Consider a complete dynamic macro model in which the equilibrium values of output, interest rate and the rate of inflation are determined jointly by the IS-LM-Phillips curve system. The formal model is described by the following equations:

\[ Y = AD(Y^D, r - \pi^e, A) + G \quad 0 < AD_1 < 1, \quad AD_2 < 0, \quad AD_3 > 0 \]
\[ Y^D = Y - T + rb - \pi^e A \]
\[ A = m + b \]
\[ m = L(Y, r, A) \quad L_1 > 0, \quad L_2 < 0, \quad 0 \leq L_3 \leq 1 \]
\[ \pi = \alpha(Y - \bar{Y}) + \pi^e, \quad \alpha > 0 \]
\[ \dot{\pi}^e = \gamma(\pi - \pi^e), \quad \gamma > 0 \]
\[ \dot{A} = \dot{m} + \dot{b} = G - T + rb - \pi(m + b) \]

Given the fact that the government deficit is money financed derive the short run and long run effects of a one-time increase in taxes \((T)\) on output, inflation rate, real interest rate and wealth.