

Econ 362 Fall 2024. There are 34 multiple choice questions for 1 pt. each, and two written questions. Total points on exam: 46. Look over the whole test before you begin. Good luck!

- 1) How many people are in the "labor force" if six thousand people are employed, one thousand people are unemployed (and actively looking for work), and two thousand people are full-time students?
a) Nine thousand b) Eight thousand c) Seven thousand d) Six thousand e) None of the above
- 2) What happens to the statistical unemployment rate if there is no change in the number of people employed, but many people without jobs give up looking for work?
a) Increase b) Decrease c) No change d) Depends on the number of people who are full-time students
e) None of the above
- 3) For a *Laspeyres* price index, you weight prices by the quantities purchased in the earlier year. For a *Paasche* price index, you weight prices by the quantities purchased in the latest year. Suppose that people tend to buy less of a good if its price has been rising relatively fast. Then which type of price index, Laspeyres or Paasche, will tend to give a greater rate of inflation between the earlier year and the later year?
a) Laspeyres b) Paasche c) They will give the same rate of inflation d) They will give different rates of inflation, but I don't know which one will tend to give a higher rate e) None of the above
- 4) Why do we believe that real aggregate production functions, for real countries, have constant returns to scale?
a) We observe no correlation between the size of a country and its output (or income) per person
b) We observe a positive correlation between the size of a country and its output (or income) per person
c) We observe a negative correlation between the size of a country and its output (or income) per person
d) We observe that an increase in the quantity of capital *or* labor is associated with an increase in output
e) None of the above
- 5) The Japanese own lots of property in the U.S. and also own lots of shares in manufacturing firms that have plants located in China. Based on that information alone, which of the following is likely to be true about Japan?
a) Investment spending (I) is greater than Consumption spending (C). b) Consumption spending (C) is greater than investment spending (I). c) GNP(GNI) is less than GDP d) GNP(GNI) is more than GDP e) None of the above
- 6) Which of the following American statistics best indicates changes in prices paid by your family for the things your parents buy?
a) Nominal GDP b) Nominal GNP(GNI) c) GDP price index d) CPI
e) Chained (2012) dollar real GDP estimate
- 7) Which of the following American statistics best indicates total dollar income of U.S. residents?
a) Nominal GDP b) Nominal GNP(GNI) c) Real GDP index d) CPI
e) Chained (2012) dollar real GDP estimate
- 8) Which of the following American statistics represents the total dollar value of final goods and services produced within U.S. borders?
a) Nominal GDP b) Nominal GNP(GNI) c) Real GDP index d) CPI
e) Chained (2012) dollar real GDP estimate
- 9) Which of the following American statistics most closely represents total dollar value added by all enterprises located in the U.S.?
a) Nominal GDP b) Nominal GNP(GNI) c) Real GDP index d) CPI
e) Chained (2012) dollar real GDP estimate
- 10) Which of the following items is covered by the American CPI but not by the American GDP price index?
a) Autos built in Japan b) Tractors built in Indiana c) Tickets to Disney World in Florida
d) Both a) and b) e) Both a) and c)

11) Which of the following items is covered by the American GDP price index but not by the American CPI?

- a) Autos built in Japan b) Factory equipment built in Indiana c) Tickets to Disney World in Florida
 d) Both a) and b) e) Both a) and c)

12) Which of the following tends to increase American real GDP, but does not necessarily affect the American CPI?

- a) An increase in the price of tractors built in Korea b) An increase in the price of tractors built in Indiana
 c) An increase in the quantity of tractors built in Korea d) An increase in the quantity of tractors built in Indiana
 e) None of the above.

The following information is for 13) and 14). Look at the information below to figure out the value of a "chained (2000) dollar real GDP estimate" for the year 2001. Note that the right-hand side column gives the index number, *not* percent changes in the index number.

Year	Nominal GDP, \$ billions	Real GDP quantity index (base year 2000).
1999	\$180	0.7
2000	\$200	1.0
2001	\$210	1.2
2002	\$211	1.1
2003	\$220	1.0

13) What is the value of a "chained (2000) dollar real GDP estimate" for 2001? Notice that the base year for this "chained dollar estimate" is 2000.

- a) \$200 b) \$210 c) \$220 d) \$230 e) None of the above

14) What is the value of a "chained (2000) dollar real GDP estimate" for 2003? Again notice that the base year for this "chained dollar estimate" is 2000.

- a) \$200 b) \$210 c) \$220 d) \$230 e) None of the above

The following information is for questions 15) through 17).

Look at the following data on prices and quantities.

Year	Ham		Cheese	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
2002	5	10	100	1
2003	4	11	110	2

Which of the lines below gives you the formula for:

15) a *Laspeyres* price index for 2003, base year 2002?

16) a *Paasche* price index for 2003, base year 2002?

17) a *Fisher* price index for 2003, base year 2002?

a) $[(4 \times 11) + (110 \times 2)] / [(5 \times 10) + (100 \times 1)]$

b) $[(4 \times 11) + (110 \times 2)] / [(4 \times 10) + (110 \times 1)]$

c) $[(5 \times 11) + (100 \times 2)] / [5 \times 10 + (100 \times 1)]$

d) $\sqrt{([(4 \times 11) + (110 \times 2)] / [(4 \times 10) + (110 \times 1)]) \times ([(4 \times 11) + (110 \times 2)] / [(5 \times 10) + (100 \times 1)])}$

- e) None of the above

The following information is for questions 18) - 23). There are three industries on the primitive island of Istria. All of them hire labor from households (families). Stone-finders find sharp stones and sell them to stone-axe makers. Stone-axe makers make stone axes out of stones (purchased from stone-finders) and wooden sticks (purchased from stick-makers). Stick-makers buy stone axes, cut small branches off trees and make them into sticks. Stone axes are sold not just to stick makers but also to households (to clobber deer, which households eat themselves; households never *sell* deer). Sticks are sold not just to stone-axes makers but also to households (to make fires to cook deer). Istrians have no contact of any kind with the outside world.

Fill out the table, then answer the questions.

	<u>Sales revenue</u>	<u>Cost of labor</u>	<u>Cost of stones</u>	<u>Cost of sticks</u>	<u>Cost of axes</u>	<u>Value-added</u>
Stone-axe makers	10	3	5	1	0	_____
Stick-makers	5	2	0	0	1	_____
Stone-finders	5	2	0	0	0	_____

GDP _____

- 18) What is value-added for stone-axe makers? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 e) 5
- 19) What is value-added for stick-makers? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 e) 5
- 20) What is value-added for stone-finders? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 e) 5
- 21) What is GDP? a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) 9 e) None of the above
- 22) What is GNP(GNI)? a) 11 b) 12 c) 13 d) 14 e) I do not have enough information to say
- 23) Which of the following is a complete list of items that would be covered by a CPI for Istria?
a) Stones, stone axes, sticks, deer b) Stones, stone axes, sticks c) Stone axes, sticks d) Stone axes
e) None of the above
- 24) Which of the following is a complete list of items that would be covered by a GDP price index for Istria?
a) Stones, stone axes, sticks, deer b) Stones, stone axes, sticks c) Stone axes, sticks d) Stone axes
e) None of the above
- 25) The unique feature of the Cobb-Douglas production function is that it allows:
a) marginal product to be diminishing for both labor and capital
b) the depreciation rate to remain constant
c) returns to scale to be constant
d) the share of national income going to capital and the share of national income going to labor to be constant
e) None of the above
- 26) What is the geometric average of 3 and 12? a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5 e) 6

What is the marginal product of *capital* for each of the following aggregate production functions? For each function, choose an answer from the list below. Use *calculus* to get the marginal product of capital and write that next to the production function. Then choose the answer from the list. Note: an answer in the list may be correct for more than one production function.

27) $Y = 100KL$

28) $Y = K^{1/2} + L^{1/2}$

29) $Y = 100KL + L^2$

30) $Y = K^{1/2}L^{1/2}$

31) $Y = LK^{1/3} + 2K$

List of possible answers:

a) $L \frac{1}{3} K^{-2/3} + 2$ b) $100L$ c) 3 d) $\frac{1}{2} K^{-1/2}$ e) None of the above

32) Which of the above production functions for questions 27)-31) has *diminishing* marginal product of capital?

a) 27), 29) b) 28), 30) c) 27), 29), 30) d) 28), 30), 31) e) They all have diminishing marginal product of capital

33) Which of the following is a *Cobb-Douglas* production function?

I) $Y = K^{1/2}L^{1/2}$

II) $Y = 7K^{3/4}L^{1/4}$

III) $Y = 7 + K^{3/4}L^{1/4}$

IV) $Y = K^{3/4}L^{3/4}$

V) $Y = 7K^{3/4}L^{3/4}$

a) All of them b) None of them c) I), II) d) I), II), III) e) I), II), IV)

34) Consider an economy in which labor is homogenous and all markets are perfectly competitive. The wage in the economy is \$20 an hour. One of the firms in the economy manufactures coffee mugs, which it sells for \$10 per mug. Suppose the firm hired one more hour of labor from a worker. How many mugs could the worker make in that extra hour?

a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) 2 c) 20 d) 10 e) I do not have enough information to say.

Written questions

1) 6 pts. For each aggregate production function below, use the z method to test whether the function has constant returns to scale. *I want to see the algebra!* Then go back to the top and state whether it *does* or *does not* have constant returns to scale.

A) $Y = 4 + K^{1/2}L^{1/2}$ Does it have constant returns to scale? Yes or no? _____

B) $Y = 20K^{1/2}L^{2/3}$ Does it have constant returns to scale? Yes or no? _____

II) 6 pts. Recall that the “chain-weighted real GDP index” is a Fisher index of quantities weighted by prices. Here is a table with prices and quantities in an economy. Construct a Laspeyres quantity index, a Paasche quantity index, and a Fisher quantity index. Fill in the blank columns. **Show your work in the spaces below.** I must see how you got your answers.

Year	<u>Hats</u>		<u>Shirts</u>		<u>Quantity indexes, base year 1914 (base year = 1)</u>		
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Laspeyres</u>	<u>Paasche</u>	<u>Fisher</u>
1914	8	1	2	1	_____	_____	_____
1915	2	0	8	2	_____	_____	_____

Calculations for column labeled "Laspeyres"

Calculations for column labelled "Paasche"

Calculations for column labeled "Fisher"