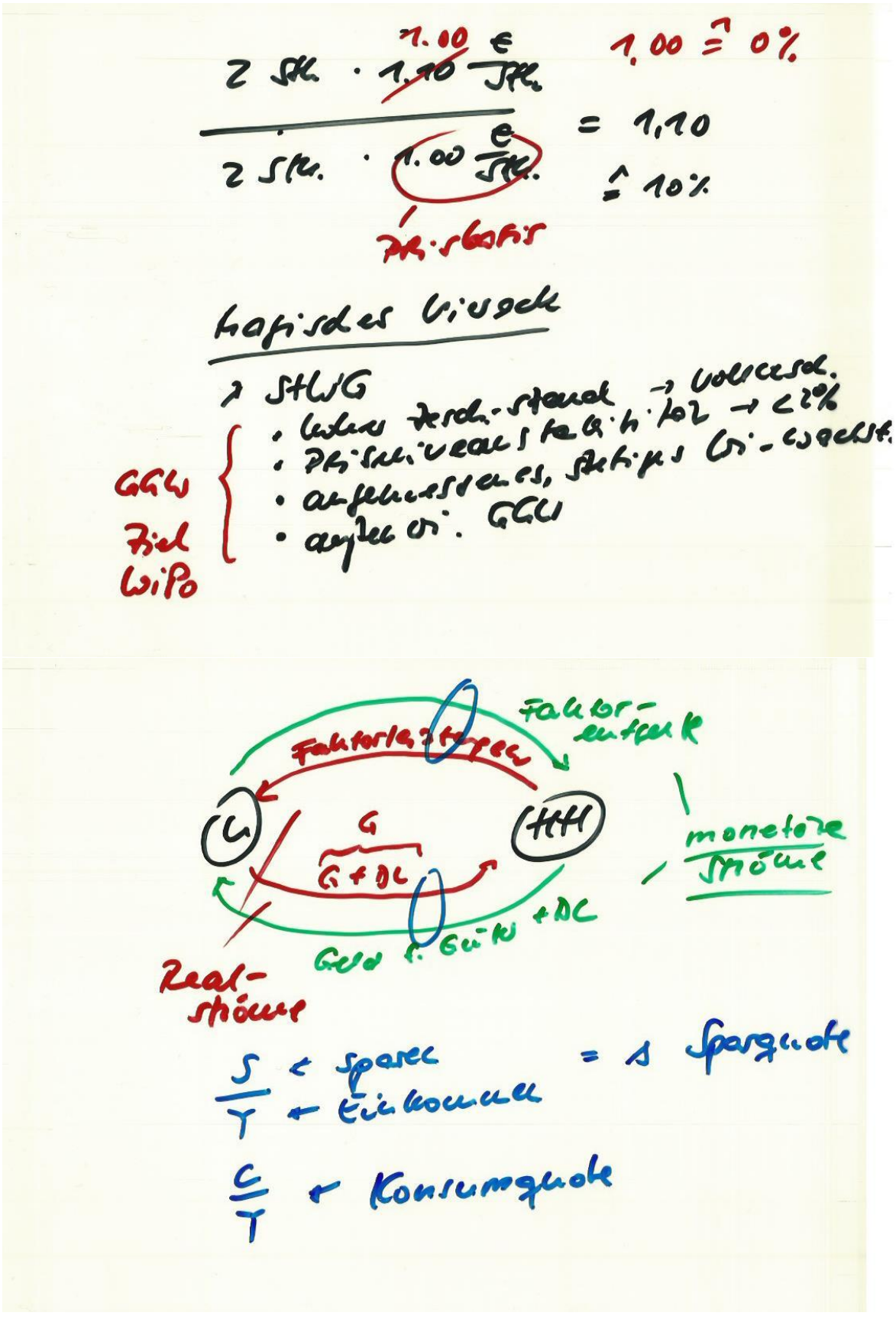
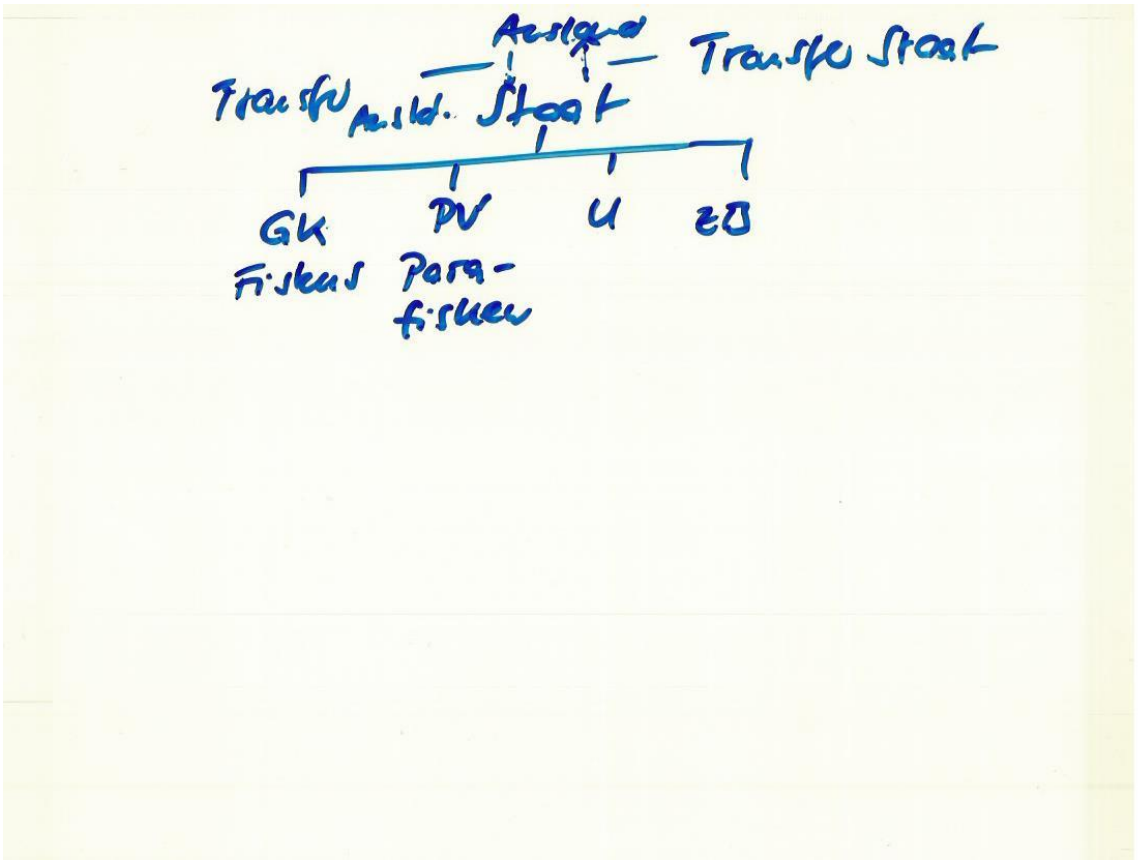
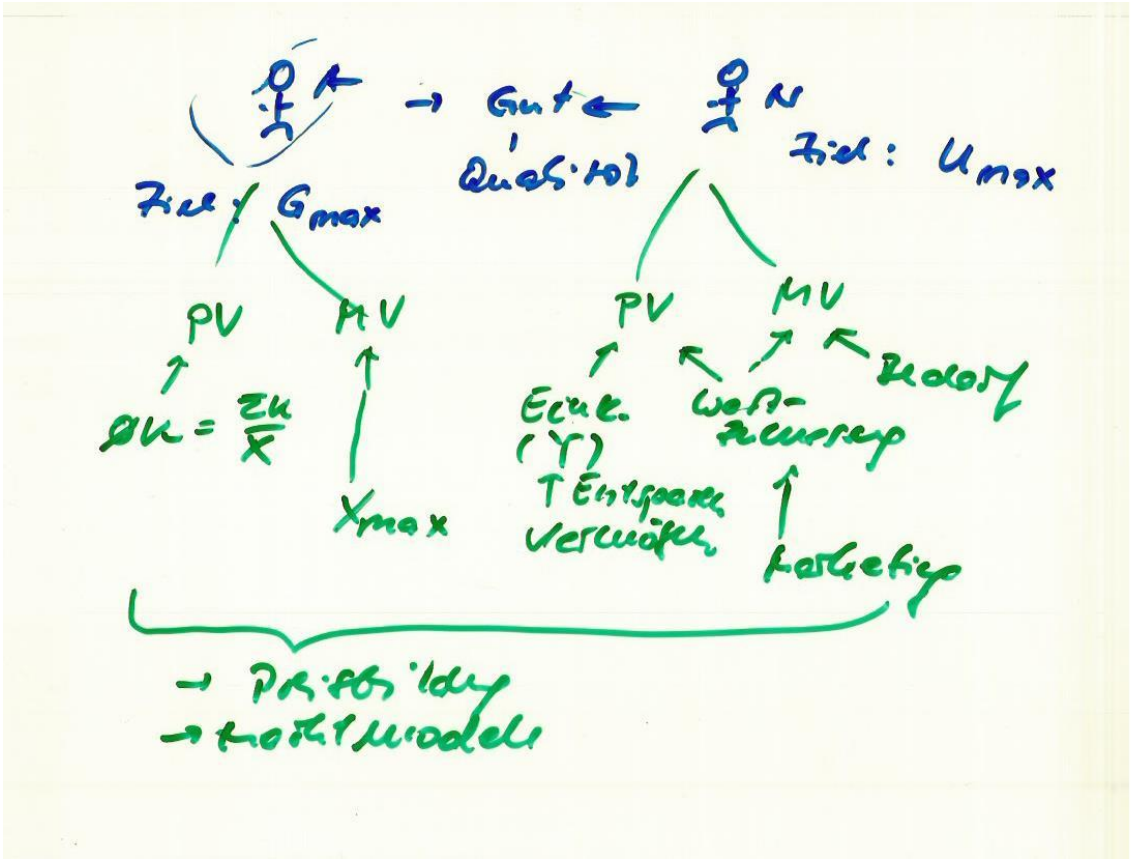
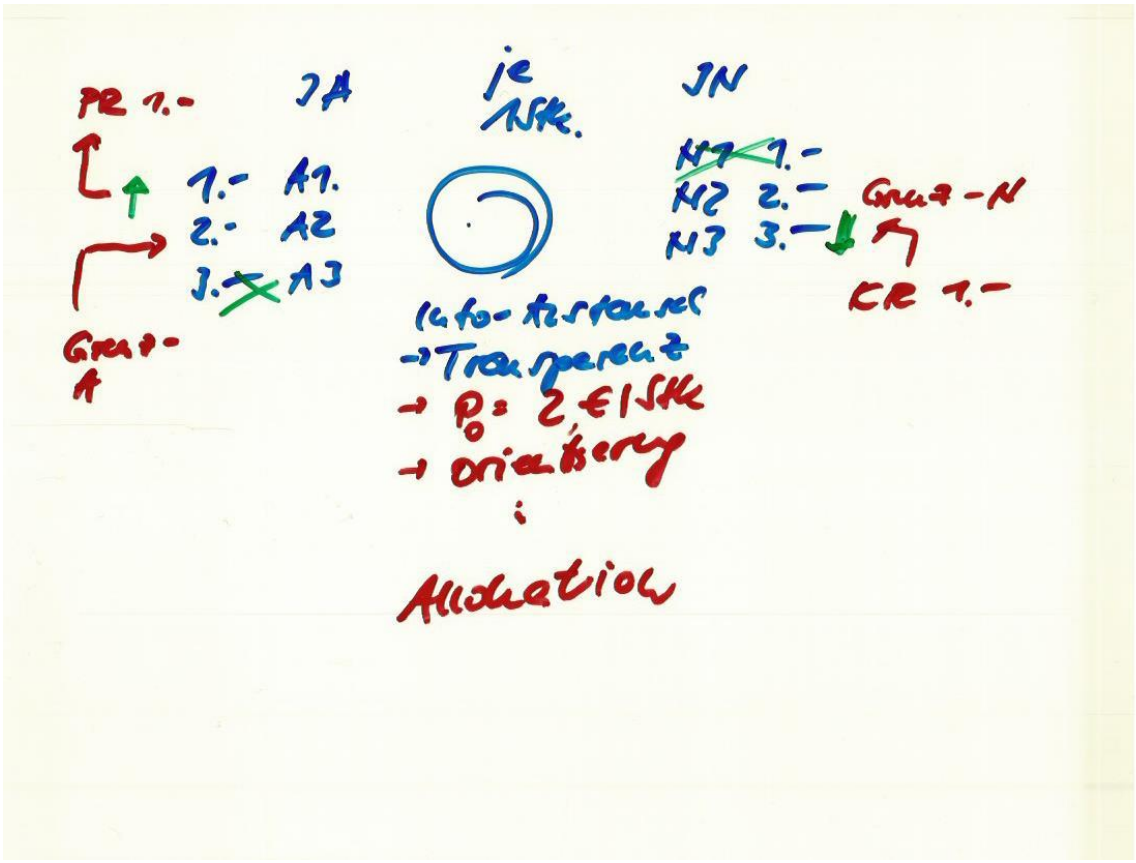
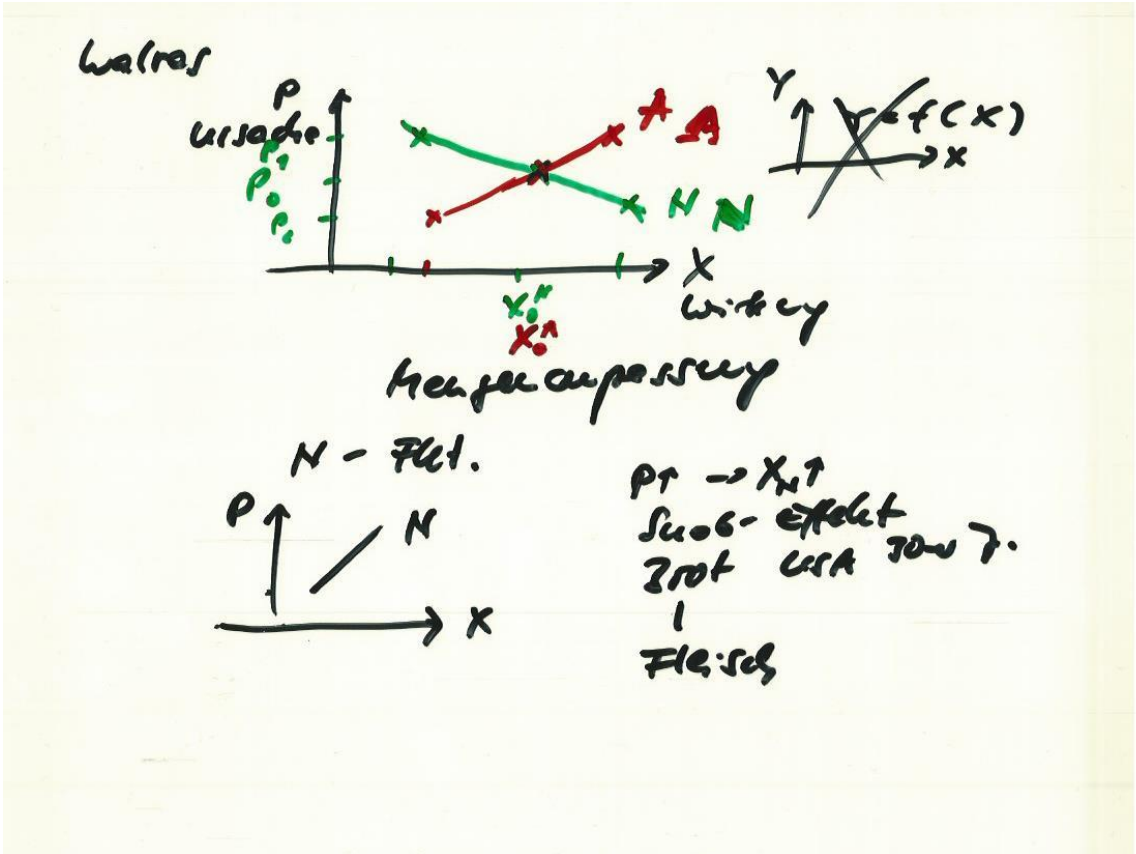
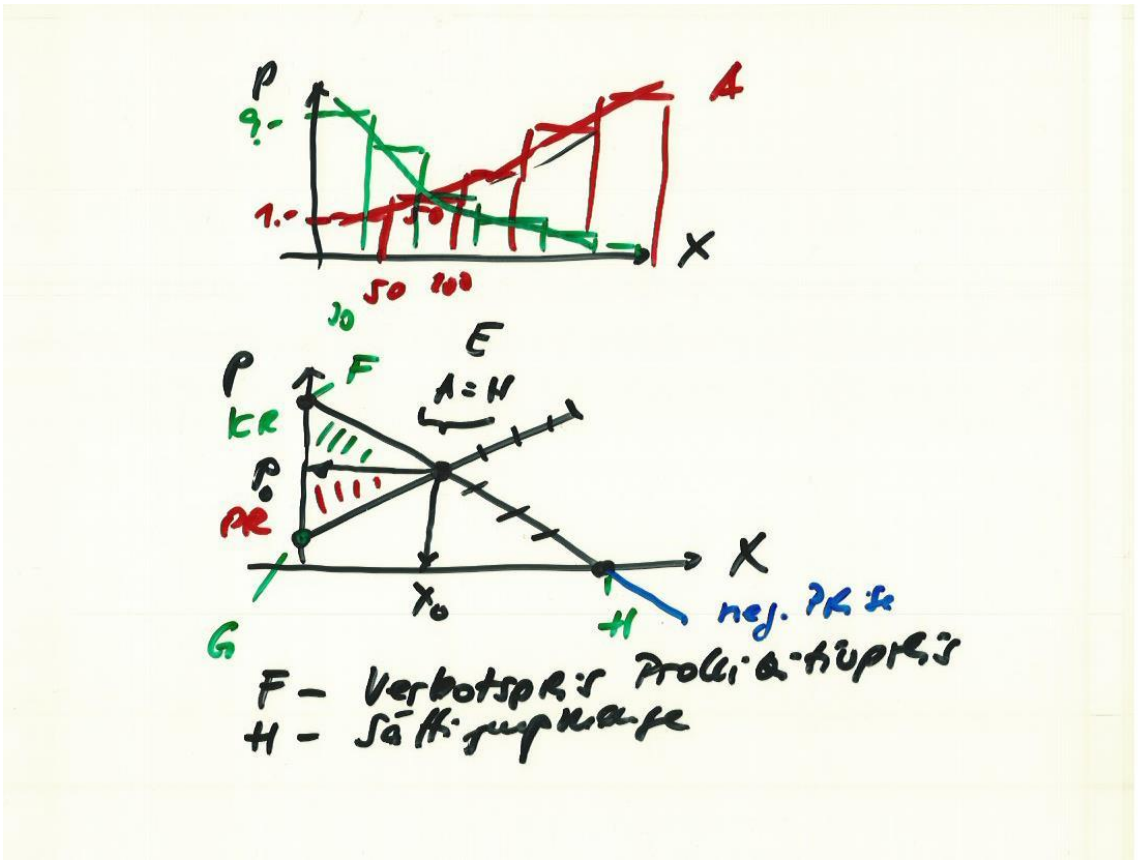

1.00 € = 0%
2 Stk. · 1,10 €/Stk.
2 Stk. · 1.00 €/Stk.
= 1,10
≙ 10%
Preisindex
kapitalistischer Kreislauf
StWG
GGW
Ziel
WiPo
Faktorleistungen
Faktor-entgelt
monetäre Ströme
Real-ströme
Sparen = S Sparquote
Einkommen
Konsumquote

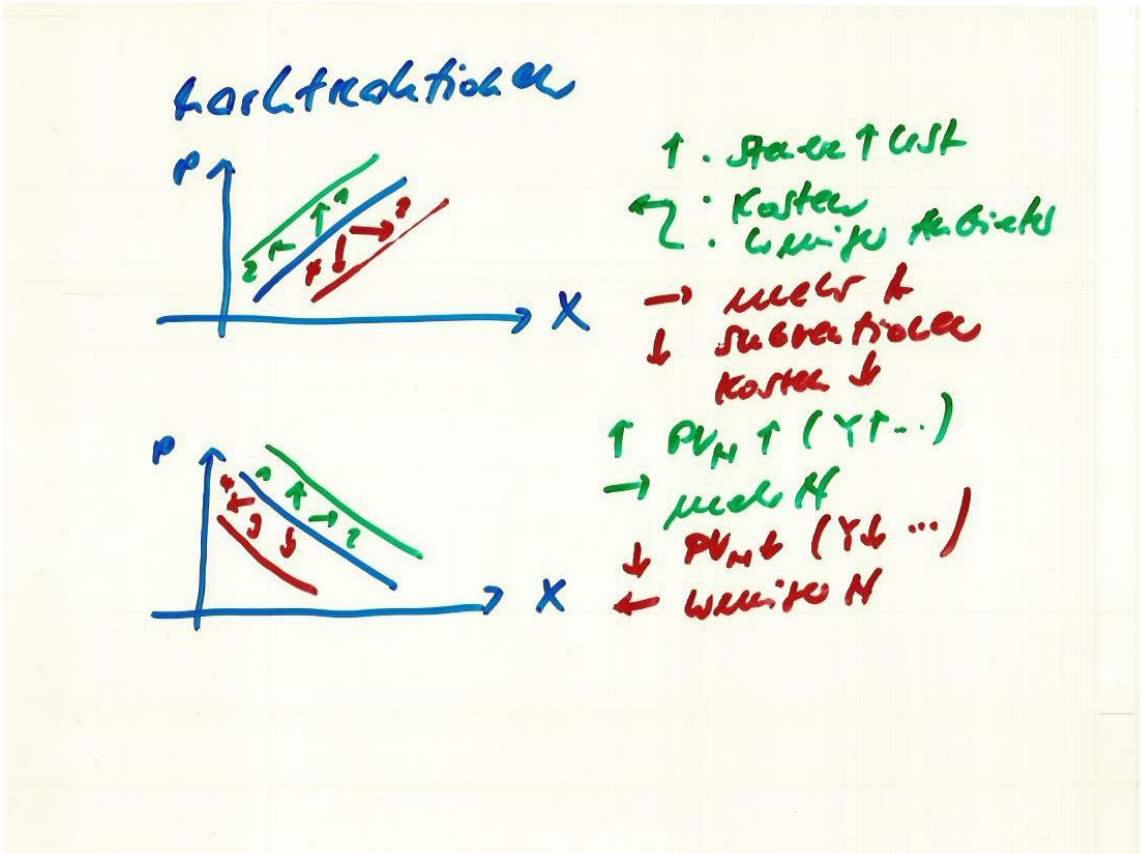

Ausland
Transfer Staat
Transfer Ausld.
Staat
GK
PV
U
ZB
Fiskus
Para-
fiskus

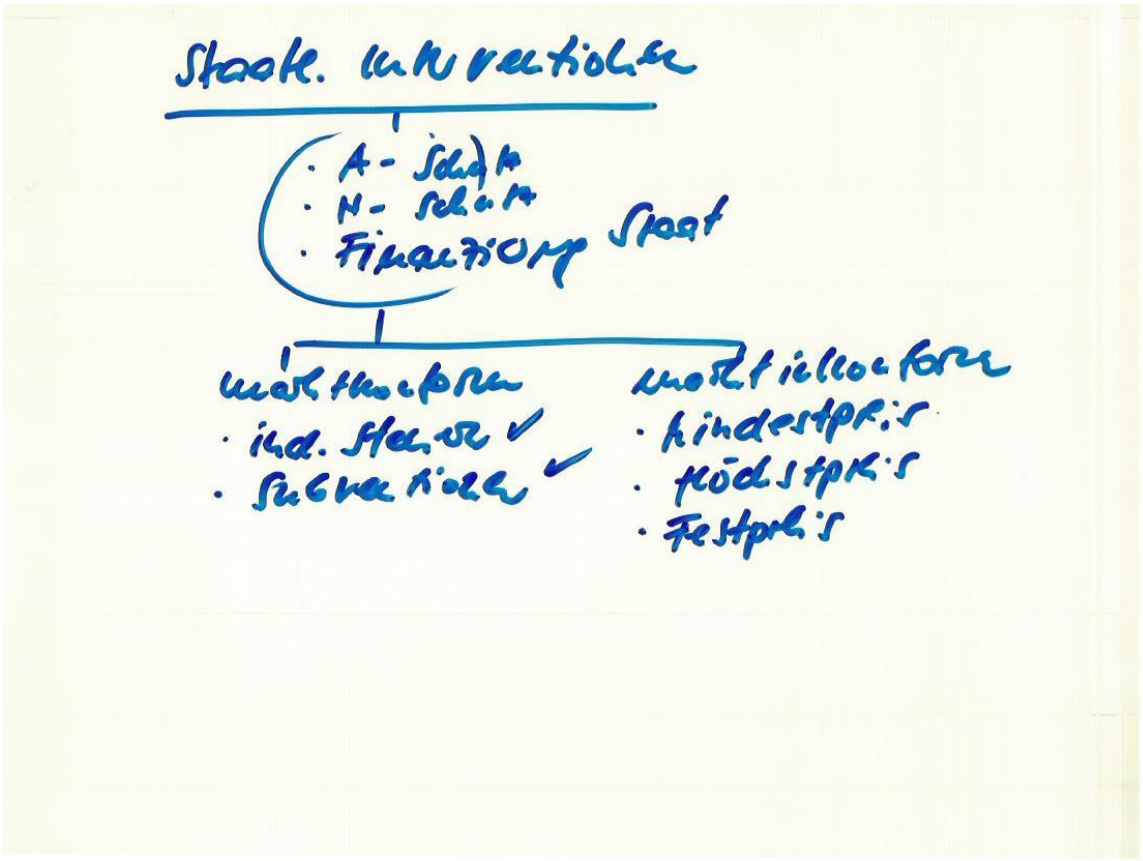

Gut
Qualität
Ziel: Umax
Ziel: Gmax
PV
MV
PV
MV
Xmax
Preis
Werbung
Produktion
→ Prioritäten
→ Marktmodelle

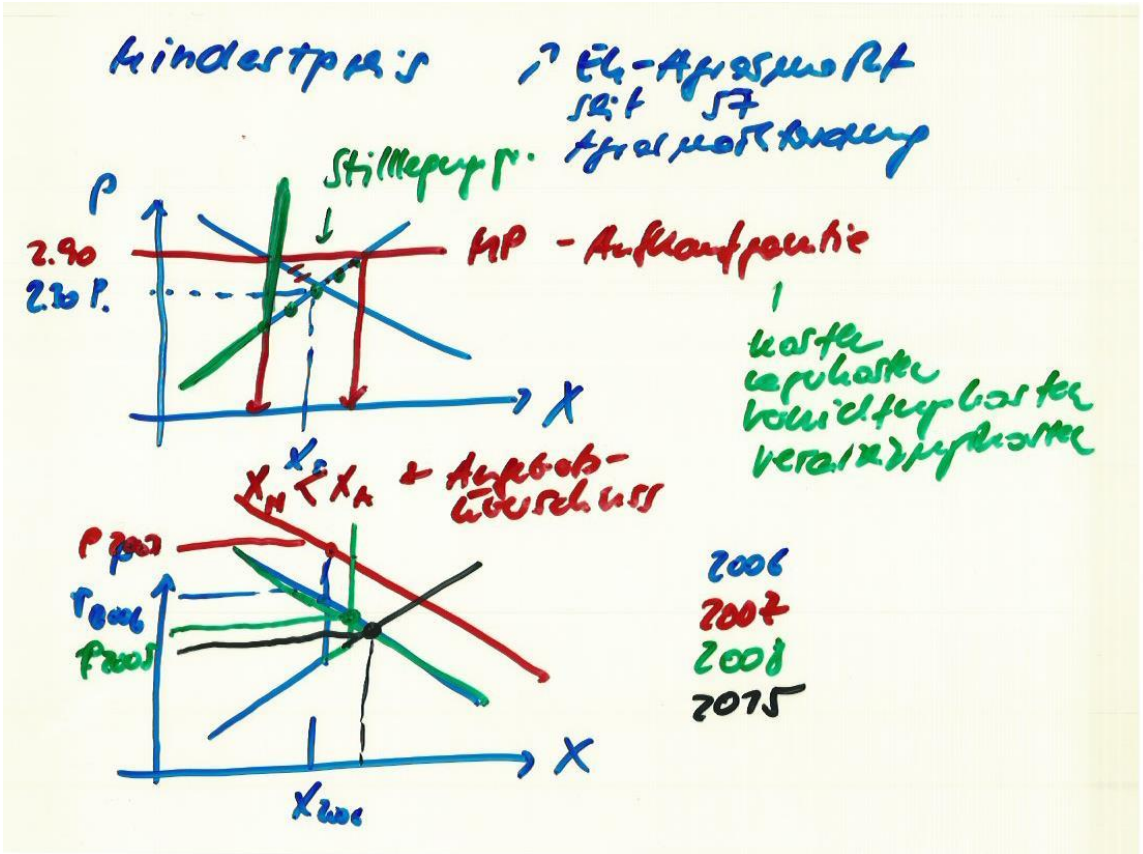

PR 1.-
JA
je Stk.
JN
1.- A1.
2.- A2
3.- A3
Gruß-
A
N1 1.-
N2 2.-
N3 3.-
Gruß-N
KR 1.-
Info-Instrument
→ Transparent
→ p_0 = 2 €/Stk
→ Orientierung
:
Allokation

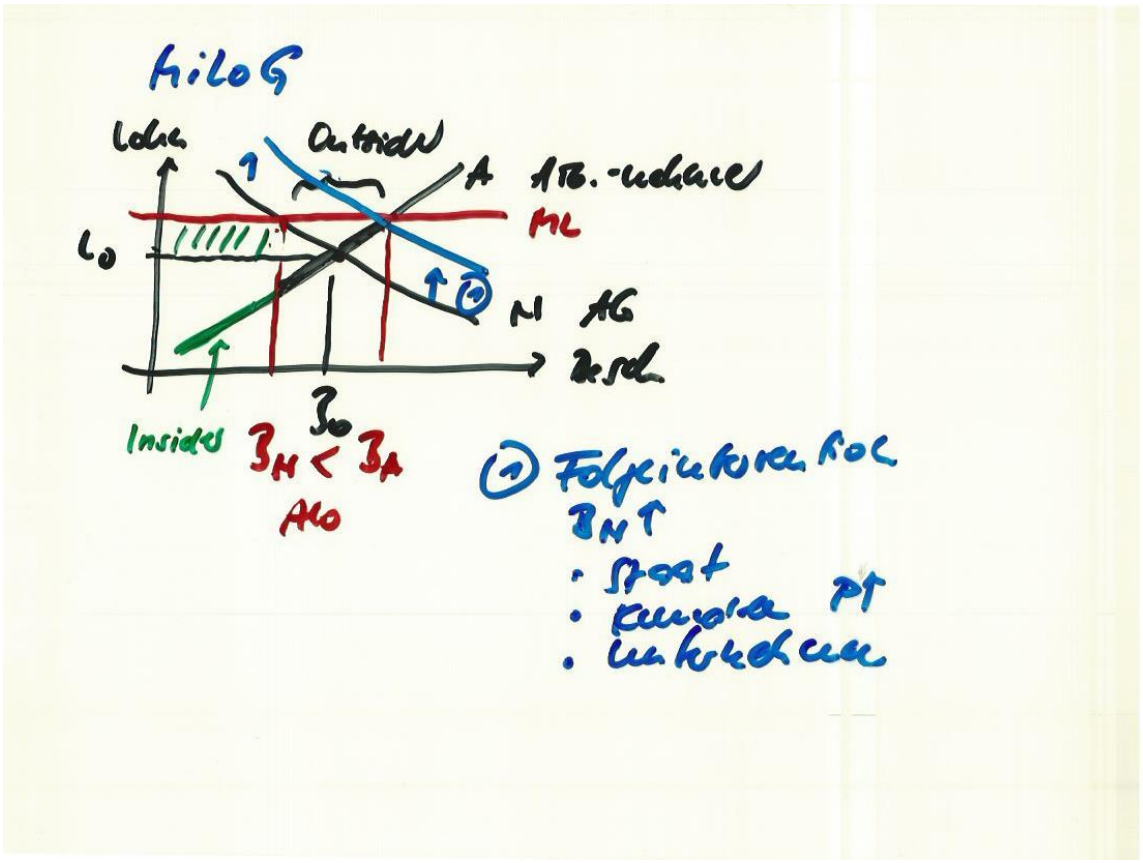

walras
p
Ursache
A
N
X
Wirkung
Y
f(x)
x
Mengenanpassung
N - Fkt.
p
N
x
p_T → X_N↑
Sog-Effekt
Zut USA
Fleisch

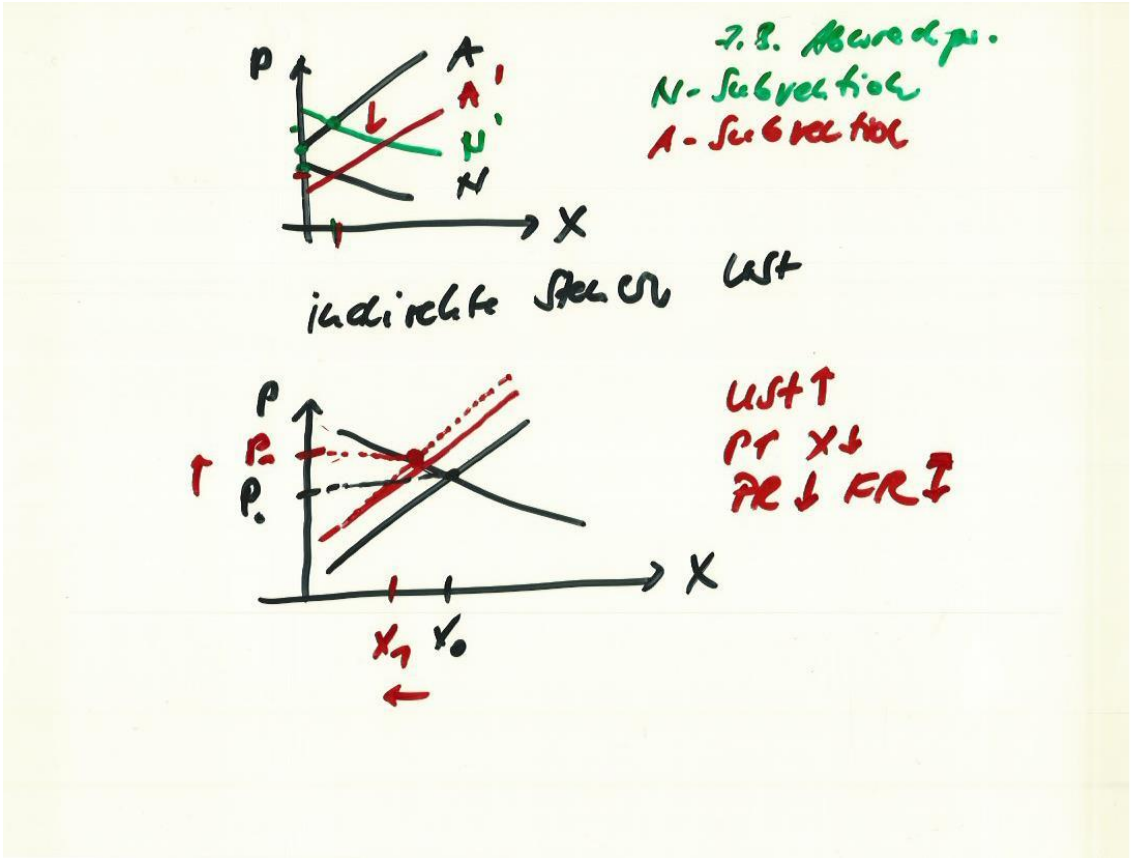

p
A
X
E
F
A=N
G
H
neg. PR
F – Verbotspreis
H – Sättigungsmenge

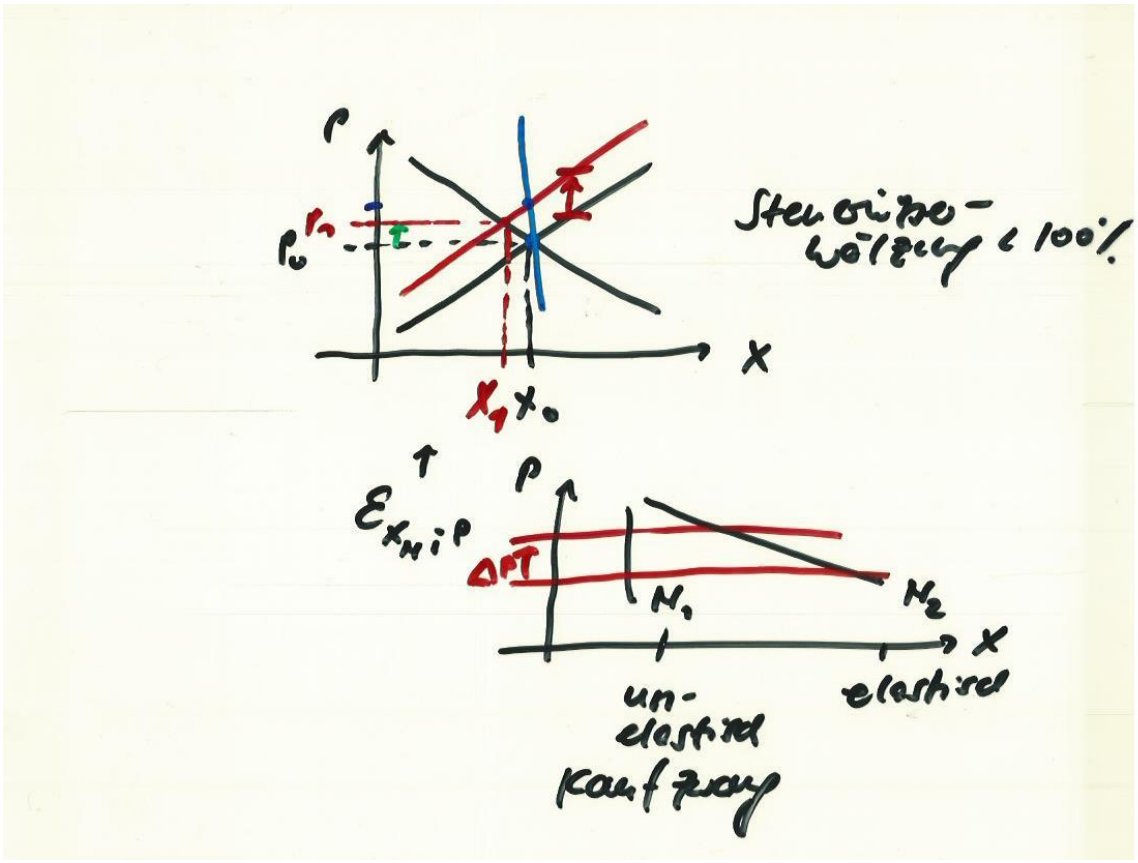

Marktreaktionen
p
X
↑ Steuer ↑ Kost
↔ Kosten
→ mehr A
↓ Steuer Kosten ↓
↑ PV_H ↑ (YT...)
→ mehr H
↓ PV_H ↓ (YT ...)
← weniger N

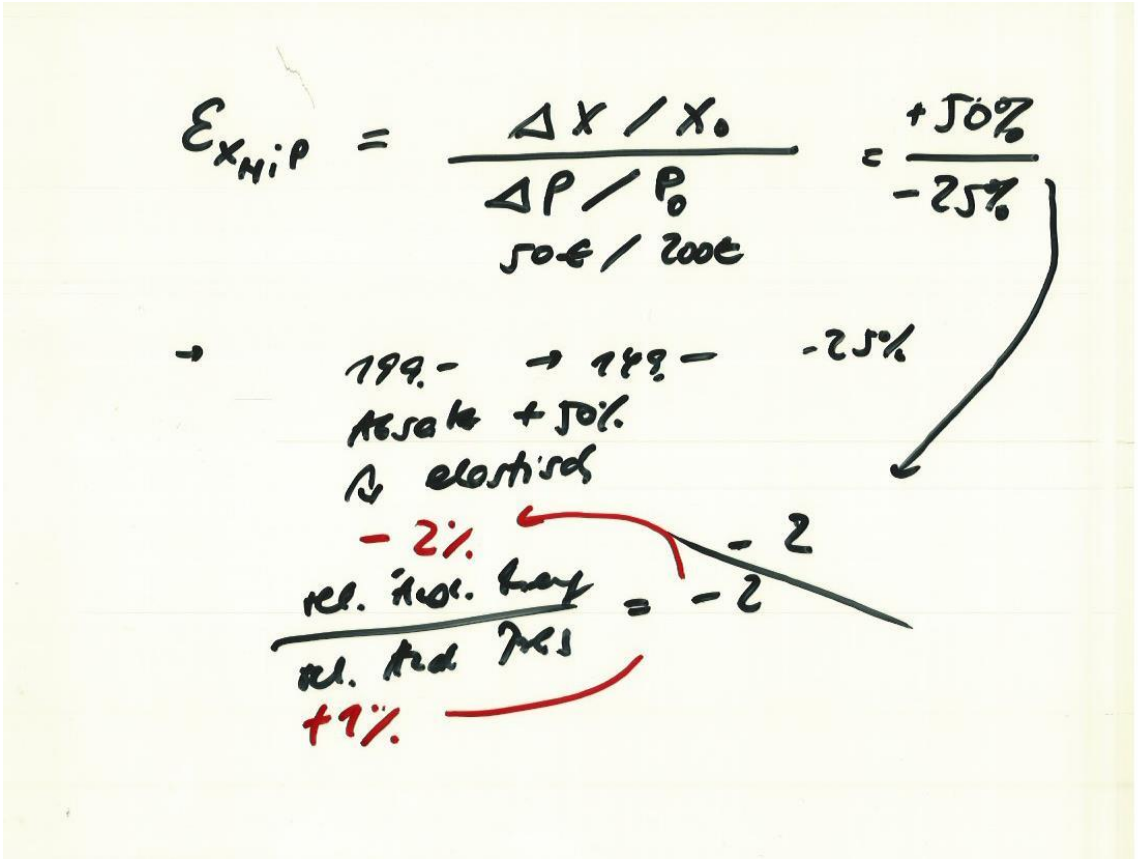

Staatl. Interventionen
· A-
· N-
· Finanz
Staat
marktkonform
· ind. Steuer
· Subvention
marktinkonform
· Mindestpreis
· Höchstpreis
· Festpreis


Mindestpreis
EU-Agrarmarkt
Stilllegungsprämie
p
2.90
230 P.
MP - Angebotspolitik
X
Marktformen
Polypol
Oligopol
Monopol
Angebots-überschuss
2006
2007
2008
2015


Lohn
Outsider
A
Arb.-nachfr.
ML
L_0
1
2
NL
AG
Insider
$\beta_H < \beta_A$
Arb.
① Folgeinvestitionen
β_N ↑
· Staat
· Konsum
· Investitionen


P
A
A'
N'
N
X
z. B. Mehrwertsteuer
N-Substitution
A-Substitution
indirekte Steuern
Last
P
P_1
P_0
X
X_1
X_0
Last ↑
PT X ↓
PR ↓ FR ↑


P
X
Steuersatz-
erhöhung < 100%
$\varepsilon_{X_H;P}$
ΔPT
H_1
H_2
un-
elastisch
elastisch
Kaufkraft


$\varepsilon_{X_H;P} = \frac{\Delta X / X_0}{\Delta P / P_0} = \frac{+50\%}{-25\%}$
50 € / 200 €
→ 199,- → 149,-
-25%
Absatz +50%
↯ elastisch
-2%
rel. Änd. Kauf
rel. Änd. Preis
+1%
-2
= -2

$\varepsilon = -0{,}5$ P + 2%

↘ ?

X –

$\varepsilon = \frac{\text{rel. } \Delta x}{\text{rel. } \Delta p}$? ? → – 1%

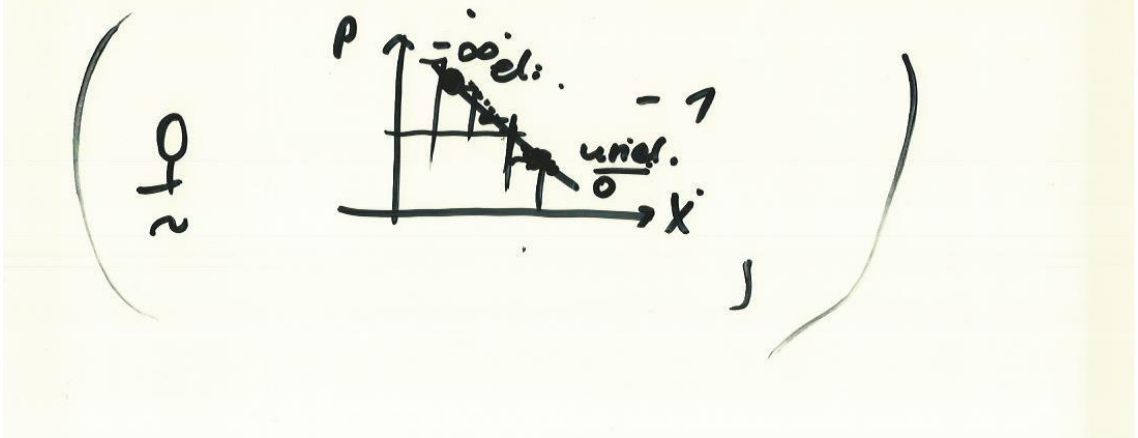
-0,5 +2%

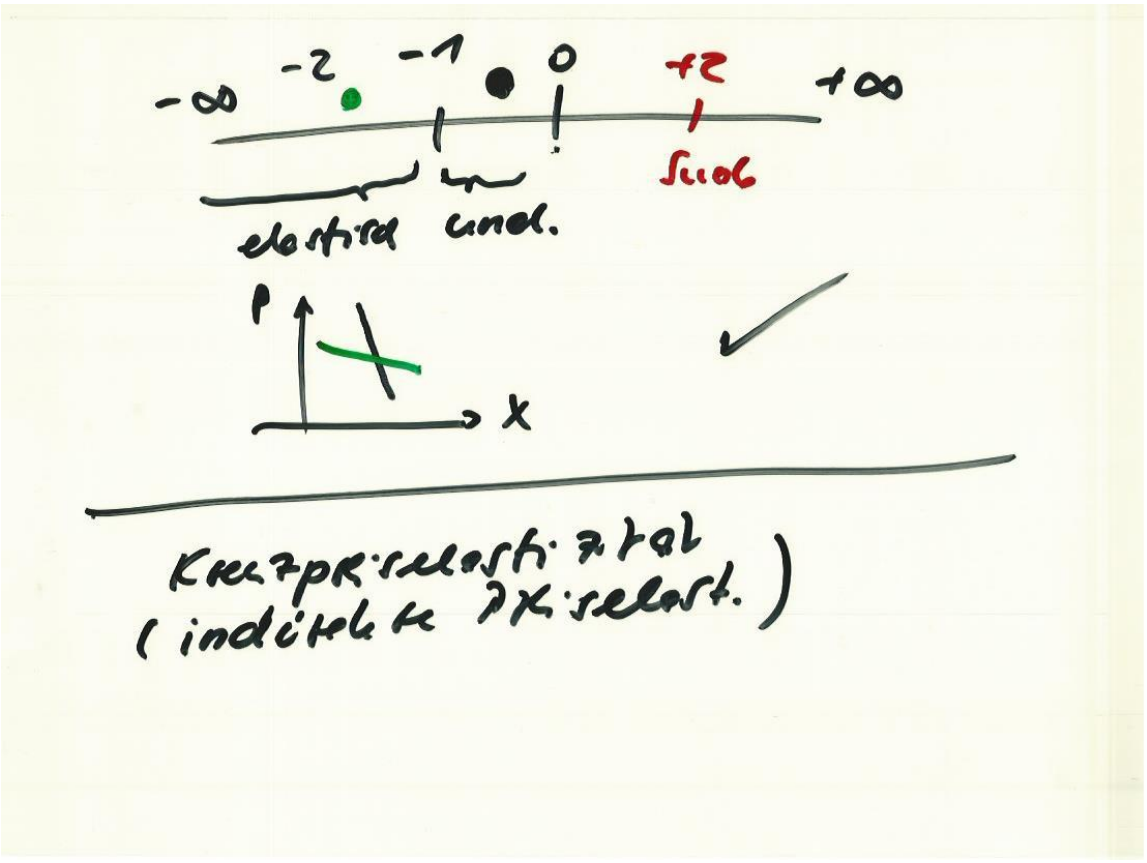
d. h. unelastisch

Merke: $\Delta x_{neu} > \Delta p_{alt}$ → elast.

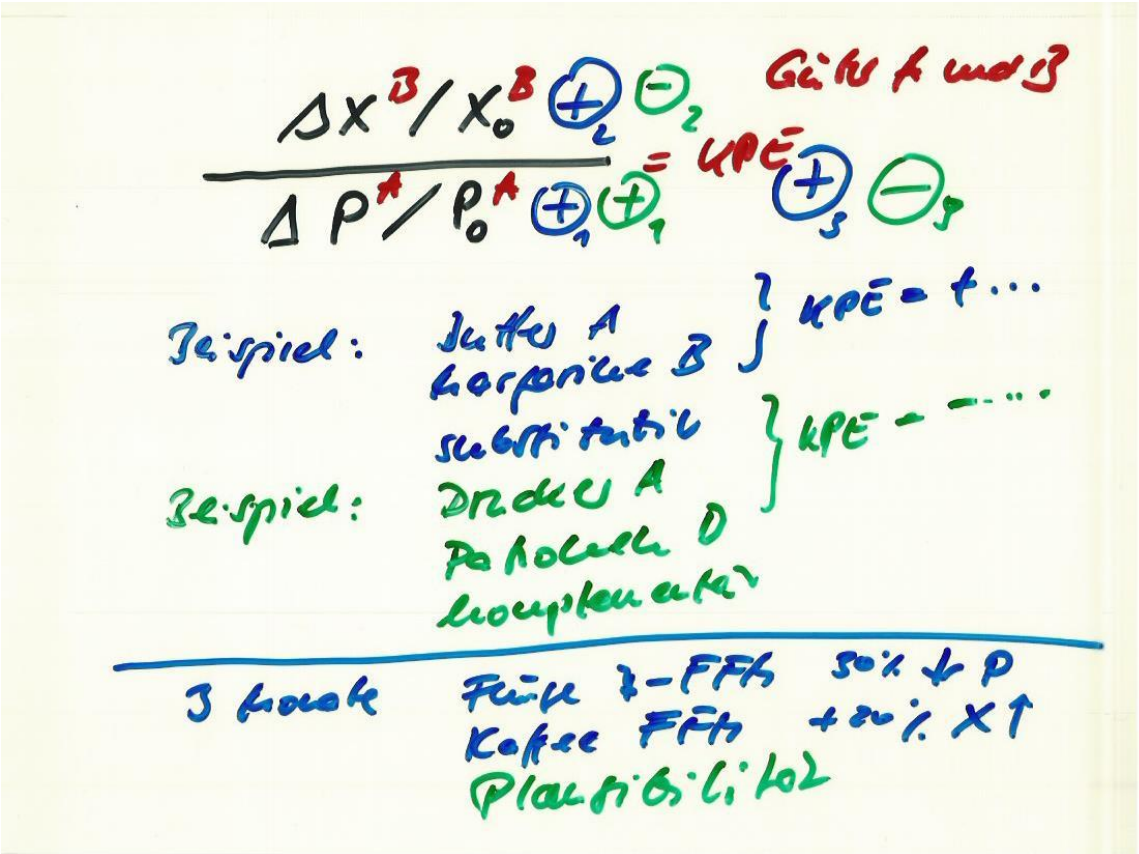
$\Delta x_{neu} < \Delta p_{alt}$ → unelast.

vorh. der P → N → X → (–)





Kreuzpr.elast. ≠ 0
(indirekte ΔX.elast.)



Preiselast. d. Nachfrage

$$\varepsilon_{x_N;p} = \frac{\Delta x / x_0}{\Delta p / p_0}$$

elast

unelast.

a) Verkaufs-
fläche

b) Kap.-Intensität

Einkommenselast. d. Nachfrage

↓

Y

$$\frac{\Delta x_N / x_0}{\Delta Y / Y_0} = \varepsilon EH$$

Y↑ → X↑
superiore Güter

Y↑ → X↓
inferiore Güter