8.14

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1.效用函数为 $u(x_1, x_2) = \min\{3x_1 + x_2, x_1 + 3x_2\}$, 其中 $p_1 > 0, p_2 > 0$.

1)画出代表 $u(x_1, x_2) = 20$ 的无差异曲线

2)求出收入拓展线以及x1,x2 的恩格尔曲线

3)求出x1,x2的马歇尔需求函数

4)当 $\frac{p_1}{p_2}$ 满足什么条件是, 必有 $x_1^* = 0$

 $5)^{\frac{p_1}{p_2}}$ 满足什么条件是,必有 $x_1^* = 0$

6)若 $x_1^* > 0, x_2^* > 0$,则最优点处 $\frac{x_1^*}{x_2^*}$ 为何值?均衡点是否唯一。

solution: 1)由于

$$u(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 & x_1 < x_2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 & x_1 > x_2 \end{cases}$$

则 $u(x_1, x_2) = 20$ 的无差异曲线如图

2)收入拓展线

$$\stackrel{\cong}{=} 0 < \frac{p_1}{p_2} < \frac{1}{3} \text{ if }, \quad x_1 = \frac{m}{p_1}; x_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi \lambda$$
 拓展线: $x_2 = 0$ x_1 的恩格尔曲线: $m = p_1 \cdot x_1$ x_2 的恩格尔曲线: $x_2 = 0$

当
$$\frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{1}{3}$$
时

$$x_1 = \left[\frac{m}{p_1 + p_2}, \frac{m}{p_1}\right]; x_2 = \left[0, \frac{m}{p_1 + p_2}\right]$$

 $\begin{cases} \psi \lambda \pi \mathcal{K} & x_2 \leq x_1 \text{ 的区域} \\ x_1 \text{ 的恩格尔曲线: } m = p_1 x_1 - 5m = (p_1 + p_2) x_1 \angle \text{ 间的区域} \\ x_2 \text{ 的恩格尔曲线: } x_2 = 0 - 5m = (p_1 + p_2) x_2 \angle \text{ 间的区域} \end{cases}$

$$\frac{1}{3} < \frac{p_1}{p_2} < 3$$
时, $x_1 = x_2 = \frac{m}{p_1 + p_2}$
$$\begin{cases} \psi \land \mathcal{H} \cancel{E} \mathcal{G}: \ x_1 = x_2 \\ x_1 \textit{的恩格尔曲线}: \ m = (p_1 + p_2)x_1 \\ x_2 \textit{的恩格尔曲线}: \ m = (p_1 + p_2)x_2 \end{cases}$$

当 $\frac{p_1}{p_2} = 3$ 时

$$x_1 = \left[0, \frac{m}{P_1 + P_2}\right]; x_2 = \left[\frac{m}{p_1 + P_2}, \frac{m}{p_2}\right]$$

当 $\frac{p_1}{p_2} > 3$ 时

$$\begin{cases} \psi \land \textit{拓展线}: \ x_1 = 0 \\ x_1 \textit{的恩格尔曲线}: \ x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 \textit{的恩格尔曲线}: \ m = p_2 x_2 \end{cases}$$

3)

$$\begin{cases} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{=} 0 < \frac{p_1}{p_2} < \frac{1}{3} \text{ Mf}, \quad x_1 = \frac{m}{p_1}; x_2 = 0 \\ \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{=} \frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ Mf}, \quad x_1 = \left[\frac{m}{p_1 + p_2}, \frac{m}{p_1}\right]; x_2 = \left[0, \frac{m}{p_1 + p_2}\right] \\ \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{=} \frac{1}{3} < \frac{p_1}{p_2} < 3 \text{ Mf}, \quad x_1 = x_2 = \frac{m}{p_1 + p_2} \\ \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{=} \frac{p_1}{p_2} = 3 \text{ Mf}, \quad x_1 = \left[0, \frac{m}{p_1 + p_2}\right]; x_2 = \left[\frac{m}{p_1 + p_2}, \frac{m}{p_2}\right] \\ \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{=} \frac{p_1}{p_2} > 3 \text{ Mf}, \quad x_1 = 0; \quad x_2 = \frac{m}{p_2} \end{cases}$$

此时

$$x_{1} = \begin{cases} \frac{m}{p_{1}}, & 0 < p_{1}/p_{2} < \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{m}{p_{1} + p_{2}} \frac{m}{p_{1}}, & p_{1}/p_{2} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{m}{p_{1} + p_{2}}, & \frac{1}{3} < p_{1}/p_{2} < 3 \\ [0, \frac{m}{p_{1} + p_{2}}, & p_{1}/p_{2} = 3 \\ 0, & p_{1}/p_{2} > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x_{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{m}{p_{2}}, & 0 & < p_{2}/p_{1} < \frac{1}{3} \\ \left[\frac{m}{p_{1} + p_{2}}, \frac{m}{p_{2}}\right], & p_{2}/p_{1} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{m}{p_{1} + r_{2}}, & \frac{1}{3} < p_{2}/p_{1} & < 3 \\ \left[0, \frac{m}{p + p_{2}}\right], & p_{2}/p_{1} = 3 \\ 0, & p_{2}/p_{1} > 3 \end{cases}$$

4)由马歇尔需求函数知:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{p_1}{p_2} > 3 \text{ M}, & x_1^* = 0 \\ \frac{p_1}{p_2} = 3 \text{ M}, & x_1^* \text{ The } > 0 \end{cases}$$

5)由马歇尔需求知

6)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} < \frac{p_1}{p_2} < 3 \text{ BF}, \quad x_i^* > 0. \quad x_2^* > 0. \quad \frac{x_1^*}{x_2^*} = 1, \quad \exists x_1^* > 0. \quad x_2^* > 0. \quad \frac{\chi_1^*}{\chi_2^*} \ge 1, \quad \cancel{\cancel{b}} \cancel{\underline{m}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{m}} - \\ \frac{\cancel{\underline{g}} p_1}{p_2} = \frac{1}{3} \cancel{\underline{m}}, \quad \cancel{\underline{b}} \cancel{\underline{m}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{m}} - \\ \frac{\cancel{\underline{g}} p_1}{p_2} = 3 \cancel{\underline{m}}, \quad \exists x_1^* > 0. \quad x_2^* > 0 \quad 0 < \frac{x_1^*}{x_2^*} \le 1, \quad \cancel{\underline{b}} \cancel{\underline{m}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} - \\ \frac{\cancel{\underline{g}} p_1}{p_2} = 3 \cancel{\underline{m}}, \quad \exists x_1^* > 0. \quad x_2^* > 0 \quad 0 < \frac{x_1^*}{x_2^*} \le 1, \quad \cancel{\underline{b}} \cancel{\underline{m}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} - \\ \frac{\cancel{\underline{m}} p_1}{p_2} = 3 \cancel{\underline{m}}, \quad \exists x_1^* > 0. \quad x_2^* > 0 \quad 0 < \frac{x_1^*}{x_2^*} \le 1, \quad \cancel{\underline{b}} \cancel{\underline{m}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} - \\ \frac{\cancel{\underline{m}} p_1}{p_2} = 3 \cancel{\underline{m}}, \quad \exists x_1^* > 0. \quad x_2^* > 0 \quad 0 < \frac{x_1^*}{x_2^*} \le 1, \quad \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{m}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} - \\ \frac{\cancel{\underline{n}} p_1}{p_2} = 3 \cancel{\underline{m}}, \quad \exists x_1^* > 0. \quad x_2^* > 0 \quad 0 < \frac{x_1^*}{x_2^*} \le 1, \quad \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{m}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} - \\ \frac{\cancel{\underline{n}} p_1}{p_2} = 3 \cancel{\underline{m}}, \quad 3 \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} - \cancel{\underline{n}} \cancel{\underline{n}} - \underbrace{\underline{\underline{n}} p_1}{p_2} - \underbrace{\underline{\underline{n}} p_2}{p_2} - \underbrace{\underline{\underline{\underline{n}} p_2}}{p_2} - \underbrace{\underline{\underline{n}} p_2}{p_2} - \underbrace{\underline{\underline{n}} p_2} - \underbrace{\underline{\underline{n}} p_2}{p_2} - \underbrace{\underline{\underline{n}} p_2}{$$

- 2. 假如一个经济中有 100 个消费者, 大家的偏好是完全一样的。他们中消费两种商品, x 与y, 并且他们的偏好可以用效用函数 U(x,y) = x + 2.94lny 来表示。商品 x 由国际市场提供, 且价格为 1。商品 y 只由该经济自己生产。该红济中有 48 个技术完全一样的企业可以生产 y。它们的生产函数都是 $y = \sqrt{x_1x_2}$ 。生产要素 x_1 与 x_2 的价格分别是 4 元与 1 元,短期内 x_2 被固定在 1 的水平上。请问:
- 1)在短期,市场的均衡价格是多少?每个厂商生产多少?每个厂商的利润是多少? 2)在长期,市场的均衡价格是多少?市场的总产量是多少?有多少厂商进行生产? solution:

消费者效用最大化:

$$\max \quad U(x,y) = x + 2.94 \ln y \quad st: \quad x + p \cdot y = m$$

拉格朗日函数: $\mathcal{L} = x + 2.94 \ln y + \lambda [m - x - py]$

y 的需求为:
$$y^d = \begin{cases} \frac{2.94}{P} & (m \ge 2.94) \\ \frac{m}{P} & (0 < m < 2.94) \end{cases}$$

Y 的总需求为
$$Y^d = \begin{cases} \frac{294}{p} & (m > 2.94) \\ \frac{100m}{p} & (0 < m < 2.94) \end{cases}$$

1)短期 $\bar{x}_2 = 1$,生产函数为 $y = \sqrt{x_1}$,故 $x_1 =$ 的条件要素需求为 $x_1 = y^2$,此时成本函数为: $c(y) = 4y^2 + 1$

单个企业的供给为
$$y^s = \frac{p}{8} \quad (p \ge 0)$$

行业的供给为 $y^s = 6p(p \ge 0)$

当 $m \ge 2.94$ 时,

均衡时有: $y^d = y^s$

解得:

$$p^* = 7$$
 $Y^* = 42$

则单个企业的产量和利润分别为: $y^* = \frac{7}{8}$, $\pi^* = \frac{33}{16}$

当 0 < m < 2.94时

均衡时 $y^d = y^s$

解得:
$$p^* = \frac{5}{3}\sqrt{6m}$$
 $y^* = 10\sqrt{6m}$

则单个企业的产量和利润分别为
$$\begin{cases} y^* = \frac{5}{24}\sqrt{6m} \\ \pi^* = \frac{25}{24}m - 1 \end{cases}$$

note:此时单个企业的利润可能小于 0, 但是大于-1, 短期内生产仍会继续。

2)长期成本最小化
$$min: 4x_1 + x_2$$
 $y = \sqrt{x_1 x_2}$

拉格朗日函数:

$$\mathcal{L} = 4x_1 + x_2 + \lambda \left(y - \sqrt{x_1 x_2} \right)$$

解得:
$$c(y) = 4y$$

当 $m \ge 2.94$ 时,长期均衡时有: $p^{**} = MC = 4$,此时产量为: $y^{**} = 73.5$ 长期均衡时企业利润为 0,企业的数量 $N \to +\infty$,单个企业产量为 $y^{**} \to 0$

note: 从短期到长期的过程中,由于单个企业利润 $\pi > 0$ 。故不断由企业进入市场,以获去正的利润,直到 $\pi = 0$,由于 mc 是恒定的,故均衡时 $y \to 0$, $N \to +\infty$

当0 < M < 2.49时,长期均衡有 $p^{**} = MC = 4$,此时产量: $y^{**} = 25m$,企业数量为 $N \to +\infty$ 单个企业产量为 $y^{**} \to 0$ 。