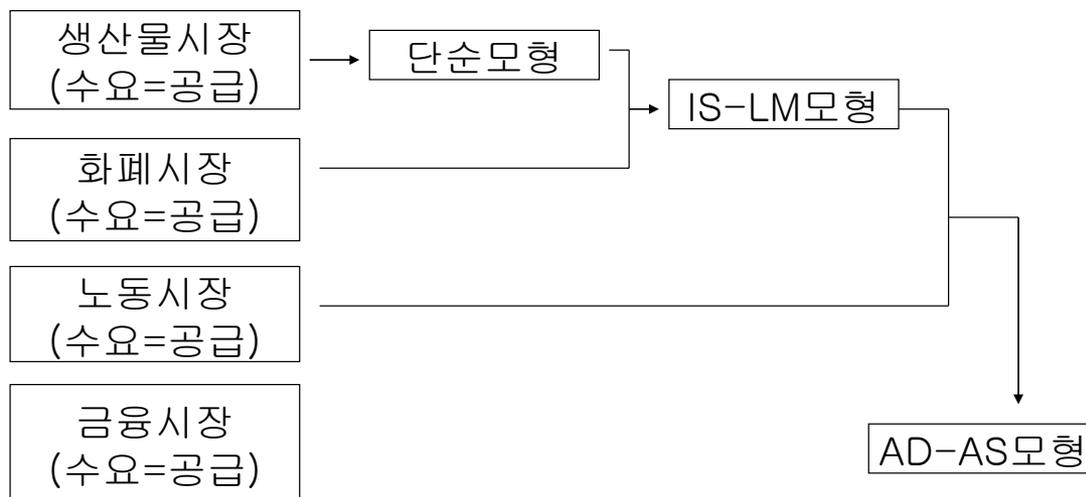


거시경제모형의 이해 및 활용

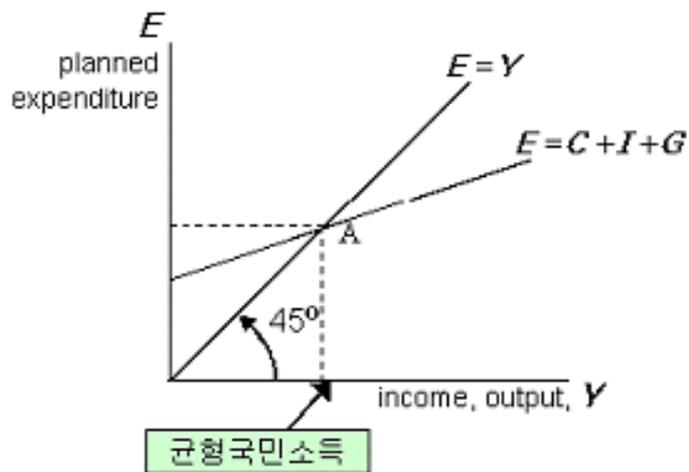
1. 거시경제모형



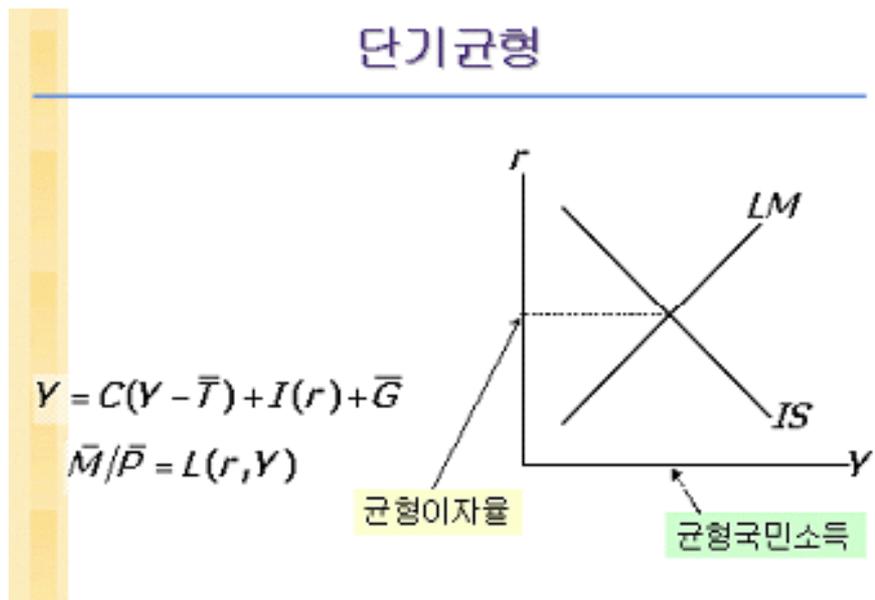
(예) 생산물시장 : $Y = C(Y) + I + G + X - M(Y)$

(1) 단순모형 : $Y = C(Y) + I + G + X - M(Y)$
 $\rightarrow Y \rightarrow C, M$

균형 국민소득의 결정



(2) IS-LM모형 : $Y = C(Y) + I(r) + G + X - M(Y)$
 $Md(Y, r) = Ms$
 $\rightarrow Y, r \rightarrow C, I, M$



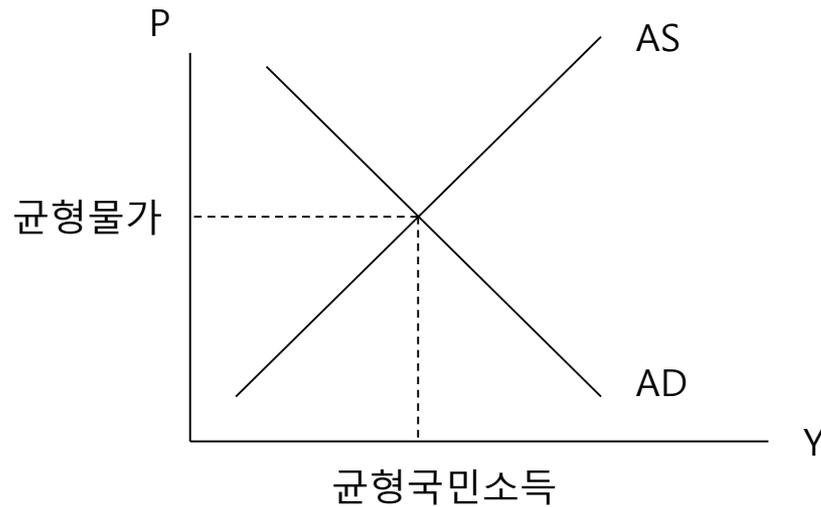
(3) AD-AS모형 : $Y = C(Y) + I(r) + G + X - M(Y)$

$$Md(Y, r)/p = Ms$$

$$p f'(L) = pe g(L)$$

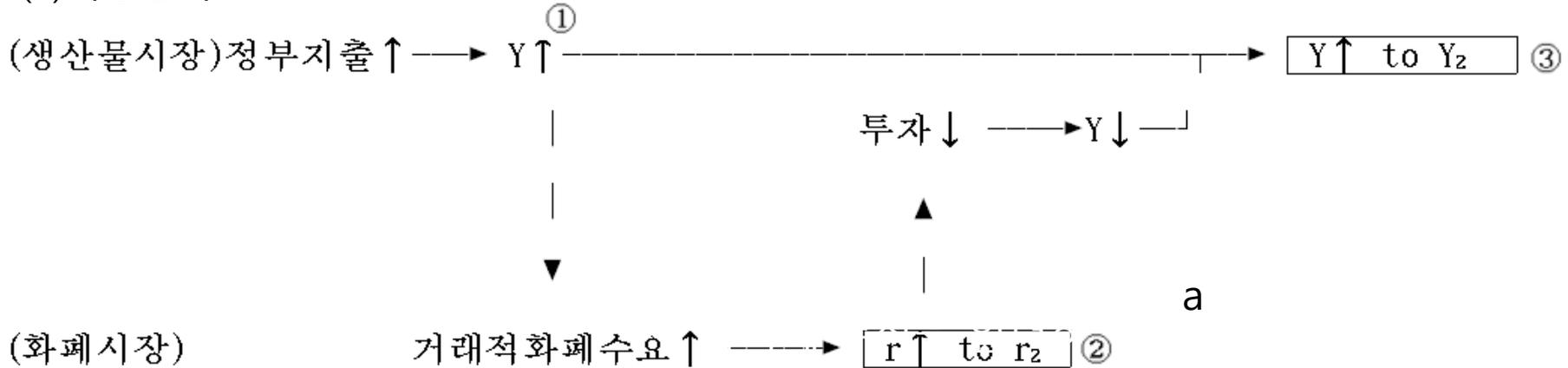
$$Y=f(L)$$

→ $Y, p, r \rightarrow C, I, M, W, L$



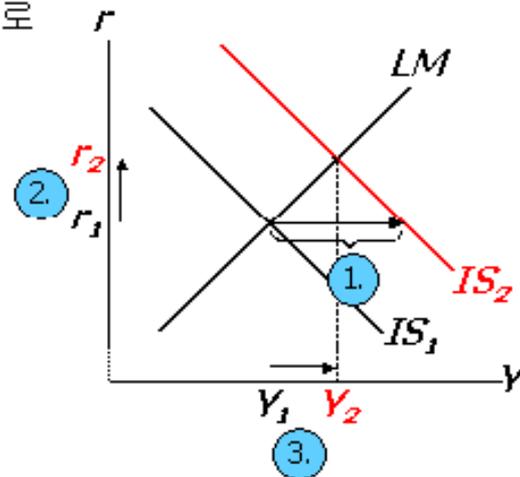
2. 정책의 파급경로(IS-LM모형)

(1) 재정정책



정부지출 증대

1. IS 곡선의 우측이동으로
소득증대
by $\frac{1}{1-MPC} \Delta G$
2. 소득증대는
화폐수요를 증가시켜
이자율 상승
3. 이자율 상승으로 투자
감소하여 최종적으로
소득증가
is smaller than $\frac{1}{1-MPC} \Delta G$



(2) 금융정책

(생산물시장)

투자 ↑ → $Y \uparrow$ to Y_2 ③



거래적 화폐수요 ↑ → $r \uparrow$

(화폐시장)

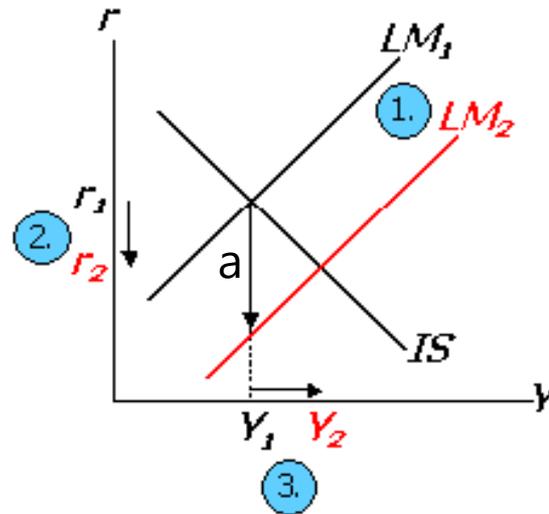
통화 공급 ↑ ①

$r \downarrow$
a

$r \downarrow$ to r_2 ②

통화공급의 증가

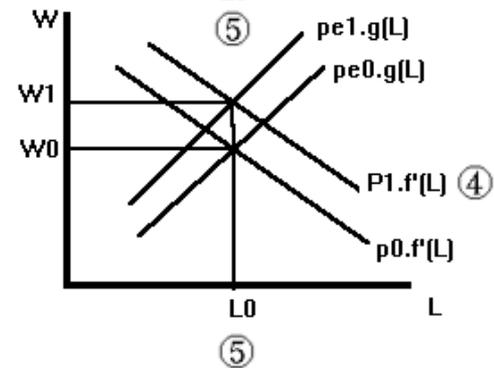
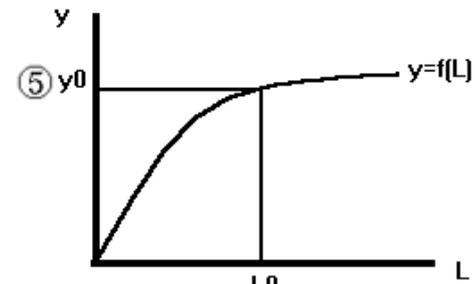
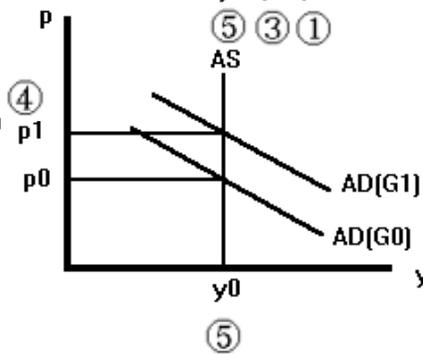
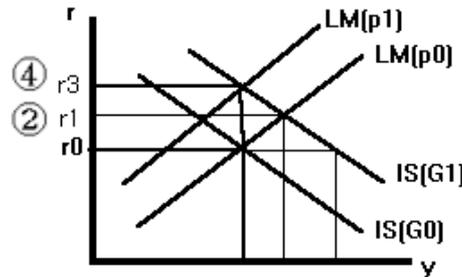
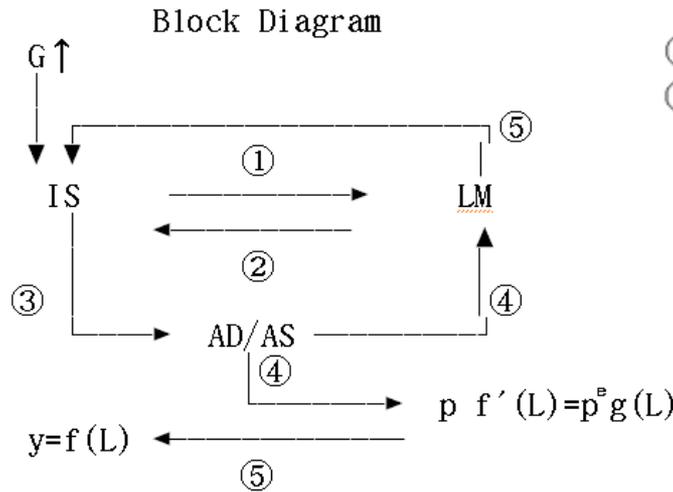
1. 통화량증대 → LM 곡선의 우측이동
2. 이자율 하락
3. 투자증대 → 생산 및 소득 증대



3. 정책의 파급경로(AD-AS모형)

(1) 재정정책

- 고전학파의 구축효과



(生) $G \uparrow \rightarrow y \uparrow \text{ to } y_1 \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} y_1 \text{ to } y_2$ $i \downarrow \rightarrow y \downarrow \text{ to } \boxed{y_0}$

| ① ▲ $i \downarrow \rightarrow y \downarrow$ | ▲
 ▼ | ② | | ⑤

(貨) $Md \uparrow \rightarrow r \uparrow \text{ to } r_1$ | $Md \uparrow \rightarrow r \uparrow \text{ to } \boxed{r_3}$

| ③ ▲
 ▼ | ④

(AD/AS) $AD \uparrow \rightarrow AD(y_2) > AS(y_0) \rightarrow P \uparrow \text{ to } P_1$

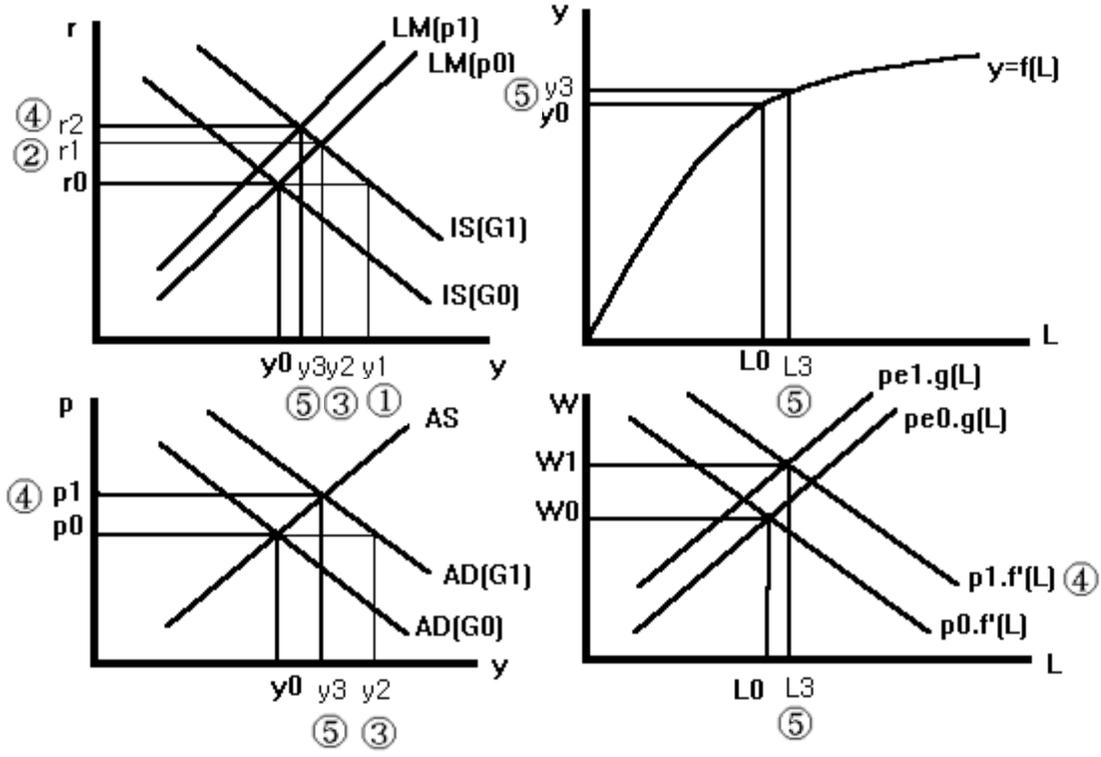
| ④
 ▼

(노동시장) $L_d \uparrow, L_s \uparrow, \text{ but } L_d = L_s \rightarrow w \uparrow, \bar{L}, \frac{\bar{W}}{P}$

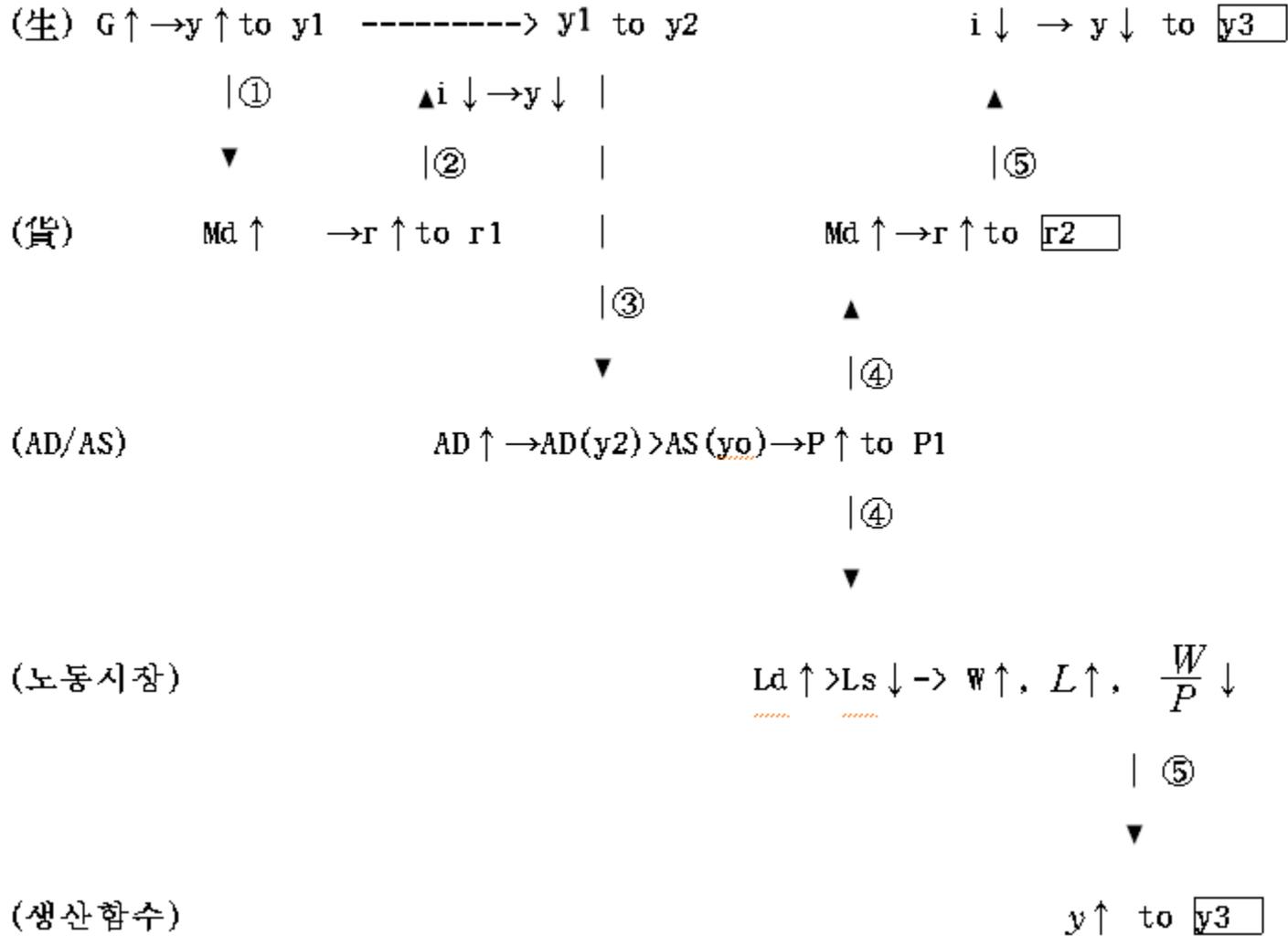
| ⑤
 ▼

(생산함수) \bar{y} at $\boxed{y_0}$

-케인즈학파

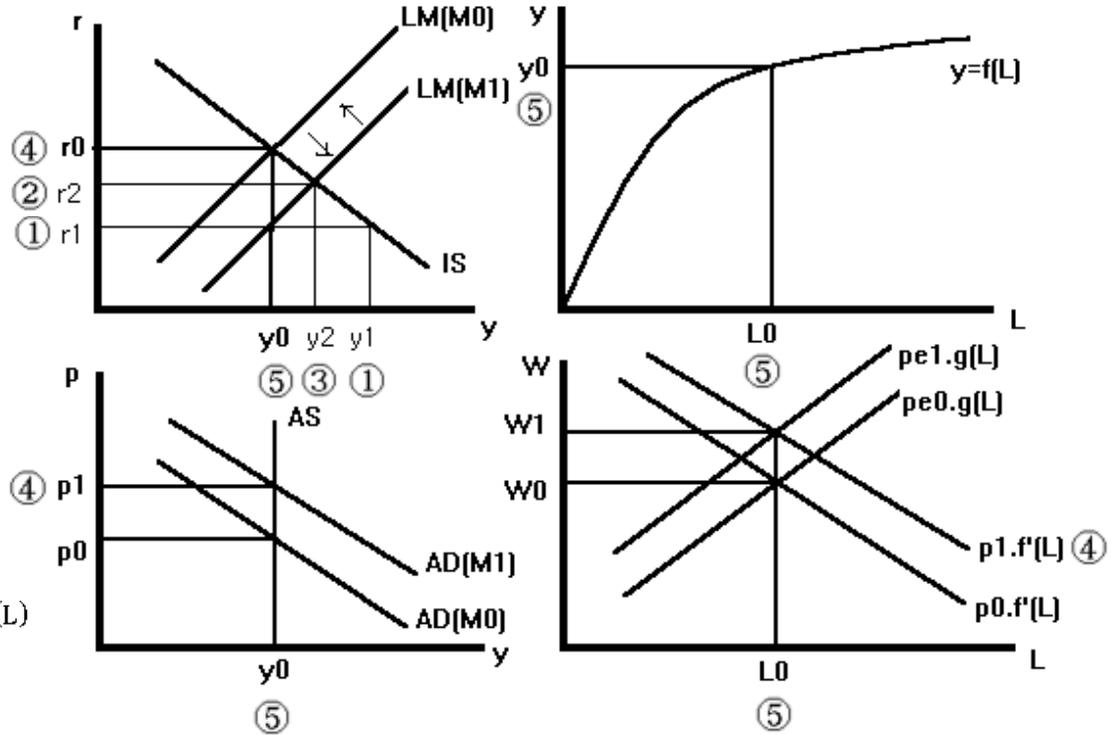
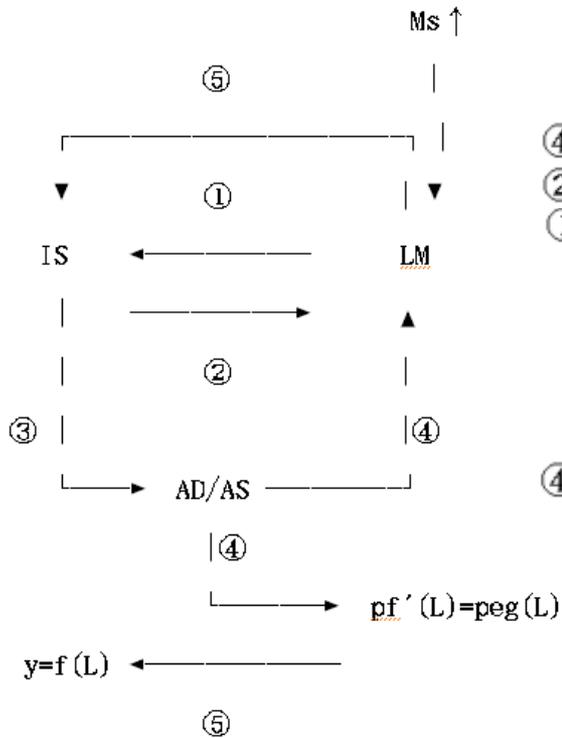


-케인즈학파



(2) 금융정책
- 고전학파의 화폐중립성

Block Diagram



-케인즈학파

