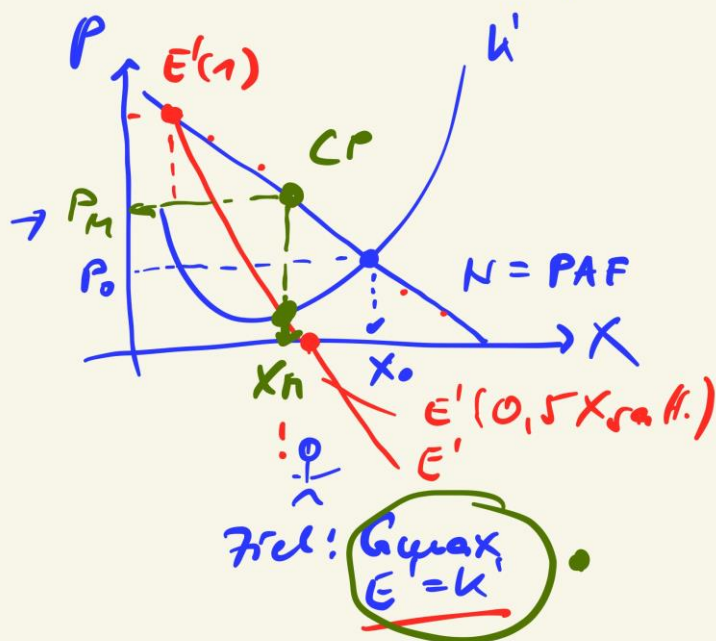




$$K(X) = 10 + 1,25X^2$$

$$K' = 2,5X$$

$$P_H = 21 - 0,5 \cdot 6$$

$$= 18$$

ohne
Nachfrage

$$2,5X = 21 - 0,5X$$

$$X = 7$$

$$P = 17,5$$

$$2,5X = 21 - X$$

$$X = 6$$

mit NH: $K' = E'$
ohne NH: $K' = P(X)$

$$X = 42 - 2P$$



$$2P = 42 - X$$

$$P = 21 - 0,5X$$

$$E = P \cdot X$$

$$E = (21 - 0,5X)X$$

$$= 21X - 0,5X^2$$

$$E' = 21 - X$$

$$N \rightarrow P = f(X)$$

$$\rightarrow E$$

↓

↓

→ ÜA 5 (✓)

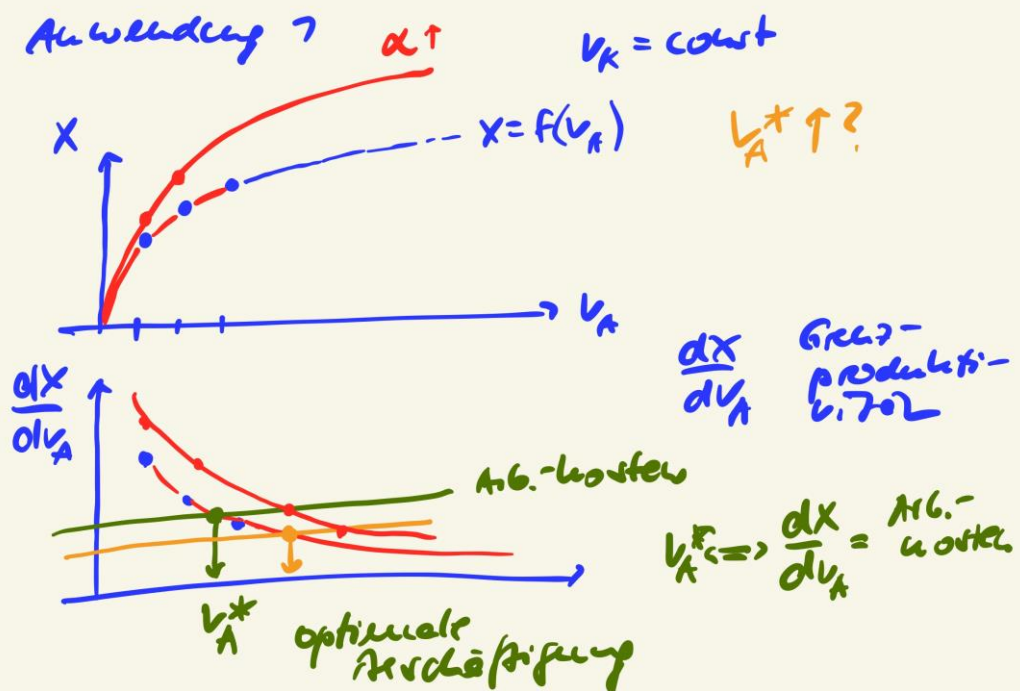
Prod. f.

Lineare $\ominus$ Ertragsgesetz $\oplus$ COPF

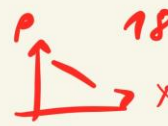
$$X = \alpha \cdot v_A^\beta \cdot v_K^{1-\beta}$$

$\uparrow$ Technologie-faktor $\uparrow$ volkst. variat. PF $\uparrow$

$\odot$



Maschinenbau → Ludd 1875



↓
Ricardo 1821
Freihandstheorie

1821 $tf \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dv_A} \uparrow \rightarrow \frac{K}{X} \downarrow \rightarrow P \downarrow$ aber $X = \text{const}$

$X = \text{const}$
 $\sim v_A \downarrow$



* Komparationslehre

$tf \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dv_A} \uparrow \rightarrow \frac{K}{X} \downarrow \rightarrow P \downarrow$



$X = \text{const}$

↓
 $\gamma^{\text{real}} \uparrow$
↓
Nachfrage nach anal. Gütern
↓
 $X \uparrow$
↓
 $v_A \uparrow$

Problem:

- (P ↓) d.h.
- konsequ.
 - indirekte Steuern