— EMEK PİYASASI —

1. Klasik Modelde Emek Talebi ve Arzı

$$\left.\begin{aligned} L^s &= g\left(\frac{w}{p}\right), \quad g' > 0 \\ L^d &= h\left(\frac{w}{p}\right), \quad h' < 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \quad L^s = L^d = L$$

$$g^{-1}(L) = \frac{W}{P} \quad \text{ve} \quad h^{-1}(L) = \frac{w}{p}$$

$$g^{-1}(L) - h^{-1}(L) = 0$$

2. Modelin Eşanlı Denkleme Getirilmesi

I. $C(F(L)) + I(i) + G - F(L) = 0$

II. $L[(F(L), i] - \frac{M}{P} = 0$

III. $g^{-1}(L) - h^{-1}(L) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P & i & L \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & I' & (C'-1)F_L \\ M/P^2 & L_i & L_y F_L \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{g'} - \frac{1}{h'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dP \\ di \\ dL \end{bmatrix} = -\begin{bmatrix} dg \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} dg \;\Bigg|\; -\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{P} dm \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} dm$$

$$\frac{dP}{dg} = \frac{P^2 L_i}{I' M} > 0 \qquad \frac{dP}{dm} = \frac{P}{M}$$

$$\frac{di}{dg} = \cancel{\frac{1}{-I'}} > 0 \qquad \frac{dP}{dm} = 0$$

$$\frac{dL}{dg} = 0 \qquad \frac{dL}{dm} \; 0$$

— Toplam Talep ve AD Eğrisi —

1. AD eğrisinin Eğimi

$$C(Y) + I(i) + G - Y = 0$$
$$L(Y,i) - M/P = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} Y & i \end{array}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} C'-1 & I' \\ L_Y & L_i \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} dY \\ di \end{bmatrix} = -\overset{dP}{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{M}{P^2}dP \end{bmatrix}} \Bigg| \overset{dM}{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{P}dM \end{bmatrix}} \Bigg| \overset{dG}{\begin{bmatrix} dG \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$\left.\frac{dY}{dP}\right|_{AD} = \frac{I' \cdot M/P^2}{(C'-1)L_i - L_Y I'} < 0 \qquad AD \rightsquigarrow Y = D(\bar{P}, \overset{+}{G}, \overset{+}{M})$$

$$\left.\frac{dY}{dG}\right|_{AD} = \frac{-L_i}{\det J} > 0$$

$$\left.\frac{dY}{dM}\right|_{AD} = \frac{-1/P\, I'}{\det J} > 0$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} P\uparrow \to \frac{M}{P}\downarrow \to i\uparrow \to I\downarrow \to Y\downarrow \\ P\uparrow \to \frac{M}{P}\downarrow \to i\uparrow \to S\uparrow \to Y\downarrow \\ P\uparrow \to q\downarrow \to \begin{matrix} M\uparrow \\ X\downarrow \end{matrix} \to Y\downarrow \end{array}}$$

AD'nin Örtük İşlev Teoremiyle Bulunuşu

$$\frac{M}{P} = L(Y,i) \Rightarrow -\frac{M}{P^2}dP = L_Y dY + L_i di$$

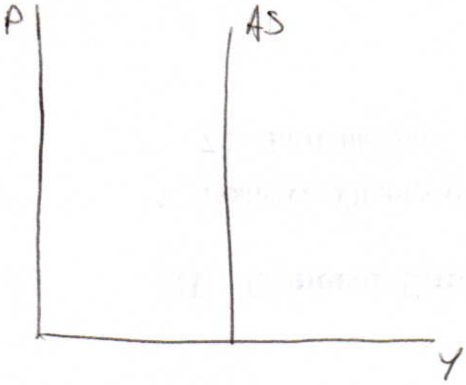
$$di = -\frac{1}{L_i}\frac{M}{P^2}dP - \frac{L_Y}{L_i}dY$$

$$(1-c')dY = I'di \Rightarrow \frac{1-c'}{I'}dY + \frac{L_Y}{L_i}dY = -\frac{1}{L_i}\frac{M}{P^2}dP$$

$$\frac{dY}{dP} = \frac{-\frac{M}{P^2}\cdot\frac{1}{L_i}}{\frac{1-c'}{I'} + \frac{L_Y}{L_i}}$$

— Toplam Arz ve AS Eğrisi —

1. Klasik Modelde AS



Klasik Modelde AS diktir.

$$\frac{dY}{dP} = -\frac{f_P}{f_Y} = \text{tanımsız}$$

2. Keynesyen Modelde AS

$\frac{W}{P} = F_L(L)$

$F(L) = Y$

$$-\frac{W}{P^2}dP = F_{LL}dL$$

$$dL = -\frac{W}{P^2}\frac{1}{F_{LL}}dP > 0$$

$$F_L dL = dY \rightarrow dL = \frac{1}{F_L}dY$$

$$\frac{1}{F_L}dY = -\frac{W}{P^2}\frac{1}{F_{LL}}dP$$

$$\left.\frac{dY}{dP}\right|_{AS} = -\frac{W}{P^2}\cdot\frac{F_L}{F_{LL}} > 0$$

— AÇIK EKONOMİ —

1. Bazı Tanım ve Özdeşlikler

$e = TL/\$$ Nominal Kur

$P^* =$ İthal Malları Fiyatı

$f =$ İthalat Miktarı

$F = fP^* \Rightarrow$ İthalat Değeri \$ cinsinden

$e.f.P^* \Rightarrow$ " " TL "

$\frac{ef.P^*}{P} \Rightarrow$ " " Yurtiçi Mallar cinsinden

$q = \frac{eP^*}{P} \Rightarrow$ Reel Kur

$Y = C + I + G + X - M$

$Y - A = T = X - \frac{e.P^*.f}{P}$

$X = X\left(y^*, \frac{eP^*}{P}\right), 0 < X_{y^*} = m^* < 1, \; X_q > 0$

$F = F\left(y, \frac{eP^*}{P}\right), 0 < F_y < 1, \; F_q < 0$

$T(y, y^*, q) = X(\overset{+}{y^*}, \overset{+}{q}) - qf(\overset{+}{y}, \overset{-}{q})$

$\frac{\partial T}{\partial q} = X_q - f - qf_q = f\left(\frac{X_q}{f} - f_q \frac{q}{f} - 1\right)$

$T = 0$ iken $X = qf \Rightarrow f = \frac{X}{q}$ dan

$\frac{\partial T}{\partial q} = f\left(X_q \frac{q}{X} + f_q \frac{q}{f} - 1\right)$ → Marshall Lerner Koşulu $\alpha + \alpha^* > 1$

$\alpha + \alpha^* - 1$

2. q, Y, Y^* nın T'ye Etkileri

$$T(y, y^*, q) = X(y^*, q) - qf(y, q)$$

$$T_q = f(\alpha^* + \alpha - 1) \begin{cases} < 0 \rightarrow \alpha^* + \alpha < 1 \\ > 0 \rightarrow \alpha^* + \alpha > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$T_y = -q f_y = -m \quad < 0$$

$$T_{y^*} = X_{y^*} \quad > 0$$

3. q nun Y üzerindeki Etkisi

$$A(y, i) + T(y, y^*, q) - Y = 0$$

$$\frac{dY}{dq} = -\frac{T_q}{A_y + T_y - 1} = -\frac{T_q}{-s - m} = \frac{T_q}{s + m}$$

4. q nın T üzerindeki Etkisi

$$T(y, y^*, q) = X(y^*, q) - qf(y, q)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial q} = -q f_y \frac{dY}{dq} = -m \cdot \frac{1}{s+m} = \frac{-m}{s+m}$$