

Biophysical Limits of Monetary Systems Behavior

Ternyik, Stephen I.

Techno-Logos, Inc.

March 2014

Online at https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/54835/ MPRA Paper No. 54835, posted 31 Mar 2014 11:21 UTC



BIOPHSYICAL LIMITS OF MONETARY SYSTEMS BEHAVIOR



0:

We all know that money does systemically not behave neutral to economic production cycles. The following methodical thoughts shall clarify the feedback ratios of the factorial variables involved.

1:

The legally requested quantity in the **(r)** reserve requirement (on demand deposits) of big private banks is the single most effective wave signal of (stock) market price behavior; the whole economic business direction of the private and public banking machinery is moved by the expansion/contraction of liquidity creation/destruction, because banks are not operating in an economic vacuum, but for private and public clients to earn money.

2:

The economic wave-length (1) is quantitatively proportional to the liquidity frequency (f); the greater the monetary volume (\mathbf{x}) in a wave, the higher its economic frequency.

l= f (x/r)

3:

As in this economic system, money is temporal (t) access to energy (e), the *cybernetic circuit* reads:

Monetary volume/quantizes/energy= Energy/quantizes/time= Time/quantizes/production(p).

p= t (x/e)

4:

As a result of gradual monetary excess, the increasing energy conversion (of nature into needs, for production cycles) quantizes physically the temporal acceleration of economic wave frequency and length.

5:

Thus the monetary research goal of sustainable global economics science is to keep x^e as constant as possible, so f and 1 will behave accordingly (reciprocal transduction) to regulate p and t in continuous manner.

6:

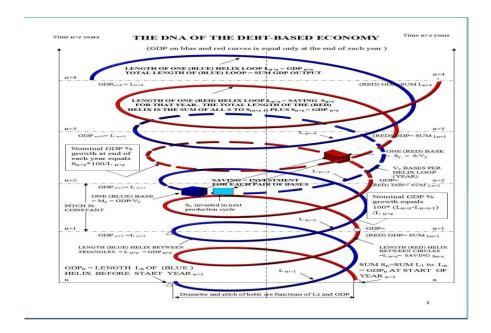
Consequently, only a dynamic kind of an efficient narrow banking system can resolve this decisive economic problem between infinite mathematical alchemy and finite biophysical resources.

7:

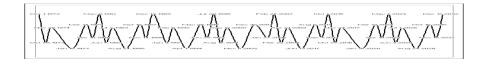
The systemic root cause of economic cyclical crises is the behavioral dynamics of (fiat) credit money.

Short discussion:

The underlying economic problem is the progressive emission of fiat credit (multiplied via interest) by private banks, without narrow reserves, thus expanding the monetary volume to an unsustainable level which results in an excessive demand for more energy (and natural resources), temporal acceleration and productive decline. As a consequence, monetary authorities are converted into central agencies for economic planning and the market system is gradually replaced by economics on command.



Stephen I. Ternyik
Social science economist
Ternyik RanD/Techno-Logos, Inc.
StephenJehucal@web.de
www.sociostudies.org/authors/ternyik stephen i/



An open economic <u>guess</u> remains: Where is the <u>behavioral</u> inter-section of 1 and p? What is the missing link and how does it behave?