

3/9 #HW

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

$$(a) \epsilon = \frac{d \ln(K/L)}{d \ln(K/L)} = 1 \quad MRTS = \frac{K}{L}$$

$$(b) \epsilon = \frac{d \ln(K/L)}{d \ln(2)} = \infty \quad MRTS = \frac{2}{1}$$

6. Cobb-Douglas 生產函數: $Q = f(L, K) = L^{\alpha} K^{\beta}$

① 產出彈性: MP_L 和 AP_L 和

MP_K 和 AP_K

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

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

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

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

(a) 勞動產出彈性:

$$\epsilon_L = \frac{MP_L}{AP_L} = \frac{\alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}}{L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}} = \alpha$$

(b) 資本產出彈性:

$$\epsilon_K = \frac{MP_K}{AP_K} = \frac{\beta L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}}{L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}} = \beta$$

② 生產力彈性:

勞動 and 資本要素同時增加 ϕ 倍對生產函數的影響。

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

(a) 生產力彈性:

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

No.
Date

或是 $\epsilon = \epsilon^L + \epsilon^K = \alpha + \beta$

② 替代彈性:

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{MRTS 是技術替代率} \quad \text{MRTS} &= \frac{MP_L}{MP_K} = \frac{\alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^\beta}{\beta L^\alpha K^{\beta-1}} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \times \frac{K}{L} \\ \Rightarrow \epsilon^{LK} &= \frac{d \ln(\frac{K}{L})}{d \ln(\text{MRTS})} = \frac{d \ln(\frac{K}{L})}{d \ln(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}) + d \ln(\frac{K}{L})} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

因 α 和 β 為固定常數，並不隨資本勞動比的變動而變動，故上式可化簡
可以發現 Cobb-Douglas 形成生產函數，其替代彈性恆為一，並不因 α 和 β
的變動而改變。

⑧ $Q = 3K + 2L$, K 資本, L 勞動, Q 產出
假設生產函數:

$$\begin{aligned} f(nL, nK) &= 2(nL) + 3(nK) \\ &= nQ \end{aligned}$$

(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
(3) 函數呈現固定的技術替代率
請選正確敘述:

⑨ 生產函數規模報酬 (A) $q = (L^\alpha + K^\alpha)^\beta$ (B) $\ln q = 5 + 0.5 \ln L + 0.2 \ln K$
(C) $q = [\text{Min}(\alpha L, \beta K)]^\alpha$