Part 3 廠商理論

生產

短期生產函數

隨堂。 請將下表空白處填滿:

K	L	q	APL	APK	MPL
20	0	0			
20	5	20			
20	10	43			
20	15	57			
20	20	67			
20	25		3		

ANS:

K	L	q	APL	APĸ	MPL
20	0	0	*	*	*
20	5	20	4	1	4
20	10	43	4.3	2.15	4.6
20	15	57	3.8	2.85	2.8
20	20	67	3.35	3.35	2
20	25	75	3	3.75	1.6

隨堂. 已知生產函數為 $q=21L+9L^2-L^3$,試問:

- (A)L大於多少時,MPL開始遞減?
- (B)L等於多少時,TP達最大?
- (C)L大於多少時,APL開始遞減?

ANS:

- (A) $MP_L=21+18L-3L^2 \rightarrow dMP_L/dL=18-6L=0 \rightarrow L=3$
- $(B) \Leftrightarrow MP_L=0 \rightarrow L=7$
- (C) $AP_L=21+9L-L^2 \rightarrow dAP_L/dL=9-2L=0 \rightarrow L=4.5$

課後. The following table shows selected input quantities, total products, average products, and marginal products. Fill in as much of the table as you can:

Labor, <i>L</i>	Total product, Q	AP_L	MP_L
0	0	0	_
1	19		19
2		36	
3			
4	256	64	103
5	375		
6			129
7	637	91	133
Labor, L	Total product, Q	AP_L	MPL
Labor, L 8	Total product, Q	<i>AP_L</i> 96	MPL
	Total product, Q 891		MPL
8			MP _L
8		96	MP _L
8 9 10	891	96	
8 9 10 11	891	96 100	
8 9 10 11 12	891	96 100	

The correct answers are shown in bold face red type.

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Labor, <i>L</i>	Total product, Q	AP_L	MP_L
0	0	0	
1	19	19	19
2	72	36	53
3	153	51	81
4	256	64	103
5	375	75	119
6	504	84	129
7	637	91	133
8	768	96	131
9	891	99	123
10	1000	100	109
11	1089	98	89
12	1152	96	63
13	1183	91	31
14	1176	84	-7
15	1125	75	-51

等產量曲線(長期)

随堂. 若已知大龍公司僱用 10 個工人與 5 台機器時,工人的邊際產量為 5, 生產量為 500 單位。請問資本的邊際產量為多少?

ANS:

$$500 = 10 \times 5 + 5 \times MP_K \rightarrow MP_K = 90$$

隨堂 請根據下列生產行為之敘述,寫出所對應之生產函數:

- (A)老王種桃子,可完全用 A 廠牌的肥料或完全用 B 廠牌的肥料,也可以混合著用。且已知每增加 1 單位 A 肥料會產生 5 個桃子,每增加 1 單位 B 肥料會產生 10 個桃子,而且這兩種肥料均不會影響另一種肥料之功效。
- (B) 老楊生產麵包時,一定需要2個麵包師傅,搭配1台烤箱。

ANS:

$$(A) q = 5A + 10B$$

(B)
$$q=Min\{L/2, K\}$$

請計算下列生產函數的替代彈性

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

解答: 替代彈性
$$\sigma = \frac{\%\Delta(K/L)}{\%\Delta MRTS_{LK}} = \frac{\Delta(K/L)}{\Delta MRTS_{LK}} \cdot \frac{MRTS_{LK}}{(K/L)}$$

$$MRTS_{LK} = \frac{MP_L}{MP_K}, MP_L = \frac{1}{2}L^{-\frac{1}{2}}K^{\frac{1}{2}}, MP_K = \frac{1}{2}L^{\frac{1}{2}}K^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

(a)
$$MRTS_{LK} = \frac{K}{L}, \frac{\Delta(K/L)}{\Delta MRTS_{LK}} = 1$$

$$\sigma = 1 \times \frac{MRTS_{LK}}{(K/L)} = 1$$

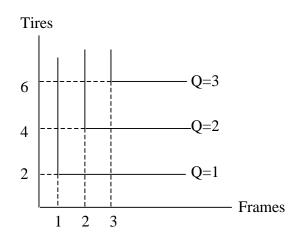
(b)
$$MRTS_{LK} = \frac{MP_L}{MP_K} = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $\overrightarrow{III} \Delta MRTS_{LK} = 0$

因為 $MRTS_{LK}$ 為一固定常數,所以

$$\sigma = \frac{\Delta \binom{K/L}{L}}{\Delta MRTS_{LK}} = \frac{MRTS_{LK}}{K/L} = \frac{\% \Delta \binom{K/L}{L}}{0} = \infty$$

課後. Let B be the number of bicycles produced from F bicycle frames and T tires. Every bicycle needs exactly two tires and one frame.

- a) Draw the isoquants for bicycle production.
- b) Write a mathematical expression for the production function for bicycles.
 - a) This isoquants for this situation will be L-shaped as in the following diagram



These L-shaped isoquants imply that once you have the correct combination of inputs, say 2 frames and 4 tires, additional units of one resource without more units of the other resource will not result in any additional output.

b) Mathematically this production function can be written

$$Q = \min(F, \frac{1}{2}T)$$

where F and T represent the number of frames and tires.

生產面的彈性

①產出彈性

定義:當某生產要素投入增加百分之一,所引起產量變動的百分比。 令生產函數為:

$$Q = f(L, K)$$

則勞動產出彈性與資本產出彈性分別為:

$$\varepsilon^{L} = \frac{\frac{\partial Q}{\partial L}}{\frac{\partial L}{L}} = \frac{\frac{\partial Q}{\partial L}}{\frac{Q}{L}} = \frac{MP_{L}}{AP_{L}}$$

$$\varepsilon^{K} = \frac{\frac{\partial Q}{Q}}{\frac{\partial K}{K}} = \frac{\frac{\partial Q}{\partial K}}{\frac{Q}{K}} = \frac{MP_{K}}{AP_{K}}$$

②生產力彈性

定義:當所有生產要素投入增加百分之一,所引起產量變動的百分比。 令勞動與資本要素均同比例增加:

$$\frac{\partial L}{L} = \frac{\partial K}{K} = \frac{d\phi}{\phi}$$

生產力彈性為:

$$\varepsilon^{\phi} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{Q}}{\frac{d\phi}{\phi}}$$

又生產函數為:

$$Q = f(L, K)$$

對生產函數作全微分:

$$dQ = \frac{\partial f}{\partial L} dL + \frac{\partial f}{\partial K} dK = f_L dL + f_K dK$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dQ}{Q} = \frac{f_L dL}{Q} + \frac{f_K dK}{Q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dQ}{Q} = \frac{f_L L}{Q} \frac{dL}{L} + \frac{f_K K}{Q} \frac{dK}{K}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dQ}{Q} = \left(\frac{f_L L}{Q} + \frac{f_K K}{Q}\right) \cdot \frac{d\phi}{\phi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{dQ}{Q}}{\frac{d\phi}{\phi}} = \frac{f_L}{\frac{Q}{L}} + \frac{f_K}{\frac{Q}{K}} = \frac{MP_L}{AP_L} + \frac{MP_K}{AP_K}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon^{\phi} = \varepsilon^L + \varepsilon^K$$

即生產力彈性為勞動產出彈性與資本產出彈性的加總。而藉由生產力彈性可以 明顯看出規模報酬的關係:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon^{\phi} > 1 & 規模報酬遞增 (IRS) \\ \varepsilon^{\phi} = 1 & 固定規模報酬 (CRS) \\ \varepsilon^{\phi} < 1 & 規模報酬遞減 (DRS) \end{cases}$$

③替代彈性

定義:資本勞動比對邊際技術替代率變化的敏感度。 替代彈性為:

$$\varepsilon^{LK} = \frac{\frac{d\binom{K/L}{L}}{\binom{K/L}{L}}}{\frac{dMRTS}{MRTS}} = \frac{d\ln\left(\frac{K}{L}\right)}{d\ln(MRTS)} = \frac{d\ln\left(\frac{K}{L}\right)}{d\ln\left(\frac{MP_L}{MP_K}\right)}$$

Example: Cobb-Douglas 生產函數:

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

①產出彈性

勞動平均產量與勞動邊際產量為:

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

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

同理,資本平均產量與資本邊際產量為:

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

勞動產出彈性為:

$$\varepsilon^{L} = \frac{MP_{L}}{AP_{L}} = \frac{\alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}}{L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}} = \alpha$$

資本產出彈性為:

$$\varepsilon^{K} = \frac{MP_{K}}{AP_{K}} = \frac{\beta L^{\alpha} K^{\beta - 1}}{L^{\alpha} K^{\beta - 1}} = \beta$$

②生產力彈性

勞動與資本要素同時增加 ♦ 倍對生產函數的影響:

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

生產力彈性為:

$$\varepsilon^{\phi} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{Q}}{\frac{d\phi}{\phi}} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{d\phi}}{\frac{Q}{\phi}} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)\phi^{\alpha+\beta-1}L^{\alpha}K^{\beta}}{\frac{\phi^{\alpha+\beta}L^{\alpha}K^{\beta}}{\phi}} = \alpha + \beta$$

或是經由勞動產出彈性與資本產出彈性的關係求解:

$$\varepsilon^{\phi} = \varepsilon^{L} + \varepsilon^{K} = \alpha + \beta$$

③替代彈性

邊際技術替代率為:

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

替代彈性為:

$$\varepsilon^{LK} = \frac{d \ln\left(\frac{K}{L}\right)}{d \ln(MRTS)} = \frac{d \ln\left(\frac{K}{L}\right)}{d \ln\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right) + d \ln\left(\frac{K}{L}\right)} = 1$$

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。

隨堂. 請將下表空白處填入正確數字:

生產函數	q=5LK	q=2L+3K	$q = Min\{L, K\}$	q=(0.2L ^{-0.5} +0.8K ^{-0.5}) ⁻²
邊際產量				
邊際技術替 代率				
規模報酬				
產量彈性				
生產力彈性				
替代彈性				

ANS:

生產函數	q=5LK	q=2L+3K	$q = Min\{L, K\}$	q=(0.2L ^{-0.5} +0.8K ^{-0.5}) ⁻²
邊際產量	MP _L =5K MP _K =5L	MP _L =2 MP _K =3	折點無法微分	$MP_{L} = 0.2(\Delta)^{-3} L^{-1.5}$ $MP_{K} = 0.8(\Delta)^{-3} K^{-1.5}$ $\Delta = 0.2L^{-0.5} + 0.8K^{-0.5}$
邊際技術替 代率	K/L	2/3	1,0,∞	$0.25 \left(\frac{K}{L}\right)^{1.5}$
規模報酬	IRS	CRS	CRS	CRS
產量彈性	$\varepsilon_{L} = \varepsilon_{K} = 1$	$\varepsilon_{L} = \frac{2L}{2L + 3K}$ $\varepsilon_{K} = \frac{3K}{2L + 3K}$	折點無法微分	$\epsilon_{L} = \frac{0.2L^{-0.5}}{\Delta}$ $\epsilon_{K} = \frac{0.8K^{-0.5}}{\Delta}$
生產力彈性	2	1	1	1
替代彈性	1	∞	0	2/3

投入與產出間的關係變化

隨堂 假設生產函數的型式為Q=3K+2L。其中,K為資本,L為勞動,而Q為產出。考慮生產函數三個敘述:

- (1) 函數呈現固定規模報酬。
- (2) 函數呈現資本與勞動的邊際生產力遞減。
- (3) 函數呈現固定的技術替代率。 請選出正確的敘述

ANS: (1)和(3)正確,(2)不正確。

若 K 和 L 同時增加 λ 倍,成為 λK 和 λL ,則生產函數 Q=3K+2L 可寫成 $F(\lambda K,\lambda L)=3(\lambda K)+2(\lambda L)=\lambda(3K+2L)=\lambda Q$ 從上述得知,產出也增加 λ 倍,故生產函數為固定規模報酬。(1)為正確。

$$MP_L = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta L} = 2, MP_K = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta K} = 3$$

所以 MP_{L} 和 MP_{K} 皆為固定,並沒有邊際產量遞減現象,(2)並不正確。

$$MRTS_{LK} = \frac{MP_L}{MP_K} = \frac{2}{3}$$

邊際技術替代率為一固定值,(3)是正確的。

隨堂 請判斷下列生產函數規模報酬的屬性:

$$(\mathbf{A}) \mathbf{q} = (\mathbf{L}^{\alpha} + \mathbf{K}^{\alpha})^{\beta}$$

(B)
$$\ln q = 5 + 0.5 \ln L + 0.2 \ln K$$

(C)
$$q = [Min\{aL, bK\}]^{\alpha}$$

ANS:

$$(A)F(\lambda L , \lambda K) = [(\lambda L)^{\alpha} + (\lambda K)^{\alpha}]^{\beta} = \lambda^{\alpha\beta}q$$

$$\alpha\beta = 1$$
: CRS, $\alpha\beta > 1$: IRS, $\alpha\beta < 1$: DRS

(B) 左右取「e」,得:
$$q = e^5 L^{0.5} K^{0.2} \Rightarrow DRS$$

$$(C)F(\lambda L, \lambda K) = [M in(a\lambda L, b\lambda K)]^{\alpha} = \lambda^{\alpha}q$$

$$\alpha = 1$$
: CRS, $\alpha > 1$: IRS, $\alpha < 1$: DRS

課後7 Consider the following production functions and their associated marginal products. For each production function, (a)determine the marginal rate of technical substitution of labor for capital, (B) indicate whether the isoquants for the production function exhibit diminishing marginal rate of substitution, indicate whether (c) the marginal product of each input is diminishing, constant, or increasing in the quantity of that input; (d) the production function exhibits decreasing, constant, or increasing returns to scale.

Production	MPL	MP _K	MRTS?	Marginal	Returns to
function			Dimininshing?	product of	scale?
				labor/capital?	
Q = L + K	$MP_L = 1$	$MP_K = 1$		CONSTANT in	CONSTANT
				K	
$Q = \sqrt{LK}$	$MP_L = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{K}}{\sqrt{L}}$	$1\sqrt{L}$		DIMINISHING	CONSTANT
	$MP_L = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{L}$	$MP_K = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{L}}{\sqrt{K}}$		in <i>K</i>	
$Q = \sqrt{L} + \sqrt{K}$	$MP_L = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}}$	$MP_K = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}}$		DIMINISHING	DECREASING
	$MF_L - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{L}$	$MF_K - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{K}$		in <i>K</i>	
$Q = L^3 K^3$	$MP_L = 3L^2K^3$	$MP_K = 3L^3K^2$		INCREASING	INCREASING
				in <i>K</i>	
Q = LK	$MP_L = K$	$MP_K = L$		CONSTANT in	INCREASING
				K	