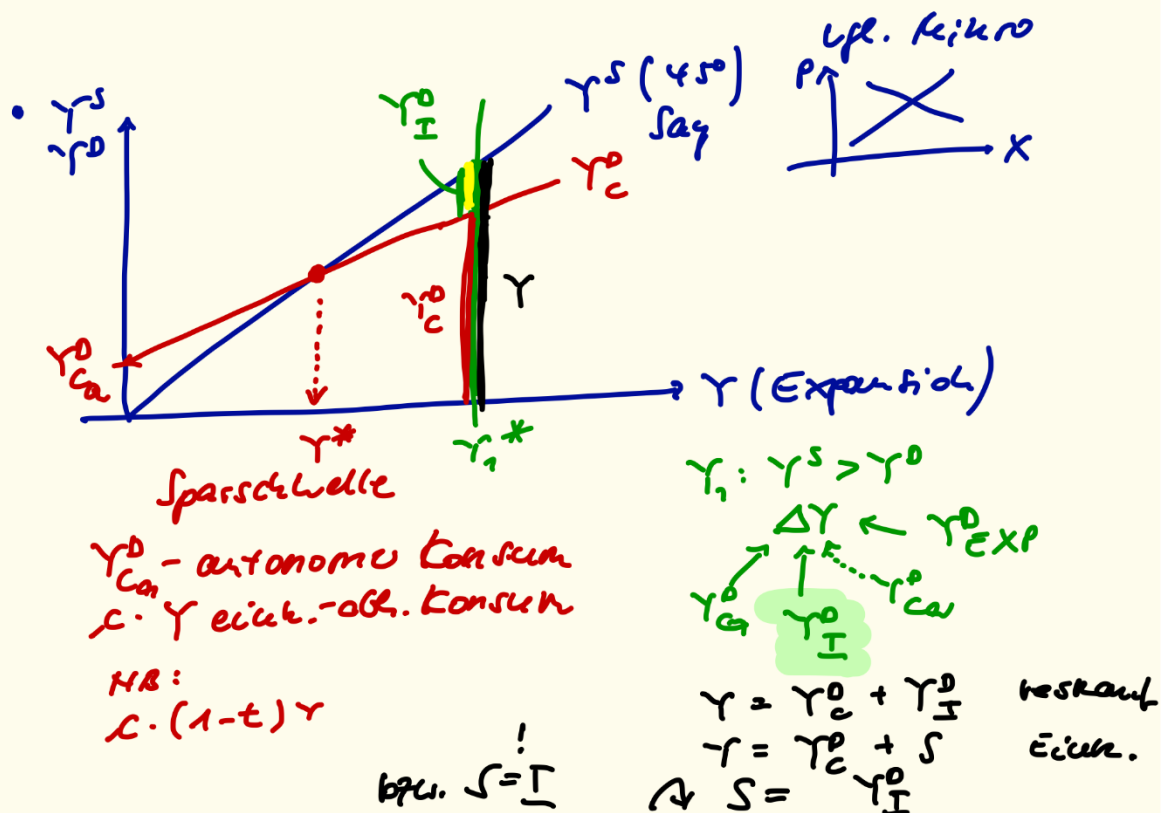
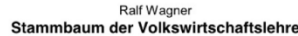
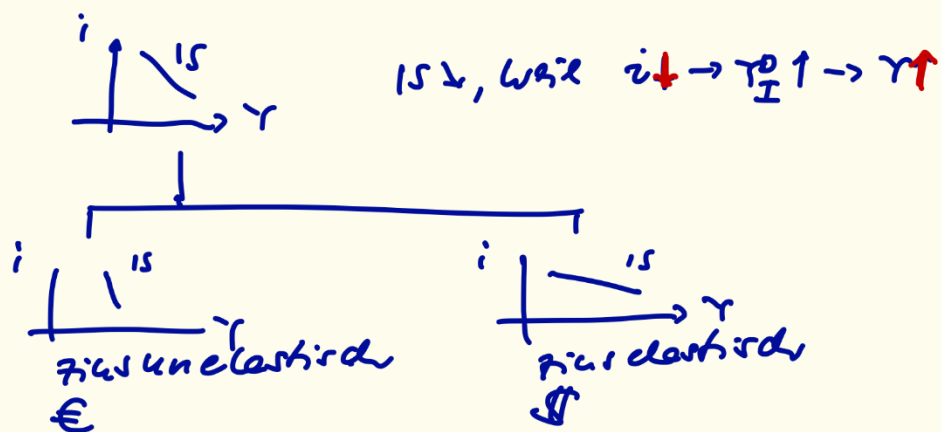
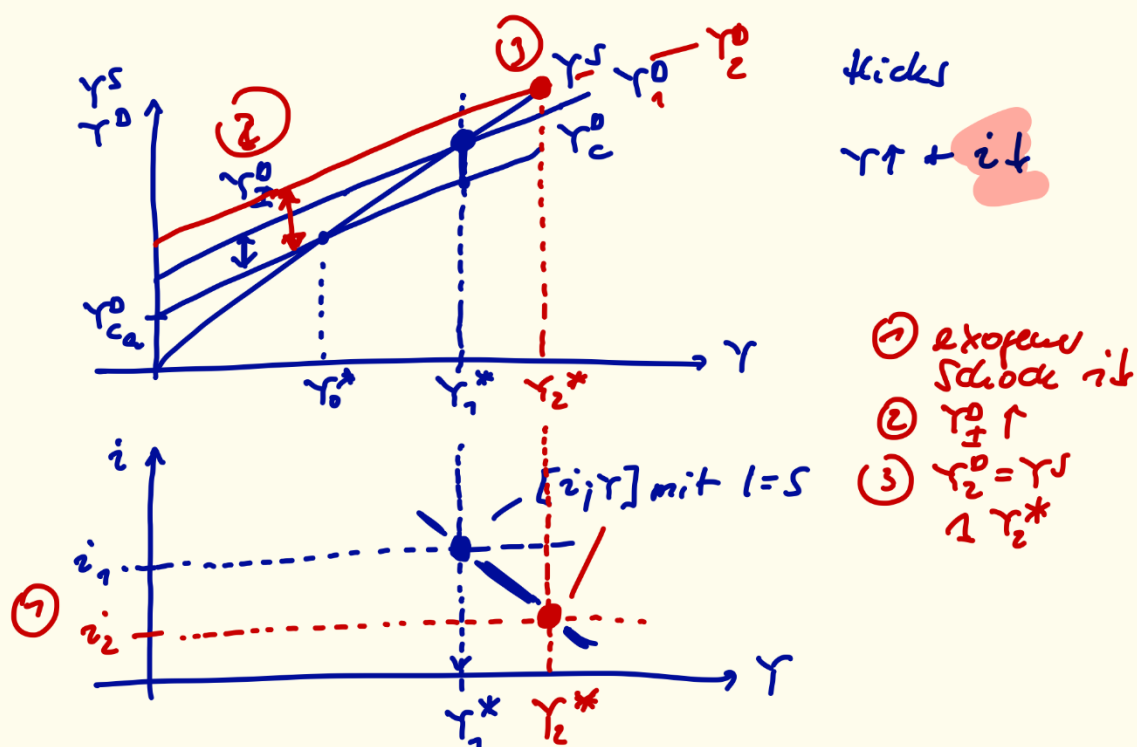






→ GLW-Eigle.
 → versch.-rechnung ZBP
~~→~~ Y^* mit $1=5$

$$Y^S = Y^D = Y^*$$

$$Y^D = Y_I^D + \underline{Y_C^D} + Y_G^D + Y_{Exp}^D - Y_{IMP}^D$$

①

$$Y_C^D = Y_{Ca}^D + cY$$

$$Y_C^D = Y_{Ca}^D + c(1-t)Y$$

$$* \quad Y = Y_I^D + Y_{Ca}^D + c(1-t)Y + Y_G^D + Y_{Exp}^D - Y_{IMP}^D$$

$$Y = 200 + 100 + 0,9(1-0,4)Y + 500 + 200 - 0,04Y$$

$$Y = 1700 + 0,54Y - 0,04Y$$

$$1Y = 1700 + 0,5Y$$

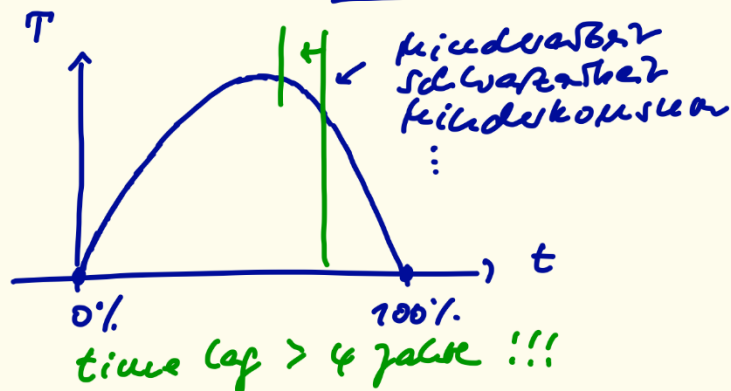
$$0,5Y = 1700$$

$$\Delta \quad Y = 2200$$

②

$\Delta t ? \quad t \downarrow \rightarrow Y^*$

- $Y^* \uparrow$, weil $Y_C^D \uparrow$
- aber: $T \downarrow \rightarrow Y_G^D \downarrow \rightarrow Y^* \downarrow$
- aber: Y_G^D durch Kredite
oder Laffer-Effekt



(3)

Investitionsrechnung

$$I_{\text{brutto}} = I_{\text{invest}} + I_{\text{netto}} + \Delta V$$

200
50
150

d. h.
 $I_{\text{netto}} > 0 \rightarrow$ Prod.-
 potential $\uparrow$

$I_{\text{netto}} < 0 \rightarrow$ Konsum-
 wachstum
 • Leben vor
 der
 Substanz?

(4)

$$AB = EXP - IHP$$

$$= 300 - 0,04 \cdot T$$

$$= 272$$

d. h. 272 mehr verdient

• $\rightarrow$ Vergleich: NKX = 272 notwendig

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| ⊕ | ⊖ |
| • Steuer $\uparrow$ | • residuelle Bedürfnisse |
| • Wachstum
BIP | • Investitionsrisiko |