c) $t\downarrow \rightarrow Y\uparrow$

- $t\downarrow \rightarrow Y_C^0\uparrow \rightarrow Y\uparrow$

aber:

$T\downarrow \rightarrow Y_C^0\downarrow \rightarrow Y\downarrow$

aber:

$Y_C^0\uparrow$ dr. Kredite

oder:

↘

$t\uparrow \rightarrow Y\uparrow$

- $t\uparrow \rightarrow Y_C^0\downarrow \rightarrow Y\downarrow$

aber:

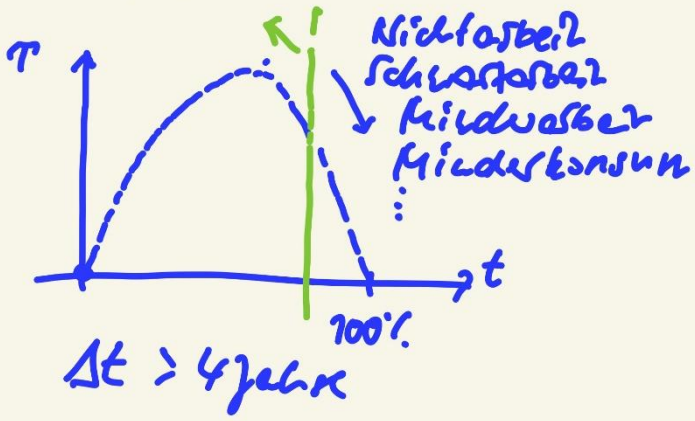
- $t\uparrow \rightarrow T\uparrow \rightarrow Y_I^0\uparrow$ (100%)

Multiplikativer Akzelerator

$\rightarrow Y\uparrow\uparrow$

*

Laffer-Effekt



$\Delta t >$ 4 Jahre

a) $AB \overset{!}{=} NKX$

$NKX?$ $\quad NKX = AB$

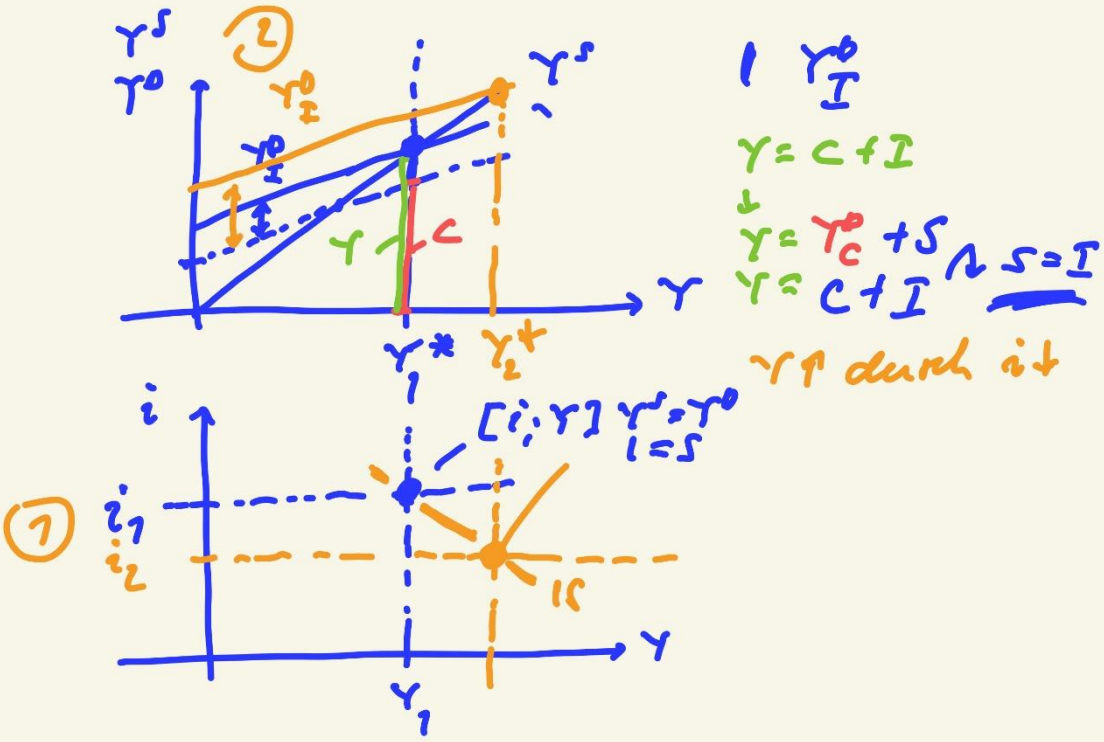
$EKr = IMr$

$300 - 0{,}04Y$

$Y = 2700$

$300 - 8P$

$= 212$ //



$\downarrow Y^D_I$

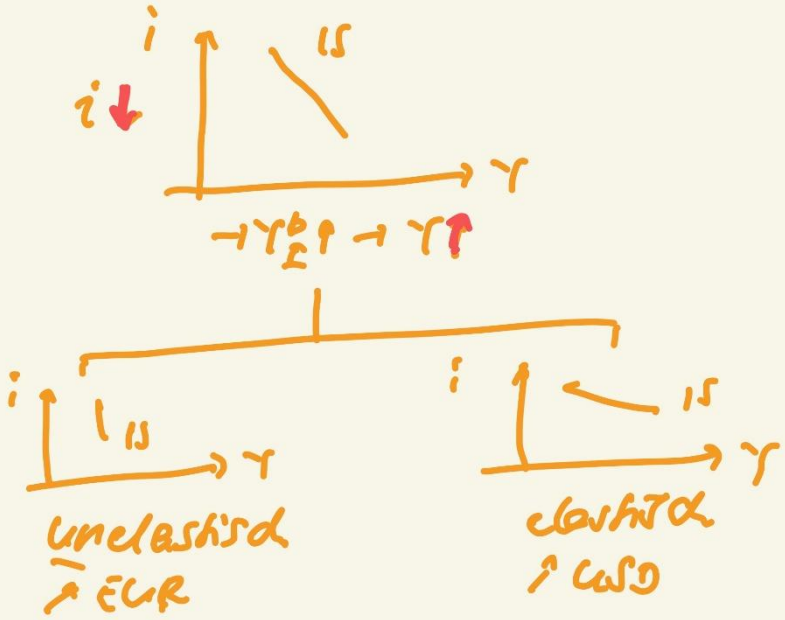
$Y = C + I$

$\downarrow$

$Y = Y^D_C + S \quad \wedge \; S = I$

$Y = C + I$

$Y \uparrow$ durch $i \downarrow$

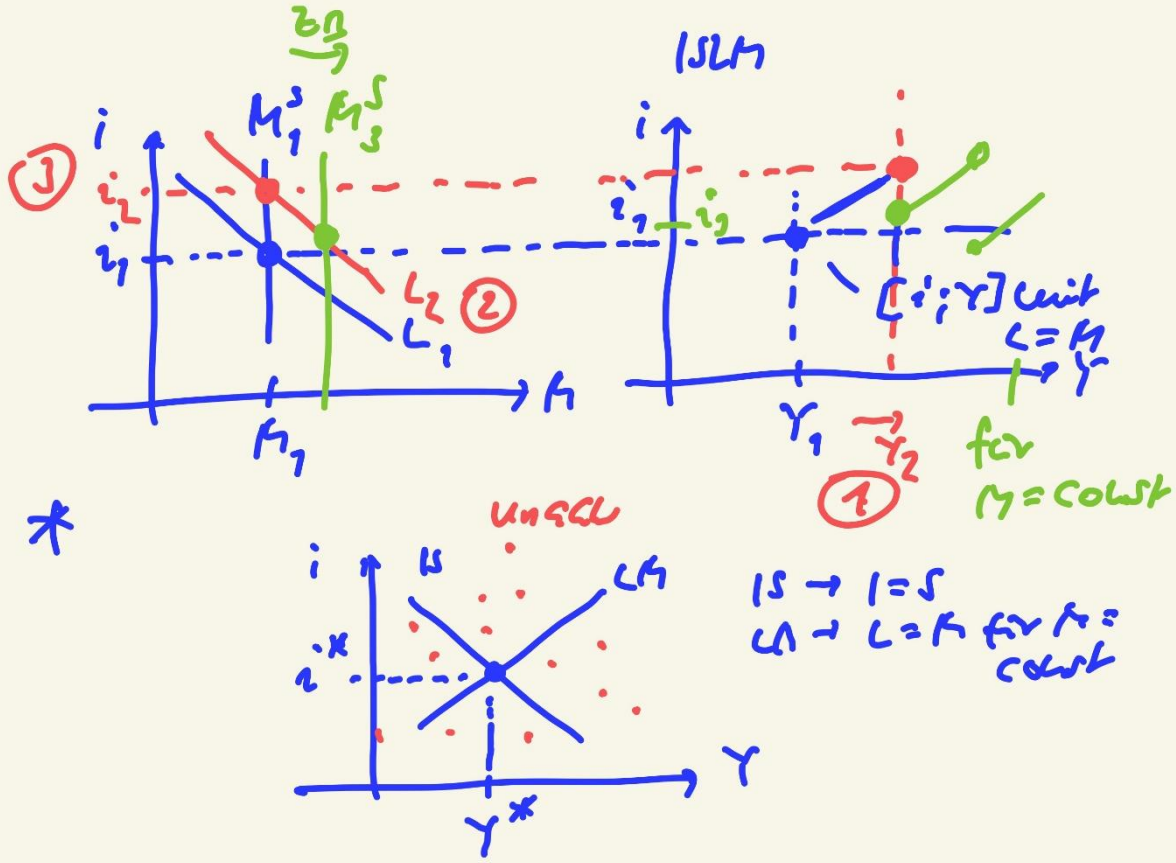


Geldmarkt

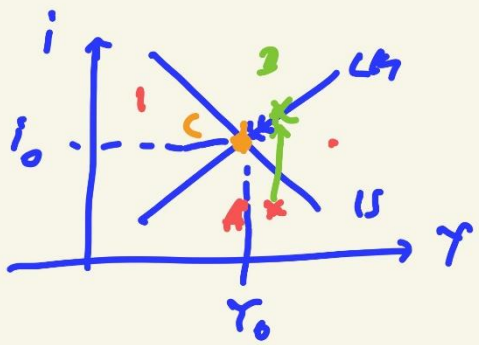
Voraussetzungen:

$M; M^S$ Angebot: – Kreditgeldangebot (M_G)
– unelastisch

L Nachfrage: – Transaktionsnachfrage (> 75%)
– Sicherheitsnachfrage (~ 25%)
– Spekulationsnachfrage (~ 5%)
– Realkassennachfrage

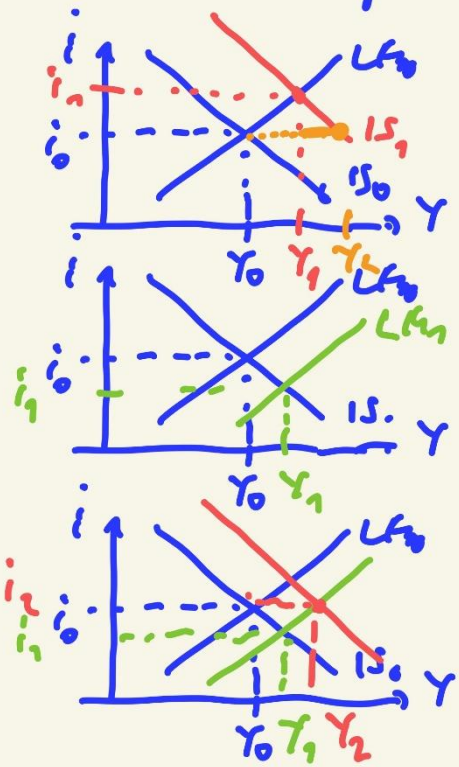


Alternative 1: Progressiv



1. Zustand A
IS: i ungerade
LM: i ungerade
2. Anpassung
schnelle Anp. → LM
L>M ↓ i↑
I: L=M
IS: i ↑ bewegt
Y_I^0 ↓
↑ Y↓ mit i↓
3. C: L=M; I=S

Anwendung 2: Politiken



(1) expansive fiskalpol.
↗ EP
$Y_I^D \uparrow \rightarrow \vec{IS} \uparrow i \uparrow Y \uparrow$
$Y_1 Y_2$ crowding out *

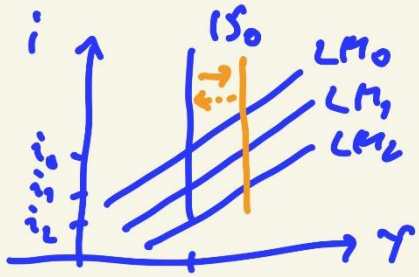
+

(2) expansive Geldpol.
$M \uparrow \rightarrow \vec{LM}$
$\downarrow i \uparrow$ und $Y \uparrow$

= Politiken-Mix
1. GP $i \downarrow Y \uparrow$!
2. FP $i \uparrow Y \uparrow$.

Keynes' Fälle

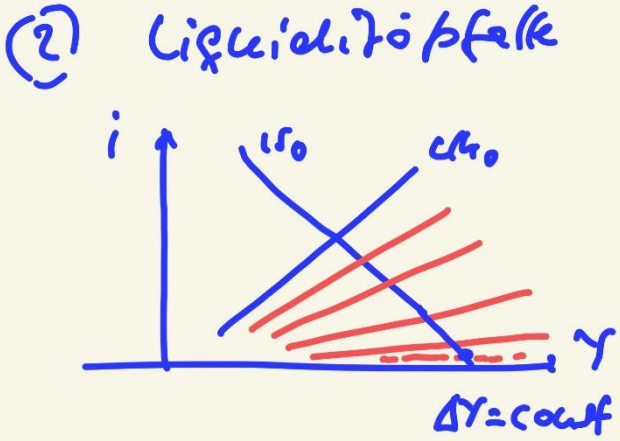
(1) Investitionsfalle *



$\Delta Y = 0$
↳ Stagnation
+ Inflation
= Stagflation

GE → 0
↘ Zinsunelast. IS
ZB: exp. GP
$\vec{LM}$
+
Crowding out Politikstoß

Ein Junckers-Busch
← Rebound-Effekt


(2) Liquiditätsfalle
i
IS0
LM0
Y
ΔY=coud