

Chapter 1 : [] An attempt at reading Keynes' Treatise on Probability

The Treatise presented an approach to probability that was more subject to variation with evidence than the highly quantified classical version. Keynes's conception of probability is that it is a strictly logical relation between evidence and hypothesis, a degree of partial implication.

A brilliant child, he wrestled with the economic meaning of interest before he was 5 years old. He excelled both as a student and as a member of the debating team at Eton. Pigou, and even Alfred Marshall begged him to become a professional economist. He was elected president of the Union, the most important nongovernmental debating society in the world, and his close friends included the intellectual members of the Bloomsbury group. Keynes was described as a phenomenon and all of this took place before he graduated from Cambridge. After graduating in , Keynes took a civil service post in India. Bored with his job, he resigned and returned to Cambridge to teach. In he assumed the editorship of the Economic Journal, the leading journal in Britain at the time, continuing in the post for 33 years. His first major book, Indian Currency and Finance , was an immediate success. He took part in the Paris Peace Conference as a representative of the Treasury. Later he held several other government advisory posts, served as a director of the Bank of England, and was president of an insurance company. In addition, Keynes was a noted patron of the arts and married the most beautiful and popular ballerina of his era. At the Paris Peace Conference, Keynes became so dismayed by the harsh terms imposed on Germany in the Treaty of Versailles that he resigned in anger several days before the treaty was signed. He then wrote The Economic Consequences of the Peace , which outlined the folly of the treaty. Being a man of many interests, Keynes next took a brief break from economics to publish A Treatise on Probability , which Bertrand Russell see Vols. A Treatise on Money , which explored the business cycle, was followed by Essays in Persuasion and Essays in Biography According to Keynes, the economy could be thought of as being divided into consumer, investment or business , government, and foreign sectors. This was hardly a novel idea, but Keynes went on to postulate the exact nature of expenditures in each sector, especially the spending patterns of the consumer sector, which he portrayed by using a graph he called a "consumption function. The relationship specified in The General Theory were tantalizing to economists, because they could be tested and empirically verified. Soon governments, including that of the United States, began to develop a set of national income accounts to provide estimates of gross national product and national income. The General Theory was also popular because it offered policy prescriptions to help deal with the problems of depression, recession, and unemployment. Today the term "Keynesian" is used to describe individuals or policies that use taxation and government spending to affect aggregate economic performance.

Chapter 2 : A Treatise on Probability by John Maynard Keynes

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Chapter 3 : A Treatise on Probability : John Maynard Keynes :

A Treatise on Probability has 67 ratings and 3 reviews. JDP said: despite being wrong in almost all of his economic theories, Keynes knows how to rock out.

Chapter 4 : A Treatise on Probability - Wikipedia

This particular edition (A Treatise on Probability by General Books LLC) of the book seems a ripoff to me and I strongly recommend against buying blog.quintoapp.com small print on the front pages states that the book was created with OCR, to "keep the cost as low as possible".

Chapter 5 : A Treatise on Probability by John Maynard Keynes - Download link

a good book. the first 3 chapters are very good and i think are required reading for people whose business is related to estimation of probabilities.

Chapter 6 : A Treatise On Probability

Internet Archive BookReader A Treatise On Probability.

Chapter 7 : A TREATISE ON Probability by John Maynard Keynes First Edition - \$ | PicClick CA

For a longer explanation of the premise that underlies much of modern mathematics and science, Keynes's A Treatise on Probability is essential reading. First published in , this is the foundational work of probability theory, which helped establish the author's enormous influence on modern economic and even political theories.

Chapter 8 : Talk:A Treatise on Probability - Wikipedia

A Treatise on Probability argues that probability is a matter of logic, which renders it objective: a statement involving probability relations possesses a truth value independent of opinion. Keynes demonstrates that if a hypothesis has even the smallest finite probability, it can be transformed into certainty by a sufficient number of.

Chapter 9 : Summary/Reviews: A treatise on probability /

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