

98.10.09, Math for Econ, 27

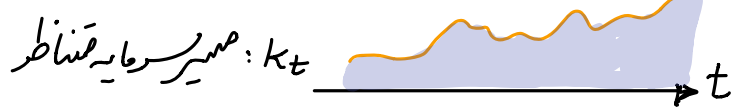
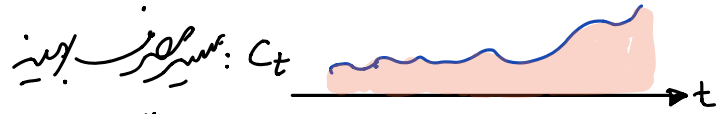
پسینہ سار پوریا:

$$(1) \max_{\{c_t\}} \int_0^{\infty} v(k, c, t) dt$$

$$s.t. (a) \dot{k} = g(k, c, t)$$

$$(b) k(0) = k_0$$

$$(c) \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\rho(t)t} k(t) = 0$$



معادله همبستگی: $H = v(k, c, t) + \mu(t) g(k, c, t)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial H}{\partial c} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial k} = -\dot{\mu} \\ \mu(t) k(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu(t) k(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mu(t) > 0 \Rightarrow k(t) = 0 \\ k(t) > 0 \Rightarrow \mu(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

شرط ترانزیتی: الف) $v(k, c, t) = e^{-\rho t} u(k, c)$ (ب) در غیر این صورت

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} H(k, c, t) = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mu(t) k(t) = 0$$

§ Current Hamiltonian: $H^C \leq \hat{H}$ میلرٹی فعلی

$$\text{if } v(k, c, t) = e^{-\rho t} u(k, c) \Rightarrow H = e^{-\rho t} v(k, c) + \underbrace{\mu(t)}_{e^{-\rho t} \lambda(t)} g(k, c, t)$$

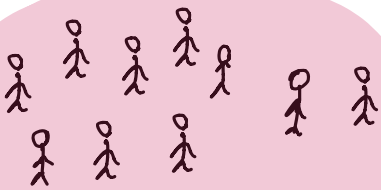
$$\Rightarrow H = e^{-\rho t} \underbrace{(u(k, c) + \lambda(t) g(k, c, t))}_{\hat{H}, H^c}$$

$$\Rightarrow H = e^{-\rho t} \hat{H}$$

$$(1) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial H}{\partial c} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial k} = -\dot{\mu} \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1)^* \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial c} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial k} = \rho \lambda - \dot{\lambda} \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\rho t} \lambda_t k_t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{\mu} = -\rho e^{-\rho t} \lambda(t) + e^{-\rho t} \dot{\lambda}(t)$$

Ramsey Model:



$$N_t: N_0 e^{nt} \quad n > 0 \quad \text{مجبیت}$$

$$K_t: \quad \text{سرمایہ}$$

$$F(K_t, N_t) \quad \text{تابع تولید} \sim \text{Constant } R, S$$

$$Y_t \quad \text{محصول}$$

$$Y_t = F(K_t, N_t)$$

$$C_t \quad \text{مصرف}$$

$$Y_t = \dot{K}_t + C_t$$

$$Y_t = F(K_t, N_t) = N_t F\left(\frac{K_t}{N_t}, 1\right) \quad \text{مدرانه:}$$

$$y_t \doteq \frac{Y_t}{N_t} \quad \text{مدرانه تولید} \quad C_t = \frac{C_t}{N_t} \quad \text{مدرانه مصرف} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{Y_t}{N_t}} \right\} y_t = F(k_t, 1)$$

$$K_t \doteq \frac{K_t}{N_t} \quad \text{مدرانه سرمایه}$$

تعریف: $f(x) = F(x, 1) \Rightarrow y_t = f(k_t)$

$$\dot{k}_t = \left(\frac{\dot{K}_t}{N_t} \right) = \frac{N_t \cdot \dot{K}_t - K_t \dot{N}_t}{N_t^2} = y_t - c_t - n k_t$$

می‌خواهیم مطلوبیت مصرف را در طول همه زمان‌ها بیشینه کنیم.

$$\Rightarrow \max \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\rho t} u(c_t) dt$$

f : مقعر و صعودی

(a) $\dot{k}_t = f(k_t) - c_t - n k_t$

(b) $k(0) = k_0$

(c) $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\rho(t)} k_t \geq 0$

و صادق در شرط ایستادگی:

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = 0 \\ f'(0) = \infty \\ f(\infty) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{H} = u(c_t) + \lambda_t (f(k_t) - c_t - n k_t)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial c} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial k} = \rho \lambda - \dot{\lambda} \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\rho t} \lambda_t k_t = 0 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} u'(c_t) - \lambda_t = 0 \\ \textcircled{2} \lambda_t (f'(k_t) - n) = \rho \lambda - \dot{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{2} \frac{-\dot{\lambda}}{\lambda} = f'(k_t) - n - \rho \\ \textcircled{1} \ln(u'(c_t)) = \ln(\lambda_t) \end{cases} \left\} \frac{u''(c_t) \cdot \dot{c}}{u'(c_t)} = \frac{\dot{\lambda}}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u''(c_t) \dot{c}}{u'(c_t)} = -(f'(k) - n - \rho) \Rightarrow \frac{u''(c_t) - c}{u'(c_t)} \cdot \frac{\dot{c}}{c} = -(f'(k) - n - \rho)$$

کنش مطلوبیت حاشیه‌ای نظای نسبت به مصرف

$$\frac{u''(c_t) \cdot c}{u'(c_t)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow t} \left(\frac{u'(c_s) - u'(c_t)}{u'(c_t)} \right) \div \left(\frac{c_s - c_t}{c_t} \right) = \frac{u''(c_t) \cdot c}{u'(c_t)} = \frac{-1}{\delta_u(c)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{\delta_u(c)} \cdot \frac{\dot{c}}{c} = - (f'(k) - n - \rho)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{c} = \delta_u(c) \cdot c \cdot (f'(k) - n - \rho) \\ \dot{k} = f(k) - c - nk \end{cases}$$

میانواحدی u

$\begin{cases} \text{CARA} \\ \text{CRRA} \end{cases}$

ریسک گزینش مطلق ثابت

$$: u(c) = \frac{-1}{\alpha c} e^{\alpha c}$$

ریسک گزینش نسبی ثابت

$$: u(c) = \begin{cases} \frac{c^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} & \sigma \neq 1 \\ \ln c & \sigma = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{k} = f(k) - c - nk \\ \dot{c} = \frac{c}{\sigma} (f'(k) - n - \rho) \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{k} = 0 \Leftrightarrow c^{(*)} = f(k) - nk$$

$$\begin{aligned} c(0) &= 0 \\ c(k^{**}) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

