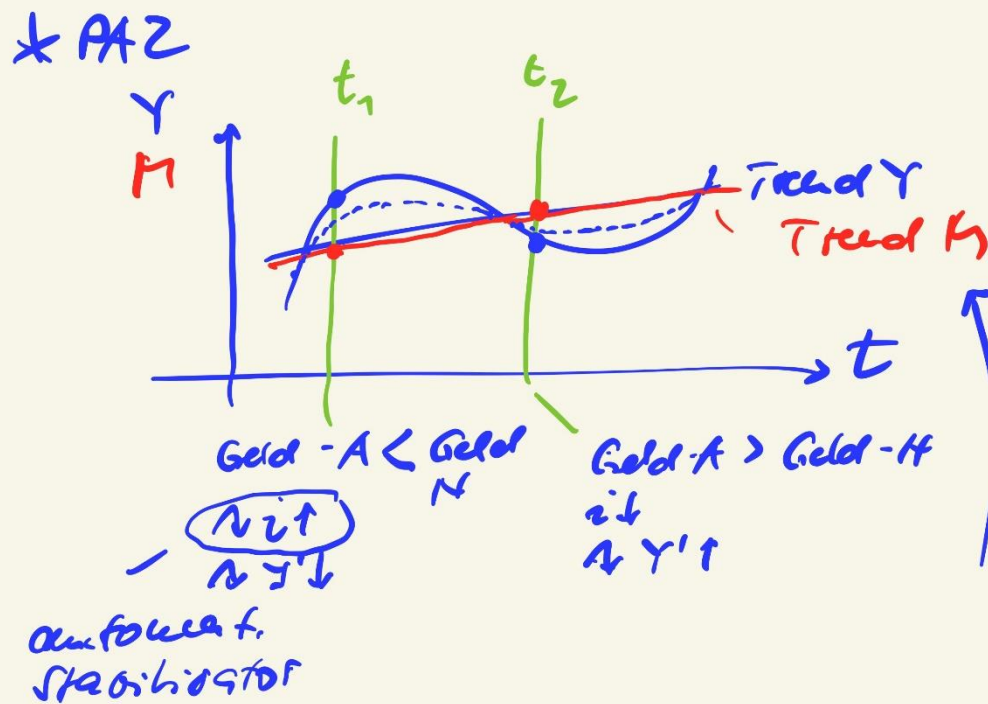




Fisher Quantitätsgleichung

$$M \cdot u = Y \cdot P$$

$$M'2 \cdot u'2 = Y'2 \cdot P'2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+1\% \leftarrow \\ &+2,5\% \leftarrow \\ &+1\% \leftarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{+ 4,5\%}$$

$$M = \frac{Y \cdot P}{u}$$

ISLH - Modell

Kicks Faktormärkte

Güter-
markt
 $Y^S = Y^D$

Geld-
markt
 $M = L$

Geld-
kap.
markt
 $A = H$

Real-
kap.
markt
 $A = H$

Real-
markt
 $A = N$

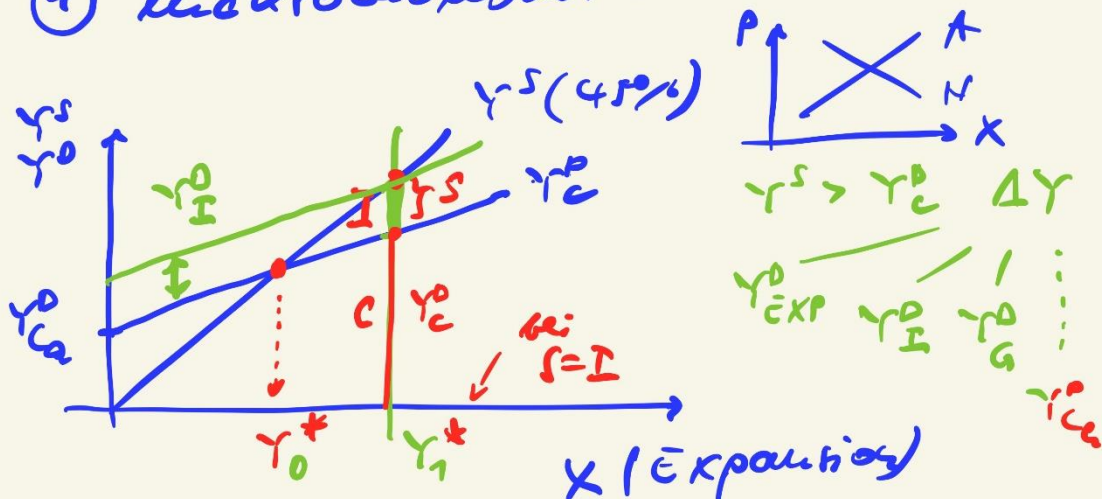
Arbeits-
markt
 $L^S = L^D$
 $N^S = N^D$

Immobilien-
märkte

→ interdependent

→ simultanes GGW?

① makroökonom. Gütermarkt



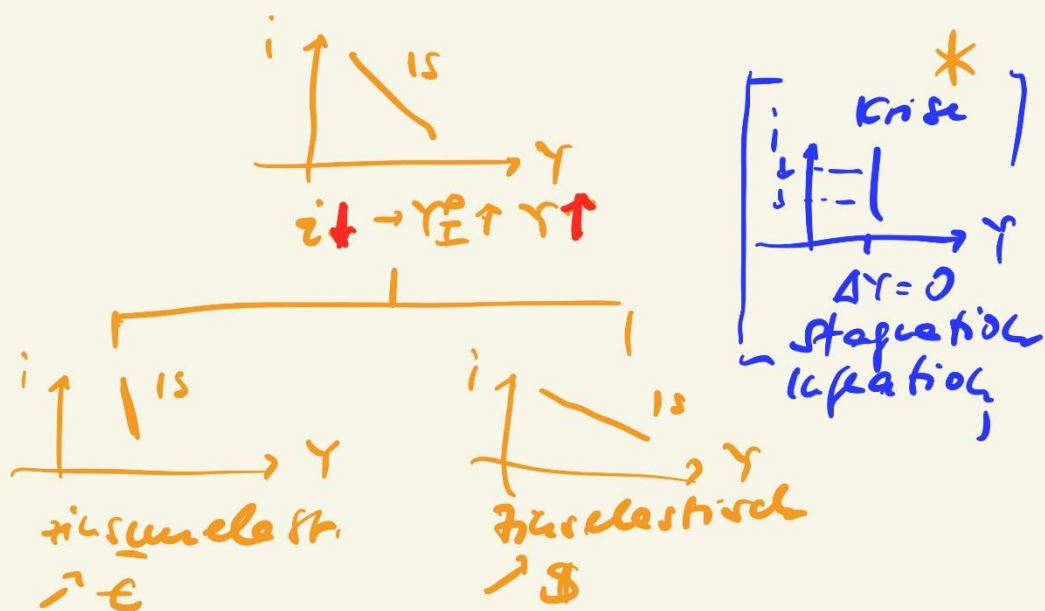
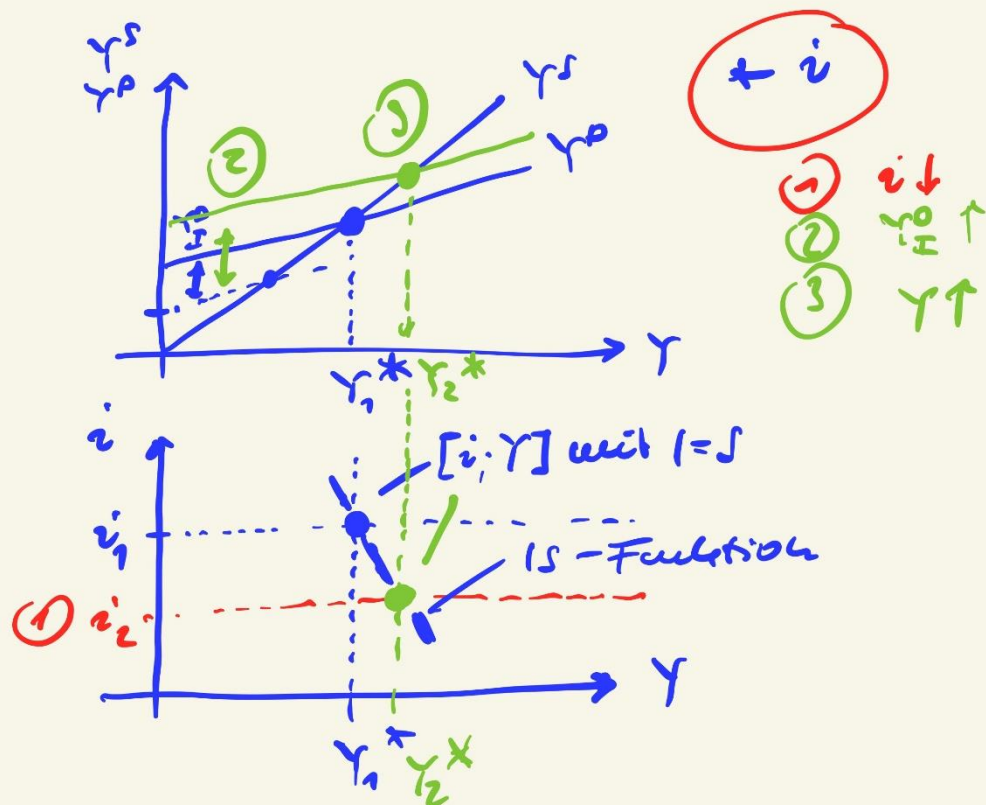
Y^D_{exp} - autonome Konsum

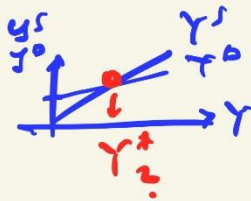
→ ΔY - Eink.: abh. Konsum

Y^* - Spontane

$Y^S = Y^D \rightarrow S = 0 = I$

* PA 1





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

①

↑
→ Verwendung Zip

$$Y^D = Y_C^D + Y_I^D + Y_G^D + Y_{Exp}^D - Y_{Imp}^D$$

$$\underbrace{Y_C^D + cY}_{Y_C^D + c(1-t)Y}$$

$$t = \frac{T}{Y}$$

* $Y^D = Y_C^D + c(1-t)Y + Y_I^D + Y_G^D + Y_{Exp}^D - Y_{Imp}^D$

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

$$Y = 1100 + 0,5Y \quad | - 0,5Y$$

$$0,5Y = 1100$$

$$Y = 2200$$

Y^* mit $l=5$

② $t \downarrow \rightarrow Y^* ?$

$t \downarrow \rightarrow Y_C^D \uparrow \rightarrow Y \uparrow$

oder

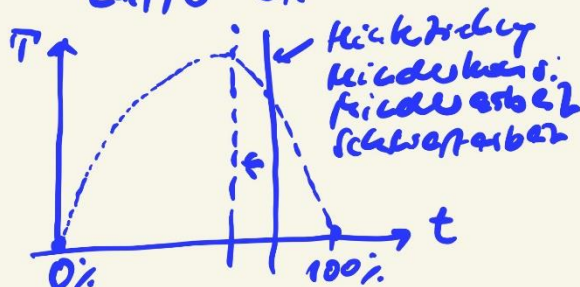
$T \downarrow \rightarrow Y_G^D \uparrow \rightarrow Y \uparrow$

oder

• Kredite $\rightarrow Y_G^D$

oder

• Laffer-Effekt



ΔT

$t \uparrow \rightarrow Y^* ?$

$t \uparrow \rightarrow Y_C^D \downarrow \rightarrow Y \downarrow$

oder

$T \uparrow \rightarrow Y_I^D \uparrow$

Multiplikator +
Multiplikator

$Y \uparrow$

③ 1-Struktur

$$I_{\text{brutto}} = I_{\text{Eink}} + I_{\text{netto}}$$

200 50 150

✓ ✓

④ neto. NKX?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NKX} &= \text{AB} \\ \text{AB} &= \text{EXP} - \text{IMP} \\ &= 300 - 0,04 \cdot 2200 \\ &= 212, \end{aligned}$$