

<<经济学基础>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《“打开经济学之门”原版注释基础读本》系列丛书是经济科学出版社适应新形势下高校双语教学需求的精心策划之作。

秉承经济科学出版社“繁荣经济科学，宣传服务财政”的办社宗旨，丛书的策划者从中国读者的英文阅读实际水平出发，从海量的国外教材和教辅书中挑选了广义经济学的八本入门读本，内容涵盖经济学、管理学、金融学、营销学等门类，编写体例分为原理篇、概念篇和人物第三大类，原理篇旨在介绍该学科最基础的理论框架；概念篇则一一介绍该学科最核心的概念；同时，丛书的另外一大创新是：还尝试着加入了人物篇，例如，《管理学基础——人物篇》介绍了自文艺复兴时期以来的50位著名的管理学大师的生平和思想。

丛书力图通过原理、概念、人物的多角度、多层面呈现，为初涉经济学领域的青年学子和所有非经济学专业的读者们立体地勾画出一幅完整的学术图景，而且是原汁原味的呈现。

《“打开经济学之门”原版注释基础读本》系列丛书被设计成开放式结构：我们将根据读者的反馈逐渐地出版更多的切合中国读者需求的好作品。

丛书知识性和趣味性并重，英文通俗易懂，适合大学本科低年级学生、高职高专学生阅读。

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There can be a temporary equilibrium over , say , a week , or an equilibrium over time. An equilibrium can be stationary , persisting for a long period if the forces governing demand and supply are stable , as happens in traditional societies with no technical progress. No change is expected and none occurs. An equilibrium can be static or dynamic. If static , the notion of time is excluded ; if dynamic , movement on an equilibrium path is considered. With the rise of modern macroeconomies in the 1930s under Keynes and others , the equilibrium between aggregate demand and aggregate supply was investigated. As with microeconomic analysis , in macroeconomics 'scissors diagrams' showing an equilibrium at the intersection of the demand and supply curves expounded this idea. If seeking an equilibrium is regarded as important then the route to that goal has to be explained. There is an initial choice between price adjustments and quantity adjustments. Prices can be moved up and down until the equilibrium price which will clear the market is achieved. Quantities can be altered by changes in the rate of production and in the use of accumulated stocks until there is neither excess demand nor excess supply. Reaching an equilibrium is not always achievable , as the cobweb theorem shows. Some markets remain in disequilibrium for a long time because of price rigidities. Much of the notion of equilibrium is associated with markets but there can be an equilibrium idea employed in central economic planning where the planners deliberately attempt a series of material balances. The stages of reaching or passing an equilibrium are akin to the phases of an economic cycle. A shock can set a market or economy on a disequilibrium path until forces , including income changes , bring it back to equilibrium.

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