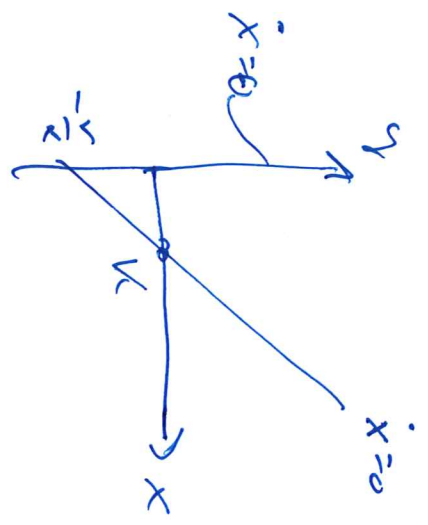


Übenaufgabung SS 2004 Win 2012

1) a) Firmenwertlinie

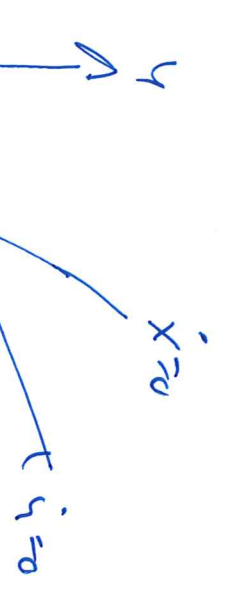
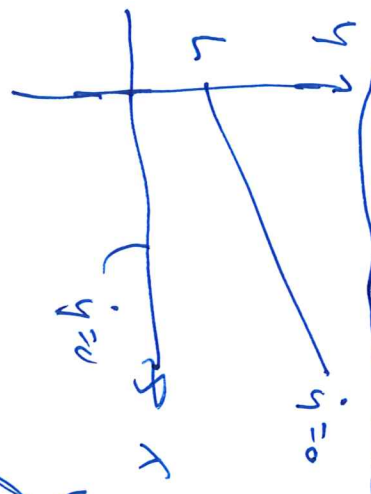
$\dot{X} = 0 \rightarrow \underline{X} = 0$ o.g. $v(1 - \frac{v}{u}) = \alpha Y = 0$ nür $X \neq 0$

$\rightarrow Y = \frac{v}{\alpha} + \frac{v}{\alpha u} \cdot X$



$\dot{Y} = 0 \rightarrow Y = 0$ o.g. $S(1 - \frac{Y}{L}) + \beta X = 0$

$\rightarrow Y = L + \frac{\beta L}{S} \cdot X$

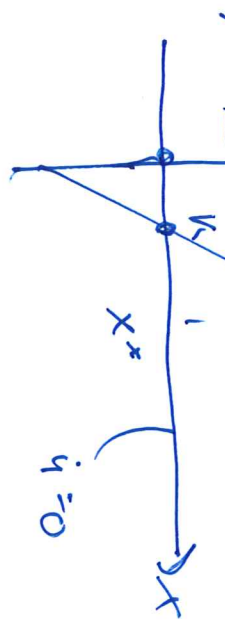


Sollen schauen

Fokus kein pi

positive verhalten

X < v Y.



Darfer Livenessfrage

1) Inde Liveness x^* & y^* als L6sungen an

Livenesssystemet

$$y = \frac{v}{x} + \frac{v}{\alpha K} \cdot x$$

$$y = L + \frac{\beta L}{s} \cdot x$$

(Wenn ich parameter $\beta = 0$; $\beta = 0$ an inde positiv

$$\text{L6sung } \frac{v}{\alpha K} > \frac{\beta L}{s}$$

2) Randliveness : $x = 0, y = 0$

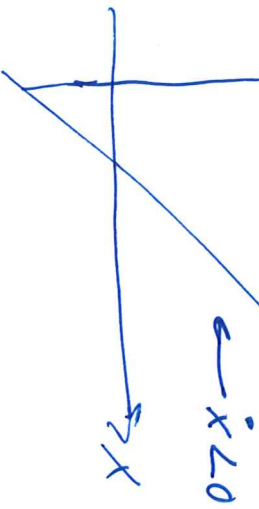
$$x = 0, y = L$$

$$x = K, y = 0$$

3) c) alle Liveness

Fokus, β unter, positiv Liveness

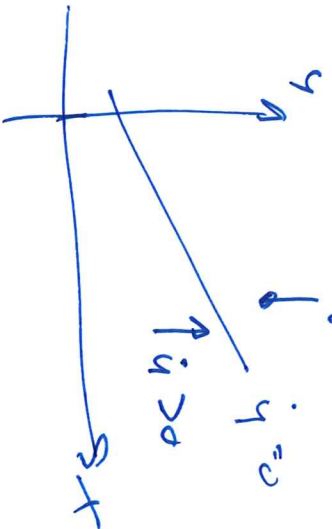
4) $\dot{x} = 0$ $y \uparrow$ $\dot{x} > 0$ $\dot{x} = 0$ $\dot{x} < 0$ $x \rightarrow$



$$\dot{x} = \beta v x \quad \dot{x} = v x (1 - \frac{x}{\alpha}) - \alpha x y$$

Satz 'hau' $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{wenn } y \text{ positiv} \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right.$

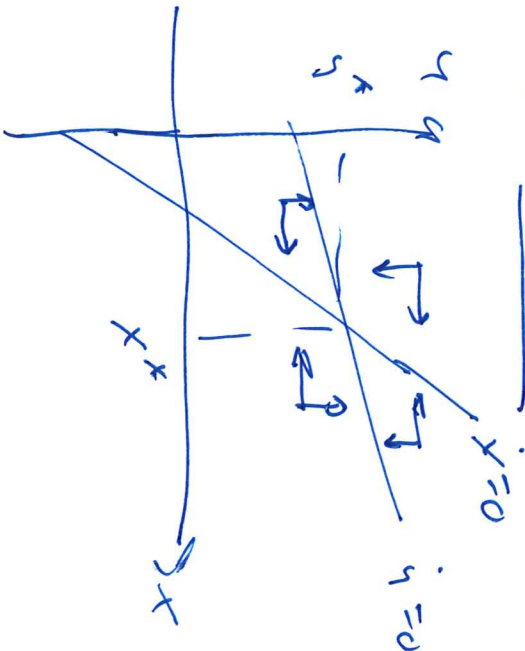
(ii) $\dot{y} = 0$
 $\dot{y} < 0$
 $\dot{y} > 0$



$$\dot{y} = \beta y \left(1 - \frac{y}{L}\right) = \beta x y \quad \left\{ \right.$$

See on 'how' value of x affects $\dot{y} > 0$

(iii) Sella solution



Wenn möglich: Pfl-analyse finden n_i Stabilität.

e) Jacobi matrix

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \dot{y}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \dot{y}}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (r - \frac{2\alpha x}{L} - \alpha y) & \alpha x \\ \beta y & (\beta - \frac{2\beta y}{L} + \beta x) \end{pmatrix}$$

Doch: matrix med så många led
 är svårare. Under likheten:

$$J^* = \begin{pmatrix} (r - \frac{2-x^*}{k} - \alpha x^*) & \alpha x^* \\ \beta y^* & (s - \frac{2y^*}{L} - \beta x^*) \end{pmatrix}$$

Stabilitet kriterier

$$\underbrace{|J^*|}_{> 0} \quad \text{Tr}(J^*) < 0$$

$$2) \quad y = B \cdot A^* \cdot N^* \beta$$

1) B är konstanti jämvikten

$$\alpha \text{ gemensamt för alla } \Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial \alpha} = \alpha$$

$$\beta \text{ --- --- } \text{Arbete} \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} = \beta$$

Stabilitet kriterier sin kva och den mest
 betydande i produktions kva och beslag
 för konsumenterna under E_3 med q_0 .

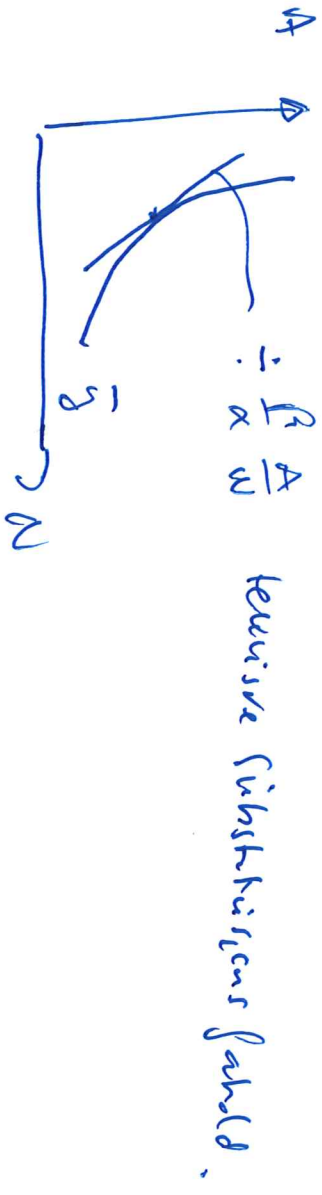
$$\text{Kva har stabilisera} = \alpha + \beta.$$

Das Lehnrate Substitutionsparadigma:

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

langen
Lohnentf.

$$\rightarrow \text{Furwortsatz: } \frac{dA}{dN} = \frac{B}{\alpha} \frac{A}{N}$$



b) $A = \bar{A}$ gilt höchstens.

$$\rightarrow Y = B \cdot \bar{A}^{\alpha} \cdot N^{\beta}$$

r, w

Produkt: $\Pi = p \cdot Y = (r \cdot \bar{A} + w \cdot N)$

p Produktpreis.

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial N} = p \cdot B \cdot \bar{A}^{\alpha} \cdot \beta \cdot N^{\beta-1} - (r \cdot \bar{A} + w \cdot N)$$

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

Kontinuiertliche
abgrenzung
der Lohnsätze

Sollens- N^* sein: $Y = B \cdot \bar{A}^{\alpha} \cdot N^{\beta}$ sein da

gew. Y^* kontinuierlich

© Till sist bli verkliga produktfunktioner baserat på

$$\Pi^x = p y^x - (r \bar{A} + w N^x)$$

c) Långsikt

På långsikt har vi mer eller mindre
variabler

$$\Pi = p \cdot B \cdot A^x \cdot N^y - (r A + w N)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial r} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial A} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Giv långsiktligt uttryck för} \\ \text{funktionerna} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} N^{yx} \\ A^{x-x} \end{matrix}$$

Insatt i produktfunktionerna finns

Så vihåll funktionerna $y^{x,x}$

Om vi insatt i uttrycket för produkt-
funktionen långsiktligt produktfunktion

$$\Pi^x = p B \cdot A^{x,x} \cdot N^{yx} - (r A^{x,x} + w N^{x,x})$$

→ Resultat: $N^{yx} = N^{yx}(p, w, r)$, $A^{x,x} = A^{x,x}(p, w, r)$
etc.

d) Hotellings Lemma

1. Ranglich Indifferentiazen :

$$\frac{\partial \pi^{Kx}(p, w, v)}{\partial p} = \eta^{Kx}(p, w, v)$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi^{Kx}(p, w, v)}{\partial w} = \dot{\div} W^{Kx}(p, w, v)$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi^{Kx}(p, w, v)}{\partial v} = \dot{\div} V^{Kx}(p, w, v)$$

Ken osi darsuiken faluim-pm her.

3)

a) $5u + 5v - 2x + 3y = 0$

$2u - 3x + 4v + 3y = 0$

u q u er endogenel variante

x q y er endogenel variante

Ta sel terde dufferenzer :

$5 \cdot du + 5 \cdot dv - 2dx + 3dy = 0$

$2du - 3dx + 4dv + 3dy = 0$

Eller:

$$-2dx + 3dy = -5du - 5dv$$

$$-3dx + 3dy = \div 2du - 4dv$$

↓

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -(5du + 5dv) \\ -(2du + 4dv) \end{pmatrix}$$

Finne si dx og dy der ved hjelp av

Cramer's regel.

Derfor kan de partielle differensialene stilles opp.

$$b) \quad i) \quad \int_0^2 (2x^4 - 3x^3 - 0,5x^2 + e^{-3x}) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(\frac{2}{5}x^5 - \frac{3}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{3}e^{-3x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}(2)^5 - \frac{3}{4}(2)^4 + \frac{1}{6}(2)^3 + \frac{1}{3}e^{-3 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$ii) \quad \int \frac{4x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 1}{(x-2)} dx$$

(2)

Dellbovax cyrus polkting

$$(4x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - 1) : (x-2) = 4x^2 + 3x + 14 + \frac{27}{x-2}$$

$$\rightarrow \int (4x^2 + 3x + 14) + \frac{27}{x-2} = \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 14x + \frac{27 \cdot \ln|x-2|}{1} + C$$

c)

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ b & 0 & 4 \\ \frac{15}{8} & (5-2b) & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ (5-2b) & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} b & 4 \\ \frac{15}{8} & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} b & 0 \\ \frac{15}{8} & (5-2b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1(0 \cdot 3 - 4(5-2b)) - 2(3b - 4 \cdot \frac{15}{8}) + 3(b(15-2b) - 0 \cdot \frac{15}{8})$$

$$|A| = \div 6b^2 + 12b - 5 \quad ; \quad |A| = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$b = \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{12^2 - 4(\div 6)(\div 5)}}{2(\div 6)} = \left\{ \frac{1}{5}, \frac{5}{2} \right\}$$

Matrisa her arivnos vai determinante er vilid
 midā, drs b ≠ $\frac{1}{3}$ g b ≠ $\frac{5}{2}$

d)

$$i) PV = -I + \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{\pi}{(1+r)^t} = -I + \pi \cdot \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{1}{(1+r)^t}$$

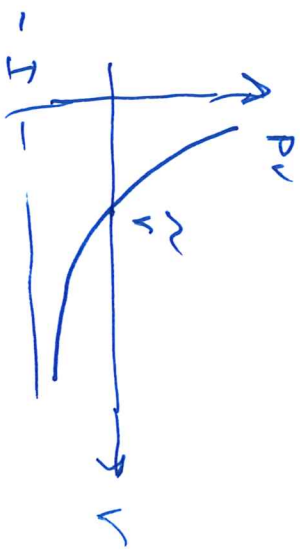
Bättre samfund geometrisk serie $\sum_{t=1}^T \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^T}}{r}$

$$\rightarrow PV = -I + \frac{\pi}{r} (1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^T})$$

Intressen projiceras om $PV > 0$.

c) $T = \infty$

$$PV = -I + \frac{\pi}{r}$$



Interrnate \bar{r}

$$PV = 0 \Leftrightarrow -I + \frac{\pi}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\bar{r} = \frac{\pi}{I}}$$

4)

$$\max_{x,y} U = x^2 + 3x + 2y \quad \text{u. s. s.} \quad \begin{cases} x + y \leq m \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Funkti U är stigande i både x och y holder

behållningen $x + y \leq m$ som är linjär $\rightarrow x + y = m$

\rightarrow Ute-metodning

Dette betyr at skilagsgrin $\sqrt{2}$ i denne skranken alltid er positiv.

Lagrange

$$L = xy + 3x + 2y - \lambda(qx + p(y - m))$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = y + 3 - \lambda q \leq 0 \quad \begin{cases} < 0 \text{ hvis } x = 0 \\ = 0 \text{ hvis } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = x + 2 - \lambda p \leq 0 \quad \begin{cases} < 0 \text{ hvis } y = 0 \\ = 0 \text{ hvis } y > 0 \end{cases}$$

Løsningsmuligheter

$$i) \quad \underline{x > 0, y > 0}$$

$$1) \rightarrow \frac{y+3}{q} = \lambda$$

$$2) \quad \frac{x+2}{p} = \lambda$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{y+3}{q} = \frac{x+2}{p}$$

Derne sammen med

hvis det holder seg innen oppi:

$$x = \frac{m+3p}{2q} - 1$$

$$y = \frac{2q + m - 3p}{2p}$$

Senst $x > 0$ krever at $m+3p-2q > 0$

\rightarrow q blir like store for hver!

$y > 0$ krever at $2q + m - 3p > 0$

\rightarrow p blir like store for hver!

(ii) $x=0, y>0$

$$(1) \rightarrow \boxed{x > \frac{y+3}{q}}$$

$$(2) \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{2}{p}} \rightarrow \frac{2}{p} > \frac{(y+3)}{q}$$

• Eller $2q > py + 3p$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} 2q > m+3p \\ \text{eller} \end{array} \right\}$

• Buds, at hystigden ni $py=m$ $q > \frac{m+3p}{2}$

Dus maks løsing hvis eks. q 'her' $\&$ p 'der'.

(iii)

$$x > 0, y = 0$$

$$(1) \quad x = \frac{3}{q}, \quad (2) \quad x > \frac{x+2}{p}$$

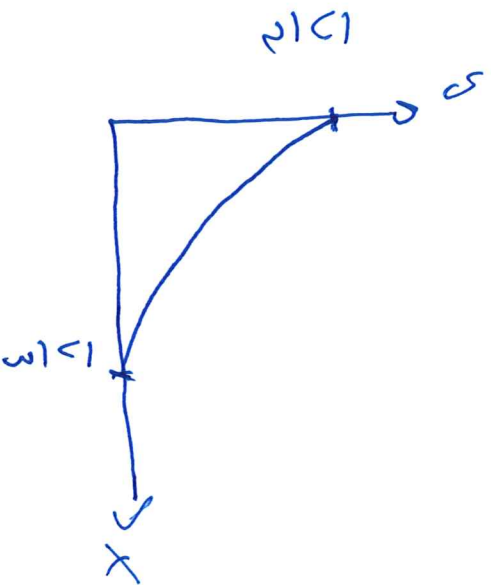
Tilsvarende uløselig som oven $\rightarrow p > \frac{m+2q}{3}$

Dus maks løsing hvis eks p 'her' $\&$ q 'der'

(13)

Induktionskurve $\bar{U} = xy + 3x + 2y$

$$\rightarrow \bar{U} = (x+2)y + 3x \rightarrow y = \frac{\bar{U} - 3x}{(x+2)}$$



Budsjettet

$$y = \frac{m}{p} \div \frac{1}{p_0} \cdot x$$

Ut hva hvordan endringskurvene ser ut,

Se vi at andrums overfor stemmer. Hvis

for store relative prisforhold \rightarrow vareløsning.

b) Helt standard. Se d) overfor.

$$\text{Søks s: } X^* = \frac{m + 3p}{2q} - 1 \quad y^* = \frac{2q + m - 3p}{2p}$$

Unni mulke funksjonen fjes den indiente mulkefunksjonen, U^* .

c) Ut hva b) finner vi gsi at $\lambda = \frac{\partial U^*}{\partial m}$