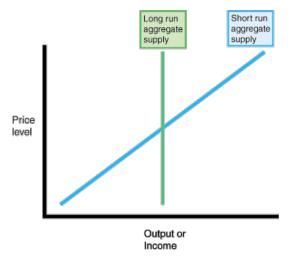
## **SSEMA1: Macroeconomics Notes**

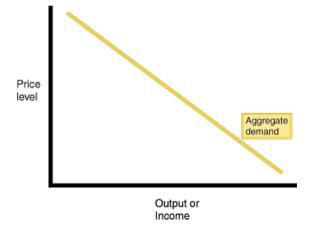
SSEMA1: The student will illustrate the means by which economic activity is measured

	ss Domestic Product (), economic grow		ex		
ŕ	nflation, stagflation, and aggregate supply and agg				
Macro	economics: the study of the behavior and the dec	ision making of			
Gross	Domestic Product (GDP)				
0	G—				
0	D—				
0	P—				
0	What does it measure?				
		_			
	■ It's a measure of	_			
0	Given as a				
0	Formula:				
	• C =	(consumers)			
	• I =	(businesses investing)			
	• G =				
	• (X-M) =				
0	What is counted in GDP?				
	<ul><li>goods and services</li></ul>				
	<ul><li>Produced in even if</li></ul>	company			
0	What is not counted in GDP?				
	■ Things produced	(even if US company)			
	• (black market, illegal gambling)				
	<ul> <li>Purely financial transactions</li> </ul>				
	•				
	• Examples:				
Econo	omic Growth				
0	Economic growth is measured by finding		_ (rea		
	GDP divided by the total population)				
0	Real GDP per capita is considered the best mea	sure of a			

- o Basic measure of a nation's economic growth rate is the percentage change of real GDP over a given period of time
- Aggregate Supply and Aggregate Demand
  - o Aggregate Supply
    - Aggregate supply: the total amount of goods and services in the
    - As the prices of most goods and services change, the price level changes
    - Firms respond by changing their \_\_\_\_\_\_ (real GDP)
      - Prices rise—\_\_\_\_\_
      - Prices fall—\_\_\_\_

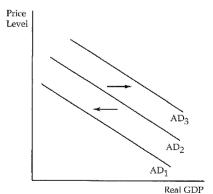


- o Aggregate Demand
  - Aggregate demand: the amount of goods and services in the \_\_\_\_\_
  - Lower price levels means \_\_\_\_\_\_;
     failing prices increase wealth and demand
  - Higher price levels cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_; reduction in the quantity of goods and services demanded



			1		
$\circ$	Factors	that	shift an	ΑD	curve:

- Changes in
  - •
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - •
- in AD \_\_\_\_\_ real GDP and price level
- in AD \_\_\_\_\_ real GDP and price level

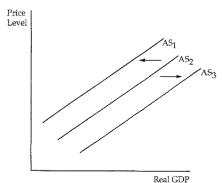


1. What factors can cause the AD curve to shift to the right or increase?

2. What factors can cause the AD curve to shift to the left or decrease?

## o Factors that shift an AS curve:

- Changes in:
  - •
  - •
  - •
  - •
- \_\_\_\_\_ in AS \_\_\_\_\_ real GDP and
  - \_\_\_\_\_ the price level
- \_\_\_\_\_ in AS \_\_\_\_\_ real GDP and \_\_\_\_\_ the price level



1. What factors can cause the AS curve to shift to the right or increase?

2. What factors can cause the AS curve to shift to the left or decrease?

• Business Cycle

levels

o Business cycle: a period of economic \_\_\_\_\_\_ followed by a period of

o Not minor \_\_\_\_\_\_, major changes in real GDP above or below normal

Peak

Peak

Peak

Peak

Peak

Peak

Arecession

Trough

Trough

Time

- o Phases of Business Cycle
  - Expansion:
    - Plentiful jobs, falling unemployment rate, business prosperity
  - \_\_\_\_\_: height of economic expansion, when real GDP stops rising
  - Contraction: \_\_\_\_\_
    - Unemployment rate increases, recession, depression
  - \_\_\_\_\_: lowest point in economic contraction when real GDP stops falling