

Figure 1

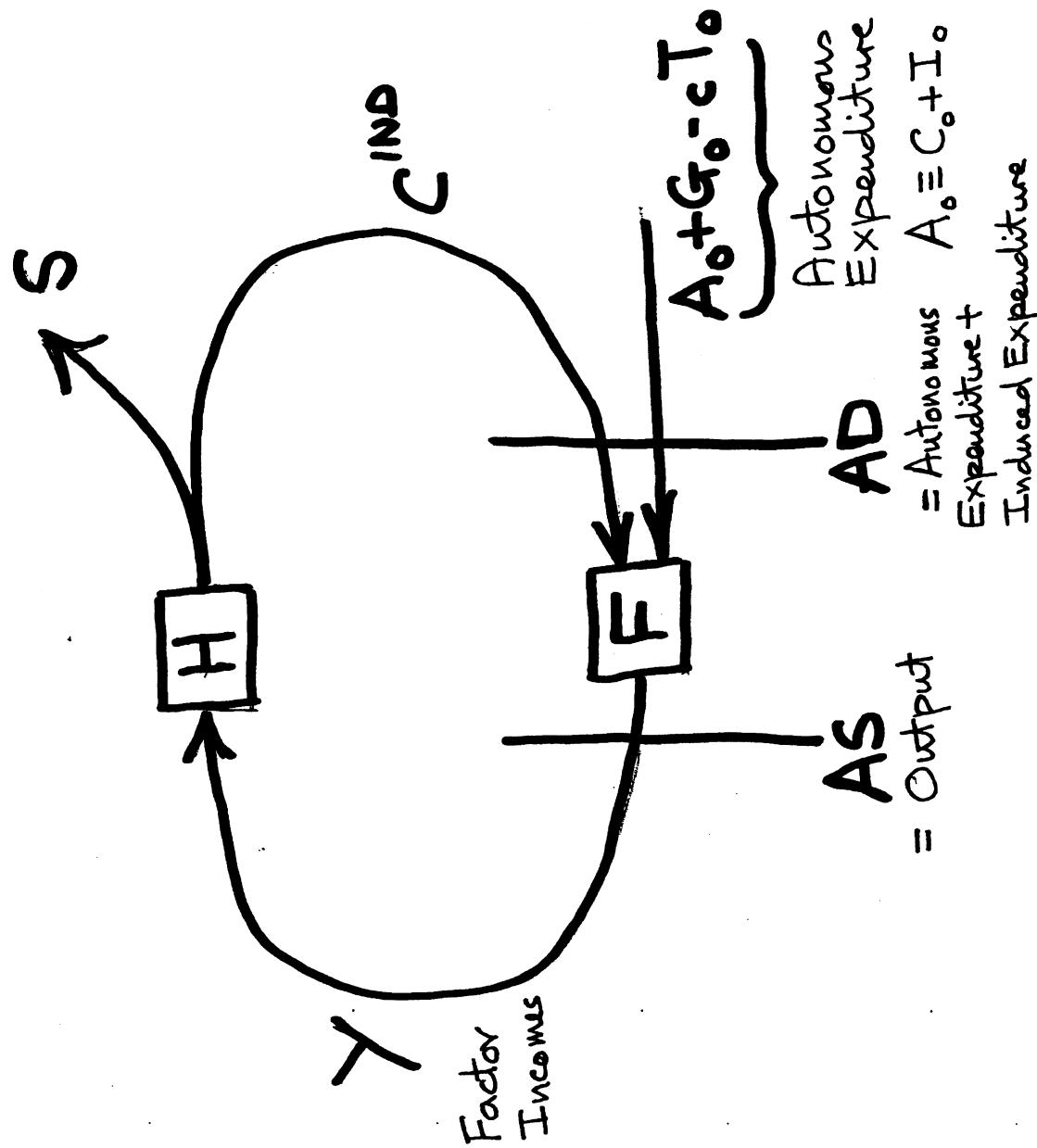


Figure 2

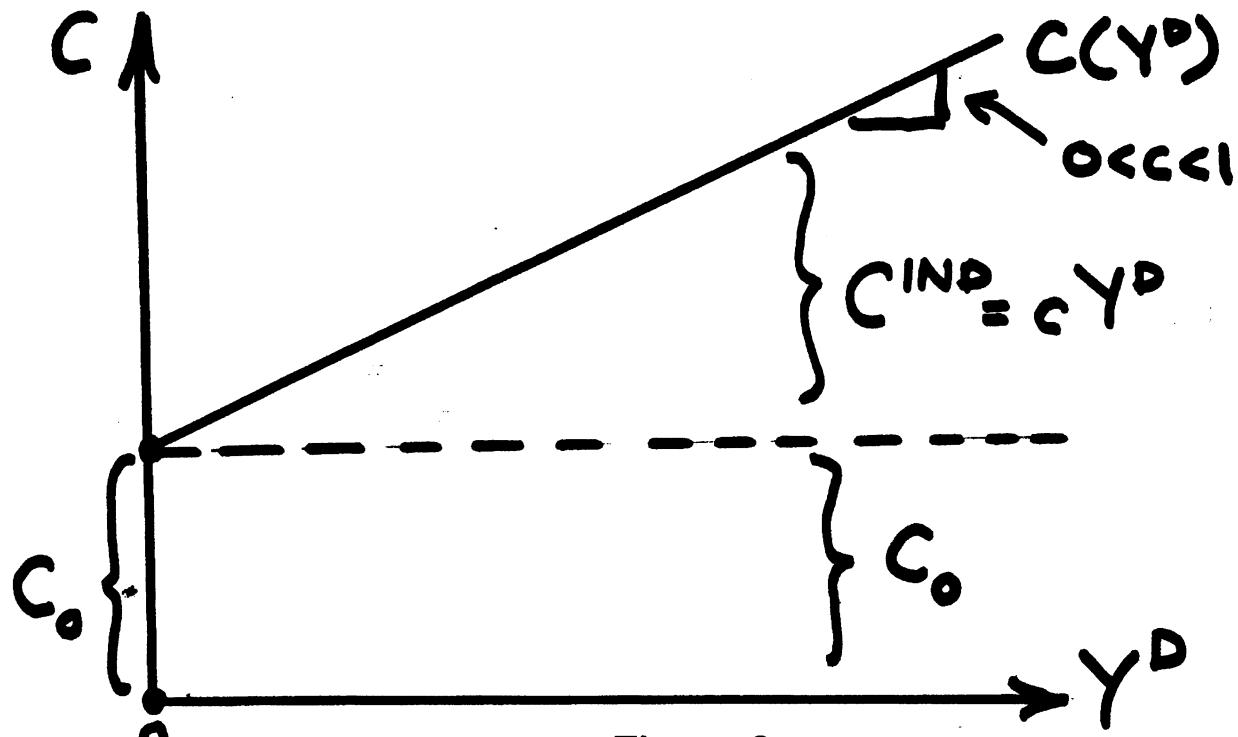


Figure 3

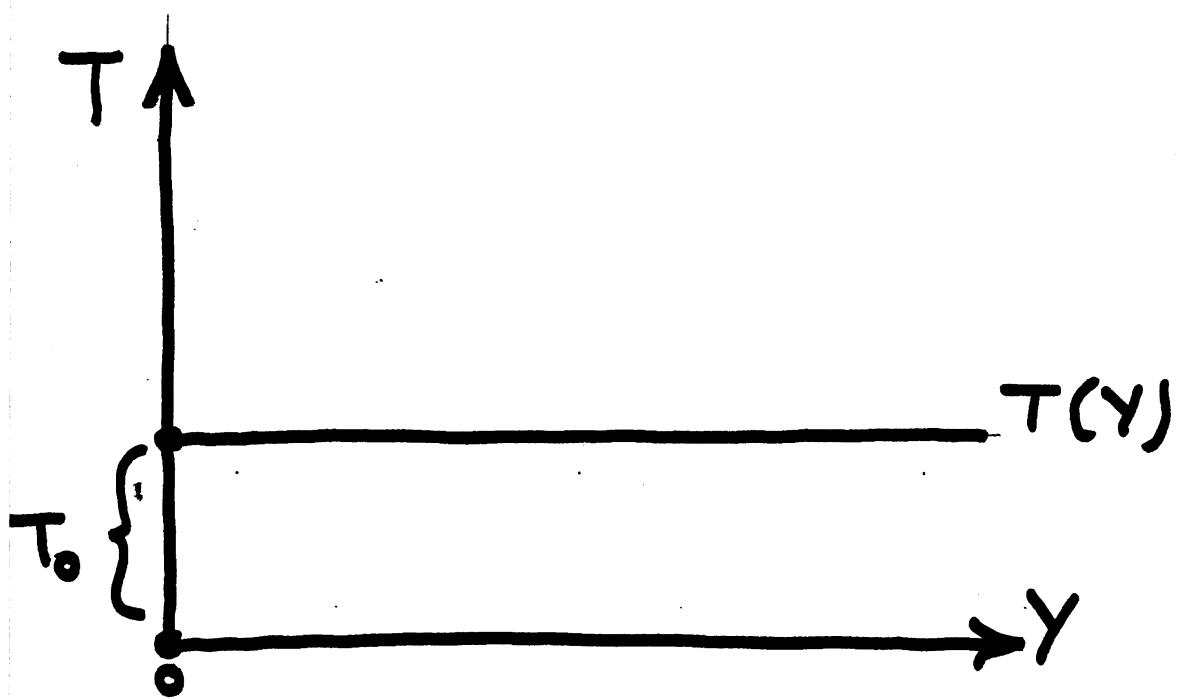


Figure 4

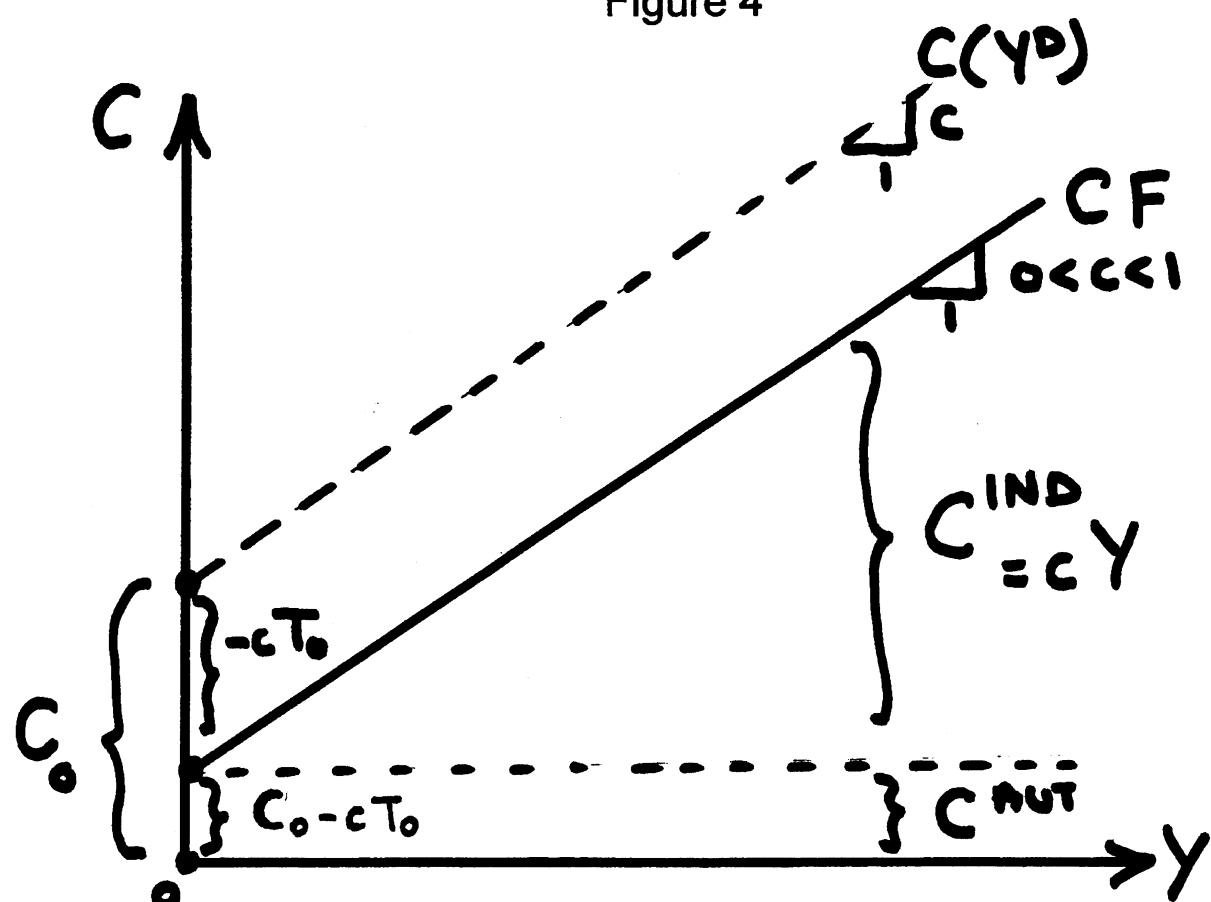


Figure 5

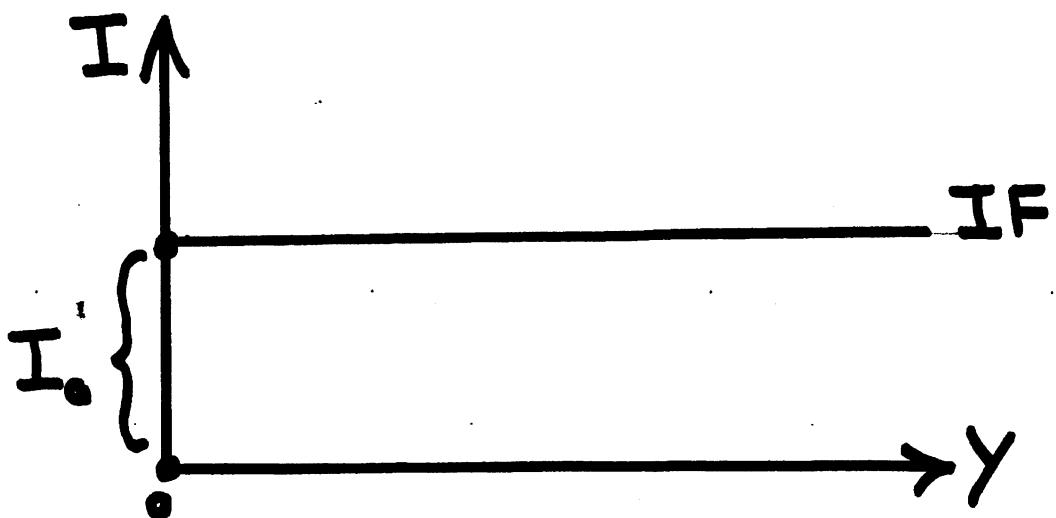


Figure 6

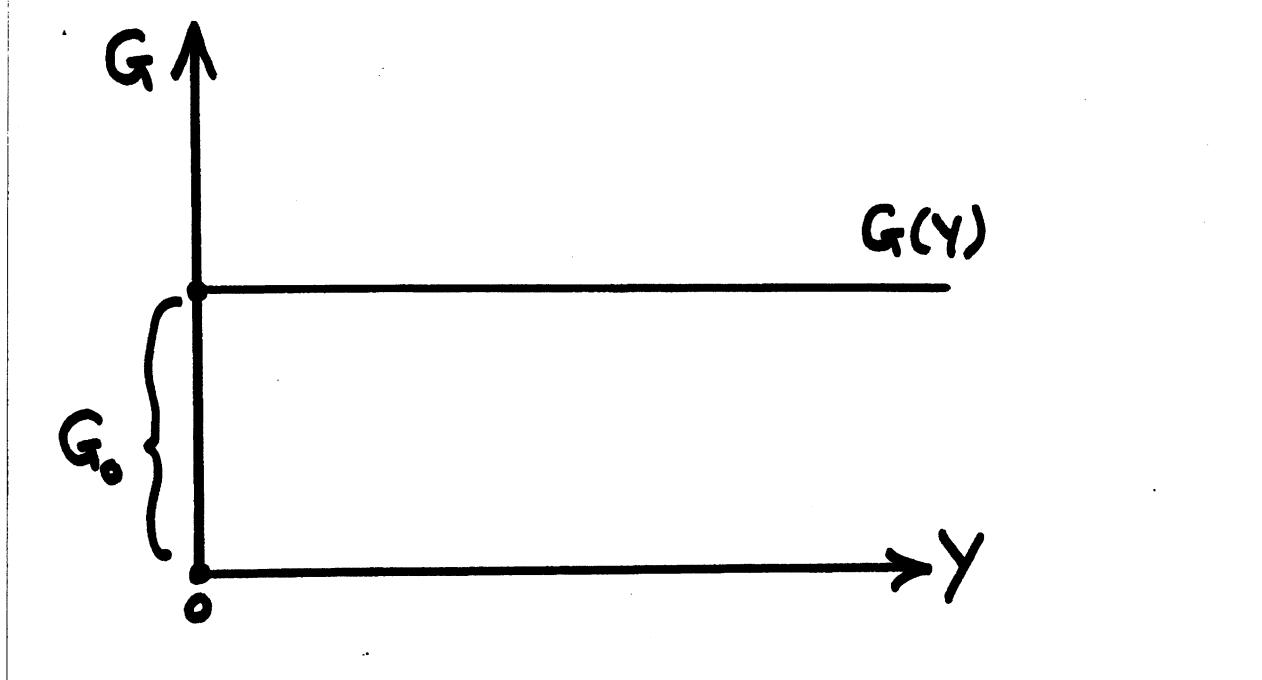
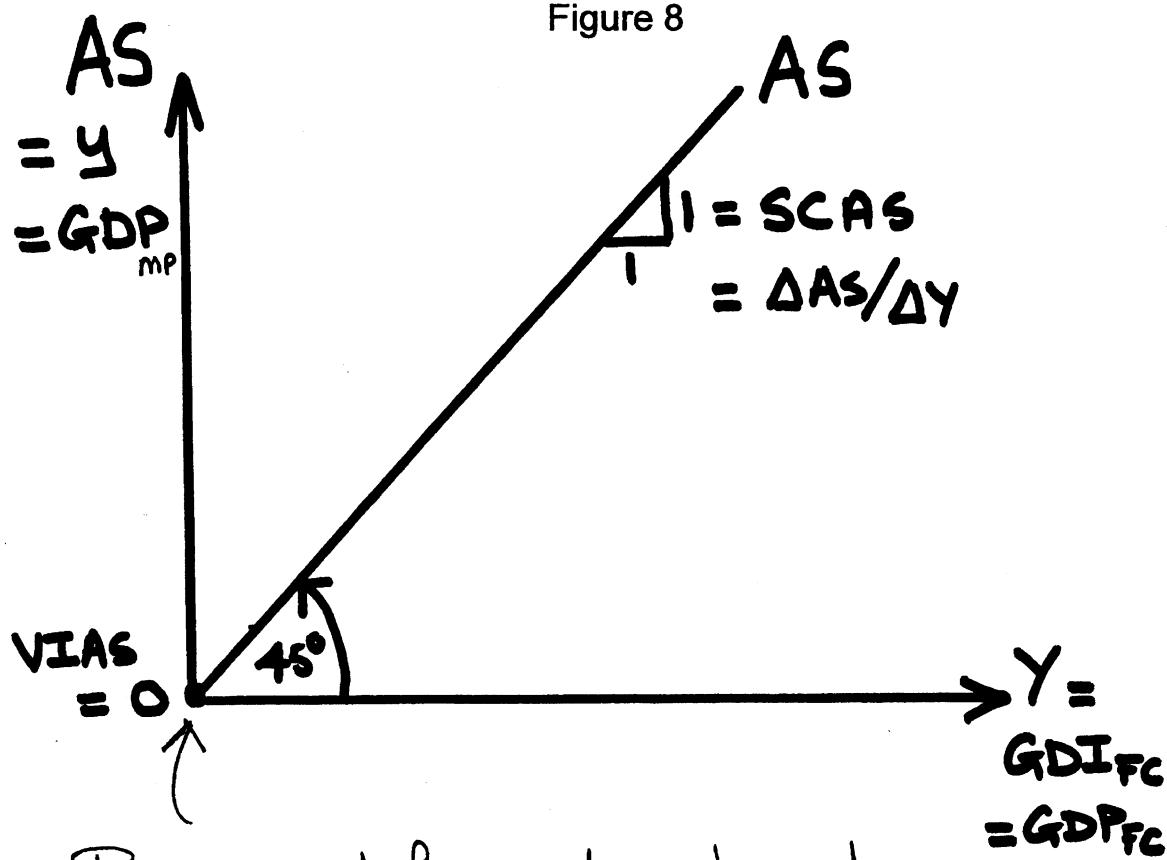


Figure 8

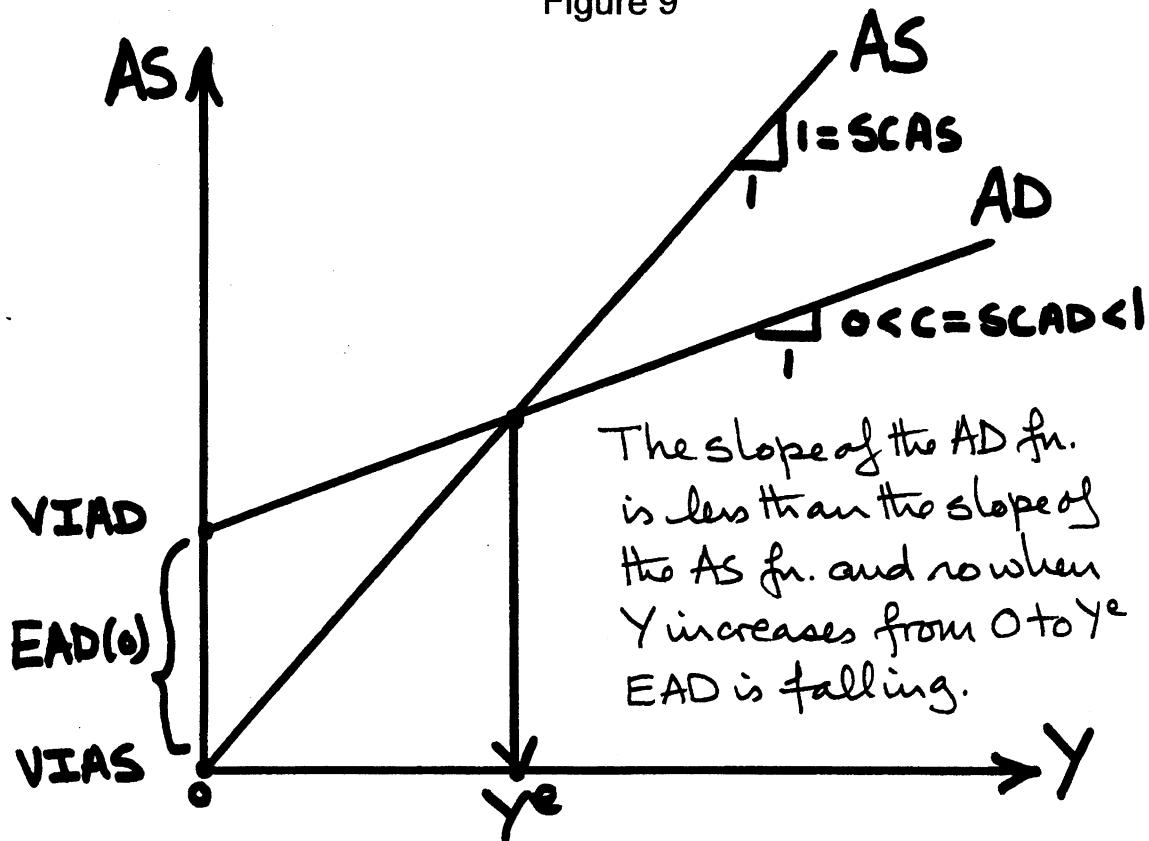


Because if firms do not produce any output they do not need to hire any inputs and so factor incomes are zero too.

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta AS &= \Delta GDP_{mp} = \Delta Y \\ \text{must equal} \\ \Delta Y &= \Delta GDI_{fc} = GDP_{fc}\end{aligned}$$

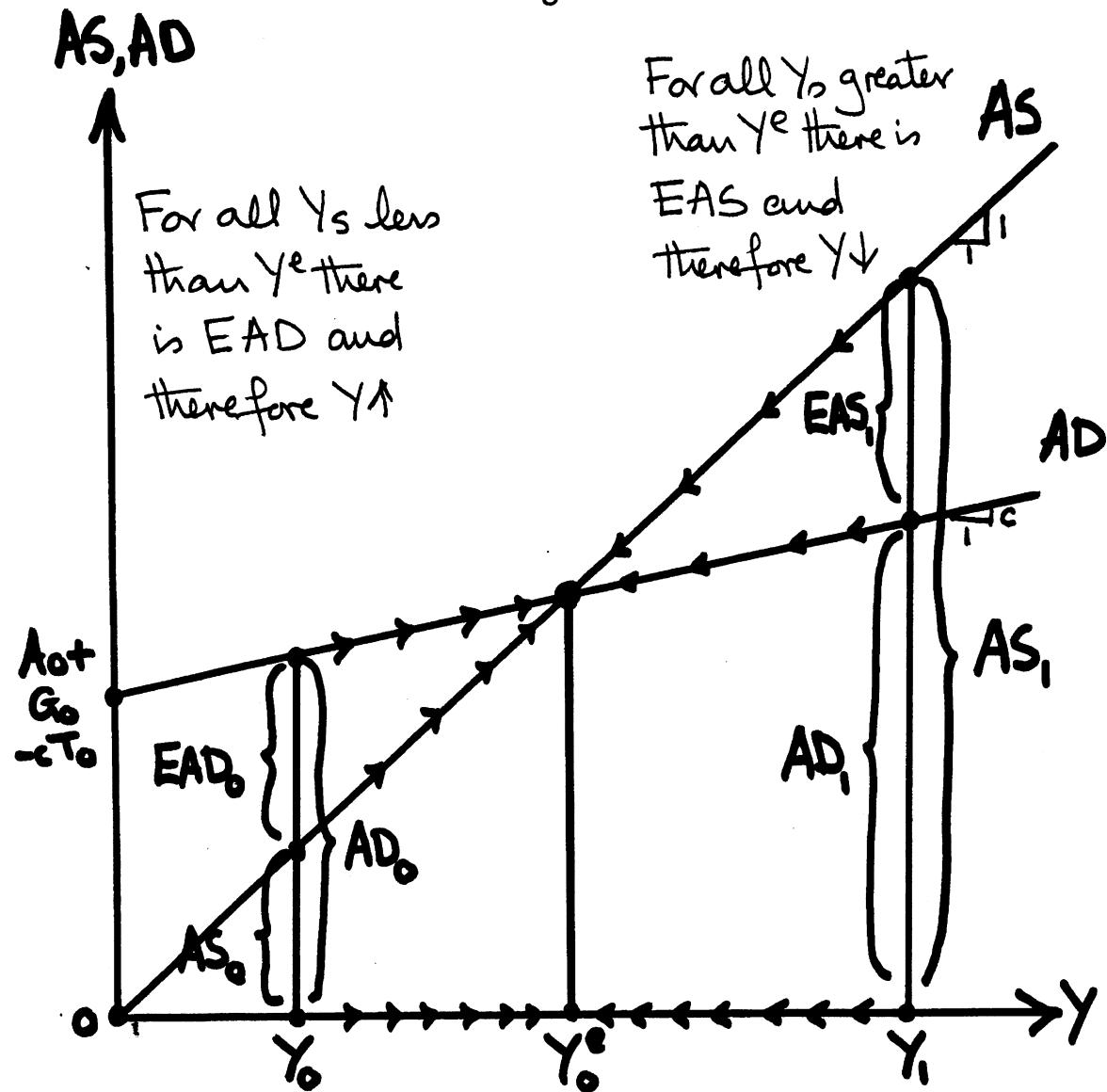
} Income is simply the result of production & no
 $AS = Y$

Figure 9



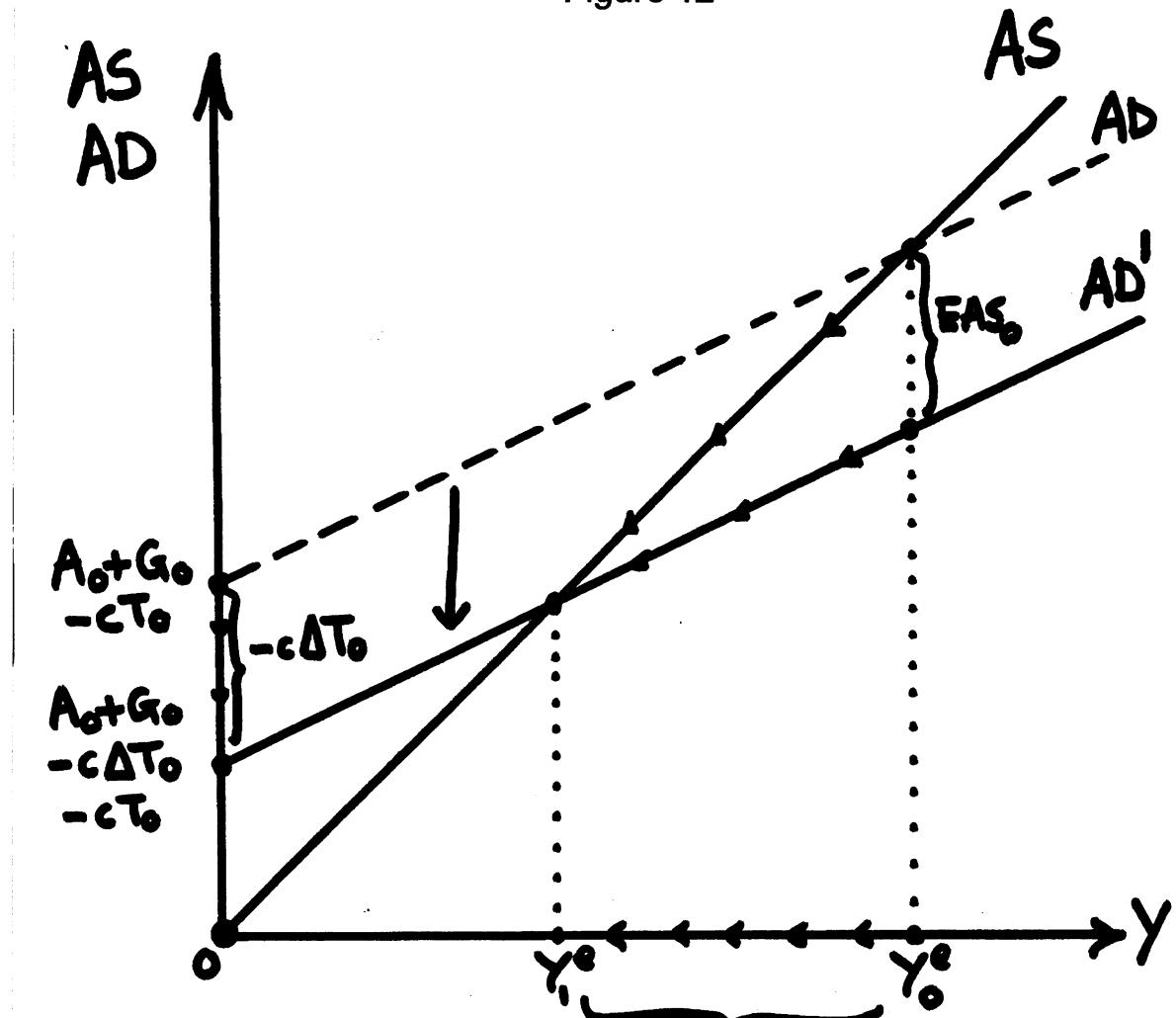
When $Y=0$, $VIAD(0) > VIAS(0) = 0$ and so there is excess aggregate demand ($EAD(0)$) at the origin. Note that when AS increases by, say, \$1b then Y also increases by \$1b but AD only increases by c \$1b < \$1b.

Figure 10



This model is a stable system in the QCS sense.

Figure 12



$$\Delta Y^e \equiv Y^e - Y^e' = k_T \Delta T_0 < 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta T_0} = k_T = \frac{-c}{1-c} < 0 \therefore |\Delta Y^e| > |\Delta T_0| \quad +$$

$$|k_T| = \left| \frac{-c}{1-c} \right| = -\left(\frac{-c}{1-c} \right) = \frac{c}{1-c} = c k_G \quad |k_T| > 1 \quad \text{if } c > \frac{1}{2}$$