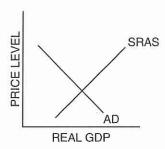
Changes in Short-Run Aggregate Supply and Aggregate Demand

The equilibrium price and quantity in the economy will change when either the short-run aggregate supply (SRAS) or the aggregate demand (AD) curve shifts. The AD curve shifts when any of the components of AD change—consumption (C), investment (I), government spending (G), exports (X), or imports (M). The aggregate supply (AS) curve shifts when there are changes in the price of inputs (e.g., nominal wages, oil prices) or changes in productivity.

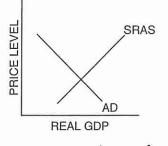
Changes in the Equilibrium Price Level and Output

For each situation described below, illustrate the change on the AD and AS graph and describe the effect on the equilibrium price level and real gross domestic product (GDP) by circling the correct symbol: \uparrow for increase, \downarrow for decrease, or — for unchanged

1. Business investment increases.



2. The government increases spending.

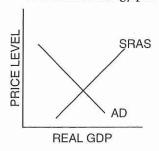


Price level:

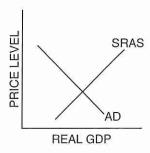
Real GDP:

The state of the

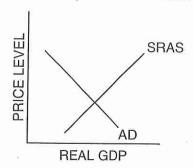
3. New oil discoveries cause large decreases in energy prices.



 4. Consumer spending increases.



5. Production costs increase.



Price level:

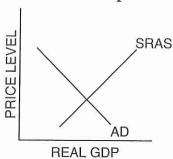


Real GDP:



Real GDP:

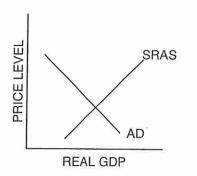
6. New technology and better education increase labor productivity.



Price level:



7. Consumers' confidence improves.



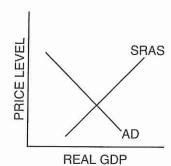
Price level:



Real GDP:



8. Net exports decrease.



Price level:



Real GDP:



Graphing Demand and Supply Shocks

Draw an AS/AD graph to illustrate the change given in each of the questions below. On your graph be sure to label the axes (PL and Y), the AS and AD curves, and the starting and ending equilibrium PL and Y (these should be placed on the axes).

9. Economic booms in both Japan and Europe result in massive increases in orders for exported goods from the United States.

10. The government reduces taxes and increases transfer payments.

11. Fine weather results in the highest corn and wheat yields in 40 years.

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