```
: ii aacaaca? ii accau? iii acucauaucaa? coabucauuua? Lach(t) \leq  = (t) = L  = (t) = L 

\begin{array}{c}
N(t) \\
h(t) \\
\vdots \\
a \\
\vdots \\
u(t) \\
h_a(t) \\
A
\end{array}

                                                                                            N(t)c(t) + \dot{K}(t) = AK(t)^{\beta} [u(t)h(t)N(t)]^{1-\beta} h_a(t)^{\gamma}
```

Bei den brigen Variablen handelt es sich um die gewohnten Bezeichnun-

*
$$max_{c(t),u(t),v(t)}V[k_0,h_0] = \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} \frac{c(t)^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} dt$$
(13)

```
\begin{array}{l} 9 \\ 10 \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial c! = 0 \frac{\partial H}{\partial v}! = 0 \frac{\partial H}{\partial k}! = -\dot{\gamma_1} \frac{\partial H}{\partial u}! = 0 \frac{\partial H}{\partial h}! = -\dot{\gamma_2}} \\ k \\ h \end{array}
```

 $\dot{\dot{\gamma}}^{11}$

 \mathbf{z}^u

c i k h

light gray

$$\begin{array}{c} \partial H/\partial c!{=}0\\ (17) \end{array}$$

$$\hat{k} = Av^{\alpha}k^{\alpha-1}(uh)^{1-\alpha} - \frac{c}{k} = \hat{k} = Av^{\alpha}k^{\alpha-1}(uh)^{1-\alpha} - \chi$$
(36)
$$k/h$$

$$u$$

$$H = e^{-\rho t} \frac{(c^{\beta} c_{im}^{1-\beta})^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} + \gamma_1 (Ak^{\alpha} (uh)^{1-\alpha} - c - c_{ex} + p^* c_{im}) + \gamma_2 B (1+\bar{B}) (1-u)h$$

$$(51)$$

$$\partial H \frac{\partial c |= 0 \frac{\partial H}{\partial c_{im}} |= 0 \frac{\partial H}{\partial k} |= -\gamma_1 \frac{\partial H}{\partial k} |= -\gamma_{1im} \frac{\partial H}{\partial u} |= 0 \frac{\partial H}{\partial h} |= -\gamma_2}{\gamma_1 im}$$

$$\gamma_1 \frac{\partial c}{\partial u} = \gamma_{1im}$$

$$e^{-\rho t} \beta c^{\beta - 1} c_{im}^{1-\beta} (c^{\beta} c_{im}^{1-\beta})^{-\sigma}$$

$$\gamma_{1im} = -e^{-\rho t} (1-\epsilon)$$

$$\beta) c^{\beta} c_{im}^{-\beta} (c^{\beta} c_{im}^{1-\beta})^{-\sigma}$$

$$\gamma_1 A \alpha k^{\alpha - 1} (uh)^{1-\alpha} |= -\gamma_1 + \alpha_1 k^{\alpha - 1} (uh)^{1-\alpha} |= -\gamma_1 k^{\alpha} u^{-\alpha} h^{1-\alpha} = \gamma_2 B (1+\epsilon)$$

$$B) h$$

$$\gamma_1 A (1-\epsilon) k^{\alpha} u^{-\alpha} h^{1-\alpha} = \gamma_2 B (1+\epsilon)$$

$$B) h$$

$$\gamma_1 A (1-\epsilon) k^{\alpha} u^{1-\alpha} h^{-\alpha} + \gamma_2 B (1+\epsilon)$$

$$B) (1-\epsilon) e^{-\gamma} \gamma_2$$

$$\gamma_1 \beta$$