

Y(L, K) = 2L<sup>1/2</sup> + K<sup>1/2</sup> (L) (K)

(AC).

w, r, p, Y=8.

1/2 < 1 AC

Π = p · Q(L, K) - wL - rK = p · (2L<sup>1/2</sup> + K<sup>1/2</sup>) - wL - rK

∂Π/∂L = 0 → p · L<sup>-1/2} = w → L<sup>1/2} = w/p → L = (w/p)<sup>-2} → L(p, w, r) = p<sup>2}/w<sup>2}</sup></sup></sup></sup></sup>

∂Π/∂K = 0 → 1/2 p · K<sup>-1/2} = r → K = (2r/p)<sup>-2} → K(p, w, r) = p<sup>2}/4r<sup>2}</sup></sup></sup></sup>

Q\* = Q(L\*, K\*) = S(p, w, r) = 2 · (p<sup>2}/w<sup>2}</sup>)<sup>1/2} + (p<sup>2}/4r<sup>2}</sup>)<sup>1/2} → S(p, w, r) = 2 · p/w + p/2r</sup></sup></sup></sup>

Π\* = Π(Q\*, L\*, K\*) = Π(p, w, r) = p<sup>2}/w + 1/4 · p<sup>2}/r</sup></sup>

Extra : Hoteling (Nicholson)

∂Π(p, w, r)/∂p = Q\* = S(p, w, r) : ∂Π/∂p = 2p/w + 1/2 · p/r επαλ θευση

∂Π(p, w, r)/∂w = -L(p, w, r) : ∂Π/∂w = -p<sup>2}/w<sup>2}</sup> επαλ θευση</sup>

∂Π(p, w, r)/∂r = -K(p, w, r) : ∂Π/∂r = -1/4 · p<sup>2}/r<sup>2}</sup> επαλ θευση</sup>

)  $w=1, r=1/4, Q=8$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $p$

$$8 = \frac{p}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2p}{1} \rightarrow p = 2$$

$$L^{\Pi AP}(p, w, r) = L(2, 1, 1/4) = \frac{2^2}{1^2} = 4 \quad K(2, 1, 1/4) = 16$$

)

            $\mu$  :

$$\min C(Y) = w \cdot L + r \cdot K$$

$$s.t. \quad Y(L, K) = 2L^{1/2} + K^{1/2} = Y_0$$

           :  $\Lambda(K, L, \lambda) = wL + rK + \lambda(Y_0 - 2L^{1/2} - K^{1/2})$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial L} = 0 &\rightarrow w = \lambda \cdot L^{-1/2} \\ \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial K} = 0 &\rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2} \lambda \cdot K^{-1/2} \\ \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial \lambda} = 0 &\rightarrow Y_0 = 2L^{1/2} + K^{1/2} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\frac{\delta \Lambda}{\delta \lambda} \rightarrow \frac{K^{1/2}}{L^{1/2}} = \frac{w}{2r} \quad (1) \quad MRTS \\ & \end{aligned}$$

$$2L^{1/2} + L^{1/2} \cdot \frac{w}{2r} = Y_0 \rightarrow L^{\Pi AP}(w, r, Y_0) = Y_0^2 \cdot \left( \frac{2r}{w+4r} \right)^2$$

$$K^{1/2} = \sqrt{Y_0^2 \cdot \left( \frac{2r}{w+4r} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{w}{2r}} \rightarrow K^{\Pi AP}(w, r, Y_0) = Y_0^2 \cdot \left( \frac{w}{w+4r} \right)^2$$

$$\mu, L^{\Pi AP}(1, 1/4, 8) = 4 \quad K^{\Pi AP}(1, 1/4, 8) = 16$$

           : Shephard

$$: C(w, r, Y) = w \cdot L(w, r, Y) + r \cdot K(w, r, Y)$$

$\mu$  Shephard :

$$\bullet \frac{\partial C(w, r, Y)}{\partial w} = L(w, r, Y)$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial C(w, r, Y)}{\partial r} = K(w, r, Y)$$

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