

2023 秋季高级微观经济学

第 1 次作业答案

10 月 10 日

1. 考虑如下定义在  $\mathbb{R}_{++}^K$  上的 CES (constant elasticity of substitution) 函数:

$$U(x) = \left( \alpha_1 x_1^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}}, \quad \varepsilon \geq 0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_K > 0, \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_K = 1.$$

解答下列问题。

(a) 求出下列  $\varepsilon$  极限取值时,  $U(x)$  的函数形式:

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 1} U(x), \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} U(x), \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty} U(x).$$

令  $\sigma = \frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}$ , 则有

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 1} \sigma = 0, \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sigma = -\infty, \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty} \sigma = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \left( \alpha_1 x_1^\sigma + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^\sigma \right)^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} &= e^{\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\alpha_1 x_1^\sigma + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^\sigma)}{\sigma}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(\alpha_1 x_1^\sigma + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^\sigma)} (\alpha_1 x_1^\sigma \ln x_1 + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^\sigma \ln x_k)} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^k x_i^{\alpha_i} \end{aligned}$$

同上:

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \alpha_1 x_1^\sigma + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^\sigma \right)^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} = e^{\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{(\alpha_1 x_1^\sigma + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^\sigma)} (\alpha_1 x_1^\sigma \ln x_1 + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^\sigma \ln x_k)}$$

令  $x_m = \min\{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\alpha_1 x_1^\sigma \ln x_1 + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^\sigma \ln x_k}{(\alpha_1 x_1^\sigma + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^\sigma)} &= \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\alpha_1 (x_1/x_m)^\sigma \ln x_1 + \cdots + \alpha_K (x_k/x_m)^\sigma \ln x_k}{(\alpha_1 (x_1/x_m)^\sigma + \cdots + \alpha_K (x_k/x_m)^\sigma)} \\ &= \ln x_m \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \alpha_1 x_1^\sigma + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^\sigma \right)^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} = x_m$$

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 1} \left( \alpha_1 x_1^\sigma + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^\sigma \right)^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i x_i$$

(b) 以下考虑  $\varepsilon > 0$  且有限的情形。请证明  $U(x)$  是一次齐次函数，关于所有  $x_k$  递增，且满足 Inada 条件。

$$\begin{aligned} U(ax) &= \left( \alpha_1 a x_1^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} + \cdots + \alpha_K a x_k^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}} \\ &= a U(x) \end{aligned}$$

因此， $U(x)$  是一次齐次函数。

由于  $x \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^K$ ：

$$\begin{aligned} U_{x_k} &= \alpha_k x_k^{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \left( \alpha_1 x_1^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} + \cdots + \alpha_K x_k^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}-1} \\ &= \alpha_k \left( \frac{U(x)}{x_k} \right)^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \\ &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

$U(x)$  关于所有  $x_k$  递增。

接下来，验证 Inada 条件：利用  $k = 2$  的情形，即  $U(x) = \left( \alpha_1 x_1^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} + \alpha_2 x_2^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}}$

$$\begin{aligned} U_{x_2} &= \alpha_2 \left( \frac{U(x)}{x_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \\ \frac{U(x)}{x_2} &= \left( \alpha_1 \left( \frac{x_1}{x_2} \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} + \alpha_2 \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}} \end{aligned}$$

对于  $U_{x_2}$  的极限，等价于讨论  $\frac{U(x)}{x_2}$  的极限：

情形 1:  $\varepsilon < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x_k \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \alpha_1 \left( \frac{x_1}{x_2} \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} + \alpha_2 \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}} &= \alpha_2^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}} \\ \lim_{x_k \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \alpha_1 \left( \frac{x_1}{x_2} \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} + \alpha_2 \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

情形 2:  $\varepsilon = 1$

由于  $\varepsilon = 1$  时，CES 效用函数为  $U(x) = x_1^{\alpha_1} x_2^{\alpha_2}$ ，易得其满足 Inada 条件。

情形 3:  $\varepsilon > 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x_k \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \alpha_1 \left( \frac{x_1}{x_2} \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} + \alpha_2 \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}} &= \infty \\ \lim_{x_k \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \alpha_1 \left( \frac{x_1}{x_2} \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} + \alpha_2 \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}} &= \alpha_2^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}} \end{aligned}$$

因此， $k = 2$  时， $U(x)$  仅在  $\varepsilon = 1$  情形下满足 Inada 条件，由于极限值不取决于  $x_1$ ，使用夹逼定理可以将  $k > 2$  情形压缩为  $k = 2$ 。

(c) 给定  $p \gg 0$  以及  $w > 0$ ，请求解 Marshall 需求函数  $x(p, w)$ 。求解消费者效用最大化问题：

$$\begin{aligned} \max U(x) \\ \text{s.t. } p \cdot x &\leq w \\ L &= U(x) + \lambda(w - p \cdot x) \end{aligned}$$

一阶条件:

$$L_{x_k} = \alpha_k \left( \frac{U(x)}{x_k} \right)^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} - \lambda p_k = 0$$

$$x_k = \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{\lambda p_k} \right)^{\varepsilon} U(x)$$

一阶条件代入预算约束  $px = w$ , 解出  $\lambda$ :

$$\lambda^{\varepsilon} = \frac{U(x)}{w} \cdot \sum_i p_i \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{p_i} \right)^{\varepsilon}$$

$\lambda$  代回一阶条件:

$$x_k = \frac{w \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{p_k} \right)^{\varepsilon}}{\sum_i p_i \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{p_i} \right)^{\varepsilon}}$$

(d) 请计算 Marshall 需求下商品  $k$  支出份额  $p_k x_k(p, w)/w$ , 并说明其与  $\alpha_k$  的关系。

$$p_k x_k / w = \frac{p_k \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{p_k} \right)^{\varepsilon}}{\sum_i p_i \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{p_i} \right)^{\varepsilon}}$$

Marshall 需求下商品  $k$  支出份额与  $\alpha_k$  成正比。

(e) 请计算 Marshall 需求函数下任意商品  $k$  与  $\ell$  的替代弹性

$$\varepsilon_{k\ell}(p, w) = - \frac{\partial \ln(x_k(p, w)/x_{\ell}(p, w))}{\partial \ln(p_k/p_{\ell})},$$

从而验证 CES 函数得名的原因。

$$\ln \left( \frac{x_k}{x_{\ell}} \right) = \varepsilon \cdot \ln \left( \frac{\alpha_k/\alpha_{\ell}}{p_k/p_{\ell}} \right) = \varepsilon (\ln(\alpha_k/\alpha_{\ell}) - \ln(p_k/p_{\ell}))$$

$$\varepsilon_{k\ell}(p, w) = - \frac{\partial \ln(x_k(p, w)/x_{\ell}(p, w))}{\partial \ln(p_k/p_{\ell})} = \varepsilon$$

任意两商品的替代弹性为常数  $\varepsilon$ , 因此得名。

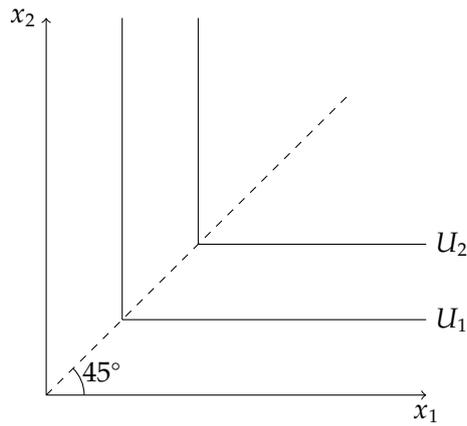
(f) 在 2-维情形绘制  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  与  $\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty$  时  $U(x)$  的无差异曲线, 并利用无差异曲线的性质, 解释此时  $\varepsilon$  所代表的替代弹性的含义。

图 (a) 是  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  情形下的无差异曲线, 此时  $U(x) = \min\{x_1, x_2\}$ , 经济含义上两种商品是完全互补的, 消费者需要按 1:1 的比例消费, 才能获得更高的效用。

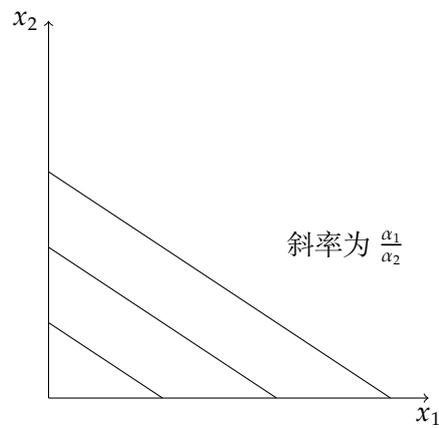
图 (b) 是  $\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty$  情形下的无差异曲线, 此时  $U(x) = \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2$ , 经济含义上两种商品是完全替代的,  $x_1$  对  $x_2$  的边际替代率是  $\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}$ 。

(g) 请计算间接效用函数  $V(p, w) = U(x(p, w))$ 。

$$V(p, w) = U(x(p, w)) = \frac{w}{\sum_i p_i \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{p_i} \right)^{\varepsilon}} \cdot \left( \alpha_1 \left( \frac{\alpha_1}{p_1} \right)^{\varepsilon-1} + \dots + \alpha_k \left( \frac{\alpha_k}{p_k} \right)^{\varepsilon-1} \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}}$$



(a) 替代弹性为 0



(b) 替代弹性为正无穷

(h) 请证明对任意  $k$ ,  $\partial x_k(p, w)/\partial w > 0$ , 即 CES 偏好下, 所有商品都是正常品 (normal good)。

$$\frac{\partial x_k(p, w)}{\partial w} = \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha_k}{p_k}\right)^\varepsilon}{\sum_i p_i \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha_i}{p_i}\right)^\varepsilon} > 0$$

(i) 请证明对任意  $k$ ,  $\partial x_k(p, w)/\partial p_k < 0$ , 即 CES 偏好下, 所有商品的需求定律 (law of demand) 都成立。

令  $G = \sum_i p_i \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha_i}{p_i}\right)^\varepsilon$ , 易得:

$$G > 0$$

$$G_{p_k} = (1 - \varepsilon)\alpha_k^\varepsilon p_k^{-\varepsilon}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial x_k(p, w)}{\partial p_k} &= \frac{-w\varepsilon \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha_k}{p_k}\right)^{\varepsilon-1} \frac{\alpha_k}{p_k} \cdot G - w \left(\frac{\alpha_k}{p_k}\right)^\varepsilon \cdot G_{p_k}}{G^2} \\
&= \frac{w \left(\frac{\alpha_k}{p_k}\right)^\varepsilon}{G} \left( -\frac{\varepsilon}{p_k} - \frac{(1-\varepsilon) \left(\frac{\alpha_k}{p_k}\right)^\varepsilon}{G} \right) \\
&= \frac{w \left(\frac{\alpha_k}{p_k}\right)^\varepsilon}{G} \left( \frac{-\varepsilon G - (1-\varepsilon)p_k \left(\frac{\alpha_k}{p_k}\right)^\varepsilon}{p_k G} \right) \\
&= \frac{w \left(\frac{\alpha_k}{p_k}\right)^\varepsilon}{G} \left( \frac{-\varepsilon \left(G - p_k \left(\frac{\alpha_k}{p_k}\right)^\varepsilon\right) - p_k \left(\frac{\alpha_k}{p_k}\right)^\varepsilon}{p_k G} \right) \\
&< 0
\end{aligned}$$

(j) 请证明对任意  $k \neq \ell$ , 当  $\varepsilon \geq 1$  时,  $\partial x_k(p, w)/\partial p_\ell \geq 0$ , 即 CES 偏好下, 所有商品都表现出完全替代性 (gross substitute property)。

同上, 由于  $\varepsilon \geq 1$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
G_{p_\ell} &= (1-\varepsilon)\alpha_\ell^\varepsilon p_\ell^{-\varepsilon} \leq 0 \\
\frac{\partial x_k(p, w)}{\partial p_\ell} &= \frac{-w \left(\frac{\alpha_k}{p_k}\right)^\varepsilon \cdot G_{p_\ell}}{G^2} \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

2. 考虑连续情形的 CES 效用函数。假设存在连续多个商品, 由  $i \in [0, 1]$  表示第  $i$  个商品, 对应的消费记作  $x(i) \geq 0$ , 商品消费组合由函数  $x(\cdot)$  表示, 对应的效用表示为一个积分:

$$U(x(\cdot)) = \left( \int_0^1 [x(i)]^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} di \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}}, \quad \varepsilon > 0.$$

(a) 假设商品  $i$  的价格  $p(i) > 0$ , 总收入为  $w > 0$ , 请写出如下效用最大化问题的一阶最优条件:

$$\max_{x(\cdot)} \left( \int_0^1 [x(i)]^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} di \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \int_0^1 p(i)x(i)di \leq w.$$

注意, 此问题的 Lagrange 函数如下

$$L = \left( \int_0^1 [x(i)]^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} di \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}} - \lambda \left( \int_0^1 p(i)x(i)di - w \right).$$

任意  $i$  对应的消费  $x(i)$  的 FOC 为  $\partial L/\partial x(i)$ , 直接计算即可。

求取一阶条件:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial L}{\partial x(i)} &= U(x)^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} x(i)^{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} - \lambda p(i) = 0 \\
x(i) &= (\lambda p(i))^{-\varepsilon} U(x)
\end{aligned}$$

利用预算约束条件:

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda^{-\varepsilon} U(x) \int_0^1 p(i)^{1-\varepsilon} di &= w \\
\lambda^{-\varepsilon} &= \frac{w}{U(x) \int_0^1 p(i)^{1-\varepsilon} di}
\end{aligned}$$

代入一阶条件:

$$x(i) = \frac{wp(i)^{-\varepsilon}}{\int_0^1 p(i)^{1-\varepsilon} di}$$

(b) 对消费组合  $\{x(i) : i \in [0, 1]\}$ , 定义加总消费为

$$X = \left( \int_0^1 [x(i)]^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} di \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}},$$

亦即将效用值本身视作加总消费水平, 并进而定义加总价格水平  $P = w/X$ 。首先证明 (a) 中最优解处的乘子  $\lambda = P^{-1}$ , 进而证明消费  $x(i)$  的需求函数可表示为

$$x(i) = \left( \frac{p(i)}{P} \right)^{-\varepsilon} X.$$

将  $x(i) = \frac{wp(i)^{-\varepsilon}}{\int_0^1 p(i)^{1-\varepsilon} di}$  代入:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= w/X \\ &= \frac{\int_0^1 p(i)x(i)di}{\left( \int_0^1 [x(i)]^{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}} di \right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}}} \\ &= \left( \int_0^1 p(i)^{1-\varepsilon} di \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon}} \end{aligned}$$

由 (a) 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^{-\varepsilon} &= \frac{w}{U(x) \int_0^1 p(i)^{1-\varepsilon} di} \\ &= \frac{P}{P^{1-\varepsilon}} \\ &= P^\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $\lambda = P^{-1}, x(i) = \left( \frac{p(i)}{P} \right)^{-\varepsilon} X$ 。

(c) 利用 (b) 中结果, 证明

$$P = \left( \int_0^1 [p(i)]^{1-\varepsilon} di \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon}}.$$

见 (b) 中证明过程。

(d) 假设商品  $i$  的生产商为垄断生产商, 单位产出的成本为常数  $c > 0$ ,  $\varepsilon > 1$ , 请利用 (b) 中需求函数, 求解垄断厂商的最优定价  $p^*(i)$ , 并给出定价加成比率  $p^*(i)/c$  的表达式。

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{p(i)} (p(i) - c)x_i \quad \text{s.t.} \quad x(i) &= \left( \frac{p(i)}{P} \right)^{-\varepsilon} \frac{w}{P} \\ \text{FOC}[p(i)] : \frac{[p(i)]^{-\varepsilon} w}{P^{1-\varepsilon}} + [p(i) - c] \frac{w}{P^{1-\varepsilon}} (-\varepsilon)[p(i)]^{-\varepsilon-1} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

解得:

$$p^*(i) = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon - 1} c$$

加成比率为  $\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1}$ 。