Appendix: Simultaneous of Differential Equations

1. 聯立微分方程式

考慮一組兩條的線性微分方程式:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 \equiv \frac{dy_1}{dt} = a_{11}y_1 + a_{12}y_2 + b_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \equiv \frac{dy_2}{dt} = a_{21}y_1 + a_{22}y_2 + b_2 \end{cases}$$

解法有兩種:(1)substitution method 和一般化的(2)direct method

(1) substitution method

$$\dot{y}_{1} = a_{11}y_{1} + a_{12}y_{2} + b_{1} \quad \stackrel{\text{SHFIIM}}{\Rightarrow} \quad \ddot{y}_{1} = a_{11}\dot{y}_{1} + a_{12}\dot{y}_{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \ddot{y}_{1} = a_{11}\dot{y}_{1} + a_{12}(a_{21}y_{1} + a_{22}y_{2} + b_{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{y}_1 = a_{11}\dot{y}_1 + a_{12}(a_{21}y_1 + a_{22}\frac{\dot{y}_1 - b_1 - a_{11}y_1}{a_{12}} + b_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{y}_1 - (a_{11} + a_{22})\dot{y}_1 - (a_{12}a_{21} - a_{22}a_{11})y_1 = (a_{12}b_2 - a_{22}b_1)$$

(類似前述二階線性微分方程式: $\ddot{y} + a_1 \dot{y} + a_2 y = b$)

 $\Rightarrow y_1 = y_1^h + y_1^p$, 即齊次解+特解 ... 詳細過程類似前述

同理,對聯立微方的第二式作時間微分,再分別代掉 \dot{y}_1 與 y_1 ,整理後即可得到類似此式,而其解亦類似前述: $y_2 = y_2^h + y_2^p$

(2) direct method

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_{1}(=y'_{1}) = a_{11}y_{1} + a_{12}y_{2} + b_{1} \\ \dot{y}_{2}(=y'_{2}) = a_{21}y_{1} + a_{22}y_{2} + b_{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{y}_{1} \\ \dot{y}_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{1} \\ b_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{b} \quad \text{(此式可以推廣至 } n \text{ 階線性微方,此時} \mathbf{A} \, \text{為} \, n \times n)$$

 $\dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{b}$ 的完整解:仍包含齊次解、特解 $(\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}^h + \mathbf{y}^p)$

(a) 齊次解: y^h

求解齊次微方: $\dot{y} = Ay$

假設它的齊次解為 $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{k}e^{rt}$, \mathbf{k} 為 n 維(常數)特性向量、r 為純量

若此假設正確則它須滿足該齊次微方 $\dot{y} = Ay$

由假設解求出 $\dot{\mathbf{y}} = r\mathbf{k}e^{rt}$,分別代入齊次微方中得:

$$r\mathbf{k}e^{rt} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{k}e^{rt}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k}e^{rt} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow (\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\stackrel{nontrivial \ solution}{\Rightarrow} |\mathbf{A} - rI| = 0$$
 ... 特性根方程式

$$\stackrel{if}{\Rightarrow} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - r & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - r \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \Rightarrow \quad r^2 - (a_{11} + a_{22}) \cdot r + (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1, r_2$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{k}_1 e^{r_1 t} \mathfrak{F} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{k}_2 e^{r_2 t}$$

(可能出現相異實根、重根、共軛虛根等情況...類似前述)

然而 \mathbf{k}_1 、 \mathbf{k}_2 =?,回想一下: $(\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$

(i) 當 $r = r_1$ 時,滿足 $(\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$ 的特性向量 \mathbf{k}_1 為:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} - r_1 & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - r_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_{11} - r_1)k_1 + a_{12}k_2 = 0 \quad \text{Red} \quad a_{21}k_1 + (a_{22} - r_1)k_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k_1}{k_2} = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11} - r_1} \quad \text{Red} \quad \frac{k_1}{k_2} = -\frac{a_{22} - r_1}{a_{21}}$$

單憑此關係式是無法決定出 $k_{1,2}$ 值,因此 way 1:額外加入單位圓條件: $k_1^2+k_2^2=1$;way 2:簡單假設 $k_1=1$ (或 $k_2=1$),來求出 $k_{1,2}$ 值

講義是以 way 2 來求特性向量:
$$\mathbf{k}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -(a_{11} - r_1)/a_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

所以,
$$\mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{k}_1 e^{r_1 t} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -(a_{11} - r_1)/a_{12} \end{bmatrix} e^{r_1 t}$$

(ii) 同理,當 $r = r_2$ 時,滿足 $(\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$ 的特性向量 \mathbf{k}_2 為:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} - r_2 & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - r_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k_1}{k_2} = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11} - r_2} \implies \frac{k_1}{k_2} = -\frac{a_{22} - r_2}{a_{21}}$$

使用 way 2:假設 $k_1 = 1$,來求出 $k_{1,2}$ 值

$$\mathbf{k}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{1} \\ k_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -(a_{11} - r_{2}) / a_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

所以,
$$\mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{k}_2 e^{r_1 t} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -(a_{11} - r_2)/a_{12} \end{bmatrix} e^{r_2 t}$$

因此,齊次解為:

case 1:相異實根
$$\begin{vmatrix} y_1^h \\ y_2^h \end{vmatrix} \equiv \mathbf{y}^h = c_1 \mathbf{y}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{y}_2 = c_1 \mathbf{k}_1 e^{r_1 t} + c_2 \mathbf{k}_2 e^{r_2 t}$$

case 2:重(實)根
$$\mathbf{y}^h = c_3 \mathbf{y}_1 + \mathbf{t} c_4 \mathbf{y}_2 = c_3 \mathbf{k}_1 e^{r_1 t} + \mathbf{t} c_4 \mathbf{k}_2 e^{r_2 t}$$

case 3:共軛虚根 $\mathbf{y}^{h} = c_{5}\mathbf{y}_{1} + c_{6}\mathbf{y}_{2} = c_{5}\mathbf{k}_{1}e^{r_{1}t} + c_{6}\mathbf{k}_{2}e^{r_{2}t}$ $= e^{ht} \cdot [c_{5}\mathbf{k}_{1}e^{vi\cdot t} + c_{6}\mathbf{k}_{2}e^{-vi\cdot t}] = \dots$

(b) 特解: y^p

長期均衡解要滿足條件 $\dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{0}$,因此 $\dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y_1^p \\ y_2^p \end{bmatrix} \equiv \overline{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{y}^p = -\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$$

(亦可 apply Cramer's rule 求此解)

(c) 完整解: $y = y^h + y^p$

$$\Rightarrow egin{bmatrix} y_1 \ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} y_1^h \ y_2^h \end{bmatrix} + egin{bmatrix} y_1^p \ y_2^p \end{bmatrix}$$

(d) 確定解: 係數由期初條件值聯立算出(略)

例 1:
$$\begin{cases} x' + 2y' + 2x + 5y = 77 \\ y' + x + 4y = 61 \end{cases}, \ x(0) = 6, \ y(0) = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x' = 3y - 45 \\ y' = -x - 4y + 61 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -45 \\ 61 \end{bmatrix}$$

(i)齊次解

假設它的齊次解為
$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{k}e^{rt} \Rightarrow (\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k}e^{rt} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $|\mathbf{A} - rI| = 0$... 特性根方程式

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0-r & 3 \\ -1 & -4-r \end{vmatrix} = 0, \qquad \Rightarrow r^2 + 4r + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = -1, r_2 = -3$$

(a) 當 $r_1 = -1$ 時

滿足
$$(\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$$
的特性向量 \mathbf{k}_1 為
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 + 3B_1 = 0$$
, Set $B_1 = 1 \Rightarrow A_1 = -3$

$$\therefore \mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{k}_1 e^{r_1 t} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t}$$

(b) 當 $r_2 = -3$ 時

滿足
$$(\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$$
的特性向量 \mathbf{k}_2 為
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_2 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3A_2 + 3B_2 = 0, \qquad Set B_2 = 1 \Rightarrow A_2 = -1$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{k}_2 e^{r_2 t} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-3t}$$

Thus, 齊次解為:

$$\mathbf{y}^{h} = c_{1}\mathbf{y}_{1} + c_{2}\mathbf{y}_{2} = c_{1}\begin{bmatrix} -3\\1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t} + c_{2}\begin{bmatrix} -1\\1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-3t}, \ \vec{\mathbf{x}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^{h}\\y^{h} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3c_{1}e^{-t} - c_{2}e^{-3t}\\c_{1}e^{-t} + c_{2}e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii)特解:

均衡條件
$$\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x} \\ \overline{y} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -45 \\ 61 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x} \\ \overline{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (apply Cramer's rule)}$$

(iii)一般解

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x^h \\ y^h \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x} \\ \overline{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3c_1e^{-t} - c_2e^{-3t} \\ c_1e^{-t} + c_2e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iv)確定解

$$x(0) = 6, y(0) = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{-t} + 2e^{-3t} \\ -e^{-t} - 2e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ps 1. Dynamic stability: $r_1 = -1, r_2 = -3 \implies \text{Stable}$

2. Two-variable Phase Diagrams

本節討論非線性微分方程式的定性(qualitative)的相位圖分析

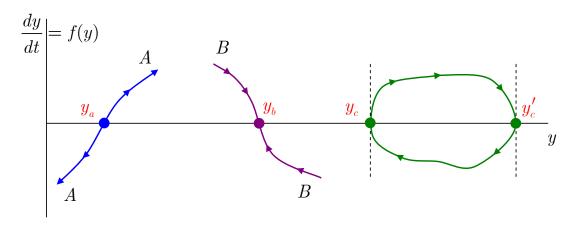
對兩變數的一階微分方程式做定性相位分析:

$$x'(t) \neq f(x,y), \quad x' \equiv \frac{dx}{dt}$$
 $y'(t) = g(x,y), \quad y' \equiv \frac{dy}{dt}$

 $f \cdot g$ 函數均不含時間 t 變數,故稱此系統為自發性系統(autonomous system)

⇒ 相位圖將可解答"跨期均衡的動態穩定性"

Recall: 單變數的相位圖



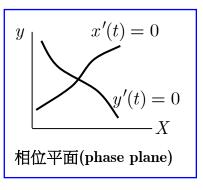
均衡點發生在 $\frac{dy}{dt} = 0$

其斜率關係著此一體系的安定性:f' > 0:發散體系;

f' < 0:收斂體系

在兩變數的相位圖中,將會出現 $\frac{dy}{dt}$ 與 $\frac{dx}{dt}$ 兩個,因此圖形將以介面曲線(demarcation curve)來呈現。

圖例:



◆ 考慮一自發性系統:
$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = f(x,y) \\ y'(t) = g(x,y) \end{cases}$$

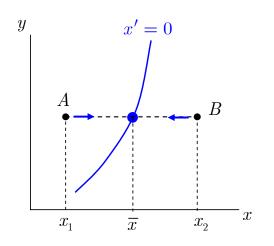
(1)其介面曲線為
$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = 0 \\ y'(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (稱為 isocline),亦即,
$$\begin{cases} f(x,y) = 0 \\ g(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

因此,由此交點
$$\begin{cases} f(x,y) = 0 \\ g(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$
,即可以求得均衡點 $(\overline{x}, \overline{y})$ 。

(2)這些介面線將平面分割成兩區域,稱為 isosector;且此兩條微分方程式的斜率也關係著該體系的穩定性

※ 以 $f_x < 0$, $f_y > 0$, $g_x > 0$, $g_y < 0$ 為例說明相位圖

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x,y) = 0 \text{ 的斜率 } \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{x'=0} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} > 0 \\ g(x,y) = 0 \text{ 的斜率 } \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{y'=0} = -\frac{g_x}{g_y} > 0 \end{cases}$$



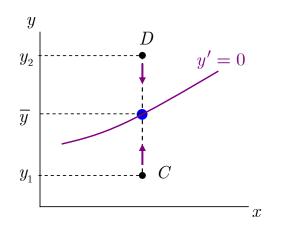
$$\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} = f_x < 0 \ , \ 意味著 \partial x' 與 \partial x 變動方向相反$$

(a) 當 $x < \overline{x}$ 時 (例如 A 點: x_1), $\partial x < 0$, 所以 $\partial x' > 0$

 $\partial x' > 0$ 則意味著 x 隨時間增加而增加,即 A 點往右移

(b)當 $x > \overline{x}$ 時 (例如 B點: x_2), $\partial x > 0$,所以 $\partial x' < 0$

 $\partial x' < 0$ 則意味著 x 隨時間增加而減少,即 B 點往左移



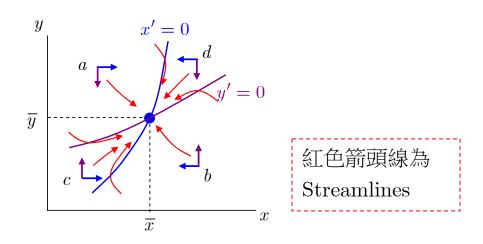
$$\frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} = g_y < 0$$
,意味著 $\partial y'$ 與 ∂y 變動方向相反

- (a) 當 $y < \overline{y}$ 時 (例如 C點: y_1), $\partial y < 0$,所以 $\partial y' > 0$ $\partial y' > 0$ 則意味著 y 隨時間增加而增加,即 C點往上移
- (b)當 $y > \overline{y}$ 時 (例如 D點: y_2), $\partial y > 0$,所以 $\partial y' < 0$ $\partial y' < 0$ 則意味著 y 隨時間增加而減少,即 D點往下移

若我們假設:
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{x'=0} > \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{y'=0}$$
,(當然可能 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{x'=0} < \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{y'=0}$)

即x' = 0的(正)斜率較y' = 0的(正)斜率為陡

則其相位圖為: Phase Trajectories (Phase Path)



此種均衡點具有動態穩定性質,稱為 stable node

Excise: 若我們假設: $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{x'=0} < \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{y'=0}$, 則相位圖如何畫呢?

相位圖的決定步驟:

(1) 先畫出相位平面(phase plane) (2)畫出介面線(須決定出 isocline 的斜率) (3)決定出相位平面中,x、y 的移動方向

● 均衡的種類

(1)nodes:除上述圖例的 stable nodes外,還有 unstable nodes;(2)saddle points;(3)foci或 focuses;

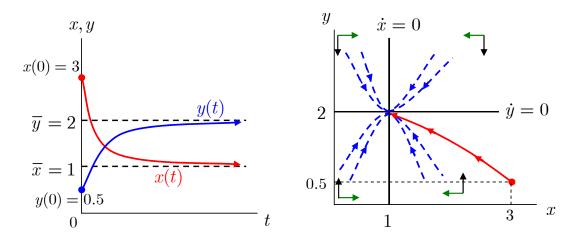
(4)vortices 或 vortexes。

(1.A). Stable Nodes: Both Roots Negative

例:
$$\dot{x} = -2x + 2 \\ \dot{y} = -3y + 6$$
 或
$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

其解為: $x(t) = c_1 e^{-2t} + 1$; 假定初始值為: x(0) = 3 $y(t) = c_2 e^{-3t} + 2$; 假定初始值為: y(0) = 1/2

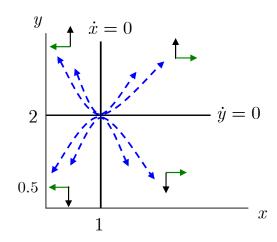
則其時間路徑圖、相位圖分別為:



(1.B). Unstable Nodes: Both Roots Positive

例:
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

其解為: $x(t) = c_1 e^{2t} + 1$; 而其相位圖為: $y(t) = c_2 e^{3t} + 2$



(2). Saddle Point: Roots of Opposite Sign

例:
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1/4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

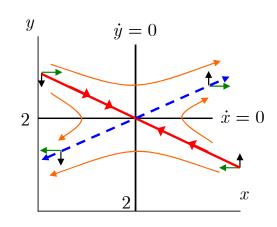
其特性根為: $r_1 = -1/2$, $r_2 = 1/2$

特性向量為: $[A_1, B_1] = [A_1, -0.5A_1]$,和 $[A_2, B_2] = [A_2, 0.5A_2]$

$$x(t) = A_1 e^{-0.5t} + A_2 e^{0.5t} + 2$$

其解為:
$$x(t) = A_1 e^{-0.5t} + A_2 e^{0.5t} + 2$$
$$y(t) = -0.5A_1 e^{-0.5t} + 0.5A_2 e^{0.5t} + 2$$

而其相位圖為:



紅色的實線為 Stable Branches

它是只有穩定根(負根)在運作。因 此, $A_2=0$ 。所以,穩定臂(stable arm)上的軌跡函數是:

$$x(t) = A_1 e^{-0.5t} + 2$$

$$y(t) = -0.5A_1e^{-0.5t} + 2$$

故它的函數為:

$$\frac{x(t) - 2}{y(t) - 2} = \frac{A_1 e^{-0.5t}}{-0.5 A_1 e^{-0.5t}} = \frac{1}{-0.5}$$

(3A). Stable Focus: Complex Roots with Negative Real Parts

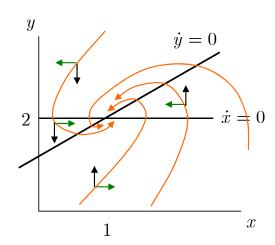
例:
$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其特性根為: $r_1, r_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

特性向量為:?

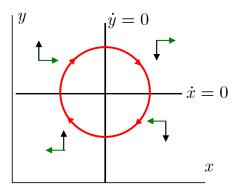
其解為:x(t) = ?y(t) = ?

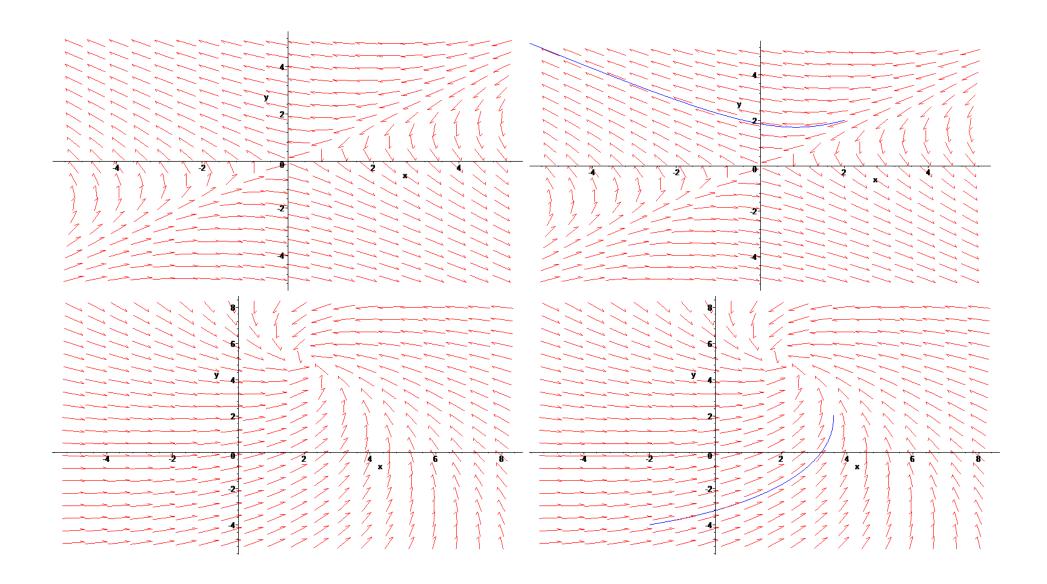
而其相位圖為:

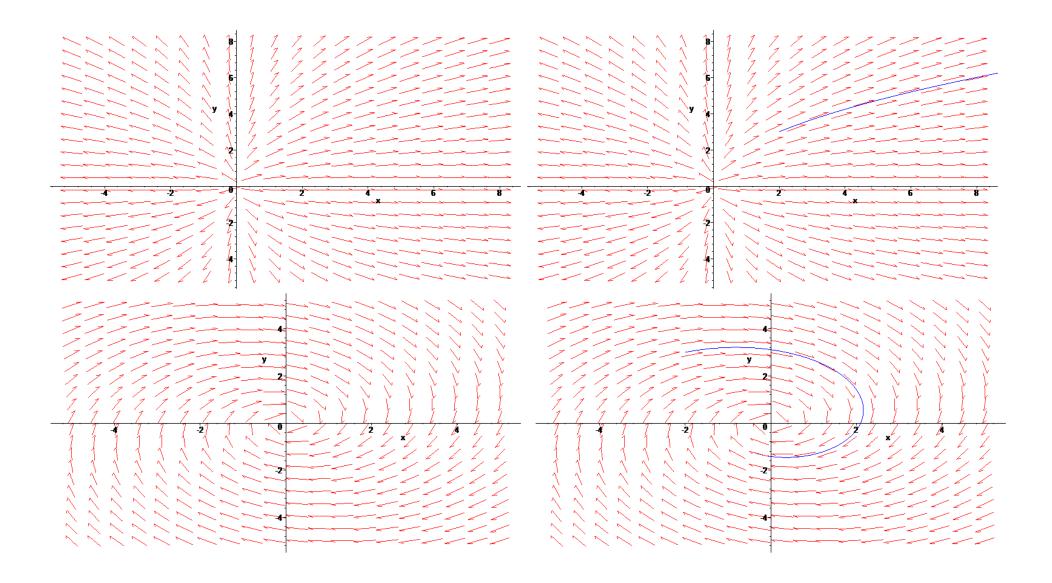


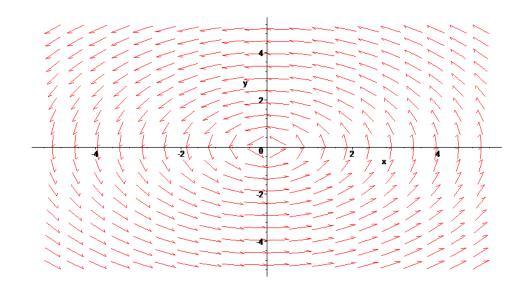
(3B). Unstable Focus: Complex Roots with Positive Real Parts 略

(4). Center: Pure Imaginary Roots









Alternative approach:

Gandolf(1980, Economic Dynamics: Methods and model)

聯立微分方程式的求解

● 假設存在一 x 與 y 所構成的聯立微分方程式:

$$\dot{x} = a_{11}x + a_{12}y + \alpha \,, \tag{A1}$$

$$\dot{y} = a_{21}x + a_{22}y + \beta \,, \tag{A2}$$

- General solution = Particular solution + Homogeneous solution
 - (i)Particular solution : (x^p, y^p)
 - (ii)homogenous solution : (x^h, y^h)
 - (iii) general solution : (x, y)
- $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ Particular solution : $(\dot{x} = 0, \ \dot{y} = 0)$

$$\dot{x} = a_{11}x^p + a_{12}y^p + \alpha = 0, (A3)$$

$$\dot{y} = a_{21}x^p + a_{22}y^p + \beta = 0, \tag{A4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^p \\ y^p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha \\ -\beta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{p} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -\alpha & a_{12} \\ -\beta & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-a_{22}\alpha + a_{12}\beta}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}},$$
(A5)

$$y^{p} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & -\alpha \\ a_{21} & -\beta \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-\beta \cdot a_{11} + \alpha \cdot a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}},$$
(A6)

解 homogenous solution:

- 1. 齊次解是忽略外生參數 (α,β) 且滿足聯立方程式的x與y的解。
- 2. 令 x 與 y 的齊次解分別為 x^h 與 y^h ,則

$$\dot{x}^h = a_{11}x^h + a_{12}y^h, \tag{A7}$$

$$\dot{y}^h = a_{21}x^h + a_{22}y^h, \tag{A8}$$

3. 特性根方程式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - (a_{11} + a_{22})\lambda - (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}) = 0, \tag{A9}$$

4. 根與係數關係,令兩根分別為入與入,則

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = a_{11} + a_{22}, \tag{A10}$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}, \tag{A11}$$

 $5. x^h$ 可假設為

$$x^h = A_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + A_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}, \tag{A12}$$

式中人與人為未定參數

6. 解 *y*^h

對(A12)式對時間微分可得:

$$\dot{x}^h = \lambda_1 A_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + \lambda_2 A_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}, \tag{A13}$$

比較(A7)與(A12)(A13)得知

$$\dot{x}^{h} = a_{11}x^{h} + a_{12}y^{h}
\Rightarrow \lambda_{1}A_{1}e^{\lambda_{1}t} + \lambda_{2}A_{2}e^{\lambda_{2}t} = a_{11}(A_{1}e^{\lambda_{1}t} + A_{2}e^{\lambda_{2}t}) + y^{h} \cdot a_{12},$$
(A14)

則由(A14)可得

$$y^{h} = \frac{\lambda_{1} - a_{11}}{a_{12}} A_{1} e^{\lambda_{1}t} + \frac{\lambda_{2} - a_{11}}{a_{12}} A_{2} e^{\lambda_{2}t}, \tag{A15}$$

x與y的一般解

$$x = \hat{x}(\alpha, \beta) + A_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + A_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}, \tag{A16}$$

$$y = \hat{y}(\alpha, \beta) + \frac{\lambda_1 - a_{11}}{a_{12}} A_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + \frac{\lambda_2 - a_{11}}{a_{12}} A_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}, \tag{A17}$$

x與y的general solution可另外表示成

$$y = \hat{y}(\alpha, \beta) + A_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + A_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}, \tag{A18}$$

$$x = \hat{x}(\alpha, \beta) + \frac{\lambda_1 - a_{22}}{a_{21}} A_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + \frac{\lambda_2 - a_{22}}{a_{21}} A_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}, \tag{A19}$$

3. Application 1

Exchange-Rate Overshooting: Dornbusch's (1976) Model

$$\dot{p}=\alpha(y^D-y^S),\quad \alpha>0 \; ; \quad y^D=u+v(e-p),\quad u,v>0$$

$$y^S=\overline{y}={\rm constant}$$

$$m^S = m^D$$
; $m^S = \overline{m} - p$

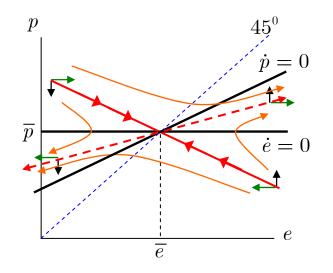
$$m^D = -ar + b\overline{y}, \quad a, b > 0$$

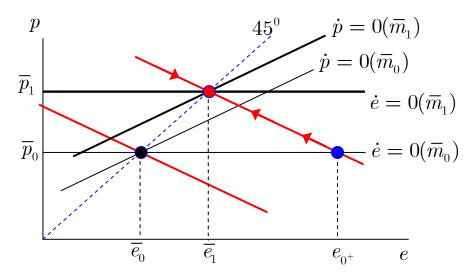
$$r = r^* + E(\dot{e}) = r^* + \dot{e}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{p} \\ \dot{e} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha v & \alpha v \\ 1/a & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ e \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(u - \overline{y}) \\ (b\overline{y} - \overline{m})/a - r^* \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p(t) = C_1 e^{r_1 t} + C_2 e^{r_2 t} + \overline{p} \\ e(t) = \frac{r_1 + \alpha v}{\alpha v} C_1 e^{r_1 t} + \frac{r_2 + \alpha v}{\alpha v} C_2 e^{r_2 t} + \overline{e} \end{cases}$$

where
$$\begin{cases} \overline{p} = ar^* - b\overline{y} + \overline{m} \\ \overline{e} = \overline{p} - \frac{u - \overline{y}}{v} \end{cases}, r_1, r_2 = -\frac{\alpha v}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\alpha^2 v^2 + \frac{4\alpha v}{a}}$$





Application 2: A Walrasian Price Adjustment Model with Entry

假設在一競爭市場中,在當期價格下,若發生超額需求(超額供給),則下期價格將往上(下)調整;亦即價格是依據底下方程式調整:

$$\dot{p} = \alpha(q^D - q^S), \quad \alpha(=\text{constant}) > 0$$

其中,p、 q^D 、 q^D 分別為價格、需求數量與供給數量。進一步假定,廠商依據是否有正的或負的經濟利潤來決定她是否進入或退出該產業。令 N 為產業中廠商的數目(假設數目是連續且可以無窮細分的); \overline{c} 為廠商可以達到的最低成本,且它為正的常數值。若價格高(低)於 \overline{c} ,則廠商賺得正(負)的經濟利潤,並且因而激勵她進入(退出)該產業: $\dot{N}>0$ (<0)。因此,廠商數目的變化可以被表示成:

$$\dot{N} = \gamma(p - \overline{c}), \quad \gamma(=\text{constant}) > 0$$

其中,γ代表調整速度。假設需求曲線與供給曲線分別為:

$$q^D = A + Bp$$
, $B < 0$

$$q^S = mN, \quad m(=\text{constant}) > 0$$

由供給曲線知,在給定廠商數目下,供給曲線會是垂直線,也就是價格完全無彈性。請求出價格的時間路徑,並判斷它是否收斂至均衡。

Sol:

$$\dot{p} = \alpha(q^{D} - q^{S}) = \alpha(A + Bp - mN)$$

$$\dot{N} = \gamma(p - \overline{c})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p} \\ \dot{N} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha B & -\alpha m \\ \gamma & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ N \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \alpha A \\ -\gamma \overline{c} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{P}$$

$$\dot$$

特性根:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha B - r & -\alpha m \\ \gamma & 0 - r \end{vmatrix} = 0 \implies r^2 - \alpha B r + \alpha m \gamma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1, r_2 = \frac{\alpha B}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{(\alpha B)^2 - 4\alpha m \gamma}}{2}$$

完整解:

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p(t) = C_1 e^{r_1 t} + C_2 e^{r_2 t} + \overline{p} \\ N(t) = \frac{r_1 - \alpha B}{-\alpha m} C_1 e^{r_1 t} + \frac{r_2 - \alpha B}{-\alpha m} C_2 e^{r_2 t} + \overline{N} \end{cases}$$

由係數矩陣知:

行列式值 = $\alpha m \gamma > 0$... 兩根之積

主對角線和 = $\alpha B < 0$ (:: 需求線斜率B < 0) ...兩根之和

因此,我們知道兩根為具有負的實部根;

但是否為實根或虛根,我們需進一步判別 $\sqrt{(\alpha B)^2 - 4\alpha m\gamma}$ 一般說來, $\sqrt{(\alpha B)^2 - 4\alpha m\gamma} \gtrsim 0$,取決於其中的參數值

不管如何,兩根都是具有負的實部,故體系會收斂至均衡點

- (1) 若 $\sqrt{(\alpha B)^2 4\alpha m\gamma} > 0$,則兩根為負的實根 靜止均衡型態為 stable node
 - 相位圖如何書?
- (2) 若 $\sqrt{(\alpha B)^2 4\alpha m \gamma} = 0$,則兩根為重複的負實根 靜止均衡型態為 stable focus
- (3) 若 $\sqrt{(\alpha B)^2 4\alpha m\gamma}$ < 0 ,則兩根為具負實部的共軛虛根 靜止均衡型態為 improper stable node

Homework: 考慮一個動態的 IS/LM 模型

$$\begin{cases} \dot{Y} = \alpha[C(Y) + I(r) + G - Y], & \alpha > 0, C_{\scriptscriptstyle Y} > 0, I_{\scriptscriptstyle r} < 0 \\ \dot{r} = \beta[K(Y) + L(r) - \frac{M^s}{P}], & \beta > 0, K_{\scriptscriptstyle Y} > 0, L_{\scriptscriptstyle r} < 0 \end{cases}$$

其中,Y為產出,C(Y)為消費,I(r)為投資,r為利率,G為政府支出,K(Y)為交易與預防動機的實質貨幣需求,L(r)為投機動機的實質貨幣需求, M^s/P 為實質貨幣供給,P為一般物價。 α,β 为別商品市場與貨幣市場的調整速度。請說明該經濟體系的動態安定條件為何?其相位圖如何書?

Hint:先線性化,整理成聯立微分方程式形式,再求解出並加諸於特性根滿足動態安定的條件,即可得知。