

Macroeconomia Fatti, Teorie, Politiche

This book offers a thorough introduction to the highly promising complex agent-based approach to economics, in which agent-based models (ABMs) are used to represent economic systems as complex and evolving systems composed of heterogeneous agents of limited rationality who interact with each other, generating the system’s emergent properties in the process. This approach represents a response to the limitations of the dominant theory in economics, which does not consider the possibility of a major crisis, and to the inability of dynamic stochastic general equilibrium theory to generate empirically falsifiable propositions. In the new perspective, the focus is on identifying the elements of instability rather than the triggering event. As the theory of complexity demonstrates, the interactions of heterogeneous agents produce non-linearity: this puts an end to the age of certainties. With ABMs, the methodology is “from the bottom up”. The individual parameters and their distribution are estimated, and then evaluated to verify whether aggregate regularities emerge on the whole. In short, not only micro, but also meso and macro empirical validation are employed. Moreover, it shows that the mantra of growth should be supplanted by the concept of a growth. Given its depth of coverage, the book will enable students at the undergraduate and Master’s level to gain a firm grasp of this important emerging approach. “This book is flower blossomed by one of the two greatest Italian economists.” Bruce Greenwald, Columbia University “The author’s - the ABM prophet’s - thoughts on economics have been at the forefront of the world. Without a firm belief in and dedication to human society, it is impossible to write such a book. This is a work of high academic value, which can help readers quickly understand the history and current situation of complex economic theory. In particular, we can understand the basic viewpoints, academic status, advantages and shortcomings of various schools of economic theory.” Jie Wu, Guangzhou Milestone Software Co., China

This text emphasizes a modern approach to microeconomics by integrating new topics in microeconomic theory and making them accessible to students. These topics include risk and uncertainty, assymetric information and game theory. Traditional topics are also treated in a clear way with solid applications.

Modifications have been made to the text in this edition, these include new information on the theory of the firm, specifically the coverage of cost, and examples are included throughout the text to reinforce the material presented.

The economy is examined by the authors as a complex interactive system. The emphasis is on the direct interaction between agents rather than on the indirect and autonomous interaction through the market mechanism. Contributions from economists and physicists emphasise the consequences for aggregate behaviour of the interaction between agents with limited rationality. Models of financial markets which exhibit many of the stylised facts of empirical markets such as bubbles, herd behaviour and long memory are presented. This includes contributions on bargaining, buyer-seller relations, the evolution of economic networks and several aspects of macro-economic behaviour. This book will be of interest to all those interested in the foundations of collective social and economic behaviour and in particular, to those concerned with the dynamics of market behaviour and recent applications of physics to economics.

Today probability turns out to be one of the most pervasive mathematical topics. It actually affects a number of quite different fields, proving particularly relevant to courses ranging from Statistics to Economics, from Finance to Management Science. Recently it has even found significant applications in some sectors of Law. This book contains a short presentation of the most basic aspects of probability theory. As a result, it should come in handy and help students grasp the main concepts of the discipline as well as acquire a basic probabilistic vocabulary, thus capturing at least the flavour of possible relevant applications. The book includes a sketch of von Neumann – Morgenstern utility theory, which is useful per se as well as being an enlightening bridge between probability and decision theories. The book also provides a substantial set of exercises with solutions.

An Agent-Based Approach to Business Fluctuations

Introduzione alla macroeconomia

Teorie del ciclo economico. Il dibattito macroeconomico moderno su instabilità ed equilibrio

Modern Money Theory

A Comparative Approach

Industrial Organization ...

This book is a collection of essays which examine how the properties of aggregate variables are influenced by the actions and interactions of heterogenous individuals in different economic contexts. The common denominator of the essays is a critique of the representative agent hypothesis. If this hypothesis were correct, the behaviour of the aggregate variable would simply be the reproduction of individual optimising behaviour. In the methodology of the hard sciences, one of the achievements of the quantum revolution has been the rebuttal of the notion that aggregate behaviour can be explained on the basis of the behaviour of a single unit: the elementary particle does not even exist as a single entity but as a network, a system of interacting units. In this book, new tracks in economics which parallel the developments in physics mentioned above are explored. The essays, in fact are contributions to the analysis of the economy as a complex evolving system of interacting agents.

In contrast to mainstream economics, complexity theory conceives the economy as a complex system of heterogeneous interacting agents characterised by limited information and bounded rationality. Agent Based Models (ABMs) are the analytical and computational tools developed by the proponents of this emerging methodology. Aimed at students and scholars of contemporary economics, this book includes a comprehensive toolkit for agent-based computational economics, now quickly becoming the new way to study evolving economic systems. Leading scholars in the field explain how ABMs can be applied fruitfully to many real-world economic examples and represent a great advancement over mainstream approaches. The essays discuss the methodological bases of agent-based approaches and demonstrate step-by-step how to build, simulate and analyse ABMs and how to validate their outputs empirically using the data. They also present a wide set of applications of these models to key economic topics, including the business cycle, labour markets, and economic growth.

This valuable book contributes substantively to the current state-of-the-art of macroeconomics. It provides a method for building models in which business cycles and economic growth emerge from the interactions of a large number of heterogeneous agents. Drawing from recent advances in agent-based computational modeling, the authors show how insights from dispersed fields can be fruitfully combined to improve our understanding of macroeconomic dynamics.

This insightful book offers a new and innovative tool in the study of development. The authors propose ‘The Overall Development Model’ which provides a strategy for long-term, sustainable and adaptable development for countries around the globe. Starting with a comprehensive study into what development is and how it is achieved, Development Management of Transforming Economies critically analyzes current development schemes within transforming economies and examines their various actors both international and local, public and private. It examines the implementation of health, education and economic strategies of countries in Africa and Asia that have either undergone a development process, experienced slow but steady progress, or are just beginning to pursue a development strategy. In considering human development as a whole, the authors assert a new method of development that includes the developing population, and highlights the need for countries to define their own unique development process.

Logical Foundations of Constitutional Democracy

Probability

Banish Waste And Create Wealth In Your Corporation

Emergent Macroeconomics

Interaction and Market Structure

Behavioral Economics and Its Applications

Olivier Blanchard, former chief economist of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), is author of one of the most important standard macroeconomics textbooks which is used throughout the world. Endorsed by Blanchard himself, Anti-Blanchard Macroeconomics critically analyses prevailing economic theory and policy in comparison with alternative approaches. This textbook is designed to stand alongside Blanchard’s text, or indeed any other standard book on macroeconomics, but it can also be read independently. It provides undergraduate and advanced students with a critical view of the subject, and is also appropriate for scholars interested in a new way of analysing the debate between alternative schools of economic thought.

Macroeconomia. Fatti, teorie, politicheMacroeconomia. Fatti, teorie, politiche. Ediz. ampliataAnti-Blanchard MacroeconomicsA Comparative ApproachEdward Elgar Publishing

The contents of this text book cover markets and prices; producers, consumers and competitive markets; market structure and competitive strategy; and information, market failure and the role of government.

Devono le leggi economiche dominare i rapporti sociali? Nell’ambito di questo dilemma, nella ricerca di un equilibrio, si muove il presente lavoro. Due sono i pilastri su cui esso si fonda: argomenti e temi giuridici da un lato, che, però, hanno anche un impatto economico, e, dall’altro, la pretesa di egemonia del dato economico su ogni altro valore. Pretesa molte volte ammantata di scientificità, che travolge i rapporti reciproci, influenza il caos delle stesse pronunce giudiziali e il caos normativo, rendendo incerto il destino delle persone. “Per aver paura dei magistrati non bisogna essere necessariamente colpevoli (ma anche con gli economisti non si scherza)” ironizza l’autore, e in questo importante saggio, per contenuti e dimensioni, con garbo e autorevolezza ci spiega chiaramente il perché. Francesco Felis è nato ad Albenga (SV) nel 1957. Vive a Genova dal 1967, dove si è laureato in Giurisprudenza con 110 e lode nel 1982. È notaio dal 1988. Autore di molteplici pubblicazioni, giuridiche e non, è intervenuto a diversi convegni giuridici e politici.

Money

Bibliografia nazionale italiana

A brief introduction

The Calculus of Consent

Monografie

British Economic Growth, 1270–1870

In 1931 distinguished economist John Maynard Keynes published a short essay, "Economic Possibilities for Our Grandchildren," in his collection "Essays in Persuasion". In the essay, he expressed optimism for the economic future despite the doldrums of the post-World War I years and the onset of the Great Depression. Keynes imagined that by 2030 the standard of living would be dramatically higher; people, liberated from want (and without the desire to consume for the sake of consumption), would work no more than fifteen hours a week, devoting the rest of their time to leisure and culture. In "Revisiting Keynes", leading contemporary economists consider what Keynes got right in his essay - the rise in the standard of living, for example - and what he got wrong - such as a shortened work week and consumer satiation. In so doing, they raise challenging questions about the world economy and contemporary lifestyles in the twenty-first century.The contributors - among them, four Nobel laureates in economics - point out that although Keynes correctly predicted economic growth, he neglected the problems of distribution and inequality. Keynes overestimated the desire of people to stop working and underestimated the pleasures and rewards of work - perhaps basing his idea of economic bliss on the life of the English gentleman or the ideals of his Bloomsbury group friends. In "Revisiting Keynes", Keynes' short essay - usually seen as a minor divertissement compared to his other more influential works - becomes the catalyst for a lively debate among some of today's top eonomists about economic growth, inequality, wealth, work, leisure, culture, and consumerism.

English for Business Studies is a course for upper-intermediate and advanced level students who need to understand and discuss business and economic concepts.

Il fenomeno dell ’ instabilit à dell ’ economia nell ’ aggregato (cio è di un intero paese) era noto e osservato sin dai primordi dell ’ era industriale nel XVIII secolo, epoca in cui è nata la scienza economica moderna. I primi grandi economisti del periodo classico dell ’ analisi economica, come Adam Smith, David Ricardo e Karl Marx, avevano dedicato parte delle loro ricerche al fenomeno delle crisi economiche generalizzate. In particolare Marx aveva dedicato alcune sezioni della sua opera principale — il Capitale — allo studio dei meccanismi di crisi delle economie capitalistiche; aveva messo in luce la natura inevitabile di tali crisi ricorrenti (legandole al funzionamento specifico dell ’ economia industriale); ne aveva proposto una tassonomia (crisi dovute alla sovraccumulazione di beni capitali, crisi dovute al sottoconsumo, o alle “ sproporzioni ” tra i vari settori produttivi in cui si articola il sistema economico); e infine le aveva anche collocate nella pi ù generale tendenza di lungo termine delle economie capitalistiche a sperimentare una caduta del saggio generale di profitto. Nel complesso per ò gli economisti classici non avevano approfondito molto la questione. Gli interessi di questi pensatori si concentravano principalmente sulla ricerca di una teoria generale del valore (cio è dell ’ origine dei prezzi dei beni) e sull ’ analisi dell ’ andamento di lungo termine delle economie industriali (il campo di ricerca che oggi chiamiamo teoria della crescita e dello sviluppo economico). E soprattutto gli economisti classici — con l ’ eccezione forse di Marx — non avevano adeguatamente enfattizzato un aspetto fondamentale dell ’ instabilit à delle economie capitaliste: il fatto che le crisi fossero ricorrenti e in qualche maniera periodiche. Intorno alla met à dell ’ 800 (tra il 1830 e il 1860) questo aspetto dell ’ andamento dell ’ attivit à economica viene notato, e gli osservatori economici incominciano a parlare di “ ciclo degli affari ” come di una successione di fasi di espansione e contrazione.

Nelle societa contemporanee l’istruzione costituisce il fattore che, pi ù di ogni altro, condiziona le opportunit à di vita degli individui. Un’influenza cospicua e pervasiva: sulle chance occupazionali, sulle condizioni di salute, sui consumi culturali, sulle forme di partecipazione sociale e politica. Ecco perch è i sociologi hanno da sempre ritenuto essenziale comprendere come funzioni il sistema scolastico e quali conseguenze esso produca. Questo manuale si propone di ricostruire il vasto patrimonio di conoscenze che essi hanno acquisito. Naturalmente, il volume dedica particolare attenzione alla situazione attuale della scuola italiana. Ma il presupposto che ispira ogni capitolo è che solo attraverso sistematici confronti in chiave storica e comparativa diventa possibile comprendere le peculiarit à , le deficienze ed i punti di forza del nostro sistema scolastico. Da questo punto di vista, i primi tre capitoli del manuale hanno una funzione propedeutica: essi sono dedicati, rispettivamente, alle origini ed alle funzioni dei sistemi d’istruzione e di quello italiano in particolare; alla storia della scuola italiana dalla Legge Casati ai giorni nostri; all’analisi comparativa dei lineamenti ordinamentali ed organizzativi assunti dalle istituzioni scolastiche dei paesi avanzati. I primi tre capitoli assumono quindi una funzione di inquadramento, ma l’asse dei confronti nello spazio e nel tempo attraversa tutto il volume. Cos ì , ad esempio, il quarto capitolo si occupa delle disparit à educative strutturate in base a tratti ascrittivi quali origini sociali, genere, etnia, zona di residenza. Ma l’influenza delle provenienze sociali è rimasta immutata nel tempo? E come si sono modificate le disparit à di genere? Ed i cambiamenti osservati sono peculiari al nostro paese? Il manuale ricostruisce le pi ù accreditate risposte dei sociologi a queste domande.

How to Create Uncontested Market Space and Make the Competition Irrelevant

Economic Possibilities for Our Grandchildren

Macroeconomics from the Bottom-up

New Insights and Future Directions

Complex Agent-Based Models

Blue Ocean Strategy, Expanded Edition

This second edition explores how money 'works' in the modern economy and synthesises the key principles of Modern Money Theory, exploring macro accounting, currency regimes and exchange rates in both the USA and developing nations.

Questo volume fornisce un panorama completo e aggiornato del sistema politico italiano: una realtà assai interessante per studiosi e osservatori, da sempre frammentata e incapace di esprimere un insieme armonico di istituzioni e prassi politiche efficienti, ma percorsa anche da una ricchissima tradizione storica e culturale, caratterizzata da una grande vulnerabilità ma al tempo stesso da una certa capacità di recupero. Dopo aver fissato i concetti usati nel corso della trattazione, come quelli di sistema politico, attori del sistema politico, studio comparato dei sistemi politici, gli autori ricostruiscono le vicende del nostro sistema politico - caratteri, trasformazioni storiche, configurazioni istituzionali - dando conto dei mutamenti che lo hanno attraversato soprattutto negli ultimi decenni e delle interpretazioni che sono state avanzate circa la natura e le conseguenze di tali dinamiche.

Money is nothing more than what is commonly exchanged for goods or services, so why has understanding it become so complicated? In Money, renowned economist John Kenneth Galbraith cuts through the confusions surrounding the subject to present a compelling and accessible account of a topic that affects us all. He tells the fascinating story of money, the key factors that shaped its development, and the lessons that can be learned from its history. He describes the creation and evolution of monetary systems and explains how finance, credit, and banks work in the global economy. Galbraith also shows that, when it comes to money, nothing is truly new—least of all inflation and fraud.

This book arose from our conviction that the NNS-DSGE approach to the analysis of aggregate market outcomes is fundamentally flawed. The practice of overcoming the SMD result by recurring to a fictitious RA leads to insurmountable methodological problems and lies at the root of DSGE models’ failure to satisfactorily explain real world features, like exchange rate and banking crises, bubbles and herding in financial markets, swings in the sentiment of consumers and entrepreneurs, asymmetries and persistence in aggregate variables, and so on. At odds with this view, our critique rests on the premise that any modern macroeconomy should be modeled instead as a complex system of heterogeneous interacting individuals, acting adaptively and autonomously according to simple and empirically validated rules of thumb. We call our proposed approach Bottom-up Adaptive Macroeconomics (BAM). The reason why we claim that the contents of this book can be inscribed in the realm of macroeconomics is threefold: i) We are looking for a framework that helps us to think coherently about the interrelationships among two or more markets. In what follows, in particular, three markets will be considered: the markets for goods, labor and loanable funds. In this respect, real time matters: what happens in one market depends on what has happened, on what is happening, or on what will happen in other markets. This implies that intertemporal coordination issues cannot be ignored. ii) Eventually, it’s all about prices and quantities. However, we are mostly interested in aggregate prices and quantities, that is indexes built from the dispersed outcomes of the decentralized transactions of a large population of heterogeneous individuals. Each individual acts purposefully, but she knows anything about the levels of prices and quantities which clear markets in the aggregate. iii) In the hope of being allowed to purport scientific claims, BAM relies on the assumption that individual purposeful behaviours aggregates into regularities. Macro behaviour, however, can depart radically from what the individual units are trying to accomplish. It is in this sense that aggregate outcomes emerge from individual actions and interactions.

**A Course for Business Studies and Economics Students
Misbehaving: The Making of Behavioral Economics
Microeconomics**

La tenaglia magistrati-economisti sui cittadini

Agent-Based Models in Economics

Anti-Blanchard Macroeconomics

In the last decade, behavioral economics, borrowing from psychology and sociology to explain decisions inconsistent with traditional economics, has revolutionized the way economists view the world. But despite this general success, behavioral thinking has fundamentally transformed only one field of applied economics-finance. Peter Diamond and Hannu Vartiainen's Behavioral Economics and Its Applications argues that behavioral economics can have a similar impact in other fields of economics. In this volume, some of the world's leading thinkers in behavioral economics and general economic theory make the case for a much greater use of behavioral ideas in six fields where these ideas have already proved useful but have not yet been fully incorporated--public economics, development, law and economics, health, wage determination, and organizational economics. The result is an attempt to set the agenda of an important development in economics--an agenda that will interest policymakers, sociologists, and psychologists as well as economists. Contributors include Ian Ayres, B. Douglas Bernheim, Truman F. Bewley, Colin F. Camerer, Anne Case, Michael D. Cohen, Peter Diamond, Christoph Engel, Richard G. Frank, Jacob Glazer, Seppo Honkapohja, Christine Jolls, Botond Koszegi, Ulrike Malmendier, Sendhil Mullainathan, Antonio Rangel, Emmanuel Saez, Eldar Shafir, Sir Nicholas Stern, Jean Tirole, Hannu Vartiainen, and Timothy D. Wilson.

This book provides a comprehensive methodological and philosophical inquiry into, and a comprehensive scientific analysis of, the fundamental economic dynamics of capitalism as a world system.

Most economists who read the General Theory candidly admitted that they could not understand the theoretical apparatus and found it easy to recast it in traditional terms. This book provides a masterful guide to the generally unrecognized methodological revolution that supported the new theoretical concepts -- a veritable lodestone that complements and expands understanding on the treatment of the economic magnitudes appropriate to the ideal of generality in the social sciences, to the applicability of probability, to the formulation of decision-making under uncertainty, and the foundations of economic policy in interdependent economic systems. Jan Kregel, Levy Economics Institute Anna Carabelli sets out Keynes's understanding of economics as a way of thinking, encompassing method and morals, rather than as a doctrine. She does so with her customary admirable scholarship and also her willingness to take controversial positions. I commend the volume most highly to Keynes scholars as a drawing-together and development of the themes that Carabelli has pursued since the publication of her 1988 classic, On Keynes's Method. Further Keynes's approach was designed to be applied to different contexts, so I enthusiastically recommend the volume also as a foundation and guide for anyone open to such a 'new way of reasoning in economics' for the modern era. _Sheila Dow, University of Stirling This book examines the philosophy and methodology of Keynes, highlighting its novelty and how it presented a new form of economic reasoning. Exploring Keynes's use of non-demonstrative logic, based on probability, commonalities are found in his economics, ethics, aesthetics, and international relations. Insights are provided into his reasoning and his approach to uncertainty, rationality, measurability of complex magnitudes, moral and rational dilemmas, and irreducible conflicts. This book investigates methodological continuity within Keynes's work, in particular in relation to uncertainty, complexity, incommensurability, happiness and openness. It will be relevant to students and researchers interested in Keynes, probability, ambiguity, ethics and the history of economic thought.

This innovative edited collection presents new insights into emerging debates around digital communication practices. It brings together research by leading international experts to examine methods and approaches, multimodality, face and identity, across five thematically organised sections. Its contributors revise current paradigms in view of past, present, and future research and analyse how users deploy the wealth of multimodal resources afforded by digital technologies to undertake tasks and to enact identity. In its concluding section it identifies the ideologies that underpin the construction of digital texts in the social world. This important contribution to digital discourse studies will have interdisciplinary appeal across the fields of linguistics, socio-linguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, gender studies, multimodality, media and communication studies.

A European Perspective

Compendium of Applied Economics (Global Capitalism)

Crisis of Capitalism

Whence It Came, Where It Went

Essays on Heterogeneity in Economics

A Primer on Macroeconomics for Sovereign Monetary Systems

An integrated, global view of macroeconomics, showing the connections between goods markets, financial markets, and labour markets worldwide. This is a book rooted in the real-world: from the major economic crisis of the late 2000s to the profound economic effects caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, from monetary policy in the US, to Brexit, the problems of the Euro area and growth in China, it will help your students make sense not only of current macroeconomic events but also those that may unfold in the future.

Argues against common competitive practices while outlining recommendations based on the creation of untapped market spaces with growth potential.

Lean Thinking was launched in the fall of 1996, just in time for the recession of 1997. It told the story of how American, European, and Japanese firms applied a simple set of principles called 'lean thinking' to survive the recession of 1991 and grow steadily in sales and profits through 1996. Even though the recession of 1997 never happened, companies were starving for information on how to make themselves leaner and more efficient. Now we are dealing with the recession of 2001 and the financial meltdown of 2002. So what happened to the exemplar firms profiled in Lean Thinking? In the new fully revised edition of this bestselling book those pioneering lean thinkers are brought up to date. Authors James Womack and Daniel Jones offer new guidelines for lean thinking firms and bring their groundbreaking practices to a brand new generation of companies that are looking to stay one step ahead of the competition.

The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money, written by legendary author John Maynard Keynes is widely considered to be one of the top 100 greatest books of all time. This masterpiece was published right after the Great Depression. It sought to bring about a revolution, commonly referred to as the 'Keynesian Revolution', in the way economists thought—especially challenging the proposition that a market economy tends naturally to restore itself to full employment on its own. Regarded widely as the cornerstone of Keynesian thought, this book challenged the established classical economics and introduced new concepts. 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money' transformed economics and changed the face of modern macroeconomics. Keynes' argument is based on the idea that the level of employment is not determined by the price of labour, but by the spending of money. It gave way to an entirely new approach where employment, inflation and the market economy are concerned.

Complexity and Expectations

The Complex Dynamics of Economic Interaction

Theories, Approaches and Models for Overall Development

Development Management of Transforming Economies

English for Business Studies Student's Book

Principles and Applications

Winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics Get ready to change the way you think about economics. Nobel laureate Richard H. Thaler has spent his career studying the radical notion that the central agents in the economy are humans—predictable, error-prone individuals. Misbehaving is his arresting, frequently hilarious account of the struggle to bring an academic discipline back down to earth—and change the way we think about economics, ourselves, and our world. Traditional economics assumes rational actors. Early in his research, Thaler realized these Spock-like automatons were nothing like real people. Whether buying a clock radio, selling basketball tickets, or applying for a mortgage, we all succumb to biases and make decisions that deviate from the standards of rationality assumed by economists. In other words, we misbehave. More importantly, our misbehavior has serious consequences. Dismissed at first by economists as an amusing sideshow, the study of human miscalculations and their effects on markets now drives efforts to make better decisions in our lives, our businesses, and our governments. Coupling recent discoveries in human psychology with a practical understanding of incentives and market behavior, Thaler enlightens readers about how to make smarter decisions in an increasingly mystifying world. He reveals how behavioral economic analysis opens up new ways to look at everything from household finance to assigning faculty offices in a new building, to TV game shows, the NFL draft, and businesses like Uber. Laced with antic stories of Thaler's spirited battles with the bastions of traditional economic thinking, Misbehaving is a singular look into profound human foibles. When economics meets psychology, the implications for individuals, managers, and policy makers are both profound and entertaining. Shortlisted for the Financial Times & McKinsey Business Book of the Year Award

This is the first systematic quantitative account of British economic growth from the thirteenth century to the Industrial Revolution.

A scientific study of the political and economic factors influencing democratic decision making

A Toolkit

Revisiting Keynes

Analyzing Digital Discourse

Principles of Economics

Política económica

Keynes on Uncertainty and Tragic Happiness