FIN204-Week2-Ch3-12310903刘华杰

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1. Suppose that an economy's production function is Cobb-Douglas with parameter $\alpha = 0.3$.

$$Y = A \cdot K^{\alpha} \cdot L^{1-lpha}$$

 $Y = A \cdot K^{0.3} \cdot L^{0.7}$

- a. What fractions of income do capital and labor receive? 由参数 $\alpha=0.3$ 可知,资本分得30%,劳动分得70%
- b. Suppose that immigration increases the labor force by 10 percent. What happens to total output (in percent)? The rental price of capital? The real wage?

$$Y = A \cdot K^{0.3} \cdot L^{0.7}$$
 $Y' = A \cdot K^{0.3} \cdot (1.1L)^{0.7}$
 $\frac{Y' - Y}{Y} = 1.1^{0.7} - 1 \approx 0.069$

劳动力增加10%,总产出增加约6.9%; 资本得边际产出不变,资本租金价格不变; 劳动力供给增加,导致劳动边际产出下降,因此实际工资(劳动边际产出)下降。

c. Suppose that a gift of capital from abroad raises the capital stock by 10 percent. What happens to total output (in percent)? The rental price of capital? The real wage?

$$egin{aligned} Y &= A \cdot K^{0.3} \cdot L^{0.7} \ Y'' &= A \cdot (1.1K)^{0.3} \cdot L^{0.7} \ rac{Y'' - Y}{Y} &= 1.1^{0.3} - 1 pprox 0.029 \end{aligned}$$

资本存量增加10%,总产出增加约2.9%。由于资本的边际产出下降,实际工资可能会上升,因为劳动相对于资本变得更为稀缺。

d. Suppose that a technological advance raises the value of the parameter A by 10 percent. What happens to total output (in percent)? The rental price of capital? The real wage?

技术进步使得A增加10%,也就是同等资本和劳动投入下产出增多,则资本租金和劳动报酬都会提升。由参数 $\alpha=0.3$ 可知,资本分得30%,劳动分得70%。(待检查)

(This problem requires the use of calculus.)
 Consider a Cobb-Douglas production function with three inputs. K is capital (the number of machines), L is labor (the number of workers), and H is human capital (the number of college degrees among the workers). The production function is:

$$Y = K^{1/3}L^{1/3}H^{1/3}$$

- a. Derive an expression for the marginal product of labor. How does an increase in the amount of human capital affect the marginal product of labor?
- (此处感到原文有误?原题题a题b求了两次人力资本H,未涉及L。我的答案给出了MPL分别和L和H的关系)
- a. 要得到劳动产品(MPL),我们需要对生产函数关于劳动(L)求偏导数。对于该Cobb-Douglas生产函数,劳动的边际产品是:

$$MPL = rac{\partial Y}{\partial L} = rac{1}{3} K^{rac{1}{3}} L^{-rac{2}{3}} H^{rac{1}{3}} \dots (1)$$

增加劳动(L, Labor),让MPL关于L求偏导数

$$rac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial L^2} = rac{\partial}{\partial L} \left(rac{1}{3} K^{1/3} L^{-2/3} H^{1/3}
ight) = -rac{2}{9} K^{1/3} L^{-5/3} H^{1/3} \dots (2)$$

L的指数为负,系数为负,因此随着L增长,MPL增长速度,边际效益递减。

增加人力资本(H, human capital)会影响劳动产品,我们需要对MPL关于 H求偏导数:

$$rac{\partial MPL}{\partial H} = rac{1}{3} K^{rac{1}{3}} L^{-rac{2}{3}} \cdot rac{1}{3} H^{-rac{2}{3}} \ldots (3)$$

H的指数为负,因此随着H增长,MPL增长速度变缓,边际效益递减。

- b. Derive an expression for the marginal product of human capital. How does an increase in the amount of human capital affect the marginal product of human capital?
- b. 人力资本的边际产品 (MPH) 可以通过对生产函数关于人力资本 (H) 求偏导数得到:

$$MPH = rac{\partial Y}{\partial H} = rac{1}{3} K^{rac{1}{3}} L^{rac{1}{3}} H^{-rac{2}{3}}$$

人力资本的增加影响其自身的边际产品呢,对MPH关于H求偏导数:

$$rac{\partial MPH}{\partial H} = -rac{2}{3} \cdot rac{1}{3} K^{rac{1}{3}} L^{rac{1}{3}} H^{-rac{5}{3}}$$

H的指数为负,因此随着H增长,MPL增长速度变缓,边际效益递减。

- c. What is the income share paid to labor? What is the income share paid to human capital? In the national income accounts of this economy, what share of total income do you think workers would appear to receive? (Hint: Consider where the return to human capital shows up.)
- c. 劳动的收入份额可以通过劳动的边际产品与总产出的比值来计算。由于生产函数是齐次的,劳动的收入份额等于劳动的指数,即1/3。同样,人力资本的收入份额也是其指数,即1/3。在国民收入账户中,工人的收入份额将等于劳动的收入份额,因为人力资本的回报(即教育的回报)通常被视为劳动收入的一部分。
- d. An unskilled worker earns the marginal product of labor, whereas a skilled worker earns the marginal product of labor plus the marginal product of human capital. Using your answers to parts (a) and (b), find the ratio of the skilled wage to the unskilled wage. How does an increase in the amount of human capital affect this ratio? Explain.

d. 熟练工人的工资(W_skilled)是劳动的边际产品加上人力资本的边际产品的比值,而非熟练工人的工资(W_unskilled)仅是劳动的边际产品。熟练工人与非熟练工人工资的比率可以表示为:

$$rac{W_{skilled}}{W_{unskilled}} = rac{MPL + MPH}{MPL}$$

当人力资本增加时,MPL和MPH都会增加,但由于MPH增加的幅度更大 (因为MPH中H的指数更大),所以熟练工人与非熟练工人的工资比率会 上升。这意味着人力资本的增加会使得熟练工人相对于非熟练工人获得更 高的工资。

- e. Some people advocate government funding of college scholarships as a way of creating a more egalitarian society. Others argue that scholarships help only those who are able to go to college. Do your answers to the preceding questions shed light on this debate?
 e. 关于政府资助大学奖学金的辩论,从上面的分析可以看出,增加人力资本会提高劳动的边际产品,这意味着教育投资可以提高工人的生产率和收入。但是并非工人追求尽可能的高学历就能获得所得收益,我想从以下几个方面论述。
 - 1. 总体收益:对于总体而言,在该生产函数下工人个体提升人力资本 (学历提升),总体边际收益是递减的。通俗来说就是做蛋糕的速度 (总体边际效益)赶不上分蛋糕的速度(能力提升要求回报)。
 - 2. 个体收益:人力资本和货币资本、固定资本的议价能力不同,转化效益的能力也不同。本题提供的是固定资本(Machine),机器相对于劳动和人力资本的流动性更差一些。工人提升学历(提高人力资本投入)的行为更不容易获得本人工资的回报。
 - 3. 机会成本和时间差:工人为了提高人力资本而进行进修提升学历的行为,其机会成本显性为时间和金钱,也就是放弃了进入生产的时间和获得的工资,隐形为未必投资学历就能提高人力资本。在美国,这种机会成本还具体表现为学贷,也就是背负上巨额的学生贷款,而学校未必会向企业对工人一样,对学生的表现做出要求。总而言之,学历提升的机会成本上升,回报期望下降。
 - 4. 数量和竞争:随着经济社会发展、高等教育扩招政策等,获得高等教育资格,或者广义上学历提升机会的增加,使得劳动力再生产过程延

长,积累学历提升人力资本的工人增多(劳动资本供给增多),在不考虑科技进步、产业升级等情况下(企业需求端不变),供需关系变化,个体在市场上的议价能力减弱。总而言之,学历提升(劳动资本供给)的直接回报期望下降,结合第3点机会成本上升,其总体回报率下降。

综上所述,虽然政府资助的大学奖学金可能有助于提高社会整体的教育水平和生产率,但个体工人在追求更高学历时需要考虑多种因素,包括总体收益递减、个体收益差异、机会成本以及市场竞争等。这些因素共同决定了教育投资的个人和社会回报,以及政府政策在促进社会公平和经济效率方面的作用。

注:这一论述避开了对高等教育选拔机制的探讨,仅仅关注高等教育的非政府视角的投资回报率。反正又不缺就事论事的答案,不如写点别的......

 LaunchPad. Consider an economy described as follows: consumption, C investment, I government spending, G net exports, Nx Y=C+I+G+NX=value of total output

$$egin{aligned} Y &= C + I + G \ Y &= 8,000. \ G &= 2,500. \ T &= 2,000. \ C &= 1000 + 2/3(Y - T). \ I &= 1,200 - 100r. \end{aligned}$$

a. In this economy, compute private saving, public saving, and national saving.

Consumption:

$$C = 1000 + \frac{2}{3}(Y - T)$$
 $= 1000 + \frac{2}{3}(8000 - 2000)$
 $= 1000 + \frac{2}{3} \times 6000$
 $= 1000 + 4000$
 $= 5000$

Private Saving:

$$S = (Y - T) - C = (8000 - 2000) - 5000 = 6000 - 5000 = 1000$$

Public Saing:

$$Sq = G - T = 2500 - 2000 = 500$$

National Saving:

$$Sn = S + Sg = 1000 + 500 = 1500$$

私人储蓄1000;公共储蓄500;国民储蓄: 1500.

b. Find the equilibrium interest rate.

$$Investment = Private Saving \ 1200 - 100r = 1000 \ r = 2$$

所以均衡利率为2%

c. Now suppose that G is reduced by 500. Compute private saving, public saving, and national saving.

政府支出减少了500:

$$G' = G - 500 = 2500 - 500 = 2000$$

总产出/税收不变,因此消费不变。Y=8000,C=5000 新的私人储蓄(S'):

$$\S' = (Y - T) - C = (8000 - 2000) - 5000 = 6000 - 5000 = 1000$$

新的公共储蓄 (Sg'):

$$Sq' = G' - T = 2000 - 2000 = 0$$

新的国民储蓄 (Sn'):

$$Sn' = S' + Sg' = 1000 + 0 = 1000$$

d. Find the new equilibrium interest rate.

新的投资(I')与私人储蓄(S')相等,因为总产出(Y)和税收(T)没有变化,消费(C)也没有变化。

$$I' = 1200 - 100r' \ 1000 = 1200 - 100r' \ r' = 2$$

新的均衡利率仍然是2%。这是因为政府支出的减少被税收的减少所抵消, 所以总需求没有变化,均衡利率保持不变。

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