Problem set Inflation targeting

Suppose Fed policymakers follow an inflation targeting strategy. The target inflation rate π^T is 2 percent. Fed policymakers know, for sure, that the natural rate of interest r^* is one percent and the natural rate of unemployment (or NAIRU) u^* is five percent.

- 1) Suppose expected inflation π^e is 2 percent. Given the way the Fed will react to the situation,
- a) What is the unemployment rate likely to be equal to? $\xi \pi = \pi^{\frac{1}{5}} = \sqrt{1 + 2\pi^{\frac{1}{5}}} = \sqrt{1 + 2\pi^{$
- 1 + + ET = 1 + ET = 1 + 2 = 3 % b) What is the target fed funds rate likely to be equal to?
- 2) Suppose expected inflation π^e is 4 percent. Given the way the Fed will react to the situation,
- a) Is the unemployment rate likely to be less than, greater than or equal to 5 percent? Greater than or equal to 5 percent?
- 3) Suppose expected inflation π^e is 0 percent. Given the way the Fed will react to the situation, Opposite of above
- a) Is the unemployment rate likely to be less than, greater than or equal to 5 percent? $\ell \epsilon s s$
- b) Is the target fed funds rate likely to be less than, greater than or equal to 3 percent?
- 4) Suppose expected inflation π^e is equal to 2 percent. State whether each of the following pieces of incoming news is likely to cause the FOMC to raise, lower or not change the target fed funds rate.

 Respectively.
- a) Congress will raise taxes next year, without changing spending. Lovevs 15, v * 15,
- b) Congress will raise spending next year, without changing taxes. Is for the stock market is crashing.
- 5) State whether each of the events listed in 4) is likely to be associated with a steepening, flattening, or unchanged yield curve, assuming that each economic development is expected to be temporary. (For example, the tax hike in a) is expected to be reversed eventually.)
- a) Steepen b) Flatten c) Steepen