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J.B.Say

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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

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M.V = Py ( ) T

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y

(( ) : y

: V •

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M •

P.y

: Y •

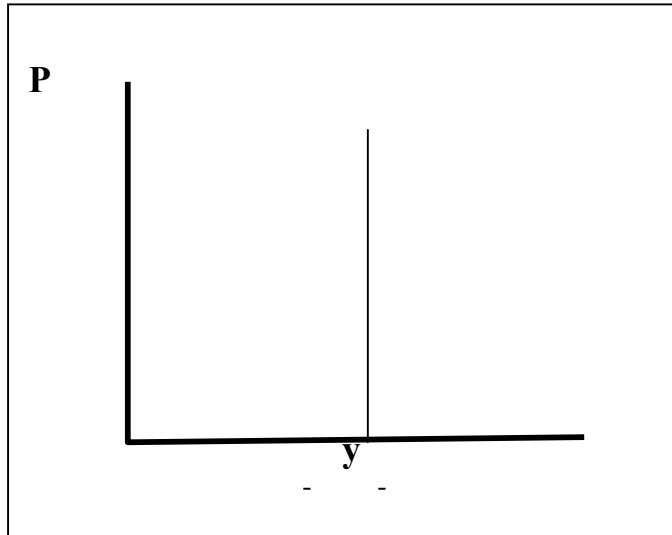
M.V = Y

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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**J.B.SAY**

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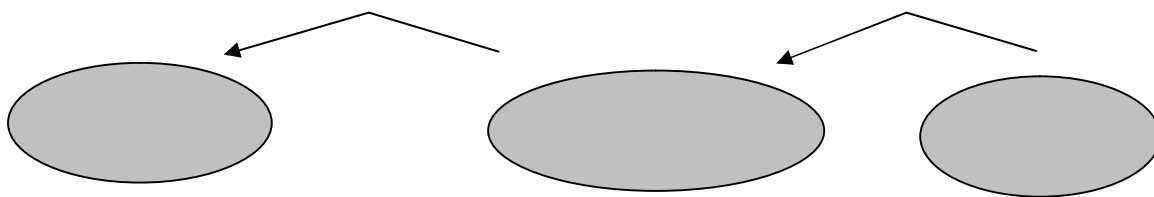
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$$Q=y=f(N,K,...T)$$

$$y=f(N)$$

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

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

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y=f(N) .

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.D.RICARDO

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y'\_N = Δy / ΔN      y'\_N = df(N) / dN =

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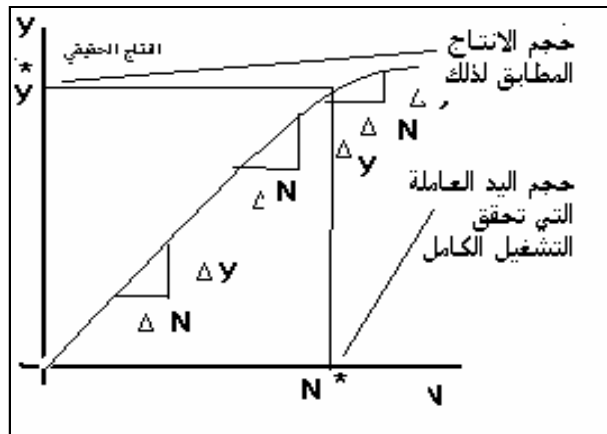
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$$y'_N = \frac{df}{dN} > 0$$

.D. Ricardo

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



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MC

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$$0 = - =$$

$$(MC) = (P)$$

$$MC_Q = P$$

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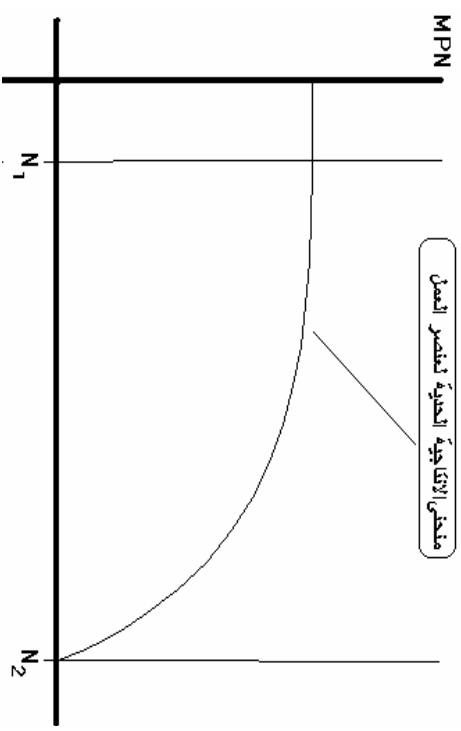
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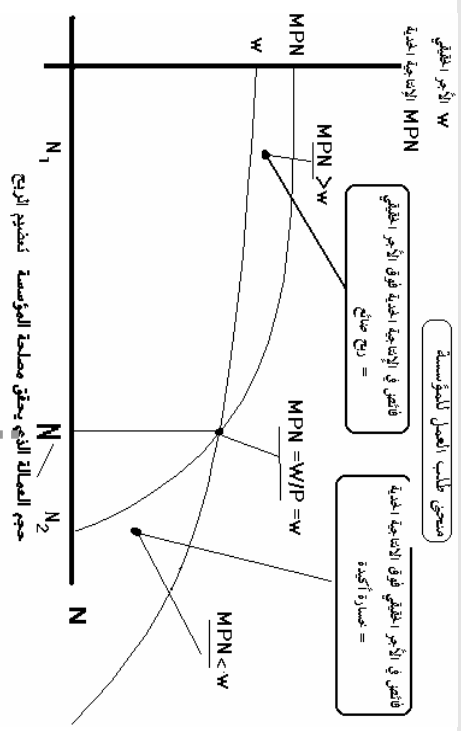
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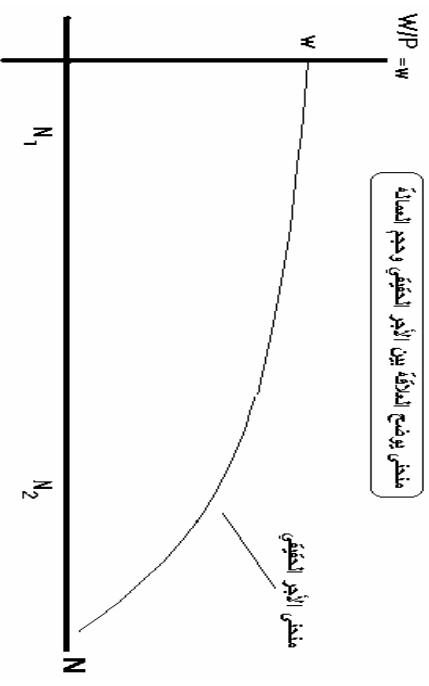


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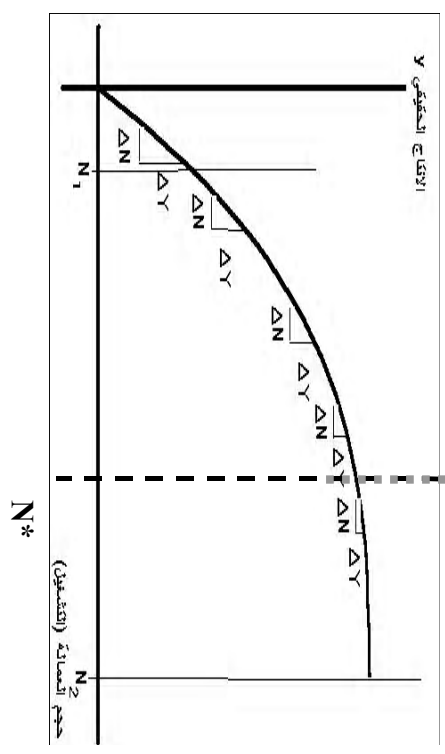
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$$MP_N = \frac{W}{P} = w$$

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

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

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



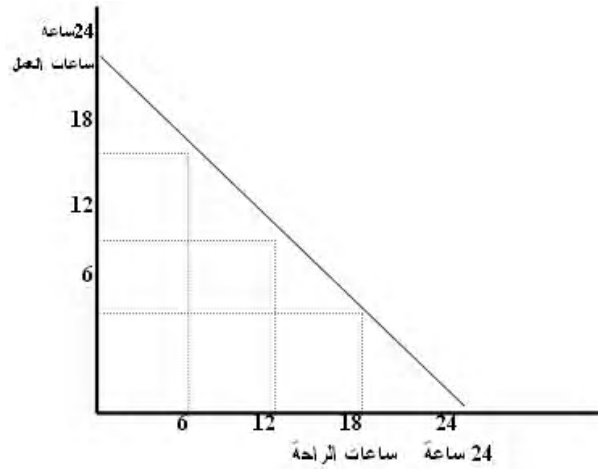
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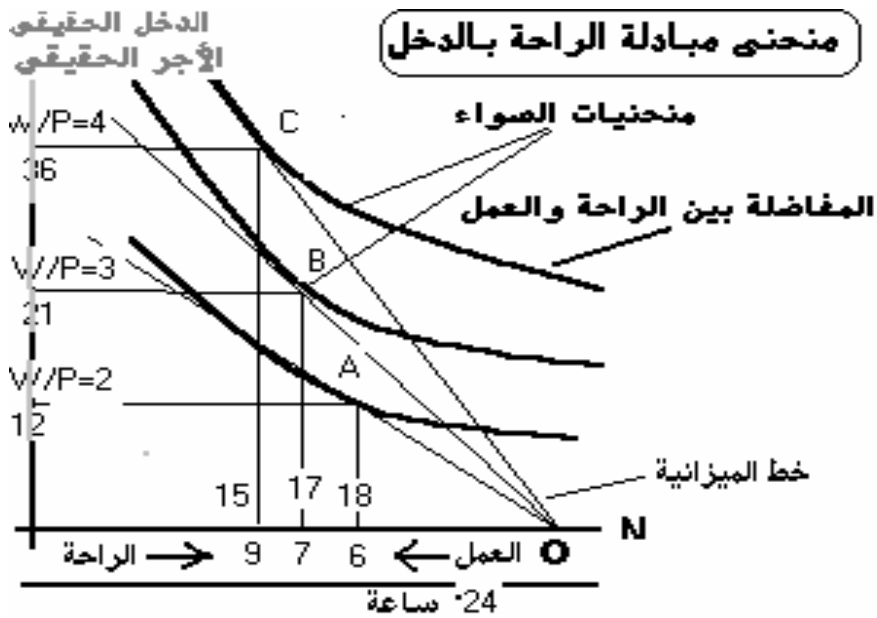
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Combinaison

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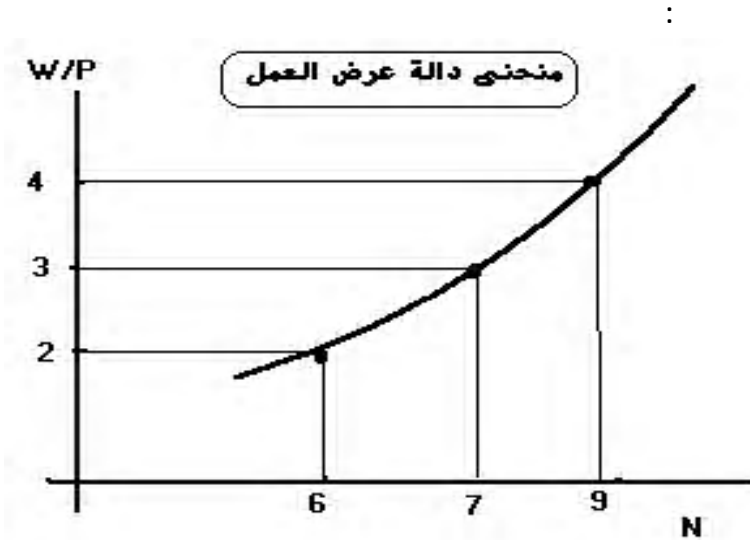
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... U1

U3 U2

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

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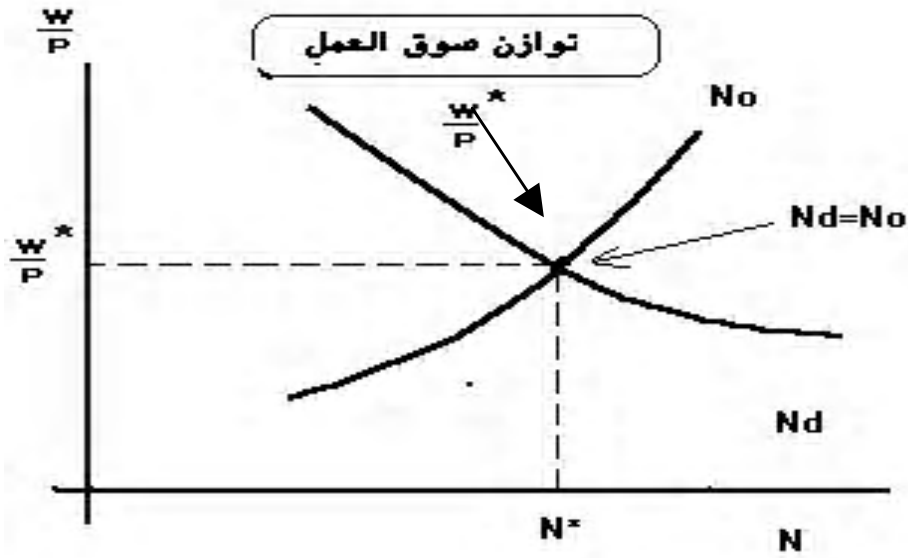
$$N^o_w > 0 \quad \frac{dg}{d\left(\frac{W}{P}\right)} > 0$$

( )

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

:-

(W/P)



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(W/p\*,N\*)

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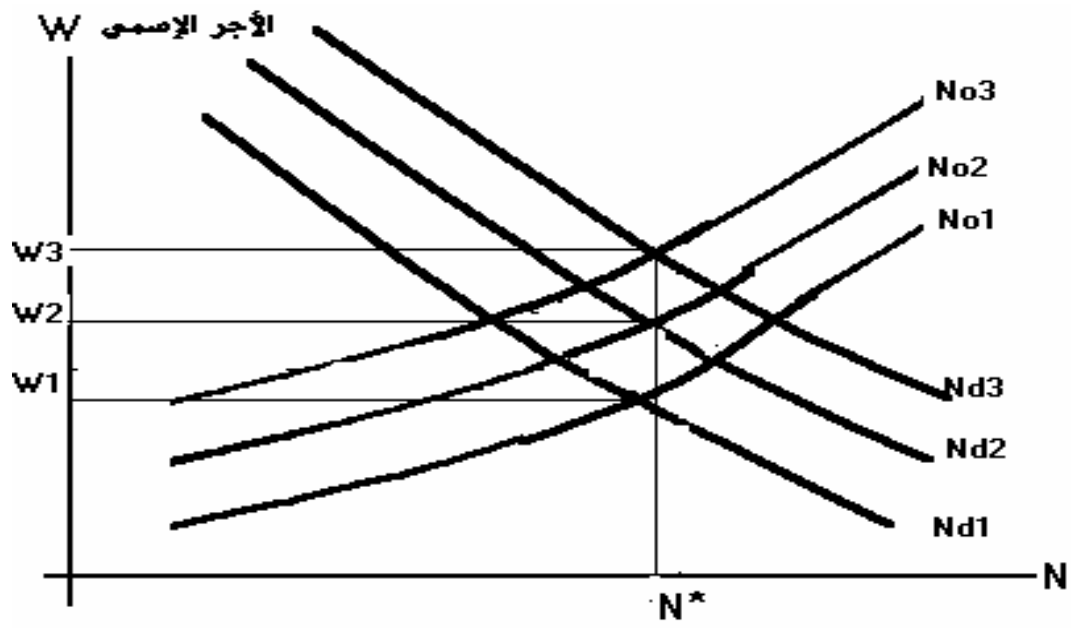


$$\left(\frac{W_1}{P_1}\right) = \left(\frac{W_2}{P_2}\right) = \dots = \dots = \left(\frac{W_n}{P_n}\right) = w$$

W

P

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



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

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(W/P)

(N\*)

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Charles Baudin

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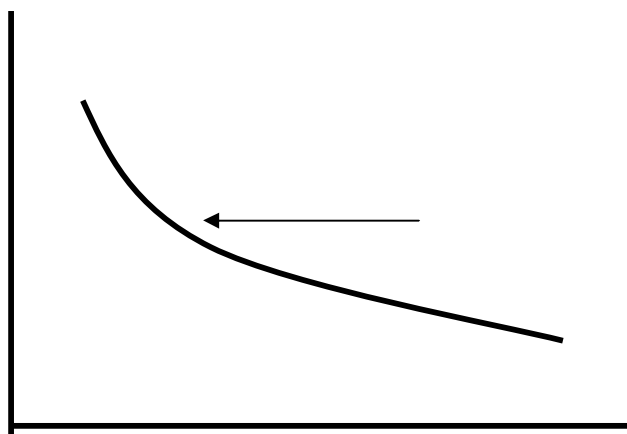
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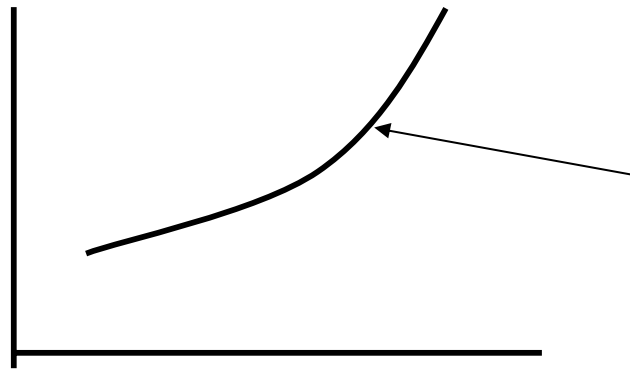
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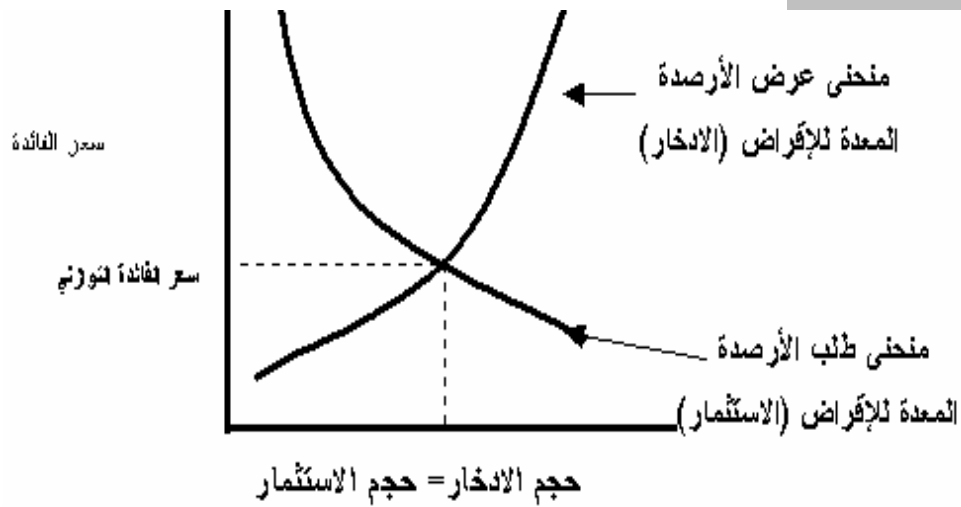




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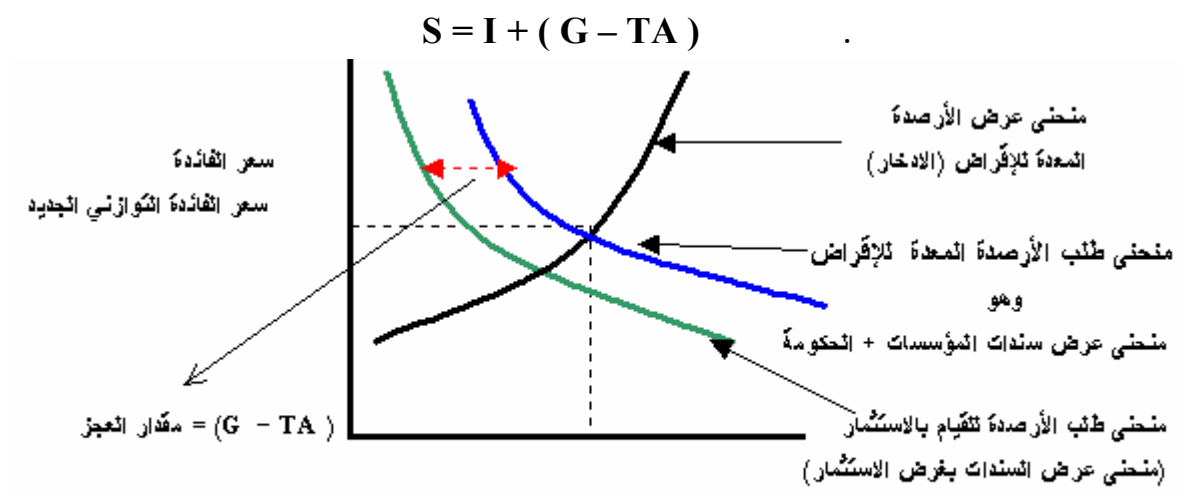
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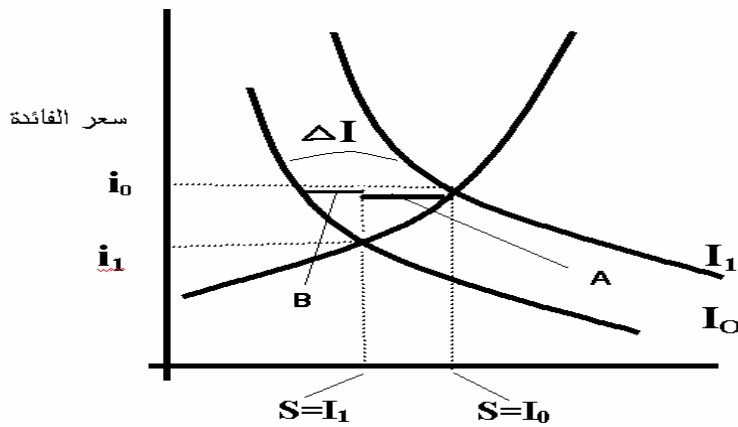
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حجم الادخار = اسندات المعروضة (تمويل الاستثمار + التعجز في الميزانية)

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$I_1$   $I_0$  ( ... )



$$( \quad )$$

$$( \quad )$$

$$(A+B) \quad ( \quad )$$

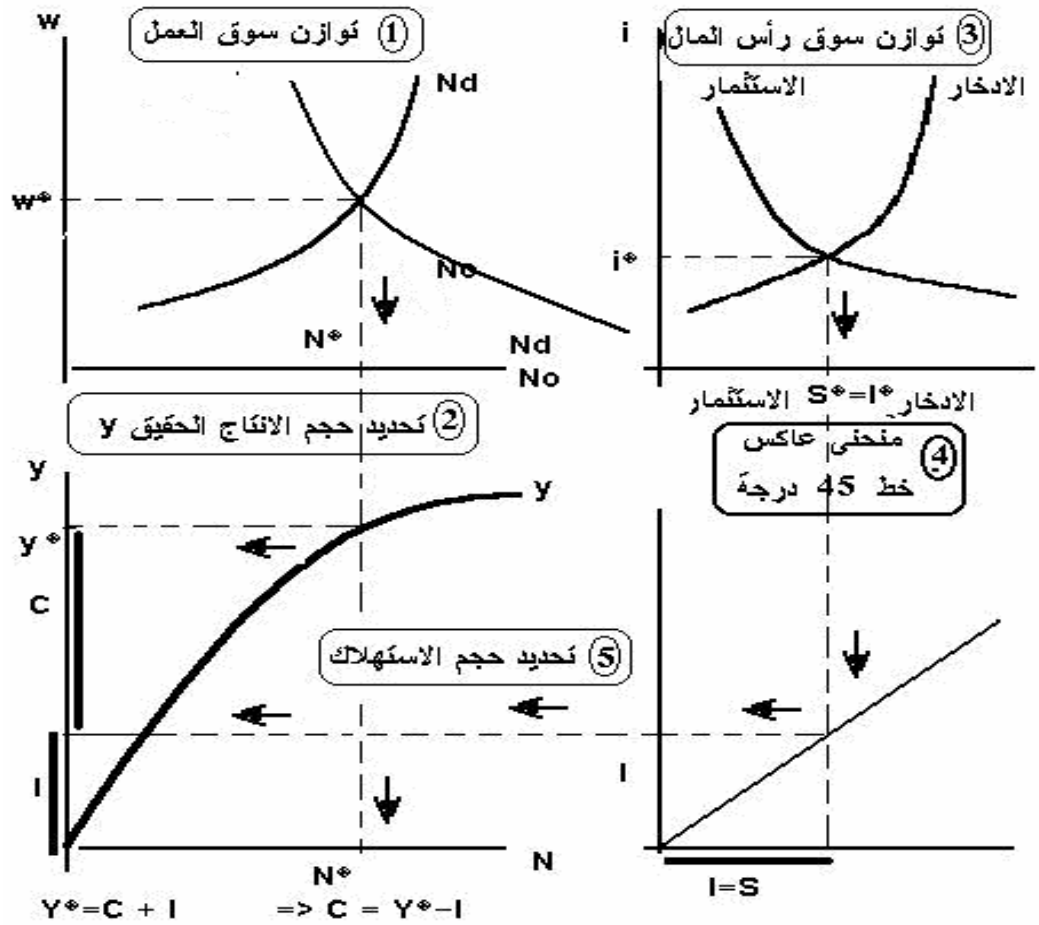
$$C_1 + I_1 = C_0 + I_0$$

$$( \quad )$$

$$\Delta I = I_o - I_1$$

$$\Delta I + \Delta C = 0$$

توازن سوق السلع والخدمات وتحديد حجم الاستهلاك



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Mo = Md

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 .( M  
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 ...  
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 ■  
 ) ( M'  
 .M'

M' M

) ( )  
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 :

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

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

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

$$M_d = PY$$

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

. ( )

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

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

T  
Y                  PIB

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:

$\bar{Y}$  .

$\bar{V}$

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

( + )

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

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

(M.V)

( )

(P.Y)

( Alfred Marshal ) : <sup>1</sup>

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

(y)

( )<sup>-1</sup>

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

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

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

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

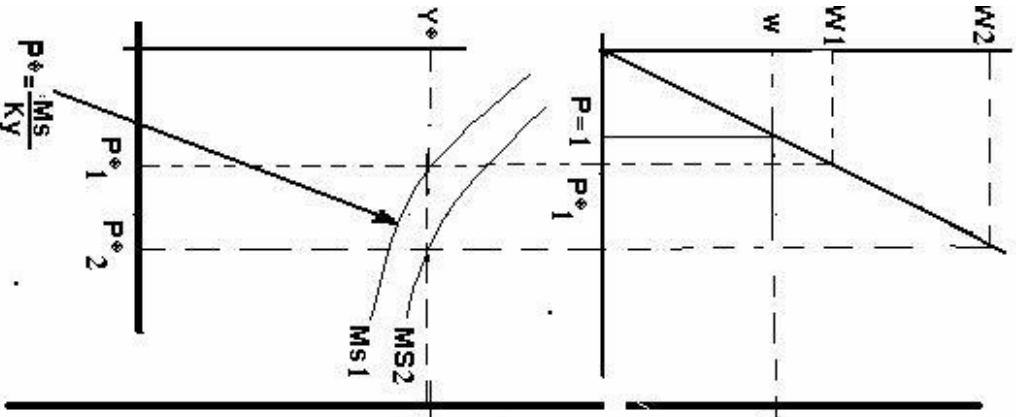
**5****P.Y****05**

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

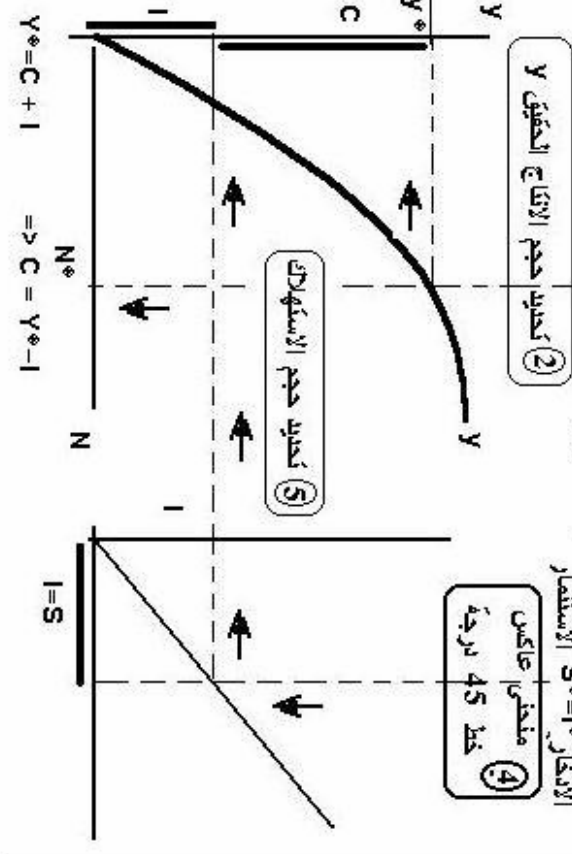
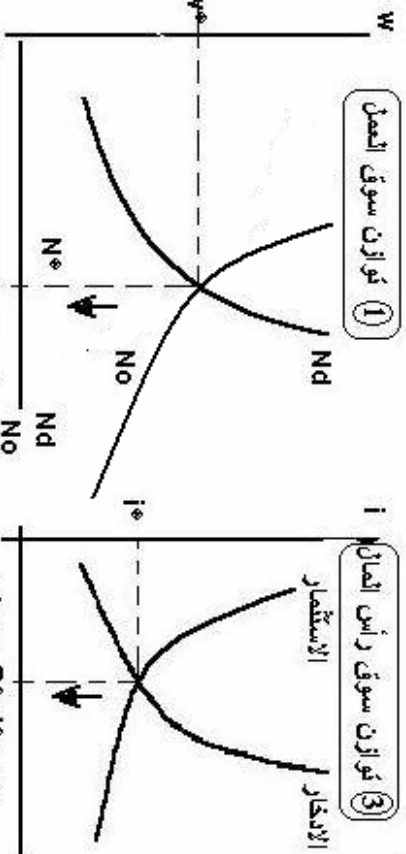
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العلاقة بين الأجر الاسمي والاسعار

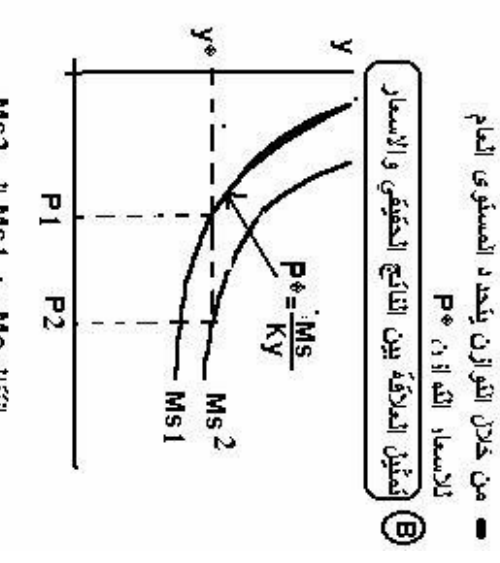
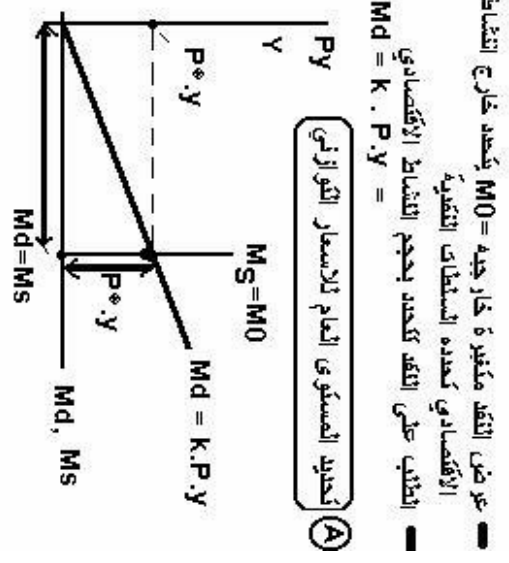


توازن سوق السلع والخدمات وتحديد حجم الاستهلاك



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



انتقال Mo من Ms1 إلى Ms2  
أحدث زيادة في P\* من P1 إلى

من خلال التوازن يحدد المستوى العام للأسعار التوازني P\*  
لتبين العلاقة بين الناتج الحقيقي والاسعار

- عرض النقد مكثف خارج القطاع الاقتصادي كحدود النشاط التكررية
- الطلب على النقد كحدود حجم النشاط الاقتصادي

تحديد المستوى العام للأسعار التوازني

ب