

## ① Модель аграрного

- запасы зерна

$$Y = AE = C + I + G$$

$$Y - T = C + S$$

$$\underbrace{I + G}_{\text{изделия}} = \underbrace{T + S}_{\text{запасы}}$$

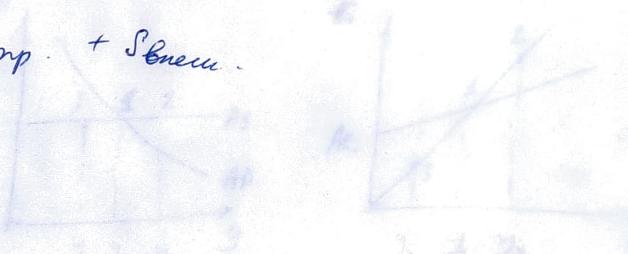
$$I = S + \underbrace{(T - G)}_{\text{затраты}} = S_{\text{бюджет.}} + S_{\text{бизн.}}$$

- импортируемые запасы

$$S_{\text{имп.}} = -N_x$$

$$\underbrace{I + G + Ex}_\text{изделия} = \underbrace{T + S + I_m}_\text{запасы}$$

$$I = S + (T - G) - N_x = S_{\text{бюджет.}} + S_{\text{бизн.}}$$



изделия израсходованы на

потребление, инвестиции и государственные расходы

и импортируемые запасы

$I = S + T - G - N_x$

$I = S + T - G - N_x$

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$I = S + T - G - N_x$

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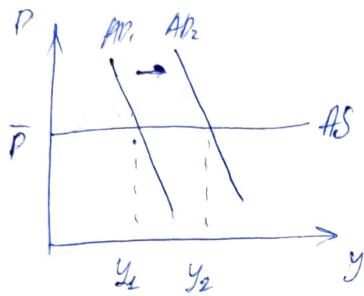
$I = S + T - G - N_x$

$I = S + T - G - N_x$

## ② Финансовый кризис

Примечания

- $y < y^*$ ;  $\alpha, P = \text{const}$ ; AS - вертикальная; нелинейная IS, налог. балл = налог. ставка;
- наш мировой экспорт,  $NX = 0$



$$AD = AE = C + I + G$$

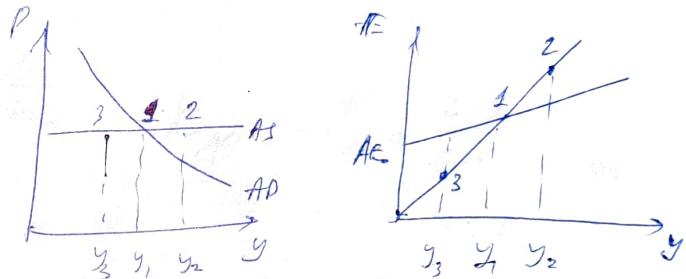
Aggregate expenditure

$$AE^{\text{inv.}} : I^{\text{inv.}} = PV \quad (\text{if } \Rightarrow NPV < 0 \Rightarrow I \text{ endep} \Rightarrow I(R))$$

$$I = I(R) = I_0 + \frac{\partial I}{\partial R} \cdot R$$

$$AE^{\text{inv.}} = C_0 + mpc \cdot (Y - T) + I_0 + \frac{\partial I}{\partial R} \cdot R + G$$

$$= AE_0 + mpc \cdot Y$$



$AE^{\text{inv.}}$  — расходы, норм. налоги и налоги на импорт

$AE^{\text{госуд.}}$  — расходы, налоги, норм. расходы государства

параметры инвестиций

$$C = C_0 + mpc \cdot (Y - T_0 - t \cdot Y)$$

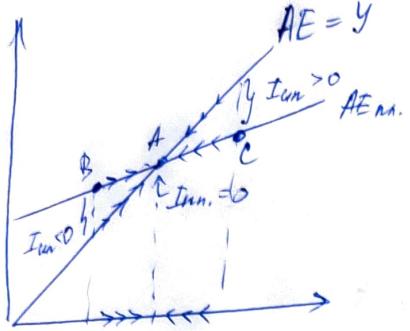
$$I = I_0 + \frac{\partial I}{\partial R} \cdot R + \underbrace{\frac{\partial I}{\partial Y} \cdot Y}_{\text{норм. доходность капитала}}$$

$$NX = \underbrace{Ex_0 - Im_0}_{NX_0} - \frac{\partial Im}{\partial Y} \cdot Y$$

$$AE^{\text{мод.}} = [C_0 - mpc T_0 + I_0 + \frac{\partial I}{\partial R} \cdot R + G + NX_0]$$

$$+ [mpc(1-t) + \frac{\partial I}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial Im}{\partial Y}] \cdot Y$$

$$= AE_0 + \alpha \cdot Y$$



$I_{un}$  - чистое производство

### ③ Рыночный метод

Задача Банка задает ренка

$$\frac{M^s + E^s + B^s}{P} = m^\alpha + \frac{E^\alpha + B^\alpha}{P}$$

$$\frac{M^s}{P} - m^\alpha = \frac{(E^\alpha + B^\alpha)}{P} - \frac{(E^s + B^s)}{P}$$

Преобразование получ:

$$H = \text{Cash} + \text{Deposits}$$

↑ gen. начисленных доходов

$$H = \text{Cash} + RR$$

↑ ресурсов начисленных доходов  $RR_{\text{одн.}} = D \cdot r_{\text{одн.}}$

↑ gen. дохода (денежной массы, денежной массы (ДБ))

Активы Б	Пассивы Б
3BB	Начисленные
Бр. / куп. депозитов	Ресурсы

$$k_{\text{gen.}} = \frac{M}{H} = \frac{C+D}{C+RR} = \frac{1+r}{1+r+rr}$$

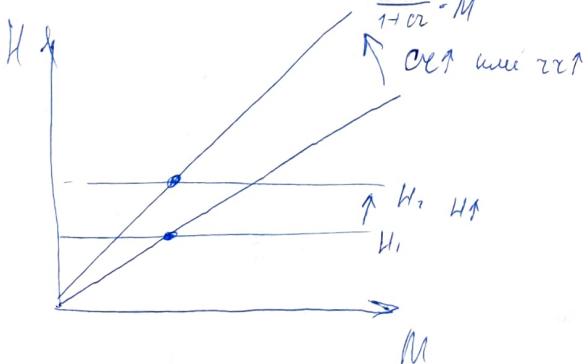
$$K_{\text{max}} = D(1 - rr_{\text{одн.}}) - \text{масс. депоз. баланс. доходы}$$

$$K_{\text{одн.}} = D(1 - rr_{\text{одн.}} - rr_{\text{деп.}}) - \text{одн.} - \dots$$

$$\frac{M}{D} = 1/rr - \text{доход денежной массы инвесторов}$$

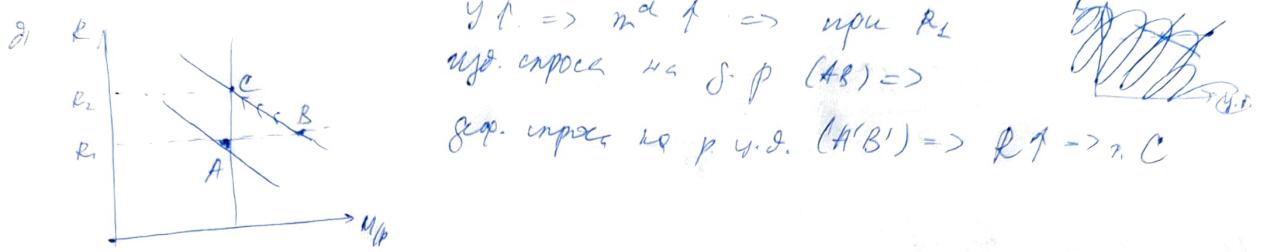
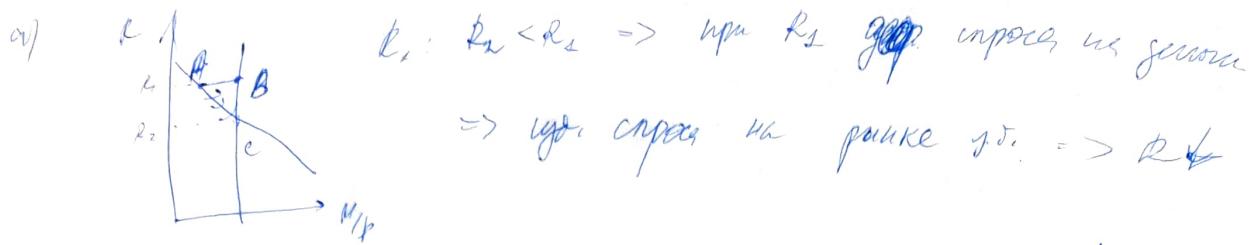
↑ деп. инвесторов

$$\Delta M_{\text{max}} = K_{\text{max}} \cdot \frac{1}{rr_{\text{одн.}}} = D(1 - rr_{\text{одн.}}) \cdot \frac{1}{rr_{\text{одн.}}} = D \left( \frac{1}{rr_{\text{одн.}}} - 1 \right)$$



$$m^\alpha = \frac{\partial m^\alpha}{\partial y} \cdot y + \frac{\partial m^\alpha}{\partial R} \cdot R$$

$$m^\alpha = M/P$$

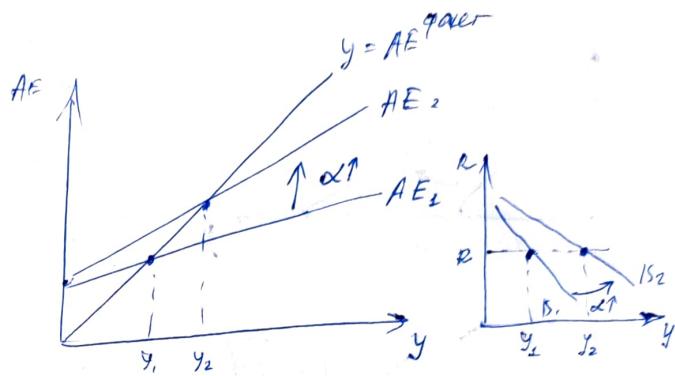
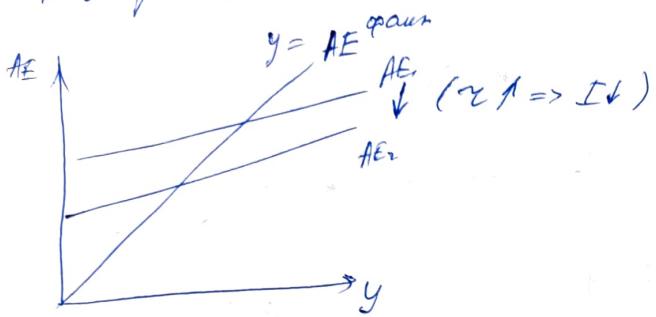


LN:

$$\begin{cases} N_s/p = n^d \\ n^d = h_y^{dd} \cdot y + h_x^{dd} \cdot R \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta y} = \frac{h_y^{dd}}{h_x^{dd}}$$

#### ④ IS - LM

• Neutrality IS:

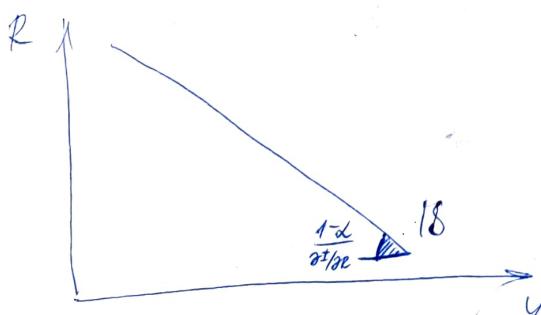
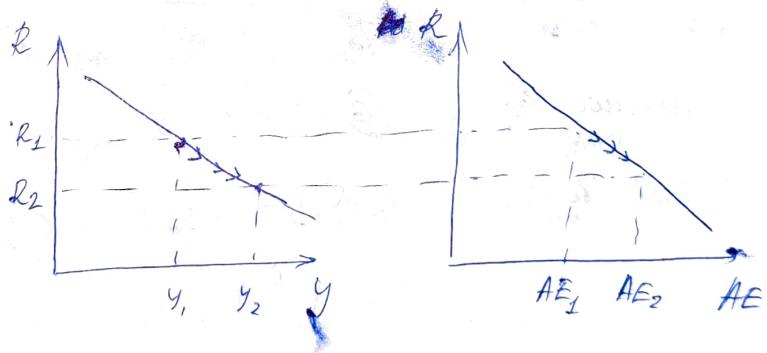
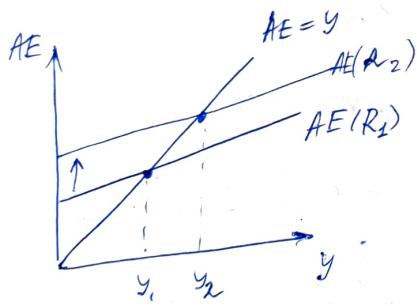


$$I_{\text{inv}} < S_{\text{inv}} \Rightarrow I_{\text{inv}} > 0 \Rightarrow y \downarrow \Rightarrow AE^{\text{in}} = y$$

$$I_{\text{inv}} > S_{\text{inv}} \Rightarrow I_{\text{inv}} < 0 \Rightarrow y \uparrow \Rightarrow AE^{\text{in}} = y$$

$$\begin{cases} AE^{\text{in}} = AE_0 + \alpha \cdot y \\ AE^{\text{in}} = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = AE \\ AE = A_0 + \frac{\partial I}{\partial R} \cdot R + \alpha \cdot y \end{cases}$$

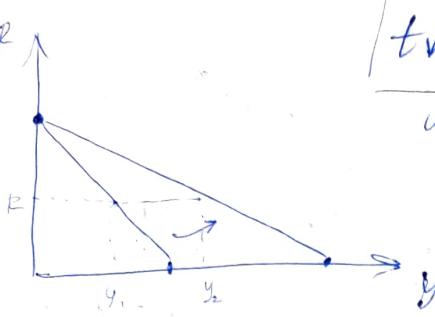
$$\text{IS: } (1 - \alpha) \cdot y = A_0 + \frac{\partial I}{\partial R} \cdot R$$



$$y = A_0 + \frac{\partial I}{\partial R} \cdot R + \alpha \cdot y$$

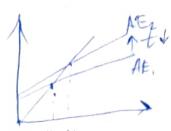
$$\frac{dR}{dy} = \frac{1 - \alpha}{\partial I / \partial R} (< 0)$$

$$\text{ze } \alpha = mpc(1-t) + \frac{\partial I}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial I_m}{\partial y}$$

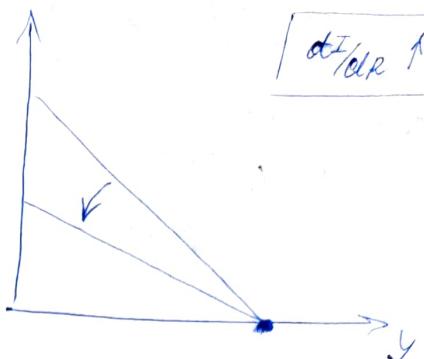


$$t \downarrow \Rightarrow \alpha \uparrow \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dR} \downarrow$$

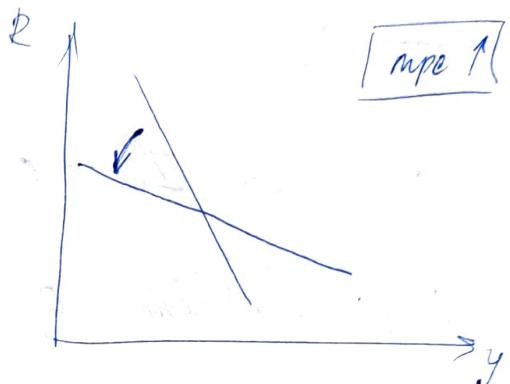
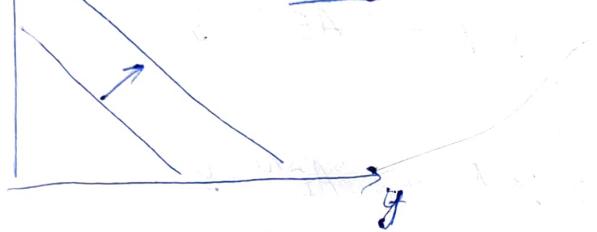
или  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial R} \downarrow$



$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial R} \uparrow \Rightarrow \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \downarrow$$



$Ae \uparrow$



Макроэконом. эффект от увел. доли налогона

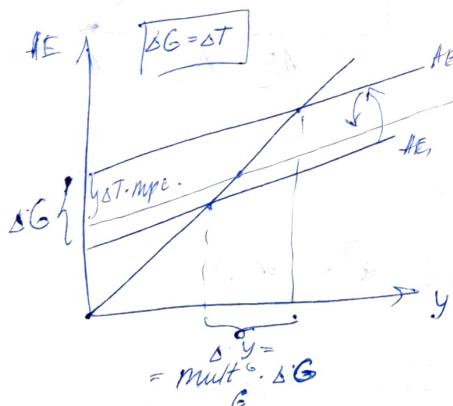
$$\Delta Y = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \cdot \Delta AE$$

$$\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta G} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \quad \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta T_a} = \frac{-mpe}{1-\alpha} \quad \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta T_c} = \frac{mpe}{1-\alpha}$$

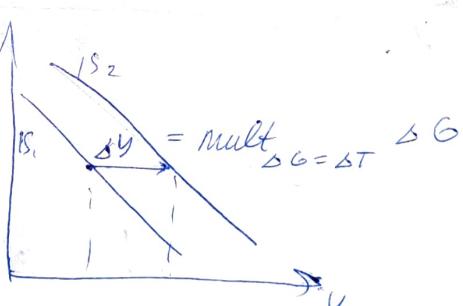
$\Delta G$  и прямой лог-е:  $G + I + C = Y$

$\Delta T \rightarrow$  косв. лог-е

$\rightarrow$  косв. лог-е:  $G \uparrow \Rightarrow Y \uparrow \Rightarrow y_{\Delta G} \uparrow \Rightarrow C \uparrow \Rightarrow AE \uparrow \Rightarrow Y \uparrow \dots$



$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta G} = \text{mult}$$

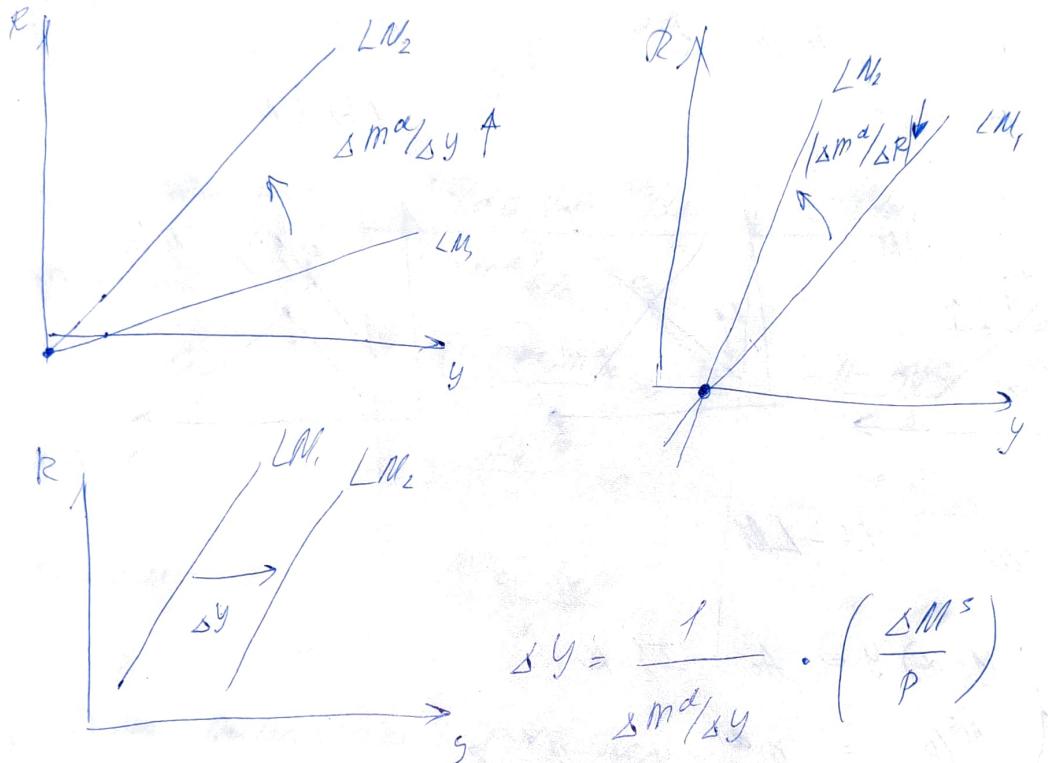


$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Y &= \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta G > 0} + \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta T > 0} = \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \cdot \Delta G + \frac{-mpe}{1-\alpha} \cdot \Delta T = \\ &= \left( \frac{1-mpe}{1-\alpha} \right) \cdot \Delta G = \end{aligned}$$

Temperatur LM

$$M^S/P = \frac{\Delta m^\alpha}{\Delta y} \cdot \Delta y + \frac{\Delta M^\alpha}{\Delta R} \cdot R$$

$$\frac{dR/dy}{dy} = - \frac{\Delta m^\alpha / \Delta y}{\Delta m^\alpha / \Delta R} > 0$$



$$\Delta y = \frac{1}{\Delta m^\alpha / \Delta y} \cdot \left( \frac{\Delta M^S}{P} \right)$$

• сбрас LM за врем. ны.  $\frac{\Delta M^S}{P}$

• если ны.  $R \neq y$  - сбрас. отм LM

Чему равен максимум:

- единство предикатов
- норма одн. резерв.
- операции на един. резерве

$$V = B + B^{40}$$

Резерв обесцвечивания (V)

Первичный резерв

всегда  $\Delta V > 0 \Rightarrow \Delta B = \Delta V > 0$  назначение поступает

$$\Delta B^{40} = 0$$

$$\Delta M = 0$$

Вторичный резерв

$\Delta B$  при поступлении  $\Rightarrow$  назначение нен./нр.

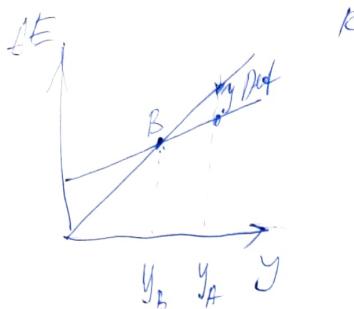
$$\Delta B^{40} \neq 0$$

$$\Delta M \neq 0$$

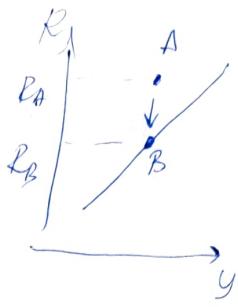
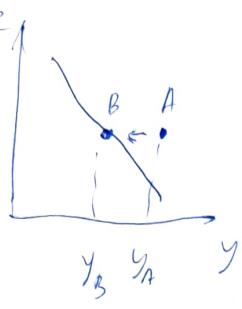
$$\Delta V = 0$$

$$\Delta B = -\Delta B^{40}$$

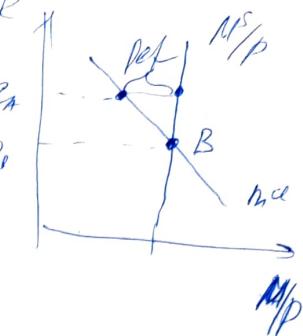
## Hiperinflación IS - LM



(a) IS



(b) LM



## Deshinflación IS - LM

$$\begin{cases} IS \\ LM \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (1-\alpha)Y = A_0 + I_e' \cdot R \\ M^S/p = m_y^{\alpha'} \cdot Y + m_R^{\alpha'} \cdot R \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-\alpha & -I_e' \\ m_y^{\alpha'} & m_R^{\alpha'} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ R \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_0 \\ M^S/p \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Delta Y < 0$        $\Delta R < 0$        $\Delta > 0$

$$y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta} \quad \Delta = (1-\alpha) \cdot m_R^{\alpha'} + I_e' \cdot m_y^{\alpha'} < 0$$

$$R = \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta} \quad \Delta_r = A_0 \cdot m_R^{\alpha'} + M^S/p \cdot I_e' < 0$$

$$\Delta_r = (1-\alpha) \cdot M^S/p - A_0 \cdot m_y^{\alpha'}$$

$$AD: \quad y = \underbrace{\frac{m_R^{\alpha'}}{\Delta}}_{\text{mult open. naivimura AD}} \cdot A_0 + \underbrace{\frac{I_e'}{\Delta}}_{\text{mult monop. monopoliu AD}} \cdot M^S/p \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-\Delta}{M^S/p \cdot I_e'} < 0$$

## Reaktionen auf normale IS-LM:

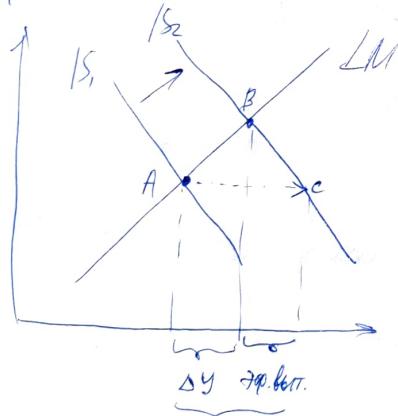
$$(1-\alpha)dy = dG - mpc \cdot dT + I_k' \cdot dR$$

$$dM^s/p = m_y^{d'} \cdot dy + m_x^{d'} \cdot dR$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1-\alpha) & -I_k' \\ m_y^{d'} & m_x^{d'} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dy \\ dR \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} dG - mpc \cdot dT \\ dM/p \end{pmatrix}$$

Cmav. normale	$dy/dG$ un. $dy/dM$	$dR/dG$ un. $dR/dM$
$dG = dB$	$m_x^{d'} / \Delta > 0$	$-m_y^{d'} / \Delta > 0$
$dG = dT$	$\frac{(1-mpc)m_x^{d'}}{\Delta} > 0$	$-\frac{(1-mpc) \cdot m_y^{d'}}{\Delta} > 0$
$dM > 0$	$\frac{I_k' \cdot p}{\Delta} > 0$	$\frac{(1-\alpha)p}{\Delta} < 0$
$dG = dM$	$\frac{m_y^{d'} + I_k' p}{\Delta} > 0$	?

## Idee des Multiplikativen Effekts der IS-LM



$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial G = dB} = \left[ \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{\partial G}{\partial G} \right] - \left[ \frac{m_x^{d'}}{\Delta} \frac{\partial G}{\partial G} \right]$$

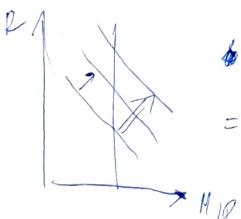
$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial y}{\partial G}}_{\text{dy } B} \quad \underbrace{\frac{\partial y}{\partial G}}_{\text{dy } f}$$

Multiplikativer Effekt  
IS-LM

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial G = dB} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \cdot \left[ I_k' \cdot \frac{-m_y^{d'}}{\Delta} \frac{\partial G}{\partial G} \right]$$

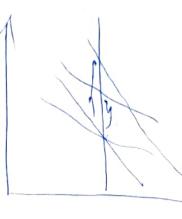
Multiplikativer Effekt  
IS-LM

$\Rightarrow B \uparrow \Rightarrow$  quell. nor. cmav. merkt  $\rightarrow$  gesamtwirtschaftl.



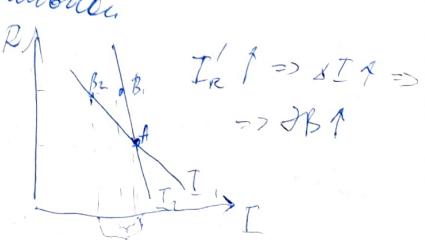
$$m_y^{d'} \uparrow \Rightarrow Rz \uparrow$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta B \uparrow$



$$m_y^{d'} \downarrow \Rightarrow Rz \downarrow$$

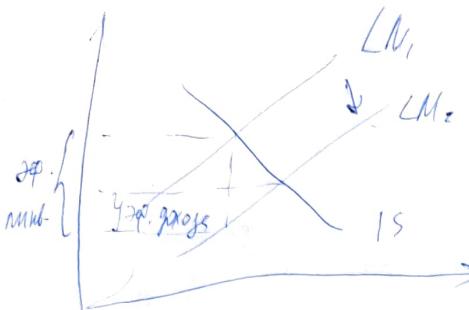
$\Rightarrow \Delta B \downarrow$



$$I_k' \uparrow \Rightarrow Rz \uparrow \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta B \uparrow$

## Задачи на дифференциальную



$\delta R \checkmark$

$$\delta R_1 = \frac{1}{m_{R1}^d} \cdot \frac{dN}{P} \quad (29. \text{ mult}_R - m_1)$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \delta I = \frac{I'}{R} \delta R_1$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\delta y = \frac{1}{I \alpha} \cdot \delta I$$

$$\delta R_2 = -\frac{m_y^d}{m_{R2}^d} \cdot \delta y \quad (29. \text{ проjot})$$

- Задачи на дифференциальную интеграцию:

$$\text{mult}_F = \frac{m_x^d}{(1-\alpha)m_x^d + m_y^d \cdot I_k}$$

$$\text{mult}_M = \frac{I_k}{(1-\alpha)m_x^d + m_y^d \cdot I_k}$$

	IS-LM	AD	29. F	29. M
$\alpha \uparrow$	IS donee низ.	AD donee низ.	$\nearrow$	$\nearrow$
$(I_k) \uparrow$	IS donee низ.	AD donee низ.	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$
$m_y^d \uparrow$	LM donee низ.	AD donee низ.	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
$(m_x^d) \uparrow$	LM donee низ.	AD donee низ.	$\nearrow$	$\downarrow$

Факториальная нормировка:

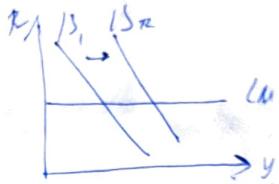
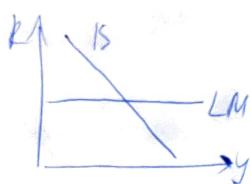
- если IS donee кривая из-за  $I_k$ , то 29. F  $\nearrow$
- если IS donee кривая из-за  $\alpha$ , то 29. F  $\Downarrow$
- если LM donee кривая, то 29. F  $\searrow$

Монетарная нормировка:

- если LM donee кривая из-за  $m_x^d$ , то 29. M  $\nearrow$
- если LM donee кривая из-за  $m_y^d$ , то 29. M  $\Downarrow$
- если IS donee кривая, то 29. M  $\searrow$

# Особые случаи в IS-LM

## 1) Доведение к нулевой доходности



$M^s \uparrow$ , но може не  
получать дохода, тк.  
его хранение как  $\rightarrow 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \Delta R = 0$

$$\Delta R = 0$$

$$\Delta B = 0$$

$$\Delta Y = \Delta G \cdot \text{mult } G$$

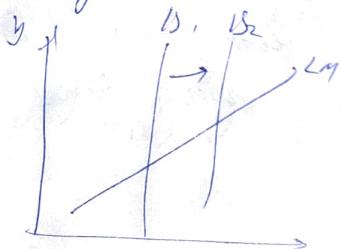
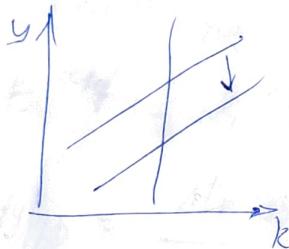
$$\Delta I = 0$$

оруж. зап. получ. ненужные

$$\Delta y = 0$$

соб. независим. мон. нен.

## 2) Избыточное налоговое обложение



$$M^s \uparrow \rightarrow R \downarrow$$

$$\Delta I = 0$$

$$\Delta I = 0, \text{ т.к. } I'_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta Y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

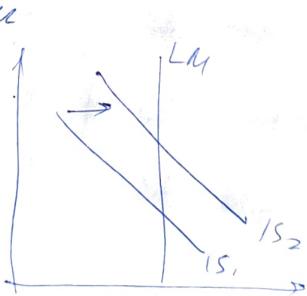
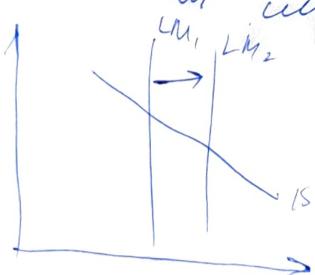
мон. нен. соб. незав.

$$\Delta B = 0$$

$$\Delta Y = \Delta G \cdot \text{mult } G$$

оруж. зап. п.н.

## 3) Изменение налога на капитал



$$M^s \uparrow \rightarrow R \downarrow$$

$$G \uparrow \rightarrow A E \uparrow \rightarrow Y \uparrow \Rightarrow \text{ндф} \Rightarrow R \uparrow$$

$$I \uparrow \rightarrow Y \uparrow$$

$$R \uparrow \uparrow \Delta G \uparrow = \Delta I \uparrow = \Delta Y = 0$$

мон. нен. or зп.

п.н. соб. незав.

$$\frac{dR}{dy}|_{IS} = \frac{1-\alpha}{I_x'}$$

IS вертикальна:

нрн  $(1-\alpha) \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$  quick. постмакс. менее эф.

нрн  $I_x' \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$  quick. постмакс. более эф.

LM more  $\Rightarrow$  quick. постмакс. более эф.

$$\frac{dR}{dy}|_{LM} = \frac{-m_y'}{m_x'^{\alpha}}$$

LM вертикальна:

нрн  $m_y' \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$  мон. нен. менее эф.

нрн  $m_x'^{\alpha} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$  мон. нен. более эф.

IS more  $\Rightarrow$  мон. нен. более эф.

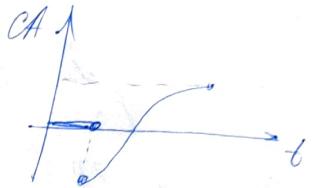
### (5) Определение эквивалентов

#### (1) IS-LM-BP

$$\begin{cases} Y = C + I + G + Nx = A_0 + I_0 \cdot R + \alpha \cdot Y \\ Nx = N_{x0} - I_m \cdot Y \\ M^s / P = m_y^d \cdot Y + m_x^d \cdot R \\ BP = CA + CF - \Delta DR \end{cases}$$

$$E^{eff} \Rightarrow CA^d$$

CA^d



$$CA \propto Nx = E_a(Y^d, p^d, p^f, E^{eff}) - I_m(Y, p^d, p^f, F^{eff})$$

•  $CA > 0 \Rightarrow$  признака стабильности

•  $CF > 0 \Rightarrow$  признака стабильности

$$E^{eff} = \alpha_1(p^d - p^f) + \alpha_2(Y^d - Y^f) - \alpha_3(i^d - i^f)$$

$$\frac{\partial E^{eff}}{\partial Y} / BP = \frac{\Delta CA / \Delta Y}{\Delta CF / \Delta R} > 0$$

Случаи BP

	CA/CF		BP
$E^{eff} \uparrow$	CA баланс	BP баланс	
$p^d \uparrow$	CA баланс	BP баланс	
$p^f \uparrow$	CA баланс	BP баланс	
$Y^d \uparrow$	CA баланс	BP баланс	
$R^f \uparrow$	CF баланс	BP баланс	

• OM, NK  $\varphi_N$  & ожидания  $\varphi_N$  & запр. ( $MN +$ )  
(GMI)

• CMI, NK  $\varphi_N$  & ожидания  $\varphi_N$  & запр.

• HM, NK  $\varphi_N$  неож.

• NK  $MN$  & ожидания  $\varphi_N$  & запр.;  $\varphi_K$   $MN$  неож.

•  $\varphi_K$   $\varphi_N$  & ожидания  $\varphi_N$  & запр. (CM);  $\varphi_E$  (сущ. ММС)

## ② LOOP

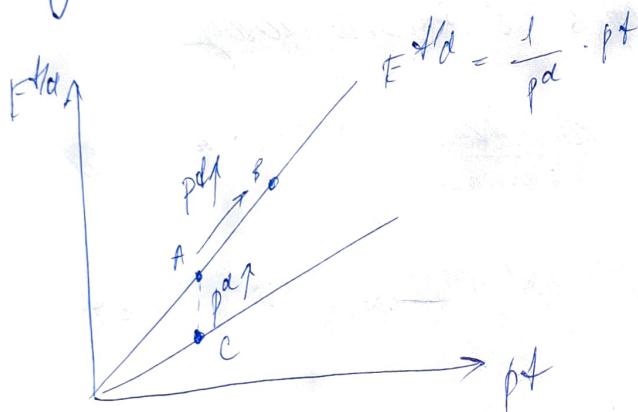
$$p^{\text{de}} \cdot \hat{A}^{\text{Hde}} = p^t$$

PPP:

$$p^t = p^{\text{de}} \cdot E^{\text{Hde}}$$

Relative PPP

$$g_{E^{\text{Hde}}} = \pi^t - \pi^{\text{de}}$$



$$\text{IP: } R - R^t = \frac{E_{t+1} - E_t}{E_t}$$

geographische parität, wobei  $\pi$  gegen  $\pi^t$  fiktiv meint dasselbe

$$\text{CIP (geph. Wm.) } R - R^t = \frac{E_{t+1}^F - E_t}{E_t}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  gleicher Wm. am. ex. & gleiche Wm. verhältnisse

VIP (a) gilt bei ausgewählten Wm.

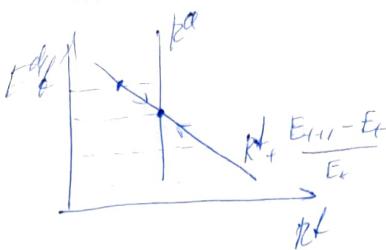
$$R - R^t = \frac{E_{t+1}^e - E_t}{E_t} = \delta_e^t$$

$\times$  om. meint dies dasselbe

(b) gilt wby - fix

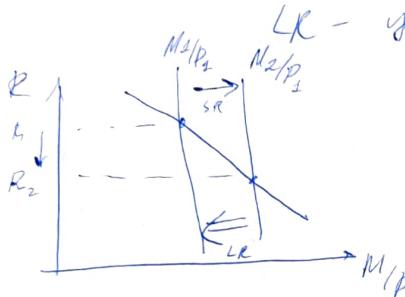
$$R - R^t = \frac{E_{t+1}^e - E_t}{E_t} = \delta_e^t + f_t^e \quad \text{spez. ja gleich}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad R^{\alpha} = R^d + \frac{E_{t+1}^{\alpha} - E_t^{\alpha}}{E_t^{\alpha} R} + \rho$$

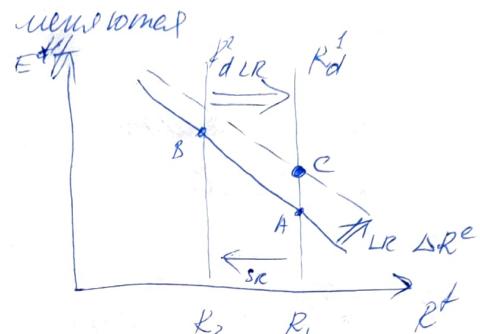


Модель Допуджан SR - year в менюмар

$$\begin{aligned} SR: M_1 \\ R_1 \\ E^{\alpha} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} LR: M_1 \\ R_2 \end{aligned}$$



рас. организація о низькій ставці => VIP - інфато

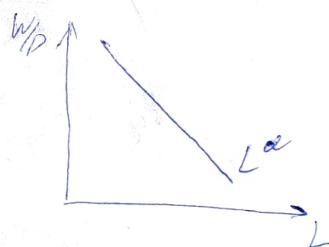
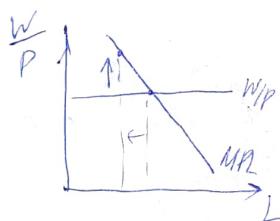
(2) економіка нації з менюмар

$$\max P \cdot \Pi = P \cdot Y - W \cdot L_i - (z + \delta) k_i P$$

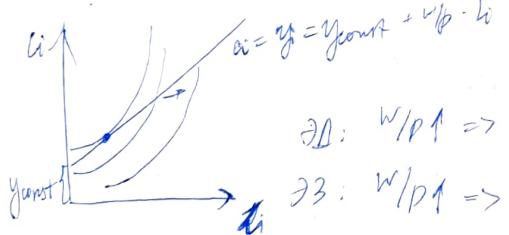
$L_i$

$$\text{s.t. } F(k_i, L_i) = y$$

$$F'_i = \frac{W}{P}$$

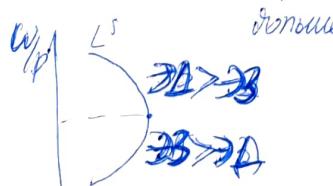


$$\max u(c, h) = \max u(c, k_d) \Rightarrow \max u(c, L_i)$$



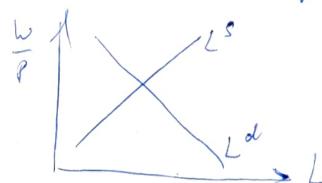
$$\text{s.t. } y = y_{const} + w/p \cdot L_i$$

норм. ресурс  
забуд., ап.норма...



зарпл. зміни.

$$\begin{aligned} -u'_i &= w/p \cdot z \\ z &= u'_c \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow -\frac{u'_i}{u'_c} = \frac{w}{p}$$



$$\left| \begin{array}{l} F'_L = w/p \\ L^s = L^s(w/p) \\ y = F(k, L) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \hat{y}^s = y^* = F(k^*, L^*)$$

$$y^d = C + i + g$$

$$I = I_o + I_e' \cdot R$$

$$i_{\text{fan}} = i_{\text{mem}} + i_{\text{aerom.}}$$

$$K_1 - K_0 \quad \delta k_0$$

$$\max_{(k_i)} \pi_i = y_i - \frac{w}{p} L_i - (r+s) k_i \\ \text{s.t. } F(k_i, L_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow F'_k = (r+s) \quad (\text{if } \uparrow \Rightarrow F'_k \uparrow \Rightarrow k^* \downarrow \Rightarrow)$$

$$i_{\text{fan}} = \underbrace{k^* - k}_{\text{intra}} + \underbrace{\delta k_0}_{\text{aerom.}}$$

$$\bullet \text{Teorie } q - \text{Todira} : q = \frac{Pe \cdot E}{P \cdot K} = 1$$

$$P_{\text{eff.}} = \sum \frac{P}{(1+i)^j} = \frac{P}{z} \Rightarrow Pe \cdot E = \frac{P}{E \cdot z} E = \frac{M}{z}$$

$$y = MP_k \cdot K + MP_L \cdot L$$

$$PN = P \cdot y - WL - SPK$$

$$= P \cdot MP_k K + P \cdot MP_L L - WL - SPK$$

$$PN = P \cdot K (MP_k - \delta) \Rightarrow P \cdot K = \frac{M}{MP_k - \delta} \quad \text{focum. optimisation}$$

$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{\frac{PN/z}{P}}{\frac{MP_k - \delta}{MP_k}} = \frac{MP_k - \delta}{z} = 1$$

LM

нравящийся спрос + спрос производителей (пред.)  
=> нормальный спрос

излишнее - избыточный спрос.

Теория Байесона-Роджера

$$TC(\cdot) = \underbrace{n \cdot P_B}_{\text{изд. аром.}} + \underbrace{\frac{y}{2h}}_{\substack{\text{t на рынок} \\ \text{б озув}}} \cdot R \quad \Phi_y = y$$

$\text{t}$   
 $\text{б озув}$

$\text{t на рынок}$   
 $\text{б спекул}$

$$TC'_h = P_B - \frac{yR}{2h^2} \Leftrightarrow h = \sqrt{\frac{yR}{2P_B}} = \sqrt{\frac{yR}{26}}$$

$$\Rightarrow M^k = \frac{y}{h} = P \sqrt{\frac{2y}{R}}$$

$$m^d = M^k / \rho = \sqrt{\frac{2y}{R}} \leftarrow \text{наш нравящийся спрос}$$

$$m^d = m_y^d \cdot y + m_R^d \cdot R$$

$$R \approx z + \pi^e$$

$$\pi^e = 0 \Rightarrow R = z$$

$$IS-LM \text{ в дин. равн.}: y = y^*$$

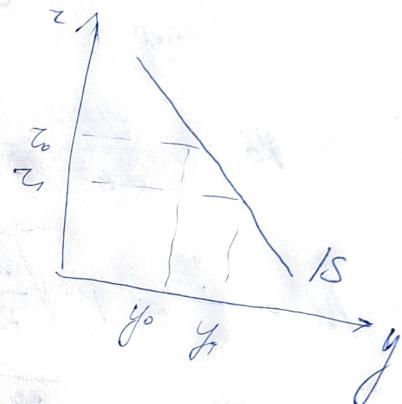
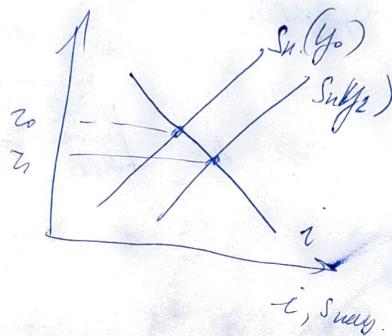
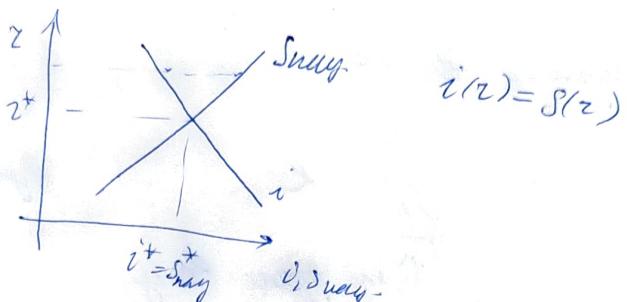
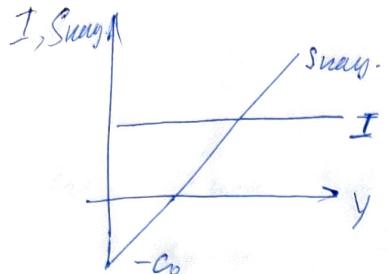
$$AD: \begin{cases} IS & (1-\alpha)y^* = a_0 + (c_i' + i_i')z \\ LM & M^s/\rho = m_y^d \cdot y^* + m_R^d \cdot (z + \pi^e) \end{cases}$$

$$AS: \begin{cases} F_L^d = W/\rho \\ L^s = L^s(W/\rho) \\ y = F(K, L) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (c_i' + i_i') & 0 \\ m_y^d & -M^s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z \\ y^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1-\alpha)y^* - a_0 \\ -m_y^d y^* - m_R^d \cdot z^* \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow z = \frac{(1-\alpha)y^* - a_0}{(c_i' + i_i')} \quad \frac{1}{\rho} = \dots$$

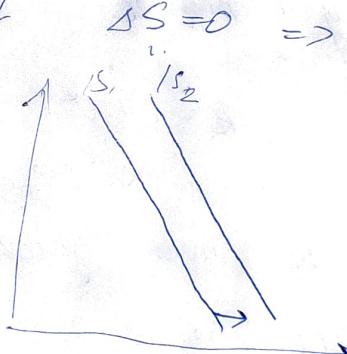
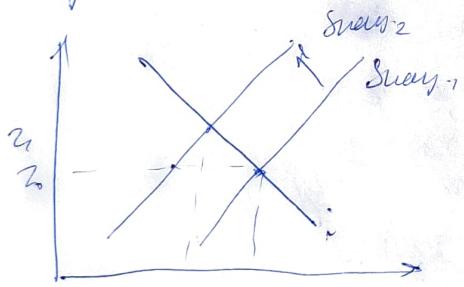
$$y = AE$$

$$y - t = c + s \Rightarrow t + s = ig \quad \text{unten} \Rightarrow i = s + (t - g) = S_{\text{unten}}$$



$$\frac{dz}{dy} \Big|_{IS} = \frac{1-\alpha}{(c'_z + i'_z)} < 0$$

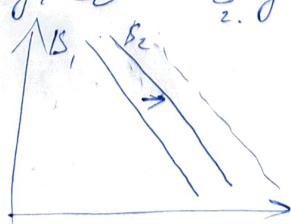
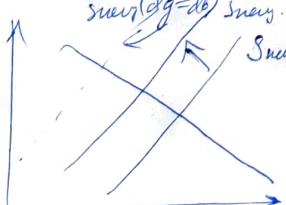
$$1) dg = db \quad S_{\text{unten}} = t - g \downarrow \quad \Delta S = 0 \Rightarrow S_{\text{unten}} < 0$$



$$(1-\alpha) dy = dg + (c'_z + i'_z) dz$$

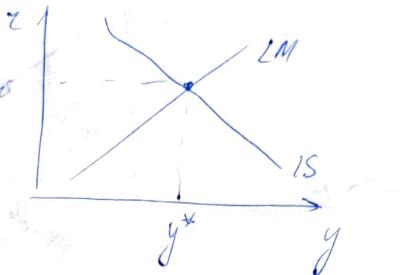
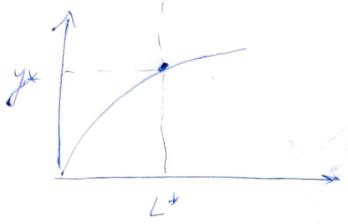
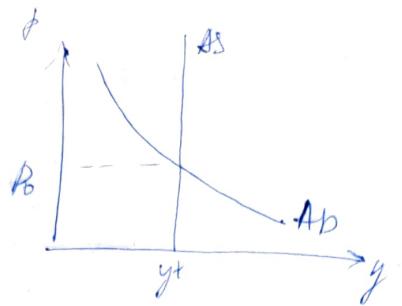
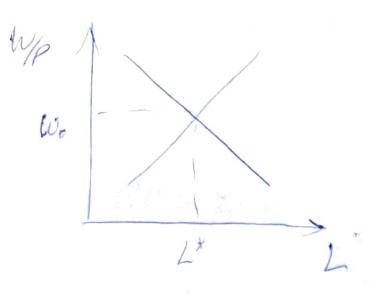
$$\frac{dy}{dg = db} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{dg}{dz}$$

$$2) df = dt \quad S_{\text{unten}}(dg=dt) \quad S_{\text{unten}}(dg=dt) = \Delta(t-g) = 0 \quad S_{\text{unten}}(y^d) \downarrow \Rightarrow S_{\text{unten}} < 0$$



$$dy = \frac{1-c'_z}{1-\alpha} \cdot dg$$

$$3) dt > 0 \\ S_{\text{unten}} = \Delta t \cdot c'_z d \\ \cancel{X} \quad \cancel{A}$$



Реакция на изменение цен:

$$AS = \begin{cases} F_L' = w/p \\ L^S = L^S(w/p) \Rightarrow y = y^k \\ y = F(K, L) \end{cases}$$

$$AD = \begin{cases} (1-\alpha)y = a_0 + y^{d1}_2 \cdot z \\ M^S/P = m^{d1}_y \cdot y^* + m^{d1}_z (z + \pi^e) \end{cases}$$

Продифференцируем по  $y$ ,  $z$ ,  $\pi^e$ ,  $a_0$ ,  $m^{d1}_y$ ,  $m^{d1}_z$ .

$$y^{d1}_2 = c_a + c_z$$

$$(1-\alpha)dy^* = dg - c'_y dz + y^{d1}_2 d\pi^e$$

$$\frac{dM}{P} - \frac{M}{P} dP = m^{d1}_y dy^* + m^{d1}_z dz + m^{d1}_z da_0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -y^{d1}_2 & 0 \\ m^{d1}_z & M/P^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dz \\ dP \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} dg - c'_y dz \\ dm/P \end{pmatrix}$$

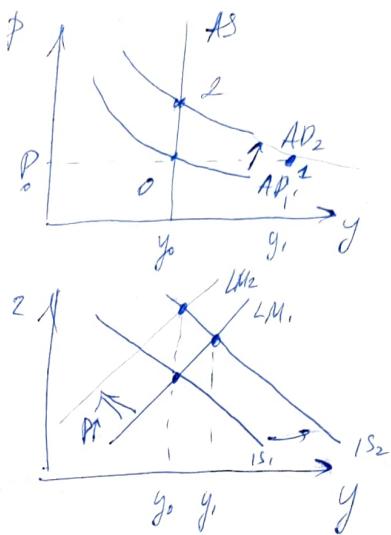
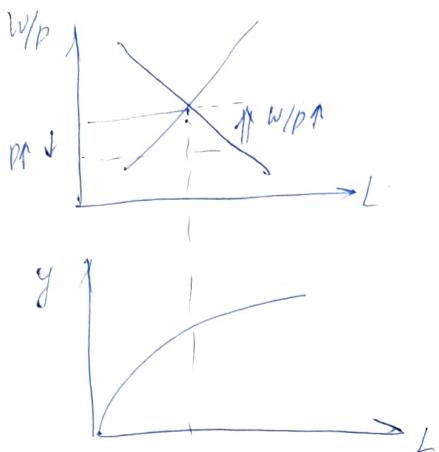
$$1) dg = db$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -y^{d1}_2 & 0 \\ m^{d1}_z & M/P^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dr \\ dP \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} dg \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\delta > 0$$

$$dr = \frac{1}{-y^{d1}_2} \cdot dg > 0$$

$$dP = \frac{-m^{d1}_z}{-y^{d1}_2 \cdot M/P} \cdot dg > 0$$



Сасло оп. с нормальным ценой  $\Rightarrow$  AD не сдвигается вдоль AS.

В итоге налоги снизят AD приводя к  $\uparrow Y$

В экономике норм. функции спроса равен цене налога и сдвиг LM

$$|\partial g| = |\partial c + \partial i|$$

Эп. балансовые норм. функции оп. при нормальном опаде

В экономике норм. функции налоги не влияют на нормальный баланс

$$2) \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial t}{\partial t}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc} -y_d^d & 0 \\ m^d & M_p^d \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \\ 0 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial g(1 - c_y^d)}{\partial t} \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial g \partial t^2} = \frac{-c_y^d}{-y_d^d} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial g} \Bigg|_{\frac{\partial g}{\partial t}} = \frac{-\left(1 - c_y^d \cdot M_p^d\right)}{-y_d^d \cdot M_p^d} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} > 0$$

Изменение налога не влияет на  $\log g - P$  на IS кривую

◦ Теория амортизатора

$$y = k^\alpha L^{1-\alpha}$$

$$NPK = z + \delta$$

$$F'_k = \alpha (L/k)^{1-\alpha} = z + \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \underbrace{\frac{z+\delta}{\alpha}}_{\delta} K$$

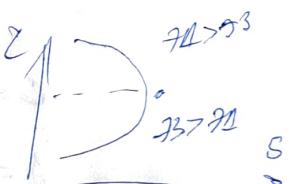
◦ Задача 1. Каждый  $AFC = \frac{C}{Q}$

$$\Rightarrow \int^{\max} u(C, C_I)$$

$$\text{s.t. : } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_I + \frac{C_{II}}{1+z} = y_I + \frac{y_{II}}{1+z} \quad \text{где } z \text{ - износ} \\ C_I(1+z) + C_{II} = y_I(1+z) + y_{II} \quad \text{где } z \text{ - износ} \end{array} \right.$$

$$C_I(1+z) + C_{II} = y_I(1+z) + y_{II} \quad \text{где } z \text{ - износ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{U'_I}{U'_{II}} = (1+z)$$



$y_I \Rightarrow C_I$ , т.к. износ накоп. больше, цена дешев.

$y_{II} \Rightarrow C_{II}$ , т.к. износ меньше, цена выше, износ уменьшает цену.

$y_I \Rightarrow C_I$ , т.к. износ меньше, цена выше, износ уменьшает цену.

Теория износа

износ уменьшает цену

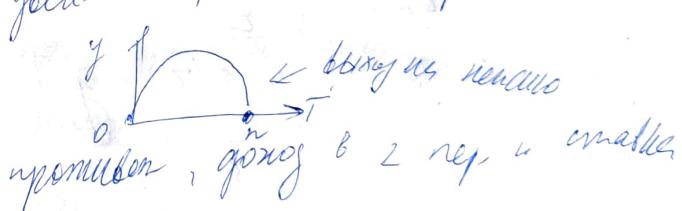
$$y_I = n \cdot y, y_{II} = 0$$

$$C_I = C_{II} = 0$$

$$C_I + \frac{C_{II}}{1+z} = y_I \Rightarrow C_I + \frac{0}{1+z} - y_I = C_I + S = ny$$

$$C_I = S(1+z)$$

$\Rightarrow C_I \uparrow \text{ и } C_{II} \downarrow$  (мн. износ в пример)



loop won-geg

$$y_i = y_{\text{const}} + y_i^{\text{bp}} \Rightarrow \cos y_{\text{const}} \sin = y_i^{\text{bp}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 = \frac{C_0}{1+z} &= y_I + \frac{y_I^{\text{bp}}}{1+z} = y_{\text{const}} + y_I^{\text{bp}} + \frac{y_{\text{const}}}{1+z} + \frac{y_I^{\text{bp}}}{1+z} = \\ &= y_{\text{const}} + \frac{y_{\text{const}}}{1+z} + y_I^{\text{bp}} - \frac{y_I^{\text{bp}}}{1+z} \\ &\quad \underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\rightarrow 0} \\ &\text{KK-CP.-const} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_1 = C_0 = c$$

$$\Rightarrow c \cdot \frac{1+z}{1+z} = y_{\text{const}} \cdot \frac{1+z}{1+z}$$

$$c = y_{\text{const}}$$

$$\delta = y_I - c = y_I^{\text{bp}}$$

$$C(y_d, z) = C_0 + C'_y d \cdot y^d + C'_z \cdot z, \text{ wo } y^d = (y - z)$$

$$i(z) = i_0 + i'_z \cdot z$$

$$\boxed{AD = C(y_d, z) + i(z) + g} \quad \text{gut 1S: } AD = AE = y$$

$$y = a_0 + (C'_z + i'_z) \cdot z + C'_y d \cdot y$$

$$\text{wo } a_0 = C_0 - C'_y d \cdot z + i_0 + g$$

WCHF 1S:

$$\boxed{(1-\alpha)y = a_0 + (C'_z + i'_z) \cdot z}$$

2)  $dM \neq 0$ ,  $dg = 0$ ,  $dt = 0$

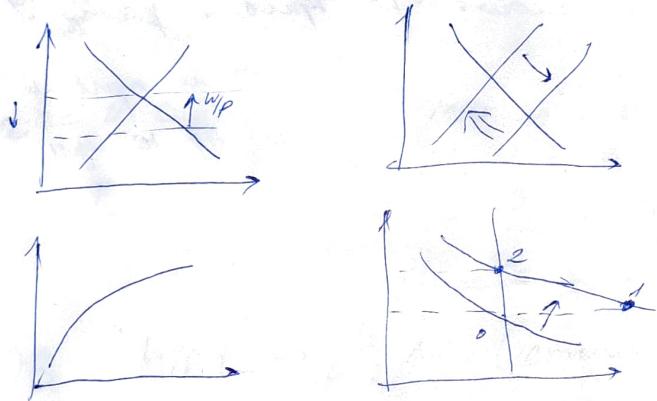
$$(\therefore) \left( \frac{dk}{dp} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial M}{\partial p} \right)$$

$$dr = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ст. уравн}$$

$$dp = dM/\mu_M > 0$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{dM}{M} \Rightarrow \frac{M}{p} = \text{const}$$

нр. мон. час. рт. газометро, начально лег.  $M$ .  
( можно манипулировать behavior gas нр. шириной)



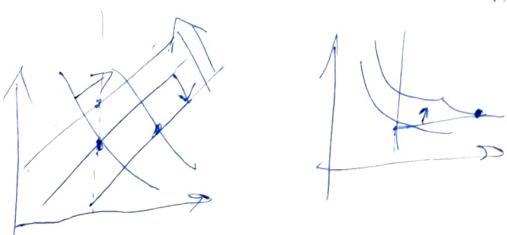
4)  $dg = dM$

$$dr = \frac{dg}{-g \alpha_1}$$

$$dp = \dots > dp \quad \text{nр. ом. величины}$$

циклический

т.е.  $\uparrow$  изотр. опрса  $\gg$   $\downarrow$  др. изогр.



Реш. од-мног-на Барро-Буаппо (од-мнх не-стаб-ных цен-номинал.)

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & j/x \\ \hline I & c_1 = j_1 - \tau_1 - b \\ \hline II. & c_2 = j_2 - \tau_2 + (1+b) \tau_2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$t_2 - b$$
$$\tau_1 + b$$
$$\tau_2 - (1+b) \tau_2$$

$$c_1 + \frac{c_2}{1+b} = (j_1 - \tau_1) + \frac{j_2 - \tau_2}{1+b} \quad \text{д. д. с. x.}$$

$$j_2 - \frac{j_2}{1+b} = \tau_1 + \frac{\tau_2}{1+b}$$

$$| \Delta \tau_1 | = \left| \frac{\Delta \tau_2}{1+b} \right|$$

но на Барро-Буаппо цен. налоги не упр. в рез. за  
 $\Rightarrow$  не упр. в ГС  
 $\Rightarrow$  AD и цен.

## ⑥ AD - AS

$$\max_{L_i} P \cdot \Pi_i = P \cdot y_i - w \cdot L_i - (r+s) \cdot P \cdot K_i$$

$$\text{s.t. } y_i = F(K_i, L_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial P \Pi_i}{\partial L_i} = P F'_{L_i}(K_i, L_i) - w = 0$$

$$F'_{L_i}(K_i, L_i) = \frac{w}{P}$$

$L^a(\frac{w}{P})$ , m.a.  $w/p \uparrow \Rightarrow F'_L \uparrow \Rightarrow L_i \downarrow (F''_{L_i} < 0)$

$$L^a(\frac{w}{P}) : MRS_{ce} = \frac{w}{P}$$

$$u_i = u(c_i, e_i)$$

$$e = T - L$$

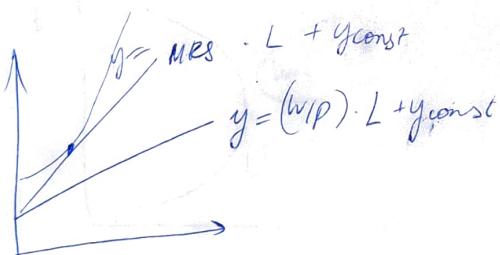
$$\max_{c_i, L_i} u_i = u_i(c_i, L_i)$$

$$\text{s.t. } c_i = (\frac{w}{P})L_i + y_{\text{const}}$$

$$\frac{-u'_i}{u''_i} = \frac{w}{P}$$

73:  $w/p \uparrow \Rightarrow L^s_i \uparrow$  (cennomos non. gocyma!  $\Rightarrow$  CK  $>$  L  $\uparrow$ )

74:  $w/p \uparrow \Rightarrow L^s_i \downarrow$  (gocyma  $\uparrow \Rightarrow$  pacunay - boznomocmeny)



$$MRS_{ce} > \frac{w}{P}$$

$$\text{AS : } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F'_L(K, L) = \frac{w}{P} \\ L^s = L(w/p) \\ y = F(K, L) \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d\frac{w}{P} = F''_{LL} dL + F'_{KK} dK \\ dL = L_{w/p} \cdot \frac{w}{P} \\ dy = F'_L dL + F'_K dK \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -F''_{LL} & 0 \\ -L_{w/p} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -F'_K & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d(\frac{w}{P}) \\ dL \\ dy \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F''_{KK} dK \\ 0 \\ F'_K dK \end{pmatrix}$$

① Квазивыгодоцкое изогра.  
одн.  $\Rightarrow$  равновесие

1) одинаковые  $\Rightarrow \delta K$

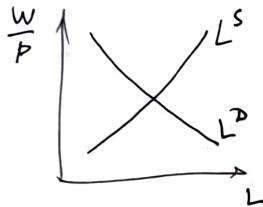
2)  $y = F(K, L)$

3) Задача оптимизации:  $\Pi = p.y - R \cdot K - W \cdot L \rightarrow \max_{K, L}$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial K} = P \cdot MPK - R = 0 \quad MPK = \frac{R}{P}$$

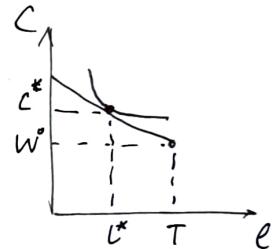
$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial L} = P \cdot MPL - W = 0 \quad MPL = \frac{W}{P}$$

4)  $L^D = L \left( \frac{W}{P} \right) \Leftarrow MPL = \frac{W}{P}$

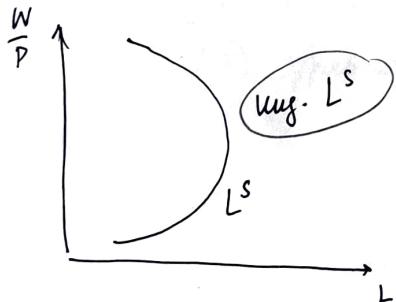


Предложение money:

Задача гражданина:  $\begin{cases} U = U(C, L) \rightarrow \max \\ p \cdot C + W \cdot L = W^0 + W T \end{cases}$



$$MRS_{CL} = \frac{W}{P}$$

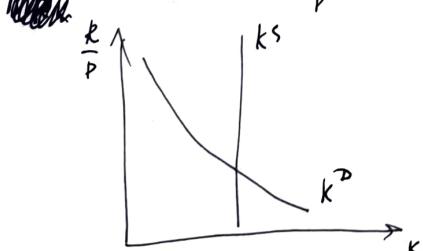


По т. Женера

$$\begin{aligned} y &= F(K, L) = MPK \cdot K + MPL \cdot L = \\ &= \frac{R}{P} \cdot K + \frac{W}{P} \cdot L \end{aligned}$$

Равновесие изогра.:

$$MPK = \frac{R}{P}$$



$$\text{Потребление: } C = f(Y-T)$$

$$\frac{1+i}{1+\pi} = 1 + \gamma$$

$$C = a + b(Y-T)$$

$$\text{Инвестиции: } I = I(z)$$

$$\text{Ток. зар. : } G$$

$$\text{Бюджет. деф.: } \bar{G} - \bar{T}$$

$$\text{Салдо зар. д.: } \bar{T} - \bar{G}$$

$$Y = C + I + G$$

$$\bar{Y} = F(\bar{k}, \bar{L})$$

$$C = f(\bar{Y} - \bar{T})$$

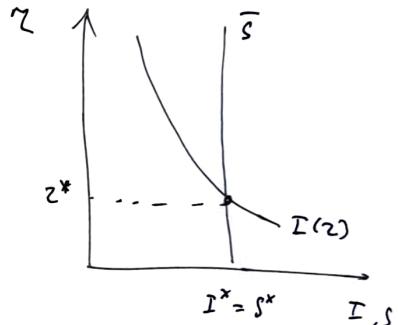
$$I = I(z)$$

$$G = \bar{G}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{Y} = f(\bar{Y} - \bar{T}) + I(z) + \bar{G}}$$

$$\underbrace{\bar{Y} - f(\bar{Y} - \bar{T}) - \bar{T}}_{\bar{s}_P} + \underbrace{\bar{T} - \bar{G}}_{\bar{s}_g} = I(z)$$

$$\bar{s}_P + \bar{s}_g = \bar{s}_{\text{натур.}} = I(z)$$



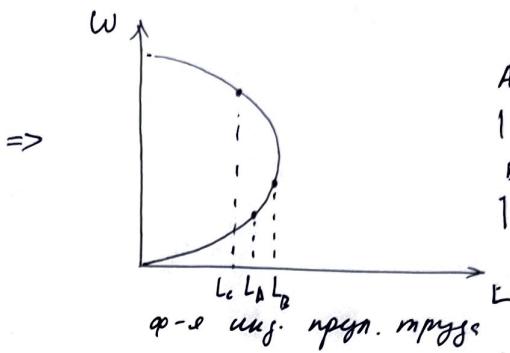
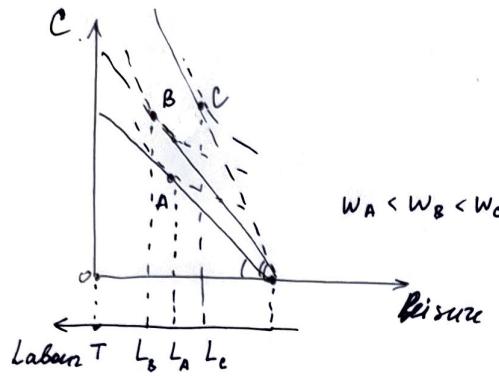
Выборы:

- 1) бирюзовый оп. рефл. зас. определен

- 2) бирюзовый реагирует на рефл. зас. и неизменен

- 3) (2) уравновеш. пересечением

④

Предложение труда

$$A \rightarrow B : | \Delta R^{SE} | > | \Delta R^{IE} |$$

$$B \rightarrow C : | \Delta R^{SE} | < | \Delta R^{IE} |$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U(c, e) \rightarrow \max \\ pC = wT + M = w(L+h) + M \end{array} \right.$$

,  $T$  - non. занес времени  
 $w$  - wage

$$pC + w(T-h) = \underbrace{M}_{\bar{p}\bar{C}} + \underbrace{wT}_{w\bar{e}}$$

$$pC + w\bar{e} = \bar{p}\bar{C} + w\bar{e}$$

