COURSE SYLLABUS

MACROECONOMIC THEORY I

Instructor
Eyno Rots
Department of Economics
Central European University
Fall 2014
MA program, 1st year
5 Credits (10 ECTS Credits)
Pre-requisites: calculus, some background in undergraduate macroeconomics is desirable
Course e-learning site: TBA
Office hours: TBA
Teaching Assistant: Franklin Maduko (maduko_franklin@ceu-budapest.edu)

Course Description
Macroeconomic Theory I is the first part of a two-part core sequence that is compulsory for all first-year students for MA in Economics. It introduces the students to fundamental blocks of modern macroeconomics. The course provides the students with graduate-level theoretical tools and discusses their application to empirical evidence. The key topics include economic growth, consumption and saving, investment, and labor and unemployment.

Learning Outcomes
The goal of this course is to learn about key macroeconomic theories and their applications. By the end of the course, the students should learn to
- Construct and critique some key macroeconomic theoretical models and modeling techniques;
- Use these theoretical models to explain certain features of empirical evidence and understand the discourse of the modern macroeconomic literature;

Course Requirements
(1) Homework (20% of the final grade). There will be between 4 and 6 problem sets assigned during the course. The students are allowed to work together on their homework; however, everyone must submit their own copy of the solution.
(2) Midterm (30% of the final grade). There will be a midterm exam (currently scheduled on November, 3); it should help students evaluate their progress and adjust their learning process.
(3) Final exam (50% of the final grade). The final exam (currently scheduled on December, 17) will be cumulative, i.e. it will cover the entire course.
Course Readings

- Throughout the course, I will refer to the following book:
  
  
  It is fine to use a different edition.

- The following supplementary text is not required:
  
  
  It is helpful to students who would like to refresh their memories of undergraduate macroeconomics or who have never taken macro before. It is far less technical and more intuitive.

- Reading material includes original research articles which will be posted online.

- You will also be provided with lecture notes.

COURSE SCHEDULE
Please note that this is a tentative outline that may change as the course progresses.

24 Sep – 30 Sep (2 Lectures). **Introduction.**
  
  Course overview; IS-LM model.
  
  Reading: Romer Ch. 5.1

3 Oct – 28 Oct (7 Lectures). **Long-run growth.**
  
  Production function, the Solow Growth Model, growth accounting, convergence, refresher on regression analysis, growth empirics, endogenous growth.
  
  Reading: Romer Ch. 1.1-7, 2.A, 3.A

31 Oct – 25 Nov (7 Lectures). **Consumption.**
  
  A 2-period example, consumption smoothing and Permanent Income Hypothesis, the Random Walk Theory of Consumption, consumption and interest rates, consumption and asset prices, precautionary savings, liquidity constraints.
  
  Reading: Romer Ch. 7

27 Nov – 5 Dec (5 Lectures). **Investment.**
  
  User cost of capital, Q Theory, irreversible investment, lumpy investment, the role of uncertainty, imperfect financial markets
  
  Reading: Romer Ch. 8

9 Dec – 11 Dec (2 Lectures). **Labor.**
  
  Efficiency wages; Shapiro-Stiglitz, and Searching & Matching models.
  
  Reading: Romer Ch. 9

12 Dec (1 Lecture). **Conclusion.**
Macroeconomic Theory I This course is an introduction to advanced macroeconomic theory which is based on dynamic optimization and general equilibrium. Applications will vary from year to year and may include economic fluctuations, economic growth, asset pricing, and fiscal policy. *All Economics Department students registering in Economics 723 are required to complete the Economics 765 examinations which are held during the first week of September. Intermediate Macroeconomic Theory and Policy I. Economics 2152-650. Western University. Department of Economics. Instructor: Olga Bilyk. Summer 2013. ECON 222 Macroeconomic Theory I Fall Term 2012/13 Assignment ...Â The purpose of this course is to provide students with the basic microeconomic theories which will. Macroeconomic Theory Outlook and World - EuroMemo Group. financial and monetary policy) are examined for which it is suggested to .. Macroeconomic theory can also help individual businesses and investors make better decisions through a more thorough understanding of what motivates ot, andarties and how to best maximize utility and scarce resources. Limits of Macroeconomics. It is also important to understand the limitations of economic theory. Theories are often created in a vacuum and lack certain real-world details like taxation, regulation and transaction costs.
Macroeconomic theory has its origins in the study of business cycles and monetary theory. In general, early theorists believed monetary factors could not affect real factors such as real output. John Maynard Keynes attacked some of these "classical" theories and produced a general theory that described the whole economy in terms of aggregates rather than individual, microeconomic parts. Attempting to explain unemployment and recessions, he noticed the tendency for people and businesses to hoard cash Macroeconomic Theory and Policy. Preliminary Draft. David Andolfatto Simon Fraser University. Of course, this is not the first attempt to bring the microeconomic foundations of macroeconomic theory to an undergraduate textbook. An early attempt is to be found in: Macroeconomics: A Neoclassical Introduction, by Merton Miller and Charles Upton (Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1974). This is still an excellent text, although it is by now somewhat dated.