

## Summary of articles

### *Capital operating time and economic fluctuations*, by Martial Dupaigne

Acknowledging that changes in factor utilization rates explain variations in factor productive services flows, this paper investigates a dynamic general equilibrium model incorporating quasi-fixed inputs, weak complementarity between capital and labour, and displaying variations in the following three margins: (i) individual hours, (ii) aggregate employment and (iii) the workweek of capital. Both instantaneous amplification of shocks and mid-term persistence are substantially magnified, witnessing much richer propagation mechanisms. This high persistence does not entirely rely on assumptions regarding adjustment of employment, but, on the contrary, on faster capital accumulation enabled by large increases in output due to periods of high factor utilization.

*Journal of Economic Literature* classification numbers: E22, E32.

### *Les effets d'un risque démographique sur l'épargne*, by Bertrand Crettez et Johanna Etner

This paper is devoted to the study of the impact an uncertain population growth rate on savings within the framework of an overlapping generations model.

We show that the assumptions under which precautionary demand for savings arises are no longer sufficient in general equilibrium. The precautionary motive is no more sufficient to determine the effect of an increase in risk on the equilibrium savings demand.

*Journal of Economic Literature* classification numbers: D80, E21, H551.

### *Négociation salariale en terme réel et en terme nominal: Une analyse des propriétés dynamiques d'un modèle avec contrats échelonnés*, by Jean-Christophe Perea

This paper analyses the behaviour of an economy characterized by staggered wage contracts and rational expectations. We consider three contracting specifications, in nominal term in spirit of Taylor [1980], in real term when wage bargainers only care about the price level associated with the first period of the wage contract's life (Fuhrer and Moore [1995]) and in real term when contracting agents care about the current

and expected price level over the all duration of the contract (Butter and Jewitt [1981]). Then, we compute the dynamics patins associated with unexpected change in the growth rate of money supply. We show that contract in real terms induce complex eigen values which implies oscillations in the output's dynamic. The recession of the output following the fall in the growth rate of money proved to be much stronger with contract in real term rather in nominal term.

*Journal of Economic Literature* classification numbers : E31, E37, E52.

*Keynes et l'hypothèse d'efficience du marché boursier : un réexamen en situation de marchés incomplets*, by Catherine Rouzaud

This paper reconsiders the significance of Keynes' position on the stock market efficiency hypothesis from the point of view of general equilibrium theory with incomplete markets, considering that an active stock exchange is inconsistent with complete contingent markets.

Given the meaning of the assumption in its semi-strong form when applied to the market for shares, the first part shows that Keynes' attitude towards it, in the chapter 12 of the General Theory, is more radical than is usually assumed, for it makes recent debates on stock prices' rationality appear meaningless. The second part recalls that the results on firms' valuation in uncertainty essentially depend on the type and number of markets assumed in theory. In particular, as soon as the number of independant financial instruments corresponding to firms' shares is less than the number of states, what the firm should be worth becomes indeterminate, and this remains true even in the one period, one good, real assets case, with given production plans. This result, invariably confirmed by the latest research, could cast doubts about the content of the stock market efficiency hypothesis, but perfectly agrees with Keynes' view.

*Journal of Economic Literature* classification numbers : O26, 313.