Model Solowa z funkcją produkcji Cobba-Douglasa

$$Y(t) = K(t)^{\alpha} E(t)^{1-\alpha}$$

$$MPK = \frac{\partial F}{\partial K} = \propto K^{\alpha - 1} E^{1 - \alpha} = \omega_{K} - knancsuy prod. knyitatu$$

$$MPL = \frac{\partial F}{\partial K} = (1 - \alpha) |_{X} \propto 1 - \alpha - \alpha$$

MPL =
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial L} = (1-\alpha) | K^{\alpha} A^{1-\alpha} L^{-\alpha} = \omega_{L} - knowncomy prod. knowntown prod. Procy Licebra proajgcych rosmie ze stopy wzrostu n:

 $L(t) = 1$ ont$$

$$||f(t)|| = ||f(t)||$$

$$A(t) = A_0 e^{gt}$$

$$I(t) = S(t) = s Y(t) - inwesty ije to oszczegoności weddzy stopy oszczegoności s.
 $|\dot{\zeta}(t) = I(t) - SK(t)$$$

$$k(t) = \frac{K(t)}{L(t)} - techniczne wzbrojenie pracy$$
 $V(t) = \frac{Y(t)}{L(t)}$

$$y(t) = \frac{y(t)}{L(t)} - \frac{y(t)}{\mu_{one}} - \frac{y(t)}{\mu_{one}}$$

$$k_{E}(t) = \frac{k(t)}{A(t)} - |constant notion jednostky efektywnej procy$$

$$Y_{E}(t) = \frac{Y(t)}{A(t)} - \rho robulet na jednostky efektywnej pracy$$

$$\dot{k}(t) = \frac{\dot{K}(t)L(t) - K(t)L(t)}{L(t)^{2}} = \frac{2Y(t) - SK(t)}{L(t)} - \frac{K(t)}{L(t)}n$$

$$k(t) = 0 y(t) - k(t)(\delta t n + g)$$

$$(t) = s A_0^{1-\alpha} e^{(1-\alpha)gt} k(t)^{\alpha} - (S+n) l(t)$$

$$\dot{k}(t) = s A_o^{1-\alpha} \cdot e^{(1-\alpha)gt} k(t)^{\alpha} - (\delta+n)k(t)$$

$$k_{E} = \left(\frac{S}{S+g+n}\right)^{1-\alpha}$$

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$$C_{E}(t) = \frac{C(t)}{E(t)} = (1-s) Y_{E}(t)$$

Later
$$C_E^* = (1-s) y_E^* = (1-s) \left(\frac{s}{6+n+9} \right)^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}}$$

Optymalizijac względem saturnjeny że nojlepsze jest:
$$S=\propto$$
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