作業 1 Cobb-Douglas 生產函數: $Q = f(L, K) = L^{\alpha}K^{\beta}$, $\alpha, \beta > 0$

1. AP_L(勞動平均產量)

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

2. AP_M(資本平均產量)

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

3. *MP*_L(勞動邊際產量)

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

4. MP_K(資本邊際產量)

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

5. MRTS(邊際技術替代率)

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

6. ε^L (勞動產量彈力)

$$\varepsilon^{L} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{Q}}{\frac{dL}{L}} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{dL}}{\frac{Q}{L}} = \frac{MP_{L}}{AP_{L}} = \frac{\alpha L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}}{L^{\alpha-1} K^{\beta}} = \alpha$$

7. ε^K (資本產量彈性)

$$\varepsilon^{L} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{Q}}{\frac{dK}{K}} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{dK}}{\frac{Q}{K}} = \frac{MP_{K}}{AP_{K}} = \frac{\beta L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}}{L^{\alpha} K^{\beta-1}} = \beta$$

8. ε^φ(生產力彈性)

$$\varepsilon^{L} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{Q}}{\frac{dK}{K}} = \frac{\frac{dQ}{dK}}{\frac{Q}{K}} = \frac{MP_{K}}{AP_{K}} = \frac{\beta L^{\alpha} K^{\beta - 1}}{L^{\alpha} K^{\beta - 1}} = \beta$$

9. ε^{LK}(替代彈性)

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

作業 2 隨堂

假設生產函數的型式為 Q = 3K + 2L。其中, K 為資本, L 為勞動, 而 Q 為產出。

考慮生產函數三個敘述:請選出正確的敘述

(1) 函數呈現固定規模報酬。-- 正確

當 L 和 K 增加 n 倍→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

 $MP_L = \frac{dQ}{dL} = 2$, $MP_K = \frac{dQ}{dK} = 3$,資本與勞動的邊際生產力(MP_L 和 MP_K)皆固定,故沒有邊際生產力遞減。

(3) 函數呈現固定的技術替代率。-- 正確

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