

3.17 Cobb-Douglas 生產函數 $Q = f(L, K) = L^\alpha K^\beta$, $\alpha, \beta > 0$

1. APL (勞動平均產量)

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

2. APK (資本平均產量)

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

3. MPL (勞動邊際產量)

$$MPL = \frac{dQ}{dL} = \alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^\beta$$

4. MPK (資本邊際產量)

$$MPK = \frac{dQ}{dK} = \beta L^\alpha K^{\beta-1}$$

MRTS (邊際技術替代率)

$$MRTS = \frac{-dK}{dL} = \frac{MPL}{MPK} = \frac{\alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^\beta}{\beta L^\alpha K^{\beta-1}} = \frac{\alpha K}{\beta L}$$

6. ϵ^L (勞動產量彈性)

$$\epsilon^L = \frac{\frac{dQ}{Q}}{\frac{dL}{L}} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{dL}}{\frac{Q}{L}} = \frac{MPL}{APL} = \frac{\alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^\beta}{L^{\alpha-1} K^\beta} = \alpha$$

7. ϵ^K (資本產量彈性)

$$\epsilon^K = \frac{\frac{dQ}{Q}}{\frac{dK}{K}} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{dK}}{\frac{Q}{K}} = \frac{MPK}{APK} = \frac{\beta L^\alpha K^{\beta-1}}{L^\alpha K^{\beta-1}} = \beta$$

8. ϵ^Q (生產力彈性)

$$\epsilon^Q = \frac{\frac{dQ}{Q}}{\frac{dK}{K}} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{dK}}{\frac{Q}{K}} = \frac{MPK}{APK} = \frac{\beta L^\alpha K^{\beta-1}}{L^\alpha K^{\beta-1}} = \beta$$

9. ϵ^{LK} (替代彈性)

$$\epsilon^{LK} = \epsilon^L + \epsilon^K = \alpha + \beta$$

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生產函數 $Q = 3K + 2L$, K 為資本, L 為勞動, Q 為產出

(1) 函數呈現固定規模報酬。正確

當 L 和 K 增加 n 倍 $\rightarrow nL$ 和 nK , 生產函數為 $F(nL, nK) = 2(nL) + 3(nK) = n(2L + 3K) = nQ$, 故呈現固定規模報酬

(2) 函數呈現遞減。不正確

$MPL = \frac{dQ}{dL} = 2$, $MPK = \frac{dQ}{dK} = 3$, 資本與勞動的邊際生產力 (MPL 和 MPK) 皆固定

(3) 函數呈現固定的技術替代率。正確

$MRTS = \frac{MPL}{MPK} = \frac{2}{3}$, 技術替代率 ($MRTS$) 成固定值 ($\frac{2}{3}$)