

Forelesning 5

SØK-1016 V23

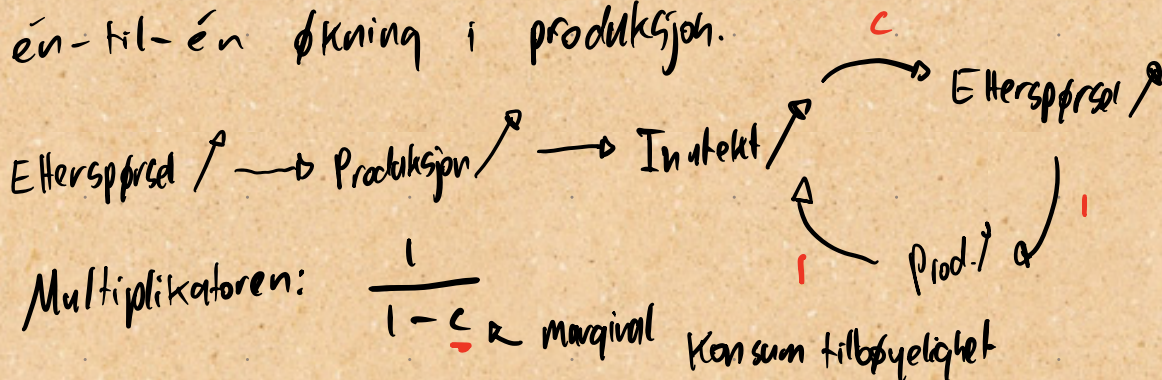
- Keynes-modellen: Bestemmer produksjon og konsum/sparing.

Spm: Hva var de to sentrale forutsetningene?

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| (1) FASTE PRISER | } Nivået på produksjon
bestemt av etterspørsel |
| (2) LEDIG KAPASITET | |

Ingen tidsdimensjon \rightarrow modellen gjelder for kort sikt.

Vi viste at en økning i etterspørsel ga en mer enn
én-til-én økning i produksjon.



Spare paradokset. $\Delta Z_c < 0 \rightarrow Y \downarrow$
 \rightarrow total sparing uforandret.
 $S = Y - C = I$

$$\begin{cases}
 (1) & Y = C + I + G & \text{Endogene variable: } Y, C, I, \text{ or } T \\
 (2) & C = z_c + c(Y - T) \quad c > 0 & \text{Exogene variable: } z_c, z_I, z_T, c, b, t, G \\
 (3) & I = z_I + bY \quad b > 0 & \text{Auton: } 1 > c(1-t) + b \\
 (4) & T = z_T + tY \quad t > 0
 \end{cases}$$

$t \sim$ mVA, implekte, bedarfsstätt, anforderungsverpflicht, Staat ph. unterl.

i) Pull (4) inn i (2)

$$C = z_c + c(Y - T)$$

$$C = z_c + c(Y - z_T - tY)$$

$$C = z_c - cz_T + c(1-t)Y \quad (2^*)$$

ii) Pull (2*) og (3) inn i (1):

$$Y = z_c - cz_T + z_I + c(1-t)Y + bY + G$$

$$Y(1 - c(1-t) - b) = z_c - cz_T + z_I + G$$

$$Y$$

$$= \frac{z_c - cz_T + z_I + G}{1 - c(1-t) - b}$$

$$1 - c(1-t) - b$$

+

$$\frac{1}{1 - c(1-t) - b}$$

vs.

$$\frac{1}{1-c}$$

$$\frac{1-c}{1 - c(1-t) - b}$$

\leq

$$\frac{1-c}{1-c}$$

$$\frac{1-c}{1 - c(1-t) - b}$$

≤ 1

$$X - c \leq X - c[1 - \epsilon] - b$$

$$-X \leq -X + c\epsilon - b$$

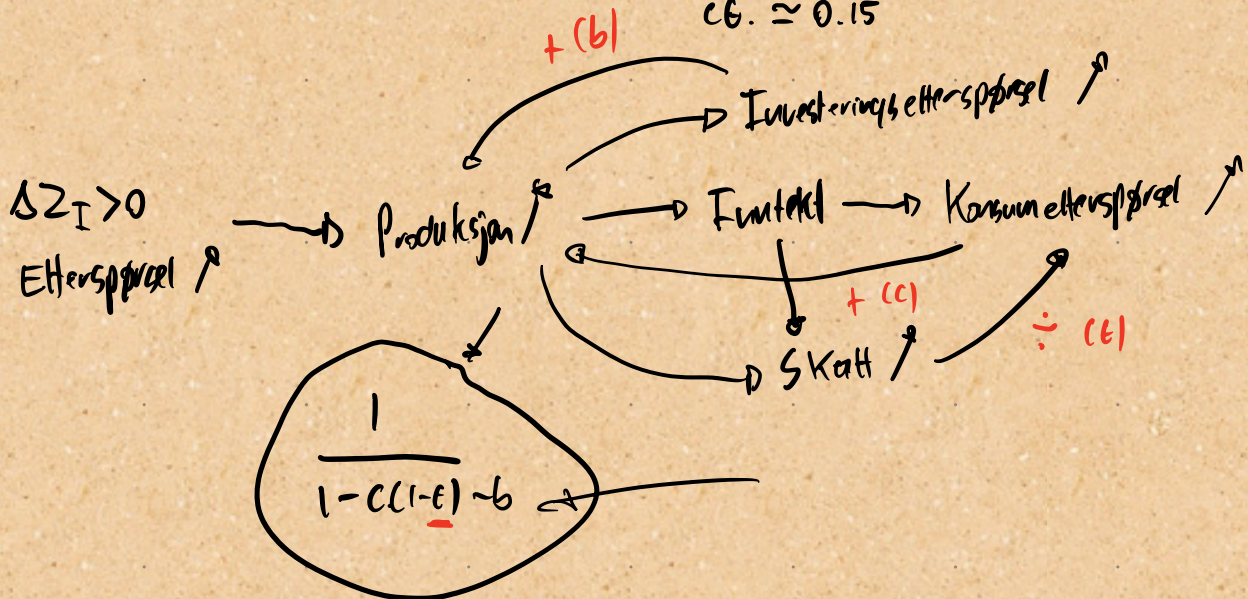
$$b \leq c\epsilon$$

$$c \approx 0.5$$

$$\epsilon \approx 0.3$$

$$c\epsilon \approx 0.15$$

$$b \approx 0.025$$



- Hvis ϵ demper konjunktorene.

$$\Delta Y = \frac{\Delta Z_I}{1 - c(1 - \epsilon) - b} > 0. \quad \text{Hvor mye må } \Delta G \text{ være for at } \Delta Y = 0 \text{ når } \Delta Z_I > 0?$$

$$\Delta Y = \frac{\Delta Z_I + \Delta G}{1 - c(1 - \epsilon) - b} = 0 \quad | \cdot (1 - c(1 - \epsilon) - b)$$

$$\Delta Z_I + \Delta G = 0$$

$$\Delta G = -\Delta Z_I$$

$$(1) \quad Y = \overbrace{Z_I + Z_C - tZ_C}^Z + G$$

$$1 - c(1-t) - b$$

$$C = Z_C + c(Y - T) = Z_C + c(Y - Z_C - tY)$$

$$= Z_C - cZ_C + c(1-t)Y$$

$$= Z_C - cZ_C + \frac{c(1-t) \cdot (Z_I + Z_C - tZ_C + G)}{1 - c(1-t) - b}$$

$$C = \frac{[1 - c(1-t) - b](\underline{Z_C} - cZ_C) + c(1-t)(Z_I + Z_C - tZ_C + G)}{1 - c(1-t) - b}$$

$$C = \frac{(Z_C - cZ_C)[1 - \cancel{c(1-t)} - b + \cancel{c(1-t)}] + c(1-t)(Z_I + Z_C - tZ_C + G)}{1 - c(1-t) - b}$$

$$b < 1$$

$$\Delta Z_C > 0 \leadsto \Delta C = \Delta Z_C \cdot \frac{1-b}{1 - c(1-t) - b}$$

Er konsummultiplikatoren større enn 1?

Øker den i b?

$$\frac{1-b}{1-c(1-t)-b} > 1 ?$$

$$x/y > x-c(1-t)-b$$

$$0 > -c(1-t)$$

Spareparadokset.

$$\Delta Z_c < 0 \rightarrow \Delta S = ?$$

$$S = Y - C - G = \underbrace{C + I + G}_{Y} - C - G = I$$

$$I = Z_F + bY = Z_F + b \frac{Z_F + Z_c - cZ_c + G}{1-c(1-t)-b} = S$$

$$\Delta I = b \cdot \Delta Z_c < 0$$

$\frac{1-c(1-t)-b}{1-c(1-t)-b}$

> 0

> 0

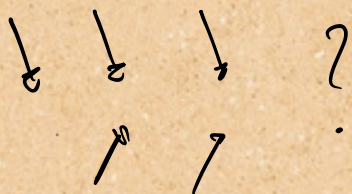
$$\Delta Z_c < 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} Y - T - C \\ \downarrow \\ T - G \end{matrix}$$

privat sparing
offentlig sparing

$$\begin{matrix} Y - T - C + T - G \\ = Y - C - G = I \end{matrix}$$

$$Y - T - C$$



Gjør oppgave 6.3!

Åpen økonomi.

nettoeksport (NX)

nye eksogene variabler:

(1) $Y = C + I + G + X - Q$

(2) $C = z_c + c(Y - T)$

(3) $I = z_i + bY$

(4) $T = z_t + eY$

som før

$X :=$ eksport

$a > 0$ marginal importkoeff.

(5) $Q = aY \quad 0 < a < 1 \quad a \approx .5$

$$\frac{1}{1 - c(1 - e) - b + a}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - c(1 - e) - b}$$

$> 1?$

$\Delta Z_c < 0$

Hva skjer med total sparing.

$\Delta S \stackrel{?}{>} 0$

→ Faller, men mindre.

$$\frac{1}{1 - c(1-t) - b + a} > 1$$

$$1 > 1 - c(1-t) - b + a$$

$$c(1-t) + b > a$$

$$1 - c(1-t) - b > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < c < 1 \\ 0 < b < 1 \\ 0 < a < 1 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Multiplikatoren ændrer omfang på endogen respons, aldrig fortoget.