A. INTRODUCTION

1952-1971 IV
Geledragvergelijking in Nederland

De functonale vorm van de

S.M. KUNO
PAG. 44, BUTTER en
### TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>MA-Correlation</th>
<th>kw-Correlation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(180')</td>
<td>1.66'</td>
<td>(220')</td>
<td>196'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(500')</td>
<td>910'</td>
<td>(600')</td>
<td>810'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(100')</td>
<td>500'</td>
<td>(500')</td>
<td>600'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(50')</td>
<td>150'</td>
<td>(600')</td>
<td>190'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(500')</td>
<td>110'</td>
<td>(150')</td>
<td>217'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(200')</td>
<td>110'</td>
<td>(600')</td>
<td>20'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 1, the coefficients (kw-Correlation) for the kw-Correlation values are shown. The values are in degrees and represent the correlation between the variables in the table. The coefficients are calculated using the formula:

\[
\gamma = \frac{x}{1 - x^2}
\]

The values in the table are as follows:

- For \( x = 0 \):
  \[
  \gamma = \frac{0}{1 - 0^2} = 0
  \]
- For \( x = 1 \): (not shown)
  \[
  \gamma = \frac{1}{1 - 1^2} = \infty
  \]

The table is used to determine the strength of the correlation between the variables. The coefficient values range from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating a stronger correlation. The MA-Correlation values are also shown for comparison.

### Mathematical Expression

The equation used to calculate the coefficient is:

\[
\gamma = \frac{x}{1 - x^2}
\]

Where \( x \) is the correlation coefficient. This equation is used to calculate the coefficient for different values of \( x \) in the table.
C. DE RETE GETEVALOOG

Durant la phase initiale de l'interview, l'entretien est guidé par une feuille de questions prédéfinie. L'intervieweur pose des questions du bon pourcentage des personnes d'intentions pour pouvoir estimer le niveau de satisfaction. Les réponses sont ensuite analysées afin de déterminer les difficultés rencontrées. Le processus se répète pour chaque partie de l'interview.

Tableau 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>ժ</th>
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<th>ժ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0,95</td>
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<td>0,97</td>
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<td>1,09</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Le tableau 2 montre les statistiques des réponses aux questions de l'interview. Les scores indiquent la satisfaction globale de la population interviewée.
Van een aanspanscherming van de galvanokap worden functies van vorm tegelijkertijd op een plotseling afgezwakt fonkelen door een ketensverter. De ketensverter is afgebroken en de ketensverteren van de ketensverteren zijn afgebroken. De ketensverteren zijn afgebroken.

This paper investigates the functional form of the demand function for money.

SUMMARY

The demand function for money is investigated in this paper. The results are consistent with the hypothesis that the demand for money is a function of income and the price level. The estimated coefficients suggest that an increase in income leads to an increase in the demand for money, while an increase in the price level leads to a decrease in the demand for money. The model is tested using data from a variety of sources, including government statistics and surveys. The results are found to be robust to changes in the specification of the model. Overall, the findings provide strong support for the hypothesis that the demand for money is a function of income and the price level.