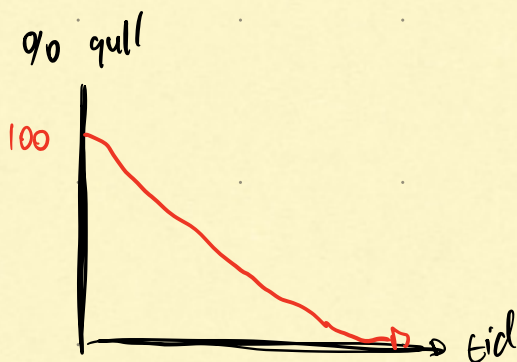


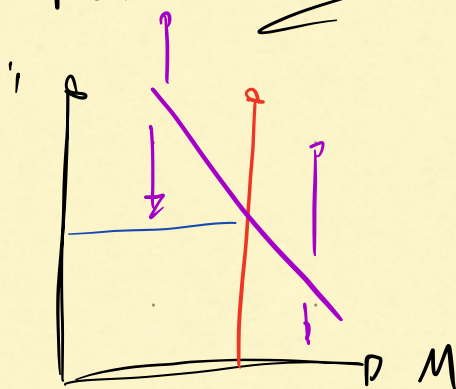
F8 ~ PENGEPOLITIKK / IS-RR-PK

Penger: Alment akseptert middel til å bytte varer. 1
 å oppbevare verdi 2
 å måle verdi. 3

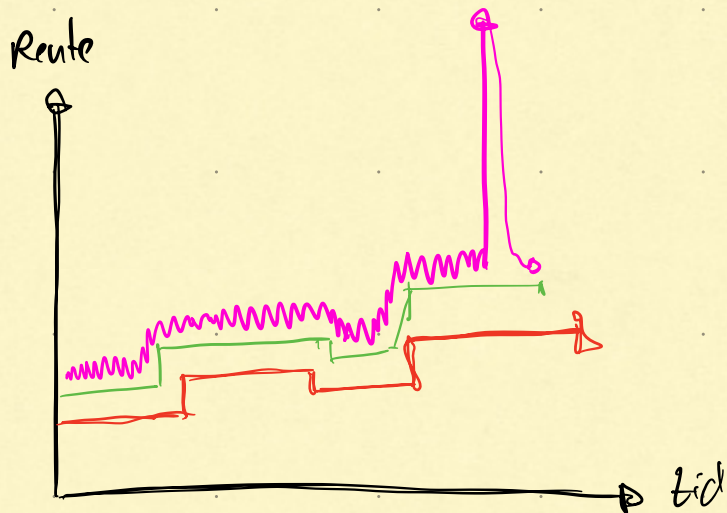
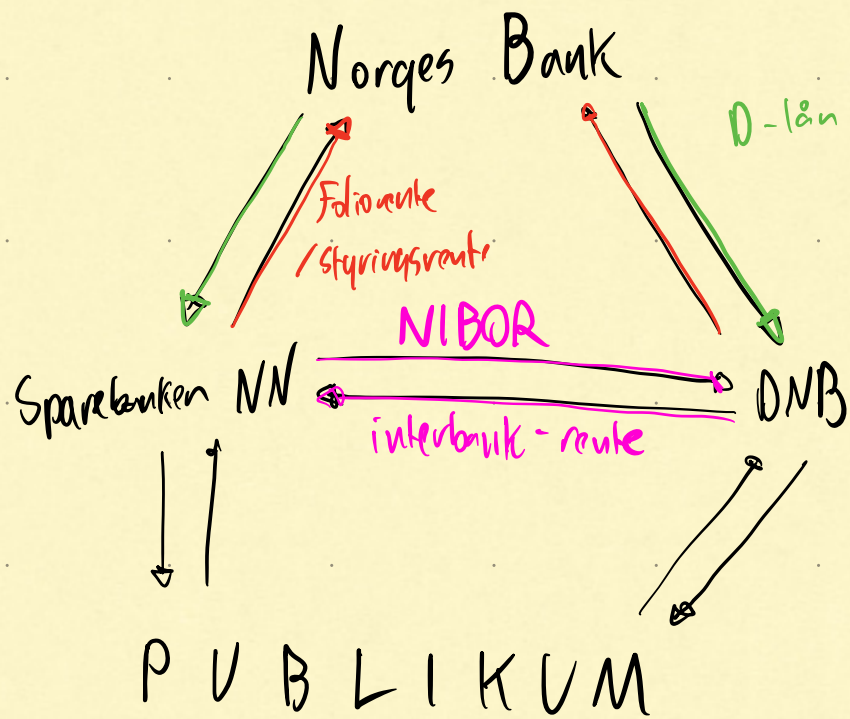


Penger har betydning for makro fordi prisen på penger endrer folks adferd.

- Valutakurs. (Import, eksport)
- Rente (konsum, investering)



- Inflasjonsmål: Setter rente for at konsumprisveksten over tid skal være lav og stabil



IS - likningen

$$Y = C + I + G \quad (1)$$

$$C = z_c + c_1(Y - T) - c_2(i - r_e) \quad (2)$$

$$I = z_i + b_1 Y - b_2(i - r_e) \quad (3)$$

$$T = z_T + tY \quad (4)$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{1 - c_1(1-t) - b_1} \left(z_c - c_1 z_T - (c_2 + b_2)(i - r_e) + G \right)$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{M} \cdot (Z_1 - \alpha(i - r_e))$$

$$M = 1 - c_1(1-t) - b_1$$

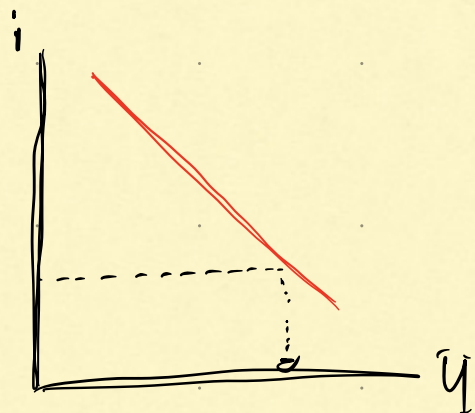
Likvekt i v re- og f erskm.

$$Z_1 = z_c - c_1 z_T + G$$

$$\alpha = (c_2 + b_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow MY = Z - \alpha(i - r_e)$$

$$i = \frac{Z - MY}{\alpha} + r_e$$



PK

$$\pi = \pi_e - b(u - u_n) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \pi = \pi_e + p(y - y_n)$$

$$Y = AN$$

$$u = \frac{L}{N+L}$$

Phillips-kurven

