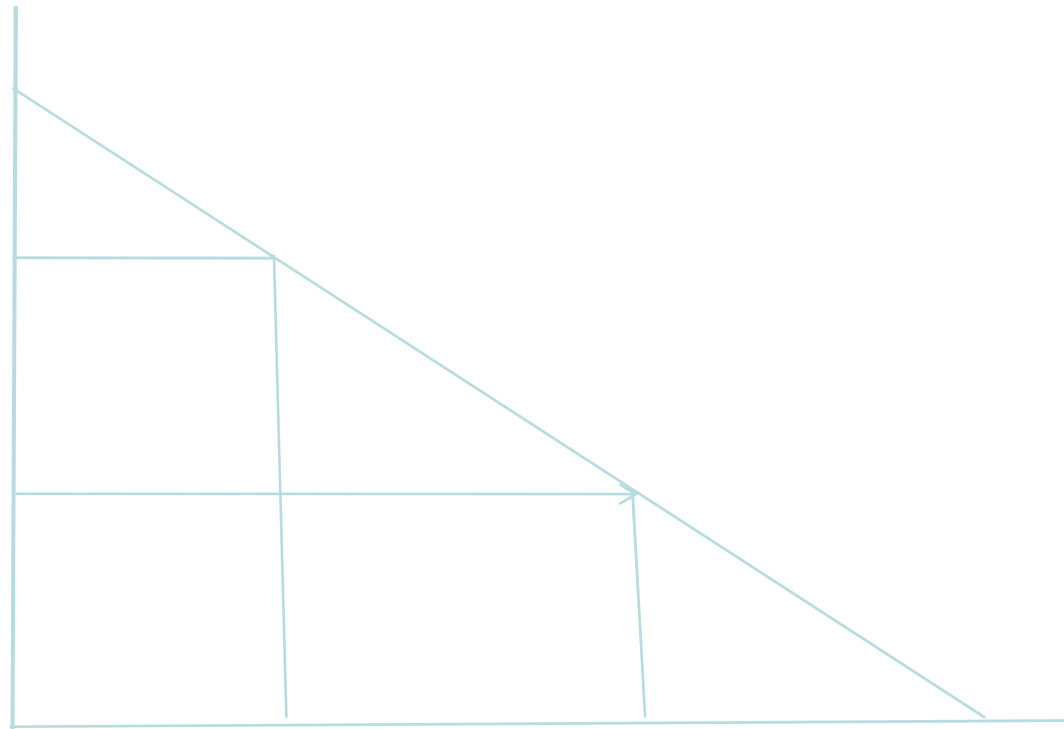
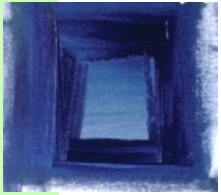


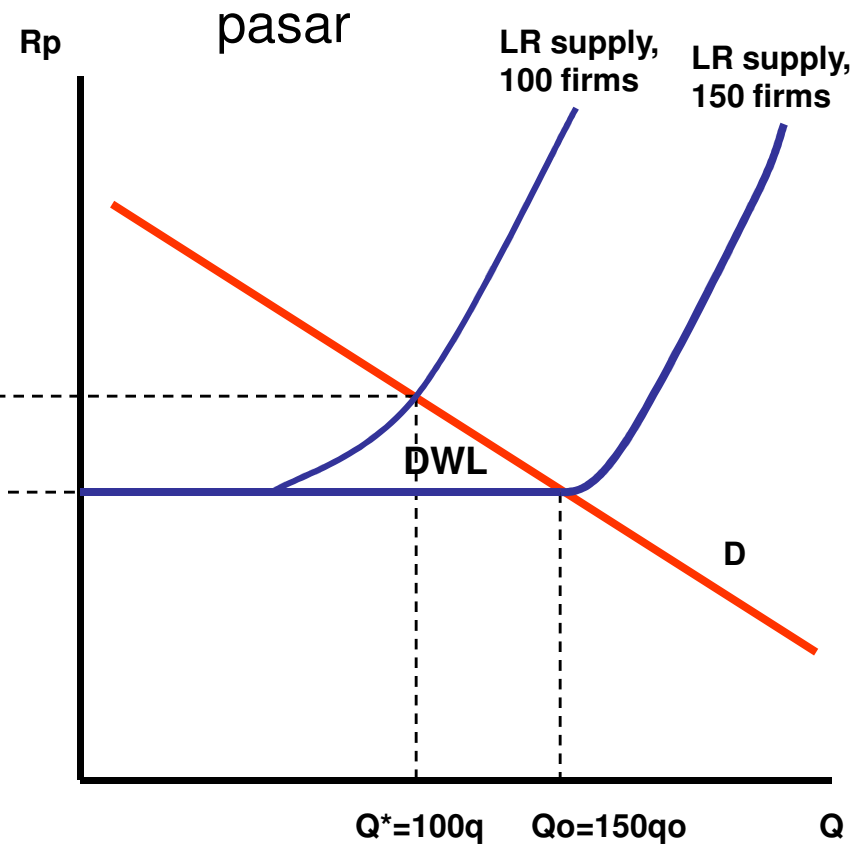
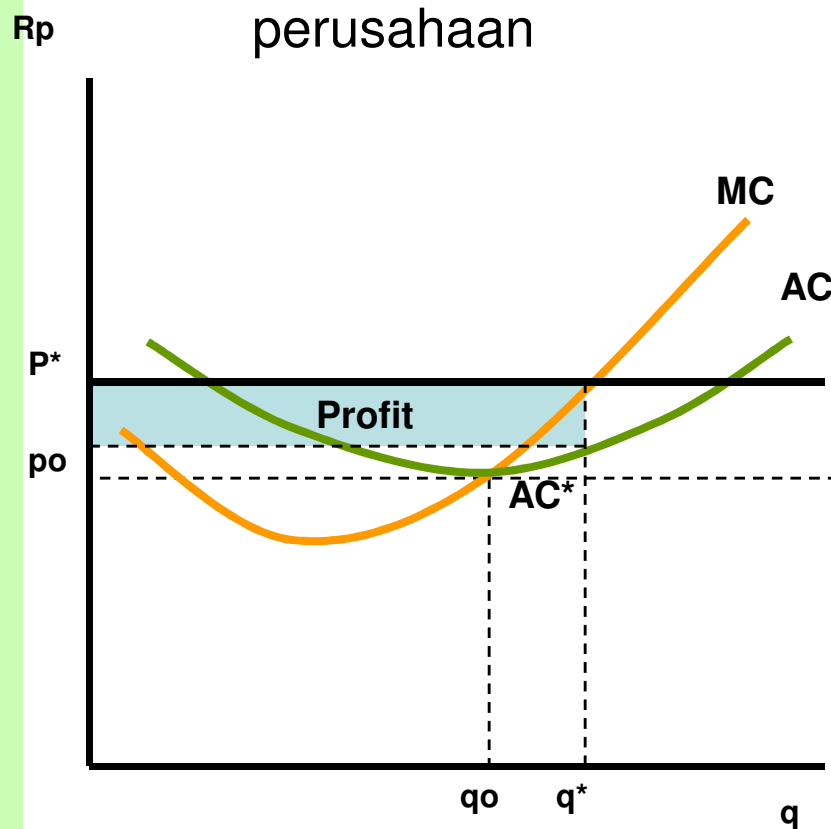
GRAFIK

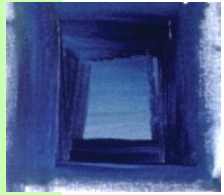
- Untuk 2 dimensi, tiap titik mengandung 2 informasi



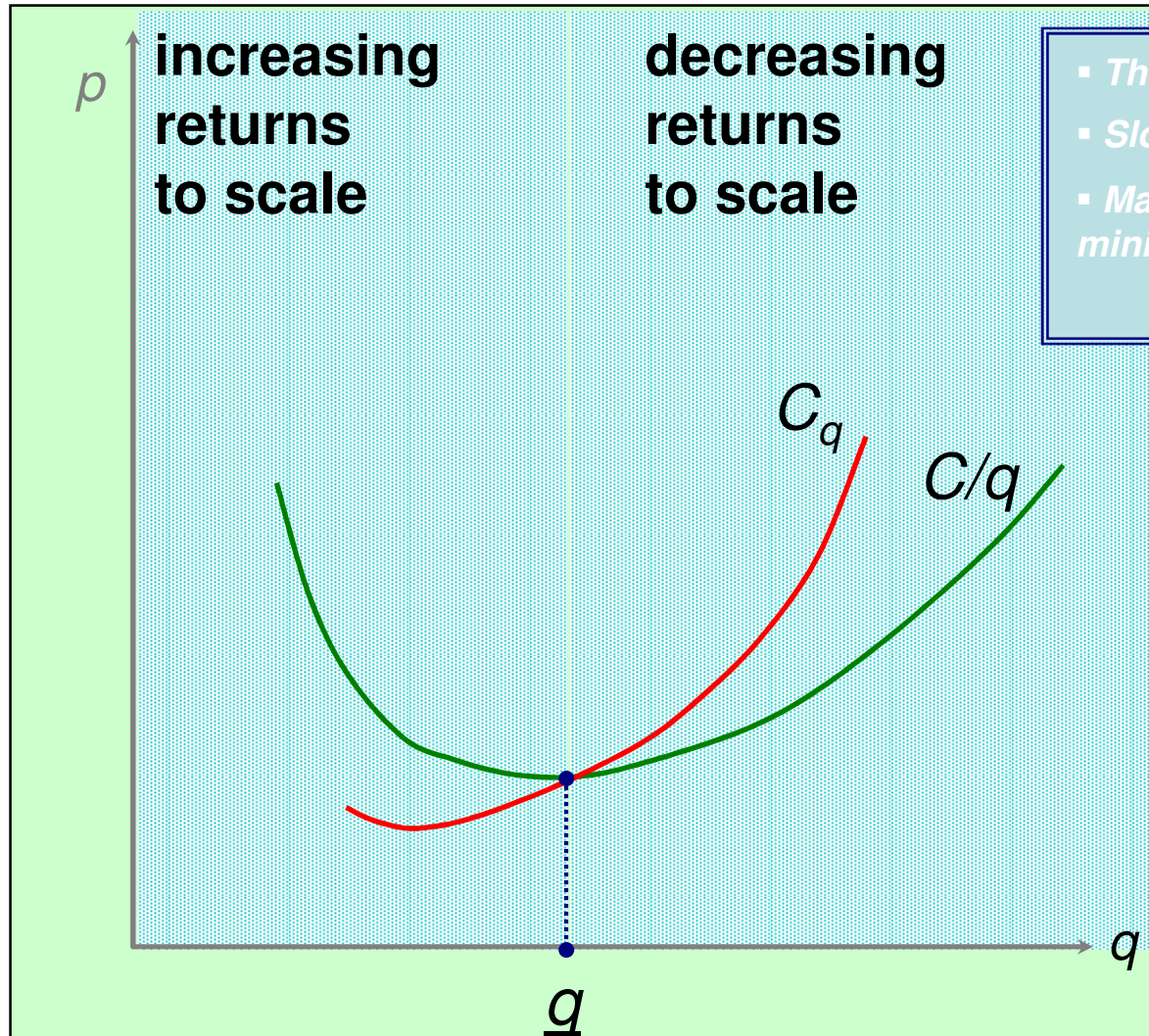


Penentuan Profit pada PPS

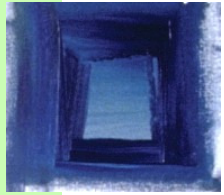




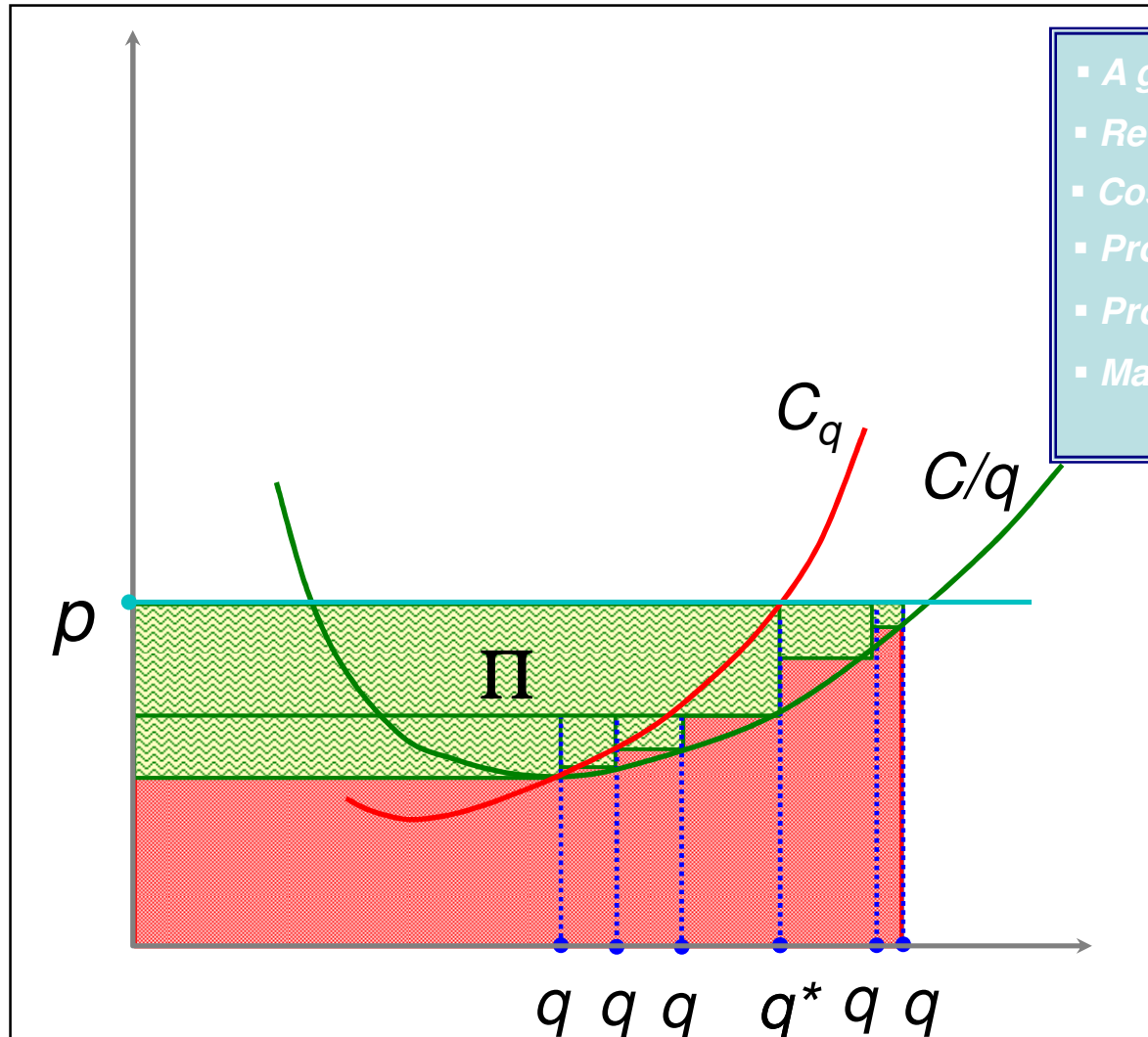
Average dan marginal cost



- *The average cost curve.*
- *Slope of AC depends on RTS.*
- *Marginal cost cuts AC at its minimum*

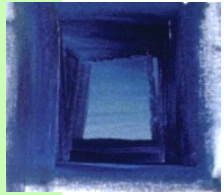


Revenue dan profit



- A given market price p .
- Revenue if output is q .
- Cost if output is q .
- Profits if output is q .
- Profits vary with q .
- Maximum profits

▪ price =
marginal cost



Elements of the Teori Keynes

Fungsi konsumsi: $C = C(Y - T)$

Variables kebijakan: $G = \bar{G}, T = \bar{T}$

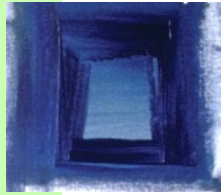
Exogenous investments: $I = \bar{I}$

Rencana pengeluaran : $E = C(Y - \bar{T}) + \bar{I} + \bar{G}$

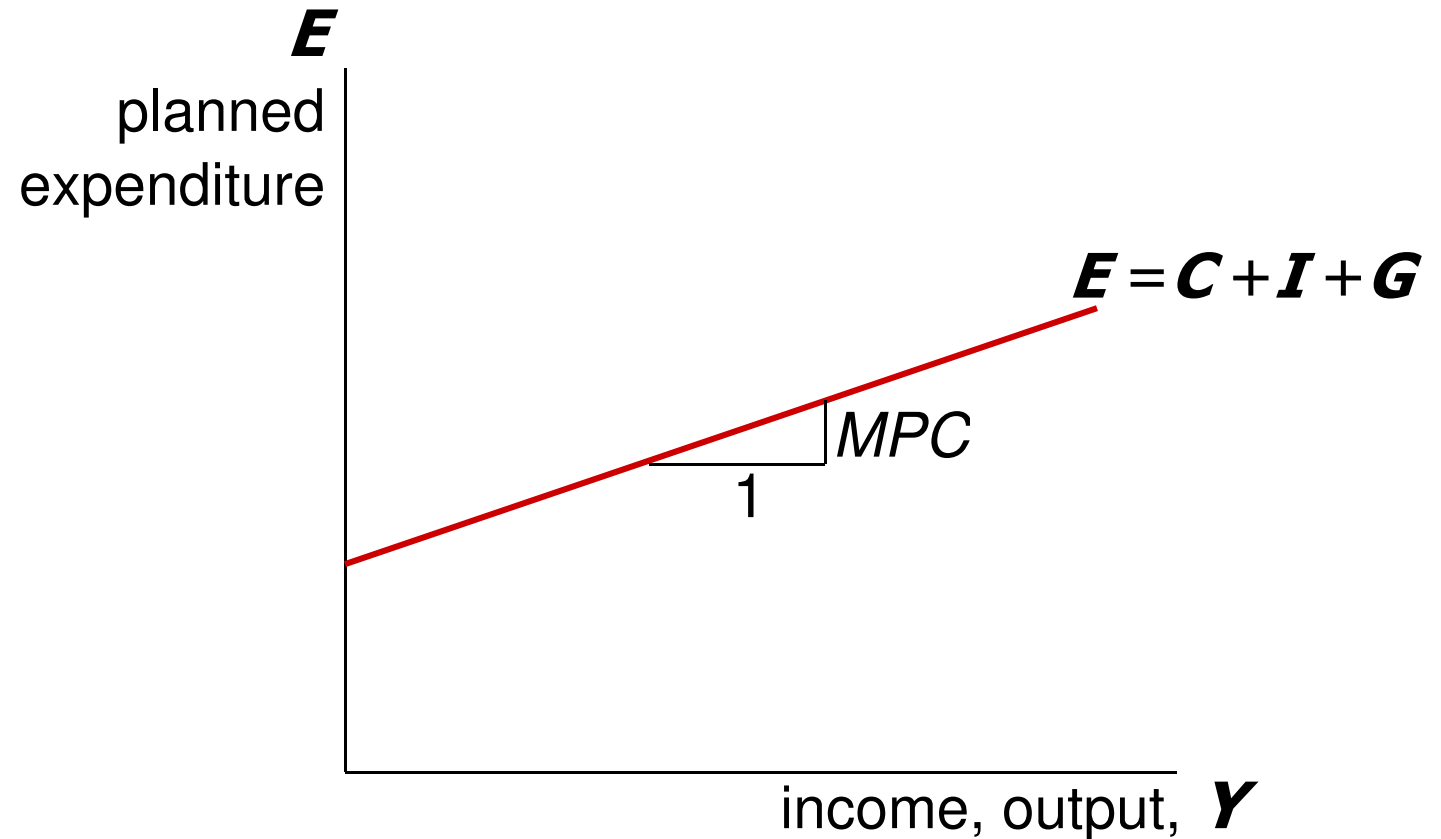
Kondisi ekuilibrium:

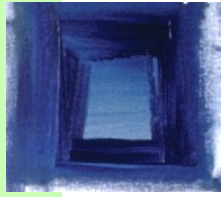
actual expenditure = planned expenditure

$$Y = E$$

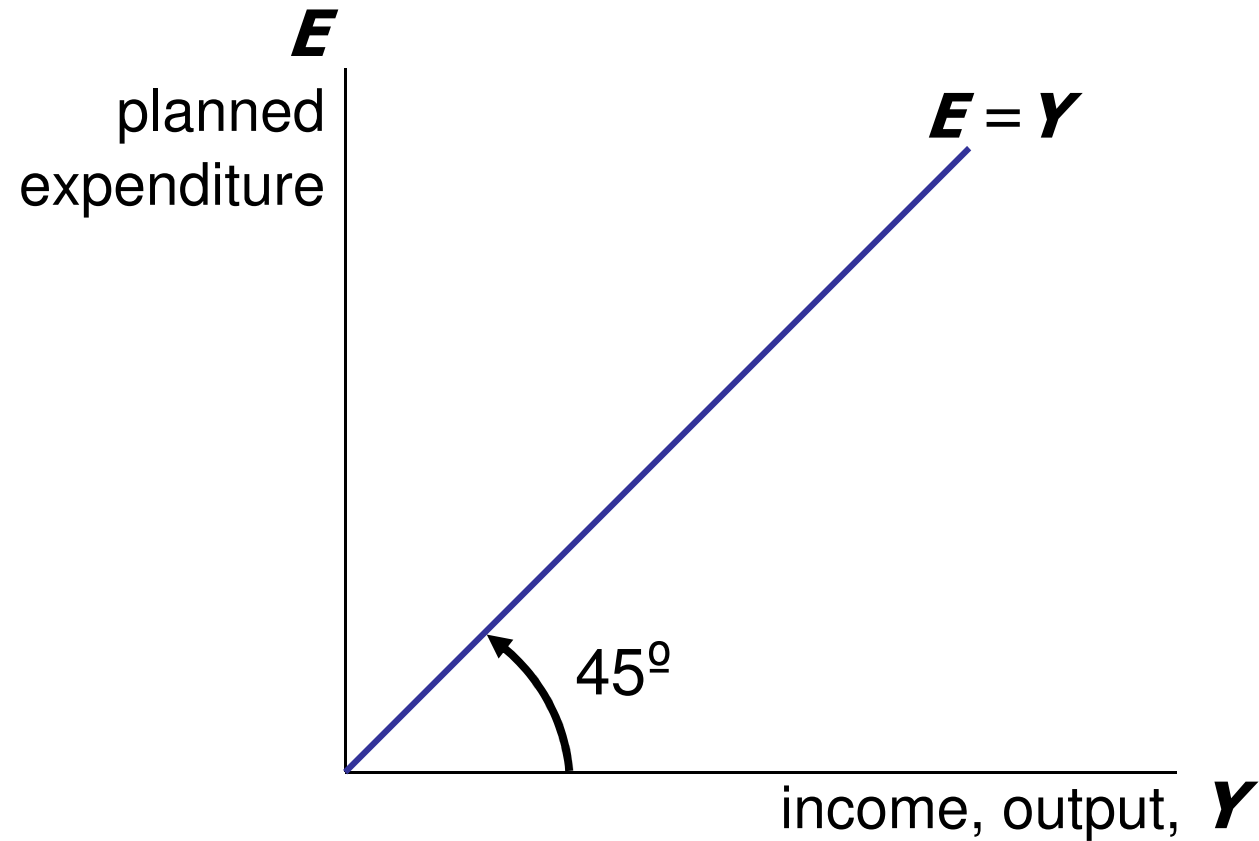


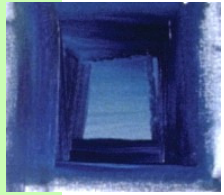
Graphing planned expenditure



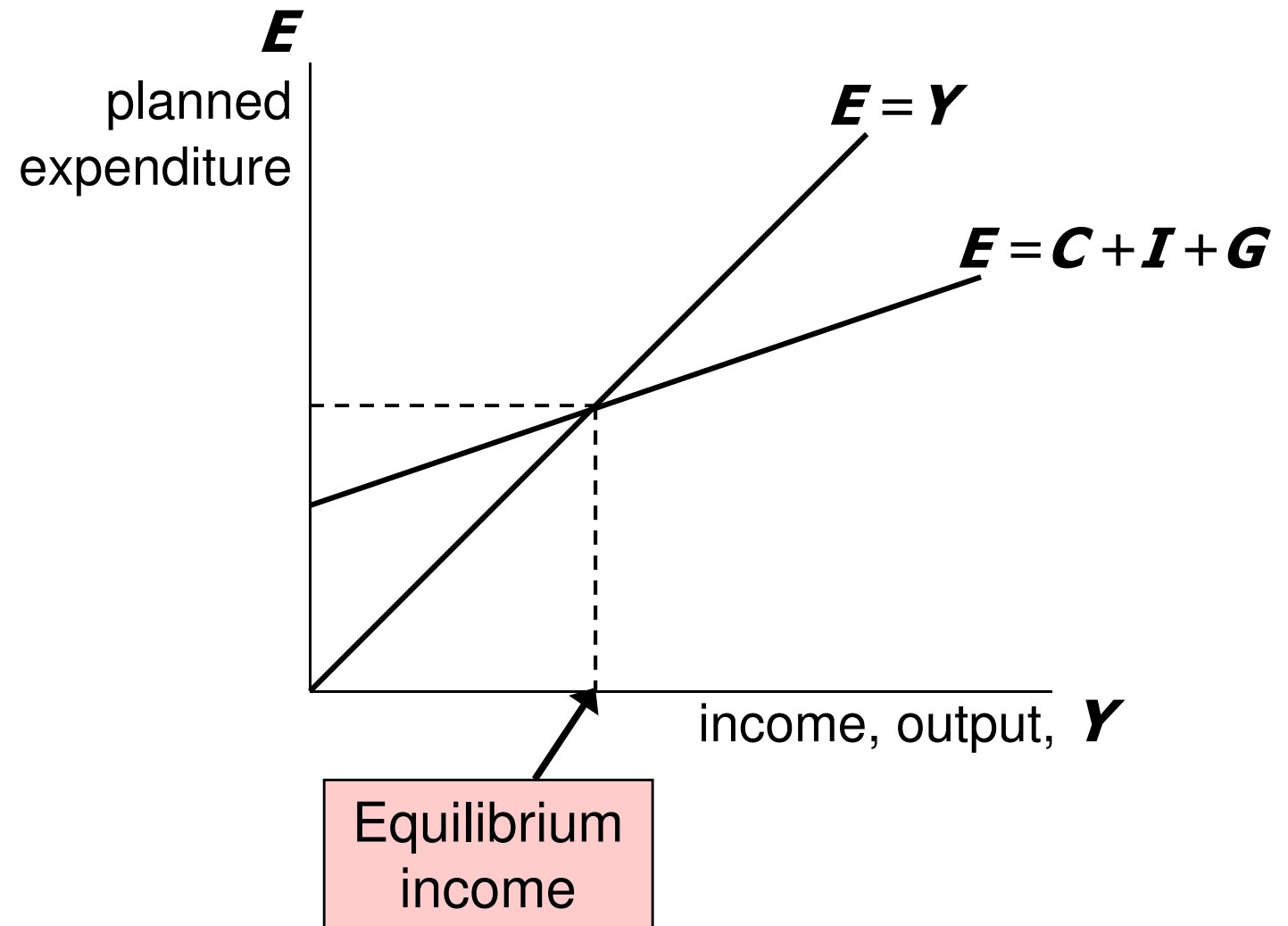


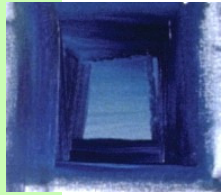
Graphing the equilibrium condition



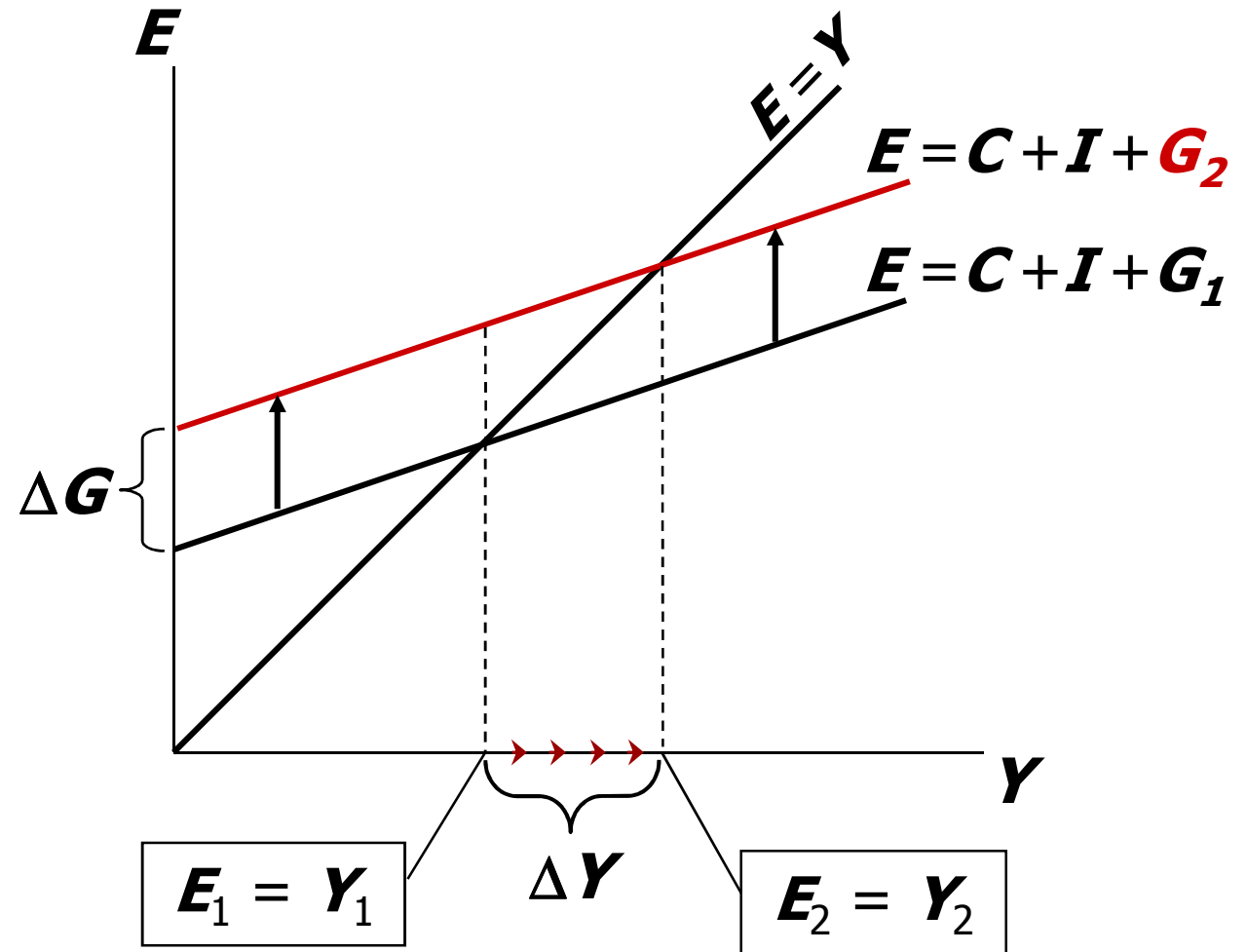


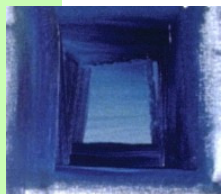
The equilibrium value of income



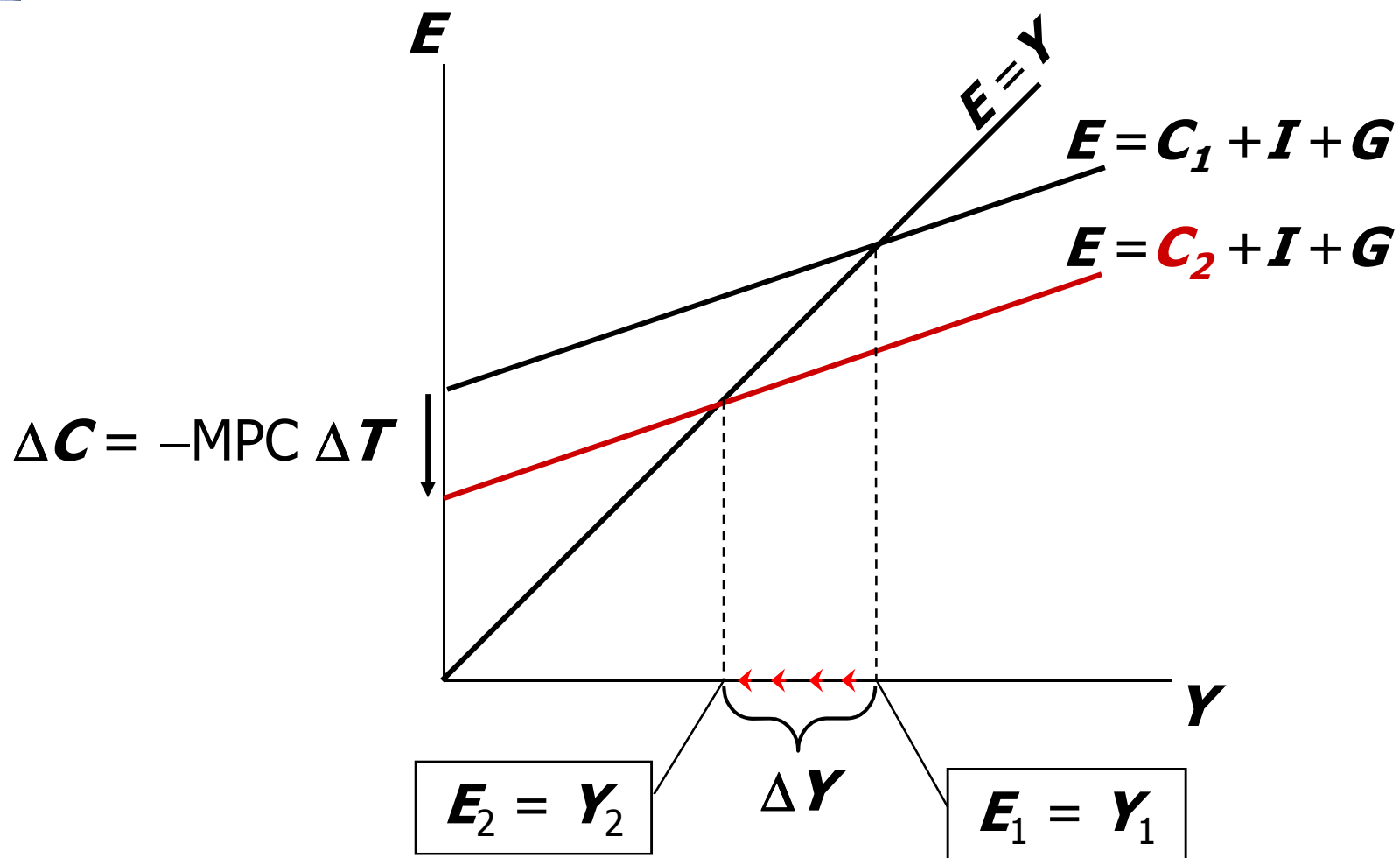


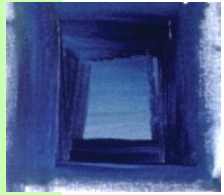
An increase in government purchases





An increase in taxes



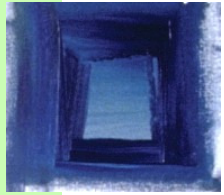


The *IS* curve

Grafik yang menunjukkan semua kombinasi r dan Y dalam keseimbangan pasar (actual expenditure (output) = planned expenditure)

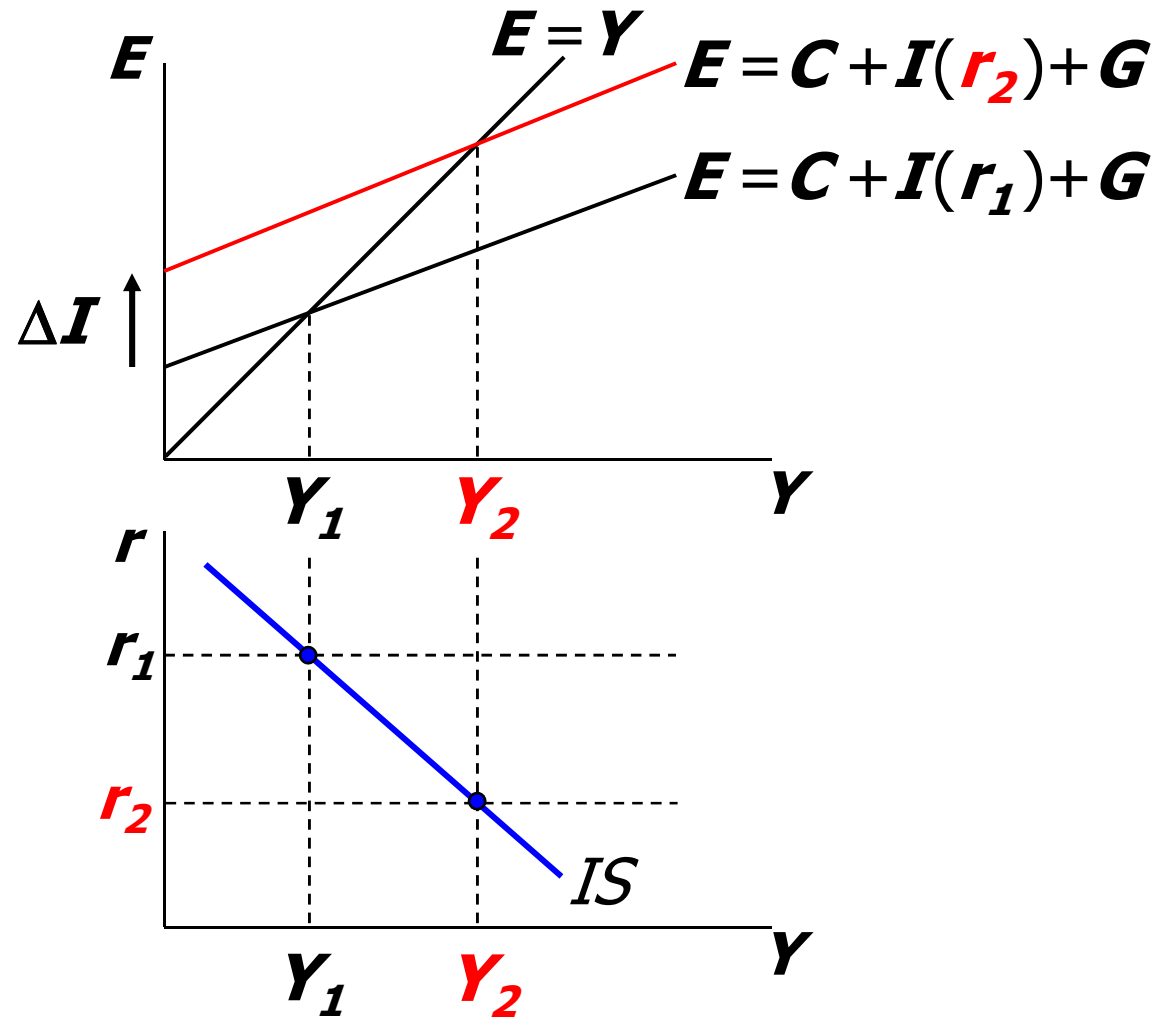
Persamaan kurva *IS* curve :

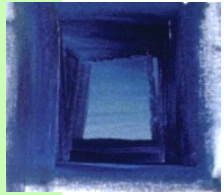
$$Y = C(Y - \bar{T}) + I(r) + \bar{G}$$



Menurunkan kurva *IS*

$\downarrow r \Rightarrow \uparrow I$
 $\Rightarrow \uparrow E$
 $\Rightarrow \uparrow Y$

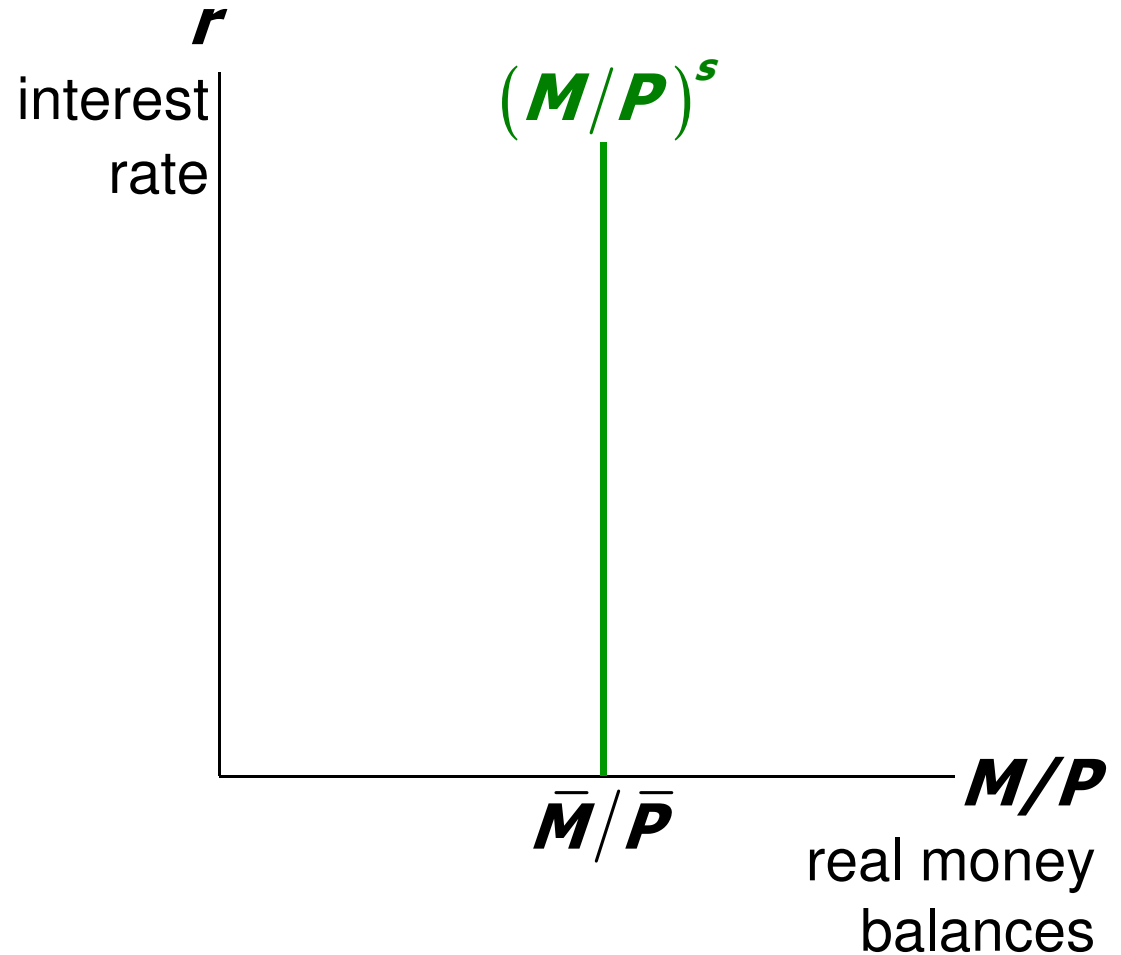


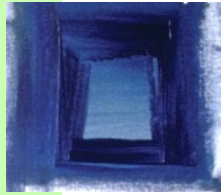


Money supply

The supply of real money balances is fixed:

$$(M/P)^s = \bar{M}/\bar{P}$$

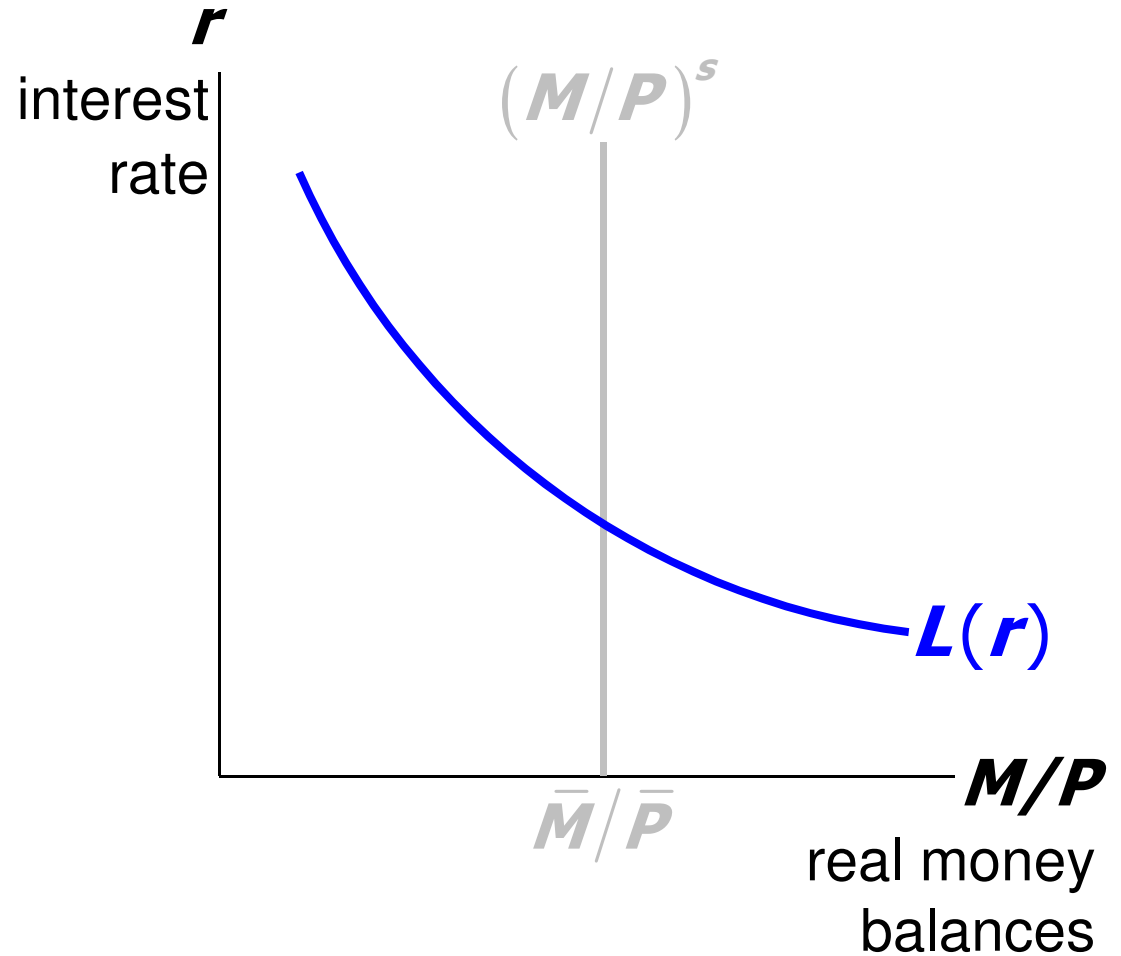


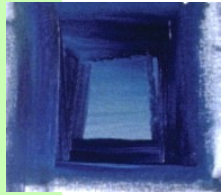


Money demand

Demand for
real money
balances:

$$(M/P)^d = L(r)$$





Equilibrium

The interest rate adjusts to equate the supply and demand for money:

$$\bar{M}/\bar{P} = L(r)$$

