

3.2 Multipliers

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 11 marks**

KEY WORDS marginal propensity to consume 边际消费倾向 • to save (mps) 边际储蓄倾向

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **multipliers**.

You must be able to:

- define the **marginal propensity to consume** (MPC) 边际消费倾向 and **to save** (MPS) 边际储蓄倾向, with $MPC + MPS = 1$
- calculate the **spending multiplier** $\frac{1}{1 - MPC} = \frac{1}{MPS}$
- explain why the **tax multiplier** is smaller in magnitude
- find the change in equilibrium real GDP from an initial change in spending or taxes

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ MPC and MPS

MPC is the fraction of extra income **spent**; MPS is the fraction **saved**; $MPC + MPS = 1$.

■ The spending multiplier

$$\text{multiplier} = \frac{1}{1 - MPC} = \frac{1}{MPS}.$$

A higher MPC gives a larger multiplier.

■ Change in GDP

$\Delta GDP = \text{multiplier} \times (\text{initial change in spending})$. With $MPC = 0.8$, the multiplier is $\frac{1}{0.2} = 5$.

2 Practice

2.1 If $MPC = 0.75$, find the MPS. [1]

2.2 Find the spending multiplier when $MPC = 0.8$. [2]

2.3 Using that multiplier, find the change in GDP from \$10 billion of new spending. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The spending multiplier is [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A** $\frac{1}{1 - MPC}$
B $1 - MPC$
C MPC
D $\frac{MPC}{MPS}$

3.2 The tax multiplier is _____ the spending multiplier. [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A** larger than
B smaller in magnitude than
C exactly equal to
D unrelated to

3.3 An economy has $MPC = 0.9$.

(a) Find the spending multiplier. [2]

(b) Find the change in GDP from a \$5 billion rise in government spending. [2]