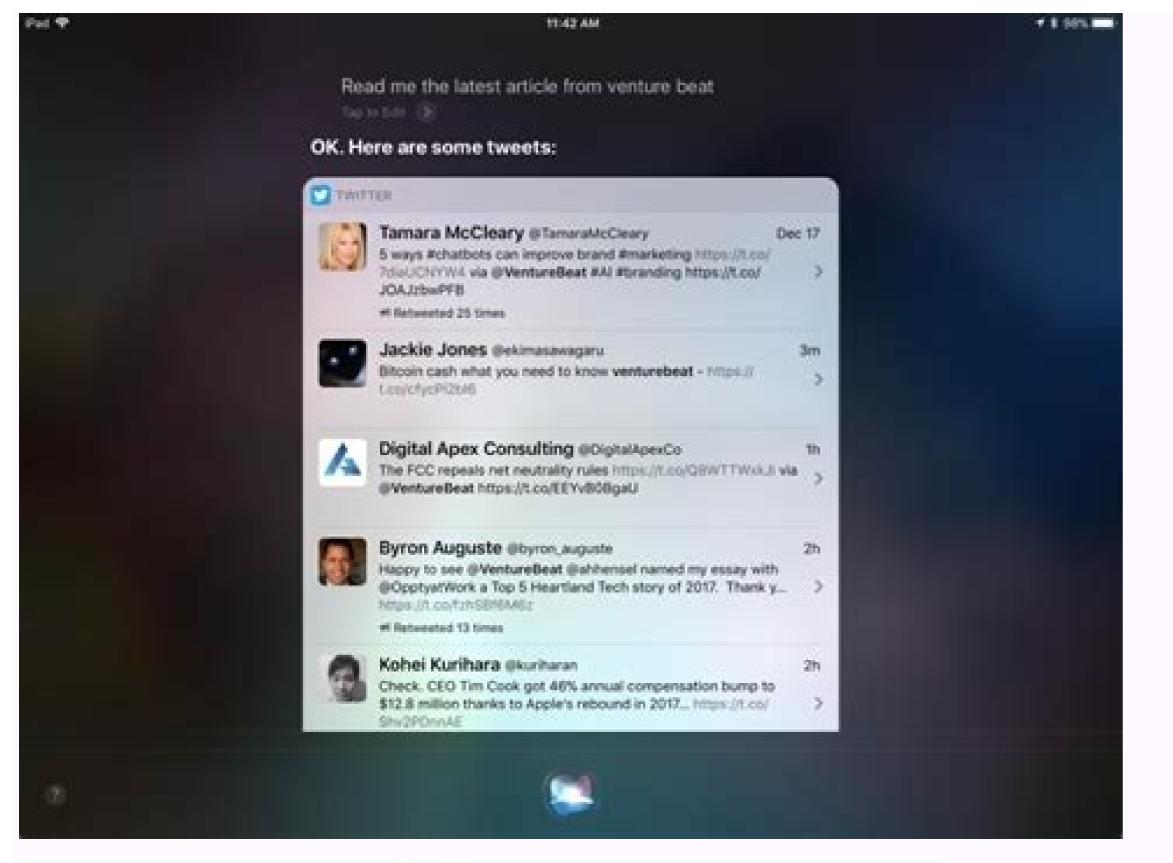
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Prerequisite and relevance of degree: current foundations 329 or mathematics 329f, and mathematics 339u with a degree of at least c- in each, bear in mind that thorough knowledge of calculation, probability, theory of interest, and contingent risks of life, 2nd edition (2013) cambridge university press, isbn 97811074074 party responsible: mark maxwell August 2014 course description: m 339v = m 389V payments of actuarial contingents ii. the topics covered include policy values, multiple state models, pensions, interest rate risk and emerging costs for traditional life insurance. this is an actuarial course of capstone and is expected students do \tilde{a} \tilde{a} evitcepsorter eht gninifed 2.7.7 Seulav ycilop EvitcepSorter 7.7 ã ã ã ã å snoitaretla ycilop 6.7 ã ã ã å snoitaretla ycilop 5.7 Ã Ã Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htiw seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Ã Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htiw seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Ã Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htiw seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Ã Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã Š swolf hsac suounitnoc htim seulav ycilop 5.7 Ã replicating the cash flows of a traditional non-participant product "11.4 diversifiable and non-variable risk". 11.4.1 risk of diversifiable mortality "simulation of mount carlo [not covered in soa exam mlc] 12SAC v CLM maxE AOS ed odinetnoc le erbuc U933 M, V933 M noc otnujnoc nE selairautca senem; AXE .atsil atse ne arodaluclac anu ed s; Am otneimapalos nis saÃtnaraG 7.4.31 A epyT efiL lasrevinU 6.4.31 B epyT efiL lasrevinU 5.4.31 seicilop efiL lasrevinU aicnanag al ed sabeurP 4.4.31 otceyorp ed atneuc al ed serolaV 3.4.31 o±Ãesid led selapicnirp sacitsÃretcaraC 2.4.31 n³ÃiccudortnI 1.4.31 adiV ed lasrevinU orugeS 4.31 soicifeneb ed n³Ãicubirtsid ed sodot©Ãm erbos satoN 3.3.31 solpmejE 2.3.31 noiccudortnI 3.31 n³ÃiccudortnI 3.31 n³ÃiccudortnI 2.31 nemuseR 1.31 adiV ed lasrevinU orugeS y n³ÃicapicitraP 31 olutÃpaC soicicrejE 01.21 satoN 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitlºÃm arap aicnanag ed sabeurP 8.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitl® 8.21 saton 9.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitl® 8.21 saton 9.21 saton 9.21 selatatse soledom selpitl® 8.21 saton 9.21 5.21 saicnanag ed abeurp ed odot©Âm le erbos satoN 5.4.21 oten lautca rolav lE 4.4.21 soicifeneb ed amrif aL 3.4.21 aicnanag al ed abeurp ed soipicnirP 1.4.21 aicnanag al ed amrif 4.3.21 savreser sal ed n³ÃicaroprocnI 3.3.21 Lc. 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Prescott Peter Diamond William Nordhaus Joseph Stiglitz Thomas J. Sargent Paul Krugman N. Gregory Mankiw Also see Publications Model Keynesianism, called Asa by the British economist John Maynard Keynes) are the various theory and macroeconomic models of how aggregate demand (total expenditure in the economy) strongly influences the economic productive capacity of the economy On the other hand, it is influenced by a series of factors, sometimes behavior, affecting production, employment and inflation. [2] Keynesian economists generally argue that aggregate demand is volumetable and unstable and unstable and unstable and unstable and that, consequently, a market economy often experiences inefficient macroeconomic results "a recession, when demand is low or inflation, when demand It is high. In addition, they argue that these economic fluctuations can be mitigated by responses of economic polyics coordinated between the government and the Central Bank. In particular, fiscal policy actions (taken by the government) and monetary policy actions (taken by the Central Bank) can help stabilize economic production, inflation and unemployment during the economic cycle. [3] Keynesian economists generally advocate a regulated market economists: predominantly private sector, but with an active role for etnarud enarthed market economists: predominantly private sector, but with an active role for etnarud onreibog led n³Aicnevretni After the great depression of the ideas presented by Keynes in his 1936 book, the General Employment Theory, Inter -s and Money. [5] Keynes's approach was an obvious contrast with the classical economy focused on the aggregate offer that preceded his book. Interpreting Keynes's work is a contentious issue, and several schools of economic thought demand his legacy. The Keynesian economy, as part of the neoclty synthesis, served as a macroeconomic model to be in the nations developed during the back of the great depression, World War II and the economic expansion of the postwar period (1945-1973). He developed in part to try to explain the great depression and help economists understand future crises. He lost some influence after the oil clash and the stagnation resulting from the 1970s. [6] The Keynesian economy, becoming part of the new contemporary neoclty synthesis, which, which Current macroeconomic form. [7] The advent of the financial crisis of 2007-2008 caused a renewed inter-s in Keynesian polyics for governments around the world. [8] Macro-Eynesian macroeconomic historical context The macroeconomic variables include the general price level, the interest rate, employment level and income (or equivalent production) measured in real terms. The classical tradition of the theory of partial equilibrium would have been to divide the economy into separate markets, each of whose equilibrium conditions could be declared as an Éndic equation that determines a single variable. The theoretical apparatus of supply and demand curves developed by Fleeming Jenkin and Alfred Marshall provided a unified mathematical basis for this that the Lausanne school was generalized to the general balance theory. For macroeconomics, relevant partial theories include the amount of money money the level of price and the classical economy' stated that the wage is equal to the marginal product, which is a direct application of the marginalist principles developed during the nineteenth century (see The General Theory). Keynes sought to supplant the three aspects of classical theory. Keynesianism Precursors See also: Subconsumption, Birmingham School (economic) and Stockholm School (economic) Although Keynes' work was crystallized and given impulse by the advent of the general glutes. Several of the policies that Keynes advocated to address the Great Depression (especially the spending of the government deficit on low investment or private consumption), and many of the theoretical ideas he proposed (effective demand, multiplier, the paradox of the trench), had been developed by the authors in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. (E.g. J. M. Robertson raised the bush paradox in 1892.[9][10] Keynes' unique contribution was to provide a general theory of these, which was acceptable to economic establishment. An intellectual precursor of the Keynesian economy was subcontracted theories associated with John Law, Thomas Malthus, the Birmingham School of Thomas Attwood,[11] and American economists William Trufant Foster and Waddill Catchings, which were influential in the 1920s and 1930s. The subconsumers were, like Keynes after them, concerned about the failure of the aggregate demand to achieve potential production, calling this "subcontracting" (focusing on the side of demand), rather than "overproduction" (which would focus on the side of the supply), and advocating economic interventionism. Keynes arguedsubconsumption (which wrote "low consumption") in the General in Chapter 22, Section IV and Chapter 23, Section IV. Numerous concepts were developed earlier and independently of Keynes by the Stockholm school during the 1930s; these accomplishments were developed earlier and independently of Keynes by the Stockholm school during the Swedish discoveries. [12] Keynes's early writings In 1923 Keynes published his first contribution to economic theory, A Tract on Monetary Reform, whose point of view is classical but incorporates ideas that later played a part in the General Theory. In particular, looking at the hyperinflation in European economies, he drew attention to the opportunity cost of

holding money (identified with inflation rather than interest) and its influence on the velocity of circulation.[13] In 1930 he published A Treatise on Money, intended as a comprehensive treatment of its subject "which would confirm his stature as a serious academic scholar, rather than just as the author of stinging polemics",[14] and marks a large

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step in the direction of his later views. In it, he attributes unemployment to wage stickiness[15] and treats saving and investment as governed by independent decisions: the former varying positively with the interest rate, [16] the latter negatively. [17] The velocity of circulation is expressed as a function of the rate of interest rate, [18] He interpreted his
treatment of liquidity as implying a purely monetary theory of interest. [19] Keynes's younger colleagues of the Cambridge Circus and Ralph Hawtrey believed that his arguments implicitly assumed full employment, and this influenced the direction of his subsequent work. [20] During 1933, he wrote essays on various economic topics "all of which are
cast in terms of movement of output as a whole".[21] Development of The General Theory, it had been a tenet of mainstream economic thought that the economy would automatically revert to a state General Theory, it had been assumed that, because the needs of consumers are always greater than
the capacity of producers to meet those needs, everything that occurs eventually would be consumed once the appropriate price was found for it. This perception is reflected in Say's law [22] and in the writing of David Ricardo, [23] that establishes that people produce so that they can consume what they have manufactured or sell their production so
that they can buy the production of another person. This argument is based on the supposition that if there is a surplus of goods or services, they would naturally fall into the price to the point where they would naturally fall into the price to the point where they would be consumed. Given the context of high and persistent unemployment during the great depression, Keynes argued that there was no
guarantee that the assets produced by individuals would meet an adequate effective demand, and they could wait in size. He saw that the economy could not remain in full employment, and believed that it was necessary for the government's
expenditure. Therefore, according to Keynesian theory, some rational microeconomic level actions individually, such as not investing savings in goods and services produced by the economy, if they are taken collectively by a large proportion of individuals and companies, can lead to results in the that the economy operates under its potential
production and growth rate. Before Keynes, a situation in which the aggregate demand for goods and services did not comply with the supply was referred to by classical economists as a general excess was possible. Keynes argued that when an excess occurred, it was the
excessive reaction of producers and the accession of workers which led to a fall in demandEVAH WONLY LISET ESEHT FO srecudorp eht. sdoog Noitpmusnoc or no 76.66$ dneps WONLY LIW YEHT ,3/2 FO EMUSNOC dehsdow 0001$ a Dliub ot scruoser deyolpmenu Erih I taht esoppus sâ€â€Tel:swollf of the Stup Nosleumas. Skoobtxet morf
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therefore, an endless chain of secondary spending is set up for my $1000 primary investment. [32] the treatment of samuelson closely follows the story of joan robinson of 1937[33] and is the main channel by which the multiplier has influenced the theory of keynesian. It differs significantly from the role of kahn and even more from the book of
keynes. the designation of initial spending as investment and the reconditioning of employment as consumption or subsequent investment spending should not have exactly the same effects. henry hazlitt, who considered keynes both guilty and kahn and samuelson, wrote that
 ... in relation to the multiplier (and actually most of the time) to what keynes refers to as investment actually means any addition to spending for any purpose. the word investment is being used in a pickwickian sense, or keynesian. [34] kahn predicted that the money would pass by hand, creating employment at every step, until he came to rest in a
dead end (the term of hansen was escape;) the only culprit-de-sac he recognized were imports and acaparation, although he also said that an increase in prices could dilute the multiplier effect. jens warming recognized that personal savings had to be considered,[35] treat it as a leak (p. 214) while recognizing in p. 217 that could in fact be invested.
The textbook multiplier gives the impression that making society richer is the easiest thing in the world: the government just needs to spend more. in the kahn paper, it's more difficult. for him, the initial expense should not be a diversion of funds from other uses, but an increase in total spending: something impossible - if understood in real terms -
under the classical theory that the level of spending nO nO .aAmonoce al ed adilas/sosergni sol rop odatimil 174, Kahn rejects the assertion that the effect of public works is at the expense of other places, admitting that this could arise if the revenues are collected by taxes, but says that other available means do not have such consequences. As an
example, it suggests that money can be raised by bank loans, as ... ... it is always within the power of the banking system to advance to the Government the cost of roads without affecting in any way the flow of investment along the normal channels. This means that banks are free to create resources to respond to any demand. But Kahn adds that no
hypothesis of this kind is really necessary. This will be demonstrated later that, with the construction of roads, the funds are released from various sources, precisely at the rate required to pay the cost of the roads. The demonstration is based on "Mr. Meade's relationship" (due to James Meade) claiming that the total amount of money that disappears
in the culs-de-sac is equal to the original limit,[36] that in Kahn's words "must bring relief and comfort to those who are concerned about the monetary sources" (p. 189). A resupply multiplier had previously been proposed by Hawtrey in a 1928 Treasury memorandum ("with imports as the only escape"), but the idea was discarded in its own later
writings. [37] Shortly thereafter, Australian economist Lyndhurst Giblin published a multiplier analysis at a 1930 conference (again with imports as the only leak). [38] The idea itself was much older. Some Dutch merchants had believed in an infinite multiplier for military spending (assuming that it did not matter "leakage"), as ... a war could be
supported for an unlimited period if only money remained in the country.. .If the money itself is "consumed," this simply means it happens to the possession of someone else, and this process can continue indefinitely. [39] The multiplier doctrines had followedebed es euq ed )3191( oelpmesed ralupop us ne nºÃinipo al odaserpxe odneibah, oelpmesed
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salohciN onacirema/n; Amela le ,)0981 ed selanif a( assiL ed derflA onailartsua le ,)6981 (ffluW suiluJ enaD le rop socir Aet s; Am sonimr At ne odaserpxe "Madjusta between salary rates and demand" [47]: an opinion that Keynes may have shared before the years of the general theory. Nor were very different practical recommendations: "On many
occasions in the thirties" Pigou "provided public support ... to the state action designed to stimulate employment." [48] where the two men would differ are in the vice between the theory and the practice. Keynes was trying to build theoretical bases to support his recommendations for public works, while Pigou did not show disposition to get away
from the classical doctrine. Referring to him and Dennis Robertson, Keynes asked: "Why do they insist on maintaining theory of the General Theory of the G
Keynesian economy in its main work, the general theory of employment, the intera © s and money (1936). It was written during the Great Depression, when unemployment increased to 25% in the United States and up to 33% in some countries. It is almost totally theoretical, animated by occasional passages of sister and social comments. The book
had a deep impact on economic thought, and since it was published there has been debate about its meaning. Keynes and the classical economy Keynes begin the general theory "with a summary of the classical economy Keynes and the classical economy Keynes begin the general theory of employment, which encapsulates in its formulation of Say's law as the opinion" the supply creates its own demand. "He wrote that
although his theory was explained in terms of an economy of the Anglo -Saxon, his theory was also general in the sense that he would be more than adapt to the "totalitarian states" that a free market polyics. [50 50] according to classical theory, the salary rate is determined the marginal productivity of work, and so many people are employed who are
 willing to work on that Unemployment may arise through friction or may be "voluntary", in the sense that it arises from a refusal to accept employment due to "legislation or social practices ... or mere human obstination", but "...the classic postulates do not do it Admit the possibility of the third category ", which Keynes defines as involuntary
unemployment. [51] Keynes raises two objections to the assumption of classical theory that "the wage of money rather than a real wage." The first is the fact that "the wage of the labor depend on the wage of money rather than a real wage." The second is that the classical theory assumes that "the real wages of the labor depend on the wage of money rather than a real wage."
bargains that the work does with the businessmen," while "if the wages of the money change, one would have expected the classical school would argue that the prices would change almost the same proportion, leaving the real wage and the level of unemployment almost the same as before." [52] Keynes considers its second most fundamental
objection, but most commentators focus on its first: it has been argued that the theory of the amount of money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the mon-dedicated income to consumption is that part of the amount of money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is that part of the money protects the classical school from the consumption is the classical school from the classical school from the consumption is the classical school from the consumption is the classical school from the consumption is the classical school from the classical school from the classical school from the classical school from the classical school f
non-assigned spending on investment, that is, to durable goods. [54] Savings therefore cover accommodation as cash) and the purchase of durable goods. The existence of net acaparation, or of a demand for accumulation, is not admitted by the simplified liquidity preference model of the general theory. Once she rejects the classic
theory that unemployment is due to excessive wages, Keynes proposes an alternative based on the relationship between theand investment. In his view, unemployment arises every time the incentive of entrepreneurs to invest cannot follow the pace of society's propensity to save is one of Keynes's synonyms for "demand"). The levels of saving and
investment are necessarily equal, and income is therefore held down to a level where the desire to save is no greater than the incentive to invest. The incentive to invest arises from the incentive to invest. The incentive to invest arises from the incentive is
independent of income and depends solely on the rate of interest r. Keynes designates its value as a function of r¢Ã as the "schedule of the marginal efficiency of capital".[55] The propensity to save behaves quite differently.[56] Saving is simply that part of income not devoted to consumption, and: ... the prevailing psychological law seems to be
that when aggregate income increases, consumption expenditure will also increase but to a somewhat lesser extent. [57] Keynes adds that "this psychological law was of the utmost importance in the development of my own thought". Liquidity preference Determination of income according to the General Theory Keynes viewed the money supply as one
of the main determinants of the state of the real economy. The significance he attributed to it is one of the innovative features of his work, and was influential on the politically hostile monetarist school. Money supply. It specifies
the amount of money people will seek to hold according to the state of the economy. In Keynes's first (and simplest) account ¢Ã that of Chapter 13 ¢Ã liquidity preference is determined solely by the interest rate r¢ÃÂÂwhich is seen as the earnings forgone by holding wealth in liquid form: [58] hence liquidity preference can be written L(r) and in
equilibrium must equal the externally fixed money supply MÃÂ. Keynes¢ÃÂÂs economic model Money supply, saving and investment ecudnoc ,senyeK ed aÃroet al nºÃges ,airatenom atrefo al ne otnemua nU oelpmesed ed soiratenom soidemer sol arap sol arap
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Dahw ,scisssalc entryb detpectaneed dah ) \hat{a} \hat{a} \hat{e} \hat{a} \hat{e} 
dnamed stepretni enthoek .orez ot lauge temtsevni nviffe n
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that these amounts are equal to their demands. According to the substance of the classical theory of the investment fund market, whose conclusion considers that the classics have misunderstood through circular reasoning (chapter 14.) The Keynesian multiplier Keynes presents his discussion on the multiplier In capitulum 10 with a reference to the
previous Kahn document (see below). He design the kahn multiplier and says that the two are only "a bit different". [64] Kahn's multiplier and says that the two are only "a bit different". [64] Kahn's multiplier and says that the two are only "a bit different".
understanding the presentation of Keynes. Kahn's multiplier gives the title "(the multiplier model) to the Keynes and in Joan Robinson's introduction to the theory of employment. Keynes states that there is ... a confusion between the libic theory of
the multiplier, which maintains the good continuously, without time-lag ... and the consequence of an expansion in the industries of capital goods that have gradual effect, subject to a time-lag, and only after an interval. [65] and implies that it is adopting the previous theory. [66] and when the multiplier eventually emerges as a component of the
Keynes theory (in capitulum 18) it results Being simply a measure of the change of a variable in response to one change in another. The schedule of the economic system: [67] "what says, it's... the point where the exit from a o orec omoc otsiv odunem a ,etimAl
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al <sup>3</sup>Ägitsevni on senyeK .zediuqil ed aicnereferp ed n<sup>3</sup>Äicnuf al ed selaicrap sodavired sol ed odneidneped senoicroporp ne sosergni sol y s©Äretni ed asat al ertne oditrapmoc otcefe nu eneit latipac led lanigram aicneicife al ed oiradnelac le ne oibmac nu 51 olutÄpaC oledom us ojab oreP .n<sup>3</sup>Äisrevni al ne oibmac nu ed otelpmoc otcefe le ravell nebed
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isac alumr³Åf us oid senyeK rodacilpitlum us a angisa es dadicorpyeK rolav lE ]17[."'edargorter' sonem ogla otircse rebah arap senyeK odatsug areibuh euq onaisenyeK atsiratnemoc nu" ed aicnatsni anu omoc atic isorbmA .M .G euq ]07[,... rimusnoc arap lanigram n³Äisneporp al rarim ed avitanretla arenam anu rednefed arap reilpitluM arbalap al
odnazilitu etnemelpmis somatse ... aen¡Ãtnatsni lanoicnuf n³Ãicaler anu omoc reilpitluM la somarim odnauc araP ... odargorter osap nu ... ... omoc nhaK ed rodacilpitlum led ajela es 'senyeK euq ³Ãredisnoc elkcahS .S .L .G ]96[."sodagerga sosergni sol ed etneidnopserroc otnemua le y n³Ãisrevni al ed otnemua nu ertne ... n³Ãicaler al" ad secnotne
rodacilpitlum IE [86]"... adajupme ¡Āres n³Āisrevni al negative number. Keynes suggested that the limit could be significantly higher than zero, but it did not give much practical importance. The term "liquidity trap" was coined by Dennis Robertson in his comments on general theory, [73], but it was John Hicks in "Mr. Keynes and the Classics" [74]
who recognized the importance of a slightly different concept. If the economy is in a position in such a way that the liquidity preference curve is almost vertical, as it should happen, as the lower limit is approached in r. Interest rate R. € or, unless there is a offset tilt in the other curves, with the resulting income Ŷ. As Hicks said, "the monetary
means will not force the interest rate beyond." Paul Krugman has worked extensively on the liquidity trap, claiming that it was the problem facing the Japanese economy around the millennium change. [75] In their later words: short-term interest rates were close to zero, long-term rates were at historical minimums, however, private investment
spending remained insufficient to get the economy out of deflation. In that environment, monetary supply simply added to the already extensive bank reserves and public cash holdings ... [76] The IS IS model is "LM Plot Hicks showed how to analyze the
 Keynes system when liquidity preference is a function of income and interest rate. The admission of Keynes income as an influence on the demand for money is a step back in the direction by generalizing the propensity to save to take as much and arguments. Less classically it and interest rate.
extends this generalization to the timetable of the marginal efficiency of capital. The IS-LM model uses arap senoicauce Keynes' model. The first, now written I (Y, r) coordinates and draw a line connecting those points satisfying the equation:
this is the IS¢Äį curve. In the same way we can write the equalibrium between liquidity preference and the money supply as L(Y¢ÄįÂ,r¢Äį curve ¢ÄÄÄ connecting points that satisfy it. The equilibrium values ŶÄ¢ÄįÄ of total income and rÄÄ¢ÄįÄ of interest rate
are then given by the point of intersection of the two curves. If we follow Keynes's initial account under which liquidity preference depends only on the interest rate r, then the LM¢AA¯A curve is horizontal. Joan Robinson commented that: ... modern teaching has been confused by J. R. Hicks' attempt to reduce the General Theory to a version of static
equilibrium with the formula IS¢ÃÂÂLM. Hicks has now repented and changed his name from J. R. to John, but it will take a long time for the effects of his teaching to wear off. Hicks subsequently relapsed. [77][clarification needed] Keynesian economic policies Active fiscal policy This section has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these
 message) intervention strategies under different conditions Keynes argued that the solution to the Great Depression was to stimulate the country ("incentive to invest") through some combination of two approaches: A reduction in interest rate at which
 businesses and consumers can borrow decreases, investments that were previously uneconomic become profitable, and large consumer sales normally financed through debt (such as houses, automobiles, and, historically, even appliances like refrigerators) become more affordable. A principal function of central banks in countries that have them is to
 influence this interest rate through a variety of mechanisms collectively called monetary policy. This is how monetary policy that reduces interest rates is thought to stimulate economy to stimulate
the government can effect by a) taxing less, b) spending more, or c) both. Investment and consumption by government raises demand for businesses' products and for employment, reversing the effects of the aforementioned imbalance. If desired spending exceeds revenue, the government finances the difference by borrowing from capital markets by
represent neutral fiscal policy. In fact, if it ran a deficit of 10% last year and 5% this year, this would actually be contractionary. On the other hand, if the government ran a surplus of 10% last year and 5% this year, that would be expansionary fiscal policy, despite never running a deficit at all. But ¢ÄÄÄ contrary to some critical characterizations of 10% last year and 5% this year, that would be expansionary fiscal policy.
it ¢Ã Keynesianism does not consist solely of deficit spending, since it recommends adjusting fiscal policies according to cyclical circumstances. [78] An example of a counter-cyclical policy is raising taxes to cool the economy and to prevent inflation when there is abundant demand-side growth, and engaging in deficit spending on labour-intensive
the United States suffered from recession yet again following fiscal contraction. But to many the true success of Keynesian policy can be seen at the onset of World War II, which provided a kick to the world economy, removed uncertainty, and forced the rebuilding of destroyed capital. Keynesian ideas became almost official in social-democratic
Europe after the war and in the U.S. in the 1960s. The Keynesian advocacy of deficit spending contrasted with the classical economic analysis of fiscal policy. They admitted that fiscal stimulus could actuate production. But, to these schools, there was no reason to believe that this stimulation would outrun the side-effects that "crowded actuate production."
would be self-defeating. The Keynesian response lapicnirp eht saw eH .tnemeganam ycnerruc lanoitanretni fo metsys sdooW notterB eht dehsilbatse taht 4491 ni ecnerefnoC laicnaniF dna yratenoM snoitan detinU eht ot noitageled hsitirB eht fo redael eht saw eH .edart lanoitanretni ni ecnalab fo noitseuq eht htiw deipuccoerp hcum saw senyeK
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that the problem of settling outstanding balances should be treated almost alike as disturbers of equilibrium. In the event, though, the plans were rejected, in part because "American opinion was naturally reluctant to accept the principle of equality of
treatment so novel in debtor-creditor relationships".[79] The new system is not founded on free trade (liberalisation[80] of foreign trade[81]) but rather on regulating international trade to eliminate trade imbalances. Nations with a surplus would have a powerful incentive to get rid of it, which would automatically clear other nations' deficits.[82]
Keynes proposed a global bank that would issue its own currency¢ÂÂÂthe bancor¢ÂÂÂwhich was exchangeable with national currencies at fixed rates of exchange and would become the unit of account between nations, which means it would be used to measure a country's trade deficit or trade surplus. Every country would have an overdraft facility
in its bancor account at the International Clearing Union. He pointed out that surpluses lead to weak global aggregate demand ¢Ã countries running surpluses exert a "negative externality" on trading partners, and posed far more than those in deficit, a threat to global prosperity. Keynes thought that surplus countries should be taxed to avoid
trade imbalances.[83] In "National Self-Sufficiency" The Yale Review, Vol. 22, no. 4 (June 1933),[84][85] he already highlighted the problems created by free trade. His view, supported by many economists and commentators at the time, was that creditor nations may be just as responsible as debtor nations for disequilibrium in exchanges and that
both should be under an obligation to bring trade back into a state of balance. lanimon zedigir al y anilretse arbil al ed oro ed dadirap al rednefed ed sacin; Atirb sedadirotua sal ed osimorpmoc le odnala±Aes, etnaleda ne 9291 ed sisirc al eD. oicremoc erbil led soicifeneb sol ed odicnevnoc etnemadnuforp, llahsraM derflA a onacrec atsimonoce nu euf
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solgerra ed otnujnoc nu yah on secnotne, oirbiliuqe led acrec etnatsab sadavell, orto u oidem nu rop, nos on senoican ertne sacim³Anoce senoicaler sal iS", tsimonocE ehT ed rotide secnotne, rehtworC yerffoeG ed sarbalap nE. saicneucesnoc sevarg renet aÅrdop nagah ol euq arap he gradually adhered to protectionist measures. [92] On 5 November
1929, when heard by the Macmillan Committee to bring the British economy out of the crisis, Keynes indicated that the introduction of tariffs on imports would help to rebalance the trade balance. The committee is not full employment, the introduction
of tariffs can improve production and employment. Thus the reduction of the trade deficit favours the country's growth. [92] In January 1930, in the Economic Advisory Council, Keynes proposed the introduction of a system of protection to reduce imports. In the autumn of 1930, he proposed a uniform tariff of 10% on all imports and subsidies of the
same rate for all exports.[92] In the Treatise on Money, published in the autumn of 1930, he took up the idea of tariffs or other trade restrictions with the aim of reducing the volume of imports and rebalancing the balance of trade.[92] On 7 March 1931, in the New Statesman and Nation, he wrote an article entitled Proposal for a Tariff Revenue. He
pointed out that the reduction of wages led to a reduction in national demand which constrained markets. Instead, he proposes the idea of an expansionary policy combined with a tariff system to neutralise the effects on the balance of trade. The application of customs tariffs seemed to him "unavoidable, whoever the Chancellor of the Exchequer
might be". Thus, for Keynes, an economic recovery policy is only fully effective if the trade deficit is eliminated. He proposed a 15% tax on manufactured and semi-manufactured goods and 5% on certain foodstuffs and raw materials, with others needed for exports exempted (wool, cotton). [92] In 1932, in an article entitled The Pro- and Anti-Tariffs,
 published in The Listener, he envisaged the protection of farmers and certain sectors such as the automobile and iron and steel nu ed al ne <sup>3</sup>Aitrivnoc es oicremoc led nivitca ed dadisrevid anu ed otneiminetnam le ereiferp, naidraciR ed avitarapmoc ajatnev al ed a
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depreciation in the treatment of external imbalances. Therefore, for Keynes, the depreciation of the coin was not sufficient, and protectionist measures became necessary to avoid trade deficits. To avoid the return of crises due to a self-regulation of foreign
trade).[92] He points out that countries and GDP slows down. And surplus countries exert a "negative externality" on their trading partners. They get richer at the expense of others and destroy the output of their trading partners. John
liberalisation of international trade (Free Trade) with a regulatory system aimed at eliminating trade imbalances in his proposals for the Bretton Woods Agreement. [citation needed] Postwar Keynesian economics, New Keynesian economics, and Post-Keynesian economics Keynesian economics with a regulatory system aimed at eliminating trade imbalances in his proposals for the Bretton Woods Agreement.
World War II, and until the early 1970s, Keynesian economics provided the main inspiration for economic policy makers in Western industrialized countries.[6] Governments prepared high quality economic statistics on an ongoing basis and tried to base their policies on the Keynesian theory that had become the norm. In the early era of social
liberalism and social democracy, most western capitalist countries enjoyed low, stable unemployment and modest inflation, an era called the Golden Age of Capitalism. In terms of policy, the twin tools of post-war Keynesian economics were fiscal policy and monetary policy. While these are credited to Keynes, others, such as economic David Colander
argue that they are, rather, due to the interpretation of Keynes by Abba Lerner in his theory of functional finance, and should instead be called "Lernerian" rather than "Keynesian". [96] Through the 1950s, moderate degrees of government demand leading industrial development, and use of fiscal and monetary counter-cyclical policies continued, and
reached a peak in the "go go" 1960s, where it seemed to many Keynesians that prosperity was now permanent. In 1971, Republican US President Richard Nixon even proclaimed "I am now a Keynesian in economics." [97] Beginning in the late 1960s, a new classical macroeconomics movement arose, critical of Keynesian assumptions (see sticky
prices), and seemed, especially in the 1970s, to explain certain phenomena better. It was characterized by explicit and rigorous adherence to microfoundations, as well as use of increasingly sophisticated mathematical modelling. With the oil shock of 1973, and the economic problems of the 1970s, Keynesian economics began to fall out of favour
During this time, many economies experienced high and rising unemployment, coupled with high and rising unemployment with high a
 Keynesian near-consensus of the 1960s, and the rise throughout the 1970s of ideas based upon more classical analysis, including monetarism, supply-side economics, [97] and new classical economics. However, by the late 1980s, certain failures of the new classical models, both theoretical (see Real business cycle theory) and empirical (see the
 "Volcker recession")[98] hastened the emergence of New Keynesian economics, a school that sought to unite the most realistic aspects of Keynesian and neo-classical assumptions and place them on more rigorous foundation that never. a line of thought, also used as a critique of notably high unemployment and the growth rates of the potentially
disappointing pnb associated with the new classic models in the mid-1980s, was to emphasize the low unemployment and maximum economic growth at the expense of a somewhat higher inflation (so consequences were kept under control by indexation and other methods, and their overall neo-thinking rate remained lower and more stable by
potential policies such as the keykey economy weman the keynes biographer, robert skidelsky, writes that the postkeynesian school has remained closer to the spirit of keynes biographer, robert skidelsky, writes that the postkeynesian school has remained closer to the spirit of keynes biographer, robert skidelsky, writes that the postkeynesian school has remained closer to the spirit of keynes biographer, robert skidelsky, writes that the postkeynesian school has remained closer to the spirit of keynes biographer, robert skidelsky, writes that the postkeynesian school has remained closer to the spirit of keynes biographer, robert skidelsky, writes that the postkeynesian school has remained closer to the spirit of keynes biographer, robert skidelsky, writes that the postkeynesian school has remained closer to the spirit of keynes biographer, robert skidelsky, writes that the postkeynesian school has remained closer to the spirit of keynes biographer.
rubric of "keynesian economy," due to the role of keynesian analysis combined with the neoclassical economy to produce what is generally called "neoclassical synthesis," producing neo-Keynesian economy, which dominated conventional macroeconomic thinking
Although it was widely held that there was no strong automatic tendency for full employment, many believed that if government policy was opposed to guaranteeing it, the economy would behave as neoclassical theory predicted. This domination of the post-war neo-Keynesian economy broke during the stagnation of the 1970s. [102] there was a lack
of consensus among macro-economists in the 1980s, and during this period it was a new Keynesian economy, in last instance, along with a new classic macroeconomic, a part of the current consensus, known as the new neoclty synthesis. [103] [103] Economists, on the other hand, reject neoclty synthesis and, in general, the neoclinical economy
applied to macroeconom. Post-Keynesian economy are incorrect, and a misinterpretation of Keynesian economy are incorrect.
Keynesia. [104] Keynesian in an article of 2014, economic forces can lead to war or can promote peace. [105] Keynesianism and Liberalism in an article of 2014, economist Alan Blinder argues that "for not
very good reasons", the public opinion in the United States has associated Keynesianism with liberalism, and states that such is incorrect. For example, both presidents Ronald Reagan (1981â € "89) and George W. Bush (2001â € "09) supported political ones that, in fact, were Keynesians, although both men were conservative ligs. And tax cuts can
provide highly ã oyl fiscal stomach during a recession, as much as infrastructure spending can. Blinder concludes: "If you are not teaching your students that the 'Keynesianism' is not conservative or liberal, it should be." [106] Other schools of macroeconomic thinking The Keynesianism' is not conservative or liberal, it should be."
how economic issues are, but differ in what causes them and in the best of solving them. Today, the majority of these schools of thought have been subsumed in the modern macroeconomic theory. Stockholm School (Economics) Stockholm School rose to prominence around the same time as Keynes published
its general theory and shared a common concern in business cycles and and The second generation of Swedish economics are divided on whether they conceived the essence of the Keynes theory before doing so. [108] MONTARISM
MAIN ARTICO: Monetarismo There was a debate between the monetarists and the Keynesios in the 1960 day on the role of government in the stabilization of the economy. Both monetarists and Keynesians agree that issues such as business cycles, unemployment and deflation are caused by inappropriate demand. However, they have fundamentally
different perspectives on the ability of the economy to find their own balance, and the degree of government intervention that would be appropriate. The Keynesians highlighted the use of discretionary fiscal policy, while monetary policy, while monetary policy, while monetary policy, and should be based on standards. [109] The debate was
however, has convinced many economists and governments of the need for tax interventions and highlighted the difficulty of stimulating the Economy Some Marxist Economy Some Marxist economists criticized the Keynesian economy. [113] For example, in its
evaluation of 1946 [114] Paul Sweezyâ € "while admitting that there was a lot in the analysis of the general theory of the effective demand that the Marxists could take advantage of y y sesalc ed ahcul al etnemadadiucsed abaredisnoc senyeK euq 3Åtnemugra.
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 themyolpmE lluF fo stcepsA lacitiloP" elcitra sih ni ,erudne ton dluow ti taht detciderp eh, noitulover naisenyeK eht tuoba citsaisuhtne yllareneg saw ikcelaK ÂÂahciM elihW. stat silatipac eht fo elor ssalc eht He thought Keynes' political legacy was detrimental for two reasons, which we reasons
First, he thought that whatever economic analysis is, the benevolent dictatorship is likely to be sooner or later to lead to a totalitarian society. Secondly, he thought Keynes' economic theories attracted a much wider group than economists mainly because of their link to their political approach. [120] Alex Tabarrok argues that Keynesian politics,
 unlike Keynesian policies, has failed almost every time it has been tested, at least in liberal democracies. [121] In response to this argument, John Quiggin, [122] wrote about the implication of these theories for a liberal democratic order. He thought that if it is generally accepted that democratic politics is only a battlefield for competing interesting interesting the competing interesting interesting interesting the competing interesting interesting interesting the competing interesting the competing interesting interesting interesting the competing interesting interesting the competing interesting interesting the competing interesting interesting the competing interesting in
                                                                                         nan wrote "I don't think we need to take that as an immutable fact of life; but still, what are the alternatives?" [123] Daniel Kuehn, criticizes politicians, "No Keynes. [124] He also argued that empirical evidenc
makes it quite clear that Buchanan was wrong. [125] [126] James Tobin argued, if he advises government officials, politicians, voters, it is not for economists to play with them. [127] Keynes implicitly rejected this argument, in "Soon or later, they are non-interested ideas that are dangerous to good or evil." [128] [129] Brad DeLong has argued that
politics is the main motivator behind objections to the view that the government should try to play a stable macroeconomic role, [130] Paul Krugman argued that a regime that, in general, allows markets to work, but in which the government is ready to control both excesses and in the struggle is inherently unstable, due to intellectual instability.
political instability like financial instability like financial instability. [131] new classic main article: new classic main article: new classic main article: new classic main article may be a seed on the Lucas critique of the Keynesian economy. This required greater coherence with microeconomic theory based on the theory of rational choice, and in particular highlighted the idea of
rational expectations. Lucas and others argued that the Keynesian economy required a significantly dumb and short-range behavior of people, which totally contradicts the economic understanding of their behavior at the micro level. The new classical economy introduced a set of macroeconomic theories based on the optimization of microeconomic
behavior. These models have developed in the true business cycle theory, which argues that the fluctuations in the business cycle can be largely accounted for by actual shocks (in contrast to nominal ones). In the late 1950s, the new classic macro-economists began to disagree with the methodology used by Keynes and his successors. Keynesians
emphasized the dependence of consumption on disposable income and, also, of investment on current profits and current cash flow. In addition, Keynesians posited a Phillips curve that tied nominal wage inflation to unemployment rate. To support these theories, the Keynesians normally traced the logical foundations of their model (using
introspection) and supported their assumptions with statistical evidence. [132] The new classic theorists demanded that maximize profits and rational consumers and maximize profit. [132] The result of this change in methodology produced several important
divergences of Keynesian macroeconomics: [132] Independence of consumption and current income (life cycle hypothesis) Relevance of current benefits to investment arap airatenom acitAlop al ed dadicapacni aL )oelpmesed ed larutan opit( oelpmesed le y n<sup>3</sup>Aicalfni al ed aicnednepedni agral aL )meroeht ####
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productive ... The answer will be yes, and we will use this to resolve the classical universal approximation question with a single hidden layer. Definition 2.1. A class of functions \mathcal{F} is a universal approximator over a compact set S if for every continuous function g and target accuracy \epsilon>0, there exists $\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} =$

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