

Econ720: Advanced Macroeconomic Theory I

Prof. Lutz Hendricks - UNC - Fall 2012

Contact: All details at www.lhendricks.org.

Textbooks: Acemoglu, Daron (2008). *Introduction to modern economic growth*. MIT Press.

All additional course material will be posted on the course web page. This includes slides, problem sets, and review problems.

Course objective: Econ720 is the first course in the macro PhD sequence. Its objective is to teach basic versions of the standard models commonly used in macroeconomics. In parallel, the course develops the mathematical methods used to characterize the equilibria of the models. This is a pure theory course.

Organization: Two lectures per week. Recitations held by the TA on Fridays.

Grading: Midterm: 45%. Final: 45%. Problem sets: 10%. Exams are closed book and cover all material taught.

Review problems are for your practice and not to be turned in. Many are questions from previous exams.

Rules: Questions and comments are always welcome.

You should download the slides before each class. However, I tend to change details even after posting the slides.

References: The following books are cited in the slides with their abbreviations (e.g., SL for Stokey and Lucas).

- [AG] Acemoglu, Daron (2008). *Introduction to modern economic growth*. MIT Press.
- [CM] de la Croix, David; Philippe Michel (2002). *A Theory of Economic Growth. Dynamics and Policy in Overlapping Generations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [BS] Barro, Robert; Xavier Sala-i-Martin (1995). *Economic Growth*. MIT Press.
- [SLj] Sargent, Thomas; Lars Ljungqvist (2004). *Recursive Macroeconomic Theory*. MIT Press.
- [BF] Blanchard, Olivier J.; Stanley Fischer (1989). *Lectures on Macroeconomics*. MIT Press.
- [MW] McCandless, George T.; Neil Wallace (1991). *Introduction to Dynamic Macroeconomic Theory. An Overlapping Generations Approach*. Harvard. [A good, almost too detailed reference for two-period OLG models.]
- [SL] Stokey, Nancy; Robert Lucas; Edward Prescott (1989). *Recursive Methods in Economic Dynamics*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.