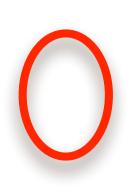
Banks then create additional money by lending these new reserves several times





When the Fed buys bonds (QE) it creates money by adding bank reserves

When the Fed buys 10b in bonds, it injects 10b of new money: $\Delta R = 10b$

When the Fed buys 10b in bonds, Banks create 90b in new loans

$$\Delta D = \Delta R \times \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Delta D = 10 \times \frac{1}{0.1}$$

 $\Delta D = 10 \times 10 = 100$

 $\Delta L = 100 - 10 = 90$

 $\Delta M^{s} = \Delta Currency + \Delta Deposits$

 $\Delta M^{s} = 0 + 100 = 100$

When the Fed buys bonds, the Money Supply increase by 100b

When the Fed buys 10b in bonds, Deposits increase by 100b

The Fed created 10b

Banks create an additional 90b

Purchasing bonds from the public or from banks has the same effect except banks are paid more for the bonds than what they would get if they sold their bonds in the Open Market

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 When the Fed buys 10b in bonds, Deposits increase by 100b by 100b

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$$\Delta M^{s} = \Delta Currency + \Delta Deposits$$

 $\Delta M^{s} = 0 + 100 = 100$ When the Fed buys bonds, the Money Supply increase by 100b

Assets

Liabilities



Assume the Fed is presently holding 100b in Bonds

Bank Reserves

 $R_A = 0.1 \times 250 = 25b$

 $R_B = 0.1 \times 100 = 10b$

 $R_C = 0.1 \times 150 = 15b$

 $R_D = 0.1 \times 300 = 30b$

 $R_{\rm E}$ =0.1 x 200 = 20b

Total Reserves = 100b