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KAHN
" 1931 **The Economic**

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ΔI_0

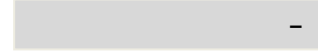
: k

ΔY

$$\Delta Y = k \cdot \Delta I_0 \dots k > 1$$

:

$$k = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta I_0}$$



:

.0.6

50

$$\Delta I_0 = 50$$

$$\Delta I_0 = \Delta Y_1 = 50 :$$

: $c = 0.6$

30

.(20)

$$\Delta C_1 = c \Delta Y_1 = 0.6 * 50 = 30$$

18

12

:

ΔS_i	ΔC_i	ΔY_i	ΔI_0	
			50	0
20	30	50		1
12	18	30		2
7.2	10.8	18		3
⋮	⋮	⋮		⋮
0	0	0		n
50	75	125	50	

:

$$\Delta Y = \Delta C + \Delta S :$$

$$\sum \Delta Y \succ \Delta I_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Y &= \Delta Y_1 + \Delta Y_2 + \Delta Y_3 + \dots \\ \Delta Y &= 50 + 30 + 18 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta I_0$$

: c

$$\Delta Y_1 = \Delta I_0 = 50$$

$$\Delta Y_2 = \Delta C_1 = c\Delta Y_1 = c\Delta I_0 = 0.6 * 50 = 30$$

$$\Delta Y_3 = \Delta C_2 = c\Delta Y_2 = c(c\Delta I_0) = c^2\Delta I_0 = (0.6)^2 * 50 = 18$$

.
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$$\Delta Y = \Delta I_0 + c\Delta I_0 + c^2\Delta I_0 + \dots$$

$$\Delta Y = 50 + 0.6 * 50 + 0.6^2 * 50 + \dots$$

:

$$\Delta I_0$$

$$\Delta Y = \Delta I_0 + c\Delta I_0 + c^2\Delta I_0 + \dots$$

$$\Delta Y = \Delta I_0 (1 + c + c^2 + \dots + c^n)$$

$$n \rightarrow +\infty \quad \frac{1}{1-c} \quad (1 + c + c^2 + \dots + c^n)$$

$$\cdot \Delta I_0 \quad \frac{1}{1-c}$$

$$\cdot \Delta Y = \Delta I_0 (1 + c + c^2 + \dots + c^n) = \Delta I_0 \frac{1}{1-c} :$$

$$\Delta Y = \Delta I_0 \frac{1}{1-c} = 50 \frac{1}{1-0.6} = 125$$

$$k = \frac{1}{1-c} = \frac{1}{1-0.6} = 2.5 \quad : k \quad 2.5$$

_____ :
:

$$(1) \dots \Delta Y = \Delta I_0 (1 + c + c^2 + \dots + c^n)$$

: (c) (1)

$$(2) \dots c\Delta Y = c\Delta I_0 + c^2\Delta I_0 + c^3\Delta I_0 + \dots + c^{n+1}\Delta I_0$$

: (1) (2)

$$(3) \dots \Delta Y - c\Delta Y = \Delta I - c^{n+1}\Delta I$$

: (3)

$$(4) \dots \Delta Y = \frac{\Delta I(1 - c^{n+1})}{1 - c}$$

$$: \quad c^{n+1} \xrightarrow{+\infty} 0 \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad \quad \quad c$$

$$\Delta Y = \frac{\Delta I}{1 - c}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{1 - c}$$

$$(s = 1 - c)$$

:

k	(s)	(c)
k = 1	s = 1	c = 0
k = 2	s = 0.5	c = 0.5
k = 3.33	s = 0.3	c = 0.7
k = 5	s = 0.2	c = 0.8
k = 6.66	s = 0.15	c = 0.85
k = 10	s = 0.1	c = 0.9
k = 20	s = 0.05	c = 0.95
k = 100	s = 0.01	c = 0.99
k → +∞	s = 0	c = 1

$$dI \qquad Y = C + I \quad :$$

$$dI = dY - dC \qquad dY = dC + dI$$

$$k = \frac{dY}{dI} = \frac{dY}{dY - dC} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{dC}{dY}} = \frac{1}{1 - c} = \frac{1}{s}$$

	:



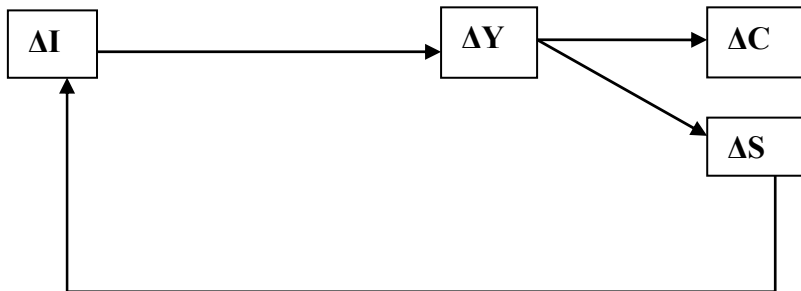
Ex-ante

Ex-post

.(86)

" :

.(87) "



.(50 +)

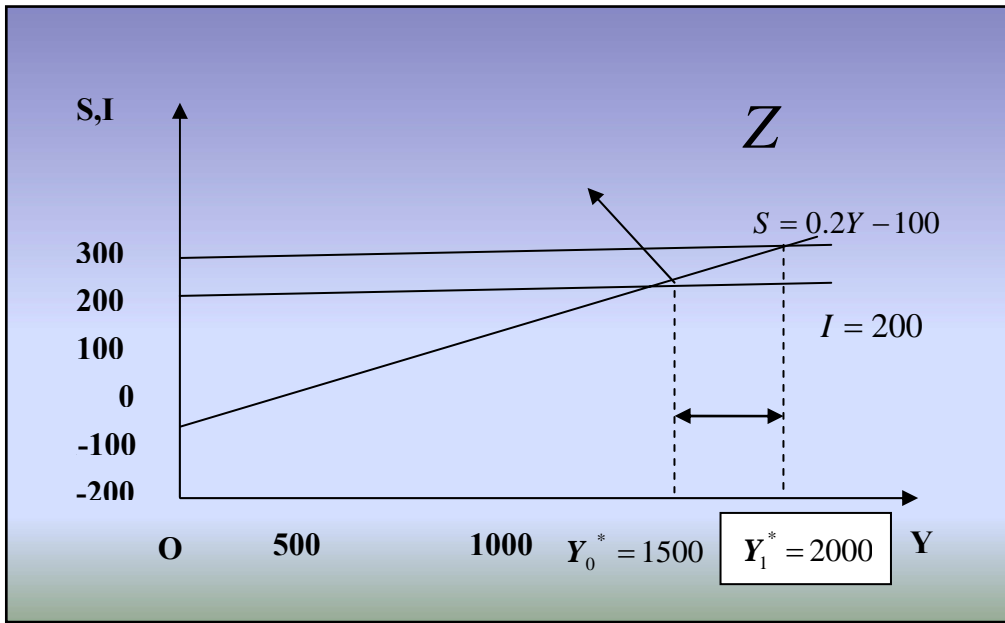
(50 +)

(I = S)

(Y = C + S)

(Y = C + I)

.(I = S) :



100 +

1000

1500

500 -

:

800 (200 – 1500) 1300

.(200 – 1000)

I_0

Paradoxe de Frugalité "

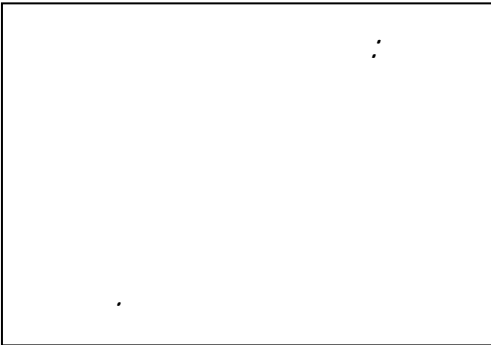
Vice

.Social

":

l'Economique, "

. Tome 1, A, Collin, p.332



(Goulot d'Etranglement)

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(01)

(02)

8000

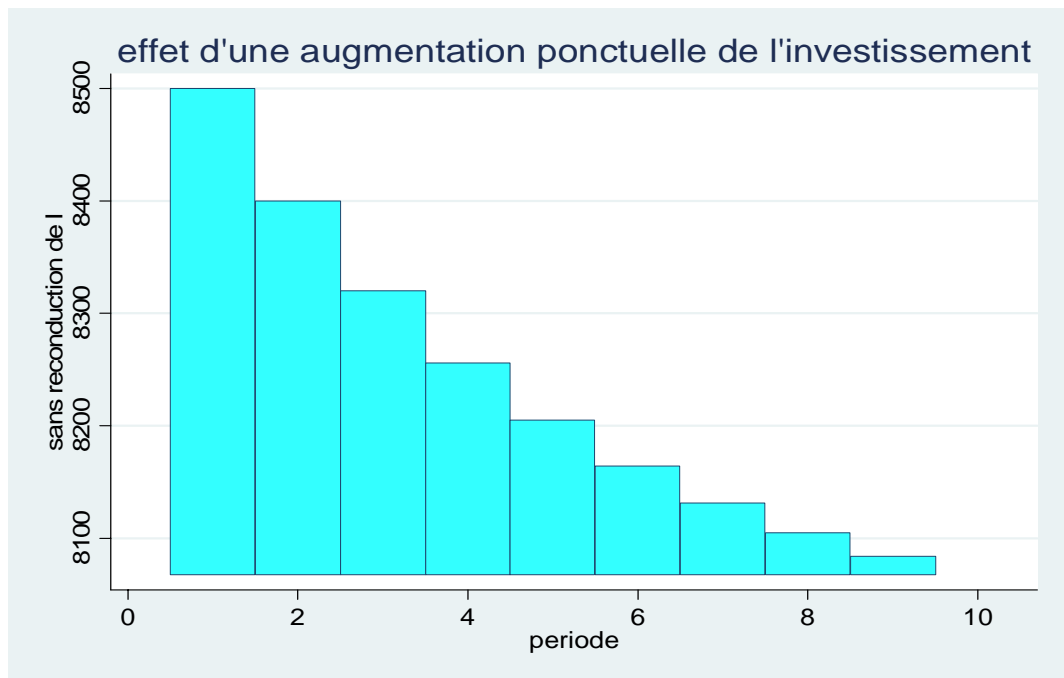
500

0.8

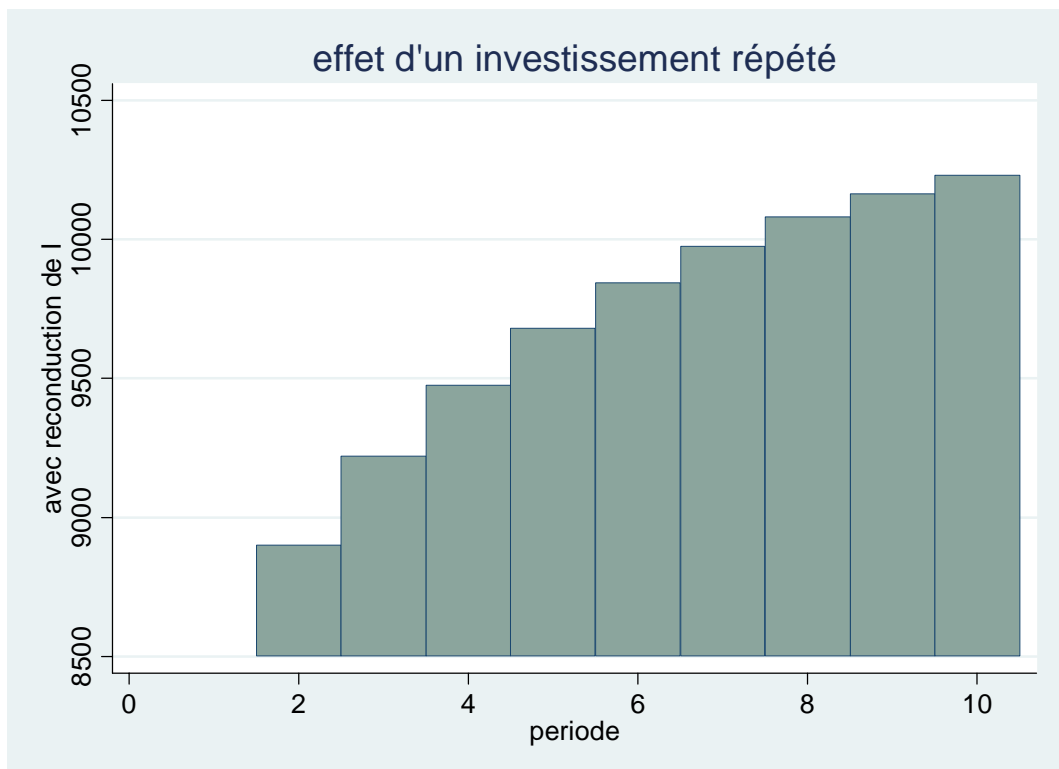
10

المراحل	ΔI_1	Y1	ΔI_2	Y2
1	500	8500	500	8500
2	0	8400	500	8900
3	0	8320	500	9220
4	0	8256	500	9476
5	0	8205	500	9681
6	0	8164	500	9844.8
7	0	8131.2	500	9975.8
8	0	8104.9	500	10080.6
9	0	8083.9	500	10164.5
10	0	8067.1	500	10231.6

.01



:02





() :

$$Y + M = C + I + X \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$Y = C + S \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

: (2) (1)

$$C + S + M = C + I + X.$$

$$S + M = I + X \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

I M S X

$$X = X_0$$

$$I = I_0$$

$$C = cY + C_0$$

$$M = mY + M_0$$

$$M = mY \quad ()$$

$$M_0$$

: (1)

$$Y + mY + M_0 = C_0 + cY + I_0 + X_0 \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

$$Y^E = \frac{1}{1-c+m} (C_0 + I_0 + X_0 - M_0)$$

$$Y^E = \frac{1}{s+m} (C_0 + I_0 + X_0 - M_0)$$

$$k_f = \frac{dY}{dI_0} = \frac{1}{s} :$$

$$k_o = \frac{dY}{dI_0} = \frac{1}{s+m} :$$

$$k_o = \frac{dY}{dX_0} = \frac{1}{s+m} :$$

$$\frac{1}{s+m} < \frac{1}{s}$$

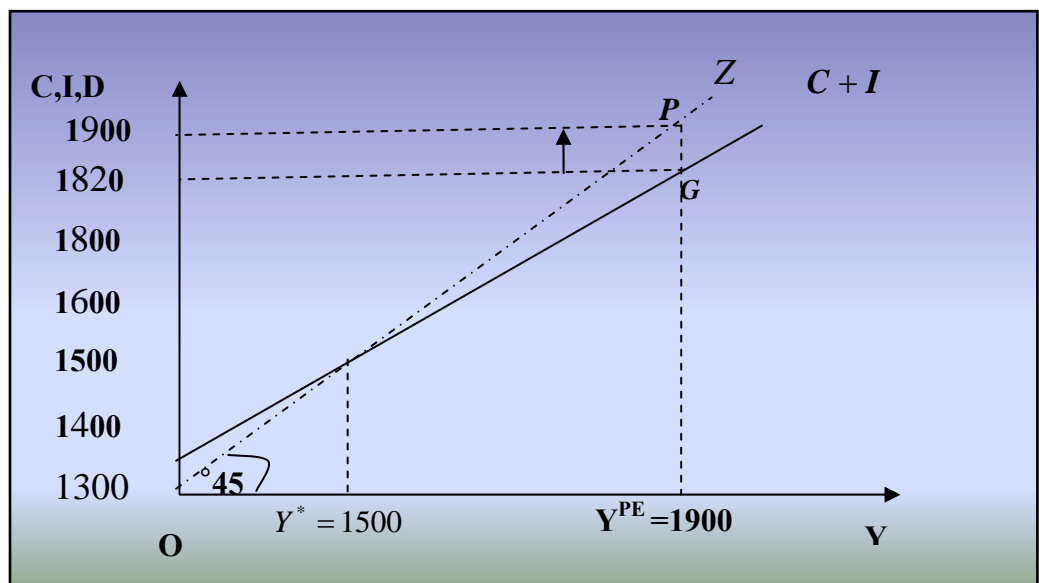


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Y^{PE}

Y^E



$$C = 0.8Y + 100$$

$$Y^E = 1500$$

$$Y^{PE} = 1900$$

$$I_0 = 200$$

$$:$$

$$Y^{PE}$$

$$D^{PE} = C^{PE} + I$$

$$D^{PE} = C_0 + cY^{PE} + I_0$$

$$(D^{PE} = 0.8 \times 1900 + 100 + 200 = 1820) :$$

+80

$$(Y^{PE} = 1900)$$

GP

(DEFLATIONRY GAP)

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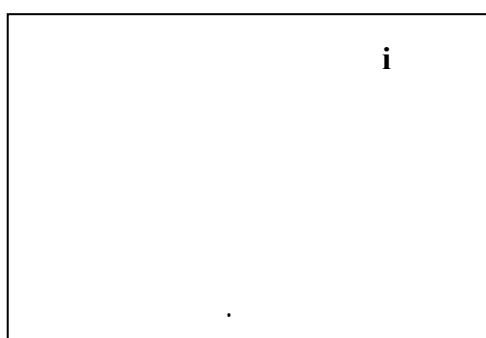
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. PAUVRETE DANS L'ABONDANCE "

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.(57)



Y_i

Y^{PE}

G'P

Comment payer la
(1940) guerre

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PIB

