

$$C = C(r)$$

$$S = S(r)$$

$$C = C(x)$$

$$S = S(x)$$

$$C = C(x, r)$$

$$S = S(x, r)$$

(1) Quando ΔX , ΔC nella stessa direzione, però non tanto quanto ΔX

(2) Quando ΔX , ΔC nella stessa direzione, però in misura meno che proporzionale

- Scanto (risento)
- autocertificazione su ticket.
- misura delle riserve obbligatorie
- operazioni \rightarrow MERCATO APERTO

$$c = \frac{C}{X}$$

$$s = \frac{S}{X}$$

$$c+s = \frac{C}{X} + \frac{S}{X} = \frac{C+S}{X} = \frac{X}{X} = 1$$

$$c' = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta X}$$

$$s' = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta X}$$

$$c'+s' = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta X} + \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta X} = \frac{\Delta C + \Delta S}{\Delta X} = \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta X} = 1$$

$$\Delta x \quad \Delta c$$

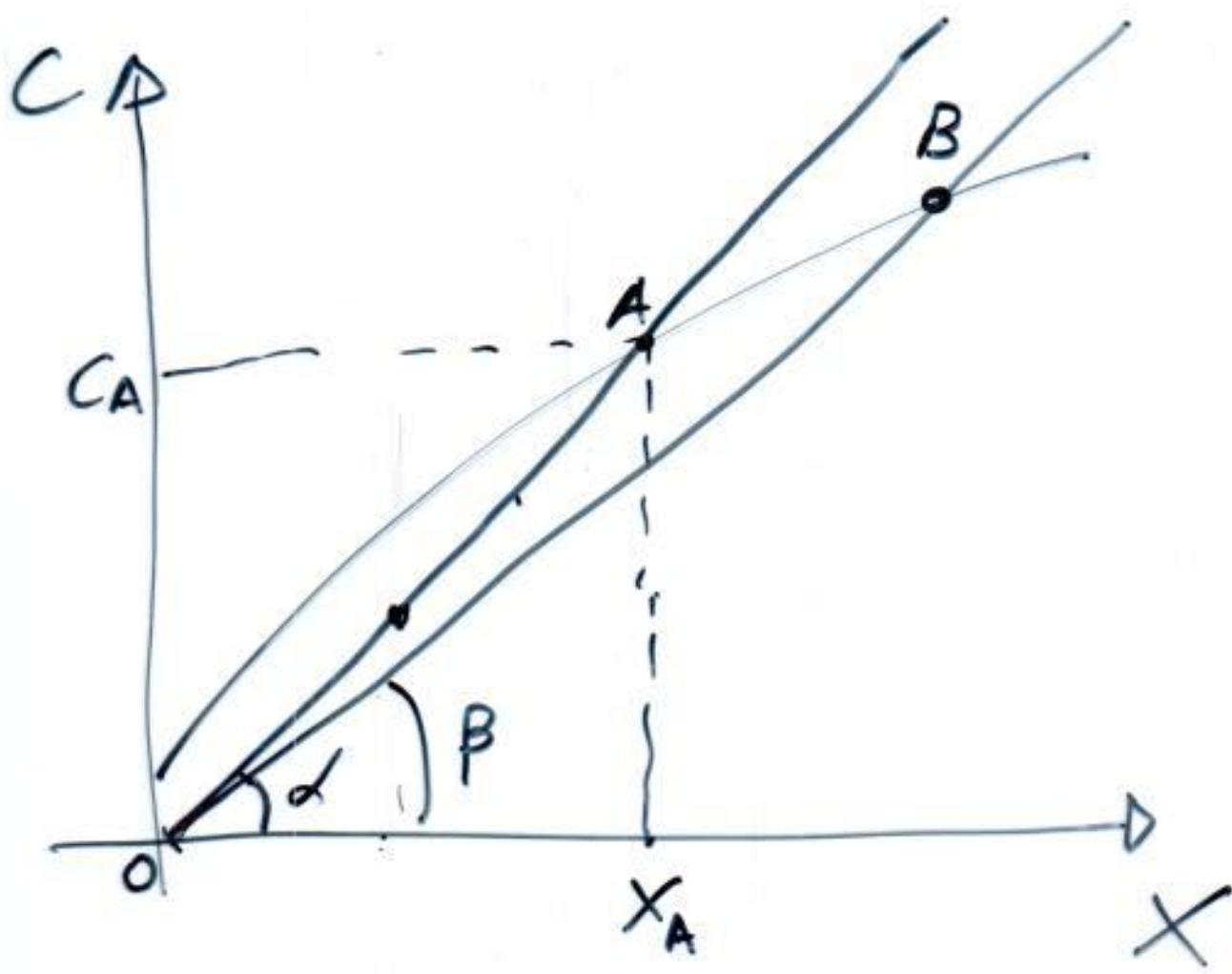
$$0 < \frac{\Delta c}{\Delta x} < 1$$

$$|\Delta c| < |\Delta x|$$

$$0 < \frac{\Delta c}{\Delta x} < \frac{c}{x} < 1$$

$$\frac{|\Delta c|}{c} < \frac{|\Delta x|}{x}$$

$$\frac{\Delta c}{\Delta x} < \frac{c}{x}$$



$$c = \frac{C}{X} = \frac{\overline{OC_A}}{\overline{OX_A}} = \frac{\overline{X_A A}}{\cancel{O} \cancel{X_A}}$$

- ① Affermazione - - -
- ② Quattro istituz. e contab.
- ③ Equazioni d'equilibrio
- ④ Equazioni d'equilibr. e comport.
- ⑤ Contare n° equaz. e incogn.
- ⑥ Problemi d'esistenza di soluzioni
o celle stabilizzat.
- ⑦ .. equilibri

ΔI	ΔX	ΔC	ΔS
100	100	80	20
	80	64	16
	64	--	--
	--	--	--
<hr/> <u>500</u>	<hr/> <u>400</u>	<hr/> <u>100</u>	

① Le variazioni di X riportano in
equilibrio S e I

① $I = S$

Ass. I = le dec. d'esp. varia
nelle stesse direz. di X

Ass. II = le dec. d'inv. sono
eternalmente date.

② $S = s'X \quad 0 < s' < 1$

③ $I = I_0$

$$\underline{I} = S$$

$$S = s' X$$

$$\underline{I} = \underline{I}_0$$

$$\Delta \underline{I} = \Delta S = s' \Delta X$$

$$\Delta X = \frac{1}{s'} \Delta \underline{I}$$

$$0 < s' < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{s'} > 1$$

$$x = \frac{X}{L}$$

1 benn

$$k = \frac{K}{L}$$

(wegen nat. Lsg.)

$$(x, k)$$

(n. auf Trennung)

x

$$X = W + \overline{\pi} = wL + r\bar{K}$$

$$\frac{X}{L} = w \frac{L}{L} + r \frac{K}{L}$$

$$x = w + r \cdot k$$

$$w = x - rk$$

Le variaz. d'irr. riportano in
equil. Se $\underline{I} = S$

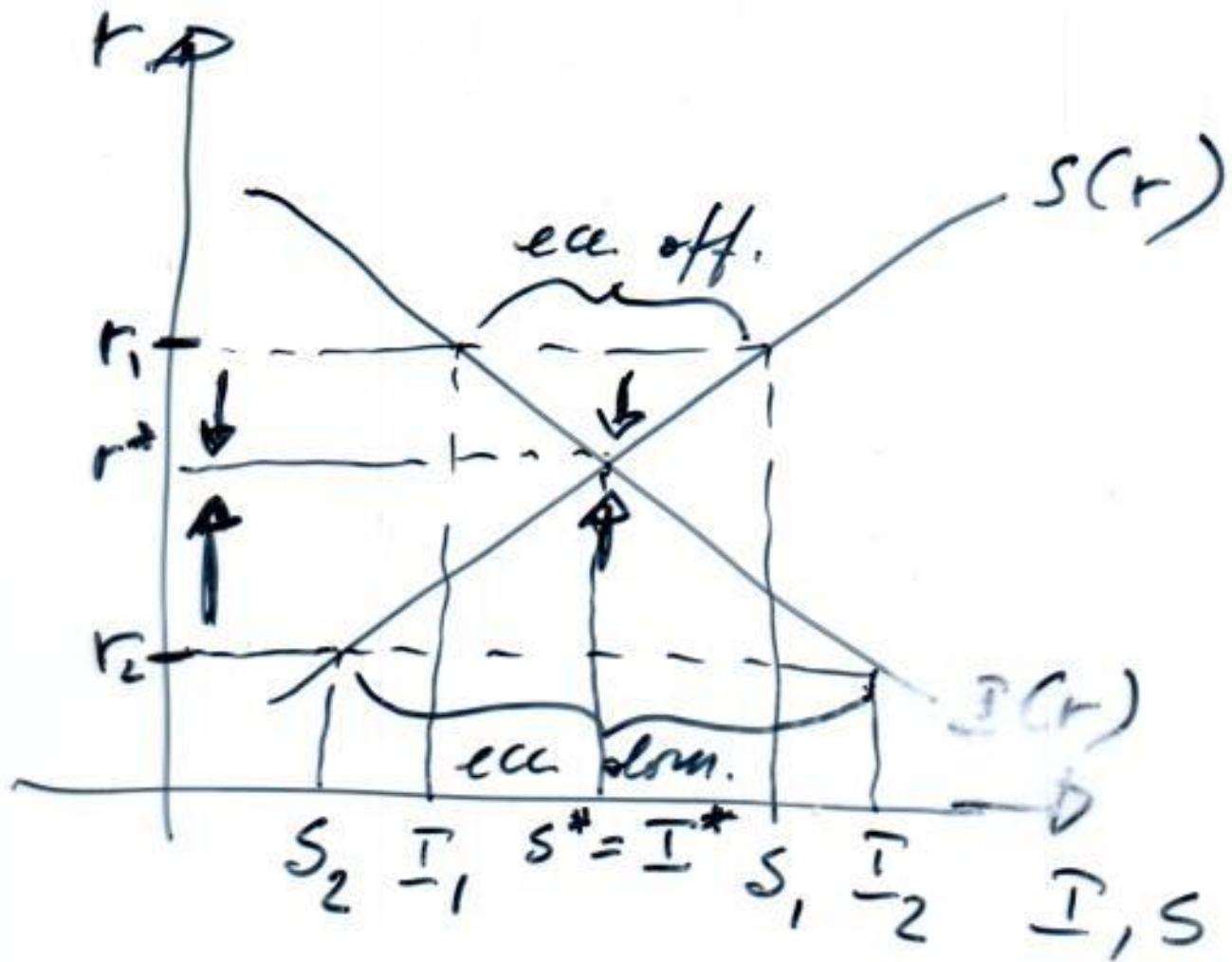
$$(1) \quad \underline{I} = S$$

Ass. 1 : le dec. d'irr. variano
nella stessa direz. di r.

Ass. 2 : le dec. d'Irr. variano
nella deciz. opposta ad r

$$(2) \quad S = S^*(r)$$

$$(3) \quad \underline{I} = \bar{I}(r)$$



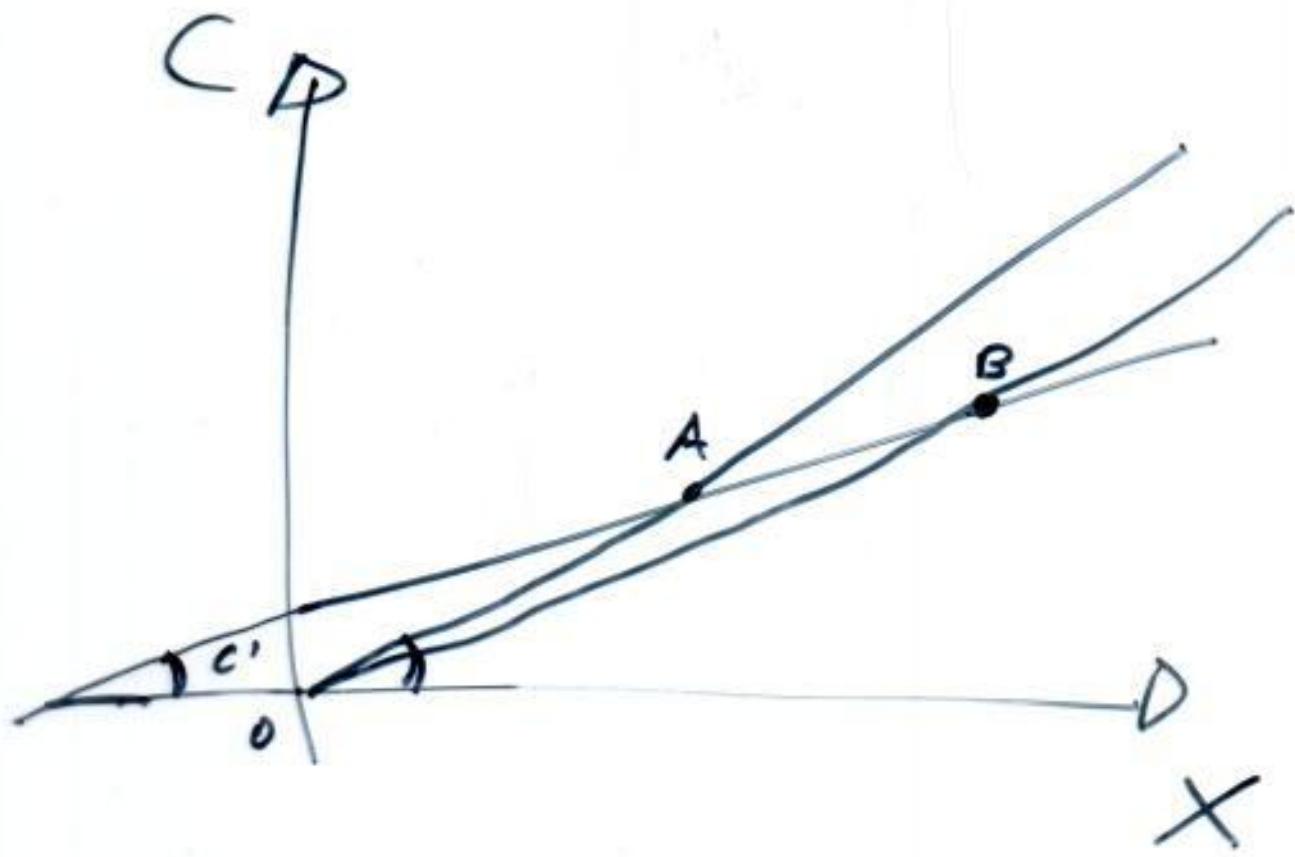
$$w = x - r k$$

$$x = x(r)$$

~~let~~

$$k = k(r)$$

$$w = x(r) - r k(r)$$



- ① C varia in direzione opposta a X
- ② C' resta costante quando X varia
- ③ $C' < C$

$$x_0 \quad x_1^a \quad x_2^a \dots x_n^a$$

$$Q_1 = Q_0 (1+r)$$

$$Q_0 = \frac{Q_1}{1+r}$$

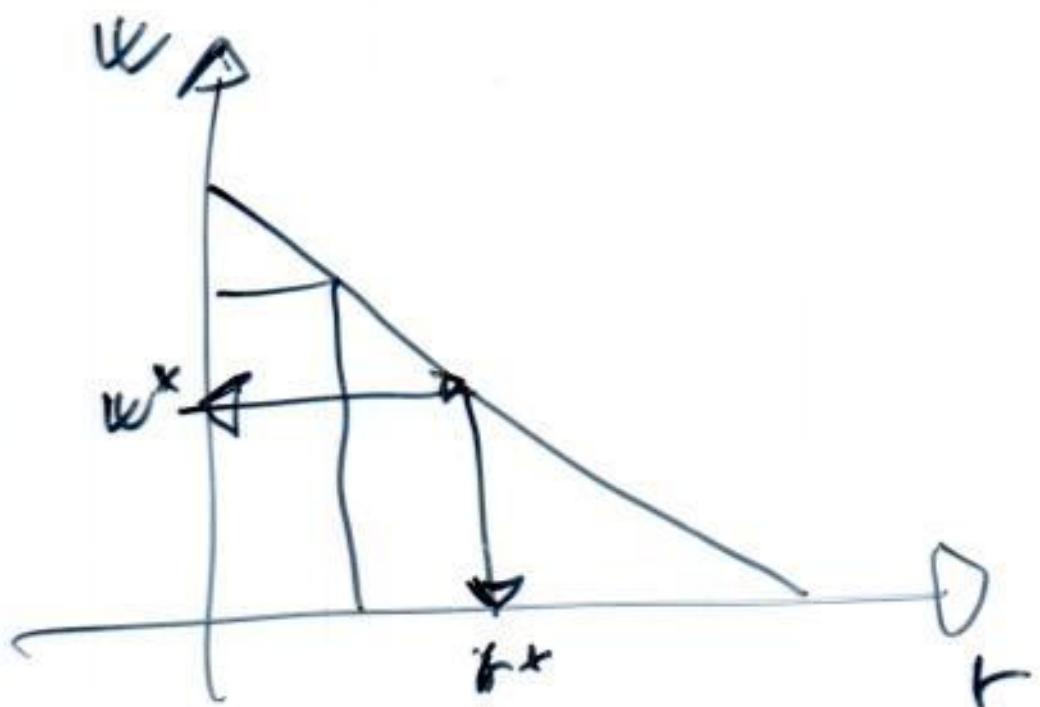
$$Q_2 = Q_0 (1+r)^2$$

$$Q_n = Q_0 (1+r)^n$$

$$Q_0 = \frac{Q_n}{(1+r)^n}$$

$$(1) w = f(r) \quad \text{el. met.}$$

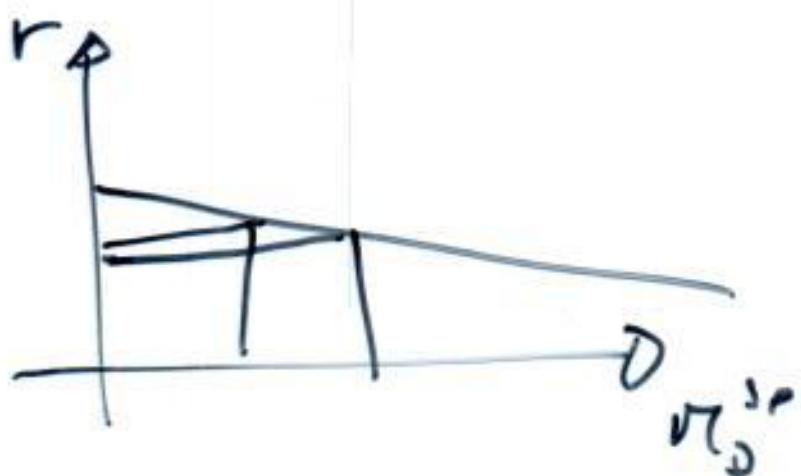
$$(2) w = w^* \quad r = r(i^*)$$



monetaria, ta stable poco elastico



Keynesian stable molt. elast.



Post K. instab.
sulla e. a. or

