27 Aggregate Demand

28 Aggregate Supply



29 The AD-AS Model

The AS-AD Model

 The AS-AD model uses the AS curve and the AD curve together to analyze economic fluctuations.

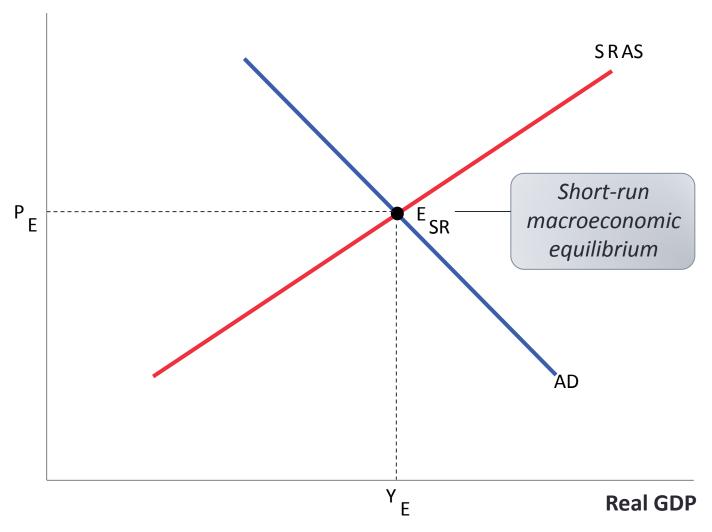


Short-Run Macroeconomic Equilibrium

- The economy is in short-run macroeconomic equilibrium when the quantity of aggregate output supplied is equal to the quantity demanded.
- The short-run equilibrium aggregate price level is the aggregate price level in the short-run macroeconomic equilibrium.
- Short-run equilibrium aggregate output is the quantity of aggregate output produced in the short-run macroeconomic equilibrium.

The AS-AD Model

Aggregate price level



Macroeconomic Shocks

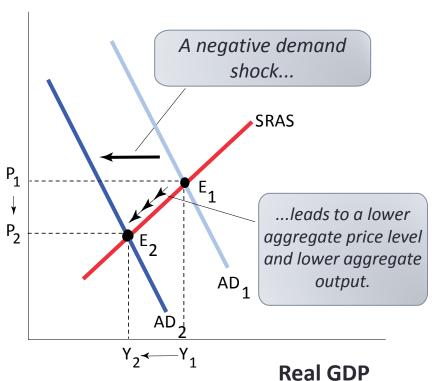
 If a demand or supply shock hits the economy,
AD or AS shifts and moves the economy to a new equilibrium.



Demand Shocks

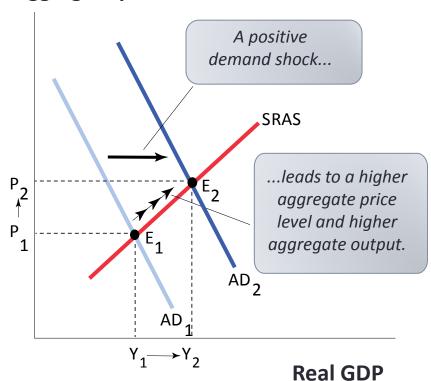
(a) A Negative Demand Shock

Aggregate price level



(b) A Positive Demand Shock

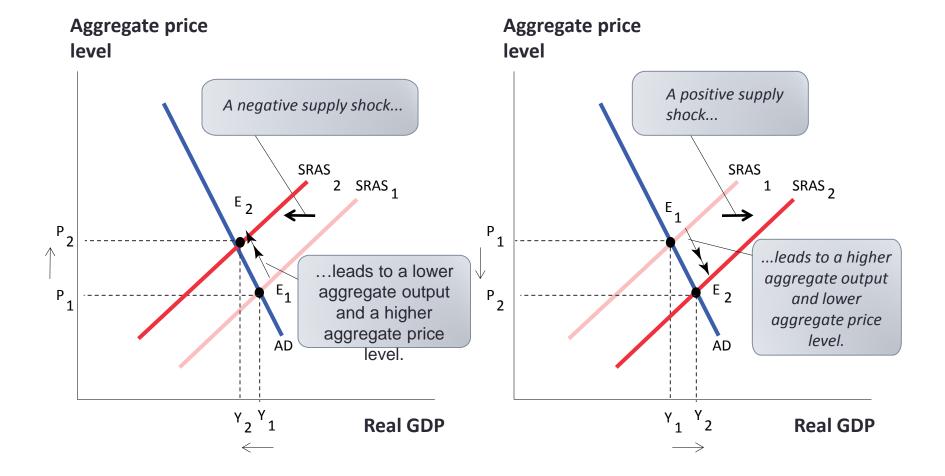
Aggregate price level



Supply Shocks

(a) A Negative Supply Shock

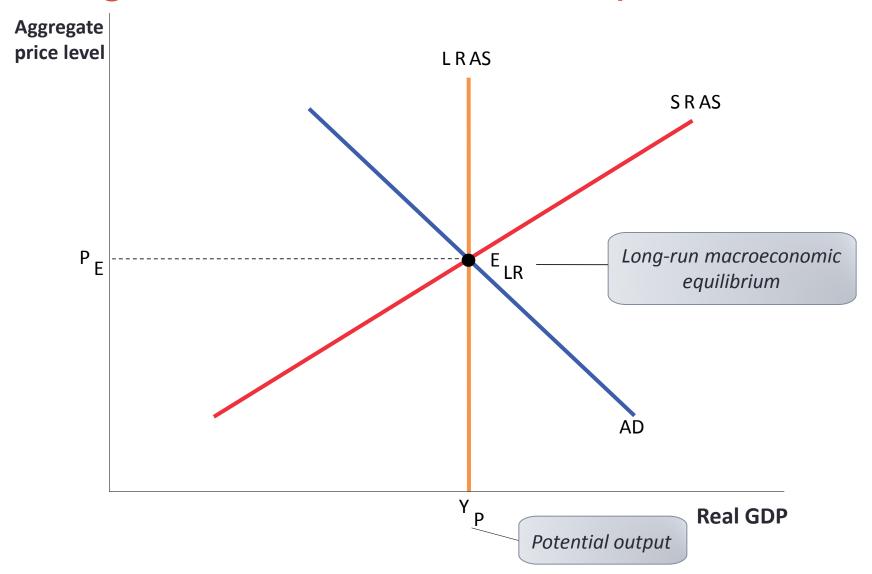
(b) A Positive Supply Shock



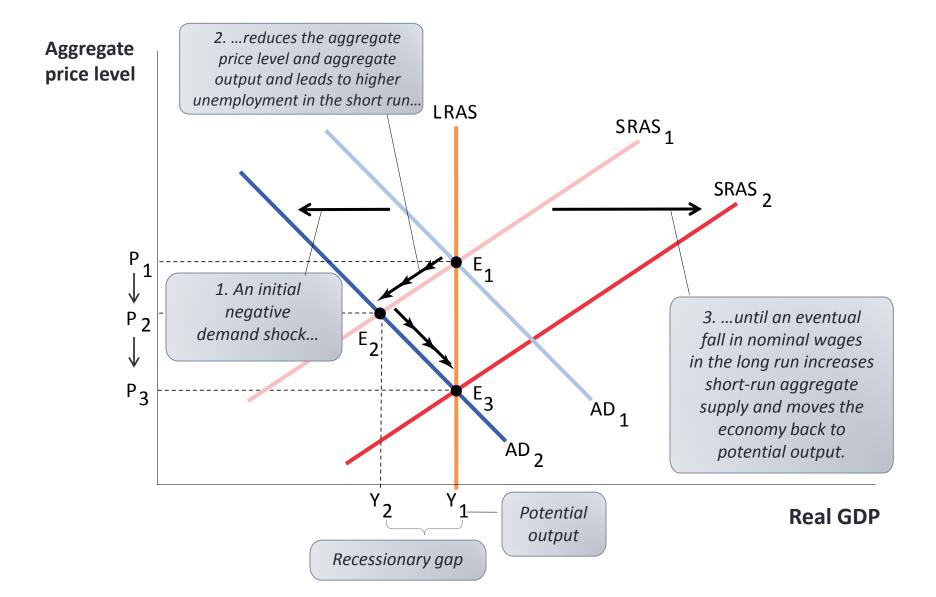
Long-Run Macroeconomic Equilibrium

 The economy is in long-run macroeconomic equilibrium when the point of short-run macroeconomic equilibrium is on the long-run aggregate supply curve.

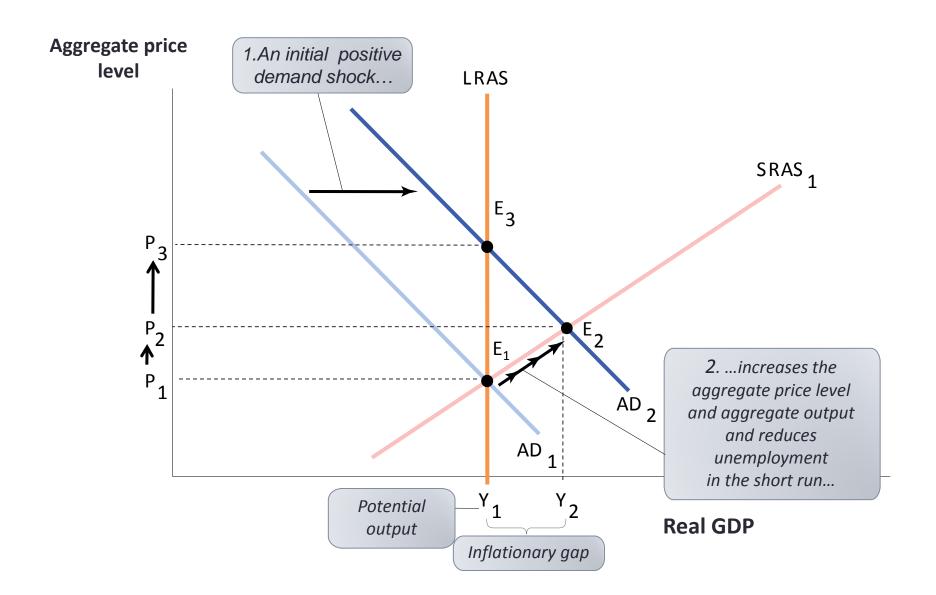
Long-Run Macroeconomic Equilibrium



SR vs LR Effects of a Negative Demand Shock



SR vs LR Effects of a Positive Demand Shock



Long-Run Macroeconomic Equilibrium

- The economy is self-correcting when shocks to AD affect aggregate output in the short run, but not the long run.
- Stabilization policy is the use of government policy to reduce the severity of recessions and rein in excessively strong expansions.
- If policy makers react quickly to a fall in aggregate demand, they can use monetary or fiscal policy to shift the AD curve back to the right.
- Unlike demand shocks, there are no government policies that can easily react to shocks an AS shock.