

ΕΠΑΝΑΛΗΠΤΙΚΕΣ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΜΑΚΡΟ

1. $C = \mu_1 + \mu_2 Y$, $Y = C + I$, $I = \mu_3 Y$, $M_s = \mu_4$, $M_d = \mu_5$

$\mu_1 = 100$, $\mu_2 = 0,6$, $\mu_3 = 0,2$, $\mu_4 = 1510$, $\mu_5 = 1000r$

$C = 100 + 0,6Y$, $Y = 100 + 0,6Y + 0,2Y$

$Y - 0,6Y - 0,2Y = 100$

$0,2Y = 100$

$Y = 500$

$C = 100 + 0,6 \cdot 500 = 400$

$I = 0,2 \cdot 500 = 100$

$M_s = 1510$, $M_d = 1000r$

$1510 = 1000r$

$r = 1,51$

2. $M_t = 10 + 0,6Y$, $M_{sp} = 200 - 1000r$, $M_s = 1510$

$10 + 0,6Y = 200 - 1000r$

$0,6Y = 190 - 1000r$

$Y = \frac{190 - 1000r}{0,6}$

$M_s = M_t + M_{sp}$

$1510 = 10 + 0,6Y + 200 - 1000r$

$1510 = 210 + 0,6Y - 1000r$

$1300 = 0,6Y - 1000r$

$1300 = 0,6 \cdot \frac{190 - 1000r}{0,6} - 1000r$

$1300 = 190 - 1000r - 1000r$

$1300 = 190 - 2000r$

$1110 = -2000r$

$r = -0,555$

3. $M_t = 10 + 0,6Y$, $M_{sp} = 200 - 1000r$, $M_s = 1510$

$10 + 0,6Y = 200 - 1000r$

$0,6Y = 190 - 1000r$

$Y = \frac{190 - 1000r}{0,6}$

$M_s = M_t + M_{sp}$

$1510 = 10 + 0,6Y + 200 - 1000r$

$1510 = 210 + 0,6Y - 1000r$

$1300 = 0,6Y - 1000r$

$1300 = 0,6 \cdot \frac{190 - 1000r}{0,6} - 1000r$

$1300 = 190 - 1000r - 1000r$

$1300 = 190 - 2000r$

$1110 = -2000r$

$r = -0,555$

$$M_s = M_t + M_{sp} \Rightarrow 1.510 = 10 + 0,6Y + 200 - 1.000r \Rightarrow 1.000r = 0,6 \cdot 3.000 + 200 + 10 - 1.510 \Rightarrow 1.000r = 1.800 - 1.300 \Rightarrow 1.000r = 500 \Rightarrow r = 0,50$$

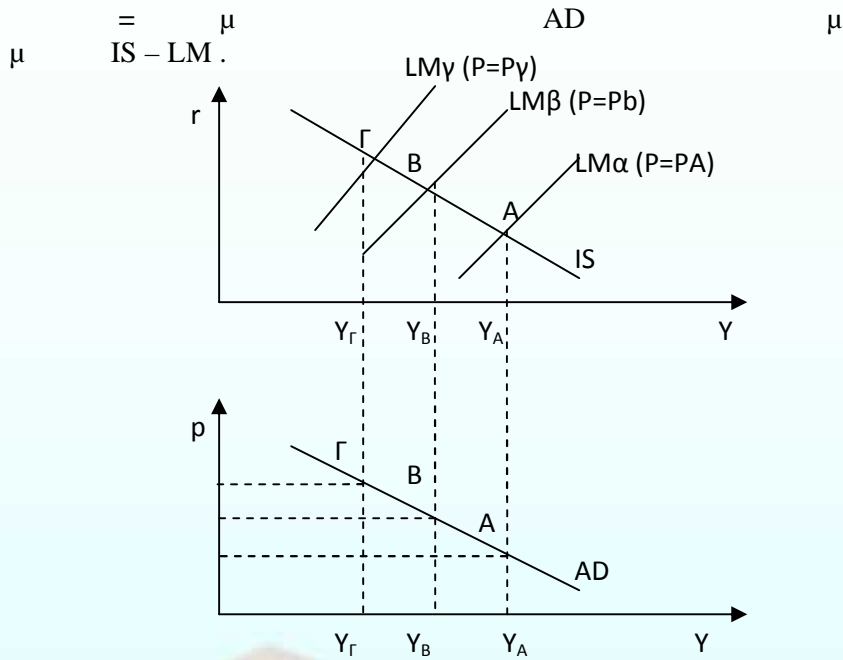
4. $C = 100 + 0,6Y$, $I = 200 - 40r$, $Y = C + I$ IS

- $Y = 750 - 110r$.
- $Y = 750 + 100r$.
- $Y = 750 - 120r$.
- $Y = 750 - 100r$.

$$Y = C + I \Rightarrow Y = 100 + 0,6Y + 200 - 40r \Rightarrow Y - 0,6Y = 300 - 40r \Rightarrow 0,4Y = 300 - 40r \Rightarrow Y = 750 - 100r$$

5. *classroom videos* Ο ΝΕΟΣ ΤΡΟΠΟΣ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΙΑΣ!

6. μ :
- μ :
 - μ :
 - μ :
 - μ :



7.

-
-
-
-

μ
 μ
 μ
 μ
 μ
 μ
 μ

classroom

videos

Ο νέος τρόπος διδασκαλίας!

8.

-
-
-
-

μ μ μ
 μ μ
 μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 μ

classroom videos

Ο νέος τρόπος διδασκαλίας!

μ

14. μ (AD) μ , μ

μ
·
· μ
·

= AD IS LM (G) IS LM AD

15. μ €\$ 0,75, μ
μ 120 \$ μ
100 € :

· μ 0,9
· μ 0,75
· μ 1,33

$$= \frac{e \cdot P^*}{P} = \frac{0,75 \cdot 120}{100} = 0,90$$

μ μ

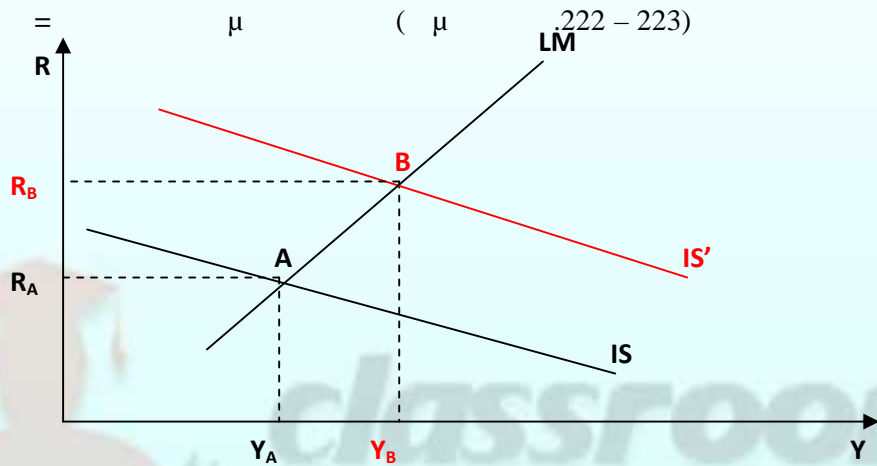
16. μ μ μ μ 75 μ μ μ μ 58,5
μ ,65 ,85 μ μ

1,5 μ
μ :
· 8,66%.
· 10,00%.
· 10,66%.
· 22,00%.

$$= \% = \frac{6,5}{6,5 + 58,5} = 0,10 \quad 10\%$$

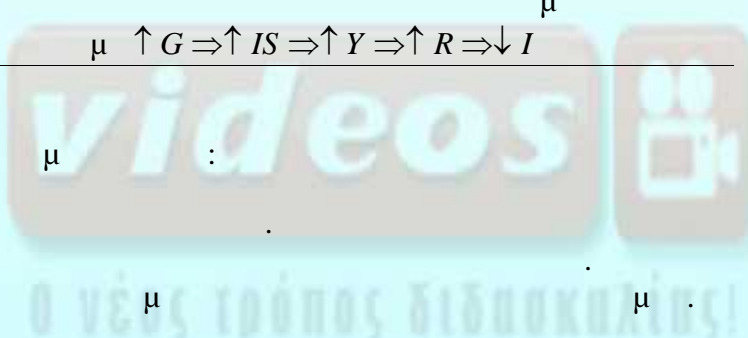
17. « μ » (crowding out) :

- μ
- μ
- μ



18.

- μ
- μ
- μ



$MV = PY$

19.

μ μ μ μ μ , μ μ μ : μ

- -4,0
- 4,0
- -2,0
- 2,0

