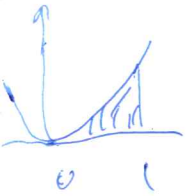


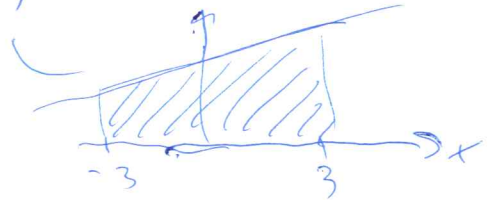
Oppgave 2

a)  $f(x) = ax + b$ , Antatt  $f'(x) \geq 0$

$$\int_{-3}^3 (ax+b) dx = \left[ \frac{a}{2}x^2 + bx + C \right]_{-3}^3 = 6b$$



$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$



$$y = \left( \frac{x-1}{(x+3)^2} \right)^{0.5} = \frac{(x-1)^{0.5}}{(x+3)} \quad ; \quad y' = \frac{0.5(x-1)^{-0.5}(x+3) - (x-1) \cdot 1}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$\rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} \left( \frac{0.5(x+3)}{\sqrt{x-1}} - \sqrt{x-1} \right)$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^2+6} \quad ; \quad y' = \frac{1}{2} (x^2+6)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+6}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^x + x^2 - 1} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{Bruker L'Hopital regel.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} = \frac{1}{e^x + 2x} = \frac{1}{e^0} = 1$$

$$b) PV_0 = \frac{I}{r} + \sum_{t=1}^{10} \frac{P_t}{(1+r)^t} = \frac{I}{r} + D \left( \frac{1}{1+r} + \frac{1}{(1+r)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(1+r)^{10}} \right)$$

$$PV_0 = \frac{I}{r} + \frac{D}{1+r} \left( 1 + \dots + \frac{1}{(1+r)^9} \right) = \frac{I}{r} + \frac{D}{(1+r)} \left( \frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^{10}}}{1 - \frac{1}{1+r}} \right)$$

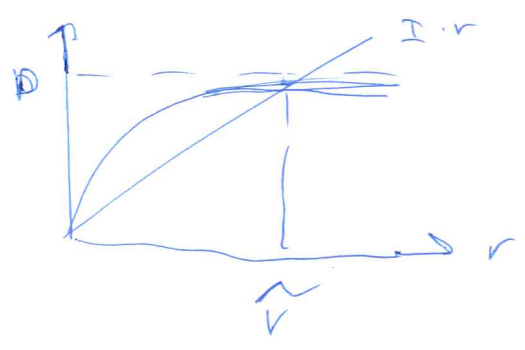
geometrisk rekke med 10 ledd

$$PV_0 = \frac{I}{r} + \frac{D}{r} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^{10}} \right)$$

Interimrate  $PV_0 = 0 \rightarrow I = \frac{D}{r} (1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^10})$

$\rightarrow I \cdot r = D (1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^10})$

$\rightarrow \hat{r}$  unklar sein.



Blie her unklar

Mus hierdes lebend  $I = \frac{D}{r} \rightarrow \hat{r} = \frac{H/D}$

Opfrage 2

a) Dann Lagrange

$L = x + \ln(1+y) - \lambda(qx + qy - 10)$

Fadi  $f(x,y)$  erode: beide  $x$  og  $y \rightarrow \lambda > 0$ .

(1)  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 1 - \lambda q \leq 0 ; x \geq 0$

(2)  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{(1+y)} - \lambda q \leq 0 ; y \geq 0$

See pr 3 muligheder.

i) lukke løsning

1)  $\rightarrow 1 - \lambda q = 0$  , 2)  $\frac{1}{(1+y)} - \lambda q = 0$

$\lambda = \frac{1}{q}$

$\lambda = \frac{1}{q(1+y)}$

$\rightarrow$  Inkonsistent for alle  $y > 0$

(3)

$$ii) \underline{x > 0, y = 0}$$

$$1) \underline{1 - 2q = 0}, 2) \left(\frac{1}{1+y}\right) - 2q < 0 \rightarrow \underline{1 - 2q < 0}$$

→ Inkonsistent

$$iii) \underline{x = 0, y > 0}$$

$$1) 1 - 2q < 0, 2) \frac{1}{1+y} - 2q = 0 \rightarrow \underline{2 = \frac{1}{q(1+y)}}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\underline{2 > \frac{1}{q}}$$

Inkonsistent für alle  $q > 0$ .

Bitte denken an Beispiel  $p$ : als Kinn-Tricker  
bedingende ihre Lösung direkt finden.

$$\text{Sei } p: f(x, y) = x + \ln(1+y)$$

$$\text{Sei } q: f(x, y) \rightarrow df(x, y) = dx + \frac{1}{(1+y)} dy = 0$$

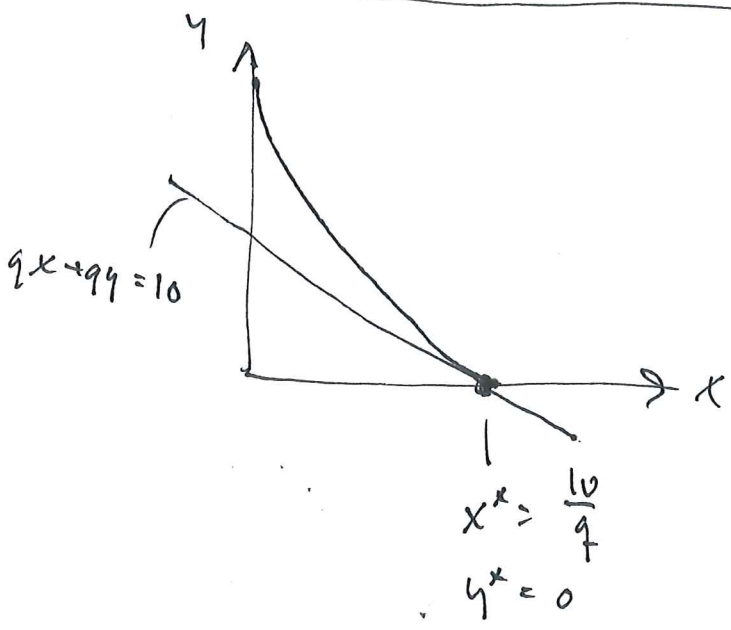
$$\rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \div (1+y) \rightarrow \text{hellig } \leq \div 1$$

$$\text{Skranke } qx + qy \leq 10 \rightarrow \text{hellig } \div 1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Niveaulösung } y^* = 0 \text{ u. } x^* = \frac{10}{q}$$

Dann Lösungen haben für alle  $q \geq 1$

Credible kening optimisipunan



Opisane 3

a)  $Y = B \cdot A^\alpha \cdot N^\beta$

$\beta$  = parameter teknologi kivi

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial A} = \beta \cdot \alpha \cdot A^{\alpha-1} \cdot N^\beta \rightarrow \frac{\partial Y}{\partial A} \cdot \frac{A}{Y} = \frac{\beta \cdot \alpha \cdot A^{\alpha-1} \cdot N^\beta \cdot A}{B \cdot A^\alpha \cdot N^\beta} = \alpha$$

$\rightarrow \alpha$  gunkelshleken land : 1% ekning i land akadet  
 gir  $\alpha$  % ekning i produksi

Tilsvare  $\beta$  gunkelshleken av arbeidskraft :

$$\beta = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial N} \cdot \frac{N}{Y}$$

Skalaelasticitet: %-vinn ekning i produktjonen under  
 både land og arbeidskraft øker med 1% :

$\alpha + \beta = \text{Skalaelasticitet}$

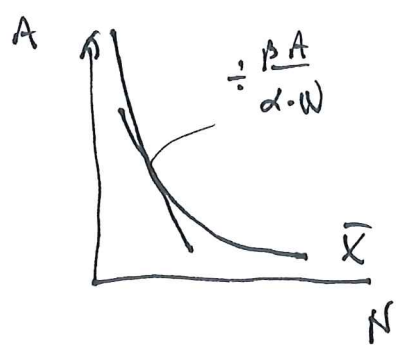
$\alpha + \beta < 1$  → outputelastisch  
 $\alpha + \beta > 1$  → überelastisch  
 $\alpha + \beta = 1$  → konstant Skalenerträge.

Also: Für ein Cobb-Douglas Produktionsfunktion für welche Parameter  $\alpha$  &  $\beta$  ist ein Grenzprodukt  $\epsilon$  Skalenerträge.

Technische Substitutionsrate

$$X = B A^\alpha \cdot N^\beta ; dX = B \cdot \alpha \cdot A^{\alpha-1} \cdot N^\beta \cdot dA + B A^\alpha \cdot \beta \cdot N^{\beta-1} \cdot dN = 0$$

$\rightarrow B \cdot \alpha \cdot A^{\alpha-1} \cdot N^\beta \cdot dA = - \frac{\beta \cdot A^\alpha \cdot N^{\beta-1} \cdot dN}{\alpha \cdot A^{\alpha-1} \cdot N^\beta} = - \frac{\beta A}{\alpha \cdot N}$



← Isoquant  
 ↗ entlang einer Isoquant.

b) Sei das Land land sich  $A = \bar{A}$ . Ansa  $\alpha + \beta < 1$

$$X = B \cdot \bar{A}^\alpha \cdot N^\beta ; \pi = p B \bar{A}^\alpha \cdot N^\beta - w \cdot N - r \cdot \bar{A}$$

$p$  = Gütermarktpreis  
 $w$  = Lohn  
 $r$  = Preis land

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial N} = p B \bar{A}^\alpha \cdot \beta \cdot N^{\beta-1} - w = 0 \rightarrow \tilde{N} = \left( \frac{p B \bar{A}^\alpha \cdot \beta}{w} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}} \quad (6)$$

↑  
kantsichij etesparel arbeitskraft

Tilbudsfunksjonen kantsicht:

$$\tilde{X} = B \cdot \bar{A}^\alpha \cdot \left( \frac{p B \bar{A}^\alpha \cdot \beta}{w} \right)^{\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}} = B^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}} \cdot \bar{A}^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\beta}} \cdot \left( \beta \frac{p}{w} \right)^{\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}}$$

Insatt så i  $\tilde{N}$  i  $\tilde{\pi}$  som så produktfunksjonen.

$$\tilde{\pi} = p \cdot B^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}} \cdot \bar{A}^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\beta}} \cdot \left( \beta \frac{p}{w} \right)^{\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}} - w \left( \frac{p B \bar{A}^\alpha \cdot \beta}{w} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}} - r \bar{A}$$


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Hvis så kantsicht  $\tilde{\pi}$ , optimeres m.h.p.  $\bar{A}$

hinner vi de visende funksjonen på lang sikt.

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \tilde{\pi}}{\partial \bar{A}} = 0 \rightarrow \bar{A}^* \text{ etesparel eller laud på lang sikt.}$$

$$\text{Derne insatt i } \tilde{N}, \quad N^* = \left( \frac{p \cdot B \bar{A}^{*\alpha} \cdot \beta}{w} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}}$$

Så dermed lang-tids etesparel eller arbeidskraft

$$\text{tilsvarende for } X^*, \text{ og } \pi^* \rightarrow X^*(p, w, r) \\ \pi^*(p, w, r)$$

a) Hotelling's lemma

$$\frac{\partial \pi^*}{\partial p} = X^*(p, w, r) \rightarrow \Delta \pi^* \approx X^*(p, w, r) \cdot \Delta p$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi^*}{\partial w} = -N^*(p, w, r) \rightarrow \Delta \pi^* \approx -N^*(p, w, r) \cdot \Delta w$$



# Oppgave 4

(7)

a)

$$\frac{dP_t}{dt} = 0,2P_t - 10 \quad ; \quad \frac{dP_t}{dt} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 0,2P_t - 10 \geq 0$$
$$P_t \geq 50$$

Betyr at hvis  $P_0 > 50$ , populasjonen øker over tiden.

Løser differentiallikningen  $\rightarrow P_t = 50 + C e^{0,2t}$

Integrasjonskonstant  $C$  bestemmes ved  $t=0 \rightarrow P_0 = 50 + C$

$$\rightarrow P_t = 50 + (P_0 - 50) e^{0,2t}$$

Fundobling  $2P_0 = 50 + (P_0 - 50) e^{0,2t}$

$$e^{0,2t} = \frac{(2P_0 - 50)}{(P_0 - 50)} \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{0,2} \ln \frac{(2P_0 - 50)}{(P_0 - 50)}$$

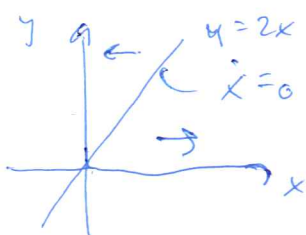
b)  $\dot{x} = 2x - y, \quad \dot{y} = 5 - x - y$

Lineært  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$  ;

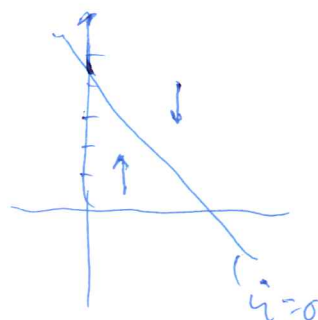
$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{10}{3}$$

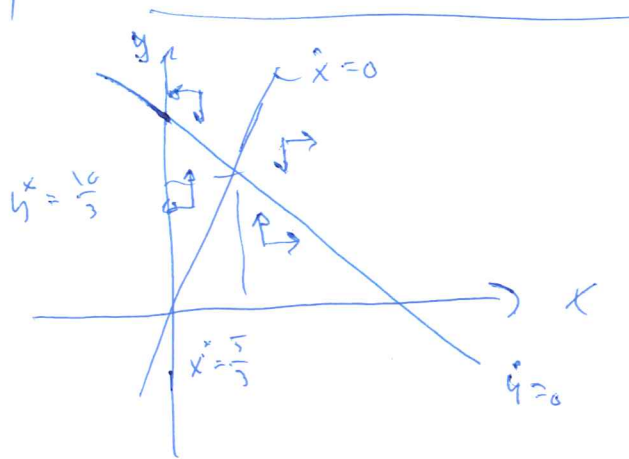
1) x-isoklin



2) y-isoklin  $\dot{y} = 0 \rightarrow y = 5 - x$



3) Selber-sammun isovolumin



Tyden  $\mu$ : saddlepunkt  
lineert; peler met  
lineert to av segmentene,  
vekk ha lineert andre  
to segmenter.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jacobimatrix  $J = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$|J| = \div 3, \quad \text{Tr}(J) = 1$

↑ Saddlepunkt.

Eigenverdier  $(J - \lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} (2-\lambda) & -1 \\ -1 & -(1+\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$

Deberminante  $\begin{vmatrix} (2-\lambda) & -1 \\ -1 & -(1+\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow -(2-\lambda)(1+\lambda) - 1 = 0$

$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{13}), \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{13})$

$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1 = \text{Tr}(J)$  ok.

$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{13}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{13}) = \frac{1}{4}(1 - 13) = \div \frac{12}{4} = \div 3 = |J|$  ok