

-I

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J.B.Say -6

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: [redacted] -11

Y X 5

Y X

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D. Ricardo

: [redacted] -12

: [redacted] -13

Le Voile monétaire

[redacted] -II
: [redacted] -1

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(

Irving Fisher

M.V = P.T

(. = .)

M.V = Py () T

(. = .)

: T •

y

(() : y

: V •

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M •

P.y

: Y •

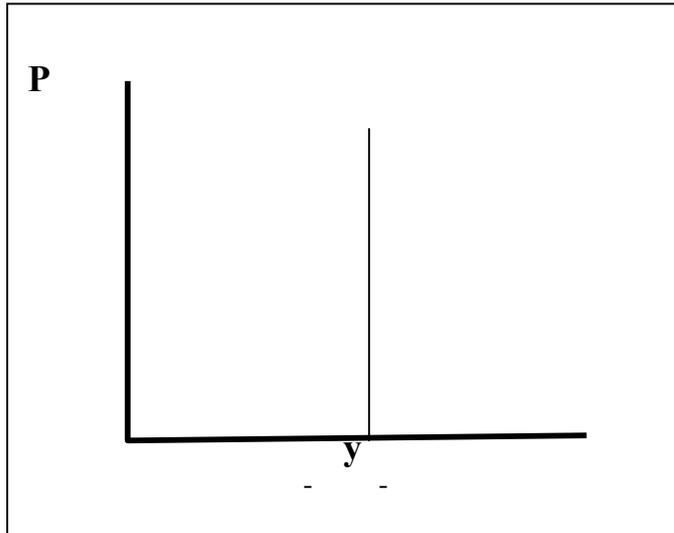
M.V = Y

P

M

V y

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() Léon Walras

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$$Q=y=f(N,K,...T)$$

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$$y=f(N,\bar{K},\dots\bar{T})$$

$$y=f(N)$$

DICHOTOMIE -2

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DICHOTOMIE Secteur Réel –Secteur Monétaire

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-I

-II

J.B.SAY

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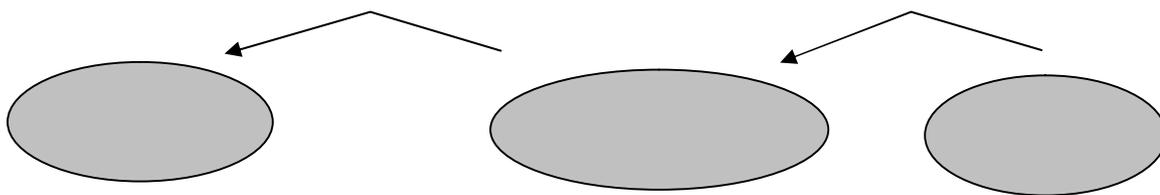
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$$Q=y=f(N,K,...T)$$

$$y=f(N)$$

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:)

Y=f(N,K,...)

•

y=f(N,K,..T) .

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y=f(N) .

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.D.RICARDO

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y'_N = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta N} \quad y'_N = \frac{df(N)}{dN} =

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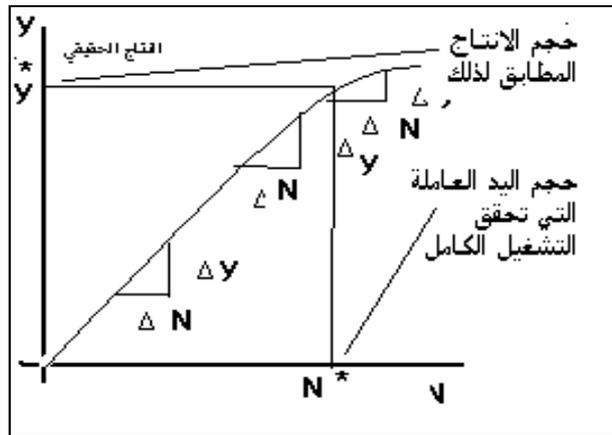
()

-2

$$y'_N = \frac{df}{dN} > 0$$

.D. Ricardo

$$y''_N = \frac{d^2f}{dN^2} < 0$$



- =

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MC

) = =)

(- (

$$0 = - =$$

$$(MC) = (P)$$

$$MC_Q = P$$

) . ((MC_N) $MC_Q = MC_N$ (W)

$$MC_N = \frac{W}{q}$$

$$= q$$

$$= W$$

MP_N

$$q = MP_N$$

:

(MP_N)

q

$$MC_N = \frac{W}{MP_N}$$

:

$(MC = P)$

$$P = MC_N = \frac{W}{MP_N}$$

$$P = \frac{W}{MP_N} \rightarrow MP_N = \frac{W}{P} = w$$

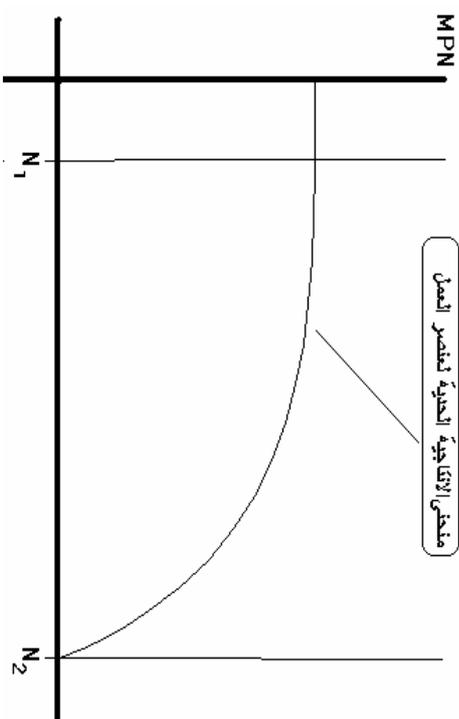
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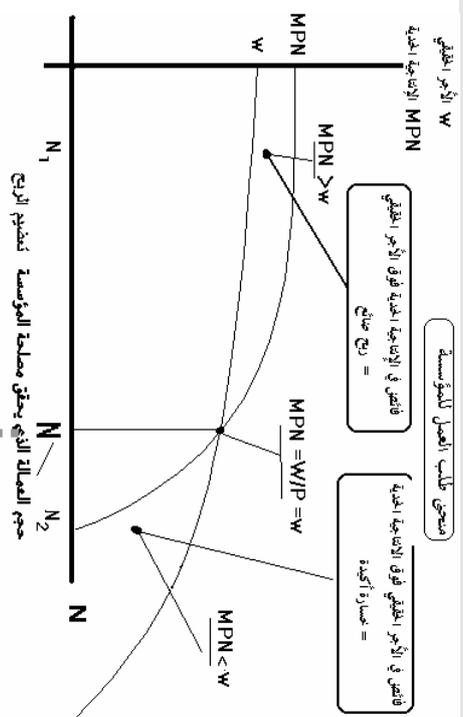
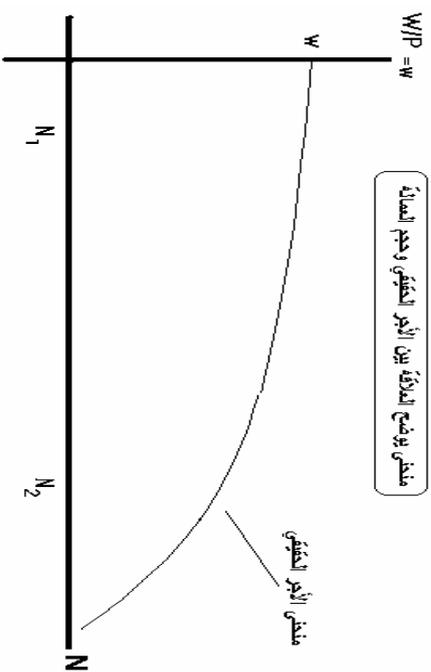
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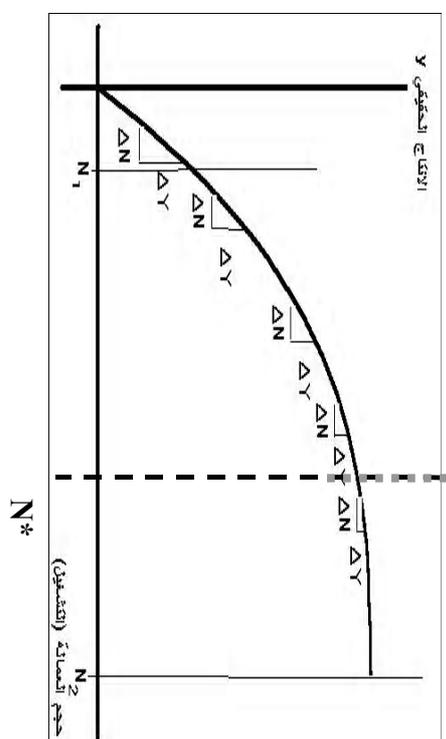
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() .

$$MP_N = \frac{W}{P} = w$$

$$N^d = f(w) \quad N^d = f\left(\frac{W}{P}\right)$$

$$Nd'_q = \frac{df(w)}{dw} = < 0$$

$$Nd'_q = \frac{df(w)}{dw} = < 0$$



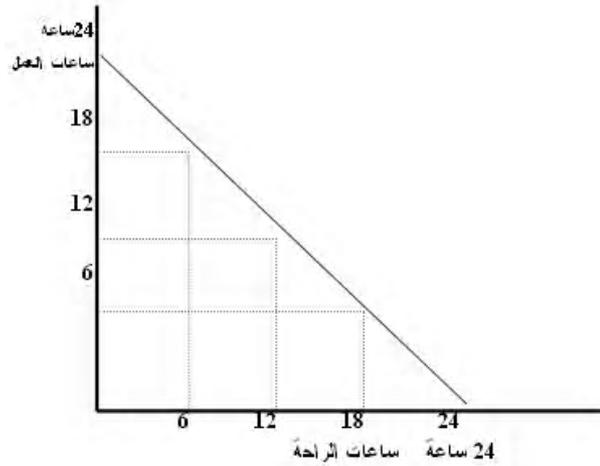
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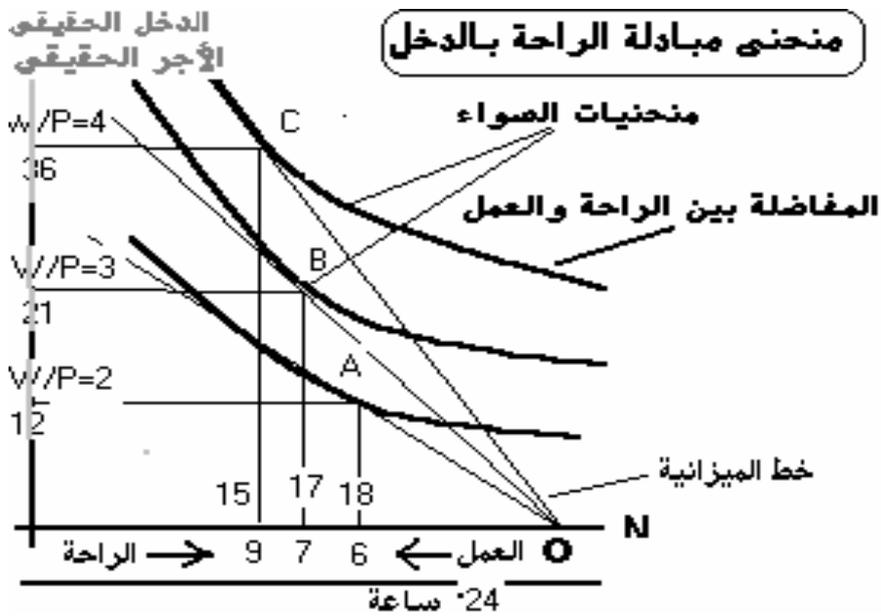
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Combinaison

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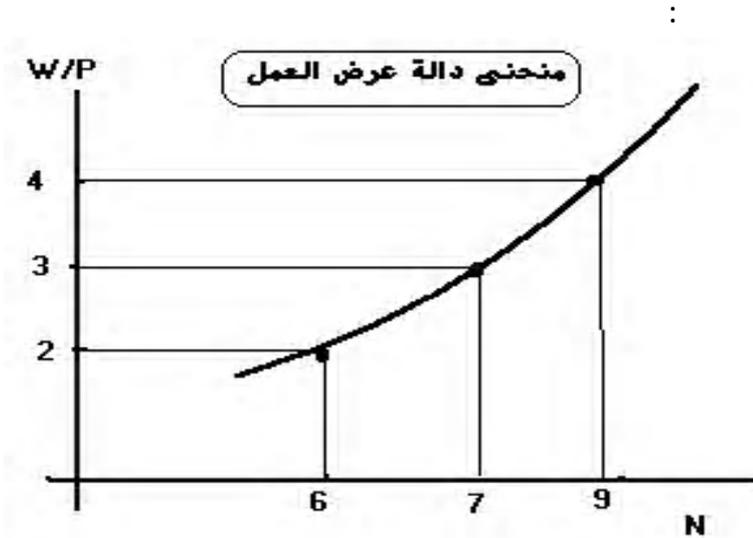
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... U1

U3 U2

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$$N^o = g\left(\frac{W}{P}\right) = g(w)$$

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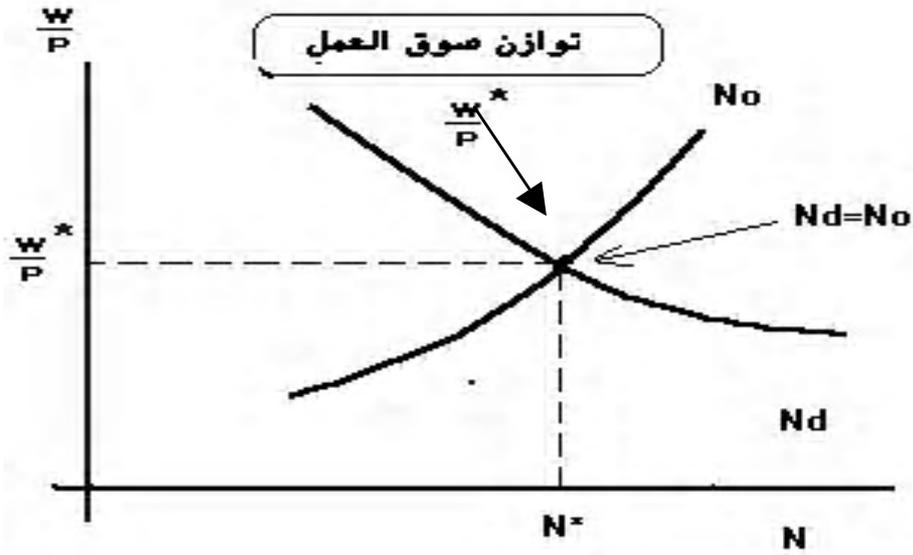
$$N^o_w > 0 \quad \frac{dg}{d\left(\frac{W}{P}\right)} > 0$$

()

$$N^{o''}_w < 0 \quad \frac{d^2g}{d\left(\frac{W}{P}\right)^2} < 0$$

:-

(W/P)



()

(W/p*,N*)

()



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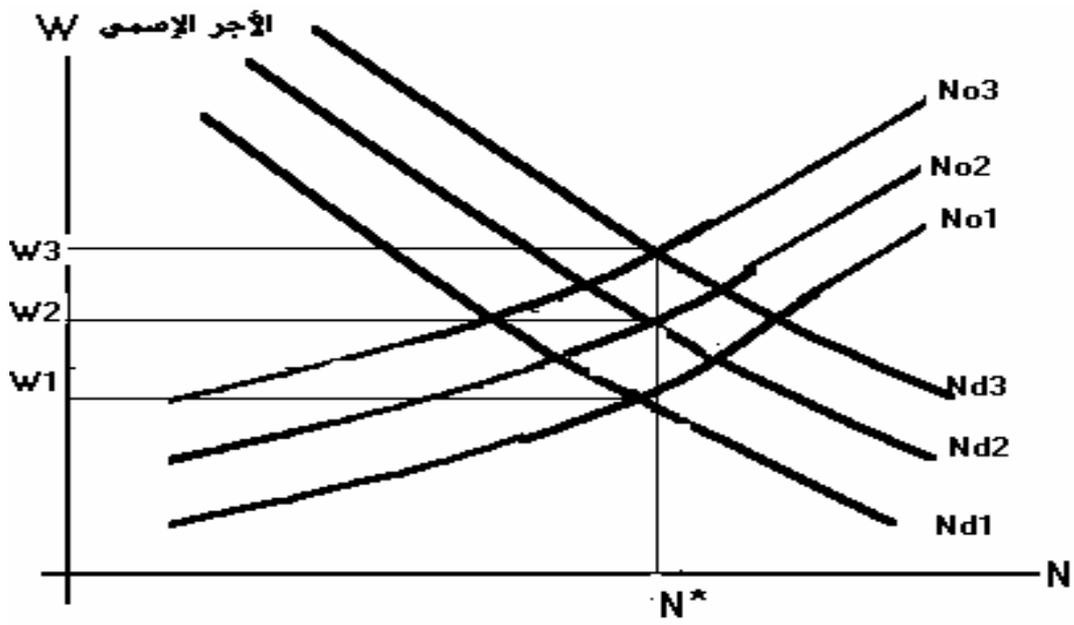


$$\left(\frac{W_1}{P_1}\right) = \left(\frac{W_2}{P_2}\right) = \dots = \dots = \left(\frac{W_n}{P_n}\right) = w$$

W

P

$$MPN = \frac{W_1}{R} = \frac{W_2}{R} = w$$



$$W3/P3 = W2/P2 = W1/P1 = w$$

()

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-II

(W/P)

(N*)

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J.B.SAY

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SAY

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Charles Baudin

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SAY

: [Redacted]

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J.B.S

J.B.S .()

-III

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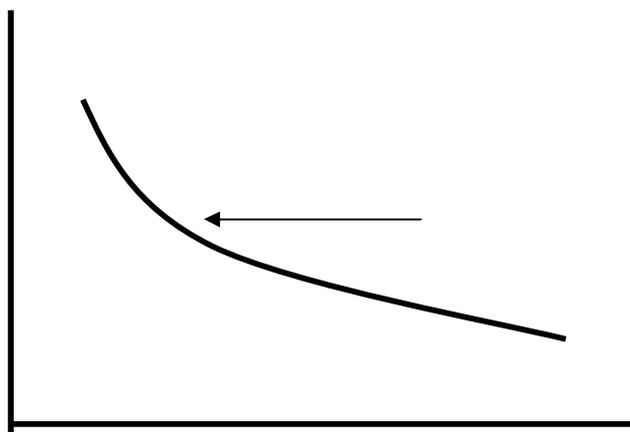
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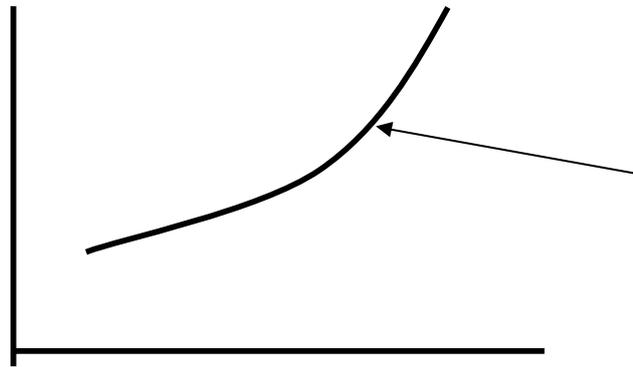
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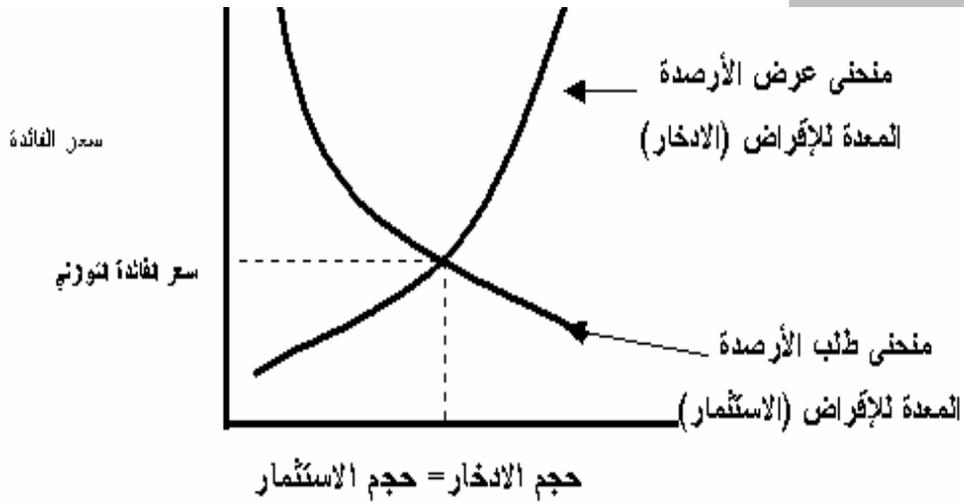
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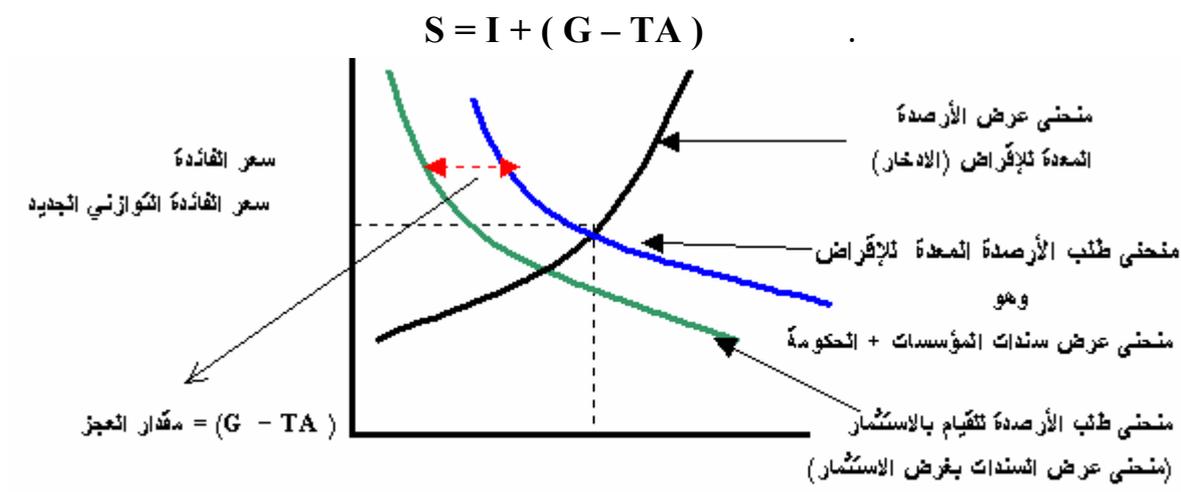


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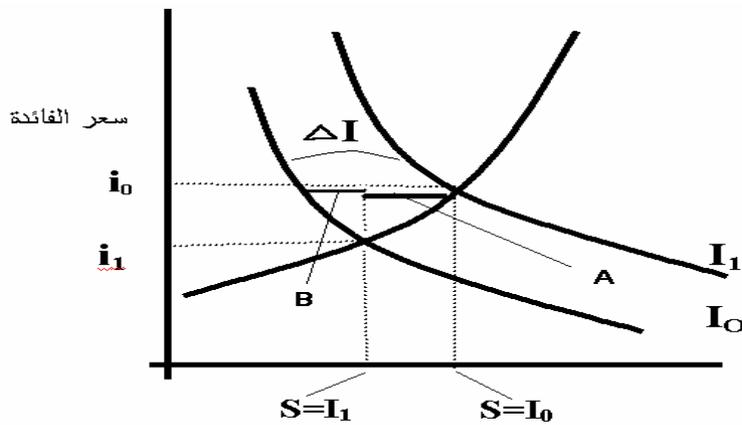
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حجم الادخار = اسندات المعروضة (تمويل الاستثمار + العجز في الميزانية)

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I_1 I_0 (...)



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" J.B.SAY

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Mo = Md

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 .(M
 () o
 ...
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 ■
) (M'
 .M'

M' M

) ()
) ()
 :

$$\overline{M}_o = M_o$$

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()

$$M_d = P_1 \cdot Q_1 + P_2 \cdot Q_2 + \dots + P_n \cdot Q_n$$

$$M_d = P \sum_{i=1}^n Q_{in}$$

$$M_d = PY$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & i = P_i : \\
 & I = Q_i \\
 & = P \\
 & (\quad) = Y \\
 & (\quad) = PY
 \end{aligned}$$

. ()

: -3

$$\bar{M} \cdot V = P \cdot Y$$

$$\bar{M} \cdot V = P \cdot T$$

T
Y PIB

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\bar{Y} .

\bar{V}

$$M \cdot \bar{V} = P \cdot \bar{Y}$$

(+)

$$P = \frac{M \cdot \bar{V}}{\bar{Y}}$$

()

.()

$$M \cdot \bar{V} = P \cdot \bar{Y}$$

(M.V)

()

(P.Y)

(Alfred Marshal) : ¹

-5

$$\begin{aligned} &= P \\ &= Y \\ &= P \cdot Y \\ &= k \\ &(\mathbf{k}) \end{aligned}$$

(y)

()⁻¹

$$M = M_d = k.P.\bar{y}$$

M**Md****(Py)****(k)**

$$V = \frac{1}{k}$$

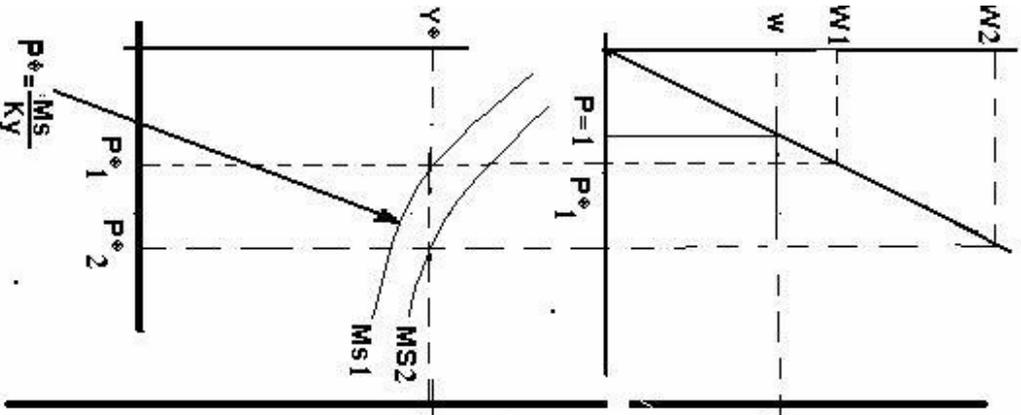
$$\frac{1}{5}$$

5**P.Y****05**

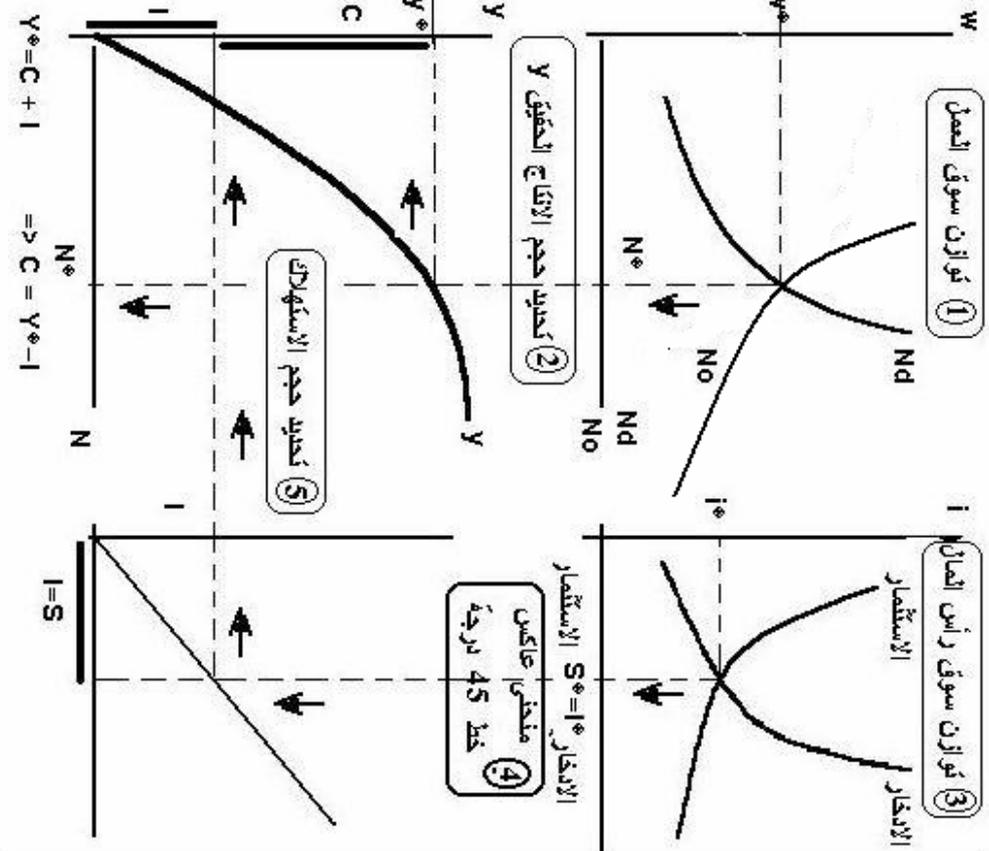
$$M \cdot \left(\frac{1}{k}\right) = P.Y$$

()

العلاقة بين الأجر الاسمي والاسعار

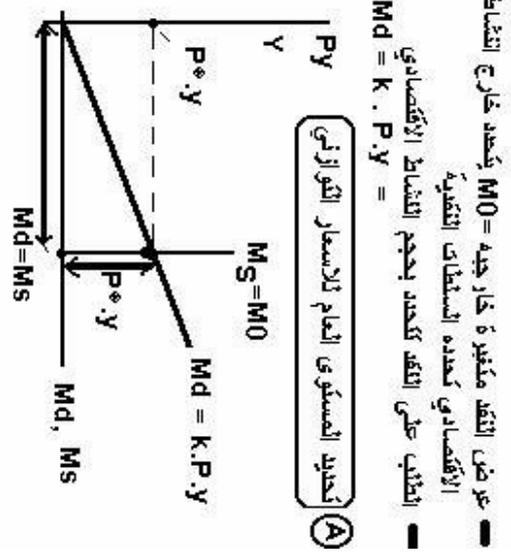


توازن سوق السلع والخدمات وتحديد حجم الاستهلاك



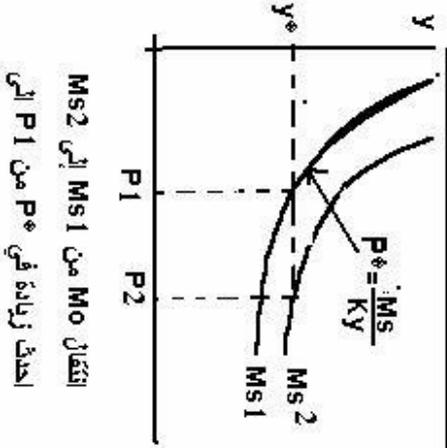
يمكن استخدام النظرية الكمية في إيجاد منحنى الطلب الكلي والذي مع منحنى عرض النقد الرئيسي يمكننا توضيح تحديد المستوى العام للأسعار ومستوى الناتج الكلي

توازن سوق النقد



تحديد المستوى العام للأسعار الكوراني

من خلال التوازن يحدد المستوى العام للأسعار الكوراني P*



انتقال Mo من MS1 إلى MS2 يحدث زيادة في P* من P1 إلى