

$S = Y - C$

$S = Y - 100 - 0,8Y$

$S = 0,2Y - 100$

answer: the savings function would be $S = 0,2Y - 100$ ✓

$S = I$

$0,2Y - 100 = 50$

$+100 \quad +100$

$0,2Y = 150$

$\div 5 \quad \div 5$

$Y = 750$

- Don't comma in this just me that liked to use it, I could Remember the $I = S$

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Behandla endast en uppgift per sida / *Answer only one question per page*

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Negan11 - 0005 - JUU

Löpande sidnr
Consecutive no:
9

Uppgift nr /
Question no:
4

Poäng / *Points awarded:*

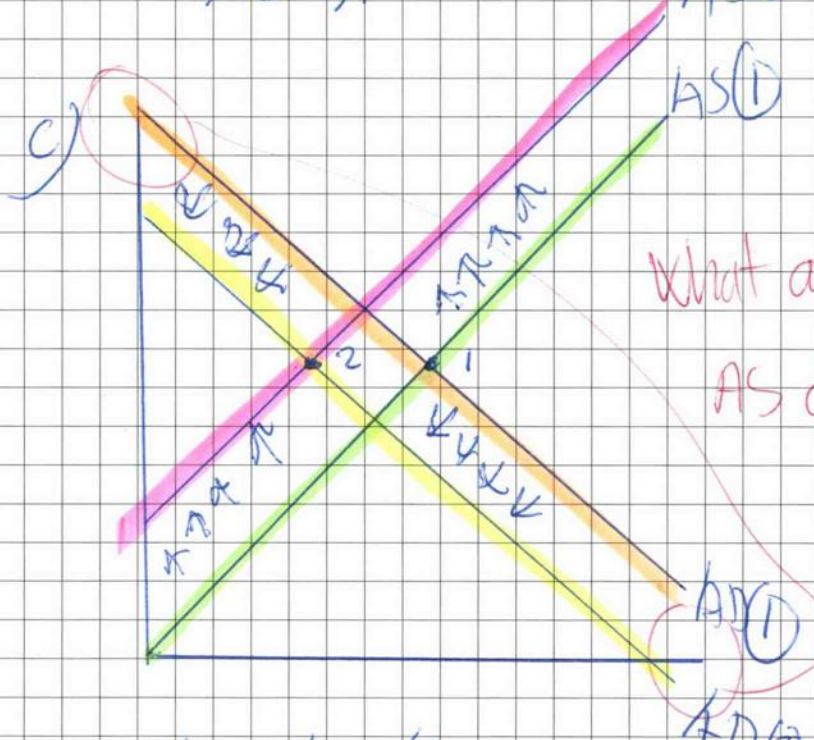
Lärarens anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

question 4

a) $\frac{1}{1-0,45} = 1,8181$ / 1 $k_T = -\frac{MPC}{MPS}$

b) $\frac{50}{1-0,45+0,1} = 78$ / use $t = \frac{I}{Y}$ in equilibrium in a closed economy

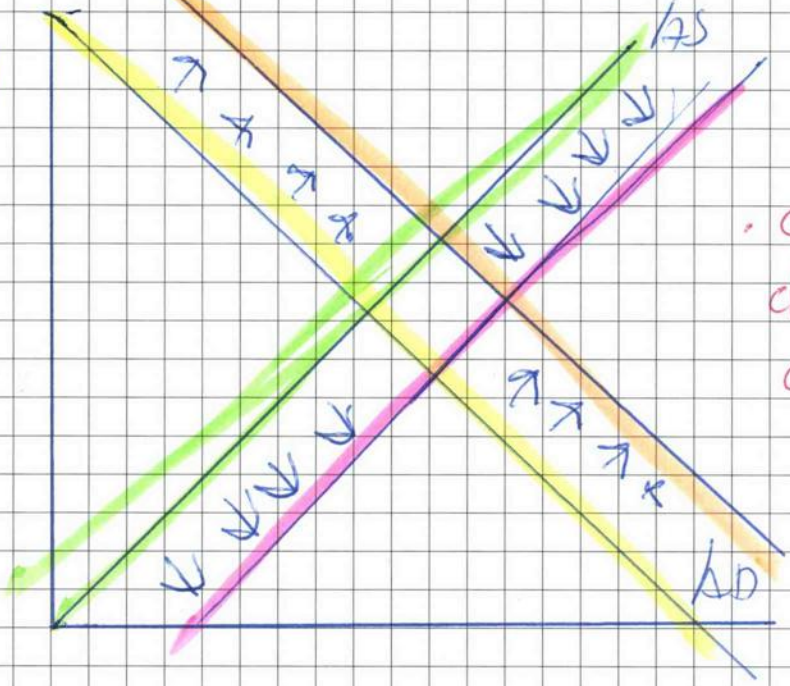
c)



What am I seeing here?
AS doesn't change

units

d) when there's a change



- a change in t change the slope of AD