

差分方程

差分

$$y = f(t), \Delta y_t \triangleq y(t+1) - y(t) = f(t+1) - f(t), \text{一阶差分}$$
$$\Delta^2 y_t = \Delta y_{t+1} - \Delta y_t = f(t+2) - 2f(t+1) + f(t), \text{二阶差分}$$

差分方程

$y = y(t)$, 含 $t, y(t), y(t+1), \dots, y(t+n)$ 的方程, 称 n 阶差分方程.

一阶差分方程及解法

$$y_{t+1} + ay_t = 0(*), \text{一阶齐次差分方程}$$
$$y_{t+1} + ay_t = f(t)(**), \text{一阶非齐差分方程}$$

一阶齐次差分方程

$$y_{t+1} + ay_t = 0 \text{通解}$$

$$y_t = C \cdot (-a)^t (C \text{ 为常数})$$

一阶非齐次差分方程

$$y_{t+1} + ay_t = f(t)$$

case1. $f(t) = b$

① $a \neq -1$: 令 $y_t^* = k$, 代入

$$k + ak = b \Rightarrow k = \frac{b}{a+1}, y_t = C(-a)^t + \frac{b}{a+1}$$

② $a = -1$: 令 $y_t^* = kt$, 代入

$$k(t+1) - kt = b \Rightarrow k = b$$

$$y_t = C + b$$

$$y_{t+1} + 2y_t = 6$$

$$y_{t+1} + 2y_t = 0 \Rightarrow y_t = C(-2)^t$$

$$\because a = 2 \neq -1, \therefore y_t^* = k \Rightarrow k = 2$$

$$\therefore y_t = C(-2)^t + 2$$

$$y_{t+1} - y_t = 3$$

$$y_{t+1} - y_t = 0 \Rightarrow y_t = C$$

$$\text{令 } y_t^* = kt, \text{ 代入, } k(t+1) - kt = 3, k = 3$$

$$\therefore y_t = C + 3t$$

case2. $f(t) = (a_0 + a_1 t + \dots + a_n t^n) \cdot b^t$

① $a \neq -b$: $y_t^* = (c_0 + c_1 t + \dots + c_n t^n) \cdot b^t$

② $a = -b$: $y_t^* = t(c_0 + c_1 t + \dots + c_n t^n) \cdot b^t$

$$y_{t+1} + 2y_t = 0 \Rightarrow y_t = C(-2)^t$$

$$a = 2, b = 1, a \neq -b$$

$$\text{令 } y_t^* = C_0 + C_1 t \text{ 代入}$$

$$C_0 + C_1(t+1) + 2C_0 + 2C_1 t = t$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3C_0 + C_1 = 0 \\ C_1 = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_0 = -\frac{1}{9}, C_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore y_t = C(-2)^t + \frac{t}{3} - \frac{1}{9}$$

求差分方程 $y_{t+1} - y_t = (2t+1)2^t$ 的通解.

$$y_{t+1} - y_t \Rightarrow y_t = C$$

$$a = -1, b = 2, a \neq -b$$

$$\text{令 } y_t^* = (C_0 + C_1 t)2^t, \text{ 代入}$$

$$[C_0 + C_1(t+1)]2^{t+1} - (C_0 + C_1 t)2^t = (2t+1)2^t$$

$$2C_0 + 2C_1 t + 2C_1 - C_0 - C_1 t = 2t + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2C_1 + C_0 = 1 \\ C_1 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_0 = -3, C_1 = 2$$

$$y_t = C + (2t - 3) \cdot 2^t$$

求差分方程 $y_{t+1} - y_t = 4t - 3$ 的通解.

$$y_{t+1} - y_t = 0 \Rightarrow y_t = C$$

$$a = -1, b = 1, a \neq -b$$

$$\text{令 } y_t^* = (C_0 + C_1 t)t = C_0 t + C_1 t^2, \text{ 代入}$$

$$C_0(t+1) + C_1(t+1)^2 - C_0 t - C_1 t^2 = 4t - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow C_0 + 2C_1 t + C_1 = 4t - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_0 + C_1 = -3 \\ C_1 = 2 \end{cases}, C_0 = -5$$

$$\therefore y_t = C + 2t^2 - 5t$$

经济函数

成本函数

$$C(Q) = C_0 + C_1(Q) = \text{固定成本} + \text{可变成本}$$

收入函数

$$R(Q) = P \cdot Q = \text{价格} \cdot \text{数量}$$

利润函数

$$L(Q) = R(Q) - C(Q)$$

需求函数

主体：消费者

消费者愿意购买且有支付能力的产品数量

$$Q = Q(P) \downarrow$$

供给函数

主体：生产者

生产者愿意提供且有能力提供的产品数量

$$Q = Q(P) \uparrow$$

边际与弹性

边际函数

$$y = f(x), f'(x) \text{ 称为边际函数}$$

弹性函数

$$y = f(x)$$

$$x = x_0 \rightarrow x_0 + \Delta x$$

$$y = f(x_0) \rightarrow f(x_0 + \Delta x), \Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$$

$$\bar{\eta} = \frac{\Delta y / y}{\Delta x / x} = \frac{\Delta y / \Delta x}{y / x}$$

$$\eta = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \bar{\eta} = \frac{dy/dx}{y/x}$$

设某产品需求函数为 $P = 20 - \frac{Q}{5}$, 当销售量为 $Q = 15$ 时, 求总收益及边际收益.

$$R(Q) = P \cdot Q = 20Q - \frac{Q^2}{5}$$

$$R'(Q) = 20 - \frac{2}{5}Q$$

$$Q = 15 \text{ 时}, R(15) = 300 - \frac{15 \times 15}{5}$$

$$R'(15) = 20 - 6 = 14$$

某商品需求量 Q 对价格 P 的弹性为 $\eta = 3P^3$, 且该商品的最高需求量为 1, 求需求函数.

$$\text{令 } Q = Q(P)$$

$$\eta = -\frac{dQ/dP}{Q/P} = 3P^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dQ}{dP} + 3P^2Q = 0$$

$$Q = Ce^{-\int 3P^2 dP} = Ce^{-P^3} (P \geq 0)$$

$$\because \max Q = 1, \therefore C = 1, \therefore Q = e^{-P^3}$$

设某产品的需求函数为 $Q = e^{-\frac{P}{5}}$.

(1) 求需求对价格的弹性.

(2) 求 $P = 3, P = 5, P = 6$ 时, 需求对价格的弹性, 并说明其经济意义.

$$\textcircled{1} \eta = -\frac{dQ/dP}{Q/P} = -\frac{P}{e^{-\frac{P}{5}}} \times e^{-\frac{P}{5}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{P}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} P = 3, \eta = 0.6, \text{ 价格上升 } 1\%, \text{ 需求下降 } 0.6\%$$

$$P = 5, \eta = 1, \text{ 价格上升 } 1\%, \text{ 需求下降 } 1\%$$

$$P = 6, \eta = 1.2, \text{ 价格上升 } 1\%, \text{ 需求下降 } 1.2\%$$