

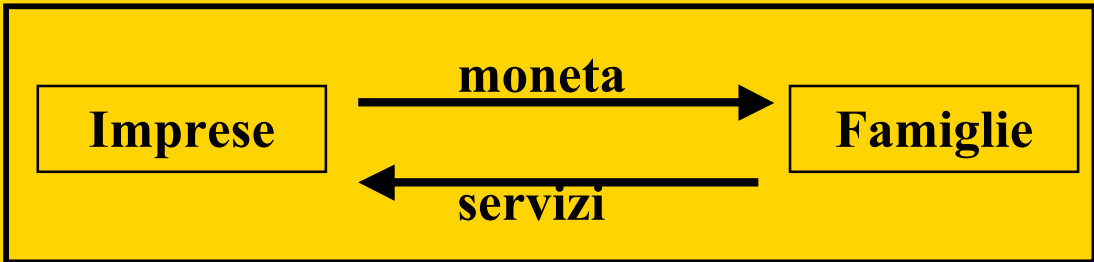
<b>Slide 1</b>	<b>Indice argomenti di macroeconomia</b>
<b>Slide 2</b>	<b>Gli agenti economici</b>
<b>Slide 3</b>	<b>Le relazioni tra gli agenti</b>
<b>Slide 4</b>	<b>Il flusso circolare del Reddito</b>
<b>Slide 5</b>	<b>Il Valore Aggiunto</b>
<b>Slide 6</b>	<b>L'Equilibrio macroeconomico I</b>
<b>Slide 7</b>	<b>L'Equilibrio macroeconomico II</b>
<b>Slide 8</b>	<b>Il Moltiplicatore keynesiano</b>
<b>Slide 9 e 10</b>	<b>La disoccupazione</b>
<b>Slide 11</b>	<b>Consumo e Risparmio secondo Keynes</b>
<b>Slide 12</b>	<b>Consumo: il modello di Modigliani</b>
<b>Slide 13 e 14</b>	<b>Il sistema bancario e la moneta</b>
<b>Slide 15</b>	<b>La Bilancia dei pagamenti</b>
<b>Slide 16, 17 e 18</b>	<b>Salari, inflazione e occupazione II</b>

**Famiglie** {  
Vendono servizi lavorativi (offerta di lavoro)  
Chiedono una remunerazione (salario)

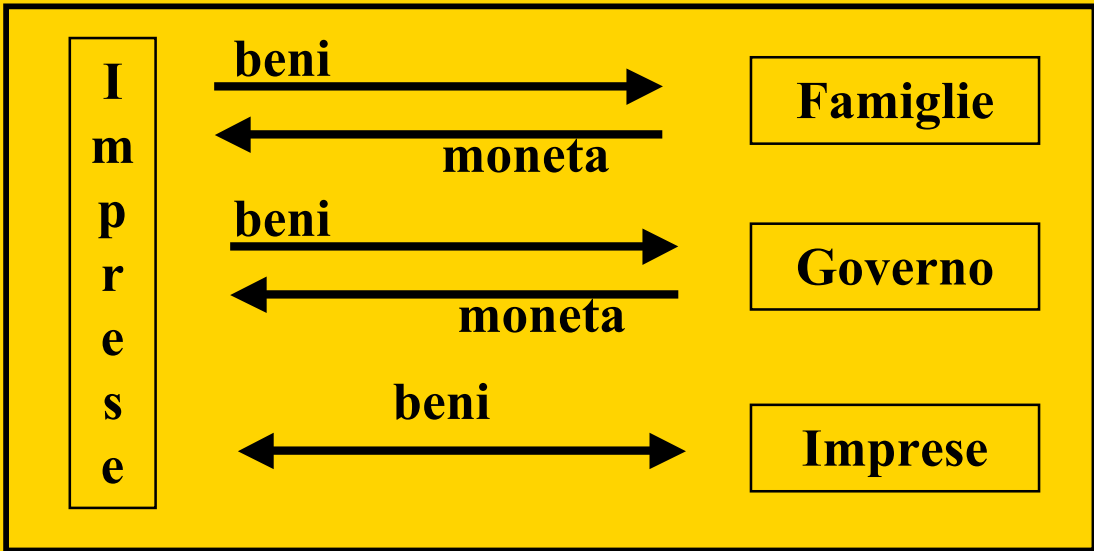
**Imprese** {  
Acquistano servizi lavorativi (domanda di lavoro)  
e fattori produttivi  
Producono e vendono beni finali

**Pubblica  
Amministrazione** {  
Definisce il quadro normativo  
Controlla la liquidità circolante  
Determina il livello delle Tasse  
Acquista beni e servizi (Spesa Pubblica)

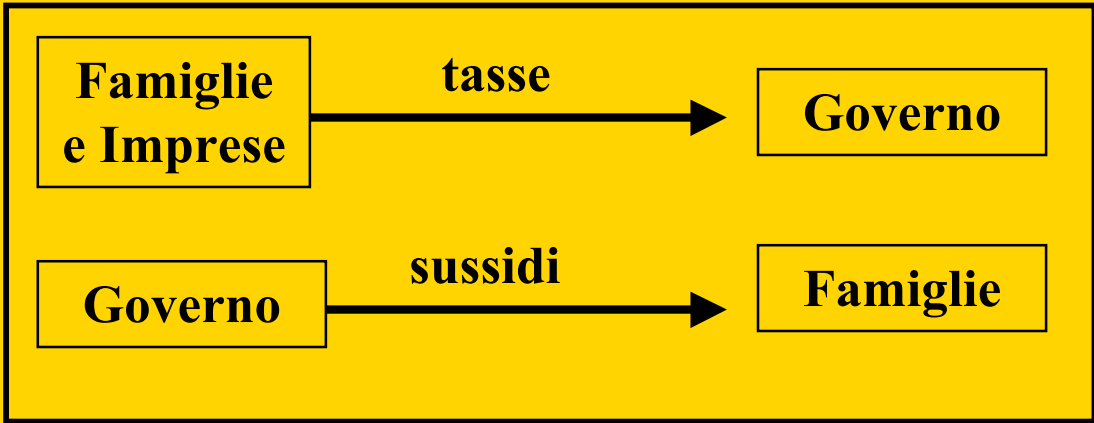
Mercato del lavoro



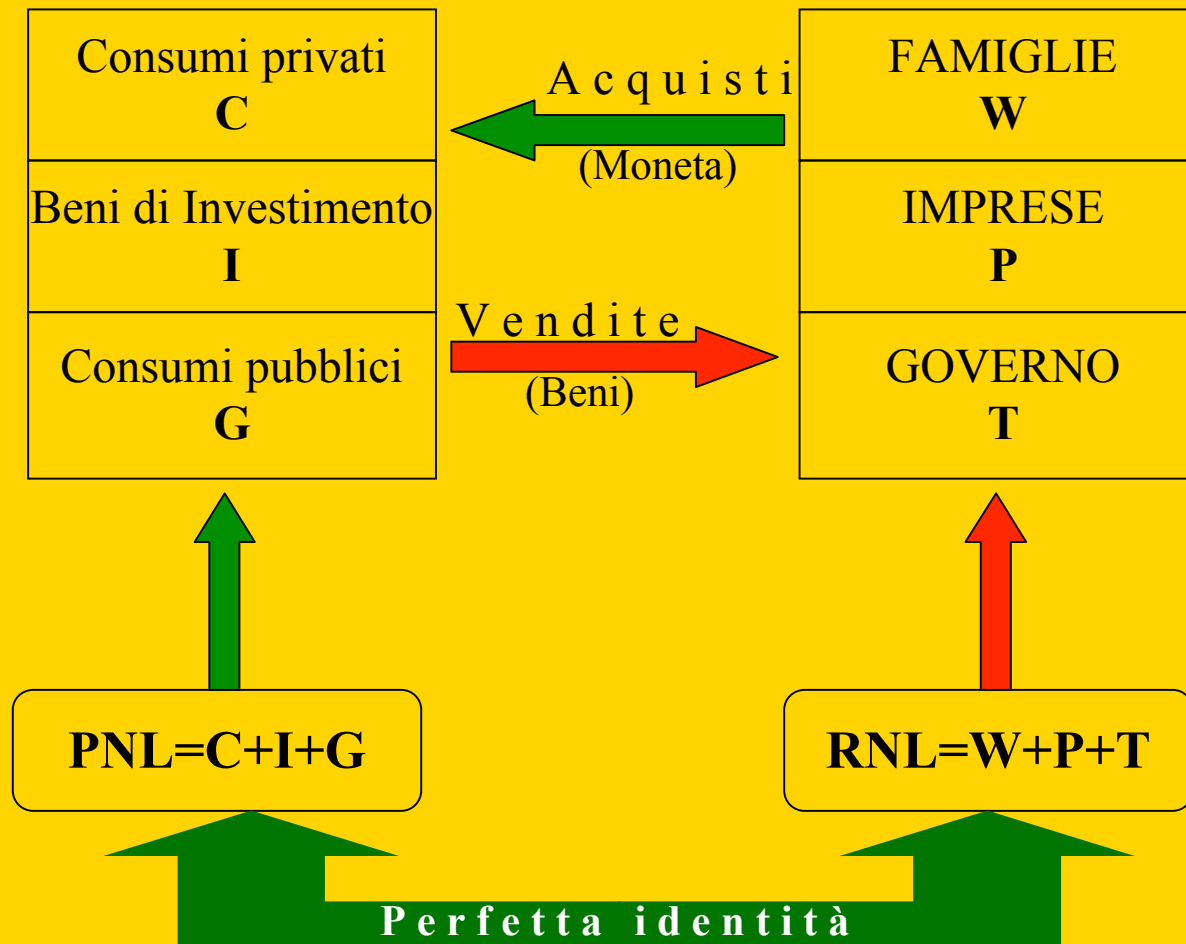
Mercato del bene



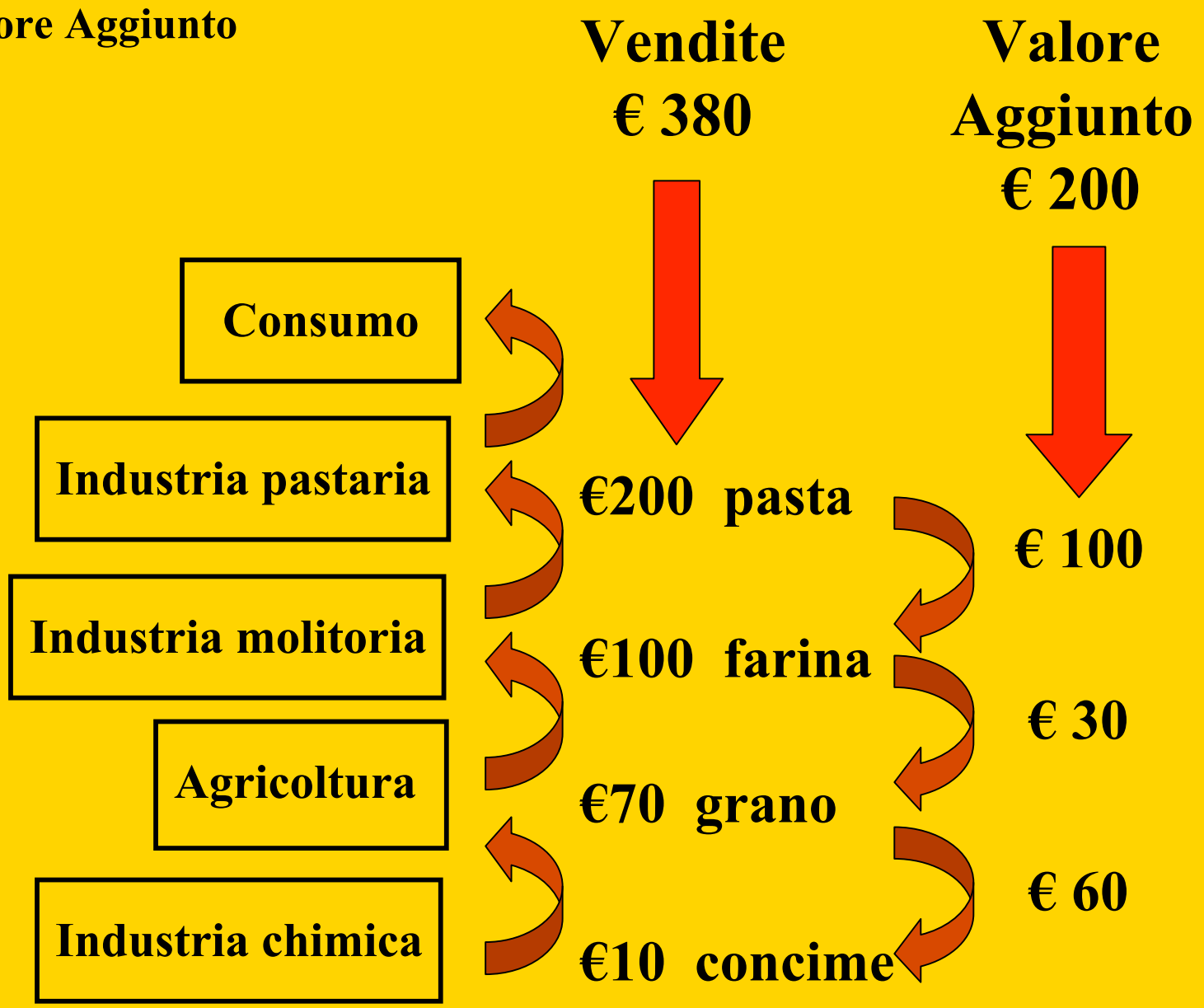
Trasferimenti unilaterali



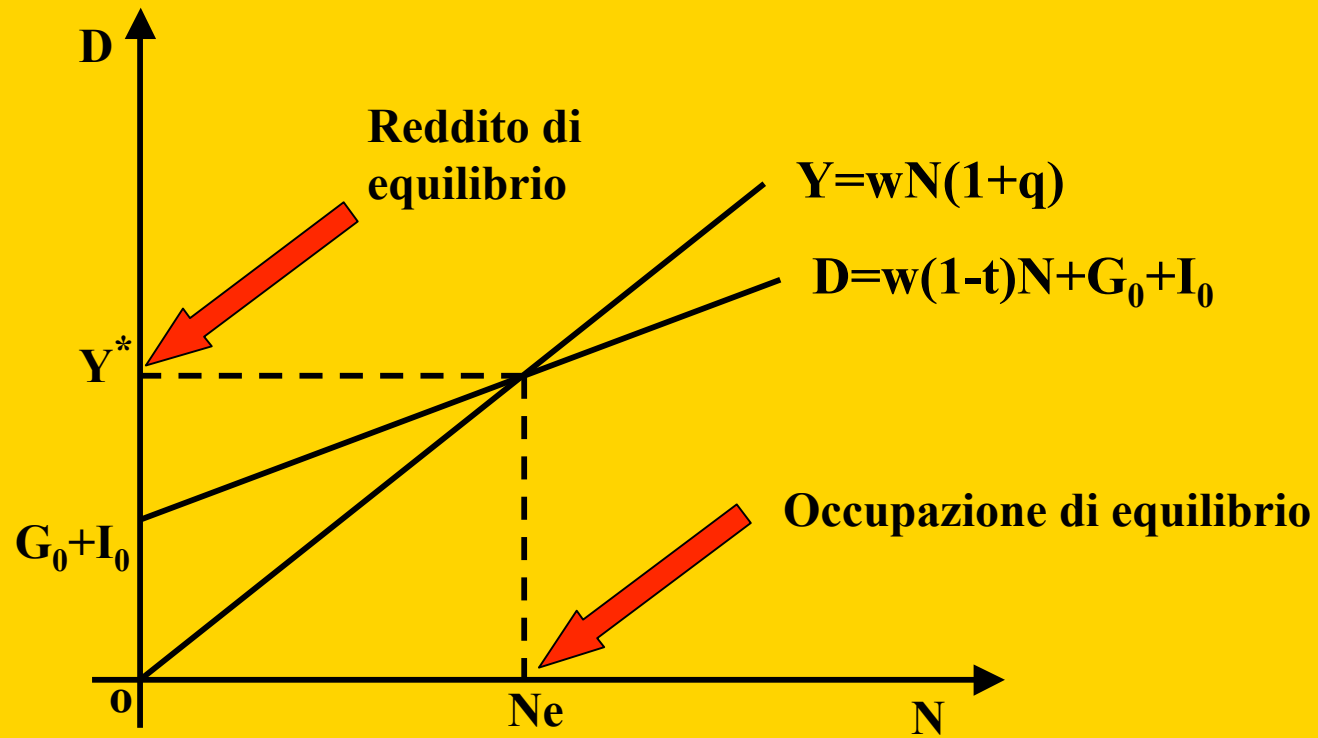
# Flusso circolare del reddito



# Il Valore Aggiunto

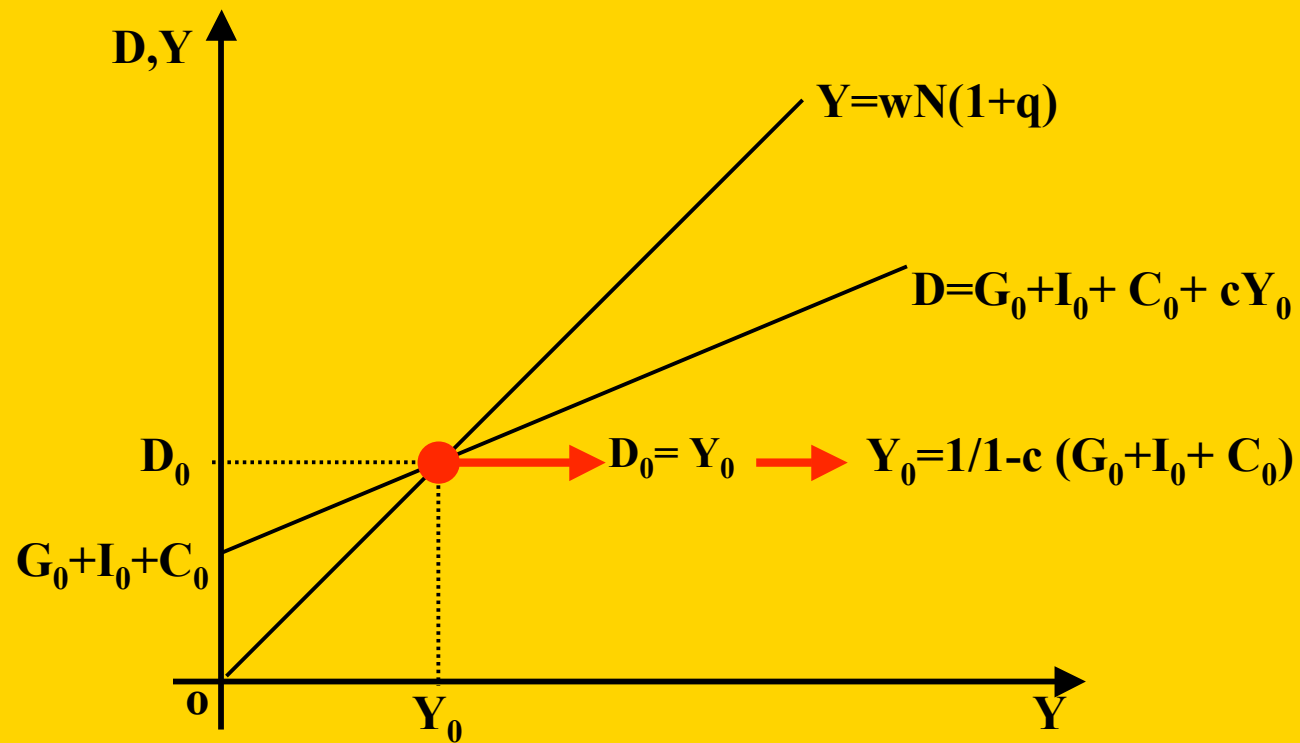


# L'Equilibrio Macroeconomico (*approccio del mercato del lavoro*)



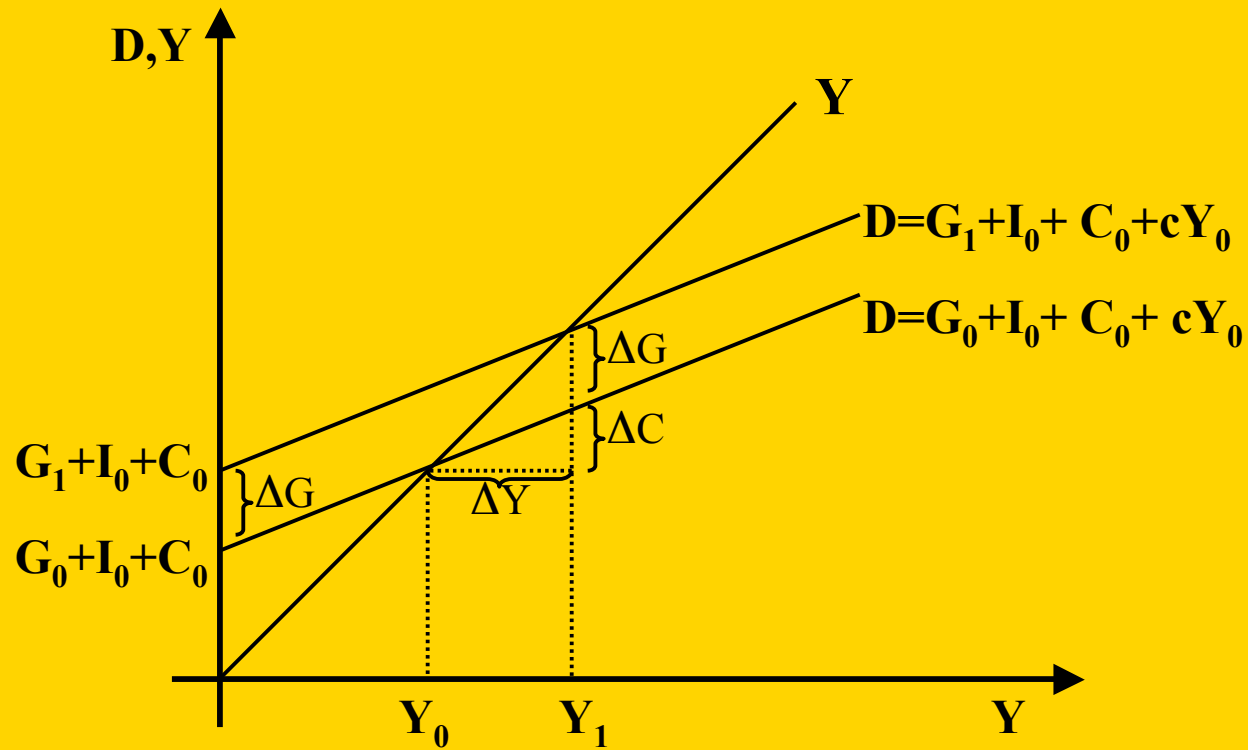
# L'Equilibrio Macroeconomico

(*approccio del mercato del bene*)

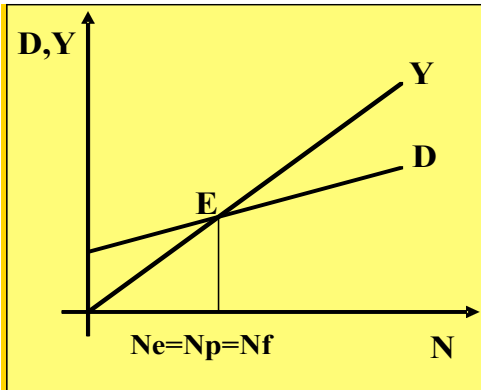


$$\Delta Y = \frac{1}{1-c} \Delta G$$

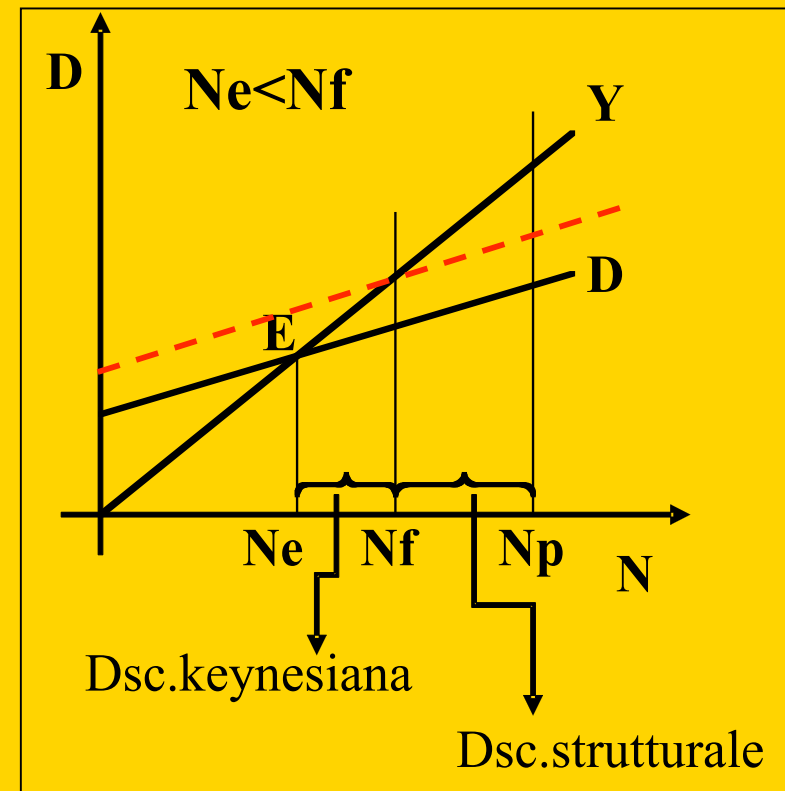
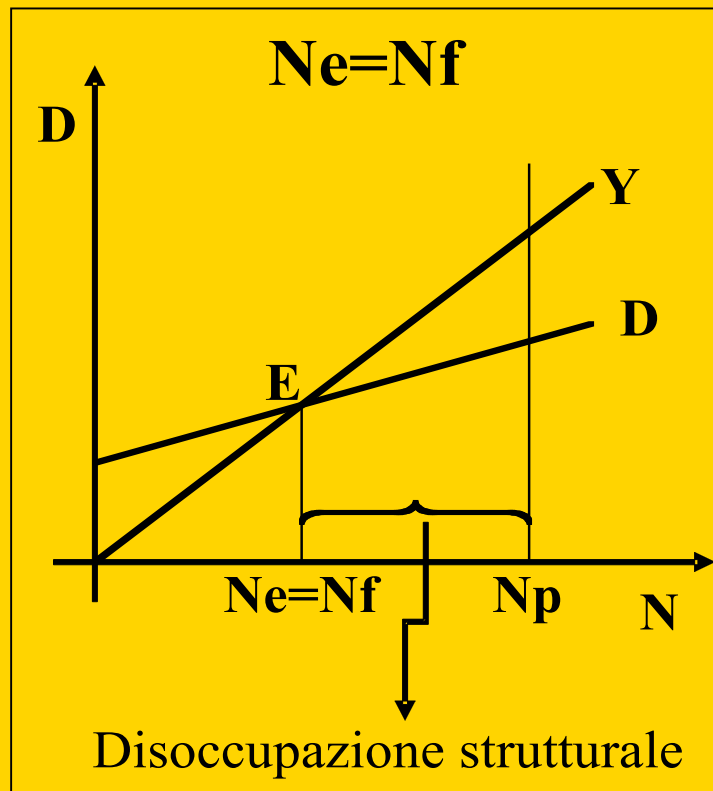
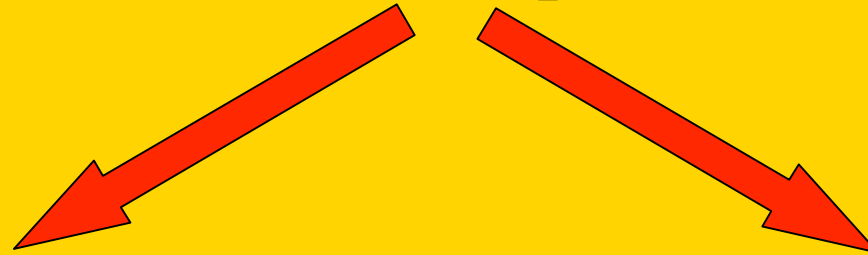
## *Il moltiplicatore keynesiano*



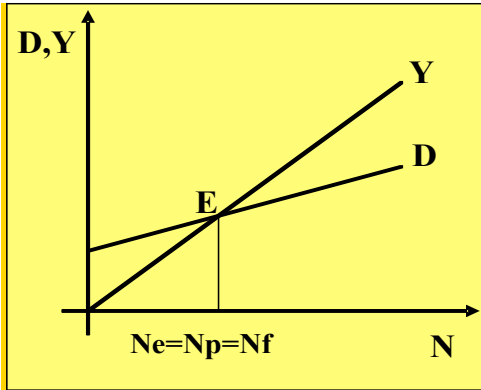
# La disoccupazione



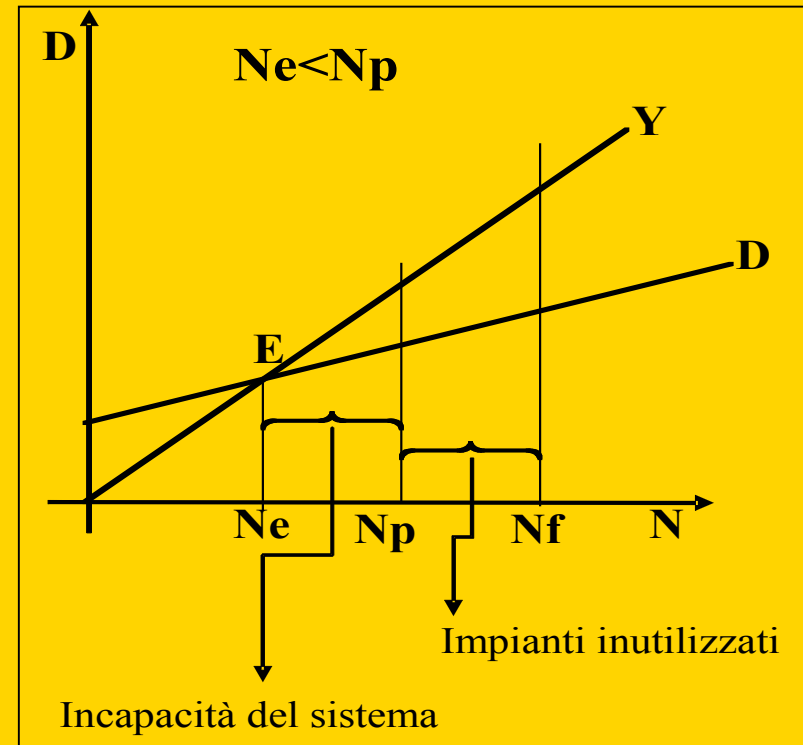
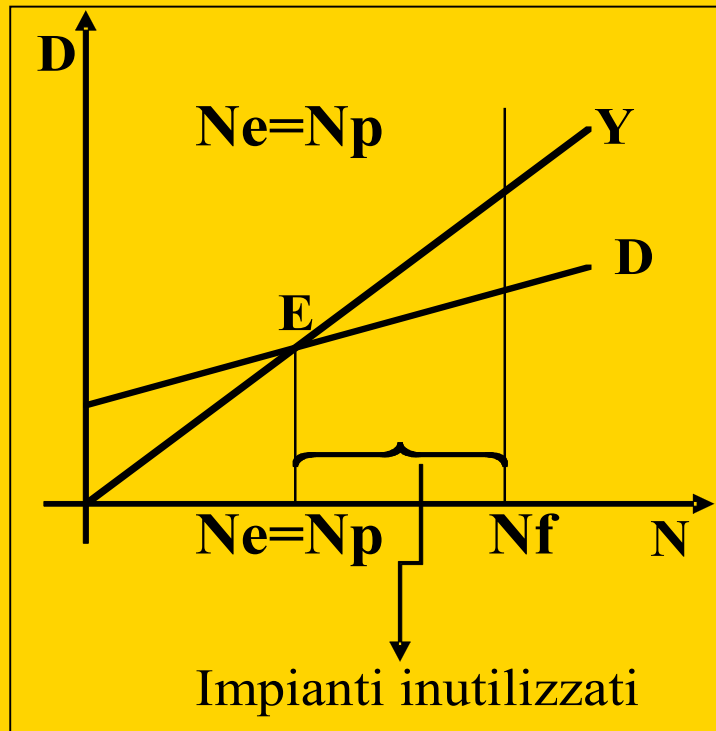
$$\underline{N_f < N_p}$$



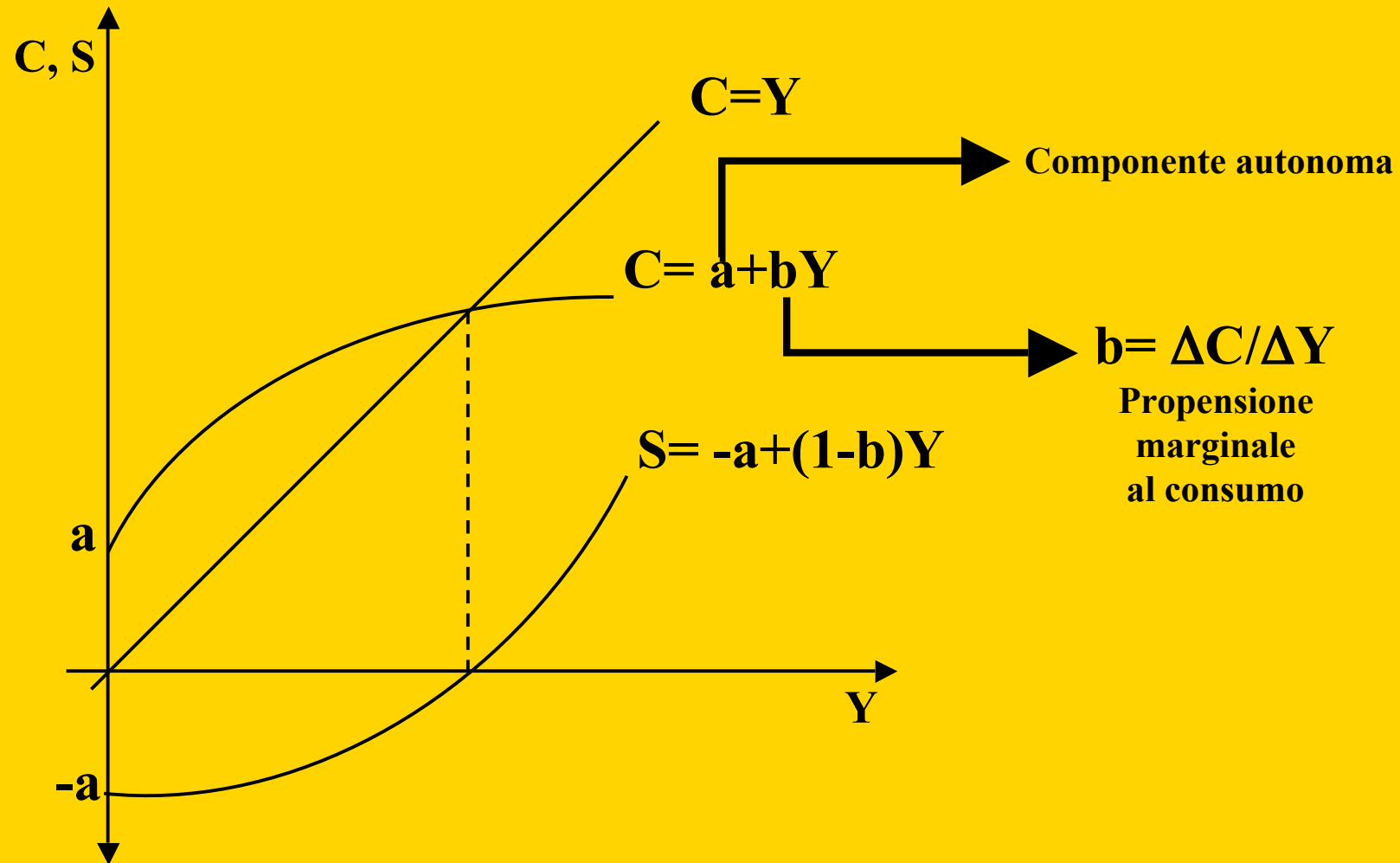
# La disoccupazione



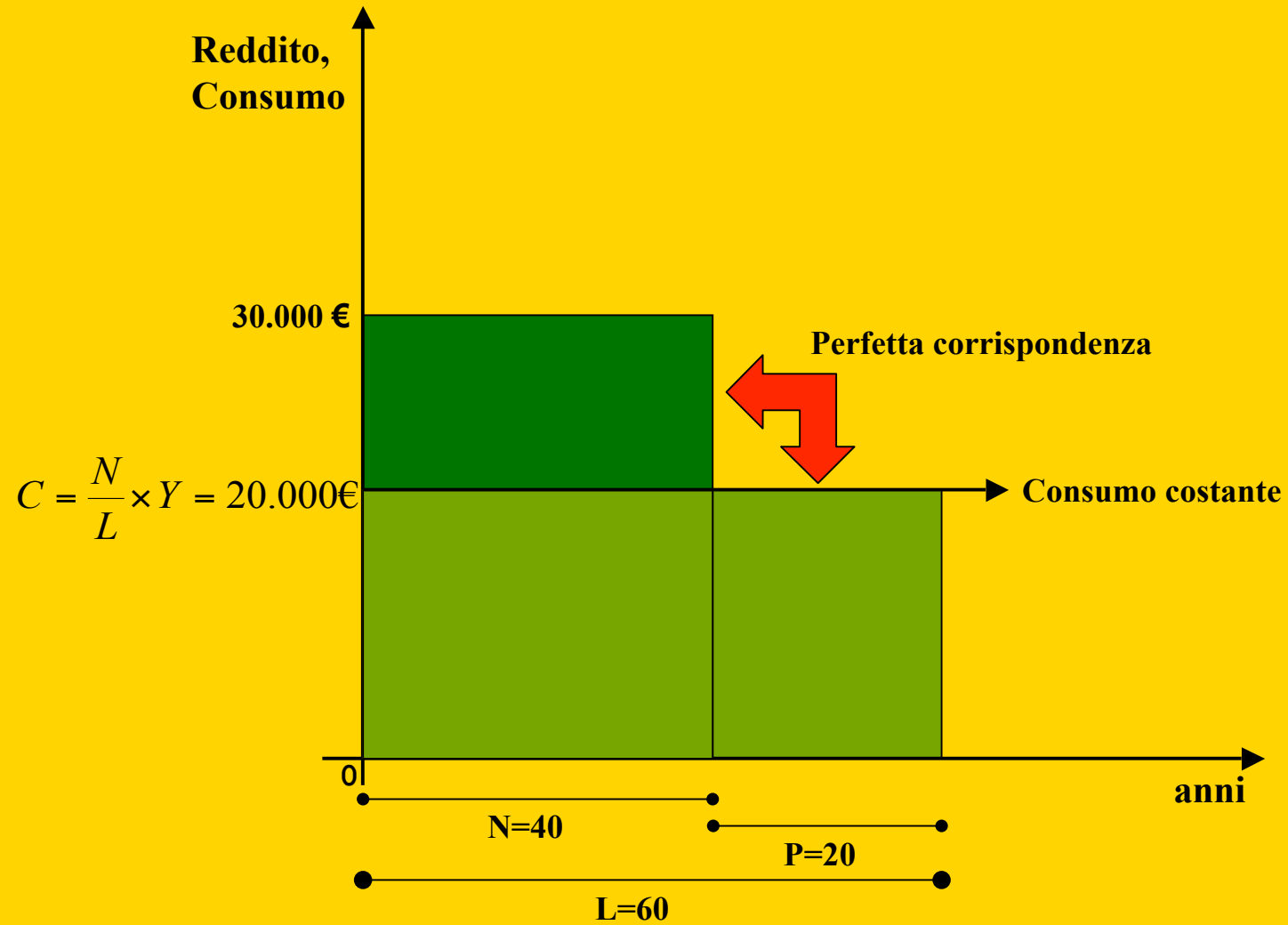
$N_f > N_p$



## Consumo: il modello keynesiano





## Consumo: il ciclo vitale di Modigliani



## *Il sistema bancario*

Passaggi	Deposito (D)	Accantonamento	Credito (C)
I°	BM	bBM	(1-b) BM
II°	(1-b) BM	b(1-b) BM	(1-b) <sup>2</sup> BM
III°	(1-b) <sup>2</sup> BM	b(1-b) <sup>2</sup> BM	(1-b) <sup>3</sup> BM
IV°	(1-b) <sup>3</sup> BM	b(1-b) <sup>3</sup> BM	(1-b) <sup>4</sup> BM
V°	(1-b) <sup>4</sup> BM	b(1-b) <sup>4</sup> BM	(1-b) <sup>5</sup> BM
.....			
.....			
.....			
<b>n... imo</b>	$(1-b)^{n-1}$ BM	$b(1-b)^{n-1}$ BM	$(1-b)^n$ BM


$$\sum_1^n D = \frac{1}{b} BM$$


$$\sum_1^n C = \frac{1-b}{b} BM$$

## *Il sistema bancario*

**Ipotesi: BM=100€ ; b=10% (0,1)**

Passaggi	Deposito (D)	Accantonamento	Credito (C)
I°	100	0,1*100=10	0,9*100=90
II°	90	0,1*90=9	81
III°	81	0,1*81=8,1	72,9
IV°	72,9	0,1*72,9=7,29	65,6
V°	65,6	0,1*65,6=6,56	59,0
VI°	53,1	0,1*53,1=5,31	47,79
.....			
.....			

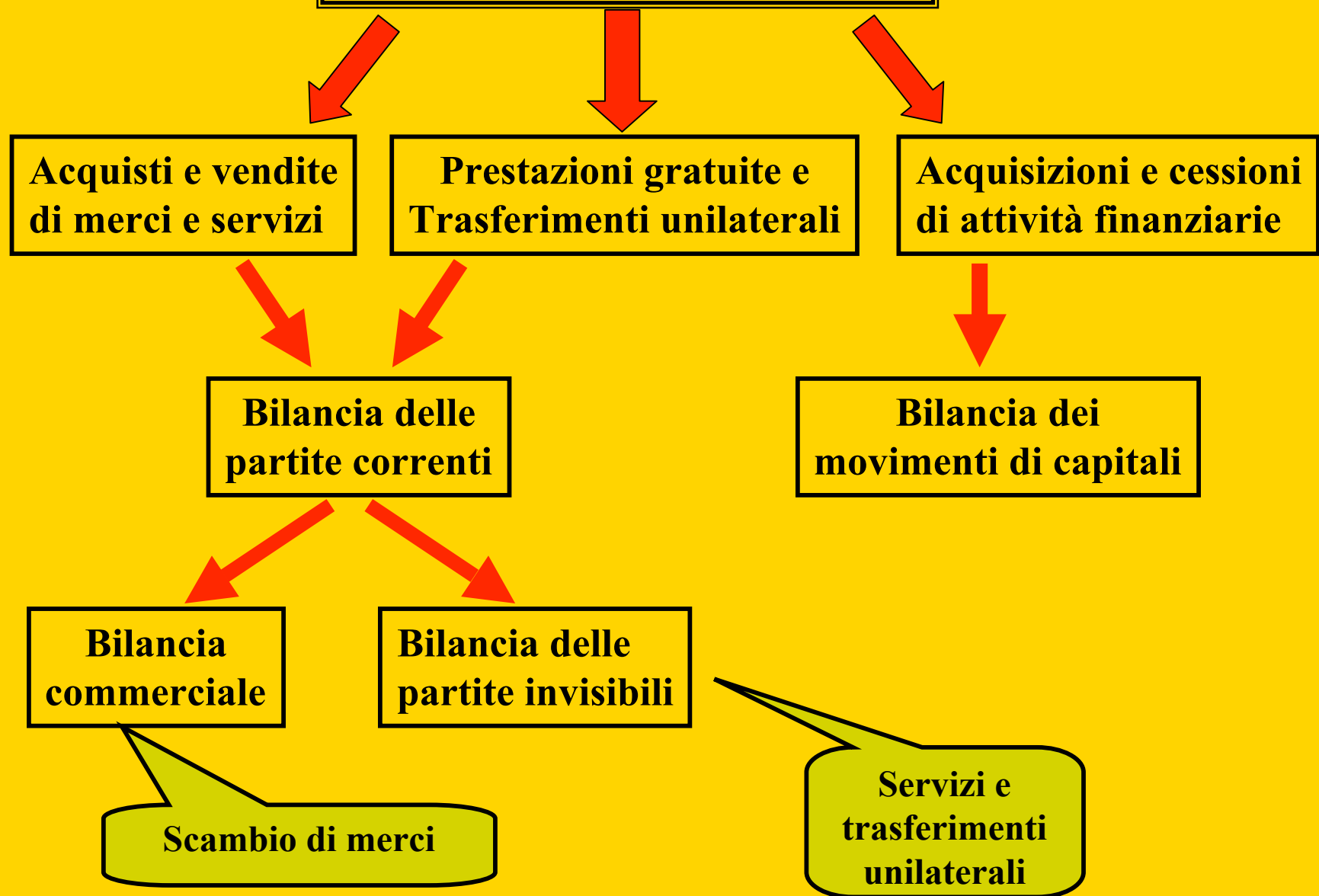
$$\Sigma_1^n D = \frac{1}{b} BM$$

$$1/0,1 \times 100€ = 1000€$$

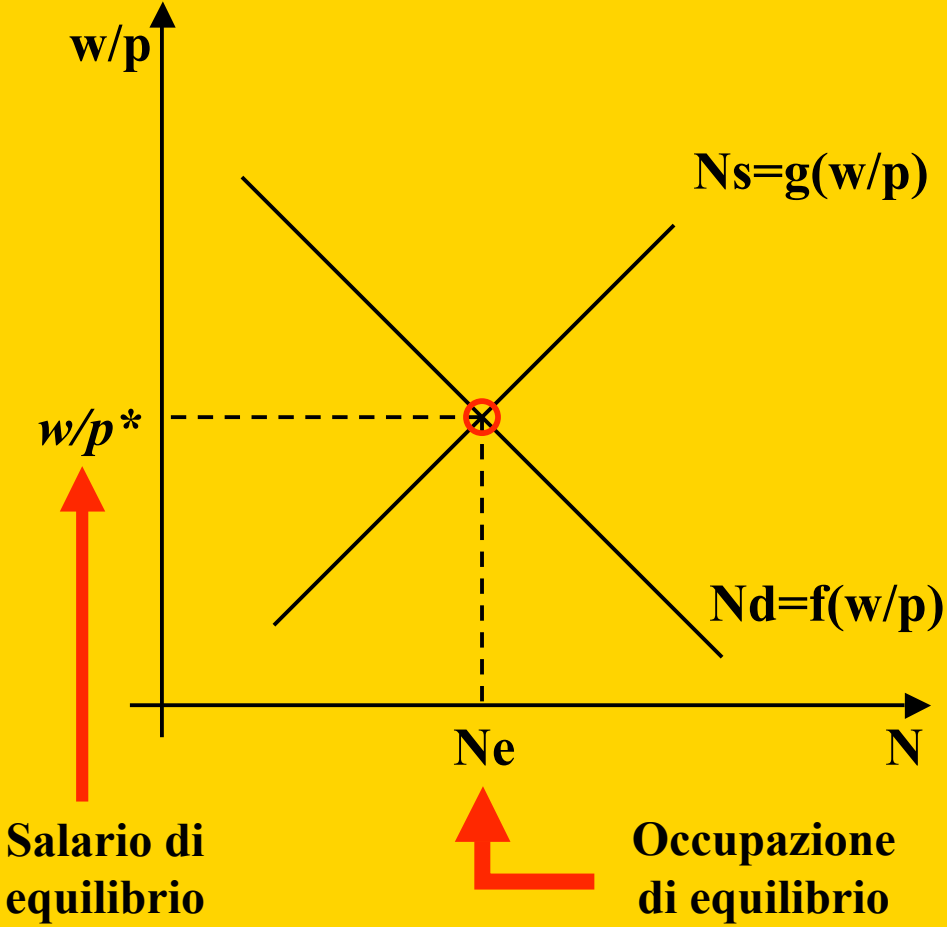
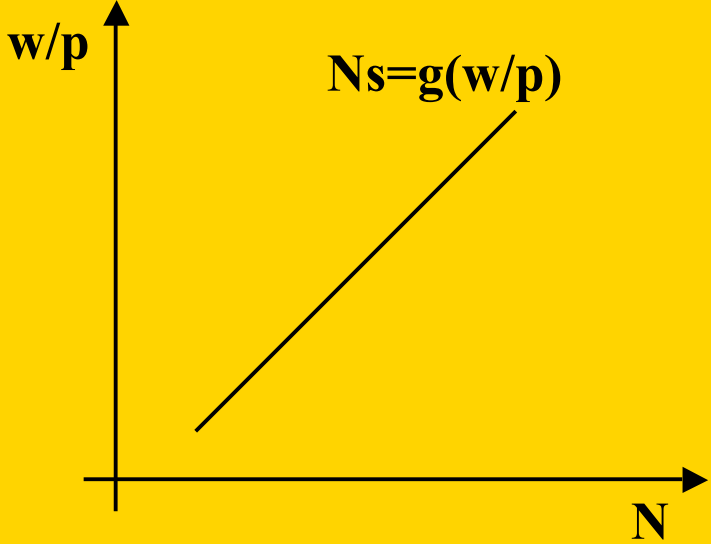
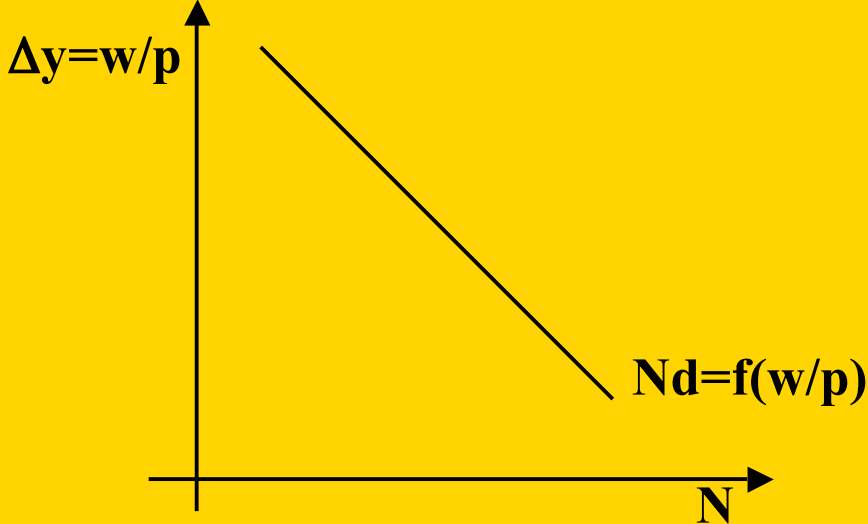
$$\Sigma_1^n C = \frac{1-b}{b} BM$$

$$1-0,1/0,1 * 100€ = 900€$$

# Bilancia dei Pagamenti

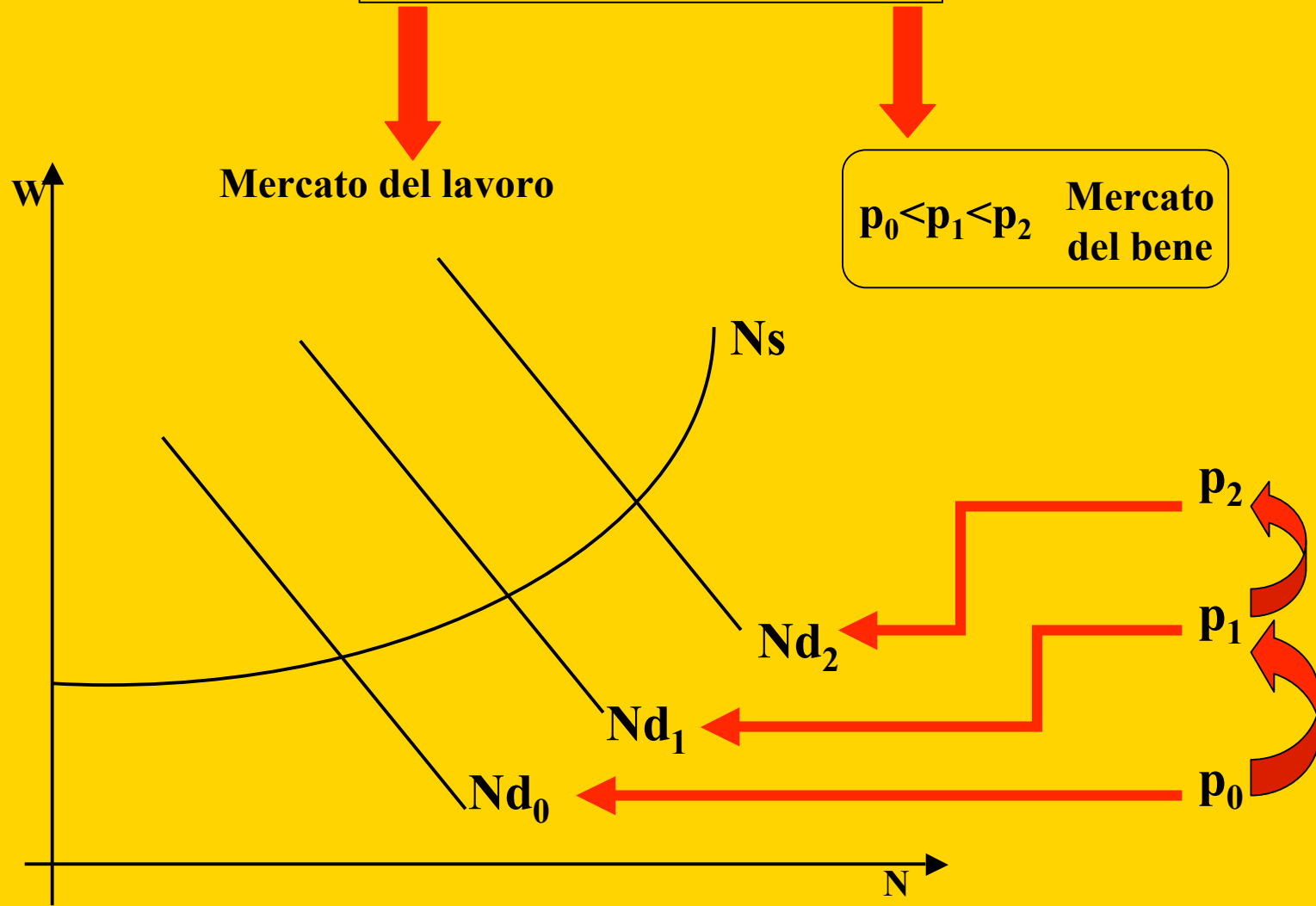


**L'Impostazione neoclassica**



# Salari, occupazione e inflazione

L'Impostazione keynesiana



Mercato del lavoro

$p_0 < p_1 < p_2$  Mercato del bene

$N_s$

$N_{d_2}$

$N_{d_1}$

$N_{d_0}$

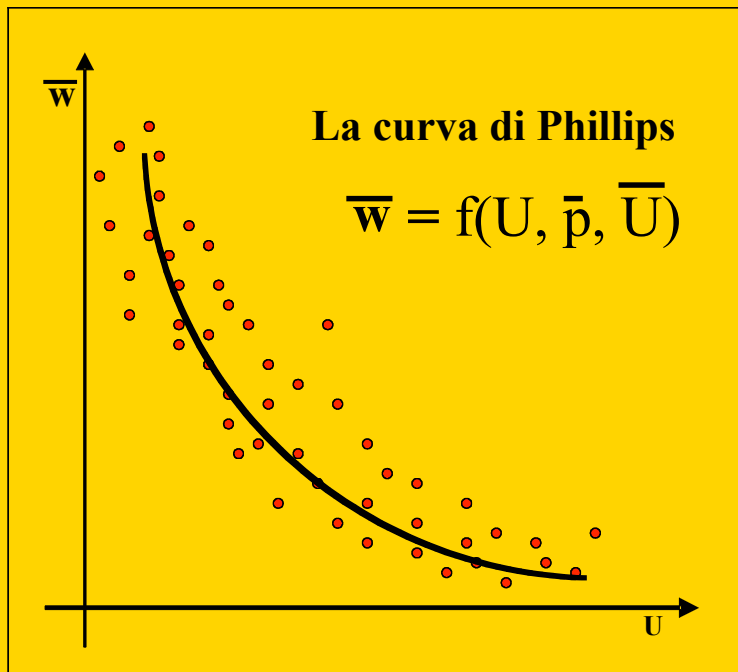
$p_2$

$p_1$

$p_0$

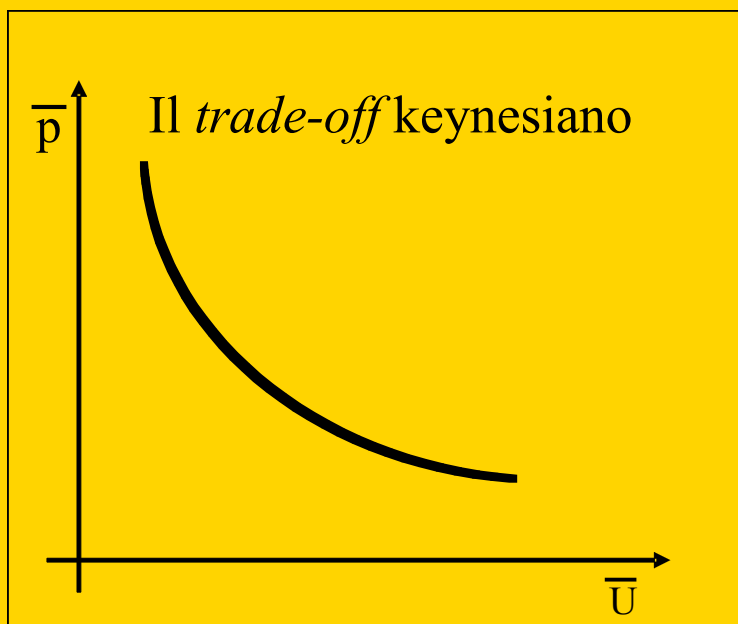
$N$

## Salari, occupazione e inflazione



La esplicitazione neoclassica

$$\bar{w} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 U + \alpha_2 \bar{p}$$



$$\bar{w} = \frac{\alpha_0}{(1-\alpha_2)} + \frac{\alpha_1}{(1-\alpha_2)} \bar{U}$$