

习题 2.2 线性支出系统

再次回到问题 2.1 中的消费者,只是此时他的效用函数被修改为 \hat{U} , 定义为

$$\hat{U}(x,y) = \alpha \ln(x-x_0) + \beta \ln(y-y_0)$$

其中 x_0 和 y_0 是给定的常数, 并且 $\alpha + \beta = 1$ 。证明在这两种商品上的最优支出是收入和价格的线性函数:

$$\begin{aligned} px &= \alpha I + \beta px_0 - \alpha y y_0 \\ qy &= \beta I - \beta px_0 + \alpha y y_0 \end{aligned}$$

对效用函数的这一微小的修改给它带来了更大的可能为最优选择的范围。现在, 这两种商品的预算份额可以随着收入和价格系统地变动。一种商品可能是必需品而另一种商品可能是奢侈品(但是两种商品都不能是劣等品, 因为 α 和 β 必须为正, 以确保边际效用为正)。但支出仍然有一个简单的函数形式。出于这些原因, 在早期的关于消费者需求的经验研究中这种设定非常普遍。

$$\hat{U}(x,y) = \alpha \ln(x-x_0) + (1-\alpha) \ln(y-y_0)$$

$$px + qy = I$$

$$L(x,y,\lambda) = \alpha \ln(x-x_0) + (1-\alpha) \ln(y-y_0) + \lambda [I - px - qy]$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\alpha}{x-x_0} - \lambda p = 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{1-\alpha}{y-y_0} - \lambda q = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = I - px - qy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\alpha}{x-x_0} - \lambda p = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\alpha}{(x-x_0)p}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{1-\alpha}{y-y_0} - \lambda q = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1-\alpha}{(y-y_0)q}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = I - px - qy = 0$$

$$\lambda p = \frac{\alpha}{x-x_0} \Rightarrow x = x_0 + \frac{\alpha}{\lambda p}$$

$$\lambda q = \frac{1-\alpha}{y-y_0} \Rightarrow y = y_0 + \frac{1-\alpha}{\lambda q}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\alpha}{(x-x_0)p} = \frac{1-\alpha}{(y-y_0)q}$$

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$$I - \beta px_0 + \alpha y y_0$$

$$qy = \frac{\beta}{\lambda} + y y_0$$

$$= \beta \frac{I - x_0 p - y_0 q}{\alpha + \beta} + y y_0$$

$$= \beta I + (1-\beta) y_0 q - \beta x_0 p$$

$$= \beta I - \beta p x_0 + \alpha y y_0$$

习题 3.3 投资组合

现有一笔总量为 C 的资本可以在 n 个项目间进行分配。如果非负数量的资本 x_j 分配给了项目 $j, j=1, 2, \dots, n$, 那么项目的投资组合的期望收益为:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n [a_j x_j - \frac{1}{2} b_j x_j^2]$$

我们选择资本的分配额以使期望收益最大。

利用库恩-塔克条件找出一阶必要条件。定义:

$$H = \sum_{j=1}^n (a_j / b_j) \cdot K = \sum_{j=1}^n (1 / b_j)$$

证明:

(i) 如果 $C > H$, 那么总资金中有一部分未被使用。

(ii) 对所有的 j , 如果有 $a_j > (H - C) / K$, 那么每个项目都会得到一些资金。

(iii) 如果有某个项目未得到资金, 那么它对应的 a 一定比任何获得资金的项目小。

3.3

$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_j \leq C \quad \text{期望收益} \quad f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n [a_j x_j - \frac{1}{2} b_j x_j^2] \quad \text{且} \quad \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \leq C, x_j \geq 0$$

$$L = \sum_{j=1}^n [a_j x_j - \frac{1}{2} b_j x_j^2] + \lambda (C - \sum_{j=1}^n x_j) + \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j x_j$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_j} = a_j - b_j x_j - \lambda + \mu_j = 0 \quad \lambda (C - \sum_{j=1}^n x_j) = 0 \quad \mu_j x_j = 0 \quad (\text{互补松弛})$$

$$\text{若 } x_j > 0, \text{ 则 } a_j - b_j x_j - \lambda + \mu_j = 0 \Rightarrow x_j = \frac{a_j - \lambda + \mu_j}{b_j}$$

$$x_j = 0 \text{ 则 } \mu_j \geq 0, \lambda \geq 0$$

$$\text{对于所有 } j, x_j > 0, \text{ 则 } \mu_j = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_j \leq C, \text{ 则 } \sum_{j=1}^n x_j = \frac{C - \lambda}{b_j} \leq C$$

$$\text{若 } \lambda > 0, \text{ 则 } \sum_{j=1}^n x_j = C, \sum_{j=1}^n x_j = \frac{C - \lambda}{b_j} = \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{b_j} = \lambda H = C \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{C}{H}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{a_j - \lambda}{b_j}, \text{ 则 } \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{a_j - \lambda}{b_j} = \frac{C - \lambda}{b_j}$$

$$\text{则 } H = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{b_j} = C \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{H - C}{H}$$

$$\text{对于 } x_j = 0, \text{ 则 } \mu_j \geq 0$$

$$\text{若所有 } x_j > 0, \text{ 则 } \mu_j = 0, \lambda = \frac{H - C}{H} \text{ 且 } H < C$$

$$\text{由库恩-塔克条件 } \lambda = \frac{H - C}{H}$$

$$x_j > 0, \text{ 则 } x_j = \frac{a_j - \lambda}{b_j} = \frac{a_j - \frac{H - C}{H}}{b_j} > 0$$

$$x_j = 0, \text{ 则 } \mu_j \geq 0, \lambda = \frac{H - C}{H} < \frac{H}{H} = 1$$

$$\therefore x_j > 0$$

$$\text{若 } x_j = 0, \text{ 则 } \mu_j \geq 0, \lambda = \frac{H - C}{H} < \frac{H}{H} = 1$$

$$\text{对于 } x_j > 0, \lambda = \frac{H - C}{H} < \frac{H}{H} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lambda < 1 < \frac{H}{H} = 1$$

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习题 4.1: 看不见的手——生产

继续沿用例题 4.1 中的表示法, 不过我们现在允许生产商品。假定有 F 种投入要素, 数量固定分别为 $Z_f, f=1, 2, \dots, F$ 。如果用在商品 g 上的生产要素 f 为 x_{fg} , 那么产出 x_g 就由生产函数给出:

$$X_g = \Phi^g(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_F) \quad (4.16)$$

把这些约束加到先前的问题中去。验证最优分配的一阶条件和原来一样, 但是增加了最优要素配置的新条件。解释拉格朗日乘子的含义。生产是否可以分散化, 从而使每个企业都只生产一种产品? 证明: 分配给消费者的收入 I 加起来正好等于总产出的价值。

证明: 列出拉格朗日函数

$$L = \sum_g p_g x_g - \sum_f \mu_f (z_f - \sum_g x_{fg}) - \sum_g \lambda_g (x_g - \Phi^g(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_F))$$

$$\text{对 } x_{fg}: \lambda_g \frac{\partial \Phi^g}{\partial x_{fg}} - \mu_f = 0$$

$$\text{对 } x_g: \lambda_g (1 - \frac{\partial \Phi^g}{\partial x_g}) = 0$$

$$\text{对 } \mu_f: \sum_g x_{fg} = z_f$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda_g: \lambda_g (1 - \frac{\partial \Phi^g}{\partial x_g}) = 0$$

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