

<<国际金融>>

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作者：托马斯·A·普格尔

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内容概要

《国际金融(英文版第15版全新版国际商务经典教材)》由托马斯·A·普格尔所著,本书是一本英文影印版教材,原著International Economics是国外一本经典的国际经济学教材,初版于1953年,先后由著名经济学家 Charles Kindleberger、Peter Lindert和Thomas Pugel主笔,迄今已有近60年的悠久历史,其间顺应国际经济形势的发展而不断修改、补充和完善,成为当今世界领先的和最受欢迎的国际经济学教科书之一。

《国际金融(英文版第15版全新版国际商务经典教材)》根据国内本科“国际金融”课程双语教学的需要,选取原著第15版国际金融部分的内容改编而成。第15版为最新版,在保持原著简明易懂、注重经济分析与经济政策应用的基础上,进行了较大的更新,如增加了对全球金融危机的论述,新增了“全球危机”专栏,丰富了“聚焦中国”专栏的内容,更新了案例及部分章节内容等。

本书篇幅适中,定价合理,非常适合本科双语教学使用,同时也可作为从事国际经贸工作者的参考书。

作者简介

托马斯·A·普格尔 (Thomas A. Pugel) 美国纽约大学斯特恩商学院经济学及国际商务学教授, 斯特恩商学院优秀教学奖项目成员。拥有密歇根州立大学经济学学士学位和哈佛大学经济学博士学位。其主要研究及著作领域为国际产业竞争及政府的国际贸易政策和产业政策。普格尔教授曾任日本青山大学客座教授, 并在中国工业科技管理大连培训中心任教。他于1991年荣获纽约大学杰出教学奖, 并两次被斯特恩商学院评选为“年度教授”。

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The official settlements balance is in deficit if the IS-LM intersection is to the right of (or below) the FE curve. This section has given the same reasoning about three markets in three alternative forms : the causal-arrow sketch of Figure 8.4; the listing of Equations 8.9 , 8.11 , and 8.12; and the use of IS-LM-FE diagrams (Figures 8.5 through 8.7) . The way that we use this framework-especially the way that we use the FE curve-dependson the type of exchange-rate policy that the country has adopted. As we will examine in the next chapter , if a country adopts a fixed exchange rate , then any divergence between the IS-LM intersection and the FE curve shows that official intervention is needed to defend the fixed rate. The official settlements balance is not zero-official intervention to defend the fixed rate results in official reserves transactions. As we will examine in Chapter 10 , if the country adopts a clean float , then the official settlements balance must be zero , and somehow a triple intersection between the IS , LM , and FE curves must occur. In different ways , to be explored in each chapter , these situations create pressures for adjustments that affect the country's macroeconomic performance.

THE PRICE LEVEL DOES CHANGE In developing the framework so far , we have generally ignored the product price level (P) . We assumed that the price level is a constant for the short run , given by previous history. While this may be reasonable for most short-run analysis , it is clearly not appropriate generally. The price level does change over time for three basic reasons. First , most countries have some amount of ongoing inflation. This amount can be anticipated and built into inflation expectations. Generally , ongoing positive inflation requires sufficient ongoing growth of the country's nominal money supply. The role of ongoing inflation was prominent in Chapter 5 , especially in discussing the monetary approach. Second , strong or weak aggregate demand can put pressure on the country's price level. If the price level is somewhat sluggish , then this effect will not be felt in the immediate short run , but it will have an impact as the economy moves beyond the initial short run. The strength of aggregate demand must be evaluated against the economy's supply-side capabilities for producing goods and services. If aggregate demand is very strong , then actual production strains against the economy's supply capabilities. The economy will "overheat" and there will be upward pressure on the price level. (In a setting in which there is ongoing inflation , this really means that the price level will rise more than it otherwise would have , anyway. The inflation rate will increase.) If aggregate demand is weak , then product markets will be weak , creating downward pressure on the price level because of the "discipline" effect of weak demand. (Again , in a setting of ongoing inflation , this really means that the inflation rate will be lower than it otherwise would have been-the price level may still be rising , but it will rise more slowly.)

Third , shocks occasionally can cause large changes in the price level even in the short run. One example is an oil price shock. As oil prices rose dramatically during 2004-2008 , inflation rates increased in the United States , the euro area , and most other oil importing countries , although the effects were not as large as those during the two oil price shocks in the 1970s. Another source of a price shock is a large , abrupt change in the exchange-rate value of a country's currency. As we will discuss in the next chapter , a large devaluation or depreciation is likely to cause a large increase in the domestic-currency price of imported products. The general price level tends to increase quickly because of both the direct effects of higher import prices and the indirect effects on costs and other prices in the country. For subsequent analysis using our framework , the effect of strong or weak aggregate demand on the price level is of major interest. As we move beyond the initial short run , we do expect adjustment in the country's product price level. This can have an impact on the country's international price competitiveness , as discussed in the next section. If international price competitiveness is affected , then the country's current account balance changes. In addition , although we will not focus on this effect in subsequent analysis , a change in the price level changes money demand (through the PY term) . If the nation's money supply is not changing in line with the change in money demand , then the LM curve will shift over time. ...

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《教育部经济管理类双语教学课程教材·国际商务经典教材：国际金融（英文版·第15版）（全新版）》配有丰富的教辅资源，包括：
· PPT讲义（含图表）；
· 教师指南（含各章概要、教学提示、教材中偶数题解答）；
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