

FUNCIONES C.E.S.

(I)

CONSTANT ELASTICITY OF SUBSTITUTION

$$u(x, y) = A(\alpha x^\rho + (1-\alpha)y^\rho)^{1/\rho} \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$$

LA ELASTICIDAD DE SUBSTITUCIÓN ES:

$$s = \frac{d \ln(y/x)}{d \ln(f_x/f_y)} \quad \text{PARA UNA FUNCIÓN } f(x, y)$$

APLIQUEMOS LA DEFINICIÓN A $u(x, y)$

$$u_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = A \frac{1}{\rho} (\alpha x^\rho + (1-\alpha)y^\rho)^{\frac{1}{\rho}-1} \alpha \rho x^{\rho-1}$$

$$u_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = A \frac{1}{\rho} (\alpha x^\rho + (1-\alpha)y^\rho)^{\frac{1}{\rho}-1} (1-\alpha) \rho y^{\rho-1}$$

$$\frac{u_y}{u_x} = \frac{(1-\alpha)}{\alpha} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\rho-1} \Rightarrow \frac{u_x}{u_y} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right) \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{1-\rho}$$

$$\left(\frac{u_x}{u_y}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho}} \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho}} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\ln \frac{y}{x} = \left(\frac{1}{1-\rho}\right) \ln \left(\frac{u_x}{u_y}\right) + \frac{1}{1-\rho} \ln \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\right)$$

$$\frac{d \ln(y/x)}{d \ln(u_x/u_y)} = \frac{1}{1-\rho} = s$$

AHORA, DEMOSTREMOS q' :

$$\text{CES} \rightarrow A(\alpha x^\rho + (1-\alpha)y^\rho)^{1/\rho} = u(x, y)$$

$$\swarrow \rho=1$$

$$u(x, y) = A(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y)$$

(LINEAL)

$$s = \infty$$

$$\searrow \rho \rightarrow 0$$

$$u(x, y) = x^\alpha y^{1-\alpha}$$

(Cobb-Douglas)

$$s = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \rho \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$u(x, y) = \min\{x, y\}$$

LEONTIEFF

$$s = 0$$

$\beta \rightarrow 0$

NOTEMOS QUE

(II)

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} (ax^\beta + (1-a)y^\beta)^{1/\beta} = \exp \left[\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(ax^\beta + (1-a)y^\beta)}{\beta} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(ax^\beta + (1-a)y^\beta)}{\beta} = \frac{\ln 1}{\beta \rightarrow 0} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (INDETERMINACIÓN)}$$

L'HOPITAL:

$$\Rightarrow = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln(ax^\beta + (1-a)y^\beta)}{\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \beta} = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{ax^\beta \ln x + (1-a)y^\beta \ln y}{ax^\beta + (1-a)y^\beta}}{1}$$

$$= a \ln x + (1-a) \ln y$$

NOTAR: $\frac{\partial ax^\beta}{\partial \beta} =$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} a e^{\ln x \cdot \beta} = a \ln x \cdot x^\beta$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} (ax^\beta + (1-a)y^\beta)^{1/\beta} = \exp[a \ln x + (1-a) \ln y]$$

$$= x^a y^{(1-a)}$$

SUPERANDO $0 \leq x \leq y$

$\beta \rightarrow -\infty$

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow -\infty} (ax^\beta + (1-a)y^\beta)^{1/\beta} = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x} (ax^\beta + (1-a)y^\beta)^{1/\beta}$$

$$= \lim_{\beta \rightarrow -\infty} x \left(a \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^\beta + (1-a) \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^\beta \right)^{1/\beta}$$

$$= \exp \left[\lim_{\beta \rightarrow -\infty} \ln x + \lim_{\beta \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left(a + (1-a) \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^\beta \right) \right]$$

$$= \cancel{\exp \ln x} \rightarrow \frac{\lim_{\beta \rightarrow -\infty} \ln \left(a + (1-a) \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^\beta \right)}{\lim_{\beta \rightarrow -\infty} \beta} = \frac{\ln(a)}{\lim_{\beta \rightarrow -\infty} \beta} = 0$$

NOTAR: si $x < y \Rightarrow \lim_{\beta \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^\beta = 0$

si $x = y \Rightarrow \lim_{\beta \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^\beta = 1$