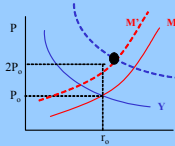


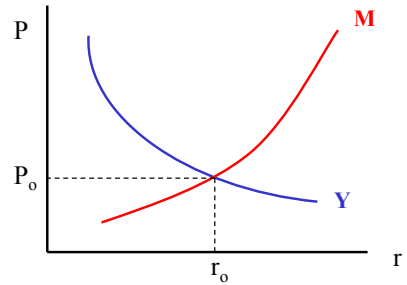
Qualifications to the Quantity Theory



Lectures in Macroeconomics- Charles W. Upton

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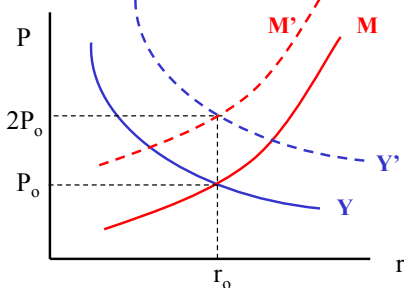
The Christmas Eve Caper



Qualifications to the Quantity Theory

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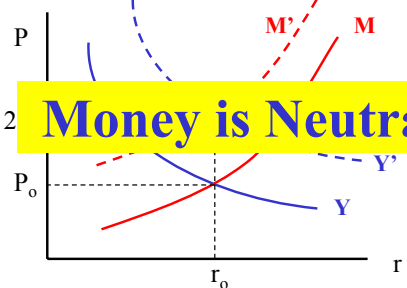
The Solution



Qualifications to the Quantity Theory

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The Neutrality of Money

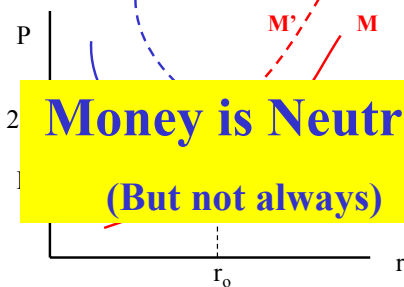


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Money is Neutral

The Neutrality of Money

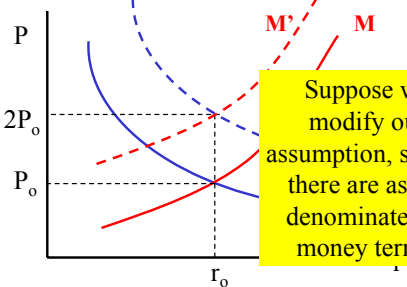


Qualifications to the Quantity Theory

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**Money is Neutral
(But not always)**

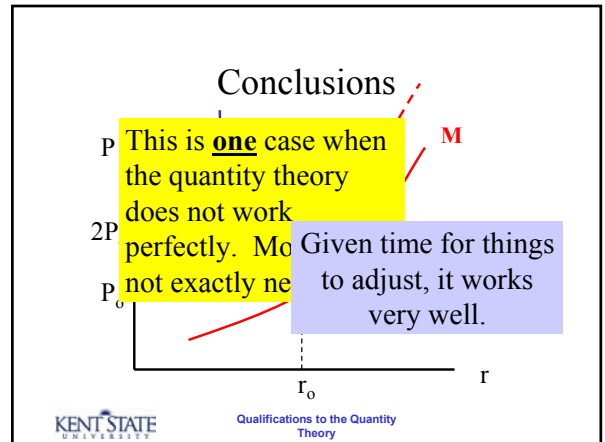
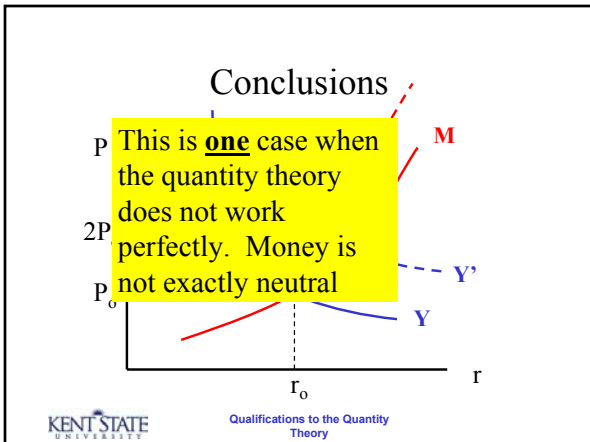
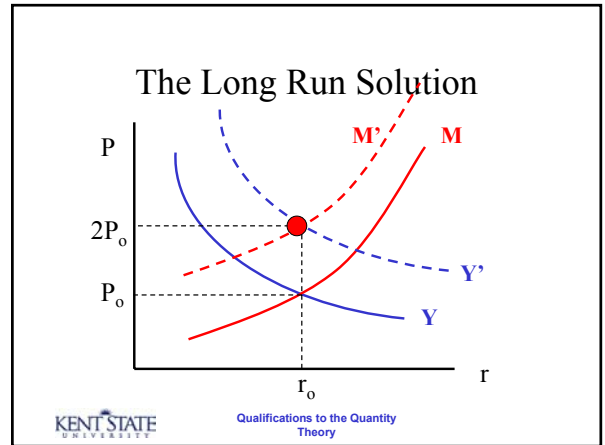
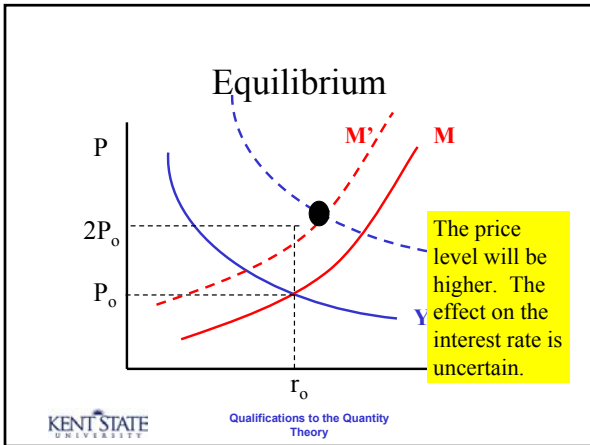
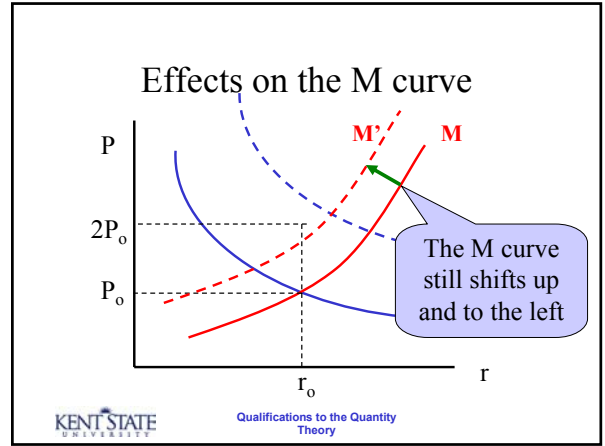
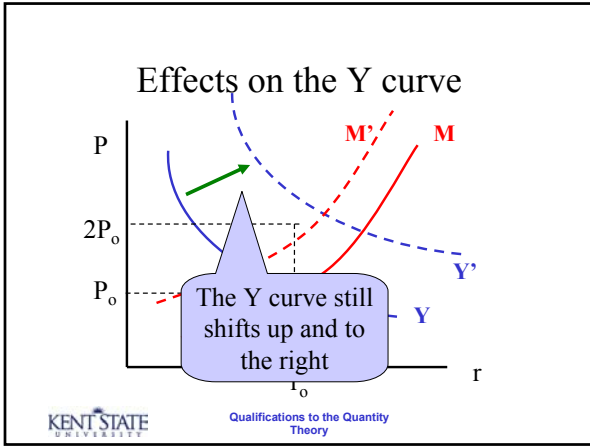
A Little Change



Qualifications to the Quantity Theory

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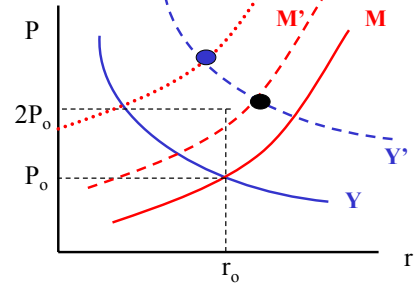
Suppose we modify our assumption, so that there are assets denominated in money terms.



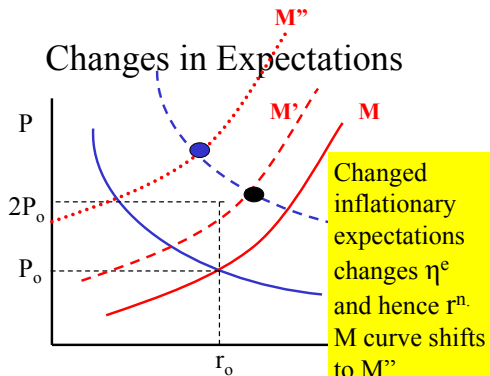
Another Exception

- The Christmas Eve Caper becomes permanent
- Distributions no longer in proportion to money holdings.
- There will come a day when people realize this is permanent.

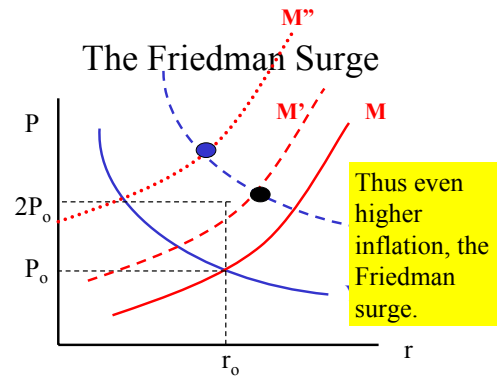
Changes in Expectations



Changes in Expectations



The Friedman Surge



The Friedman Surge

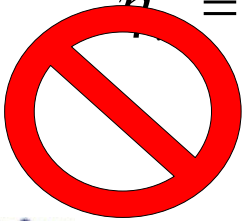
Milton Friedman



What determines inflationary expectations?

$$\eta_t^e = \eta_{t-1}$$

What determines
inflationary expectations?

$$\eta^e = \eta_{t-1}$$


Rational Expectations

$$\eta_t = \eta_t^e + \varepsilon_t$$

Inflationary Expectations Include
all Information

Rational Expectations

$$\eta_t = \eta_t^e + \varepsilon_t$$



Inflationary Expectations
Include all Information

How to measure η^e

- US Treasury Rate

$$r^N \cong r^R + \eta^e$$

- Rate on Indexed Bonds

$$r^R$$

- Difference is η^e

End

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