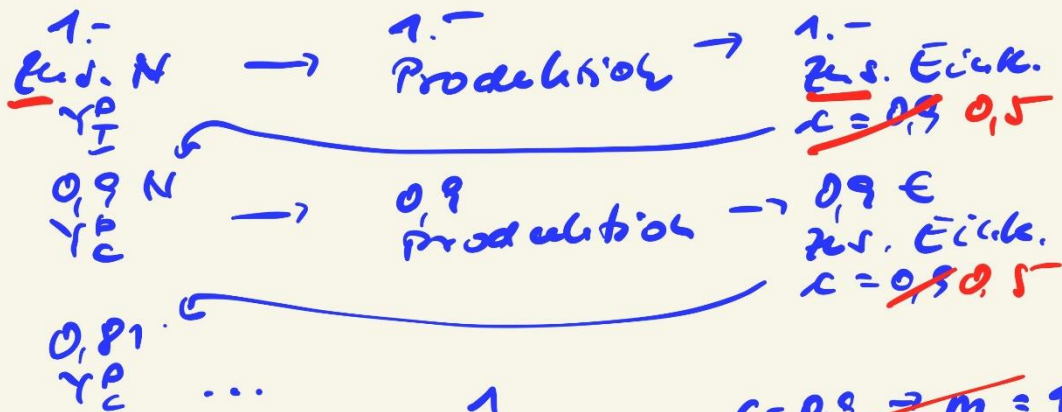


$$Y_I^D \uparrow \rightarrow Y \uparrow \rightarrow A \downarrow$$

Ausgabemultiplikator m_A *



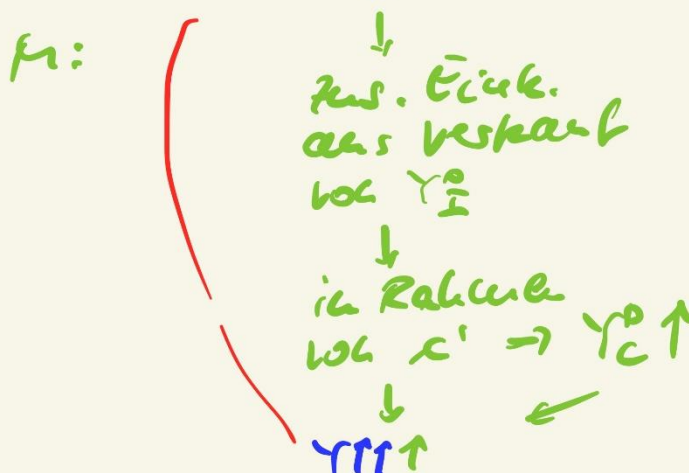
$$m_A = \frac{1}{1-c'}$$

$$c = 0,9 \rightarrow m_A = 10$$

$$c' = 0,5 \rightarrow m_A = 2$$

$$\text{hier } m_A = 1,44$$

A: $Y \uparrow \rightarrow Y_I^D \uparrow \rightarrow Y \uparrow \uparrow$ weil Y_I^D in Y_C + kalter



ISLM - Modelle

Hicks Faktormärkte

Güter-
M.
 $Y^D \equiv Y^S$

Geld-
M.
 $M \equiv L$

Geld-
kap.-M.
 $A \equiv H$

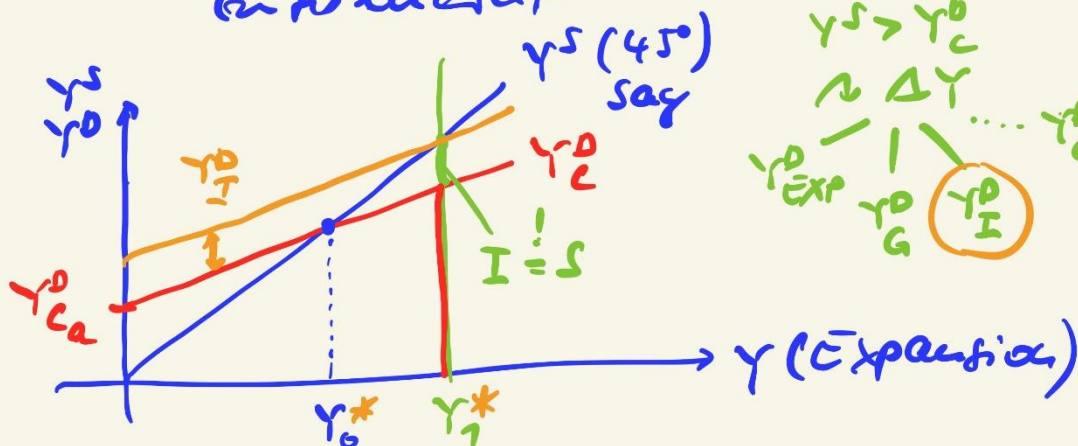
Sach-
kap.-M.
 $K \equiv N$

Arbeits-
M.
 $L^S \equiv L^D$
 $N^S \equiv N^D$

unvollstän-
dige Märkte

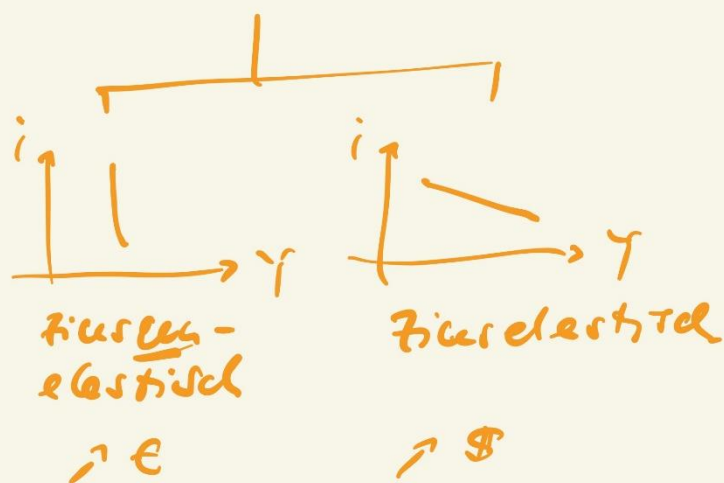
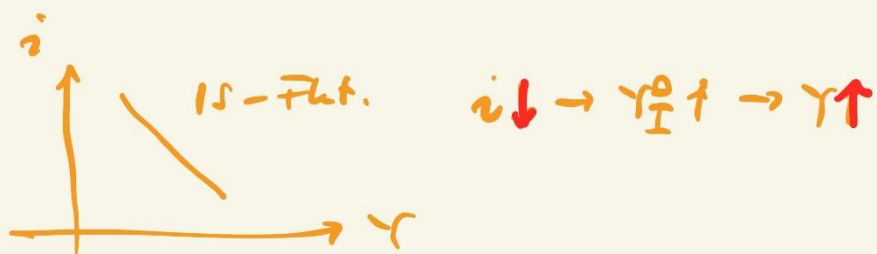
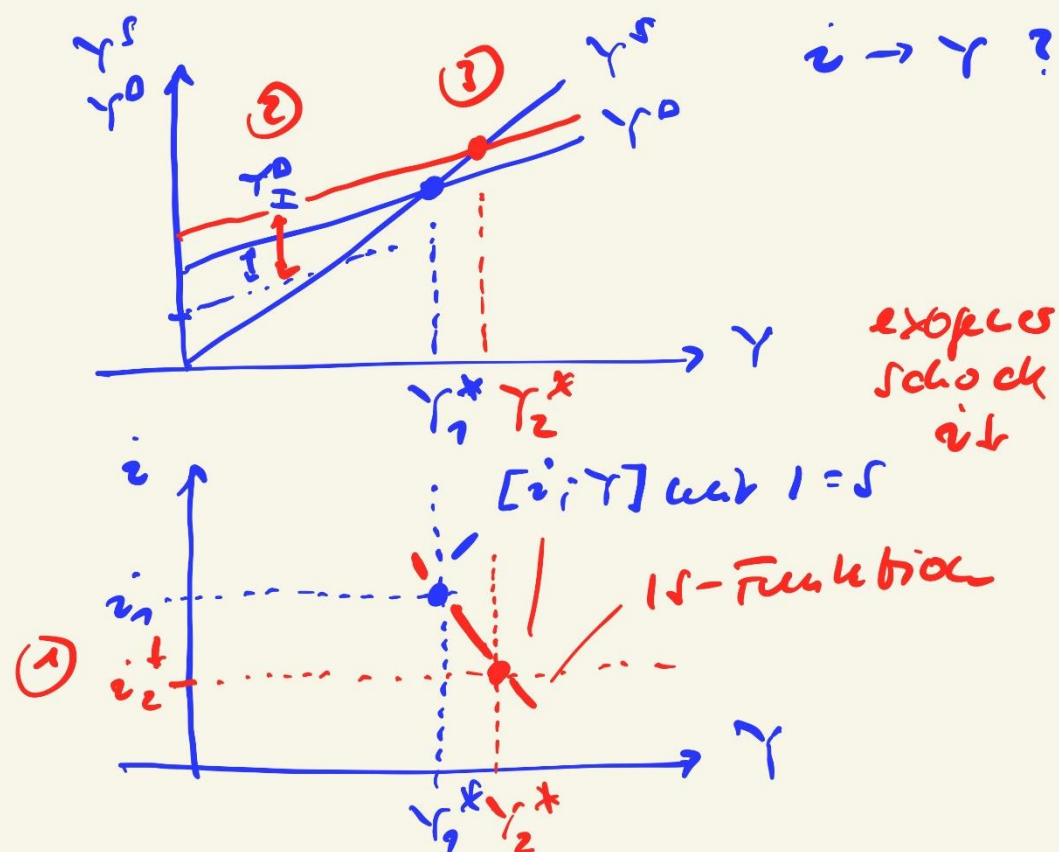
→ nicht unabhängig
→ simultanes GGN?

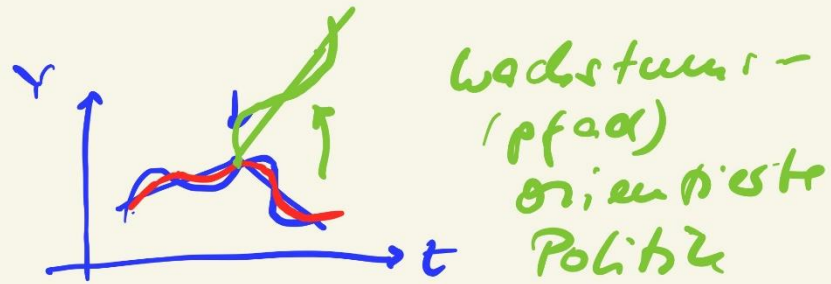
① Makroökonomischer GN-Markt



Y^D_C - autonomer Konsum } Y^D_C
 ΔY - Eink.-abh. Konsum } Y^D_C

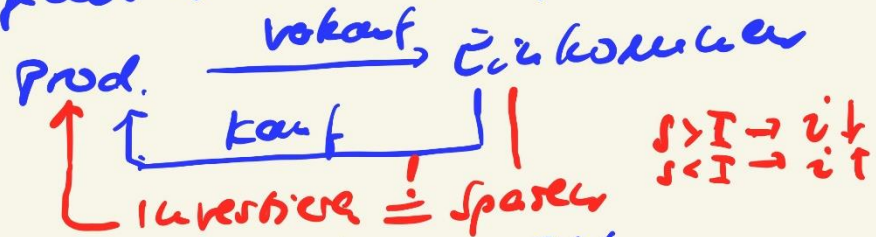
* Y_0 - Sparquelle $S = I = 0$ $Y^I = Y^D_C$





- A-orientierte Politik

• jedes A $\rightarrow$ N" (Say)



- neue Forderungen f. neue Güter
- Staat 1: Ordnungprobleme

- Staat 2: Deregulierung

+ Eigenverantwortung

Sonderfall: Monetarisierung
 $\rightarrow$ Geldmenge M PAZ *

