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**THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF FORMING OF INTEGRAL MODEL OF THE
INFLATION'S INFLUENCE ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE
ENTERPRISE**

An integral model of the influence of inflationary development on the economic activities of enterprises in developing economies as an alternative to macroeconomic models for developed market economies is considered.

Keywords: inflation, a basic dynamic model of sustainable growth of the enterprise, the transformation ratio, the effect of Higgins, the Tobin effect 1, effect Tobin 2, the effect of capital structure, the total inflationary effect.

$$g = \frac{\Delta S_t - S_{t-1}}{S_{t-1}} = \frac{S_t - S_{t-1}}{S_{t-1}},$$

$$\Delta S_t = S_t - S_{t-1}$$

g

$$\Delta E = E_t - E_{t-1} = \pi S_t \delta,$$

$$\frac{E_t - E_{t-1}}{\pi}$$

$$\pi = \frac{NP_t}{S_t},$$

$$\frac{NP_t}{\delta}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{D_t}{E_t}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{D_t}{E_t} = \text{const}, \forall t \in [0; T]$$

$$D_t$$

λ:

$$\Delta D_t = D_t - D_{t-1} = \delta \pi S_t \lambda.$$

$$\Delta A_t,$$

$$\Delta S_t;$$

$$\frac{\Delta S_t}{\theta} = \delta \pi S_t + \delta \pi S_t \lambda,$$

$$\theta$$

$$\theta = \frac{\Delta S_t}{\Delta A_t}.$$

$$g_s = \frac{\Delta S_t}{S_{t-1}} = \frac{\theta \pi \delta (1 + \lambda)}{1 - \theta \pi \delta (1 + \lambda)}.$$

(1)

g,

... g > g_s,

(liquidity

absorber).

: $g > g_s$,
 (liquidity generator).

ROE:

$$g_s = \frac{\delta \times ROE}{1 - \delta \times ROE},$$

$$ROE = \frac{NP}{E}.$$

(1),

- $\pi;$
- $(\delta; \lambda)$
- $\theta;$
- $\lambda.$

[8]

$$\theta = \frac{S_t - (1+i)S_{t-1}}{A_t^L - A_{t-1}^L}$$

$$S_t = \theta(A_t^L - A_{t-1}^L) + (1+i)S_{t-1},$$

$$WC_t = \phi \times S_t,$$

WC_t

A_t^L

$$A_t^L = A_t - WC_t.$$

E_t

D_t

$$A_t = E_t + D_t.$$

$$S_t = \frac{1 + \theta\varphi + i}{1 - \theta\{(1 + \lambda)\delta\pi - \varphi\}} \times S_{t-1},$$

t [0, t]:

$$S_t = \left[\frac{1 + \theta\varphi + i}{1 - \theta\{(1 + \lambda)\delta\pi - \varphi\}} \right]^t \times S_0, \forall t \in [0; T],$$

:

$$g = \frac{1 + \theta\varphi + i}{1 - \theta\{(1 + \lambda)\delta\pi - \varphi\}},$$

:

$$g_n = \frac{S_t - S_{t-1}}{S_{t-1}} = g - 1 = \frac{1 + \theta\varphi + i}{1 - \theta\{(1 + \lambda)\delta\pi - \varphi\}} - 1.$$

:

$$g_r = \frac{1 + \theta\varphi + i}{1 - \theta\{(1 + \lambda)\delta\pi - \varphi\}} \times \frac{1}{1 + i} - 1.$$

(2)

$$\frac{dg_r}{di}$$

:

(1);

(

(

);

2) [8].

$$\frac{dg_r}{di} = -\frac{\theta\varphi}{1+i} (\quad) +$$

$$+ [(1+i)(1+g_r)\theta(1+\lambda)\delta] \times \frac{d\pi}{di} (\quad) +$$

(3)

$$+ \{(1+i)(1+g_r)[(1+\lambda)\delta\pi - \varphi] + \varphi\} \times \frac{d\theta}{di} (\quad) +$$

$$+ [(1+i)(1+g_r)\theta\delta\pi] \times \frac{d\lambda}{di} (\quad)$$

(3)

• (\quad , \quad \varphi < 0, \dots \quad);

;

• 1 \quad , \quad \frac{d\pi}{di} > 0, \dots

;

- $\frac{d\theta}{di} < 0$, ... ;
 - $\frac{d\theta}{di} < 0$.
- [2].

(3).

$$NP_t = (S_t - C_t)(1 - n),$$

$$\frac{dS_t}{di} = i_s,$$

$$\frac{dC_t}{di} = i_c.$$

$$\frac{dNP_t}{di} = (1 - n) \times \left[\frac{dS_t}{di} - \frac{dC_t}{di} \right] = (1 - n)(i_s - i_c).$$

$$i_s < i_c \Rightarrow (i_s - i_c) < 0,$$

$$\frac{dNP_t}{di} < 0$$

$$\pi_t = \frac{NP_t}{S_t} \Rightarrow \frac{d\pi_t}{di} = \frac{(1 - n)(i_s - i_c)S_t - NP \times i_s}{S_t^2}.$$

$$\frac{d\pi_t}{di} < 0,$$

$$\frac{i_c}{i_s} > 1 - \frac{\pi}{1 - n}.$$

$$\frac{i_c}{i_s} > 1 - \frac{\pi}{1 - n},$$

$$\frac{i_c}{i_s} < 1 - \frac{\pi}{1-n}, \quad \frac{d\pi_t}{di} > 0, \dots$$

$$\frac{i_s}{i_c} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{1-n},$$

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