

5. 算下列生產函數的替代彈性

(a)

$$F(K, L) = K^{\frac{1}{2}} L^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{替代彈性 } \sigma = \frac{d(\frac{K}{L}) / (\frac{K}{L})}{d \ln(MRTS)} = \frac{d \ln(\frac{K}{L})}{d \ln(\frac{K}{L})} = 1$$

(b)

$$F(K, L) = 2K + L$$

$$\text{替代彈性 } \sigma = \frac{d \ln(\frac{K}{L})}{d \ln(MRTS)} = \frac{d \ln(\frac{K}{L})}{d \ln(\frac{1}{2})} = \infty$$

因為分母為常數，微分 = 0

8.

假設生產函數的型式 $Q = \alpha K + \beta L$ 其中 K 為資本， L 為勞動， Q 為產出。考慮生產函數 → 個敘述：

(1) 函數呈現固定規模報酬

(2) 函數呈現資本與勞動的邊際產力遞減

(3) 函數呈現固定的技術替代率

選出正確敘述：(1), (3)

9. 判斷生產函數規模報酬的屬性

(A)

$$Q = (L^{\alpha} + K^{\alpha})^{\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda L^{\alpha} + \lambda K^{\alpha})^{\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda (L^{\alpha} + K^{\alpha})^{\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda Q$$

規模報酬固定

$$F(\lambda L, \lambda K) = (\lambda L^{\alpha} + \lambda K^{\alpha})^{\beta} = \lambda^{\beta} Q$$

$\alpha\beta > 1$ 規模報酬遞增

$\alpha\beta = 1$ 規模報酬固定

$\alpha\beta < 1$ 規模報酬遞減

(B)

$$\ln Q = 5 + 0.5 \ln L + 0.7 \ln K$$

$$\text{左右取 } e, \text{ 得 } Q = e^5 L^{0.5} K^{0.7}$$

規模報酬遞減

(C)

$$Q = [\min\{aL, bK\}]^{\alpha}$$

$$F(\lambda L, \lambda K) = [\min\{a\lambda L, b\lambda K\}]^{\alpha} = \lambda^{\alpha} Q$$

$\alpha > 1$, 規模報酬遞增 IRS

$\alpha = 1$, 規模報酬固定 CRS

$\alpha < 1$, 規模報酬遞減 DRS

$$6. Q = f(L, K) = L^{\alpha} K^{\beta}, \alpha, \beta > 0$$

$$(1) \text{ 產出彈性: } AP_L = \frac{Q}{L} = \frac{L^{\alpha} K^{\beta}}{L} = L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}$$

$$MP_L = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial L} = \alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}$$

$$AP_K = \frac{Q}{K} = \frac{L^{\alpha} K^{\beta}}{K} = L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}$$

$$MP_K = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial K} = \beta L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}$$

$$\epsilon^L \text{ 勞動產出彈性: } \frac{MP_L}{AP_L} = \frac{\alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}}{L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}} = \alpha$$

$$\epsilon^K \text{ 資本產出彈性: } \frac{MP_K}{AP_K} = \frac{\beta L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}}{L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}} = \beta$$

(2)

ϵ^L 產出彈性

$$\epsilon^L, \epsilon^K = \alpha + \beta$$

(3) 替代彈性

$$MRTS = \frac{MP_L}{MP_K} = \frac{\alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}}{\beta L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \frac{K}{L}$$

$$\epsilon^{LK} = \frac{d \ln(\frac{K}{L})}{d \ln(MRTS)} = \frac{d \ln(\frac{K}{L})}{d \ln(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \frac{K}{L})} = 1$$

勞動與資本要素同時增加 λ 倍對生產函數的影響

$$\epsilon^L = \frac{\frac{\partial Q}{\partial L}}{\frac{Q}{L}} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial L} (L^{\alpha} K^{\beta})}{\frac{L^{\alpha} K^{\beta}}{L}} = \frac{\alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}}{L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}} = \alpha$$

因為 α 與 β 均為固定的常數，並不隨資本勞動比的變動而變動，故上式可以化簡。可以發現 Cobb-Douglas 形式生產函數，其替代彈性恆為一，並不因 α 與 β 的變動而有所改變