The theory of banking

Soumadeep Ghosh

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Abstract

In this paper, I describe the theory of banking. The paper ends with ”The End”

Introduction

In this paper, I describe the theory of banking.

The theory of banking

1. There exists the First Bank before all remaining banks.
2. There exist three Second Banks - one aligned left, the second aligned center and the third aligned right.
3. Each Second Bank has four Third Banks - one alive, the second dead, the third neither and the fourth both.
4. All remaining banks are fake banks.

The End

The Ghosh equation of gold bank operation

Soumadeep Ghosh

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Abstract

In this paper, I describe the Ghosh equation of gold bank operation. The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

How do you run a gold bank? In this paper, I describe the Ghosh equation of gold bank operation.

The Ghosh equation of gold bank operation

The Ghosh equation of gold bank operation is given by

$$\frac{dG}{dt} \geq 0$$

where
G(t) is the monetary value of the gold reserves of the gold bank

The End

The quadratic integral gold bank

Soumadeep Ghosh

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In this paper, I describe a quadratic integral solution to the Ghosh equation of gold bank operation. The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

In a previous paper, I've described the Ghosh equation of gold bank operation. In this paper, I describe a **quadratic integral solution** to the Ghosh equation of gold bank operation.

The quadratic integral gold bank

We have

$$G(t) = A + Bt + Ct^2$$

where

$$A = 198,\ B = 12133,\ C = -3$$
$$t = 2022$$

The End

The Ghosh equation of reserve bank operation

Soumadeep Ghosh

Kolkata, India

Abstract

In this paper, I describe the Ghosh equation of reserve bank operation. The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

How do you run a reserve bank? In this paper, I describe the Ghosh equation of reserve bank operation.

The definition of monetary momentum of a reserve bank

Define

$$P(t) = G(t)v(t)$$

where
$P(t)$ is the monetary momentum of the reserve bank
$G(t)$ is the monetary value of the gold reserves of the reserve bank
$v(t)$ is the velocity of the currency held by the reserve bank

The Ghosh equation of reserve bank operation

The Ghosh equation of reserve bank operation is given by

$$\frac{dP}{dt} \geq 0$$

The End

The linear integral reserve bank with quadratic monetary momentum

Soumadeep Ghosh

Kolkata, India

In this paper, I describe a linear integral solution to the Ghosh equation of reserve bank operation. The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

In a previous paper, I've described the Ghosh equation of reserve bank operation. In this paper, I describe a **linear integral solution** to the Ghosh equation of reserve bank operation.

The linear integral reserve bank with quadratic monetary momentum

We have

$$G(t) = A + Bt$$

$$v(t) = x + yt$$

$$P(t) = m + nt + ot^2$$

where

$$A = 4110,\ B = 6165$$
$$x = 5754,\ y = 4932$$
$$m = 128499855902775,\ n = -822,\ o = 4521$$
$$t = 2055$$

The End

The Ghosh equation of central bank operation

Soumadeep Ghosh

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Abstract

In this paper, I describe the Ghosh equation of central bank operation. The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

How do you run a central bank? In this paper, I describe the Ghosh equation of central bank operation.

The definition of monetary energy of a central bank

Define

$$E(t) = G(t)r(t)\int_0^t v(t)dt + \frac{1}{2}G(t)v(t)^2$$

where
$E(t)$ is the monetary energy of the central bank
$G(t)$ is the monetary value of the gold reserves of the central bank
$r(t)$ is the risk-free rate of the central bank
$v(t)$ is the velocity of the currency produced by the central bank

The Ghosh equation of central bank operation

The Ghosh equation of central bank operation is given by

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = 0$$

The End

The linear integral central bank with cubic monetary energy

Soumadeep Ghosh

Kolkata, India

In this paper, I describe a linear integral solution to the Ghosh equation of central bank operation. The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

In a previous paper, I've described the Ghosh equation of central bank operation. In this paper, I describe a **linear integral solution** to the Ghosh equation of central bank operation.

The linear integral central bank with cubic monetary energy

We have

$$r(t) = a + bt$$

$$G(t) = A + Bt$$

$$v(t) = x + yt$$

$$E(t) = p + qt + rt^2 + st^3$$

where

$$a = 4120,\ b = 6180$$
$$A = 5768,\ B = 4944$$
$$x = -824,\ y = 4532$$
$$p = 1248130500163743062316344,\ q = 342,\ r = -412,\ s = -150$$
$$t = 2060$$

The End

The alternative linear integral central bank with cubic monetary energy

Soumadeep Ghosh

Kolkata, India

In this paper, I describe an alternative linear integral solution to the Ghosh equation of central bank operation. The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

In a previous paper, I've described the Ghosh equation of central bank operation. In a previous paper, I've described a linear integral solution to the Ghosh equation of central bank operation. In this paper, I describe an **alternative** linear integral solution to the Ghosh equation of central bank operation.

The alternative linear integral central bank with cubic monetary energy

We have

$$r(t) = a + bt$$
$$G(t) = A + Bt$$
$$v(t) = x + yt$$
$$E(t) = p + qt + rt^2 + st^3$$

where

$$a = 4096,\ b = -1$$
$$A = 0,\ B = 4169440$$
$$x = 0,\ y = -1$$
$$p = 0,\ q = 17384229913600,\ r = -25617039360,\ s = 8338880$$
$$t = 2060$$

The End

Policy functions, dynamic regressors and a consistent bank rate

Soumadeep Ghosh

Kolkata, India

Abstract

In this paper, I describe policy functions, dynamic regressors and a consistent bank rate.
The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

A **consistent bank rate** is easy to accomplish and understand through **policy functions** and **dynamic regressors**.

In this paper, I describe policy functions, dynamic regressors and a consistent bank rate.

Policy functions, dynamic regressors and a consistent bank rate

A bank is said to have a **consistent bank rate** b if and only if there exist $n \geq 1$ **policy function(s)** $\phi_i(b,t)$ and n corresponding **dynamic regressor(s)** $a_i(b,t)$ such that

$$b\left(\phi_1(b,t), \phi_2(b,t), \ldots, \phi_{n-1}(b,t), \phi_n(b,t)\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i(b,t)\phi_i(b,t)$$

where
b is the **consistent bank rate**
$\phi_i(b,t)$ is the i^{th} **policy function**
$a_i(b,t)$ is the i^{th} **dynamic regressor**
for $i \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n-1, n\}$

The End