

В. В. ВІТЛІНСЬКИЙ

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ЕКОНОМІКИ

**Навчальний
посібник**

2003

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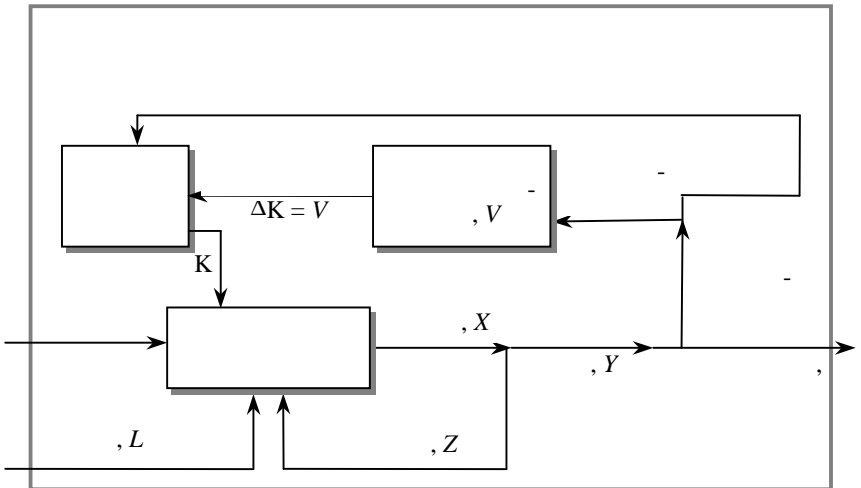
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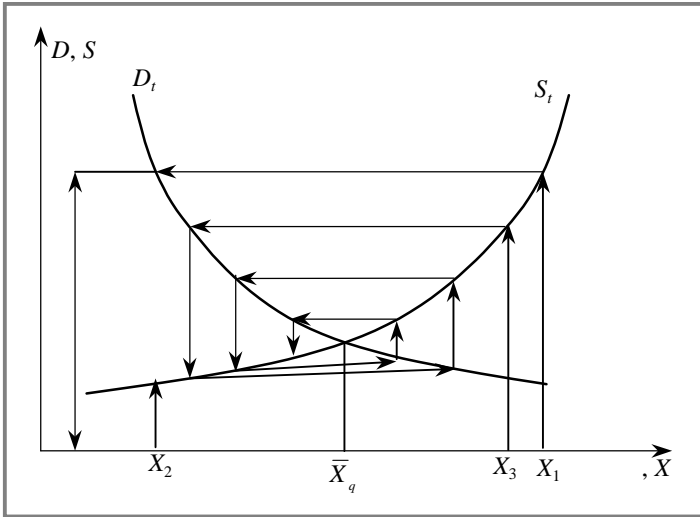
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X_1 .

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$g(X) f(X)$.



. 1.3.

, D S , X ,
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 ,
 , $g(X) f(X)$,
 $t \in \{1, \dots, T\}$, X_t, S_t, D_t ,



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$$D_t = A - BX_t + u_t, \quad (1.1)$$

D_t — t -
 (> 0) ; X_t — t -
 u_t — t -
 (\quad) .

σ_u .
 (\quad) .
 (\quad) .

$$S_t = C + KX(\rho) + v_t, \quad (1.2)$$

S_t — t -
 $(K > 0)$; $X(\rho)$ — (\quad) ; C, K — t -
 v_t — t -
 σ_v .

$$X(\rho) = X_{t-1} - \rho(X_{t-1} - X_{t-2}), \quad (1.3)$$

X_{t-1} — $(t-1)$ -
 X_{t-2} — $(t-2)$ -
 ρ — $(0 \leq \rho \leq 1)$.
 $\rho = 0$,
 $X(\rho) = X_{t-1}$.
 $\rho = 1$,
 $X(\rho) = X_{t-2}$.

$X(\rho)$, $\rho = 0,5$ X_{t-1} X_{t-2} .

:
 $S_t = D_t + w_t$, (1.4)
 S_t — ; w_t — ; D_t —

w_t — σ_w .
 (1.1)—(1.4)

:
 $X_t = F(X_{t-1}, X_{t-2})$, (1.5)
 $F(X_{t-1}, X_{t-2})$ — X_t, X_{t-1}, X_{t-2} .

(1.5) (

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1. « , »

:
 $|X_{t+1} - X_t| < |X_{t-1} - X_{t-2}|, t \geq 3$. (1.6)

$|X_t - X_{t-1}| < \varepsilon$,

ε —
 2.
 $K = B(K = 5)$;

-) $K < B$ ($K = 3$);
 -) $K > B$ ($K = 6$).
- 3.

1.2.

- 1) ;
 - 2) (—);
 - 3) (—)
-) « »

(Π_Σ),

:

$$\Pi_\Sigma = \int_0^Q \frac{du}{dQ} dQ - \int_0^Q \frac{ds}{dQ} dQ \rightarrow \max, \quad (1.7)$$

Q — ; $u(Q)$ —
 () ; $\frac{du}{dQ}$ —

() ; s —
 ; $\frac{ds}{dQ}$ —

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(1.7) Π_Σ Q

Q , $\frac{du}{dQ} = \frac{ds}{dQ}$,

$$\frac{d^2u}{dQ^2} < 0; \frac{d^2s}{dQ^2} < 0.$$

()? , (l) -

$$\Pi_l = Q \cdot p - \int_0^Q \frac{ds}{dQ} dQ \rightarrow \max,$$

Π_l —

$$\Pi_c = \int_0^Q \frac{du}{dQ} dQ - Q \cdot p \rightarrow \max,$$

Π_c —

(), , p — Q ,
 Π_l Q , :

$$p = \frac{ds}{dQ},$$

$$p = \frac{du}{dQ}.$$

(Q_{opt}),

$$\frac{du}{dQ} = \frac{ds}{dQ}.$$

(Q_{opt}), —

$$p_{opt} = \frac{du}{dQ} = \frac{ds}{dQ}.$$

,)

$$p = f(Q),$$

$$\frac{d\Pi_l}{dQ} = p + Q \frac{dp}{dQ} - \frac{ds}{dQ}.$$

$$p = \frac{ds}{dQ} - Q \frac{dp}{dQ}.$$

$$\left(\frac{dp}{dQ} < 0. \right),$$

$$(Q_l < Q_{opt}),$$

$$p_l > p_{opt}^*,$$

$$\left[-Q \cdot \frac{dp}{dQ} \right] > 0.$$

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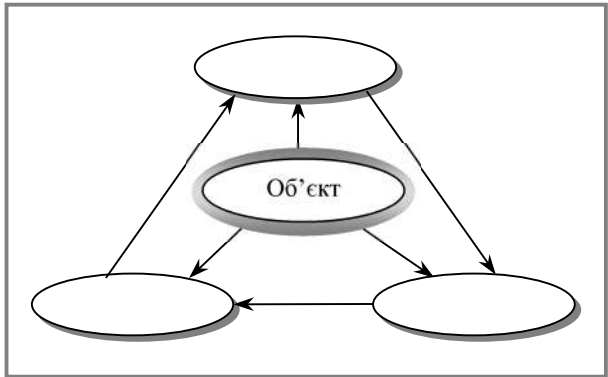
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¹ — : " " , 2001. — 320 .

2.1.2.

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d :

$$d = \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}.$$

3. $d \geq 0$,

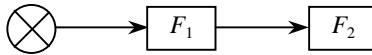
(,):

$$x = \frac{-b - \sqrt{d}}{2a}, \quad y = \frac{-b + \sqrt{d}}{2a}.$$



$$y = 3,5 \cos(\ln(x^2 + b^2) + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}),$$

a, b —



F_1, F_2 —

t : $N(t), \alpha(t) \geq 0$
 $\beta(t) \geq 0$.

$$\frac{dN(t)}{dt} = [\alpha(t) - \beta(t)]N(t), \quad (2.1)$$

$\alpha < \beta$ ($\alpha > \beta$).

(2.1) :

$$N(t) = N(0) \exp \left(\int_{t_0}^t [\alpha(t) - \beta(t)] dt \right),$$

$$N(0) = N(t = t_0) \quad \alpha = \beta,$$

$$N(t) = N(0).$$

$$\alpha = \beta$$

$$N(0).$$

$$\alpha < \beta$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$\alpha > \beta$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty.$$

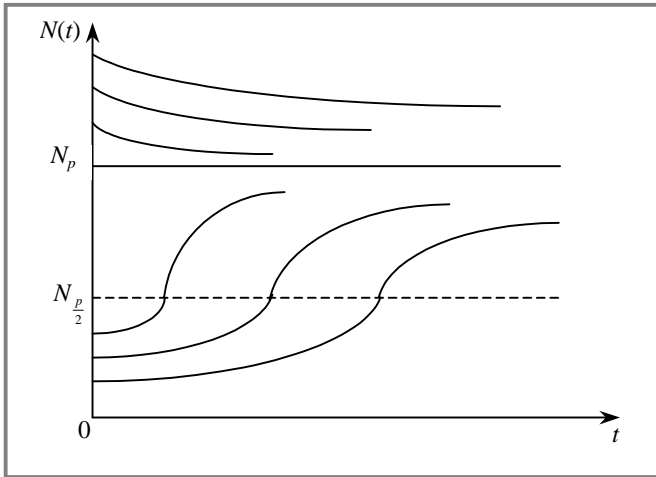
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2.1.3.

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¹ / . — : ,1999.

$N(t)$ (2.2).



2.2.

$N(0)$

N_p , $N(0)$, $N(t)$ $N(0)$.
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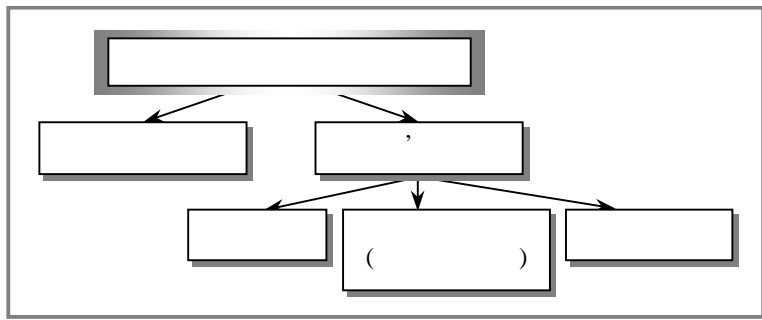
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¹
 . . . , 1981.

() : « -
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 $\frac{m}{n}$: -
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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{m_i}{n} - p \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1, \quad (3.2)$$
 ε — ».
 ,

$p_i, i=1, \dots, k,$,
 $p_i = \frac{m_i}{n}$, n .
 $n,$
 $m,$
 $\xi,$
 $M(\xi) = m, \quad D(\xi) = b^2,$
 b^2 — $\xi.$
 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n,$ -
 $\xi.$ n -

$\eta_n = \xi_1 + \xi_2 + \dots + \xi_n$
 $a = n \cdot m;$
 $\sigma^2 = n \cdot b^2.$
 « » $P\{a - 3\sigma < \xi < a + 3\sigma\} = 0,997$,
 $P\{mn - 3b\sqrt{n} < \eta_n < nm + 3b\sqrt{n}\} = 0,997. \quad (3.3)$
 , $n,$
 :

$$P\left\{m - \frac{3b}{\sqrt{n}} < \frac{\eta_n}{n} < m + \frac{3b}{\sqrt{n}}\right\} = 0,997.$$

$$P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i - m\right| < \frac{3b}{\sqrt{n}}\right\} = 0,997. \quad (3.4)$$

(3.4)

m (3.4) ξ ,

$m.$ $= 0,997$

$\frac{3b}{\sqrt{n}}$,

$n,$

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3.2.1.

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(0; 1), , -

$F(x)$, (0; 1) -

, : -

$F(x) = \xi$ x . (3.5) $f(x)$,

(3.5) :

$\int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = \xi$. (3.6)

(3.6), 3.1.

3.1

	$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$	$x_i = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln \xi_i$
	$f(x) = \frac{a}{b} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{a-1} \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x}{b}\right)^a\right]$	$x_i = -b(\ln \xi_i)^{1/a}$
(—)	$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(\eta)} e^{-\lambda x} x^{\eta-1}$	$x_i = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^{\eta} \ln(1 - \xi_{ij})$
	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$	$x_i = m + \sigma \left(\sum_{j=1}^{12} \xi_{ij} - 6 \right)$

3.2.2.

n , $P(A_i) = p_i, i = 1, \dots, n$, $1, 2, \dots,$
 $P(y_i) = p_i$, Y ,
 $P(y_i) = P(A_i) = p_i$.

y Y

$$\Delta i = p_i.$$

$(0; 1)$
 ξ_j

:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} p_i \leq \xi_j < \sum_{i=1}^k p_i. \quad (3.7)$$

(3.7)

k .



$$(\) = 0,75.$$

$$= 0,75$$

$$\xi < E,$$

$$(\ \xi_i \geq E)$$

$$(\bar{A}),$$

$$\xi_1 = 0,925, \xi_2 = 0,135, \xi_3 = 0,088.$$

: \bar{A} , , .

$$(\)$$



$() = 0,5; () = 0,3.$

$() = 0,7;$

1. $P_1 = \dots, (P_1) = () = 0,3.$

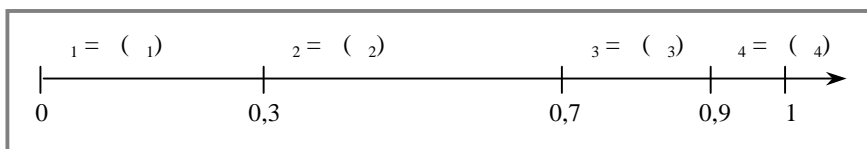
2. $P_2 = \overline{AB}, (P_2) = (\overline{AB}) = () - () = 0,7 - 0,3 = 0,4.$

3. $P_3 = \overline{AB}, (P_3) = (\overline{AB}) = () - () = 0,5 - 0,3 = 0,2.$

4. $P_4 = \overline{AB}, (P_4) = 1 - [(P_1) + (P_2) + (P_3)] = 1 - (0,3 + 0,4 + 0,2) = 0,1.$

$(\dots 3.1)$

$\Delta = (), = 1, \dots, 4.$



. 3.1. $\Delta = ()$

$\xi_1 = 0,68 \quad \xi_2 = 0,95.$

(\dots)
 $\xi_1 \quad \Delta_2,$

$\Delta_4.$



$(/) \quad (B/\overline{A}):$

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RND, Visual Basic —

$\xi = \text{RND}, \xi \sim (0; 1).$ () (0; 1).

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(0;1), ξ

, $\xi < ()$. ξ

$(0; 1),$

$$P(\xi < P(A)) = \int_0^{P(A)} f(x) dx = P(A).$$

$(0; \dots)$

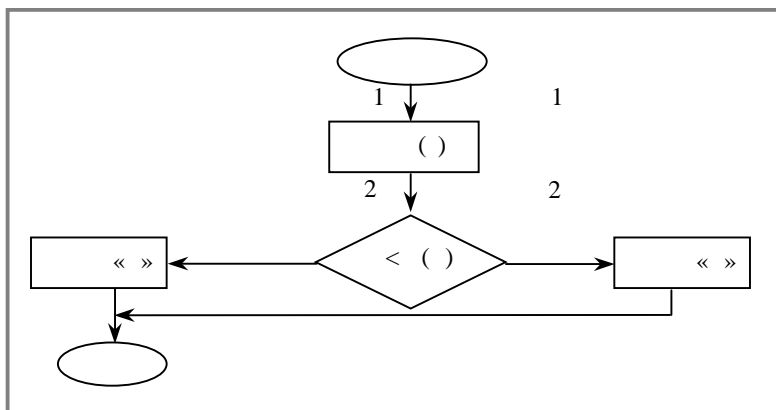
(\dots)

$(1 - \dots)$

$\xi \geq (\dots)$

. 3.2. (ξ)

$(0; 1).$



. 3.2.

1

ξ

2

$\xi < (\dots)$

(\dots)

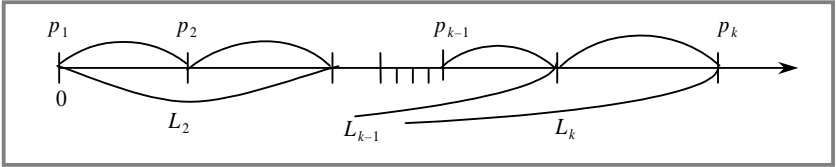
2.

(\dots) 1, 2, ..., k

p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k

$$\sum_{i=1}^k p_i = 1.$$

(0; 1) k ,
 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k .



. 3.3.

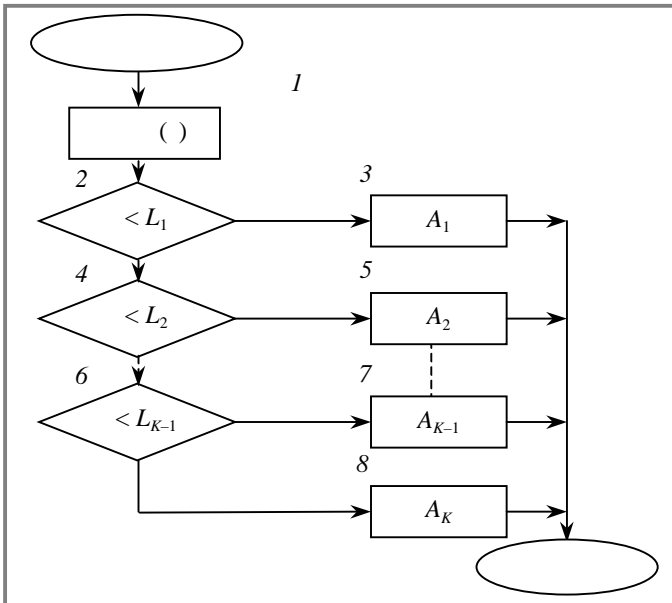
ξ ,

(0; 1), , , p_{k-1} ,

$$L_j = \sum_{i=1}^j p_i,$$

$$P(L_{k-2} < \xi < L_{k-1}) = \int_{L_{k-2}}^{L_{k-1}} d\xi = p_{k-1}.$$

. 3.4.



. 3.4.

1
 2
 $(0; L_1)$.
 $(0; 1)$.

3.

x_i	x_1	x_2	...	x_n
p_i	p_1	p_2	...	p_n

p_j — ,
 $j, j = 1, \dots, n.$
 \vdots
 $\sum_{j=1}^n p_j = 1.$ (3.8)

$(0; 1)$ n ,
 ξ ,
 $(0; 1)$,
 p_k , k .

4.

$(0; 1)$. ξ
 $(a; b)$.

$$\xi = F(x) = \frac{x-a}{b-a},$$

$$x = a + \xi(b-a).$$

$m(\xi_i)$ () Δx , ()
) ()
)
 :
 $x = m(\xi) + \Delta x(\xi - 0,5)$.

5.

(0; 1)

(0; 1),

, 12

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \xi_i.$$

v

$m(v)$

$D(v)$:

$$m(v) = \sum_{i=1}^{12} m(\xi_i) = 12 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = 6;$$

$$D(v) = \sum_{i=1}^{12} D(\xi_i) = 12 \left(\frac{1}{12} \right) = 1;$$

$$\sigma(v) = \sqrt{D(v)} = 1.$$

v ,

$$(\) = 1.$$

$$\eta = \frac{[v - m(v)]}{\sigma(v)} = v - 6.$$

() : ()

$$y = m(y) + \eta\sigma(y).$$

3.5.

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 , () -
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 (, -) . -
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 . , -

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1. \quad (R_{rach}), \quad (m_{rach}), \quad (\sigma_{rach}); \\
 & 2. \quad (R_{ryn}), \quad (m_{ryn}), \quad (\sigma_{ryn}); \\
 & 3. \quad (R_{prof}), \quad (m_{prof}), \quad (\sigma_{prof}); \\
 & 4. \quad (d_{ryn}), \quad (m_{ryn}), \quad (\sigma_{ryn}); \\
 & \quad \quad \quad R_{prof} = R_{ryn} \cdot d_{ryn} - R_{rach}, \quad (3.9)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet \quad (R_{prof}^i): \quad R_{prof} \quad N_p \\
 & \quad \quad \quad S_{prof} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} R_{prof}^i; \quad (3.10)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet \quad (S_{prof}^2): \\
 & \quad \quad \quad S_{prof}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} (R_{prof}^i)^2. \quad (3.11)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet \quad (G_{prof}): \\
 & \quad \quad \quad G_{prof} = m_{prof} - k_{\alpha} \cdot \sigma_{prof}, \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \alpha; \quad m_{prof} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad m_{prof} = \frac{S_{prof}}{N_p};
 \end{aligned}$$

σ_{prof} —

$$\sigma_{prof} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N_p - 1} (S_{prof}^2 - N_p m_{prof}^2)}; \quad (3.12)$$

k_α —

$\alpha = 0,1,$

$k_\alpha = 1,28$ (

).

(α)

() .

).

()

,

()

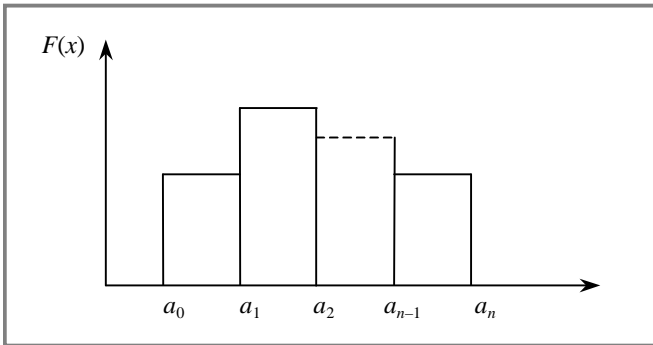
),

n

$f(x)$. $[a_0, a_n]$,

()

(.3.5).



.3.5.

(P_k) $a_k, k = 0, 1, \dots, n$, -

$$\int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{n}, k = 1, \dots, n. \quad (3.13)$$

, $f(x) = \text{const} = c_k$, -

$$x_k = a_{k-1} + \xi(a_k - a_{k-1}), k = 1, \dots, n, \quad (3.14)$$

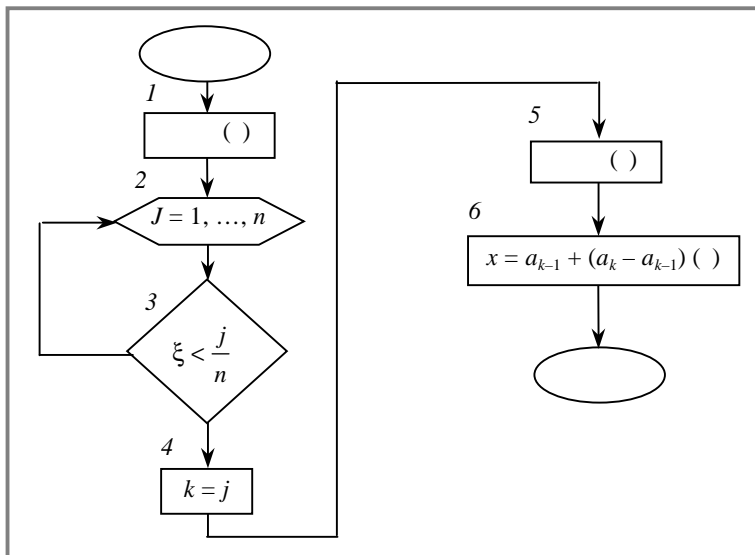
ξ — (0; 1); a_{k-1} — ; a_k —

1. (), -

2. k .

() (3.14).

. 3.6.



. 3.6.

. 3.7. () () -

	m_{rach}	σ_{rach}
	m_{ryn}	σ_{ryn}

()	
N_p	$n + 1$

()	1	2	3	...	$n + 1$
	a_0	a_1	a_2	...	a_n

m_{pref}	$pref$	G_{pref}

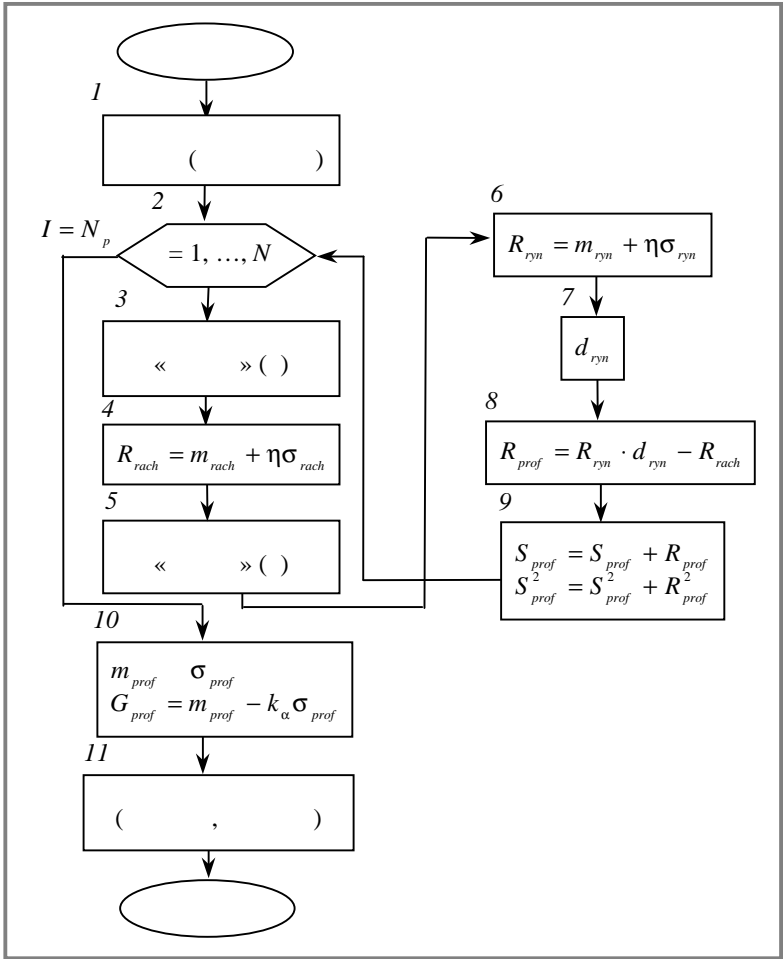
. 3.7.

, ; , : , -
 G_{pref} -

. 3.8.

. 3.8.

1
 2
 3 , $I = N_p$.
 () ,



. 3.8.

G_{prof}

4

5 6

7

8

(3.9)

9

((3.10), (3.11)).

10

 m_{prof} , σ_{prof}, G_{prof} .

11

).

(

:

 $m_{rach} = 11\ 000$; $\sigma_{rach} = 11\ 000$; $m_{ryn} =$ $\sigma_{ryn} = 250\ 000$; $N_p =$ $m_{ryn} = 2\ 780\ 000$; $N_p = 1000$. $n = 2$ (). $a_0 = 0,099$; $a_1 = 0,101$.

(10 %

: = 6 (

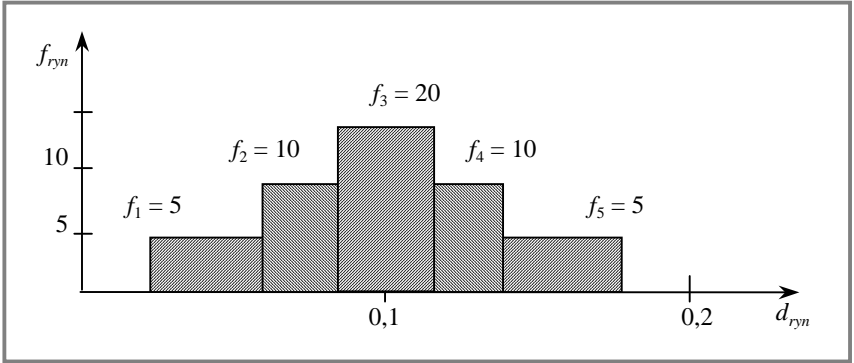
(0,1).

 $a_0 = 0,035$; $a_1 = 0,075$; $a_2 = 0,095$; $a_3 = 0,105$; $a_4 = 0,125$; $a_5 = 0,165$.

$$\frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$f_1 = 5; f_2 = 10; f_3 = 20; f_4 = 10; f_5 = 5.$$

. 3.9.



. 3.9.

()

$$0,035 \quad 0,165.$$

()

$$0,1.$$

$$a_0 = 0,035; a_1 = 0,075; a_2 = 0,095; a_3 = 0,105; a_4 = 0,155; a_5 = 0,255.$$

$$f_1 = 5; f_2 = 10; f_3 = 20; f_4 = 4; f_5 = 2.$$

(. 3.2).

3.2

		()					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	0,099	0,101	—	—	—	—
2	6	0,035	0,075	0,095	0,105	0,125	0,165
3	6	0,035	0,075	0,095	0,105	0,155	0,255

3.3.

3.3

	m_{prof}	$prof$	G_{prof}
1	164,6	27,2	129,8
2	165,2	90,8	49,0
3	205,1	150,9	11,9

. 3.3

()

3.6.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

2.
« ».

, Q , V C .

:

()

(Q)	800	1800	1400
()	20	50	30
(V)	40	15	20

().

(F)	3000
(A)	2000
(T)	40 %
(r)	10 %
(n)	5
(I_0)	30 000

, **NPV** (Net Present Value): ()

$$NPV = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{NCF_t}{(1+r)^t} - I_0, \quad (1)$$

NCF_t — t ;

, $NCF_t = NCF - t$

:

$$NCF = [Q(C - V) - F - A](1 - T) + A. \quad (2)$$

(100
EXCEL.

3.) ,

	= 0,15	= 0,1	= 0,5	= 0,5
(Q)	1000	800	1800	1400
()	30	20	50	40
(V)	30	40	15	20

(100)

4. , ,

5. , (t), ,

$\bar{t} = 20$, t $CV_t = 0,52$.
t (

6. 10).

(t), $\bar{\Delta t} = 2,5$,

t $CV = 0,38$.

7. 10).

$$\alpha_1(t) \gg \alpha_2(t) N(t), \quad (4.1)$$

$$\frac{d(N_0 - N(t))}{dt} = -\alpha_1(t) (N_0 - N(t))$$

$$N(t=0) = N(0) = 0 \quad (t=0), \quad (4.1)$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \alpha_1(t) N_0,$$

$$N(t) = N_0 \int_0^t \alpha_1(t) dt, \quad (4.2)$$

$$P = pN(t) = pN_0 \int_0^t \alpha_1(t) dt, \quad (4.3)$$

$$S = s \int_0^t \alpha_1(t) dt.$$

$$pN_0 > s,$$

(

).

$$(4.3)$$

$$N(t), \quad P \frac{pN_0 > s}{S} N(t) \quad (4.1)$$

$$N(t) \quad \ll \quad \gg \quad (4.3).$$

$N(t)$,

$$(4.1)$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2.$$

:

$$\bar{N} = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} + N.$$

$$(4.1)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{N}}{dt} = \alpha_2 \bar{N} (\bar{N}_0 - \bar{N}), \quad \bar{N}_0 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} + N_0, \quad (4.4)$$

$$\bar{N}(t) = \bar{N}_0 [1 + (\bar{N}_0 \alpha_2 / \alpha_2 - 1) \exp(-\bar{N}_0 \alpha_2 t)]^{-1}. \quad (4.5)$$

$$\bar{N}(0) = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}, \quad N(0) = 0,$$

$$(4.4) \quad t > 0, \quad \bar{N}(t), \quad N(t)$$

$$\bar{N}_0 > 2 \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}, \quad N_0 > \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}, \quad \bar{N}$$

$$\bar{N} = \frac{\bar{N}_0}{2}, \quad N = \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} + N_0 \right) / 2 :$$

$$\left(\frac{d\bar{N}}{dt}\right)_{\max} = \left(\frac{dN}{dt}\right)_{\max} = \alpha_2 \frac{\bar{N}_0^2}{4} = \alpha_2 \frac{(\alpha_1/\alpha_2 + N_0)^2}{4}.$$

$$P_{\max} - p \left(\frac{dN}{dt}\right)_{\max} = p \alpha_2 \frac{(\alpha_1/\alpha_2 + N_0)^2}{4}.$$

P_{\max}

$$P_0 = p \left(\frac{d\bar{N}}{dt}\right)_{t=0} = p \alpha_1 N_0,$$

$$P_{\max} = P_0 = p \frac{(\alpha_1/\sqrt{\alpha_2} - \sqrt{\alpha_2} N_0)^2}{4},$$

$$P_{\max} = p \frac{(\alpha_1/\sqrt{\alpha_2} - \sqrt{\alpha_2} N_0)^2}{4} > \alpha_1 S,$$

(4.4), (4.5)

(4.4),

(4.4)

$$\frac{d\bar{N}}{dt} = \alpha_2 \bar{N}_0 (\bar{N}_0 - \bar{N}). \quad (4.6)$$

$t \rightarrow 0$ ($N(t) \rightarrow N_0$),

(4.1)

100, — 100, 100, 100, 300. (30)

« » () : « »,

m - x_{nm} , $1 \leq n, m \leq N$ ($x_n < 0$, (m) , i $x_{nm} > 0$ — $x_{nm} = -x_{nm}$, $x_n = 0$,

$N \times N$ ($x_n = 0$,

$$X = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^N |x_{nm}|. \quad (4.7)$$

(4.7) () :

$$X \geq X_0 = \sum_{n=1}^N x_n. \quad (4.8)$$

($x_n \geq 0$ — (4.8),)

() :

$$S_n = \sum_{m=1}^N x_{nm}. \quad (4.9)$$

$$S_n < 0; S_n = 0, \quad S_n > 0, \quad (4.9), \quad S_n > 0;$$

$$S_n = 0, \quad |S_n| < x_n, \quad S_n < 0 \quad \langle \dots \rangle$$

$$(\dots), \quad (\dots).$$

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^N |S_n| \quad (4.10)$$

$$S < X_0, \quad \langle \dots \rangle,$$

$$X \geq S, \quad (4.11)$$

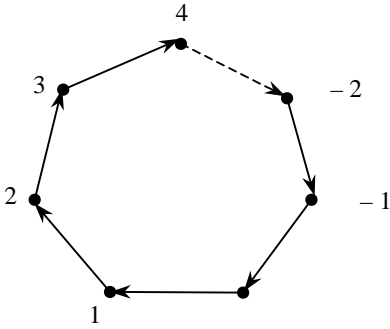
$$(4.10) \quad X' < X, \quad \langle \dots \rangle;$$

$$X' = S, \quad X' = S, \quad S \leq X_0$$

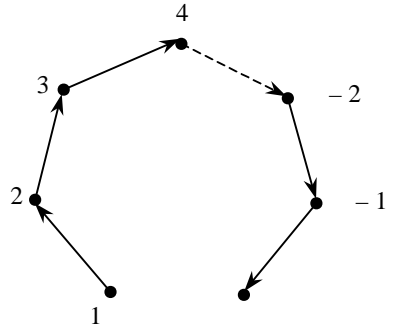
$$X' = S \leq X_0, \quad (\dots)$$

$$(\dots) \quad (4.1).$$

$$1- (\dots) \quad (4.2).$$

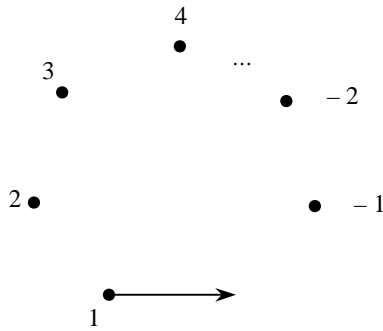


.4.1



.4.2

(- 1)-
- (.4.3).



.4.3

(- ()).

$$x_{nm} = -x_{mn}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^N x_{nm} = 0$$

$$S_n = \sum_{m=1}^N x_{nm},$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N S_n = 0, \quad (4.12)$$

$$\sum_{S_n > 0} S_n = - \sum_{S_n < 0} S_n = \frac{S}{2}. \quad (4.13)$$

(4.13)

- 1) x_{nm}
- 2)

$$: S'_n = S_n,$$

- 3) x_{nm}

$$S_n > 0 \text{ — } S_n < 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x_{nm} \\ S_n \end{array} \right), \quad S_n < 0$$

$$X' = S,$$

$$x'_{nm} = \frac{S_n |S_m| - S_m |S_n|}{S}. \quad (4.14)$$

$$(4.14) \quad S_n < 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} S_n \\ S_m \end{array} \right)$$

$$S_m, \quad S_m > 0).$$

$N = 10$

90

4.1.

14

4.1

90

$N = 10$

/	1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9
(= 3729)									
2	25								
3	-1	-20							
4	4	25	-2						
5	25	-450	25	30					
6	-15	150	-30	20	-928				
7	3	-40	3	3	5	25			
8	1	-22	-2	-2	4	-15	5		
9	10	322	-15	-25	498	-800	-10	20	
10	1	-25	-2	1	-20	15	-1	-3	30
($X' = S = 62$)									
2	2								
3	0	0							
4	0	0	0						
5	0	0	0	0					
6	0	0	0	0	-28				
7	1	0	0	0	0	0			
8	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0		
9	0	-18	0	0	-2	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0

1—3,

,

«

».

4.3.

4.3.1.

, , , -
 , () , -
 , , () -
 (, ,) () -
 , -
 R , -
 , R -
 () , -
 (Present Value — PV)
 (Future Value — FV), -
 , -
 — , -
 , -
 () () -
 :
 $FV = K(1 + R)^n$, (4.15)
 K — ; R — ; n —

$$PV = \frac{F}{(1+R)^n}, \quad (4.16)$$

F — ; n — ; R —
 ; PV — ; FV —
 , 15 , 100 , 12 %
 ; 18 270 .

(Annuity) —

$$PV = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{F_i}{(1+R)^i}, \quad (4.17)$$

n — ; R — ; F_i —
 , ; 12 50
 10 %?

(4.17):

$$\frac{12\,000}{(1+0,1)^1} + \frac{12\,000}{(1+0,1)^2} + \frac{12\,000}{(1+0,1)^3} + \frac{12\,000}{(1+0,1)^4} + \frac{12\,000}{(1+0,1)^5} = 454\,929 \text{ ()}.$$

, 50 000 > 45 492,
 — 12 .

(PVIFA).

$$(F_i \quad i = 1, \dots, n)$$

:

$$PFA = a \cdot PVIFA,$$

—

:

$$12\,000 \cdot 3,791 = 45\,492,$$

3,791 —

$R,$

()

(),

—

:

1)

2)

3)

()

R_j ()

$R,$

4.3.2.

$$R = R_j + k \sigma_p, \quad (4.18)$$

R_j — ; σ_p —

(),

:

()

$$R = \beta R_m + a + e, \quad (4.19)$$

β — ; a — ; e — ; R_m —

(4.19)

()

(,)

$$R = R_j + (R_m - R_j) \beta,$$

R_j — ; R_m — ; β —

$$PV = \frac{FV_n}{(1 + R_j)^n}, \quad (4.20)$$

$$PV = \frac{FV_n}{[1 + R_j + (R_m - R_j)\beta]^n}, \quad (4.21)$$

FV_n — ; —

4.3.3.

, () $x(t)$.
 $x(t) dt$,
 $(0) =$, ($(t, t + dt)$,
 $t = 0$).

1 . . . 1992. — . 28. — . 5—6. — . 794. //

1.

$$x(t) = X - bt. \quad (4.22)$$

$$x(0) = 0.$$

$$X = bT \quad b = \frac{X}{T}. \quad (4.23)$$

2.

$$V = \int_0^T x(t)e^{-Rt} dt = \frac{X}{R} - \frac{b(1 - e^{RT})}{R^2}. \quad (4.24)$$

, ξ , ,) ,
 , « » -
 « » (,) -
 (,) , , -
 , , -
 , , -
 , « » ($t, t + dt$) -
 t . kdt , k — « » , -
 , () -
 « » $k \tau$ — , « » -
 , , , , -
 , , , , -
 , $x(t)$, , -
 , () , -
 , $x(t)$ $x(t)$ -
 , , -
 t i $t + dt$

$$x(t + dt) = x(t) + \sigma d\omega(t), \quad (4.25)$$

σ —

$x(t)$ (-

$\sigma^2 dt; \omega(t) —$
 $V(x)$ (R_j)
 ()
 « »
 $V(0) = 0.$
 $x.$
 $x > 0.$ $V(x)$
 $t = 0.$
 1. ωdt ($0, dt$)
 ξ
 τ (),
 $V(x).$
 $t = 0,$
 $V(x)$
 $e^{-R_j x}.$
 « »
 « »
 $\theta,$

$$q = M\tau e^{-R_j \tau} e^{-(\tau/\theta)} (d\tau/\theta) = \frac{1}{(1 + R_j \theta)}. \quad (4.26)$$

$z,$
 « »:
 $C = M_\tau [\xi] = \int_0^\infty \left\{ \int_0^\tau z e^{-R_j t} dt \right\} e^{-(\tau/\theta)} (d\tau/\theta) = z\theta(1 + R_j \theta) = zq\theta. \quad (4.27)$
 2. ($0, dt$) kdt

3. « (0, dt) ».

$$\frac{1 - (\omega + k)dt}{dt} \quad , \quad x(t)dt,$$

(4.25) — $\sigma d\omega(t)$

$$x - bdt + \sigma d\omega(t).$$

(0, d(t)) ,

$$V(x - bdt + \sigma d\omega(t))e^{-R_j dt}.$$

$$V(x) = \omega dt M_\xi [-\xi + e^{-R_j \tau} V(x) + kdt] +$$

$$+ [1 - (\omega + k)dt] M_\xi [xdt + V(x - bdt + \sigma d\omega(t))e^{-R_j dt}].$$

(4.25), (4.27)

$$V(x) = \omega dt M_\xi [-C + qV(x)] + xdt +$$

$$+ [1 - (\omega + k + R_j)dt] M_\xi [V(x) - bdt + \sigma d\omega(t)].$$

(4.28)

$$V''(x) \quad V \quad , \quad x > 0$$

$$V(x) = [-C + qV(x)] \omega dt + xdt + [1 - (\omega + k + R_j)dt] \times$$

$$\times [V(x) - bdtV'(\dot{x}) + (\sigma^2 / 2)dtV''(\ddot{x}) + 0 \cdot d(t)].$$

$$(\sigma^2 / 2)V'' - bV' - bV + X - C\omega = 0, \quad (4.29)$$

$$\delta = R_j + k + (1 - q)\omega. \quad (4.30)$$

$$V_0(x) = (x - C\omega) / (\sigma - b/\sigma^2) \quad (4.31)$$

$$V_0(x) \quad (4.29)$$

$$(\sigma^2/2)V'' - bV' - \sigma V = 0. \quad (4.32)$$

$$\lambda \quad \mu \quad (4.32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= -\left\{ \sqrt{b^2 + 2\sigma^2\delta} - b \right\} / \sigma^2 \\ \mu &= -\left\{ \sqrt{b^2 + 2\sigma^2\delta} + b \right\} / \sigma^2 \end{aligned} \quad (4.33)$$

λ, μ —

$$(4.29)$$

$$V(x) = V_0(x) + C e^{\lambda x} + C^0 e^{\mu x}.$$

$$(4.33) \quad V(x) \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \mu > 0 > \lambda, \quad C^0 \neq 0, \quad +\infty$$

—

$$V(x)$$

$$C^0 = 0.$$

$x(t)$.

$$V(0) = 0 \quad C = -V_0(x).$$

$$V(x) = x/\delta - (C\omega/\delta + b/\delta^2) [1 - e^{\lambda x}]. \quad (4.34)$$

$$(4.34)$$

$$V(X) = \frac{X}{\delta} - \left(\frac{C\omega}{\delta} + \frac{b}{\delta^2} \right) [1 - e^{\lambda x}].$$

$$\omega = k = \sigma = 0 \text{ i } R_j = R, \quad (4.34)$$

$$(4.24).$$

$$(4.22).$$

()

$$R \text{ i } R_j \quad (4.24) \quad (4.34) \quad -$$

$$\frac{X}{\delta} - (C\omega/\delta + b/\delta^2)[1 - e^{\lambda x}] = \frac{X}{R} - \frac{b(1 - e^{-RT})}{R^2}. \quad (4.35)$$

$$\omega/X = \gamma, \quad \delta(\sigma T X)^2 = n, \quad \delta T = \alpha, \quad RT = \rho. \quad (4.36)$$

$$\frac{\alpha - (1 + \alpha\gamma)[1 - e^{-2\alpha/(1 + \sqrt{1+2n})}]}{\alpha^2} = \frac{\rho - 1 + e^{-\rho}}{\rho^2}. \quad (4.37)$$

$$(4.37) \quad , \quad , \quad R: \quad (\quad , \quad -$$

$$R = \frac{\rho}{T} = \delta \left(\frac{\rho}{\alpha} \right) \quad (4.38)$$

$$f = \frac{\rho}{\alpha}.$$

$$\alpha, \gamma \quad n.$$

$$: \quad R, \quad (\quad) \quad R_j, \quad R_j,$$

$$R_j$$

$$: \quad \varpi = 1,$$

$$\theta = 0,04 ($$

$$\text{« } \text{»},$$

$$\text{« } \text{»}$$

, (4.26) (4.27) 50 % :

$$q = 1 / (1 + R_f \theta) = 1 / (1 + 0,04 R_f);$$

$$C = z q \theta = 0,02 X / (1 + 0,04 R_f).$$

, « » k = 0,03.

(4.37):

$$\delta = R_f + 0,03 + \frac{0,04 R_f}{(1 + 0,04 R_f)},$$

$$\gamma = C \frac{\sigma}{X} = \frac{0,02}{(1 + 0,04 R_f)},$$

$$n = \delta \left(\sigma \left(\frac{T}{X} \right) \right)^2, \quad \alpha = \delta T, \quad \rho = R_f T.$$

R R_f T

$$S = \frac{\sigma}{X}.$$

R R_j

4.4.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{NCV}_t = \Pi_t + A_t - I_t - T_t, \quad t = 1, \dots, n, \quad (4.40) \\
 & t = 0, \text{NCV}_0 = -I_0, \quad \text{NCV}_n \quad (
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{NCV}_t, t = 1, \dots, n.$$

NPV.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x_j, j = 1, \dots, m), \quad \text{NPV} \\
 & (\text{NPV}) \quad (\quad) \quad (\quad) \\
 & \text{NPV} = f(x_1, \dots, x_m, t). \quad (4.41)
 \end{aligned}$$

de facto

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$$W = \{w_1, \dots, w_N\}, \quad (4.42)$$

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$t = 1, \dots, n,$

$(R).$

NPV

$NCV_t,$

$t, t = 1, \dots, n$

$R_t,$

$$R_t = R_t^0 + R_t^p, \quad (4.43)$$

(R_t^0 — t -
($t = 1, \dots, n$); R_t^p — t -
($t = 1, \dots, n$)).

(c — NPV),

NPV (λ),
(λ).

(K — L),

(NPV (4.41),
 $x_j, j = 1, \dots, m$).

$$k^0 = \text{Arg} \min_{k=1, \dots, K} (CV(NPV_k)), \quad (4.44)$$

$$CV(NPV_k) = \frac{\sigma(NPV_k)}{m(NPV_k)}, \quad k=1, \dots, K. \quad (4.45)$$

$$k^0 = \text{Arg} \max_{k=1, \dots, K} m(NPV_k). \quad (4.46)$$

$$m(NPV_{k^0}) \geq m^*. \quad (4.47)$$

$$m(NPV_k) \geq m^*, \quad k=1, \dots, K. \quad (4.48)$$

$$k^0 = \text{Arg} \max_{k \in Z} m(NPV_k) < 0, \quad m^* < 0.$$

(4.45)

 $(\tilde{C}\tilde{V})$:

$$\tilde{C}\tilde{V}(\text{NPV}_k) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma(\text{NPV}_k)}{m(\text{NPV}_k) + \varepsilon}, & m(\text{NPV}_k) \geq 0; \\ \sigma(\text{NPV}_k) |m(\text{NPV}_k)|, & m(\text{NPV}_k) < 0; \quad k \in Z, \end{cases} \quad (4.49)$$

 $\varepsilon — (\varepsilon > 0).$ (\quad) $(m(\text{NPV})).$

NPV

(SV).

NPV

$$SV = \sum_{l=1}^L p_l \cdot d_l^2, \quad (4.50)$$

 $L —$ $($ $); d_l —$

$$d_l = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{NPV}_l \geq m(\text{NPV}), \\ \text{NPV}_l - m(\text{NPV}), & \text{NPV}_l < m(\text{NPV}), \quad l=1, \dots, L. \end{cases} \quad (4.51)$$

(SSV)

$$SSV = \sqrt{SV}. \quad (4.52)$$

$$CSV(\text{NPV}) = \frac{SSV(\text{NPV})}{m(\text{NPV})}. \quad (4.53)$$

 (B_m^+)

NPV),

$$B_m^+(\alpha) = m(\text{NPV}) - \tau(\alpha) \sigma(\text{NPV}), \quad (4.54)$$

$\tau(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \gamma} \left(\frac{\sigma(\text{NPV})}{\text{NPV}} \right)$; $\alpha = 1 - \gamma$

$$\tau = \tau(\alpha),$$

$$P\{|m(\text{NPV}) - \text{NPV}| > \tau(\alpha) \sigma(\text{NPV})\} \leq \alpha = \frac{1}{\tau^2(\alpha)}. \quad (4.55)$$

NPV, $m(\text{NPV})$
SSV(NPV), NPV

$$\tilde{B}_m^+(\alpha) : \quad (4.56)$$

$$\tilde{B}_m^+(\alpha) = m(\text{NPV}) - \tau(\alpha) \text{SSV}(\text{NPV}).$$

Z , K

1. Z

$$P(\text{NPV} < 0) = p. \quad (4.57)$$

*

$$k < k^*, k \in Z_1, (Z_1 \subset Z). \quad (4.58)$$

2. $(m(\text{NPV}_k))$
 m^* , $k \in Z_1$, Z_1

$$(4.48). \quad (Z_2 \subset Z_1).$$

K NPV
 (\quad) $e(\text{NPV}).$ $m(\text{NPV}),$ (\quad) $o(\text{NPV})$
 $(\text{Mo}^*, \text{Me}^*),$ (\quad) (\quad)
 (\quad) $: \quad \begin{matrix} Z_2 \\ Z_1, \end{matrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} m(\text{NPV}_k) &\geq m^*, \\ \text{Mo}(\text{NPV}_k) &\geq \text{Mo}^*, \\ \text{Me}(\text{NPV}_k) &\geq \text{Me}^*, \quad k \in Z_1. \end{aligned} \quad (4.59)$$

3.

(\quad) $Z_2)$ NPV
 $, \quad :$
 $\text{SSV}_{\text{Mo}}(\text{NPV}):$ $(4.52);$

$$\text{SSV}_{\text{Mo}}(\text{NPV}) = \sqrt{\sum_{l=1}^L d_l^2 p_l}, \quad (4.60)$$

$$d_l = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{NPV}_l \geq \text{Mo}(\text{NPV}), \\ \text{NPV}_l - \text{Mo}(\text{NPV}), & \text{NPV}_l < \text{Mo}(\text{NPV}), \quad l=1, \dots, L. \end{cases} \quad (4.61)$$

$$\text{SSV}_{\text{Me}}(\text{NPV})$$

$$\text{SSV}_{\text{Me}}(\text{NPV}) = \sqrt{\sum_{l=1}^L d_l^2 p_l}, \quad (4.62)$$

$$d_l = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{NPV}_l \geq \text{Me}(\text{NPV}), \\ \text{NPV}_l - \text{Me}(\text{NPV}), & \text{NPV}_l < \text{Me}(\text{NPV}), \quad l=1, \dots, L. \end{cases} \quad (4.63)$$

α_3^* α_1^* (\quad) α_1^*, α_2^*

$$P\{\text{NPV} < B_m^+(\alpha_1^*)\} = \alpha_1^* \quad (4.54), \quad \tau(\alpha) = \tau(\alpha_1^*).$$

$$P\{\text{NPV} < B_{Mo}^+(\alpha_2^*)\} = \alpha_2^*, \quad (4.64)$$

$$B_{Mo}^+(\alpha_2^*) = Mo(\text{NPV}) - \tau(\alpha_2^*)SSV_{Mo}(\text{NPV}). \quad (4.65)$$

$$P\{\text{NPV} < B_{Me}^+(\alpha_3^*)\} = \alpha_3^*, \quad (4.66)$$

$$B_{Me}^+(\alpha_3^*) = Me(\text{NPV}) - \tau(\alpha_3^*)SSV_{Me}(\text{NPV}). \quad (4.67)$$

$$(\beta_m^*), \quad (\beta_{Mo}^*), \quad (\beta_{Me}^*).$$

$$B_m^+(\text{NPV}_k, \alpha_1^*) \geq \beta_m^*, \quad k \in Z_2 \quad (4.68)$$

()

$$B_{Mo}^+(\text{NPV}_k, \alpha_2^*) \geq \beta_{Mo}^*, \quad k \in Z_2, \quad (4.69)$$

()

$$B_{Me}^+(\text{NPV}_k, \alpha_3^*) \geq \beta_{Me}^*, \quad k \in Z_2, \quad (4.70)$$

$$Z_3 (Z_3 \subset Z_2).$$

$$Z_1, Z_2, Z_3$$

()

Z_3

(4.68)—(4.70),

Z_3

$$k^0 = \text{Arg max}_{k \in Z_3} B_m^+(\text{NPV}_k, \alpha_1^*), \quad (4.71)$$

$$k^0 = \text{Arg max}_{k \in Z_3} B_{M_0}^+(\text{NPV}_k, \alpha_2^*), \quad (4.72)$$

$$k^0 = \text{Arg max}_{k \in Z_3} B_{M_e}^+(\text{NPV}_k, \alpha_3^*). \quad (4.73)$$

4.5.

), (.4.2), 4.2

	1997 .			1998 .			1999 .		
			% ,			% ,			% ,
	8,455	7,602	89,9	8,756	7,238	82,7	8,640	10,561	122,2
	3,815	5,689	149,2	2,327	5,620	241,4	4,700	6,125	130,3
	3,460	3,293	95,2	3,528	3,560	100,9	3,940	4,436	112,6
	30,430	27,150	89,2	29,761	28,441	95,6	34,252	32,512	94,4

* 1999 . — ., 1999.

1997 68 %, 1998 — 75, 1999 — 76,5 %.

1997/1998 89,9 82,7 %

UEPLAG, (.4.3). 4.3

1996 .	1997 .	1998 .	1999 .
--------	--------	--------	--------

, : ,% ,%*	78,1	86,952	94,823	118,318
	78,1	78,9	71,4	74,24
	100	99,6	96,3	95,6
, %	—	31,2	30,0	27,5

*

2000 / TACIS.
[UEPLAG], 2000.

27,5 %).

(1999 —

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(. 4.4).

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1997 . *

	1997 .			1998 .			1999 .		
	3,577	1	3,577	4,248	1,078	3,941	4,031	1,369	2,943

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 , ARIMAS $m, n, l,$
 ARIMA m, n, l , 12 p, d, q
 ARIMA*ARIMAS
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 ARIMA :

1. MSE —

$$\text{MSE} = \sum_{i=1}^T (x(i) - \hat{x}(i))^2 / T,$$

() — ; $i = 1, \dots, T$,
 $\hat{x}(i)$ — ;

2. MAE —

$$\text{MAE} = \sum_{i=1}^T |x(i) - \hat{x}(i)| / T.$$

3. MPD —

$$\text{MPD} = \sum_{i=1}^T \frac{(x(i) - \hat{x}(i))}{x(i)} 100 \% / T.$$

4. MAPE —

$$\text{MAPE} = \sum_{i=1}^T \left| \frac{x(i) - \hat{x}(i)}{x(i)} \right| 100 \% / T.$$

, θ , 95 % -
 (5 %). -
), 1996 1999 (1999 -
 = 47. -
 2000 . -
 , -
 — 5,17 () -
 5,4 () -
 2000 ,
 1,264 . 1,285 -
 — 1,245 . -
 1,7 %, -
 1,5 %, -

2000

$$\hat{x}(T+l)$$

$$\hat{x}_1(T+l), \hat{x}_2(T+l), \dots, \hat{x}_n(T+l),$$

$$\hat{x}(T+l) = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{x}_i(T+l),$$

$$l = 1, \dots, n-1, (n-1) = 14; \hat{x}_n(T+l) = \dots; n = 15.$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \dots + \sigma_{15}^2 + 2\rho_{12}\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 2\rho_{13}\sigma_1\sigma_3 + \dots + 2\rho_{1415}\sigma_{14}\sigma_{15}. \quad (4.74)$$

ARIMA

$$\langle \dots \rangle (\dots),$$

$(\rho_{ij} = 0(i \neq j))$

) , : (-

$$D(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{15} \sigma_j^2; \quad \sigma(x) = \sqrt{D(x)}. \quad (4.75)$$

MSE, :

$$C = \frac{T}{T - (p + q + m + l)}.$$

: $T = 47, p + q + m + l = 8,$

$$C = 47/39 \approx 1,21.$$

10 %-

:

$$P(x \leq 0,9x_p) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{0,1}{V}\right)$$

V — :

$$V = \frac{\sigma}{x_p}, \quad (4.76)$$

σ — , ; x_p — ; () —

2000 $x_p = 430$ $\sigma = 12,3$ $V = 12,3/430 = 0,029$.
 (4.75) (4.76)

$$P(x \leq 0,9x_p) = 1 - \Phi(0,1/0,029) = 1 - \Phi(3,5) = 0,00023.$$

2000 63,2 , -
 3,9 ,

$$V = 3,9/63,2 = 0,0625.$$

$$P(x \leq 0,9x_p) = 1 - \Phi(0,1/0,0625) = 1 - \Phi(1,6) = 0,055.$$

$$= 1,5' \times 10^9, \quad \sigma = 38,7 \quad : \sigma^2 = 1500,9$$

$$: V = 38,7/430 = 0,09.$$

$$P(x \leq 0,9x_p) = 1 - \Phi(0,1/0,09) = 1 - \Phi(1,11) = 0,134.$$

1 %-

$$P(x \leq 0,99x_p) = 1 - \Phi(0,01x_p / \sigma) = 1 - \Phi(0,01/0,029) = 1 - \Phi(0,344) = 0,367.$$

1 %-

$$: x = kx_p, \quad x$$

, k —

10 %- (k = 0,9):

$$P(x \leq 0,9x) = P(x \leq 0,81x_p) = 1 - \Phi(0,19x_p / \sigma) = 1 - \Phi(0,19/V) \approx 0.$$

1 %-

$$P(x \leq 0,99x) = P(x \leq 0,891x_p) = 1 - \Phi(0,109/0,029) = 1 - \Phi(3,75) \approx 0,001.$$

(,) 10 %-

$$p = 0,0001.$$

$$1 - \Phi(x) = 0,0001 \Rightarrow \Phi(x) = 0,9999.$$

$$x = \Phi^{-1}(0,9999) = 3,72.$$

$$x = kx_p,$$

$$(x_p - 0,9kx_p)V / \sigma = 3,72$$

$$k = (1 - 3,72V) / 0,9 = 0,99.$$

10 %-

0,0001,

1 %-

(12).

l

$$\Delta^2 = (\psi_0^2 + \psi_1^2 + \dots + \psi_{l-1}^2) \sigma^2,$$

σ^2 —

ARIMA

; $\psi_0^2, \psi_1^2, \psi_{l-1}^2$ —

ψ_l

1,

$$\Delta^2 = \sigma^2(1 + 2 + \dots + 12) = 78\sigma^2 \Rightarrow \Delta = 12,3\sqrt{78} = 108,6$$

$$V = \frac{\Delta}{x_p}$$

$$2000 \quad x_p = 5004,4$$

$$V = \frac{108,5}{5004,4} \approx 0,022.$$

(. 4.5).

4.5

()

	$k = 1,000$	$k = 0,995$	$k = 0,990$	$k = 0,985$	$k = 0,980$
0	0,50000	0,41000	0,34500	0,25000	0,18400
1	0,32400	0,25000	0,18400	0,13000	0,08900
2	0,18100	0,13000	0,08700	0,05800	0,03600
3	0,08700	0,05800	0,03500	0,02100	0,01300
4	0,03500	0,02100	0,01200	0,00640	0,00360
5	0,01200	0,00640	0,00340	0,00160	0,00090
6	0,00340	0,00160	0,00090	0,00035	0,00017
7	0,00074	0,00035	0,00016	0,00006	0,00003
8	0,00015	0,00006	0,00010	0,00000	0,00000
9	0,00000	0,00000	0,00000	0,00000	0,00000
10	0,00000	0,00000	0,00000	0,00000	0,00000

$$P(x') = P\left(x \leq \left(1 - \frac{x'}{100}\right)x\right),$$

, _

:

$$P(x') = 1 - \Phi((1 - k + x'k/1000)/V).$$

(. . 4.5), 10 %-

ARIMA

1 %-

(50

).
1 %-

k :

$$P(1,00) = 0,326; \quad P(0,995) = 0,252; \quad P(0,99) = 0,184;$$

$$P(0,985) = 0,13; \quad P(0,98) = 0,089.$$

k

1 %-

()

x_p

x_p^*

$$R(k, \lambda) = \lambda R_1(kx_p, x_p^*) - (1 - \lambda) R_2(kx_p),$$

$R(k, \lambda)$ —

; $R_1(kx_p, x_p^*)$ —

; $R_2(kx_p)$ —

$k > 0$

15'

()

, 4 — : 0 — , 1 — , 2 — , 3 —
 4.6¹.

¹) / — : (« - ' “ ’ - ”», 1997. — .78.

BERI

/		- - ,%	()			
1		12				
2		6				
3		6				
4		6				
5		6				
6		4				
7	()	10				
7	(3 %)	2,5				
7	(3 % 6 %)	5				
7	(6 % 10 %)	7,5				
7	(10 %)	10				
8		10				
9	, -	6				
10	-	8				
11		2				
12	,	4				
13		4				
14		8				
15	-	8				
		100				

)

(

()

$$R_p = \alpha + \beta\sqrt{B} + u. \tag{4.77}$$

R_p — ; — ; u —

(.4.7).

(4.77).

BERI,

$$R^2 = 0,903549, \tag{4.77}$$

F -

$$v = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2}} = 0,14 .$$

(4.77)

$v = 0.$

1993—2000 .

	. ()*	$(R_p)**$	()
1993	0.396	52	52.01289
1994	3.624	55	56.3249
1995	4.828	59	57.31828
1996	8.217		59.58277
1997	8.839		59.94317
1998	9.555		60.34267
1999	11.472	61	61.34393
2000	12.438		61.81668

*
**

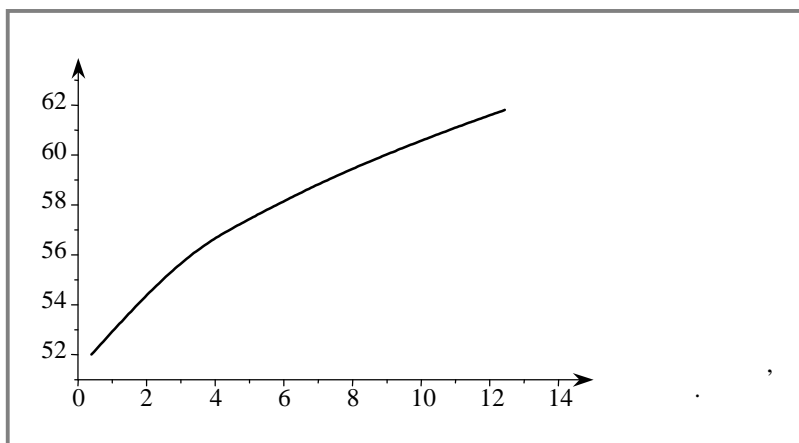
BERI.

 $(\alpha \approx 49.88; \beta \approx 3.38)$

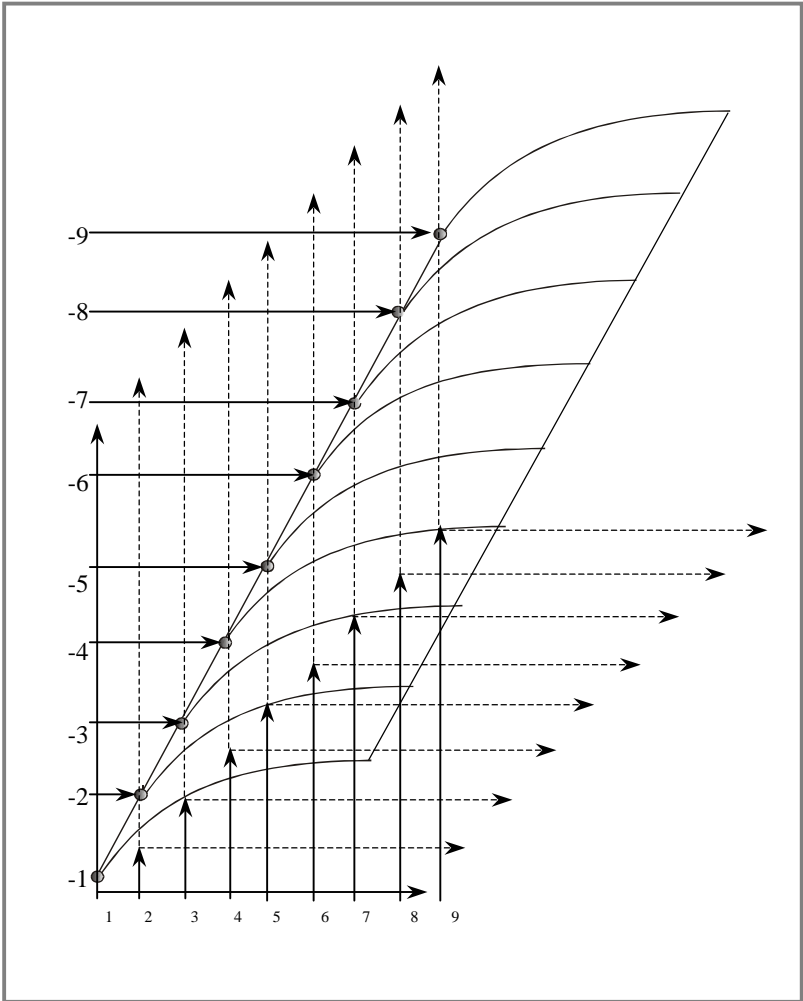
(.4.5)

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.4.5.



. 4.6.

:

$$B - F \leq \frac{Ex - Im}{1 + i^*}, \quad (4.79)$$

— ; *— ; F— (; Ex Im— , LIBOR).

(4.78), (4.79) :

$$B \leq \frac{M[Y(R)] - C - I}{1 + i^*} + F. \quad (4.80)$$

(ΔY),
 (ΔY),
 (,).

$$R_p = -0,2413 \times \Delta Y^2 - 2,8714 \times \Delta Y + 59,89 + u, \quad (4.81)$$

R_p — ; ΔY — ;
 u — .
 (-
 -

BERI)

(4.81),

4.8.

4.8

1993—2000 .

	, %*	**	()
1993	-14.2	52	52.00815
1994	-22.9	55	-0.89507
1995	-12.2	59	59.00599
1996	-10		64.474
1997	-3.2		66.60757
1998	-1.7		64.07402
1999	-0.4	61	60.99995
2000	6		33.9748

*

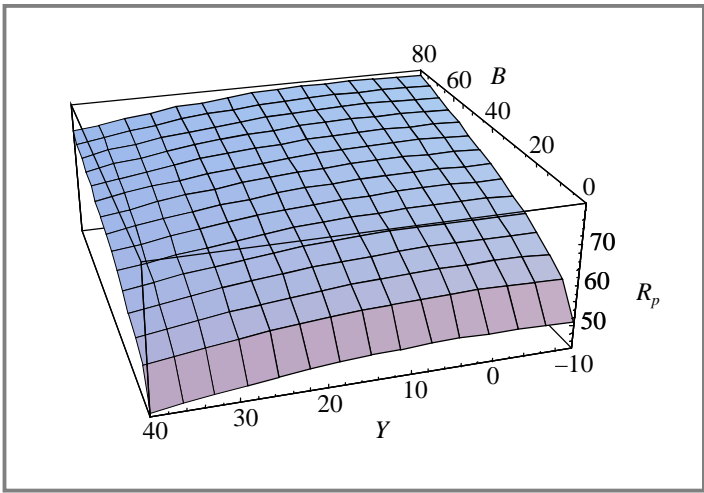
Business Central Europe, September, 2001.

**

BERI.

, 1994 , -
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(,)
 (),
 :
 $R_p = 51.34 + 3.07\sqrt{B} - 0.004\Delta Y^2$. (4.82)
 $R^2 =$
 $= 0,937932,$ $\widehat{R}^2 = 0,917243.$
 $F-$ $v (v = 0,30$
) ,
 (),
 (. 4.7).



. 4.7.

(
). . 4.7 , B
 (ΔY) R_p .
 ,
 ()

(4.82) , . 4.7, ,
 () ,
 , (. 4.7). ,
 () , ΔY
 , ().
 — 50) ($\Delta Y < 0$)

$R_p = \text{const} = C$, (4.82) (4.82):

$$C = \alpha + \beta\sqrt{B} + \gamma\Delta Y^2. \tag{4.83}$$

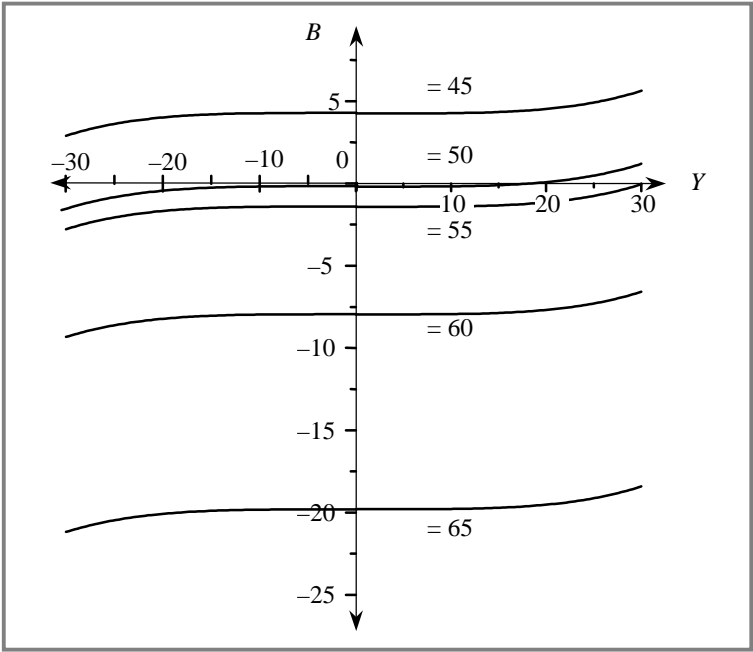
$$B = \left(\frac{C - \gamma\Delta Y^2 - \alpha}{\beta} \right)^2. \tag{4.84}$$

- (4.84) : 50, 55, 60, 65 .
- $B = 0.0\ 000\ 017\Delta Y^4 - 0.19, \quad = 50,$
 - $B = 0.0\ 000\ 017\Delta Y^4 - 1.42, \quad = 55,$
 - $B = 0.0\ 000\ 017\Delta Y^4 - 7.96, \quad = 60,$
 - $B = 0.0\ 000\ 017\Delta Y^4 - 19.8, \quad = 65,$
 - $B = 0.0\ 000\ 017\Delta Y^4 - 36.94, \quad = 70.$

, :

$$\Delta Y^4 = \begin{cases} \Delta Y^4, & \Delta Y \geq 0, \\ -\Delta Y^4, & \Delta Y < 0. \end{cases}$$

(. 4.8).



. 4.8.

(, ,),

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4.7.

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4.8.

1. -
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7. , -
8. , -
9. , -

1) $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in D$;

2) $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in Y$;

3) $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = y$;

4) $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in D$;

5) $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in D$;

1) $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in D$;

2) $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in D$;

3) $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in D$;

« $y = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ » — $y \in Y$ (10). $f(\bullet)$

$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in D$ — (R^n) ;

$y = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ — $f(\bullet)$;

$\{y = f(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_k)\} = f(x, a)$, $a = (a_1, \dots, a_k)$ — $F = \{y = f(x_1, \dots, x_n, a_1, \dots, a_k)\}$.

$n \leq 10$

$f(\cdot)$

y, x_1, \dots, x_n

(a_1, \dots, a_k)

(\quad)

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i}, i = 1, \dots, n.$$

5.3.

?

2. , , .
3. .
4. (μ, ν).
5. -
6. .
7. .
8. τ () ρ = ρτ. -
9. ρτ (,) -
10. .

5.5.

—
 R^n . $F \subset R^n$,
 $A_k \subset R^n$ (, k -),
 $\rho: A_k \rightarrow F$,

$$f(x) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in F$$

$$a = (a_1, \dots, a_k)$$

$$f_a(x).$$

k -
 F ,
 $p(a' + a'') = p(a') + p(a'')$, $a', a'' \in A_k$, F

f ,
 $F?$, $f \in F$ A_k R^n .

$$y = f_a(x), \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial f_a}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial^2 f_a}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$$

$$n+1 + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} k, \quad k, \quad a_1, \dots, a_k.$$

(n), a_1, \dots, a_n -

$$x_1, \dots, x_n, y, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}, \quad k$$

$f(\cdot)$,

$f(\cdot)$

F ,

F

5.5.1.

1.

).

$$y = \min\left(\frac{x_1}{a_1}, \frac{x_2}{a_2}\right), \quad (5.1)$$

1, 2 —

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2}$$

$$\frac{x_2}{x_1}$$

$$y \rightarrow \max,$$

$$a_1 y \leq x_1,$$

$$a_2 y \leq x_2,$$

$$y = \left(\left(\frac{x_1}{a_1} \right)^{a_3} + \left(\frac{x_2}{a_2} \right)^{a_3} \right)^{\frac{1}{a_3}}$$

$$: a_3 \rightarrow -\infty.$$

$$y = a_0 x_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2}. \tag{5.2}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} \cdot \frac{x_1}{y} = a_1; \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} \cdot \frac{x_2}{y} = a_2.$$

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$$y = a_0 (a_1 x_1^{a_3} + a_2 x_2^{a_3})^{\frac{1}{a_3}}$$

$a_3 \rightarrow 0.$

3.

$$y = a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2. \tag{5.3}$$

) :

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} = a_1; \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} = a_2,$$

) ;

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} = a_1, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} = 1;$$

) ;

(,),

4. :

$$y = a_0 x_1 x_2 - a_1 x_1^2 - a_2 x_2^2 \quad (5.4)$$

:

$$a_1, a_2 > 0$$

5. CES):

$$y = (a_1 x_1^{a_3} + a_2 x_2^{a_3})^{a_4} \quad (5.5)$$

:

CES

CES ()

6. :

$$y = (a_1 x_1^{a_3} + a_2 x_2^{a_4})^{a_5} \quad (5.6)$$

CES.

7. :

$$y = (a_{11} x_1^{a_0} + a_{21} x_2^{a_0})^{a_1} \dots (a_{1k} x_1^{a_0} + a_{2k} x_2^{a_0})^{a_k} \quad (5.7)$$

k-

« » k , $(|a_0|,$

5.5.2.

$$y = \varphi_1(x_1, x_2). \quad (5.8)$$

x_2

x_3, x_4 :

$$x_2 = \varphi_2(x_3, x_4),$$

φ_2 —

$$(5.8),$$

$$y = \varphi_1(x_1, \varphi_2(x_3, x_4)),$$

y

x_1, x_3, x_4 .

$$\varphi_1(x_1, x_2), \varphi_2(x_3, x_4), \varphi_{n-1}(x_{2n-3}, x_{2n-2}), \quad (- 1)$$

$$y = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

()

) $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}$ —

, f —

) $\varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}$ —

γ , f —

, φ_1 —

γ ;

$\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ — , f —
 $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}$ f ,
 n —
 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ n ($n \geq 4$) —
 $y = x_1 + x_2$.
 1.

5.6.

() ,
 () ,
 » , R_1, \dots, R_n «
 X_1, \dots, X_m .
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 () K () L .
 X () Y ,
 N).
 K X .
 K ,

1 . . . , 1986. : , , . — :

K

$$X = F(K, L), \tag{5.9}$$

$$X = F(K, L)$$

1) $F(0, L) = F(K, 0) = 0$ —

2) $\frac{\partial F}{\partial K} > 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} > 0$ —

3) $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial K^2} < 0, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial L^2} < 0$ —

4) $F(+\infty, L) = F(K, +\infty) = \infty$ —

$$X = AK^{\alpha_1} \cdot L^{\alpha_2}, \alpha_1 > 0, \alpha_2 > 0, \tag{5.10}$$

(5.10)

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K

L

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial K} = \dots \quad (5.12)$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial K} = \alpha_1 \frac{X}{K}, \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial L} = \alpha_2 \frac{X}{L} \quad (5.13)$$

3,

$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial K^2} = \alpha_1(\alpha_1 - 1)AK^{\alpha_1 - 2}L^{\alpha_2} = \alpha_1(\alpha_1 - 1)\frac{X}{K^2} < 0, \quad \alpha_1 < 1,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial L^2} = \alpha_2(\alpha_2 - 1)AK^{\alpha_1}L^{\alpha_2 - 2} = \alpha_2(\alpha_2 - 1)\frac{X}{L^2} < 0, \quad \alpha_2 < 1. \quad (5.14)$$

(5.10) 4,

$$0 < \alpha_1 < 1, \quad 0 < \alpha_2 < 1$$

1, 2

(K, L)

$$\alpha_K = \frac{\partial \ln X}{\partial \ln K} = \lim_{\Delta K \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta X}{X}\right)}{\frac{\Delta K}{K}}, \quad (5.15)$$

$$\alpha_L = \frac{\partial \ln X}{\partial \ln L} = \lim_{\Delta L \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta X}{X}\right)}{\frac{\Delta L}{L}}.$$

$$\ln X = \ln A + \alpha_1 \ln K + \alpha_2 \ln L,$$

$$\alpha_K = \frac{\partial \ln X}{\partial \ln K} = \alpha_1, \quad \alpha_L = \frac{\partial \ln X}{\partial \ln L} = \alpha_2,$$

(5.15) , 1 % , () 1 % , () 1 % — 0,594 % . 0,539 % , 1 > 2 , :

$$\frac{X_{t+1}}{X_t} = \left(\frac{K_{t+1}}{K_t}\right)^{\alpha_1} \left(\frac{L_{t+1}}{L_t}\right)^{\alpha_2}. \quad (5.16)$$

$$(5.16) \quad \frac{1}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2},$$

$$\left(\frac{X_{t+1}}{X_t}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}} = \left(\frac{K_{t+1}}{K_t}\right)^{\alpha} \left(\frac{L_{t+1}}{L_t}\right)^{1-\alpha}, \quad (5.17)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}, \quad 1 - \alpha = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}.$$

$$(5.16) \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{if } \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 > 1, \\ & \text{if } \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 < 1, \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & K_{t+1} > K_t, L_{t+1} > L_t, \\ & X_{t+1} > X_t, \end{aligned} \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 > 1:$$

$$\frac{X_{t+1}}{X_t} > \left(\frac{X_{t+1}}{X_t} \right)^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} = \left(\frac{K_{t+1}}{K_t} \right)^\alpha \left(\frac{L_{t+1}}{L_t} \right)^{1-\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{if } \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 > 1, \\ & K, L, \\ & F(K, L) = X_0 = \text{const.} \\ & AK^{\alpha_1} L^{\alpha_2} = X_0 = \text{const.}, \quad K^{\alpha_1} = \frac{X_0}{A} L^{-\alpha_2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & K, L, \\ & X_0, \\ & F(K, L) = \\ & = X_0 = \text{const.} \end{aligned}$$

$$dF = \frac{\partial F}{\partial K} dK + \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} dL = 0. \quad (5.18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial K} > 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} > 0, \\ & dK > 0, \quad dL < 0, \\ & |dL|, \\ & dK. \end{aligned} \quad (5.18).$$

$$S_K = \frac{|dK|}{|dL|} = - \frac{dK}{dL} = \frac{\partial F / \partial L}{\partial F / \partial K}.$$

(S_L):

$$S_L = - \frac{dL}{dK} = \frac{\partial F / \partial K}{\partial F / \partial L}.$$

$$S_K \cdot S_L = 1.$$

$$S_K = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} \frac{K}{L} = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} k, \quad k = \frac{K}{L},$$

(K, L)

$$\text{grad } F = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial K}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} \right),$$

$$\frac{dK}{\partial F / \partial K} = \frac{dL}{\partial F / \partial L}.$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial K} = \alpha_1 \frac{X}{K}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} = \alpha_2 \frac{X}{L},$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha_1} K dK = \frac{1}{\alpha_2} L dL,$$

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} L^2 + a}, \quad a = \text{const},$$

$$a = K_0^2 - \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} L_0^2,$$

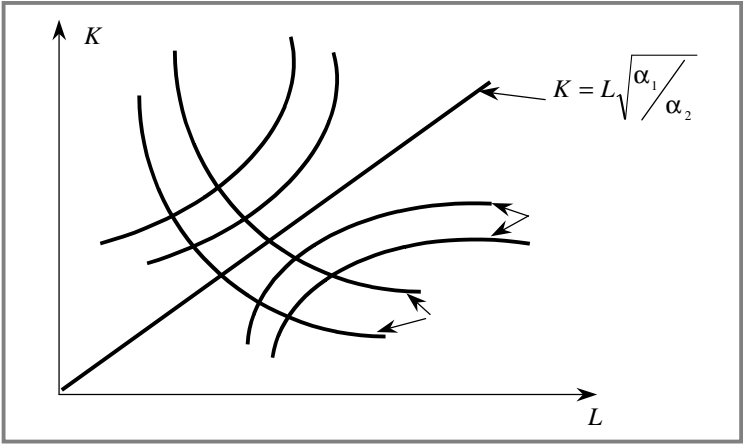
K_0, L_0 —

$$a = 0,$$

):

$$K = L \sqrt{\alpha_1 / \alpha_2}.$$

. 5.1



. 5.1.

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$$\frac{X}{X_0} = \left(\frac{K}{K_0}\right)^{\alpha_1} \left(\frac{L}{L_0}\right)^{\alpha_2}, \quad (5.20)$$

X_0, K_0, L_0 —
 .
 :

$$X = \frac{X_0}{K_0^{\alpha_1} L_0^{\alpha_2}} K^{\alpha_1} L^{\alpha_2} = AK^{\alpha_1} L^{\alpha_2}.$$

, A :

$$A = \frac{X_0}{K_0^{\alpha_1} L_0^{\alpha_2}},$$

$$\tilde{X}, \tilde{K}, \tilde{L}, \quad (5.20)$$

$$\tilde{X}, \tilde{K}, \tilde{L}:$$

$$\tilde{X} = \tilde{K}^{\alpha_1} \tilde{L}^{\alpha_2}, \quad (5.21)$$

$$\tilde{X} = \frac{X}{X_0}; \tilde{K} = \frac{K}{K_0}; \tilde{L} = \frac{L}{L_0}.$$

$$(5.21).$$

$$\tilde{K} \quad \tilde{L}.$$

$$: \frac{\tilde{X}}{\tilde{K}} \quad \frac{\tilde{X}}{\tilde{L}}$$

$$E = \left(\frac{\tilde{X}}{\tilde{K}} \right)^\alpha \left(\frac{\tilde{X}}{\tilde{L}} \right)^{1-\alpha}, \quad (5.22)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}, \quad 1 - \alpha = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2},$$

$$(5.22)$$

$$\tilde{X} = E \tilde{K}^\alpha \tilde{L}^{1-\alpha}, \quad (5.23)$$

$$(K, L).$$

$$(5.23) \quad (5.24) \quad M = \tilde{K}^\alpha \tilde{L}^{1-\alpha} \quad (5.24)$$

$$(5.25) \quad \tilde{X} = EM \quad (5.25)$$



1960—1995 .

$$X = 2,248K^{0,404}L^{0,803}.$$

1987 ., 1960 1995 . 2,82 , $\tilde{X} = 2,82$;
 $(\tilde{K} = 2,88)$, — 1,93 ($\tilde{L} = 1,93$).

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} = \frac{0,404}{0,404 + 0,803} = 0,3347, \quad 1 - \alpha = 0,6653.$$

$$E_K = \frac{\tilde{X}}{\tilde{K}} = \frac{2,82}{2,88} = 0,98,$$

$$E_L = \frac{\tilde{X}}{\tilde{L}} = \frac{2,82}{1,93} = 1,46,$$

$$E = E_K^\alpha E_L^{1-\alpha} = 0,98^{0,3347} \cdot 1,46^{0,6653} \approx 1,278.$$

$$M = \tilde{K}^\alpha \tilde{L}^{1-\alpha} = 2,88^{0,3347} \cdot 1,93^{0,6653} \approx 2,207.$$

2,307
 (2,82 = 1,273 · 2,207). 1,278

γ :

$$F(\lambda K, \lambda L) = \lambda^\gamma F(K, L). \tag{5.26}$$

$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$.

$$F(K, L) = L^\gamma F\left(\frac{K}{L}, 1\right) = L^\gamma f(k),$$

$$f(k) = F(k, 1), \quad k = \frac{K}{L}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial L} = \gamma L^{\gamma-1} f(k) - L^\gamma f'(k) \frac{K}{L^2} = L^{\gamma-1} [\gamma f(k) - k f'(k)],$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial K} = L^\gamma f'(k) \frac{1}{L} = L^{\gamma-1} f'(k),$$

$$S_k = \frac{\partial F / \partial L}{\partial F / \partial K} = \gamma \frac{f(k)}{f'(k)} - k, \tag{5.27}$$

β_K :

$$\beta_K = \frac{dk/k}{dS_K/S_K}. \tag{5.28}$$

β_L .

$$\beta_K = \beta_L = \beta.$$

$$\beta = 1.$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial K} = \alpha_1 \frac{X}{K}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} = \alpha_2 \frac{X}{L},$$

$$S_k = \frac{\partial F / \partial L}{\partial F / \partial K} = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} k, \quad \frac{dS_K}{dk} = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1},$$

$$\beta = \frac{dk/k}{dS_k/S_k} = \frac{S_k}{k} \left(\frac{dS_k}{dk} \right)^{-1} = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} = 1.$$

(CES-)

$$\frac{dk/k}{dS_k/S_k} = \beta = \text{const},$$

$$\therefore S_k = Ck^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \quad (5.27),$$

$$Ck^{\frac{1}{\beta}} = \gamma \frac{f(k)}{f'(k)} - k, \quad \frac{f'}{f} = \frac{\gamma}{Ck^{\frac{1}{\beta}} + k},$$

$$\ln f = \gamma \int \frac{dk}{k + Ck^{\frac{1}{\beta}}} = \frac{\gamma\beta}{\beta-1} \ln C_1 \left(k^{\frac{\beta-1}{\beta}} + C \right),$$

$$f = C_1 \left(k^{\frac{\beta-1}{\beta}} + C \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\beta-1}},$$

K, L

$$X = C_1 \left[K^{\frac{\beta-1}{\beta}} + CL^{\frac{\beta-1}{\beta}} \right]^{\frac{\gamma}{\beta-1}}.$$

$$\rho = \frac{1-\beta}{\beta}; \quad \frac{1}{C+1} = \alpha < 1; \quad C_1(C+1)^{-\frac{\gamma}{\rho}} = A,$$

(CES-).

$$X = F(K, L) = A \left[\alpha K^{-\rho} + (1-\alpha)L^{-\rho} \right]^{-\frac{\gamma}{\rho}}. \quad (5.29)$$

$\rho > -1$, $A > 0$, $X = \frac{E_K K + E_L L}{2}$, $0 < \gamma \leq 1$,
 $\gamma = 1, \beta \rightarrow 1 (\rho \rightarrow 0)$, CES-
 $X = \min(K^\gamma, L^\gamma)$, $\beta \rightarrow 0$ —
 $(\beta = 0)$. $(\rho \rightarrow -1, \gamma = 1)$, CES-
 $X = E_K K + E_L L$, $E_K = A_\alpha =$
 $= A(1 - \alpha)$.

5.7.

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5.8.

1. :

$$X = F(K, L) = E_K K + E_L L.$$
 E_K, E_L . —

2.

$$F(K, L) = \min\left(\frac{K}{a_k}, \frac{L}{a_L}\right).$$

a_K, a_L .

3.

$$F(K, L) = AK^{\alpha_1} L^{\alpha_2}.$$

A, α_1, α_2

4.

$$X = F(X, L) = AK^{\alpha_1} L^{\alpha_2}.$$

K_0, L_0

$$\tilde{X} = \tilde{K}^{\alpha_1} \tilde{L}^{\alpha_2}, \quad \tilde{X} = \frac{X}{X_0}, \tilde{K} = \frac{K}{K_0}, \tilde{L} = \frac{L}{L_0}$$

$$: \tilde{X} = ME, \quad M = \tilde{K}^{\alpha} \tilde{L}^{1-\beta}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}.$$

5.

6.

$$= 0,95 K^{0,5} L^{0,6}.$$

$$: X = F(K, L) =$$

3,5

2,5

7.

(CES-

$$) F(K, L) = A [\alpha K^{-\rho} + (1-\alpha)L^{-\rho}]^{-\frac{1}{\rho}}$$

$$) \gamma = 1, \rho \rightarrow 0$$

$$) \gamma = 1, \rho \rightarrow \infty$$

3.

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6.2.

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$1 \quad 2 : (1, 2) \in$

$$E = \frac{M}{E} = \{B_1, \dots, B_l\}.$$

, = 1, ..., l

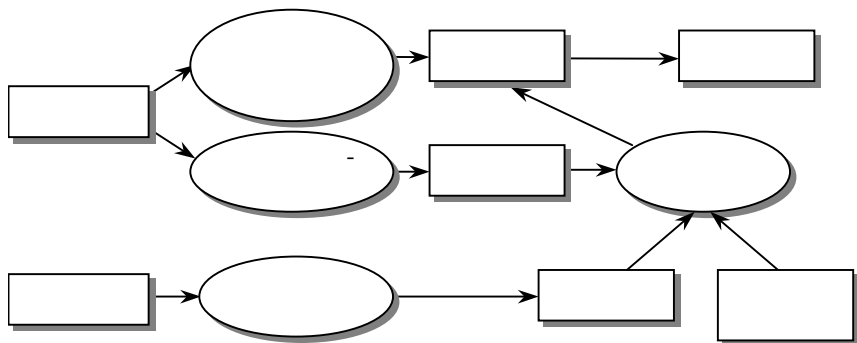
$$M = \{M_1, \dots, M_l\}.$$

$(M_i, c) \in v (M_i \in M, c \in C)$ $v \subset MC$

, $v \neq \emptyset$, $v \neq \emptyset$, $v = \emptyset$

6.3.

. 6.1¹.



. 6.1.

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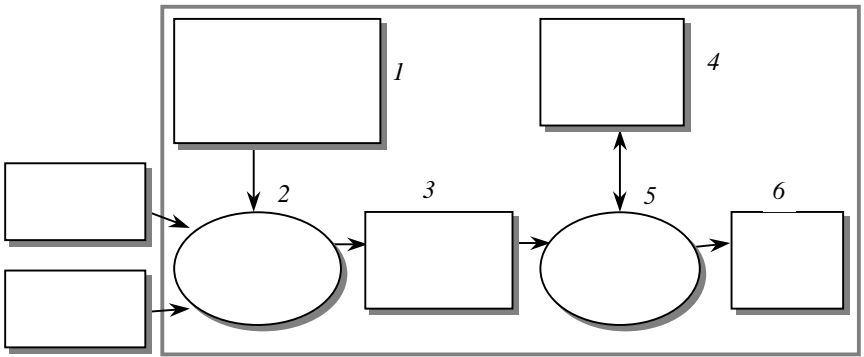
.6.4.

(3).

(4)

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.6.4.

6.4.

S , n

$(\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_k})$, $(1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n; k \leq n)$

i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k

$(\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_k})$

\bar{m}, \underline{m} S , $\bar{m} = \max A(x_1, \dots, \alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_k}, \dots, x_n)$,

 $\underline{m} = \min A(x_1, \dots, \alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_k}, \dots, x_n)$,

 x_1, \dots, x_n, S

$(\bar{m}, \underline{m}, S)$

S

$(\bar{m}, \underline{m}, S)$

6.5.

$U = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\} —$ $u_i (i = 1, \dots, n)$
 $v_a \dot{1}_i$
 $\bar{A} —$ $D = v_a 1_1 x \dots x v_a 1_n.$
 $A(A \in \bar{A}),$
 $A(A \in \bar{A})$
 $f_a : D \rightarrow$
 $y = f_A(x_1, \dots, x_n).$
 $D', A (D' \subseteq D)$
 $A \equiv B (D', A), (A, B \in \bar{A})$
 $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} \in D'$
 $f_A(\bar{\alpha}) \leq f_A(\bar{\beta}) \Leftrightarrow f_B(\bar{\alpha}) \leq f_B(\bar{\beta}).$
 $(A, B \in \bar{A}):$
 1. $D' —$ $A \equiv B (D', A);$
 2. $D' —$ $A \neq B (D', A);$
 $\frac{A}{E_{D'A}} (E_{D'A} —$
 $D',$
 $D'.$
 $D —$ $Y_{,D}$ $(D'),$ $D', A \neq 1 (\emptyset \neq D' \leq D),$
 $= 1$

$$Y \in \left(\bigcup_{x \in Y, s} \frac{(\quad)}{Y_{A,D}} \right)$$

$Z, A \neq 1$

$$Z \in \frac{\text{HK}(D')}{\left(\bigcup_{x \in Y_{A,D}} \text{HK}(X) \right)}$$

1

$$\left(\frac{\left(\bigcup_{x \in Y_{A,D}} \text{HK}(X) \right)}{Y_{A,D}} \right),$$

$A \in \bar{A}$.

6.6.

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- 1) , () ;
- 2) , ;
- 3) , ;
- 4) , () ;

$$a_{ij} \quad (i = 1, \dots, n; j = 1, \dots, m),$$

(i = 1, ..., n) , (j = 1, ..., m) —

, () m , a_{ij} —

, j- .

()

$$R_j^{(1)} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^2}, \quad j=1, \dots, m, \quad (6.1)$$

$$R_j^{(1)} \quad , j=1, \dots, m.$$

$$, i=1, \dots, n:$$

$$R_j^{(2)} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i a_{ij}^2}, \quad j=1, \dots, m, \quad (6.2)$$

$$R_j^{(2)} \quad , j=1, \dots, m; k_i \quad , i=1, \dots, n.$$

$$(2)$$

a_{ij}

$$x_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij}}{\max_{j=1, \dots, m} a_{ij}}, \quad i=1, \dots, n; \quad j=1, \dots, m, \quad (6.3)$$

$$x_{ij} \text{ — } (\quad)$$

$$R_j^{(3)} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (1-x_{ij})^2}, \quad (6.4)$$

$$R_j^{(3)} \text{ — } j \text{ — } , \quad j = 1, \dots, m.$$

$$R^{(3)}.$$

$$R_j^{(4)} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i (1-x_{ij})^2}, \quad (6.5)$$

$$R_j^{(4)} \text{ — } j \text{ — } , \quad j = 1, \dots, m; \quad k_i \text{ — } .$$

$$(\quad) , \quad , \quad , \quad , \quad :$$

$$m_i = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \quad (6.6)$$

$$m_i \text{ — } (\quad) -$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$R_j^{(6)} = \prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_{ij})^{k_i}, \quad j = 1, \dots, m, \quad (6.7)$$

$$R_j^{(6)} = \frac{a_{ij} - a_i^{\min}}{a_i^{\max} - a_i^{\min}}, \quad j = 1, \dots, m, \quad (6.8)$$

$$a_i^{\min} = \min_{j=1, \dots, m} a_{ij}; \quad i \in I_1; \quad a_i^{\max} = \max_{j=1, \dots, m} a_{ij}; \quad i \in I_1.$$

$$x_{ij} = \frac{a_i^{\max} - a_{ij}}{a_i^{\max} - a_i^{\min}}, \quad i \in I_2; \quad j = 1, \dots, m, \quad (6.9)$$

$$k_i, (k_i \geq 0), \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \quad (6.7),$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n k_i = 1. \quad (6.10)$$

$$(6.1), (6.2), (6.4), (6.5)$$

$$R_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, m. \quad R_{j_0}^{(6)}$$

$$R_{j_0}^{(6)} = \max_{j=1, \dots, m} R_j^{(6)}. \quad (6.11)$$

$\{v, k, w\}$, v — , k —

(\quad) , w —

(k)
 (k_1, \dots, k_n)
 $(k_i, i = 1, \dots, n)$

w (

R^n R^1

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 (\quad)
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1.

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¹ , 1996.

3. (\quad)

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4. (\quad)

, (\quad)

$$k_i, i = 1, \dots, n \quad (6.10).$$

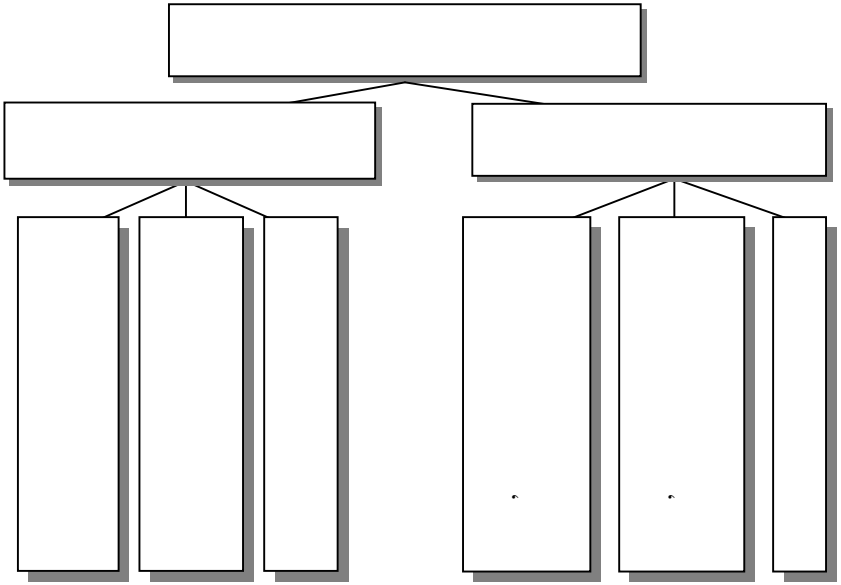
5. $R_j^{(6)}, j = 1, \dots, m,$

(\quad)

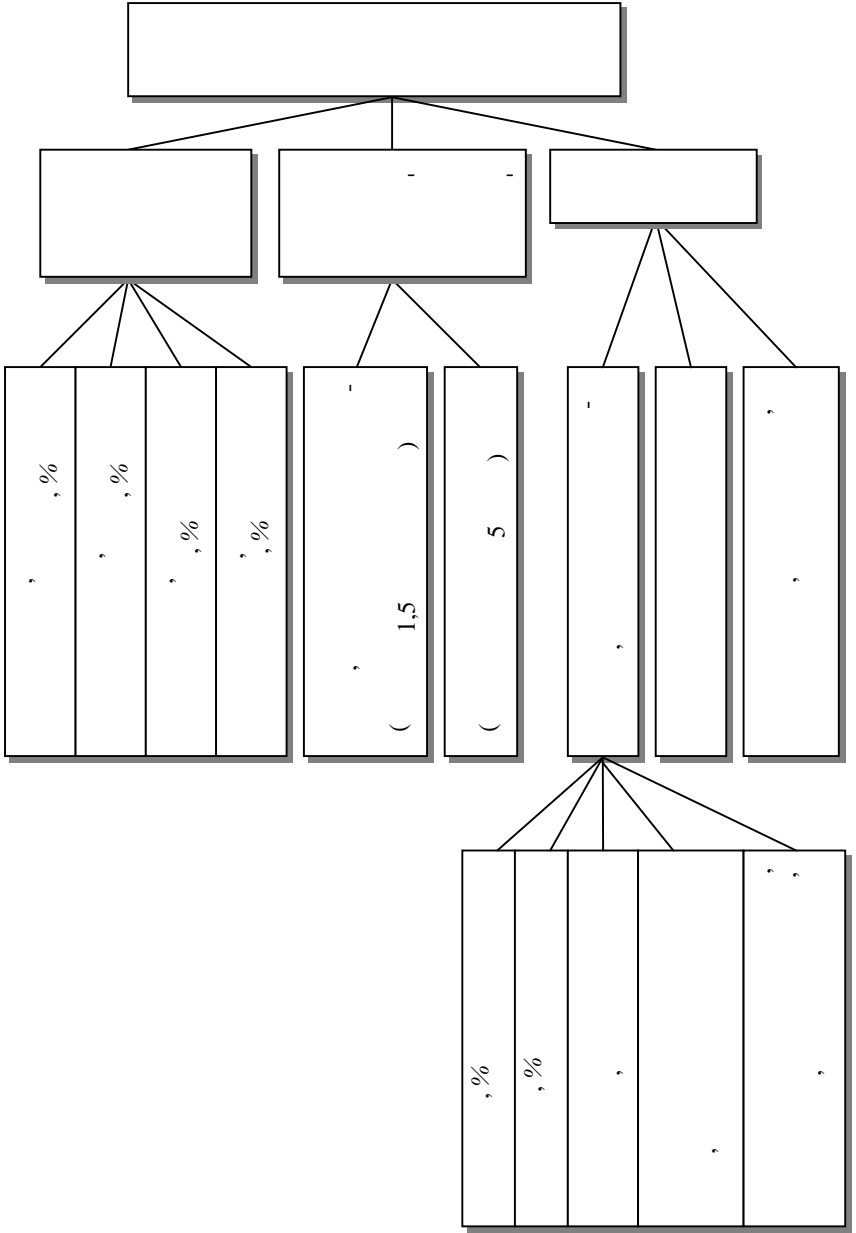
, (\quad)

. 6.5—6.9

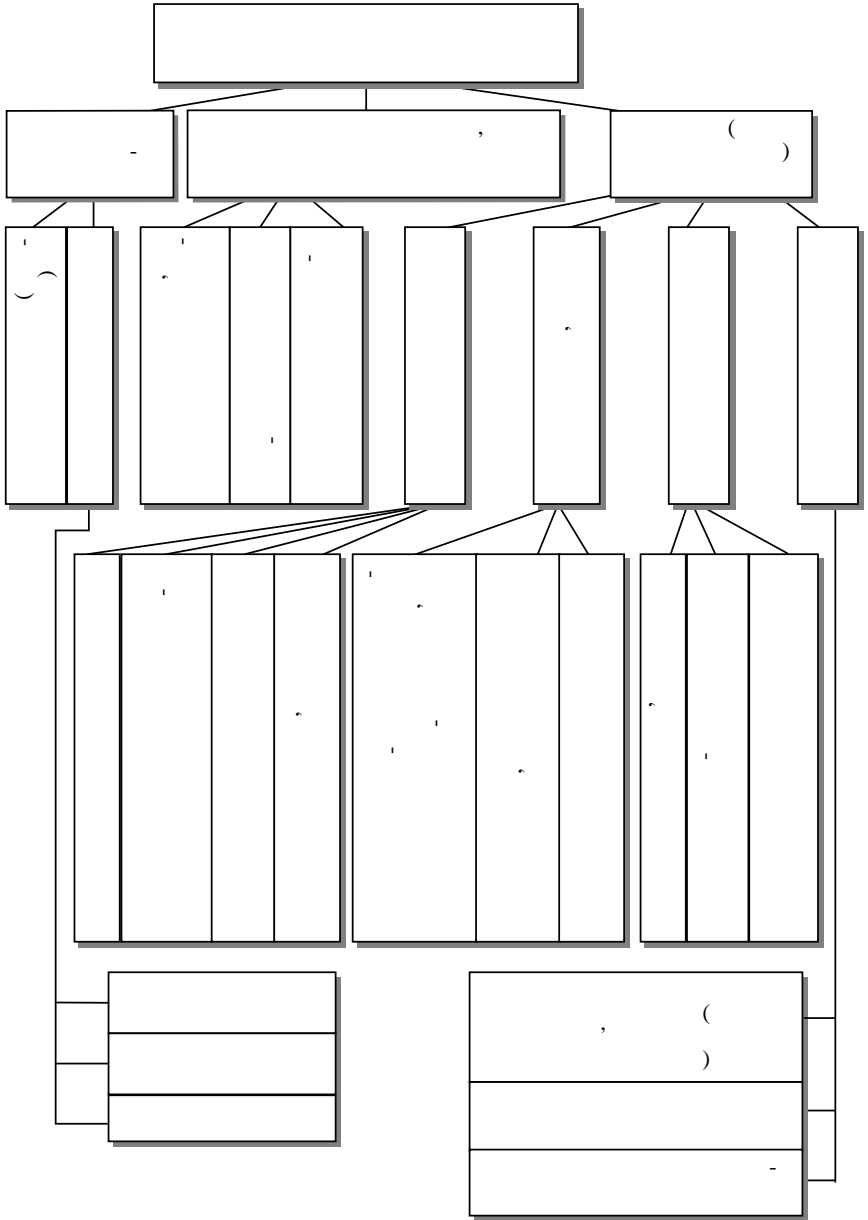
(. 6.6—6.9).
(. 6.5).



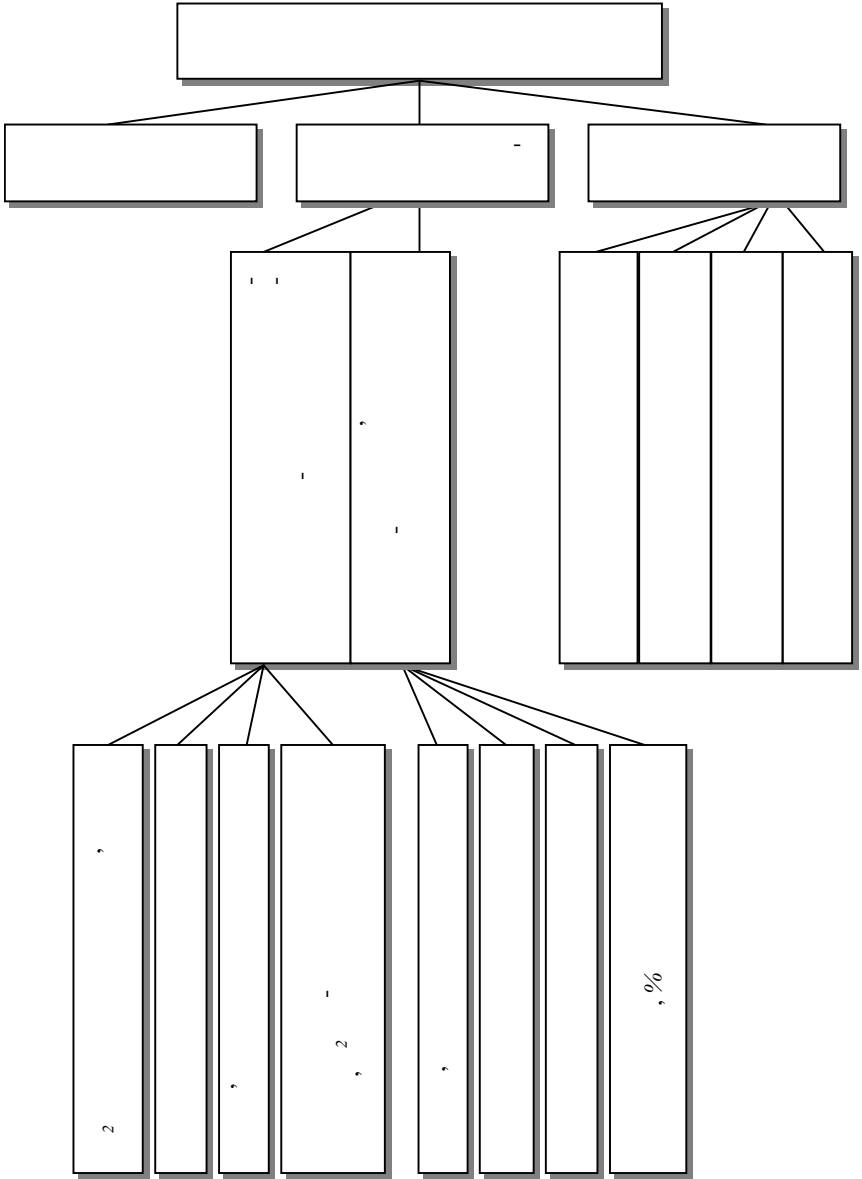
.6.5.



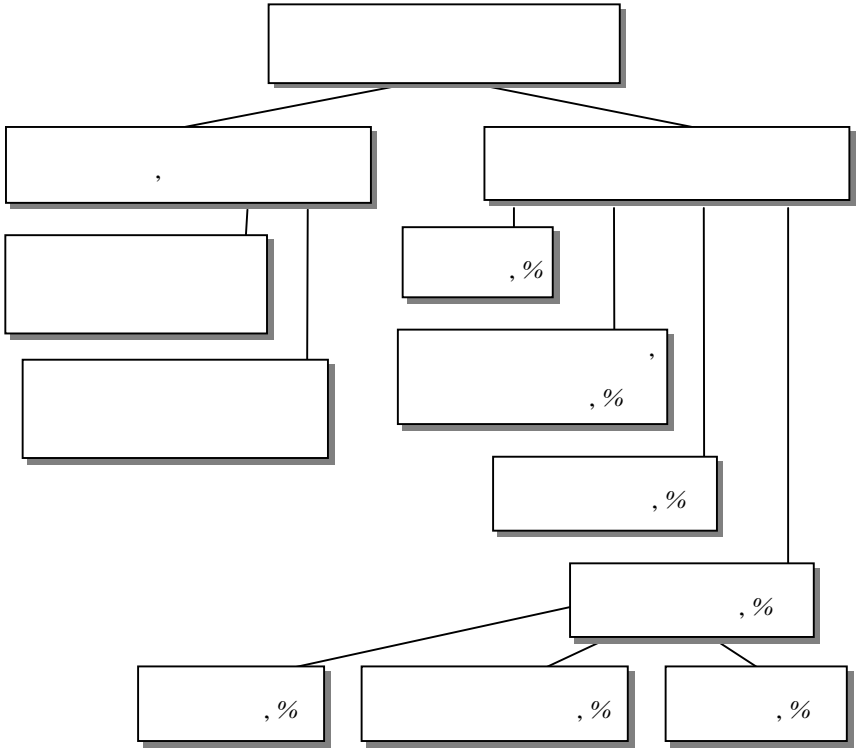
. 6.6.



.6.7.



6.8.



.6.9.

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6.7.

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6.8.

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7

7.1.

n — $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)'$ —
 (\quad) ,
 x —
 $C = \{x : x \geq 0\}$.

$X \subset \{x : x \geq 0\}$.
 $x \in X, y \in Y$
 $x \succ y$ — x , y ;
 $x \prec y$ — x , y ;
 $x \sim y$ —

- 1) $x \succ y, x \succ z, x \succ z$ ();
- 2) $x \succ y, x \succ y$ ().

X , $u(x) > u(y)$, $x \sim y$ $u(x) = u(y)$.

$\ln u(x) - cu(x)$

1) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} > 0$ —

2) $\lim_{x_i \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \infty$ —

3) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} < 0$ —

4) $\lim_{x_i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = 0$ —

3

$$U(x) = \left\| \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \cdot \partial x_j} \right\|$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x_i} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}$$

$(n - 1),$

$$u(x) = c = \text{const},$$

$$du = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} dx_i = 0. \quad (7.1)$$

(7.1)

$$(7.1) \quad dx_i = 0 \quad i = 3, \dots, n,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} dx_2 = 0,$$

$$-\frac{dx_2}{dx_1} = \frac{\partial u / \partial x_1}{\partial u / \partial x_2}, \quad (7.2)$$

$p = (p_1, \dots, p_n) —$

$$B = \{x : px \leq M\},$$

$M:$

$$\max_{x \in B \cap X} u(x) = \max_{px=M} u(x). \quad (7.3)$$

$$L(x) = u(x) - \lambda (px - M).$$

:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n p_j x_j^* = M, \tag{7.4}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}(x_i^*) - \lambda^* p_i = 0, \quad i=1, \dots, n. \tag{7.5}$$

(7.5) , u — ' -
 x^* , -

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} : \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = p_1/p_2, \dots, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{n-1}} : \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} = p_{n-1}/p_n.$$

' (7.4), (7.5) x^* ,

$$x^* = x^*(p, M). \tag{7.6}$$

7.2.

(7.3):

$$\max_{x \in B \cap X} u(x) = \max_{p \in M} u(x),$$

n - ap_n , (7.6)

$$dx_i^* = \frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial p_n} dp_n, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n,$$

(7.6) — (7.4) (7.5),

$$\frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial p_n}$$

$$-\sum_{j=1}^n p_j \frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial p_n} = x_n^*, \tag{7.7}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u(x^*)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \cdot \frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial p_n} - p_i \frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial p_n} = \begin{cases} 0, & i=1, \dots, n-1, \\ \lambda^*, & i=n. \end{cases}$$

$$U = \left(\frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial p_n}, \frac{\partial x_1^*}{\partial p_n}, \dots, \frac{\partial x_n^*}{\partial p_n} \right) \quad (7.7) \quad (n+1) \quad -$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -p \\ -p & U \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial p_n} \\ \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_n^* \\ 0 \\ \lambda^* \end{pmatrix} \quad (7.8)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -p \\ -p & U \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \mu p U^{-1} \\ \mu U^{-1} p & \mu U^{-1} p' p U^{-1} + U^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mu = -(p U^{-1} p')^{-1} > 0. \quad (7.8)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial p_n} \\ \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \mu p U^{-1} \\ \mu U^{-1} p & \mu U^{-1} p' p U^{-1} + U^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_n^* \\ 0 \\ \lambda^* \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \mu x_n^* + \lambda^* (\mu p U^{-1})_n \\ \mu U^{-1} p' x_n^* + \lambda^* (\mu U^{-1} p' p U^{-1} + U^{-1})_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p_n} dp_n = \mu U^{-1} p' x_n^* dp_n + \lambda^* (\mu U^{-1} p' p U^{-1} + U^{-1})_n dp_n. \quad (7.9)$$

(7.9).

$$dp_n \left(\frac{dM}{n}, \dots \right).$$

$$du = 0.$$

(7.5),

$$du = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} (x^*) dx_i^* = \lambda^* \sum_{i=1}^n p_i dx_i^* = \lambda^* \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial p_n} dp_n = 0.$$

, :

$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial p_n} dp_n = 0$$

, , :

$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial p_n} = 0. \tag{7.10}$$

$$dM, \tag{7.4} \tag{7.10}:$$

$$dM = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial p_n} + x_n^* dp_n = x_n^* dp_n, \quad dM = x_n^* dp_n,$$

$$(7.5) \quad p_n \quad \begin{matrix} n- \\ dp_n. \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial p_n}, \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p_n} :$$

$$- \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial p_n} = 0 \quad U = \text{const.}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} (x^*) \frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial p_n} - p_i \frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial p_n} = \begin{cases} 0, & i=1, \dots, n-1, \\ \lambda^*, & i=n. \end{cases} \tag{7.11}$$

:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -p \\ -p & U \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial p_n} \\ \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \lambda^* \end{pmatrix}. \tag{7.12}$$

$$(7.12)$$

:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial p_n} \\ \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \mu p U^{-1} \\ \mu U^{-1} p' & \mu U^{-1} p' p U^{-1} + U^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \lambda^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^* (\mu p U^{-1})_n \\ \lambda^* (\mu U^{-1} p' p U^{-1} + U^{-1})_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p_n} \right)_{\text{comp}} dp_n = \lambda^* (\mu U^{-1} p' p U^{-1} + U^{-1})_n dp_n. \quad (7.13)$$

$$dM = x_n^* dp_n. \quad (7.9) \text{ —}$$

$$dx^* = \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial M} dM.$$

$$M \quad \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial M}, \frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial M} \quad (7.4), (7.5):$$

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{j=1}^n p_j \frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial M} = -1, \\ \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} (x^*) \frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial M} - p_i \frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial M} = 0, \quad i=1, \dots, n \end{cases} \quad (7.14)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -p \\ -p & U \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial M} \\ \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial M} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (7.15)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \lambda^*}{\partial M} \\ \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial M} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \mu p U^{-1} \\ \mu U^{-1} p' & \mu U^{-1} p' p U^{-1} + U^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\mu \\ -\mu U^{-1} p' \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial M} = \mu U^{-1} p'. \quad (7.16)$$

(7.9), (7.13), (7.16),

$$\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p_n} = \left(\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p_n} \right)_{\text{comp}} - \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial M} x_n^*. \quad (7.17)$$

(7.17) ()

$$: H = \mu U^{-1} p' p U^{-1} + U^{-1}.$$

U^{-1} , H , U .

$$: z H z' \leq 0$$

$z = \alpha p, \alpha \neq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha p) H (\alpha p)' &= \alpha^2 (\mu p U^{-1} p' p U^{-1} + p U^{-1}) p' = \\ &= \alpha^2 (-p U^{-1} + p U^{-1}) p' = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu = -(p U^{-1} p')^{-1} > 0).$$

$z \neq \alpha p$ - α , z : p (

$$z = \alpha p + v, \quad v = z - \alpha p,$$

$$\alpha = \frac{z U^{-1} p'}{p U^{-1} p'} \quad (\quad), \quad v \neq 0 \quad (\quad v = 0, \quad z = \alpha p).$$

z :

$$v U^{-1} p' = (z - \alpha p) U^{-1} p' = z U^{-1} p' - \frac{z U^{-1} p'}{p U^{-1} p'} p U^{-1} p' = 0,$$

$$z H z' = v H v' = \mu v U^{-1} p' p U^{-1} v' + v U^{-1} v' = v U^{-1} v' < 0,$$

$$U^{-1}$$

$$z = (0, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 0),$$

i -

$$1,$$

$$z H z' = h_{ii} < 0,$$

H

$$\left(\frac{\partial x_n^*}{\partial p_n}\right)_{\text{comp}} = \lambda^* h_{nn} < 0. \quad (7.18)$$

$$\frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial M} > 0, \quad \frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial M} \leq 0. \quad (7.14)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n p_j \frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial M} = 1, \quad (7.19)$$

(i-) :

$$\frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial p_i} = \left(\frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial p_i}\right)_{\text{comp}} - \left(\frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial M}\right) x_i^* < 0. \quad (7.11)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n p_j \left(\frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial p_i}\right)_{\text{comp}} = 0,$$

$$l, \quad \left(\frac{\partial x_l^*}{\partial p_i}\right) > 0.$$

$$i- \quad \left(\frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial p_i}\right)_{\text{comp}} < 0$$

$l-$

$$\left(\frac{\partial x_m^*}{\partial p_i}\right)_{\text{comp}} < 0,$$

$i \quad m$

l

$i,$

$$\frac{\partial x_l^*}{\partial p_i} > 0.$$

$$x^*(p, M)$$

:

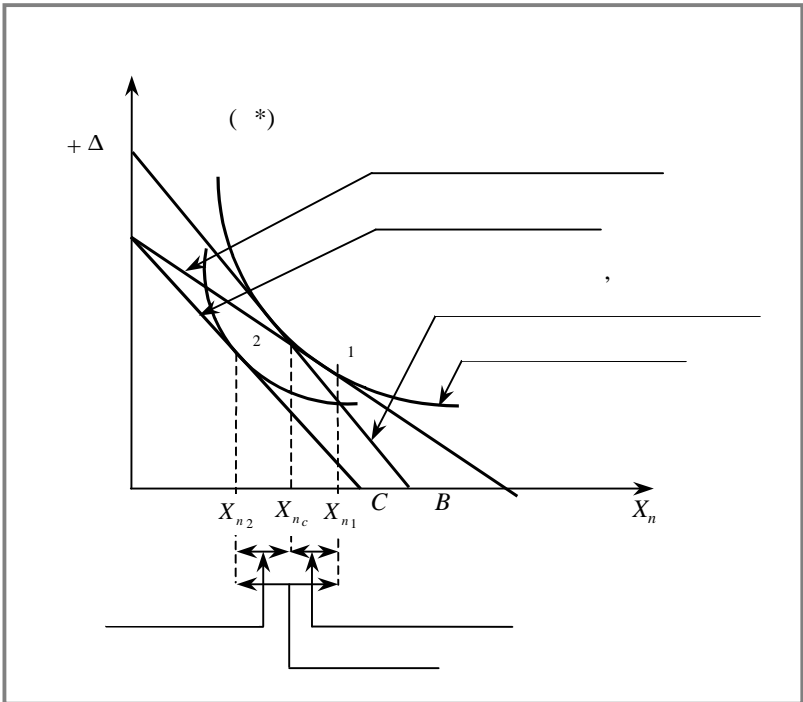
$$\frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial p_i} \geq 0, \quad j \neq i,$$

$$\frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial p_i} > 0,$$

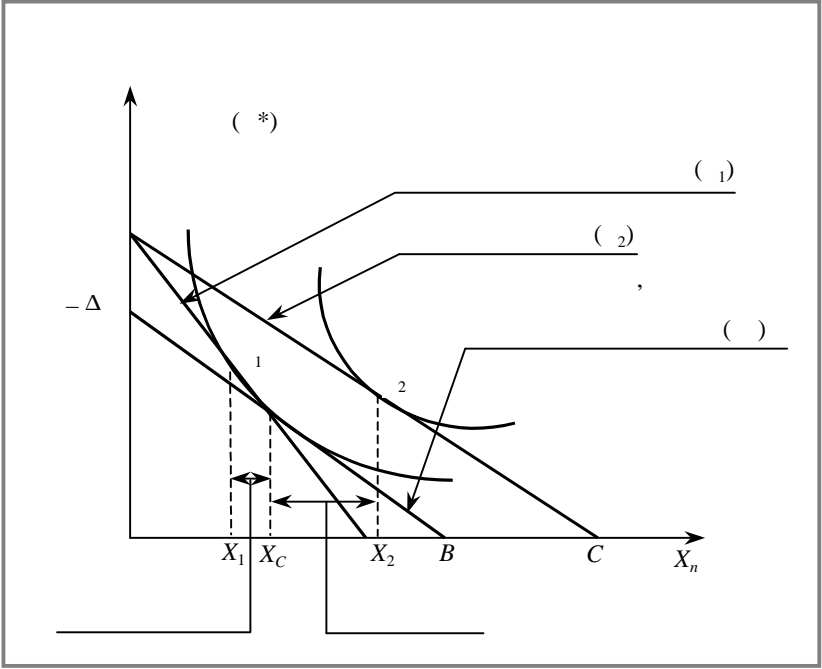
$$u(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j x_j^{\gamma_j}, \quad \mu_j > 0, \quad 0 < \gamma_j < 1,$$

()

. 7.1 7.2



. 7.1.



.7.2.

7.3.

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7.4.

1. 300

$$U(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sqrt{x_1 x_2 x_3},$$

2. $p_1 = 2$, $p_2 = 4$, $p_3 = 1$

$$U(x_1, x_2) = A x_1^\alpha x_2^{1-\alpha},$$

M , — p_1, p_2 .

3.
4. () :

	54	50	55	59	60	59	64	65
	570	600	580	100	480	500	450	500

5. :

$$U(x_1, x_2) = 3x_1^{\frac{2}{3}} x_2^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

- 100
?

8

8.1.

$X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)'$ — вектор случайных величин;
 $L = (l_1, \dots, l_n)$ — вектор параметров;
 $K = (k_1, \dots, k_n)$; $M = (m_1, \dots, m_n)$ — векторы параметров.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{x} &= (x_1, \dots, x_n)' \\
 X &= F(x) \\
 F(x) &
 \end{aligned} \tag{8.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 w &= (w_1, \dots, w_j, \dots, w_n) \\
 (\) &= pF(x) - wx.
 \end{aligned} \tag{8.2}$$

$$(8.2) \quad R = pX = pF(x) \text{ —} \\ , C = wx \text{ —}$$

$$\max_{x \geq 0} [pF(x) - wx]. \quad (8.3)$$

$$x \geq 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial x} = p \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - w \leq 0, \quad \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial x} x = \left(p \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - w \right) x = 0, \quad x \geq 0. \quad (8.4)$$

$$x^* > 0, \quad (8.4)$$

$$p \frac{\partial F(x^*)}{\partial x} = w, \quad (8.5)$$

$$p \frac{\partial F(x^*)}{\partial x_j} = w_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, n,$$

$$\max F(x), \quad wx \leq C, \quad x \geq 0. \quad (8.6)$$

$$L(x, \lambda) = F(x) + \lambda (C - wx),$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \lambda w \leq 0, \quad \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \lambda w \right) x = 0, \quad x \geq 0. \quad (8.7)$$

$$(8.7) \quad (8.4),$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{p}.$$

1

$$X = F(K, L) = 3K^{\frac{2}{3}}L^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

$w_K = 5$ $w_L = 10$

?

$F(0, L) = L(K, 0) = 0,$
 $K^* > 0, L^* > 0,$ (8.7)

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial K} = \lambda w_K, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} = \lambda w_L \quad (8.8)$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \frac{F(K^*, L^*)}{K^*} = \lambda w_K, \quad \frac{1}{3} \frac{F(K^*, L^*)}{L^*} = \lambda w_L.$$

$$\frac{2L^*}{K^*} = \frac{w_K}{w_L}.$$

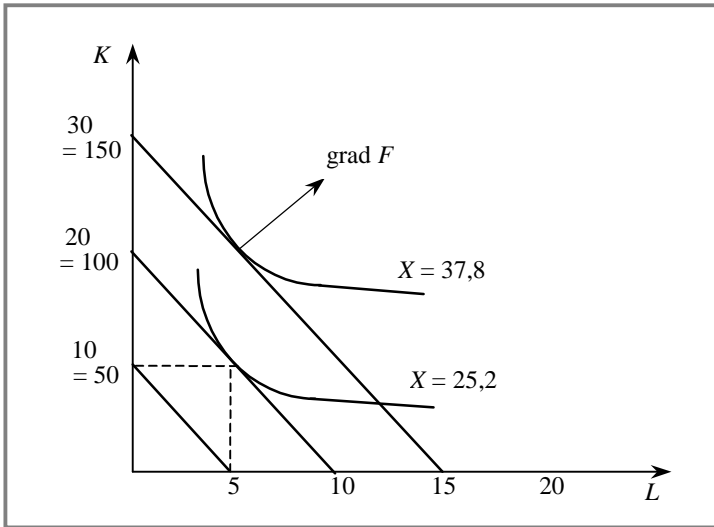
$$w_K K^* + w_L L^* = 150,$$

$$K^* = \frac{2 \cdot 150}{3 \cdot w_K} = 20, \quad L^* = 5.$$

8.1
 = 50, 100, 150)
 = 25,2; 37,8).

$$5K + 10L = C = \text{const.}$$

$$3K^{\frac{2}{3}}L^{\frac{1}{3}} = \text{const.}$$



. 8.1.

$$= 150, \quad K^* = 20, L^* = 5, \quad X^* = 37,8 \quad (8.8)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial K}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} \right), (w_K, w_L),$$

$$-\frac{dK}{dL} = S_K = \frac{\partial F / \partial L}{\partial F / \partial K} = \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha} \frac{K^*}{L^*} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{20}{5} = 2,$$

(8.3)

$x^* > 0$ (

$$: C^* = wx^* \quad (8.6)$$

$F(x)$ —

$\tilde{x}^* > 0,$

$$\frac{\partial F(x^*)}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{p} w, \quad wx^* = C^*, \quad \Pi(x^*) \geq \Pi(\tilde{x}^*),$$

$$\frac{\partial F(\tilde{x}^*)}{\partial x} = \lambda w, \quad w\tilde{x}^* = C^*, \quad F(\tilde{x}^*) \geq F(x^*).$$

$$\Pi(x^*) = pF(x^*) - wx^* \geq pF(\tilde{x}^*) - w\tilde{x}^* = \Pi(\tilde{x}^*) \quad wx^* = w\tilde{x}^* = C^*,$$

$$F(x^*) \geq F(\tilde{x}^*), \quad F(\tilde{x}^*) \geq F(x^*), \quad F(\tilde{x}^*) = F(x^*).$$

(8.3) , $\tilde{x}^* = x^*$.

$$x^* > 0, \quad w = wx^*,$$

(8.1): $\tilde{x}^* = x^*$.

$$\max_x \Pi(x), \quad \Pi(x) = pX - C(X). \tag{8.9}$$

$$\frac{d\Pi}{dX} = p - \frac{dC}{dX} = 0,$$

$$\frac{dC(X^*)}{dX} = p.$$

$$\frac{d^2C}{dX^2} > 0 \quad \left(\frac{d^2\Pi}{dX^2} < 0 \right).$$

n (8.5):

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_j(x) &= p \frac{\partial F(x^*)}{\partial x_j} - w_j = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \\ & \quad , \\ & \quad * , \quad |J| \neq 0, \\ J &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1(x^*)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_1(x^*)}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial \psi_1(x^*)}{\partial x_n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial \psi_n(x^*)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_n(x^*)}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial \psi_n(x^*)}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= p \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*)}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*)}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*)}{\partial x_n \partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*)}{\partial x_n \partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = pH. \\ & \quad , \quad \begin{matrix} |H| \\ (H) \end{matrix} \quad , \quad |J| \neq 0, \\ & \quad x^* = x^*(p, w) \end{aligned} \tag{8.10}$$

$$x_j^* = x_j^*(p, w), \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$

n () ,

$$X^*(p, w) = F[x^*(p, w)].$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (p, w) \quad (n+1) \quad) : \\ & \begin{cases} X^*(p, w) = F[x^*(p, w)], \\ p \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} [x^*(p, w)] = w. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \tag{8.11}$$

1.

$$(8.11) \quad :$$

$$\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial p}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} + p \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial x_j} = 0, \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p}, \\ \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right)' + pH \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p} = 0, \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p} = 0 \\ pH \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p} = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right)' \end{array} \right. ,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n} \right) - \quad , \quad \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p} = \left(\frac{\partial x_1^*}{\partial p}, \dots, \frac{\partial x_n^*}{\partial p} \right) -$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\ 0 & pH \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right)' \end{pmatrix}. \quad (8.12)$$

$$(8.12)$$

2.

$$(8.11) \quad w_k: \quad k- \quad w_k,$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w_k} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial w_k}, \\ p \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} \frac{\partial x_i^*}{\partial w_k} = \delta_{jk}, \quad j=1, \dots, n; \quad k=1, \dots, n. \end{array} \right. \quad (8.13)$$

$$\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w} = \left(\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w_1}, \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w_n} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial w} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1^*(p, w)}{\partial w_1} & \frac{\partial x_1^*}{\partial w_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_1^*}{\partial w_n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial x_n^*}{\partial w_1} & \frac{\partial x_n^*}{\partial w_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_n^*}{\partial w_n} \end{pmatrix},$$

$n(n+1)$ (8.13)):

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\ 0 & pH \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I_n \end{pmatrix}. \quad (8.14)$$

3. (8.12) (8.14) -

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\ 0 & pH \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial w} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right)' & I_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad (8.15)$$

$$(8.15) \quad \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p}, \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w}$$

$$\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p}, \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial w}, \quad :$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial w} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\ 0 & pH \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right)' & I_n \end{pmatrix}. \quad (8.16)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\ 0 & pH \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} H^{-1} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{p} H^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(8.16),

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p} &= -\frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} H^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right), \\ \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p} &= -\frac{1}{p} H^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right), \\ \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w} &= \frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} H^{-1}, \\ \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial w} &= \frac{1}{p} H^{-1}. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (8.17)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} H^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right) < 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p} > 0, \quad (8.18)$$

$$[X^* = F(x^*(p, w))],$$

$$\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial p} > 0. \quad (8.19)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial p} > 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial x_l^*}{\partial p} < 0 \quad (8.17)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w} \right) = -\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p},$$

$$\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w_j} = -\frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial p}, \quad j=1, \dots, n, \quad (8.20)$$

() , ()

(8.20) (8.19),

$$\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial F(x^*)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p} = -\frac{\partial F(x^*)}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w} \right)' = -\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w_j} > 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} > 0, \quad \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w_j} < 0, \quad j=1, \dots, n,$$

(8.17)

$$\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{p} H^{-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial w} \quad , \quad , \quad \frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial w_j} < 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial w} \quad ,$$

$$\frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial w_l} = \frac{\partial x_l^*}{\partial w_j}, \quad j, l=1, \dots, n, \quad (8.21)$$

$$j- \quad l- \quad j- \quad -$$

$$j- \quad l- \quad (\quad -$$

$$), \quad \frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial w_l} > 0 \left(\frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial w_l} < 0 \right)$$

8.2.

$$X_i = F_i(x^i), \quad i = 1, 2. \tag{8.22}$$

$$p = p(X_1, X_2), \tag{8.23}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial X_1} < 0, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial X_2} < 0.$$

$$w_j = w_j(x_j^1, x_j^2), \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \tag{8.24}$$

$$\frac{\partial w_j}{\partial x_j^1} > 0, \quad \frac{\partial w_j}{\partial x_j^2} > 0.$$

$$\max_{x_1, x_1^1, \dots, x_n^1} [p(X_1, X_2)X_1 - \sum_{j=1}^n w_j(x_j^1, x_j^2)x_j^1], \tag{8.25}$$

$$X_1 = F_1(x_1^1, \dots, x_n^1).$$

$$L(X_1, x^1, \lambda) = p(X_1, X_2)X_1 - \sum_{j=1}^n w_j(x_j^1, x_j^2)x_j^1 + \lambda(F_1(x_1^1, \dots, x_n^1) - X_1),$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial X_1} = p(X_1, X_2) + X_1 \frac{\partial p}{\partial X_1} + X_1 \frac{\partial p}{\partial X_2} \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X_1} - \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_j^{(1)}} = -w_j(x_j^1, x_j^2) - x_j^1 \frac{\partial w_j}{\partial x_j^1} - x_j^1 \frac{\partial w_j}{\partial x_j^{(2)}} \frac{\partial x_j^{(2)}}{\partial x_j^{(1)}} + \lambda \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_j^1} = 0, j=1, \dots, n, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = F_1(x_1^1, \dots, x_n^1) - X_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda \quad 1- \quad , \quad (n+1)$$

$$X_1, x_1^1, \dots, x_n^1 \quad :$$

$$\left[p(X_1, X_2) + X_1 \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial X_1} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial X_2} \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X_1} \right) \right] \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_j^1} = w_j + x_j^{(1)} \left(\frac{\partial w_j}{\partial x_j^1} + \frac{\partial w_j}{\partial x_j^2} \frac{\partial x_j^2}{\partial x_j^1} \right), \quad (8.26)$$

$$j=1, \dots, n, \quad X_1 = F_1(x_1^1, \dots, x_n^1).$$

$$\frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X_1} = \frac{\partial x_j^2}{\partial x_j^1}, \quad j=1, \dots, n.$$

$$X_1, x_1^1, \dots, x_n^1$$

$$(\quad , d \quad):$$

$$C_i(X_i) = cX_i + d, \quad i=1, 2,$$

$$:$$

$$(X) = a - bX, \quad X = X_1 + X_2$$

$$(b \quad)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_i(X_1, X_2) &= [a - b(X_1 + X_2)]X_i - cX_i - d = \\ &= bX_i[X_0 - (X_1 + X_2)] - d, \quad i=1, 2, \end{aligned} \quad (8.27)$$

$$X_0 = (a - c)/b \quad ,$$

$$-d.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \Pi_1}{\partial X_1} &= b[X_0 - (X_1 + X_2)] - bX_1 - bX_1 \frac{dX_2}{dX_1} = \\ &= b \left[X_0 - (X_1 + X_2) - X_1 \left(1 + \frac{dX_2}{dX_1} \right) \right] = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (8.28)$$

$$X_1^* = \frac{X_0 - X_2}{2 + \frac{dX_2}{dX_1}}, \quad (8.29)$$

$$X_2^* = \frac{X_0 - X_1}{2 + \frac{dX_1}{dX_2}}. \quad (8.30)$$

I.

,

(X_1 —

X_2 ,), :

$$\frac{dX_2}{dX_1} = 0, \frac{dX_1}{dX_2} = 0 \quad (8.29) \quad (8.30) \quad , \quad : X_1^* = X_2^*,$$

$$X_1^* = \frac{X_0 - X_1^*}{2}, \quad , \quad X_1^* = X_2^* = \frac{X_0}{3}.$$

), K (-

), :

$$X_1^K = X_2^K = \frac{X_0}{3}, \quad X^K = X_1^K + X_2^K = \frac{2}{3}X_0, \quad p^K = a + bX^K = a - \frac{2}{3}bX_0.$$

$$X_1^K = \frac{X_0}{3}, \quad X_2^K = \frac{X_0}{3}$$

-

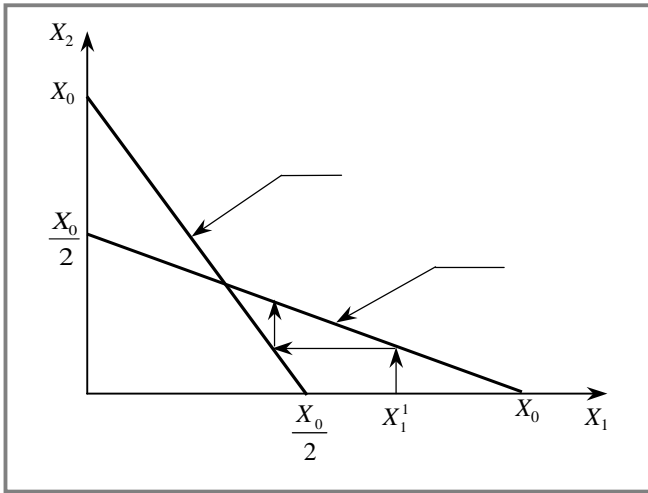
,

:

- $X_1^1 < X_0$; ,

X_1^1 ,

$$X_2^1 = \frac{X_0 - X_1^1}{2}.$$



. 8.2.

$$X_1^{l+1} = \frac{X_0 - X_2^l}{2}, \quad X_1^l = \frac{X_0 - X_1^l}{2}.$$

. 8.2.

2.

1.

$$X_2 = \frac{X_0 - X_1}{2}, \quad \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X_1} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

(8.29)),

$$X_1^* = \frac{X_0 - X_2}{2 - \frac{1}{2}}.$$

:

$$: X_1^S = \frac{X_0 - \frac{1}{2}(X_0 - X_1)}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{X_0}{2}.$$

$$: X_2^S = \frac{X_0 - X_1^S}{2} = \frac{X_0}{4}.$$

:

$$\frac{bX_0^2}{8} - d,$$

$$[\Pi_2(X_1^S, X_2^S)] = b \frac{X_0}{4} \left[X_0 - \frac{3}{4} X_0 \right] - d = \frac{bX_0}{4} \frac{1}{4} X_0 - d = \frac{bX_0^2}{16} - d.$$

:

$$X^S = \frac{3}{4} X_0, \quad p^S = a - \frac{3}{4} bX_0,$$

).

2.

$$\left(\frac{\partial X_1}{\partial X_2} = -\frac{1}{2} \right),$$

$$X_1^* = X_2^*, \quad , (8.29)$$

:

$$X_1^{\tilde{S}} = \frac{X_0 - X_1^{\tilde{S}}}{3/2},$$

$$X_1^{\tilde{S}} = X_2^{\tilde{S}} = \frac{2}{5} X_0.$$

:

$$\Pi_1(X_1^{\tilde{S}}, X_2^{\tilde{S}}) = \Pi_2(X_1^{\tilde{S}}, X_2^{\tilde{S}}) = \frac{2bX_0^2}{25} - d < \frac{1}{9} bX_0^2 - d =$$

$$= \Pi_1(X_1^K, X_2^K) = \Pi_2(X_1^K, X_2^K).$$

$$X^{\tilde{s}} = \frac{4}{5}X_0, \quad p^{\tilde{s}} = a - \frac{4}{5}bX_0,$$

3.

$$\max_X [bX(X_0 - X) - 2d],$$

$$bX_0 - 2bX_M = 0,$$

$$X^M = \frac{X_0}{2},$$

$$p^M = a - \frac{bX_0}{2},$$

. 8.1.

8.1

()	X_1	X_2	X	π_1	π_2		p
	$X_0/3$	$X_0/3$	$2X_0/3$	$bX_0^2/9-d$	$bX_0^2 \cdot 9-d$	$bX_0^2 \cdot 2/9-2d$	$a-2/3b X_0$
-	$X_0/2$	$X_0/4$	$3X_0/4$	$bX_0^2/8-d$	$bX_0^2/16-d$	$bX_0^2 \cdot 3/16-2d$	$a-3/4b X_0$
-	$2X_0/5$	$2X_0/5$	$4X_0/5$	$2bX_0^2/25-d$	$2bX_0^2/25-d$	$\frac{4}{25}bX_0^2-2d$	$a-4/5b X_0$
	—	—	$X_0/2$	—	—	$1/4 \cdot bX_0^2-2d$	$a-1/2b X_0$

1. ,
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 2.

8.3.

- 1.
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7. ,
- 8.
- 9.

8.4.

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- 2.
- 3.

¹
 $\frac{1}{2}$: , 2001. : / : , 2002.

- 4.
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- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.

8.5.

1. $X = -4x_1^2 + 24x_1 + 2x_1x_2 + 6x_2 - x_2^2$, $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.
 Find the maximum value of X and the corresponding values of x_1 and x_2 .

2. $X = 3x_1^{\frac{1}{3}}x_2^{\frac{2}{3}}$, $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.
 Find the maximum value of X and the corresponding values of x_1 and x_2 .

3. $X = 5x_1^{\frac{1}{3}}x_2^{\frac{1}{3}}x_3^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$.
 Find the maximum value of X and the corresponding values of x_1, x_2, x_3 under the constraint $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 9$.

4. A company has a production function $X = 4x_1x_2 - 5x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 20x_1 + 100000$.
 The cost of x_1 is 1500 and the cost of x_2 is 500. Find the maximum profit and the corresponding values of x_1 and x_2 .

5. Find the maximum value of $F(x_1, x_2) = x_2 \frac{2x_1^2 + x_2^2}{3x_1^2 + x_2^2}$ for $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

5 6. — 10

7. : $X = 5K^{1/2}L^{1/2}$, X — ; K — ;
 L —

8. $K = 9, L = 9$? ?

$p(x_1, x_2) = 15 - (x_1 + x_2)$, x_1, x_2 — : $\Pi_i(x_1, x_2) = [9 - (x_1 + x_2)]x_i, i = 1, 2$,

()
) $X_2 = \frac{9 - X_1}{2}$;) $X_2 = \frac{9 - X_1}{3/2}$.

(« », « ») ?

9. : $(C)(X) = \gamma X^2 + \beta X + \alpha, p(X) = a - bX$.

?
 $\beta = \beta_0 + t$?

10. : $X = F(x_1, x_2) = A \ln x_1 x_2$,

$x_i > x_i^0 > 1, i = 1, 2$. : $x_1(p, w_1, w_2), x_2(p, w_1, w_2)$,
 p — ; w_1, w_2 — ?

11. : $X = 10x_1^{1/3}x_2^{2/3}$.
 — 5 10 = 100 ?
 ?

9

9.1.

$$d = d(t) = \Phi[p(t)], \quad s = s(t) = \Psi[p(t)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(p) &= a - bp, \quad a > 0, b > 0 \quad (\\ \Psi(p) &= \alpha + \beta p, \quad \alpha > 0, \beta > 0 \quad (\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta p = \gamma(d - s)\Delta t, \quad \gamma > 0. \quad (9.1)$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = -(b + \beta)p + a - \alpha, \quad p(0) = p_0. \quad (9.2)$$

() $\left(\frac{dp}{dt} = 0 \right)$:

$$p^0 = \frac{a - \alpha}{b + \beta} > 0. \quad (9.3)$$

(9.2) , $p_0 < p^0, \frac{dp}{dt} > 0, p_0 > p^0, \frac{dp}{dt} < 0,$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} p(t) = p^0$ (

0 , — 0).

(9.2).

$$p(t) = p_0 e^{-\gamma(b+\beta)t} + \frac{a-\alpha}{b+\beta} [1 - e^{-\gamma(b+\beta)t}].$$

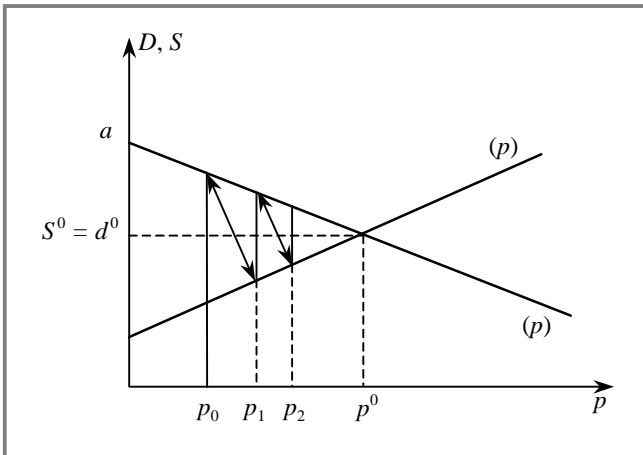
. 9.1,

$p_n,$

0,

$\Delta t, t = n\Delta t$:

$$p_n = p_{n-1} + \gamma \Delta t \delta_{n-1}, \delta_{n-1} = (a - \alpha) - (b + \beta) p_{n-1}.$$



. 9.1.

9.2.

$(i = 1, \dots, l), m$ $(k = 1, \dots, m) n$
 $(j = 1, \dots, n).$ $p = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$
 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ « »
 (\dots) , (\dots) , (\dots)
 (\dots) , (\dots) ,
 $K(p)$
 $u(x).$ $X(p) =$
 $= \{x : x \in X, px \leq K(p)\}$

$$\Phi(p) = \begin{cases} x^* : x \in X(p), u(x^*) = \max_{x \in X(p)} u(x), \\ \emptyset, \end{cases} \quad (9.4)$$

$$K_i(p) = pb_i + l_i(p)$$

$$\Psi_k(p) = \left\{ y_k : y_k \in Y_k, py_k^* = \max_{y_k \in Y_k} py_k \right\} \quad (9.5)$$

$\in Y_k,$

$$y = \sum_{k=1}^m y_k \quad (9.6)$$

$$x_i^* \in \Phi_i(p^*), \quad i=1, \dots, l, \tag{9.8}$$

$$y_k^* = \Psi_k(p^*), \quad k=1, \dots, m,$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m y_k^* + b \geq \sum_{i=1}^l x_i^*, \tag{9.9}$$

$$p^* \left(\sum_{k=1}^m y_k^* + b \right) = p^* \sum_{i=1}^l x_i^*. \tag{9.10}$$

p^* (9.9), (9.10) , (9.9) , —

, (9.9).

(9.10), p^* — (9.8).

) p^* (

? —

1. X_i : $X_i \subset R^n$.
2. X_i , $c_i: x_i \geq c_i, x_i \in X_i$,
3. U_i $X_i, i = 1, \dots, l$.
4. , , $b_i, i = 1, \dots, l$.
5. : $Y_k \subset R^n, O \in Y_k$.
6. Y : $Y \cap R_n^+ = \{O\}$,

() , .

7.

lm

$$\alpha_{ik} \leq 1, \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_{ik} = 1, k=1, \dots, m,$$

$$K_i(p) = pb_i + \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_{ik} py_k,$$

$$\alpha_{ik} = \left(\frac{p_i y_k}{\sum_{i=1}^l p_i y_k} \right)$$

$i-$

$k-$

$$\left(\frac{p_i y_k}{\sum_{i=1}^l p_i y_k} \right)$$

9.3.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

$$Y = \{(y_1, y_2) : 0 \leq y_1 \leq 1, y_2 = 0\}.$$

$$u(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + \sqrt{x_2}$$

$$X = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_2 - 1 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 + 1\}.$$

$$p_1 y_1 + p_2 y_2$$

9.4.

1.

:

$$Q_1^S = 2p - 6; \quad Q_2^S = 3p - 15; \quad Q_3^S = 5p$$

:

$$Q_1^D = 12 - p; \quad Q_2^D = 16 - 4p; \quad Q_3^D = 10 - 0,5p,$$

p —

2.

$$Q = 190.$$

$$p = 60$$

0,05,

+0,1.

10 %,

— 5 %,

?

3.

$$Q_1^D = 200 - 0,5p_t,$$

$$Q_1^S = 0,7p_{t-1} - 10,$$

$t = 0, 1, \dots, 6$ —

10

?

?

4.

$$: Q^D = 10 - p$$

:

1,5

?

5.

:

$$Q^D = 12 - p; \quad Q^S = -3 + 2p.$$

1)

50 %

?

2)

?

6.

?

7.

8.

$$(C_1, C_2),$$

:

$$\max u(C_1, C_2), \tag{10.1}$$

$$C_1 + B_h + D^+ = W, \tag{10.2}$$

$$C_2 = \pi_f + \pi_b + (1+r)B_h + (1+r_D)D^+, \tag{10.3}$$

$$\pi_f \quad \pi_b \text{ —}$$

$$r \text{ —}$$

$$r_D \text{ —}$$

$$r_D \text{ —}$$

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(10.1)—(10.3)

$$r = r_D .$$

$$\tag{10.4}$$

$$(L^- \quad B_f),$$

:

$$\max \pi_f, \tag{10.5}$$

$$\pi_f = f(I) - (1+r)B_f - (1+r_L)L^-, \tag{10.6}$$

$$I = B_f + L^-, \tag{10.7}$$

$$f(I) \text{ —}$$

$$r_L \text{ —}$$

$$I;$$

« »

(10.5)—(10.7)

$$r = r_L .$$

$$\tag{10.8}$$

$$\pi_b$$

$$D^-$$

$$L^+,$$

$$B_b.$$

:

$$\max \pi_b, \tag{10.9}$$

$$\pi_b = r_L L^+ - r B_b - D^-, \tag{10.10}$$

$$L^+ = B_b + D^-. \tag{10.11}$$

\bullet : (r, r_L, r_D) ; $(C_1,$
 \bullet , (I, B_f, L^-) (L^+, B_b, D^-) ,
 $C_2, B_h, D^+)$, $(10.1—10.3), (10.5—10.7),$
 \bullet

$(10.9—10.11);$
 \bullet : $I = S;$
 — : $D^+ = D^-;$
 — : $L^+ = L^-;$
 — (10.4) (10.8), $(B_h = B_f + B_b).$

\bullet :
 — : $I = S;$
 — : $D^+ = D^-;$
 — : $L^+ = L^-;$
 — (10.4) (10.8), $(B_h = B_f + B_b).$

\bullet :
 — : $I = S;$
 — : $D^+ = D^-;$
 — : $L^+ = L^-;$
 — (10.4) (10.8), $(B_h = B_f + B_b).$

\bullet :
 — : $I = S;$
 — : $D^+ = D^-;$
 — : $L^+ = L^-;$
 — (10.4) (10.8), $(B_h = B_f + B_b).$

\bullet :
 — : $I = S;$
 — : $D^+ = D^-;$
 — : $L^+ = L^-;$
 — (10.4) (10.8), $(B_h = B_f + B_b).$

\bullet :
 — : $I = S;$
 — : $D^+ = D^-;$
 — : $L^+ = L^-;$
 — (10.4) (10.8), $(B_h = B_f + B_b).$

\bullet :
 — : $I = S;$
 — : $D^+ = D^-;$
 — : $L^+ = L^-;$
 — (10.4) (10.8), $(B_h = B_f + B_b).$

\bullet :
 — : $I = S;$
 — : $D^+ = D^-;$
 — : $L^+ = L^-;$
 — (10.4) (10.8), $(B_h = B_f + B_b).$

\bullet :
 — : $I = S;$
 — : $D^+ = D^-;$
 — : $L^+ = L^-;$
 — (10.4) (10.8), $(B_h = B_f + B_b).$

\bullet :
 — : $I = S;$
 — : $D^+ = D^-;$
 — : $L^+ = L^-;$
 — (10.4) (10.8), $(B_h = B_f + B_b).$

10.2.

10.2.1.

(,), , -
 , -
 (,) / , (,) -
 . , -
 . (,), -
 :
 = (x_1, \dots, x_n) .
 x
 .
 : x -
 , (— -
 — x_j x
).
 (;).
 (.). j -
 $R_+^1 = [0, +\infty)$, -
 ; , -
 n - :
 $x \in R_+^n = \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_n) \mid x_j \in R_+^1\}$.
 () ()
 :
 $X = \{x\} \subset R_+^n$.

() -
 :
 $y = (y_1, \dots, y_i, \dots, y_m) \in R^m$.
 $x' : y = f(x)$.
 () -
 (),
 « $t \in$ »
 R^1
 $x_j(t)$ — j -
 R_+^1 .
 $x_j(t)$ — j -
 :

$$x(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_j(t), \dots, x_n(t)), \quad (10.13)$$

$\{x(t)\}_{t \in T}$ ()
 n -
 « ».
 « » ,
 $x_j(t)$,
 $= (-, +)$,

$$x'_j(t) = \dot{x}_j(t) = \frac{dx_j(t)}{dt}, \quad j=1, \dots, n \quad (10.14)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = (\dot{x}_1(t), \dots, \dot{x}_j(t), \dots, \dot{x}_n(t)),$$

$$t \in (T_-, T_+)$$

$$x_j(t) = \int_{T_-}^t \dot{x}_j(\tau) d\tau. \quad (10.15)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = (\dot{x}_1(t), \dots, \dot{x}_j(t), \dots, \dot{x}_n(t)), \quad t \in (T_-, T_+). \quad (10.16)$$

$$\dot{y}(t) = (\dot{y}_1(t), \dots, \dot{y}_i(t), \dots, \dot{y}_m(t)), \quad t \in (T_-, T_+). \quad (10.17)$$

$$((10.13) \quad (10.16))$$

j -

$$((t_-, t_+) \subseteq (T_-, T_+)). \quad (10.18)$$

$$(j- \quad) \quad (t_-, t_+):$$

$$\bar{x}_j(t_-, t_+) = \frac{1}{t_+ - t_-} \int_{t_-}^{t_+} \dot{x}_j(t) dt, \quad (10.19)$$

$$\bar{x}(t_-, t_+) = \frac{x_j(t_+) - x_j(t_-)}{t_+ - t_-}, \quad (10.20)$$

$$(10.20)$$

$$(t_-, t_+).$$

, $0, 1, \dots, k, \dots, K$. « » τ , -

, « » τ , -

():

$$x(\tau) = (x_1(\tau), \dots, x_j(\tau), \dots, x_n(\tau))$$

:

$$\dot{x}(\tau) = (\dot{x}_1(\tau), \dots, \dot{x}_j(\tau), \dots, \dot{x}_n(\tau)).$$

», « » « -

—

() ($x(t)$,)

$$X = \{x(t, \theta) | \theta \in \Theta\}.$$

, :

$$\tilde{x}(t) = (\tilde{x}_1(t), \dots, \tilde{x}_j(t), \dots, \tilde{x}_n(t)),$$

($\tilde{x}_j(t)$) j -

:

$$\tilde{\dot{x}}(\tau) = (\tilde{\dot{x}}_1(\tau), \dots, \tilde{\dot{x}}_j(\tau), \dots, \tilde{\dot{x}}_n(\tau)), \quad i \in (T_-, T_+).$$

1.

10.2.2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{, , , ,} \\
 & \text{.} \\
 & \text{, } x_0 > 0 \text{).} \\
 & t = i - 1 \quad x_i > 0, \\
 & t = i, \quad : \\
 & \quad x_i = \alpha_i x_{i-1}, \quad (10.21)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha_i > 0 \text{ —} \\
 & x_{i-1} \quad x_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \\
 & (10.21) \quad : \\
 & \quad x_n = x_0 \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i, \quad (10.22)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x_0, x_n, \alpha_i \in R^1, x_0 > 0, \alpha_i > 0, i = 1, \dots, n. \\
 & \quad (\alpha_i = \alpha > 0, i = 1, \dots, n), \quad (10.22)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_n = x_0 \alpha^n = x_0 \exp(n \ln \alpha), \quad (10.23)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x_n \rightarrow \infty, \quad \alpha > 1; x_n \rightarrow 0, \quad \alpha < 1. \\
 & \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \\
 & \quad \tilde{\alpha}_1, \dots, \tilde{\alpha}_n, \quad (10.22)
 \end{aligned}$$

(0, n):

$$\tilde{x}_n = x_0 \prod_{i=1}^n \tilde{\alpha}_i, \quad (10.24)$$

$$\tilde{x}_n \text{ — } t = n.$$

$$(\tilde{\alpha}_i \in L_n(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)), \quad \mu_i, \sigma_i^2 \text{ —}$$

$\tilde{\alpha}_i$:

$$M(\ln \tilde{\alpha}_i) = \mu_i; D(\ln \tilde{\alpha}_i) = \sigma_i^2.$$

$\tilde{\alpha}_i$:

$$f(\alpha; \tilde{\alpha}_i) = \frac{1}{\alpha \sigma_i^{2\delta_i} \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln \alpha - \mu_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}\right], \quad \alpha > 0. \quad (10.25)$$

:

$$m_i = M(\tilde{\alpha}_i) = \int_0^\infty \alpha f(\alpha; \tilde{\alpha}_i) d\alpha = \exp\left(\mu_i + \frac{\sigma_i^2}{2}\right). \quad (10.26)$$

:

$$M(\tilde{\alpha}_i^2) = \int_0^\infty \alpha^2 f(\alpha; \tilde{\alpha}_i) d\alpha = \exp(\mu_i + 2\sigma_i^2). \quad (10.27)$$

$$S_i^2 = D(\tilde{\alpha}_i^2) = M(\tilde{\alpha}_i^2) - m_i^2 = \exp(2\mu_i + 2\sigma_i^2) - \exp(2\mu_i + \sigma_i^2). \quad (10.28)$$

:

$$\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n} = \prod_{i=1}^n \tilde{\alpha}_i. \quad (10.29)$$

,

$\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n}$

-

:

$$(\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n} \in L_n(\mu, \sigma^2))$$

:

$$\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i, \quad (10.30)$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2. \quad (10.31)$$

$$m_{1,n} = M(\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n}) = \exp\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2\right], \quad (10.32)$$

$$M(\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n}^2) = \exp\left[2\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i + 2\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2\right] \quad (10.33)$$

$$S_{1,n}^2 = \exp\left[2\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i + 2\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2\right] - \exp\left[2\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2\right]. \quad (10.34)$$

\tilde{x}_n :

$$\tilde{x}_n = x_0 \tilde{\alpha}_{1,n}. \quad (10.35)$$

$t = 0$

(\bar{x}_n)

$t = n,$

\tilde{x}_n :

$$\bar{x}_n = M(\tilde{x}_n) = x_0 M(\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n}) = x_0 m_{1,n}. \quad (10.36)$$

:

$$S_n = \sqrt{D(\tilde{x}_n)} = x_0 \sqrt{D(\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n})} = x_0 S_{1,n}, \quad (10.37)$$

:

$$[\bar{x}_n - \gamma S_n, \bar{x}_n + \gamma S_n]. \quad (10.38)$$

$t = n$

$\gamma > 0$

\tilde{x}_n

(10.38)

\tilde{x}_n

$(\alpha = 1 - \gamma)$

$\tilde{\alpha}_i, i=1, \dots, n$

$\mu, \sigma^2 (\tilde{\alpha}_i \in L_n(\mu, \sigma^2)),$

$\mu \quad \sigma^2.$

x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{x_i}{x_{i-1}}, \quad i=1, \dots, k. \quad (10.39)$$

$\ln \alpha_i, i = 1, \dots, k$
 k

$$\mu \quad \sigma^2.$$

$$\bar{\mu} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \ln \alpha_i, \quad (10.40)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{k-1} \sum_{i=1}^k (\ln \alpha_i - \bar{\mu})^2. \quad (10.41)$$

$$\hat{x}_n = x_0 \exp \left[n \left(\bar{\mu} + \frac{\bar{\sigma}^2}{2} \right) \right], \quad (10.42)$$

$$\hat{S}_n = x_0 \left\{ \exp[2n(\bar{\mu} + \bar{\sigma}^2)] - \exp[n(2\bar{\mu} + \bar{\sigma}^2)] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (10.43)$$

$$(\hat{S}_n)^* = 0. \quad (10.44)$$

$$n^* = \frac{\ln \left\{ (1-b) \left(1 + \sqrt{1+b^2} \right) + b^2 \right\}}{\bar{\sigma}^2}, \quad (10.45)$$

$$b = \frac{2\bar{\mu} + \bar{\sigma}^2}{2(\bar{\mu} + \bar{\sigma}^2)}. \quad (10.46)$$

10.3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & S_i^2 = D(\tilde{\alpha}_i) \\
 & \tilde{\alpha}(i), i=1, \dots, n \dots \\
 & \quad m_i \\
 & \quad t = i - 1 \\
 & m_i < 1 \quad (m_i > 1), \\
 & \quad m_i = 1, \\
 & \quad S_i^2 \\
 & \quad (\mu, \sigma^2). \\
 & \quad m_i = M(\tilde{\alpha}_i) \\
 & \quad t = i:
 \end{aligned}$$

$$m = M(\tilde{\alpha}) = \exp\left(\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right) \quad (10.47)$$

$$\sigma^2 = D(\tilde{\alpha}) = \exp(2\mu + 2\sigma^2) - \exp(2\mu + \sigma^2) \quad (10.48)$$

$$\tilde{\alpha} \in L_n(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\mu = M(\ln \tilde{\alpha}) = 2 \ln m - \ln \sqrt{m^2 + S^2}, \quad (10.49)$$

$$\sigma^2 = D(\ln \tilde{\alpha}) = \ln(m^2 + S^2) - 2 \ln m \quad (10.50)$$

$$\ln \tilde{\alpha} \in N(\mu, \sigma^2), \quad m_i, S_i^2, \mu_i, \sigma_i^2,$$

$$x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n;$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{x_i}{x_{i-1}}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\ln \alpha_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\ln \tilde{\alpha}_i \in N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2), \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$k- \quad \bar{\mu}(i; k),$$

$$\bar{\mu}(i; k) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=i-k+1}^i \ln \alpha_j \quad (10.51)$$

$$i = k, k + 1, \dots, n. \quad k-$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^2(i; k) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=i-k+1}^i [\ln \alpha_j - \bar{\mu}(i; k)]^2, \quad (10.52)$$

$$i = k, k + 1, \dots, n. \quad (10.51), (10.52)$$

$$i- \quad \tilde{\alpha}(i) \in L_n(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2):$$

$$\bar{m}(i; k) = \exp \left[\bar{\mu}(i; k) + \frac{\bar{\sigma}^2(i; k)}{2} \right], \quad (10.53)$$

$$\bar{S}^2(i; k) = \exp [2\bar{\mu}(i; k) + 2\bar{\sigma}^2(i; k)] - \bar{m}^2(i; k), \quad i = k, k + 1, \dots, n. \quad (10.54)$$

$$, \quad (x_0 = 1), \quad , \quad \bar{m}(i; k) \quad t = 0$$

$$t = i. \quad -$$

$$m_i, S_i^2 (\quad \mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$$

$$\ln \alpha_1, \dots, \ln \alpha_{n_1},$$

$$n_1- \quad \ln \bar{\alpha}_1 \in N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \quad \ln \alpha_{n_1+1}, \dots, \ln \alpha_{n_1+n_2}, \quad -$$

$$n_2- \quad \ln \bar{\alpha}_2 \in N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2). \quad -$$

$$(\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2), \quad -$$

$$(H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2)$$

⋮

$$T(n_1, n_2) = \frac{\bar{\mu}(n_1; n_2) - \bar{\mu}(n_1 + n_2; n_2)}{\bar{\sigma}(n_1, n_2) \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}, \quad (10.55)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)\bar{\sigma}^2(n_1; n_2) + (n_2 - 1)\bar{\sigma}^2(n_1 + n_2; n_2)}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}. \quad (10.56)$$

$$\beta \in (0, 1)$$

$$(\gamma = 1 - \beta) \quad H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad -$$

$$(\beta; \gamma)$$

$$v = n_1 + n_2 - 2$$

$$H_0 \quad |T(n_1, n_2)| \leq T(\beta; v) \quad -$$

$$H_1 : \mu_1 > \mu_2 (\quad -$$

$$H_2 : \mu_1 < \mu_2 \text{ — } T(n_1, n_2) \\ |T(n_1, n_2)| > T(\beta; \nu).$$

μ

$$i = k, k + 1, \dots, n \quad \ll \quad \gg$$

$$T(i; k) = \frac{\bar{\mu}(k; k) - \bar{\mu}(i; k)}{\bar{\sigma}(k; i) \sqrt{\frac{2}{k}}}, \quad (10.57)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^2(k, i) = \frac{\bar{\sigma}^2(k; k) + \bar{\sigma}^2(i; k)}{2}, \quad (10.58)$$

$$i = 2k, 2k + 1, \dots, n \quad H_0 \quad - \\ \nu = 2(k - 1)$$

$$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad -$$

$$\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2.$$

$$\nu, \quad k - 1$$

$$2(k - 1).$$

$$\sigma_i^2 \quad -$$

« » : .

$$F(i, k) = \frac{\bar{\sigma}^2(i; k)}{\bar{\sigma}^2(k; k)} \quad (10.59)$$

$$i = k, k + 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\beta = 1 - \gamma \quad H_0 : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, \quad \sigma_1^2 \text{ — } \gamma (\\ \ln \tilde{\alpha}_1, \dots, \ln \tilde{\alpha}_k, \quad \sigma_2^2 \text{ — } \\ \ln \tilde{\alpha}_{i-k+1}, \dots, \ln \tilde{\alpha}_i \quad i = k, k + 1, \dots, n,$$

$$H_0 \\ F(i, k)$$

$$F(\beta, \nu_1, \nu_2) \quad F-$$

$$\nu_1 = \nu_2 = k - 1.$$

10.4.

1

t — $(t = 1, \dots, T)$;
 q_t — (\quad) t — ;
 x_t — (\quad) t — ;
 v — ;
 u — ;
 θ — ;

$$\begin{aligned}
 (vx_t) &— t- ; \\
 u(\theta q_{t-1} + x_t) &— t- . \\
 &: \\
 q_{t+1} &= q_t + u(\theta q_t + x_{t+1}) - vx_t. \tag{10.60}
 \end{aligned}$$

u, v, θ t ,

(10.60) Z

(\quad)

\therefore , 2001.

Z - (). Z -
 $f(k) = f_k, k = 0, 1, \dots$

$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_k z^{-k},$$

(10.60)

$$q_{t+1} = (1 + u\theta)q_t + u x_{t+1} - v x_t \quad (10.61)$$

$$q_{t+1} - \rho q_t = u x_{t+1} - v x_t, \quad (10.62)$$

$$\rho = 1 + u\theta. \quad (10.63)$$

(ρ) () .

10.5.

1

() . , -

. 10.2.

$t + 1$

$$x_{t+1} = x_0 \prod_{i=1}^t \tilde{\alpha}_i, \quad (10.64)$$

$\tilde{\alpha}_i$ —

(10.62) , μ_i : $v (\tilde{\alpha}_i \in L_n(\mu_i(v), \sigma_i))$, μ_i , σ_i . -

$$q_{t+1} - \rho q_t = x_0 (u \tilde{\alpha}_{t+1} - v) \prod_{i=1}^t \tilde{\alpha}_i. \quad (10.65)$$

1
 . — : , 2001.

$$g_{t+1} - \rho g_t = \delta_t, \quad g_0 = 0, \quad (10.66)$$

$$\delta_t = \begin{cases} 1, & t = 0; \\ 0, & t > 0. \end{cases} \quad (10.67)$$

$$g_{t+1} \rightarrow ZG(Z), \quad g_t \rightarrow G(z) \quad \delta_t \rightarrow 1 - Z \quad (10.66)$$

$$ZG(Z) - \rho G(Z) = 1. \quad (10.68)$$

$$G(Z) = \frac{1}{Z - \rho} = \frac{1}{Z} \frac{Z}{Z - \rho}. \quad (10.69)$$

$$\frac{1}{Z - \rho} = \rho^t$$

$$g_t = \begin{cases} 0, & t = 0; \\ \rho^{t+1}, & t > 0. \end{cases} \quad (10.70)$$

$$(10.65)$$

$$h_t = q_t - q_0, \quad (10.71)$$

$$\tilde{A}_t = x_0 (u \tilde{\alpha}_{t+1} - v) \prod_{i=1}^t \tilde{\alpha}_i,$$

$$h_{t+1} - \rho h_t = \tilde{A}_t + (\rho - 1)q_0. \quad (10.72)$$

$$h_t = q_0(\rho^t - 1) + \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} \tilde{A}_i \rho^{t-i-1}. \quad (10.73)$$

$$(10.65):$$

$$q_t = q_0 \rho^t + x_0 (u \tilde{\alpha}_{t+1} - v) \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \left[\left(\prod_{j=1}^i \tilde{\alpha}_j \right) \rho^{t-i-1} \right]. \quad (10.74)$$

$$t(\tilde{\alpha}_t = \tilde{\alpha}), \quad (10.74)$$

$$q_t = q_0 \rho^t + x_0 (u \tilde{\alpha}_{t+1} - v) \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} [\tilde{\alpha}^i \rho^{t-i-1}] = q_0 \rho^t + x_0 (u \tilde{\alpha}_{t+1} - v) \frac{\tilde{\alpha}^t - \rho^t}{\tilde{\alpha} - \rho}. \quad (10.75)$$

$$t + 1 \quad ; \quad \bar{x}_{t+1} = \bar{A}^t x_0, \quad \bar{A} = \exp\left(\bar{\mu}_0 + \frac{\bar{\sigma}_0^2}{2}\right), \quad (10.76)$$

$$\bar{\mu}_0, \bar{\sigma}_0 \quad (t = 0); \quad \mu, \sigma$$

$$\alpha_t, \quad (10.75)$$

$$t: \quad \bar{q}_t = q_0 \rho^t + x_0 \frac{u\bar{A} - v}{\bar{A} - \rho} (\bar{A}^t - \rho^t), \quad (10.77)$$

$$\bar{A} \quad (10.76).$$

$$\rho \approx \bar{A},$$

$$\frac{\bar{A}^t - \rho^t}{\bar{A} - \rho} \quad (10.77)$$

$$\bar{q}_t = q_0 \bar{A}^t + x_0 (u\bar{A} - v) t \bar{A}^{t-1}. \quad (10.78)$$

$$(10.77) \quad (10.78)$$

$$\bullet q_0 \rho^t$$

$$\bullet x_0 \frac{u\bar{A} - v}{\bar{A} - \rho} (\bar{A}^t - \rho^t)$$

$$\bar{q}_t(v).$$

FDIC. (),
 ()

Web-

1992—1997

10.1

1992—1997

	x_t	q_t	U_t	V_t	$U_t - V_t$
1992	34038	2606	2065	1131	934
1993	33207	2881	1808	836	972
1994	36226	3062	2087	1030	1057
1995	39225	3487	2634	1447	1188
1996	48096	4025	2785	1419	1366
1997	51193	4961	3093	1599	1494

* [html: www.fdic.gov](http://www.fdic.gov)

10.1

$$\hat{u} = \frac{U_t}{x_t + q_t}$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{V_t}{x_{t-1}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta q_t}{U_t - V_t} = \frac{(\hat{u}, \hat{v})}{(\bar{u}, \bar{v})}$$

$$u = \bar{u} \quad v = \bar{v} \quad \bar{A} \quad (10.76)$$

$$(10.77)$$

\bar{q}

(10.2).

10.2

	x_t	q_t	\bar{q}_t	$q_0 \rho^t$	$\frac{x_t \bar{\mu} \bar{A} - \bar{v} (\bar{x}^t - \rho^t)}{\bar{A} - \rho}$	%
1992	34038	2606	—	—	—	—
1993	33207	2886	3053	2609	445	-6,0
1994	36226	3062	3541	2612	939	-15,7
1995	39225	3487	4072	2615	1457	-16,8
1996	48096	4025	4651	2618	2033	-15,6
1997	51193	4961	5281	2621	2660	-6,5

*

[html:www.fdic.gov](http://www.fdic.gov)

$$\Theta = 0,05, \rho \approx 1,001.$$

10.6.

1. -
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. -
6. -
7. -

10.7.

1. -
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. -
6. -
7. -
8. -
9. -
10. -

10.8.

1. -
2. -
3. -

); (;
 , —
 ()

11.1

()

	-						
	1	2	3	...	n		
1	1_1	1_2	1_3	...	1_n	Y_1	X_1
2	2_1	2_2	2_3	...	2_n	Y_2	X_2
3	3_1	3_2	3_3	...	3_n	Y_3	X_3
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots		\vdots
n	n_1	n_2	n_3	...	n_n	Y_n	X_n
	C_1	C_2	C_3	...	C_n	IV	
	v_1	v_2	v_3	III	v_n		
	m_1	m_2	m_3	...	m_n		
	X_1	X_2	X_3	...	X_n		$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \sum_{j=1}^n X_j$

—
 ,
 x_{ij}, i, j —
 n-

(,) . 11.1

Y;

:

$$(v_j + m_j) \quad (C_j) \quad Z_j.$$

$$X_j, \quad . 11.1, \quad j-$$

$$X_j = \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} + Z_j, \quad j=1, \dots, n. \quad (11.1)$$

$$X_i = \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} + Y_i, \quad i=1, \dots, n. \quad (11.2)$$

$$j \quad (11.1),$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n X_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} + \sum_{j=1}^n Z_j.$$

$$, \quad i \quad (11.2),$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} + \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i.$$

,

$$\sum_{j=1}^n Z_j = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i. \quad (11.3)$$

,

11.2.

j -

$$a_{ij},$$

j -
 a_{ij}

$$a_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{X_j}, \quad a_{ij} = \text{const}, \quad i, j=1, \dots, n. \quad (11.4)$$

$$(11.4)$$

j -

$$(11.2)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} + Y_i, \quad i=1, \dots, n. \quad (11.5)$$

$$= (ij),$$

Y :

X

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{pmatrix},$$

(11.5)

$$X = AX + Y. \tag{11.6}$$

(11.5),

(11.6),

(« — »). : (i), (Y_i):

$$Y = (E - A)X, \tag{11.7}$$

n- ;

(Y_i), (i):

$$X = (E - A)^{-1}Y; \tag{11.8}$$

n- , (11.7) (11.8) (—). (—)

$$B = (E - A)^{-1}. \tag{11.9}$$

(11.8)

$$X = BY. \tag{11.10}$$

(11.10) b_{ij}, -

$$X_i = \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} Y_j, \quad i=1, \dots, n. \tag{11.11}$$

(11.11)

b_j,

?

$$X > AX. \tag{11.13}$$

$$Y > 0 \tag{11.6}$$

1) $(-)$; $(-)^{-1} \geq 0$;

2) $E + A + A^2 + A^3 + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k$;

3) $A^k \rightarrow 0, k \rightarrow \infty$, $(-)^{-1}$;

3) $|\lambda E - A| = 0$;

4) ; $(-)$,

$1 \quad n$,

λ^* ,

$(1 - \lambda^*)$,

(λ^*) ,

(λ^*) ,

$$= (\quad)^{-1}.$$

$$b_{ij}$$

$$j-$$

$$1-$$

$$2-$$

$$\vdots$$

$$j-$$

$$k-$$

a_{ij}^k ,

$$c_{ij} = a_{ij} + a_{ij}^{(1)} + a_{ij}^{(2)} + \dots + a_{ij}^{(k)} + \dots, \quad (11.14)$$

a

$$C = (c_{ij})$$

$$A^{(k)} = (a_{ij}^{(k)}),$$

(11.14)

$$C = A + A^{(1)} + A^{(2)} + \dots + A^{(k)} + \dots \quad (11.15)$$

$$A^{(1)} = AA = A^2;$$

$$A^{(2)} = AA^{(1)} = AA^2 = A^3;$$

$$A^{(k)} = AA^{(k-1)} = AA^k + A^{k+1},$$

(11.15)

$$C = A + A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A^k. \quad (11.16)$$

$$B \approx E + A + A^2 + A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1,683 & 0,323 & 0,732 \\ 0,486 & 1,929 & 0,160 \\ 0,589 & 0,283 & 1,460 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.

() :

(-) :

$$(E-A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0,3 & 0,1 & 0,4 \\ 0,2 & 0,5 & 0,0 \\ 0,3 & 0,1 & 0,2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,7 & -0,1 & -0,4 \\ -0,2 & 0,5 & -0,0 \\ -0,3 & -0,1 & 0,8 \end{pmatrix};$$

)

:

$$|E-A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0,7 & -0,1 & -0,4 \\ -0,2 & 0,5 & -0,0 \\ -0,3 & -0,1 & 0,8 \end{vmatrix} = 0,196;$$

)

(-) :

$$|E-A|' = \begin{vmatrix} 0,7 & -0,1 & -0,3 \\ -0,1 & 0,5 & -0,1 \\ -0,4 & 0,0 & 0,8 \end{vmatrix};$$

)

$|E-A|'$:

$$A_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 0,5 & -0,1 \\ 0,0 & 0,8 \end{vmatrix} = 0,40;$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} -0,1 & -0,1 \\ -0,4 & 0,8 \end{vmatrix} = 0,12;$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} -0,1 & 0,5 \\ -0,4 & 0,0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,20;$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} -0,1 & 0,5 \\ -0,4 & 0,0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,20;$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} -0,2 & -0,3 \\ 0,0 & 0,8 \end{vmatrix} = 0,16;$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 0,7 & -0,3 \\ -0,4 & 0,8 \end{vmatrix} = 0,44;$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 0,7 & -0,2 \\ -0,4 & 0,0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,08;$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} -0,2 & -0,3 \\ 0,5 & -0,1 \end{vmatrix} = 0,17;$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 0,7 & -0,2 \\ -0,1 & 0,5 \end{vmatrix} = 0,33.$$

$$\overline{(E-A)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,40 & 0,12 & 0,20 \\ 0,16 & 0,44 & 0,08 \\ 0,17 & 0,10 & 0,33 \end{pmatrix};$$

(11.18),

$$B = (E-A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2,041 & 0,612 & 1,020 \\ 0,816 & 2,245 & 0,408 \\ 0,867 & 0,510 & 1,684 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(11.10):

$$X = BY = \begin{pmatrix} 2,041 & 0,612 & 1,020 \\ 0,816 & 2,245 & 0,408 \\ 0,867 & 0,510 & 1,684 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 200 \\ 100 \\ 300 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 775,3 \\ 510,1 \\ 729,6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4.

$$(11.4), \quad x_{ij} = a_{ij}X_j, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$X_1 = 775,3,$$

$$X_2 = 510,1;$$

$$X_3 = 729,6.$$

(11.1)

$$j- \quad (\quad)$$

$$: \quad t_j = \frac{L_j}{X_j}, \quad j=1, \dots, n. \quad (11.19)$$

$$T_j, \quad a_{ij} T_j$$

$$a_{ij} \quad j- \quad (\quad)$$

$$T_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} T_i + t_j, \quad j=1, \dots, n. \quad (11.20)$$

$$i \quad - \quad t=(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$$

$$T=(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n).$$

$$(11.20) \quad (\quad),$$

$$T=TA+t. \quad (11.21)$$

$$T-TA=TE-TA=T(E-A),$$

$$T(E-A)=t,$$

$$T=t(E-A)^{-1}, \quad (11.22)$$

$$(E-A)^{-1} = B$$

$$T=tB. \quad (11.23)$$

$$L = \sum_{j=1}^n L_j = \sum_{j=1}^n t_j X_j = tX. \quad (11.19)$$

$$L = \sum_{j=1}^n L_j = \sum_{j=1}^n t_j X_j = tX. \quad (11.24)$$

$$(11.24), (11.23) \quad (11.10),$$

$$tX = TY, \quad (11.25)$$

$$t = \frac{Y}{X} \quad (11.25)$$

$$()$$



$$: L_1 = 1160; L_2 = 460; L_3 = 875 \quad (11.4)$$

$$1. \quad (11.19)$$

$$t_1 = \frac{1160}{775,3} = 1,5; \quad t_2 = \frac{460}{510,1} = 0,9; \quad t_3 = \frac{875}{729,6} = 1,2.$$

2. (11.23)

$$T = (1,5; 0,9; 1,2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2,041 & 0,612 & 1,020 \\ 0,816 & 2,245 & 0,408 \\ 0,867 & 0,510 & 1,684 \end{pmatrix} = (4,84; 3,55; 3,92).$$

3.

() (. 11.3).

11.3

					()
	1	2	3		
1	348,9	76,5	437,7	300,0	1163,0
2	139,6	229,5	0,0	90,0	459,1
3	279,1	61,2	175,1	360,0	875,5

()

(j = 1, ..., n).

j-

$$f_j = \frac{\Phi_j}{X_j}, \quad j=1, \dots, n. \quad (11.26)$$

(j = 1, ..., n). a_{ij} —

$$\begin{aligned} & , \\ & , \\ & : \end{aligned} \tag{11.20}$$

$$F_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} F_i + f_j, \quad j=1, \dots, n. \tag{11.27}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n) \\ F &= (F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n), \\ & : \end{aligned} \tag{11.27}$$

$$F = FA + f. \tag{11.28}$$

$$F = f B, \tag{11.29}$$

$$B = (E - A)^{-1} —$$

$$\begin{aligned} & , \\ & , \\ & , \end{aligned} \tag{11.29}$$

$$B = (E - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{11} & \Phi_{12} & \dots & \Phi_{1n} \\ \Phi_{21} & \Phi_{22} & \dots & \Phi_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \Phi_{m1} & \Phi_{m2} & \dots & \Phi_{mn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & m \times n, \\ & k- , \\ & j- : \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{kj} = \frac{\Phi_{kj}}{X_j}, \quad k=1, \dots, m; \quad j=1, \dots, n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & j- \\ & F_{kj}, \end{aligned} \tag{11.29}$$

$$F_{kj} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} F_{kj} + f_{kj}, \quad k=1, \dots, m; \quad j=1, \dots, n. \quad (11.30)$$

(11.30)

:

$$F_{kj} = \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ij} f_{kj}, \quad k=1, \dots, m; \quad j=1, \dots, n. \quad (11.31)$$

$$(11.30) \quad (11.31) \quad a_{ij} \quad b_{ij} \text{ —}$$

k -

$$X_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

:

$$\Phi_k = \sum_{j=1}^n f_{kj} X_j, \quad k=1, \dots, m. \quad (11.32)$$

11.6.

Y_i ,

(),

3. - -
4. ? -
5. - -
6. -
7. -
8. -
9. -
10. - -
11. -
12. -
13. -
14. -
15. -
16. -

11.8.

1. , ,)

	1	2	3	
1	50	60	80	60
2	25	90	40	25
3	25	60	40	35

)

	1	2	3	
1	40	18	25	21
2	16	9	25	16
3	80	45	50	75

)

	1	2	3	
1	18	36	25	1
2	45	90	25	20
3	36	36	50	30

2.

, , -
:

)

	1	2	3	
1	0,2	0,2	0,1	50
2	0,5	0,3	0,2	0
3	0,2	0,2	0,4	30

)

	1	2	3	
1	0,3	0,4	0,2	40
2	0,2	0,1	0,3	15
3	0,1	0,5	0,2	10

1)

;

2)

3)

3.

2

4.

	1	2	3		
1	232,6	51	291,8	200	775,3
2	155,1	255	0	100	510,1
3	232,6	51	145,9	300	729,6
	620,3	357	437,7	600	2015

100; 360.

5.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0,52 & 0,12 & 0,04 & 0,20 \\ 0,07 & 0,35 & 0,03 & 0,12 \\ 0,04 & 0,03 & 0,30 & 0,14 \\ 0,05 & 0,03 & 0,04 & 0,20 \end{bmatrix}$$

(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4)

$$Y_1 = 40,3 \quad ;$$

$$Y_2 = 21 \quad ;$$

$$Y_3 = 1,3 \quad ;$$

$$Y_4 = 2,5 \quad .$$

6.

10

?

-	-		
	1	2	3
1	984,4	173,7	59,1
2	227,1	86,9	136,3
3	37,9	37,2	48,3
	377,1	351,9	75,4
	563,5	469,3	173,9
	207,6	0,0	40,0
	-579,6	0,0	0,0
	75,0	122,0	18,0
	1893,0	1241,0	537,0



12

12.1.

12.1.1.

: , ;
 1) () ;
 2) ;
 ():

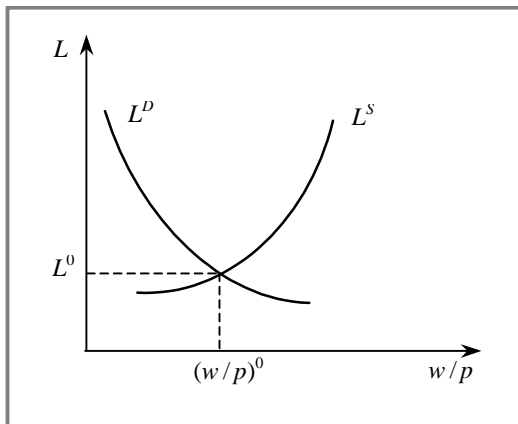
$$p \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} = w, \quad (12.1)$$

p — , K — , $F = F(K, L)$ —
 (12.1) , ,
 $p \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} > w$, , -

. 12.1,

L^D —

, L^S —



. 12.1

— L^0 .

$\left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0$,

$$\frac{w}{p} > \left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0,$$

$$L^S\left(\frac{w}{p}\right) > L^D\left(\frac{w}{p}\right),$$

w

$\left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0$.

$$\frac{w}{p} < \left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0,$$

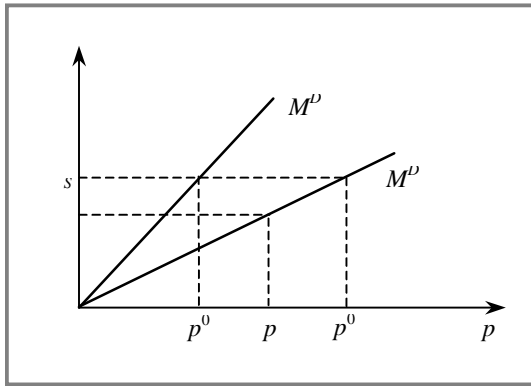
12.1.2.

() — () , ($f(Y_p)$,
 Y —) , (f) —
 p —) , :

$$M^0 = k Y_p, \tag{12.3}$$

M^S
 . 12.2

$$Y \tag{12.3}.$$



. 12.2

$$M^S - M^D(p) > 0, \quad p < p^0,$$

12.1.3.

() —
 $E = C + I.$
 $= C(r), \quad = I(r)$
 $r.$
 $r,$
 $()$ —
 $(), \quad r ($

), -

$$Y = Y(L^0). \quad Y(L^0)$$

$$E = C(r) + I(r).$$

12.1.4. ()

$$L^S = L^S \left(\frac{w}{p} \right), L^D = L^D \left(\frac{w}{p} \right), \quad (12.4)$$

$$L^S \left[\left(\frac{w}{p} \right)^0 \right] = L^D \left[\left(\frac{w}{p} \right)^0 \right] = L^0. \quad (12.5)$$

$$M^S = M^S, M^D = kpY, \quad (12.6)$$

$$M^S = M^D = kp^0Y. \quad (12.7)$$

$$Y = Y(L^0), E = C(r) + I(r), \quad (12.8)$$

$$Y(L^0) = C(r^0) + I(r^0) = Y^0. \quad (12.9)$$

12.2.

?

;

».

(

),

$$= p(F(K, L) - rK,$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial K} = p \frac{\partial F}{\partial K} - r = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Pi}{\partial K^2} < 0,$$

$$p \frac{\partial F}{\partial K} = r, \tag{12.10}$$

$$(12.10)$$

K,

,

$$\left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0$$

$$L^D \left[\left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0 \right] = L^0,$$

$$Y^0 = F(K, L^0),$$

L^0 —

Y , $Y = E$, $Y < Y^0$.

$$L < L^0.$$

$$\left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0$$

$$L^0 = L \left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0,$$

L,

$L^0 - L$

1)

2)

$L_q(r)$ —

$$L^S = L^S \left(\frac{w}{p} \right), \quad L^D = L^D(Y^0). \quad (12.11)$$

$$M^S = M^S; \quad M^D = kpY + Lq(r), \quad \frac{dLq}{dr} < 0, \quad (12.12)$$

$$M^S = M^D. \quad (12.13)$$

$$Y = Y(L), \quad E = C(Y) + I(r), \quad \frac{dC}{dY} > 0, \quad \frac{dI}{dr} < 0, \quad (12.14)$$

$$Y = E. \quad (12.15)$$

$$C(Y), \quad I(r)$$

$$C(Y) = a + bY, \quad a > 0, \\ 0 < b < 1,$$

$$I(r) = d - f(r), \\ D > 0, \quad f > 0.$$

$$(12.15)$$

$$Y^G = a + bY^G + d - f(r),$$

$$Y^G = \frac{(a+d)}{1-b} - \frac{f}{(1-b)}r, \quad (12.16)$$

(IS)

$$Y^G(r).$$

$$Lq(r)$$

$$Lq(r) = k - jr,$$

$$(12.13)$$

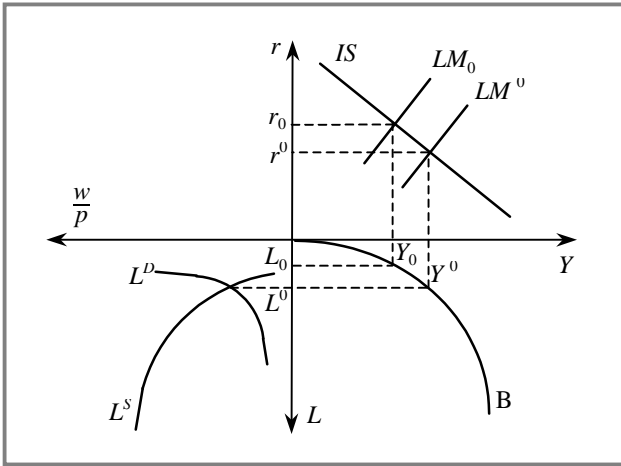
$$MS = MD = LpYM + h - jr,$$

$$Y^M = \frac{M^S - h}{kp} + \frac{jr}{kp}, \quad (12.17)$$

$$Y^M(r), \quad (LM)$$

$Y^G(r_0) = Y^M(r_0) = Y_0;$
 (Y^0, r^0) (IS i
 $LM) — .$

$$: Y_0 = F(K, L_0).$$



. 12.3

— IS, LM,
 () L,
 ,

$L^0 (L_0 < L_0).$
 $Y_0 (Y^0 = F(K, L^0)),$
 (12.17), LM_0 $LM^0.$

h $p,$ M^{S*} $k,$
 w_0
 LM r_0
 LM
 Y^0 L^0
 Y IS i LM
 r_0
 $70-$ XX
 $?$
 $—$
 $—$
 $—$
 $—$

12.3.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

13

13.1.

) . (
 .
 , ,
 — 1.
 : X — , I — , L — , C —
 , K — () : v —
 () , μ — , a —
 () , ρ — () :

$$\begin{aligned}
 -1 < v < 1, \\
 0 < \mu < 1, \\
 0 < a < 1, \\
 0 < \rho < 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

¹
 1998.

() .

$t_0 = 0$

$L = L(t), K = K(t)$

$X = X(t), I = I(t), C = C(t)$

$t = [t] + \{t\}$

$365\{t\}$

1

$[t]$.

() K L .

$X = F(K, L)$. (13.1)

Δt .

$$\frac{\Delta L}{L} = v\Delta t, \quad \frac{dL}{dt} = vL,$$

$$\ln L = vt + \ln A, \quad L = Ae^{vt} = A \exp(vt).$$

$$L(0) = L_0,$$

$$L = L_0 e^{vt} = L_0 \exp(vt).$$

$I\Delta t$, μK I , Δt — $\mu K\Delta t$,

$$\Delta K = -\mu K\Delta t + I\Delta t,$$

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = -\mu K + I, \quad K(0) = K_0.$$

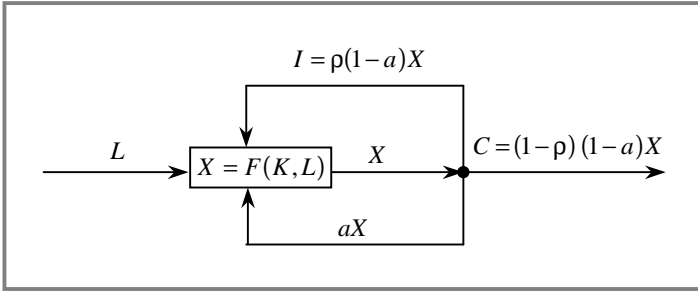
$$(1 - a)X.$$

$$I = \rho(1 - a)X, \quad C = (1 - \rho)(1 - a)X.$$

$$L = L_0 e^{\nu t}; \quad \frac{dK}{dt} = -\mu K + \rho(1 - a)X, \quad K(0) = K_0; \quad (13.2)$$

$$X = F(K, L); \quad I = \rho(1 - a)X; \quad C = (1 - \rho)(1 - a)X.$$

. 13.1



. 13.1.

$$k = \frac{K}{L} \text{ — ;}$$

$$x = \frac{X}{L} \text{ — ;}$$

$$i = \frac{I}{L} \text{ — ()};$$

$$c = \frac{C}{L} \text{ — ()}.$$

$$x = \frac{F(K, L)}{L} = F\left(\frac{K}{L}, 1\right) = f(k);$$

$$i = \rho(1 - a)x; \quad c = (1 - \rho)(1 - a)x;$$

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(kL) = \nu Lk + L \frac{dk}{dt},$$

() -

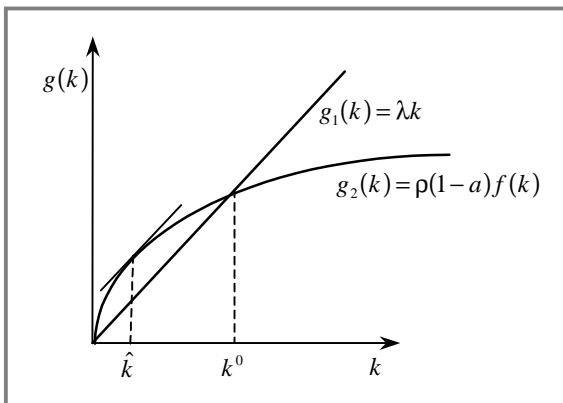
:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dk}{dt} &= -\lambda k + \rho(1-a)f(k), \quad \lambda = \mu + \nu, \quad k(0) = k_0 = \frac{K_0}{L_0}; \\ x &= f(k); \\ i &= \rho(1-a)f(k); \\ c &= (1-\rho)(1-a)f(k). \end{aligned} \tag{13.3}$$

$$k = k^0 = \text{const}, \quad x = x^0 = \text{const}, \quad i = i^0 = \text{const}, \quad c = c^0 = \text{const}. \tag{13.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dk^0}{dt} &= 0, \\ -\lambda k^0 + \rho(1-a)f(k^0) &= 0, \\ \lambda k^0 &= \rho(1-a)f(k^0). \end{aligned} \tag{13.4}$$

$f'' < 0$.
 $F(K, L) \text{ — } f(0) = 0, f' > 0,$
 $\rho(1-a)f'(0) > \lambda,$
 $k^0,$
 . 13.2.



. 13.2

13.2, k^0 ,

$$= \rho(1-a)f(k), \quad \hat{k} \quad g_1(k) = \lambda k \quad g_2(k) = \rho(1-a)f'(\hat{k}) = \lambda. \quad (13.5)$$

13.2.

: $k_0 = k^0$, -
 (-
 $F(K, L)$. ,
 $k_0 \neq k^0$, -
 , () -
 .

$$\frac{dk}{dt} = -\lambda k + \rho(1-a)f(k), \quad k(0) = k_0, \quad (13.6)$$

, 13.2, $\frac{dk}{dt} > 0$, $k < k^0$, $\frac{dk}{dt} < 0$,
 $k > k^0$. (13.6) ,

$$\frac{d^2k}{dt^2} = \frac{dk}{dt} [\rho(1-a)f'(k) - \lambda], \quad (13.7)$$

, $k < k^0$ $k < \hat{k}$, , $\frac{d^2k}{dt^2} > 0$,
 $k < k^0$, $k > \hat{k}$, , $\frac{d^2k}{dt^2} < 0$, $k > k^0$,
 $\frac{d^2k}{dt^2} > 0$, $\hat{k} < k^0$.

$$F(K, L) = AK^\alpha L^{1-\alpha},$$

$$f(k) = Ak^\alpha, \quad \hat{k} = \left[\frac{\alpha \rho (1-a) A}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}, \quad k^0 = \left[\frac{\rho (1-a) A}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}},$$

(13.6)

$$\frac{dk}{dt} = -\lambda k + \rho(1-a)Ak^\alpha, \quad k(0) = k_0, \quad (13.8)$$

$$, \quad u \quad , \quad k = e^{-\lambda t} u, \quad u = e^{\lambda t} k, \quad :$$

$$\frac{du}{u^\alpha} = \rho(1-a)Ae^{(1-\alpha)\lambda t} dt, \quad u(0) = k_0,$$

, :

$$u(t) = \left[\frac{\rho(1-a)A}{\lambda} e^{(1-\alpha)\lambda t} + k_0^{1-\alpha} - \frac{\rho(1-a)A}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}$$

$$u(t) = \left[(k^0)^{1-\alpha} e^{(1-\alpha)\lambda t} + k_0^{1-\alpha} - (k^0)^{1-\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}.$$

,

$$k(t) = \left[(k^0)^{1-\alpha} + e^{-(1-\alpha)\lambda t} (k_0^{1-\alpha} - (k^0)^{1-\alpha}) \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}},$$

,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} k(t) = k^0.$$

(13.7)

:

1) $k_0 < \hat{k}$ —

$$, \quad \hat{k}$$

;

2) $\hat{k} < k_0 < k^0$ —

;

3) $k_0 > k^0$ —

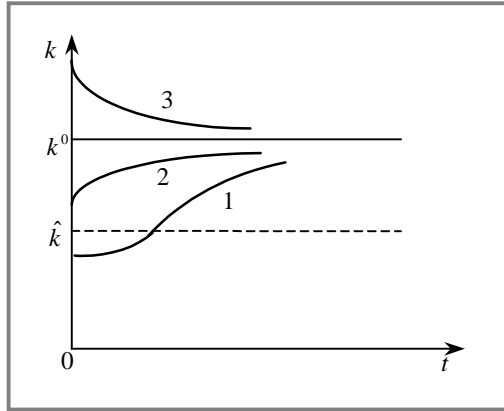
(« »).

. 13.3

$$k^0 (\quad 1-3 \quad).$$

(x, i, c),

$$k^\alpha.$$



. 13.3.

$$, \quad \hat{k} < k_0 < k^0,$$

13.3. « »

« »

$$c^0(\rho) = (1-\rho)(1-a)A(k^0)^\alpha = (1-\rho)(1-a)A \left[\frac{\rho(1-a)A}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} = \quad (13.9)$$

$$= B [g(\rho)]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}},$$

$$B = \left[\frac{(1-a)A}{\lambda^\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}, \quad g(\rho) = \rho^\alpha (1-\rho)^{1-\alpha}.$$

, $g(\rho)$ (B ρ).

$$\frac{dg}{d\rho} = \left(\frac{\rho}{1-\rho}\right)^\alpha \frac{\alpha-\rho}{\rho},$$

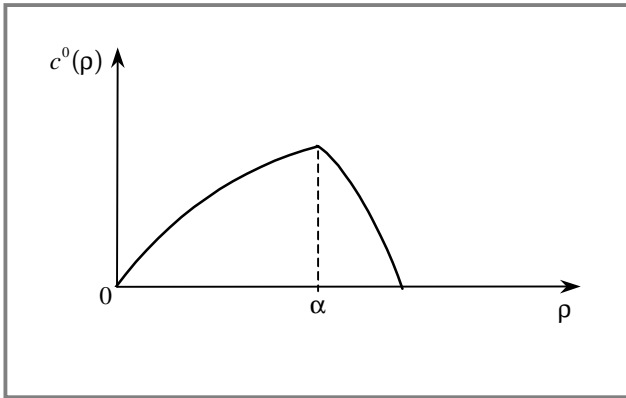
$$\frac{dc^0}{d\rho} > 0, \quad \rho < \alpha,$$

$$\frac{dc^0}{d\rho} < 0, \quad \rho > \alpha.$$

$$\rho^* = \alpha,$$

($\rho < \alpha$),

(. 13.4).



. 13.4.

13.4.

($\rho < \alpha$)

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \alpha \\ \tilde{\rho} &= \rho - \Delta\rho, \end{aligned}$$

$$c_0 = (1-\rho)Ak_0^\alpha$$

$$\tilde{c}_0 = (1-\rho + \Delta\rho)Ak_0^\alpha.$$

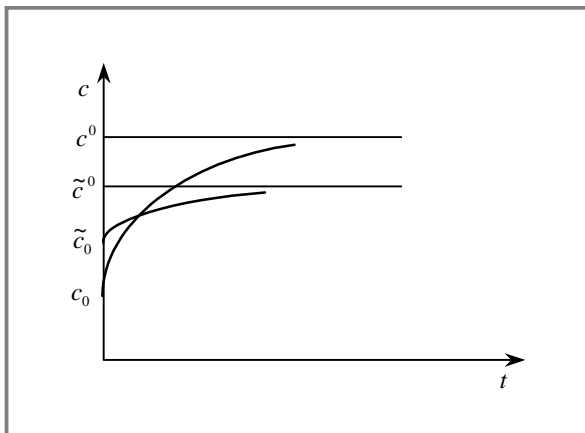
$$\rho < \alpha, \quad (13.9)$$

$$c^0 = c^0(\rho) > c^0(\rho - \Delta\rho) = \tilde{c}^0.$$

. 13.5.

$\rho = \alpha$

$\rho < \alpha$



13.5.

13.5.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

5. « »
6. ,
- ?
7. , -

13.6.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
6. - CES-



() ; , -
 « » -
 , m- V .
 X — « » « »), n-
 -
 :

$$X - F(X, V) = 0, \tag{14.1}$$

$F(X, V)$ — nm ,

« ».

$$X^* = X^*(V), \tag{14.2}$$

(14.1)

(∂V) (∂X^*) -

$$\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial V} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial V} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial V} = 0, \tag{14.3}$$

$$\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial V} = \left(I - \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial F}{\partial V}, \tag{14.4}$$

I —

$$J = \left(\delta_{ij} - \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} \right)_{i,j=1}^n \equiv \left(I - \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \right) \tag{14.3},$$

(), (14.4)
 ,
) , (-

$$(14.4) \quad \left(I - \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \right) \quad (14.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial X}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial X} \right)$$

$$dX - \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} dX - \frac{\partial F}{\partial V} dV = 0, \quad (14.5)$$

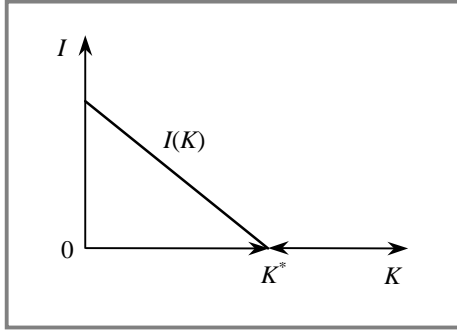
$$\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial v_i} = \left(I - \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial F}{\partial v_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, m), \quad (14.6)$$

$$\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial v_i}; \frac{\partial F}{\partial v_i} \quad n-$$

(14.6)

$i-$

14.2.



. 14.1.

$$(14.7) \quad \dot{K} = I,$$

$$I^* = I^*(K)$$

$$dI + \lambda dK = 0, \tag{14.8}$$

$$\frac{dI^*}{dK} = -\lambda < 0.$$

14.3.

$$\left(\begin{matrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$Y = F(X).$$

$$dy = (dy_1, dy_2).$$

$$dx = (dx_1, dx_2).$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} dy_1 \\ dy_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx_1 \\ dx_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (14.9)$$

$$\frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_j} = f_{ij}, \quad (i, j = 1, 2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} - & - \\ + & + \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(f_{21} > 0).$$

$$(f_{11} < 0),$$

$$(f_{12} < 0),$$

$$(f_{22} > 0).$$

(14.9)

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(14.9)

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(, ,),

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14.4.

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(,)

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(14.1)

- (,

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« »

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$$y_t = \bar{y} + \alpha(p_t - p_{t,t-1}^e) + \xi_t, \quad (14.10)$$

$$y_t = \bar{y} + \alpha(p_t - p_{t,t-1}^e) + \xi_t, \quad (14.10)$$

$$p_{t,t-1}^e \equiv E(p_t | \Omega_{t-1}) \quad (14.11)$$

$$p_t = E(p_t | \Omega_{t-1}) + e_t, \quad (14.12)$$

(14.12),
 t

$$E_{t-1}(p_t) = E(p_t | \Omega_{t-1}) = p_{t-1}, \quad (14.13)$$

$E[\varepsilon_t] = 0.$

(14.12),

$$p_t = p_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, \quad (14.14)$$

()
 , —

(14.6)

()

(14.13) y_t

(14.15) $E(y_i | \Omega_{t-1}) = \bar{y}$. (14.15)

(14.10)

14.5.

$L(t) = \dots$; $t = \dots$ (

»,

),

»,

»,

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»,

»,

$E.$

$$Y^D = (Y - T),$$

$$C = C_0 + c(Y - T).$$

(14.1):

$$(1-c)Y = C_0 - cT + I + G,$$

$$I, G > 0$$

$$Y^* = s^{-1}(C_0 - cT + I + G), \quad s = (1-c). \quad (14.16)$$

$$Y^* = Y^*(G, T),$$

$$(G \quad T)$$

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} = \frac{1}{s} > 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial T} = -\frac{c}{s} < 0.$$

(14.16)

$$dY^* = \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} dG + \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial T} dT,$$

$$dY^* = s^{-1}dG - s^{-1}cdT = s^{-1}(dG - cdT).$$

$$(dY^* = 0),$$

$$dG = cdT.$$

() .

$$dG = dT = d\hat{G},$$

$$dY^* = \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} dG + \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial T} dT = s^{-1} d\hat{G} - s^{-1} c d\hat{G} = d\hat{G}.$$

$$\left(\frac{dY^*}{d\hat{G}} = 1 \right),$$

1:1.

()

14.6.

$$b = b(t)$$

$$r > 0$$

$b(0) = 0$ () :

$$b(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t D(\tau) \exp[r(t-\tau)] d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t [G(\tau) - T(\tau)] \exp[r(t-\tau)] d\tau. \quad (14.17)$$

(14.17) ,
 $D(t)$,
 t : $b(t)$.

? , :

() (50—70 %).

$z(t)$:

$$z(t) = \frac{b(t)}{Y(t)},$$

$Y(t)$ — t . $\dot{z}(t)$

:

$$\dot{z}(t) = \frac{\dot{b}(t)}{Y(t)} - \frac{b(t)}{Y^2(t)} \dot{Y}(t) = \frac{\dot{b}}{Y} - az(t), \quad (14.18)$$

\dot{b} —

; \dot{Y} —

; $a = \frac{\dot{Y}}{Y}$ —

() t :

$$\dot{b} = (G - T) + rb. \quad (14.19)$$

(14.17), t () .

(14.19) — ,

$(G - T)$,

(14.19) (14.18),

$$\dot{z} = \frac{(G-T) + rb}{Y} - az = \frac{G-T}{Y} + (r-a)z,$$

$$\dot{z} = (r-a)z + \tilde{d}, \quad (14.20)$$

$$\tilde{d} = \frac{G-T}{Y} \quad (14.20) \quad (r-a) = q$$

$$\tilde{d} = \frac{G-T}{Y}$$

$$\tilde{d} > 0; \quad q > 0.$$

$$z(0) = z_0.$$

$$(G-T) < 0,$$

$$(14.20)$$

$$\tilde{h} = -\tilde{d}$$

):

$$\tilde{h} + \dot{z} = qz, \quad (14.21)$$

$$r > 0,$$

$$a$$

$$a$$

(14.21) , (

$$) qz \dot{z}.$$

() 1. (z=0) (14.21)

$$\dot{z}=0.$$

(14.21)

$$z^* = \frac{1}{q} \tilde{h}. \quad (14.22)$$

$$\tilde{h} = T - G,$$

z* ,

$$\frac{1}{q}, \quad q = (r - a) > 0.$$

(14.21)

$$\dot{z} = qz - \tilde{h}. \quad (14.23)$$

(14.23)

$$z(t) = \left[z_0 - \frac{\tilde{h}}{q} \right] \exp(qt) + \frac{\tilde{h}}{q}. \quad (14.24)$$

(14.24)

1

$t = 0$

$$\left[z_0 - \frac{\tilde{h}}{q} \right] > 0,$$

$(0, t_1)$
 $t_1,$

$$\frac{1}{q} \tilde{h}.$$

(14.24),

t_1

. 14.2,

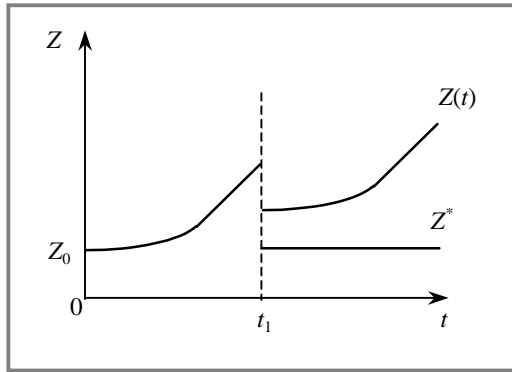
$$q = (r - a) > 0,$$

r

$a.$

),

(



. 14.2.

(14.24)

, , $q < 0$.
 : $a \leq 0$
 $a = a(t)$:
 $a(t) = a_0 + a_1 t, \quad a_1 < 0, \quad a(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2, \quad a_2 < 0$

14.7.

1. ,
 2. .
 3. .
 4. « — ».
 5. « ».
 6. .
- ?

14.8.

1. .
2. .
3. .
4. .
5. .
6. .
7. .
8. .
9. .
10. .

14.9.

1. (14.7) $\lambda, 0 < \lambda < 1$ -
 $f(K) = \lambda(K^* - K)$ (?) -

2. (14.3) $f(K) = \lambda(K^* - K)?$ -
 $dx_2 > 0$, -
 $dx_2 > 0$ -

$\begin{pmatrix} - & + \\ + & - \end{pmatrix}$ -
 $dx_1 > 0$ -

3. $dx_2 > 0$ -
 20 %, ? — 10 % -

4. p -
 $p_t = p_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, \quad \varepsilon_t$ — -
 $E[\varepsilon_t] = E[\varepsilon_t \varepsilon_{t-1}] = 0$ i $E[\varepsilon_t^2] = 1$. -

5. $(t-1), \quad E[p_t] = p_{t-1}$ -
 $Y = c(Y-T) + I(r) + G,$ -

$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial T}$ (-
 $\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G}$ -

(r) $Y^* = Y^*(c, G, T)$, ? -
, , ? -

6. $\dot{z} = (r-a)z + \tilde{d}$ -

A. $(a = 0),$ -

()

?

10 ? $r = 0,1$, 50 % ($Z_0 = 0,5$), ?

() , $r = a$, $Z_0 = 0,5$,
 $\tilde{h} = 0,05$ (5%) ,
5 10 ?
?

() 5 % ($\tilde{h} = 0,05$). ($\dot{z} = 0$), z^*
— 5 %
?
?
?

7. :

$x = F(x, v)$,
 x — , v —
 $0 < F_x < 1$ $F_v < 0$,
?



1,

2.

15.1.

$$(\quad) Y$$

$D(\cdot)$

$D(\cdot)$

G

$$Y = D(Y^D, r - \pi, A) + G, \quad 0 < D_1 < 1; \quad D_2 < 0; \quad D_3 > 0. \quad (15.1)$$

(15.1)

$$0 < D_1 \equiv \frac{\partial D}{\partial Y^D} < 1; \quad D_2 \equiv \frac{\partial D}{\partial (r - \pi)} < 0; \quad D_3 \equiv \frac{\partial D}{\partial A} > 0.$$

$D(\cdot)$

$Y^D,$

$(r - \pi),$

r

π

A

()

¹ Sargent T. Macroeconomic Theory. — N.Y.: Academic Press, 1987; Turnowsky S. Methods of Macroeconomic Dynamics // The MIT Press, 1995.

² — — — — —, 2000.

³)

$$D_i, i = 1, 2, 3.$$

$$D_3 - \frac{Y^D}{Y}, \quad D_2.$$

$$Y^D = Y - T + rb$$

o πA :

$$Y^D = Y - T + rb - \pi A. \quad (15.2)$$

π ,

A

$$m = \frac{M}{P}$$

$$b = \frac{B}{P},$$

P .

$$A = m + b.$$

$$(15.3)$$

$$b(t) = \bar{b} = \text{const},$$

$$D_A^m = -D_1 \pi + D_3,$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial m} = 1, \quad a \frac{\partial A}{\partial b} = 0, \quad b(t) = \text{const}.$$

$$D_A^m > 0$$

$$m(t) = \bar{m} = \text{const},$$

∴

$$D_A^b = D_1(r - \pi) + D_3.$$

D_A^b

(

).

(

$$D_r = D_1 b + D_2.$$

($D_r > 0$)

($D_r < 0$),

$$X - F(x, v) = 0,$$

(Y^*, r^*)

$$dY = D_1 dY + D_r dr.$$

($D_r < 0$),

IS-

«

—

»,

$$\left. \frac{dr}{dY} \right|_{IS} = \frac{1 - D_1}{D_r} < 0,$$

$$0 < D_1 < 1, \quad D_r < 0.$$

$$Y^* = Y^*(G, T, A, P, \pi, \bar{r}) \quad (15.4)$$

$$r^* = r^*(G, T, P, A, \pi, \bar{Y}) \quad (15.5)$$

$$(15.1) \quad \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} = (1 - D_1)^{-1} > 1, \quad (15.2) \quad :$$

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} = \frac{\partial D}{\partial Y^D} \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial G},$$

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} (1 - D_1) = 1,$$

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} = (1 - D_1)^{-1} > 1.$$

$$\frac{\partial r^*}{\partial G} = -D_r^{-1} > 0.$$

$L_i, J_i, N_i, i = 1, \dots, 5$

$L_1 > 0,$

$(\dots),$

J_1, N_1

$$L_i + J_i + N_i = 0; \quad i = 1, \dots, 4.$$

$$L_5 + J_5 + N_5 = 1.$$

$$(r - \pi = r_k).$$

$[J(\cdot) + N(\cdot)].$

$$P^{-1}(M^d + B^d + P_k K^d) = P^{-1}(M + B + P_k K) = A,$$

$$(r - \pi) - (-\pi) = r,$$

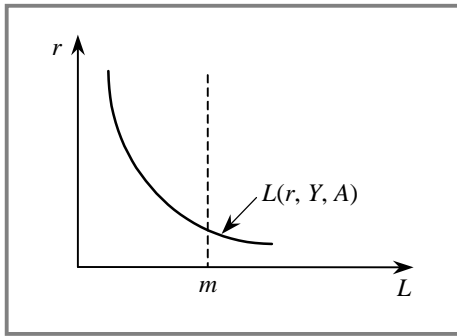
$r.$

$$L(Y, r, A)$$

$$m \equiv \frac{M}{P},$$

$$m = L(Y, r, A); \quad L_1 > 0, \quad L_2 < 0, \quad L_3 > 0, \quad (15.6)$$

(15.1).



15.1.

$$(15.6)$$

r.

$$(15.6) \text{ —}$$

() .

$$L(Y, r, A)$$

($L_2 \approx 0$).

$$Mv = PY,$$

M — ; P — ; Y — ; v —

($L_2 \rightarrow \infty$).

$$(15.1) \quad (15.6)$$

$$m = \bar{m},$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= D(Y^D, r - \pi, A - \bar{m}) + G, \\ Y^D &= Y - T + rb - \pi(A - \bar{m}), \\ m &= L(Y, r, A), \\ A &= \bar{m} + b. \end{aligned} \tag{15.7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y^* &= Y^*(G, T, P, \bar{m}, \pi), \\ r^* &= r^*(G, T, P, \bar{m}, \pi). \end{aligned} \tag{15.8}$$

$$\partial G > 0,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-D_1 & -D_r \\ -L_1 & -L_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} \\ \frac{\partial r^*}{\partial G} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (15.9)$$

(15.7).

(15.9)

$\partial m,$

15.3.

$$(Y^D = Y - T).$$

$$A = \frac{M + B}{P}.$$

O

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= D(Y - T, r - \pi, \frac{1}{P}(M + B)) + G; \\ \frac{M}{P} &= L(Y, r, \frac{1}{P}(M + B)). \end{aligned} \quad (15.10)$$

15.4.

$$Y^S = Y^S(P, \dots).$$

$$Y = f(N), \quad f'(N) > 0; \quad f''(N) < 0.$$

$U(\cdot)$,

$$\max U(Y, L).$$

N^S ,

w .

$$L = T - N^S.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial N} U\left(\frac{w}{P}N^S, T - N^S\right) = u_1 \frac{w}{P} - u_2 = 0.$$

$$N^S = N^S\left(\frac{w}{P}\right).$$

()

$$\max (N, P, w) = Pf(N) - wN.$$

$$Pf'(N) - w = 0$$

$$N^d = N^d \left(\frac{w}{P} \right).$$

$$Y^* = f(N^*),$$

$$p = \pi + \alpha(Y - \bar{Y}); \quad \alpha > 0, \quad (15.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p & \text{ — } & ; \pi & \text{ — } & ; \bar{Y} & \text{ — } & - \\
 & & & & ; Y & \text{ — } & - \\
 & ; \alpha & \text{ — } & & & & . \\
 (& &) & (15.11) & & & , :
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{\alpha} > 0.$$

$$p^* = p^*(\bar{Y}, \pi, \alpha) \quad Y^* = Y^*(\bar{Y}, \pi, \alpha),$$

$$\frac{\partial p^*}{\partial \pi} - 1 = \alpha \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial \pi}.$$

15.5.

$$\pi(t) \equiv p_{t,t+\tau}^e = E_t[p(t+\tau)], \tau > 0. \quad (15.12)$$

$$\dot{\pi} = a(p - \pi); \quad a > 0. \quad (15.13)$$

(15.13)

$(p - \pi)$:

$a > 0$ —
 $a > 0$,
 $\pi(0) = \pi_0$, $p = \bar{p}$

$$\pi(t) = [\pi_0 - \bar{p}] \exp(-at) + \bar{p}. \quad (15.14)$$

$$p = p(t), \quad (15.14).$$

:

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a} |\pi| = 0 \text{ i } \pi = p,$$

15.6.

$$(15.3) \quad \dot{A} = \dot{m} + \dot{b}, \quad (15.15)$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{\dot{M}}{P} - pm; \quad \dot{b} = \frac{\dot{B}}{P} - pb, \quad (15.16)$$

$$P = \frac{\dot{P}}{P} - \left(\frac{\dot{M}}{P} - pm \right) - \left(\frac{\dot{B}}{P} - pb \right),$$

$$rB = P(G - T) + rB - \dot{M} + \dot{B}, \quad (15.17)$$

$$(15.16) \quad (15.17):$$

$$(15.18) \quad \dot{m} + \dot{b} = (G - T) + rb - pA. \quad (15.18)$$

$$-pA = -p(m + b).$$

pm

() .

() .

\hat{r}

$$b(t) + \int_t^{\infty} G(\tau) \exp[-\hat{r}(\tau-t)] d\tau = \int_t^{\infty} T(\tau) \exp[-\hat{r}(\tau-t)] d\tau, \quad (15.19)$$

15.7.

$$Y = D(Y^D, r - \pi, A) + G; \quad 0 < D_1 < 1; \quad D_2 < 0; \quad D_3 > 0;$$

$$Y^D = Y - T + rb - \pi A;$$

$$A = m + b;$$

$$m = L(Y, r, A); \quad L_1 > 0; \quad L_2 < 0; \quad L_3 > 0; \quad (15.20)$$

$$p = \pi + \alpha(Y - \bar{Y}); \quad \alpha > 0;$$

$$\dot{\pi} = a(p - \pi); \quad a > 0;$$

$$\dot{A} = (G - T) + rb - pA.$$

(15.20)

: Y, Y^D, r, p, m, b (

¹ Sargent T. Macroeconomic Theory. — N.Y. Academic Press, 1987.

² Tarnovsky S. Methods of Macroeconomic Dynamics // The MIT Press, 1995.

),

15.1,

«?»

15.1

	∂Y	∂r	∂p
∂G	> 0	> 0	> 0
$\partial \bar{m}$?	< 0	?
$\partial \pi$	> 0	> 0	≥ 1
∂A	?	> 0	?

15.1

(15.20)

$r(\pi, A)$ і $p(\pi, A)$,

(15.3),

»)

(«
 $m = \bar{m} = \text{const}$,

$b = \bar{b} = \text{const}$.

$$(15.20)$$

$(\bar{\pi}, \bar{A}),$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\pi} \\ \dot{A} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}}{\partial \pi} & \frac{\partial \dot{\pi}}{\partial A} \\ \frac{\partial \dot{A}}{\partial \pi} & \frac{\partial \dot{A}}{\partial A} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \pi - \bar{\pi} \\ A - \bar{A} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (15.21)$$

2.1.

$$(15.21)$$

$$\left(\frac{dp}{d\pi} - 1 \right) \geq 0$$

$$D_2 = 0).$$

(15.20)

$$: \dot{\pi} = \dot{A} = 0.$$

15.8.

$$(15.20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= D(Y - T + r(A - \bar{m}) - \pi A, r - \pi, A) + G; \\ \bar{m} &= L(Y, r, A); \\ p &= \pi + \alpha(Y - \bar{Y}). \end{aligned} \quad (15.22)$$

«

»

$$m = \bar{m},$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y^* &= Y^*(\bar{m}, \bar{Y}, G, T, A, \pi, \alpha), \\ r^* &= r^*(\bar{m}, \bar{Y}, G, T, A, \pi, \alpha), \\ p^* &= p^*(\bar{m}, \bar{Y}, G, T, A, \pi, \alpha), \end{aligned} \quad (15.23)$$

$$(Y_m^*, r_m^*, p_m^*)',$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - D_1 & -D_r & 0 \\ -L_1 & -L_2 & 0 \\ -\alpha & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Y_m^* \\ r_m^* \\ p_m^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -D_1 r \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (15.24)$$

),

(

:

$$Y_{\bar{m}}^* \equiv \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial \bar{m}} = [L_2 D_1 r - D_r] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} > \\ = \\ < \end{array} \right\} 0 .$$

$$r_{\bar{m}}^* = \frac{\partial r^*}{\partial \bar{m}} = [-(1 - D_1) - L_1 D_1 r] < 0 .$$

$$p_{\bar{m}}^* = \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial \bar{m}} = \alpha [L_2 D_1 r - D_r] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} > \\ = \\ < \end{array} \right\} 0$$

$$, p_m^* < 0,$$

« ».

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial \pi} \geq 1.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (1-D_1) & -D_r & 0 \\ -L_1 & -L_2 & 0 \\ -\alpha & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Y_\pi^* \\ r_\pi^* \\ p_\pi^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D_\pi \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (15.25)$$

$$\frac{\partial p^*}{\partial \pi} = 1 - \frac{\alpha L_2 D_\pi}{\det J} \geq 1,$$

$$L_2 < 0, \text{ a } \alpha > 0, \det J > 0,$$

$$= -[D_1 A + D_2] > 0.$$

$$D_2 = 0, \quad D\pi =$$

15.9.

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15.10.

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- 14.

15.11.

1. « e » .
 $(c_t, t = 1, 2, \dots, T)$
 $t: \max \dot{U}(c_t)$:
 $\sum_{t=1}^T c_t \leq \sum_{t=1}^T Y_t,$
 Y_t — ()
)
 $c_1^* = c_2^* = \dots = c_T^* = c^* ;$
)
 $c^* = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T Y_t ;$
) $S_t = Y - c^*$ ()
 (: c_t)
 2.
 $Y = D(Y^D, r - \pi, A) + G, 0 < D_1 < 1; D_2 < 0; D_3 > 0$
 $Y^D = Y - T + rb - \pi A$:
) D_r -
 , « » « -
) »;
 D_A^b i D_A^m . -
 , « » ,
 $m = \bar{m} = \text{const}, b = \bar{b} = \text{const},$ — «
 » « ».
3. :
 $A = \frac{1}{p} (M + p_b B + p_k K),$

p_k — , B, K —

; p_b —

$$r_k = \frac{p}{p_k} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial K} \equiv \frac{pR}{p_k},$$

$$R \equiv MCR \equiv \frac{\partial Y}{\partial K} \text{ —}$$

(),

4.

$M(r)$

LM

(.)

5.

$$Y^D = Y - T + r \frac{(M + \bar{B})}{p} - \pi \frac{(M + \bar{B})}{p}$$

«

»: $B = \bar{B} = \text{const.}$

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial p} < 0,$$

$$D^1 < 0;$$

$$D^1 = \left[D_A^m \frac{M + \bar{B}}{p^2} - D_1 r \frac{\bar{B}}{p^2} \right] \text{ i}$$

$$D_A^m > 0, \quad M^1 > 0;$$

$$M^1 = [M - L_3(M + \bar{B})].$$

(.)

6.

$$Y_\pi^*, r_\pi^*, p_\pi^*$$

(:

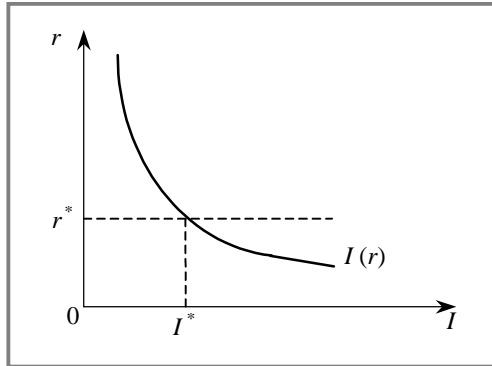
(15.22).)

16.2.

$$I = I(r).$$

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 10 % (5
 1,5
 — 5, — 3 %, — 8,

. 16.1.



. 16.1.

) (,
 ; () r —
 , V_{t+1} V_t

$$V = V_t, \quad V_{t+1} \quad (\quad)$$

$$r: \quad (1+r)V_t = V_{t+1}. \quad (16.1)$$

() V_t , r , ($t+1$) , t , V_{t+1} . \dot{V}_{t+1} , V_t T-bills , r . (16.1) :

$$V_t = \frac{1}{(1+r)} V_{t+1},$$

$$V_t \cdot V_{t+1}, \quad r$$

16.3.

($V(t)$) dt , () t) (t) , (dV) .

$$(16.2). \quad rV(t)dt > [C(t)dt + dV]$$

16.4.

$$(16.2)$$

$$(16.2)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = r(t)V(t) - C(t). \quad (16.3)$$

$$(16.3)$$

$$V(t) = A(t)\exp\{R(t)\}, \quad (16.4)$$

$$(16.4) \quad V(0) = V_0, \quad R(t) = \int_0^t r(\tau)d\tau. \quad (16.3),$$

$$V(t) = \exp\{R(t)\} \left[V_0 - \int_0^t C(\tau) \exp\{-R(\tau-t)\} dt \right]. \quad (16.5)$$

$V(T) = V_T.$ (16.3)

 « $t' = T - t$ »

$$\frac{dV}{dt'} = -r(t')V(t') + C(t') \quad (16.6)$$

$$\int r(t')V(t') dt'$$

$$V(t') = \exp\{-R(t')\} \left[V_T + \int_0^{t'} C(\tau) \exp\{R(\tau-t')\} d\tau \right]. \quad (16.7)$$

$$r(t') = r \quad C(t') = C$$

$$V(t') = \left[V_T - \frac{1}{r} C \right] \exp\{-rt'\} + \frac{1}{r} C.$$

$$(16.7)$$

16.6.

$$(16.9) \quad (S = 0),$$

$$b(t) + \int_t^{\infty} G(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau-t)] d\tau = \int_t^{\infty} T(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau-t)] d\tau. \quad (16.10)$$

$$()$$

$$S_N \equiv S - (G - T) \leq 0,$$

¹ Turnovsky S. Methods of Macroeconomic Dynamics // The MIT Press, 1995.

$$(16.9),$$

$$r > 0, S_n < 0$$

$$\dot{b} = rb + S_n.$$

$$b(0) = b_0,$$

$$(16.9).$$

16.7.

$$S_n \equiv S - (G - T) > 0,$$

$$(16.9) \\ r > 0$$

$$S_N = S_N(t)$$

$$\dot{b} = rb - S_N, \quad (16.11)$$

$$b(t, S) = \int_t^{\infty} S_N(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau - t)] d\tau, \quad (16.12)$$

$$S_N(t), \quad (16.12)$$

$$r > 0$$

$$b(t, S) = \dots (r > 0).$$

$$(16.12)$$

$$= b(t), \quad (16.11) \quad b(t, S) =$$

16.4,
(16.11):

$$b(t) = \left[A - \int_0^t S_N(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau \right] \exp(rt),$$

$$A = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t S_N(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau = \int_0^{\infty} S_N(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau.$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} S_N(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau-t)] d\tau, \quad (16.11).$$

$$(16.11), \quad 16.3.$$

$$rb = \dot{b} + S_N$$

$$(rb)$$

$$(b) \quad S_N,$$

$$0 < \alpha < r,$$

$$\delta = r - \alpha > 0.$$

$$r = \delta \quad (16.11).$$

$$\alpha, \quad r = \delta + \alpha.$$

$$(16.12)$$

$$S(\tau - t) = S(t) \exp[\alpha(\tau - t)],$$

$$\tau \geq t$$

$$b(t) = \int_t^{\infty} S_N(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau - t)] d\tau = S(t) \int_t^{\infty} \exp[-(r - \alpha)(\tau - t)] d\tau = \frac{S(t)}{\delta},$$

$$r = \delta + \alpha,$$

$$\int_t^{\infty} [S(\tau) + T(\tau)] \exp[-r(\tau - t)] d\tau = b(t) + \int_t^{\infty} G(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau - t)] d\tau.$$

$$b(t) = \int_t^\infty S(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau-t)] d\tau. \quad (16.13)$$

(16.13),

$$(16.13)$$

$$b(t, S) = \int_t^\infty S(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau-t)] d\tau. \quad (16.14)$$

(16.14) $b(t, S) = b(S)$

$$b(S) = \int_0^\infty S(\tau) \exp[-r\tau] d\tau.$$

$$r > 0 \quad \delta > 0 \quad \alpha > 0,$$

$$r = \alpha + \delta,$$

$$b(S) = \frac{1}{r - \alpha} S \quad b(S) = \frac{1}{\delta} S,$$

16.8.

14 15

$$dV = \alpha V dt,$$

$$\hat{V}(t) = F \exp(\alpha t).$$

$$V(t) = [F \exp(\alpha t)] \exp[-rt] = F \exp[-(r - \alpha)t].$$

where $B(t)$ is the present value of the benefit stream F at time t , and $V(t)$ is the present value of the investment F at time t .

$$f(t) = [V(t) - B(t)].$$

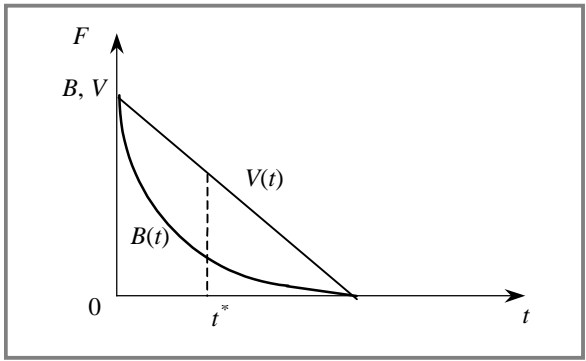
$$\max_{t^*} \{V(t^*) - B(t^*)\} = \max_{t^*} \{F [\exp(\alpha t^*) - 1] \exp(-rt^*)\}. \quad (16.15)$$

$0 < \alpha < r,$

$$(16.15), \quad t^*,$$

(16.2):

$$t^* = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{r}{r - \alpha}. \quad (16.16)$$



. 16.2.

(16.16) $r > \delta = r - \alpha,$

$t^* > 0. \quad r = \delta, \quad \alpha = 0,$

$f(t),$

$(\quad),$

(16.17) $f(V) = \max\{V - B, 0\}.$ (16.17)

$[V - \overset{\circ}{B}]$

16.9.

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16.10.

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15.16.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
4. $B(r_T, t) = F$, $B(r_t, t) =$ — $t = T$
 $r_t = r > 0$, $B(r_t, t) = Fe^{-r(T-t)}$.
 ;
)
 ;
) , $B_r \left(\left| \frac{dB}{Bdr} \right| \right) =$
 $B(r_t, t)$;

) , $\tau = T - t$; -

) -

5. : $\dot{b} = rb - S$, S — , b —

, $r > 0$ — , « -

» , -

) ;

6. F , S t

$$B(t, S) = \int_0^t S(\tau) e^{-r\tau} d\tau + Fe^{-rt}$$

$r > 0$ — , .

) ;

7. $\dot{b} = 0$ -

;

$$b = \frac{1}{r} S - F.$$

$$S = rF.$$

8. ;

$$\dot{b} = rb - S,$$

S — ;

) ? -

) ? ;

) ? , -

() .

« » ,

—

$$q = \alpha \left(\frac{P}{c} \right) k,$$

P —
 c —
 q, k —

() .

$\alpha(\cdot)$ —

$$0 \leq \alpha(\cdot) \leq 1.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q=0 \\ 0 \leq q \leq k \\ q=k \end{array} \right\} \begin{cases} \frac{P}{c} < 1; \\ \frac{P}{c} = 1; \\ \frac{P}{c} > 1. \end{cases}$$

$i, i = 1, \dots, M$
 $t; \alpha_{it} — c_{it}, \alpha_{it}, k_{it}, c_{it} —$
 $t; k_{it} — t () i-$
 $t. t () (t):$

$$q_t = \sum_{i=1}^M q_{it} = \sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_{it} \left(\frac{P_t}{c_{it}} \right) k_{it}.$$

$$P_t = h(q_t)$$

P_t и q_t
 $h(\cdot) \alpha_{it}(\cdot)$

$$\pi_{it} = \left[(P_t - c_{it}) \alpha_{it} \left(\frac{P_t}{c_{it}} \right) - r \right] k_{it},$$

$r —$

$$P^* q_i > 0, c_i = \hat{c},$$

$$P = P^*.$$

$$P^*$$

$$P^* = \hat{c} + r,$$

$$q^*, \quad h(q^*) = \hat{c} + r.$$

$$k_{t+1} = k_t + \delta$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 \\ > 0 \\ \geq 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta < 0; \\ \delta = 0, 1; \\ 1 < \delta \leq \Delta; \\ \delta > \Delta; \end{cases}$$

$$k_{t+1} = k_t - \delta,$$

$$(\Delta = k_t);$$

(0 1)

« »
: $k_{t+1} = 0$ 1,
; « »
: $k_{t+1} = 0$.

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 , $\hat{c} + r$,
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$$*, P^* = \hat{c} + r,$$

,
 :
 ?
 « »
 $c_{it}, \alpha_{it}, k_{it}$
 « », $\hat{c} + r$
 $\alpha[(\hat{c} + r)/\hat{c}] = 1$. « » —
 (k^*)
 $q^*, h(q^*) = \hat{c} + r$
 \hat{c}
 $\hat{c} + r$
 « »
 « »
 « »
 ?
 $K(c, \alpha)$ « » (c, α)
 k

$$(P - c)\alpha\left(\frac{P}{c}\right) - r \geq 0,$$

$$P = h\left[\alpha\left(\frac{P}{c}\right)k\right].$$

$\alpha\left(\frac{P}{c}\right)$
 k
 $K = \max[\bar{K}(c, \alpha)]$
 $\bar{K} + \Delta$
 Δ
 $(k_{t+1} - k_t)$

k_l , \bar{K} .
 $(, \alpha) \quad k_l > \bar{K} \geq K(c, \alpha)$,
 $\bar{K} + \Delta$,
 $k_{i1} \text{ — } (\max(k_{i1}, \bar{K} + \Delta))$,
 »: « \bar{K} .
 \bar{K} , , ,
 \bar{K} , , , ,
 « »
 \hat{c} () ,
 « », — « » —
 « »
 « », —
 $k_n + |k_l - k^*|$ —
 k_l k^* ,
 $\hat{c} + r$, $k_l < k^*$,
 $\hat{c} + r$, ,
 $k_n = 0$,

17.3.

() .

q, k, x_1, x_2 —

$$a_1 = \frac{x_1}{q}; a_2 = \frac{x_2}{q}.$$

$(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2)$

$$w_1 \tilde{a}_1 + w_2 \tilde{a}_2 < w_1 a_1 + w_2 a_2,$$

$(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2);$
 $(1, 2).$

(i, j) —

t, :

$$U = u_i,$$

$$V = V_j.$$

$(G_t, H_t), U, V, U$

$u_1 \dots u_N:$

$$U'_{t+1} = u_{i+G} = u_0 + (i+G_t)\Delta, \quad 1 < i+G_t < N;$$

$$U'_{t+1} = u_1 = u_0 + \Delta, \quad i+G_t \leq 1;$$

$$U'_{t+1} = u_n = u_0 + N\Delta, \quad N \leq i+G_t,$$

$$V'_{t+1} = V_{j+H} = (j+H_t)\Delta.$$

(G_t, H_t)

(U_t, V_t)

$(U, V),$

$$-B \leq (G, H) \leq B.$$

$(U'_{t+1}, V'_{t+1}),$

$$U_{t+1} = U'_{t+1}, V_{t+1} = V'_{t+1}.$$

:

$$U_{t+1} = U_t, V_{t+1} = V_t.$$

$(t+1)$

(G, H)

t

(

$u_1 \dots u_N).$

«

»

$\exp(U_t)$

(
 $\exp(V_i)$).

F ($N \times N$):

$$F = [f_{ik}], \quad i, k = 1, \dots, N,$$

$\exp(u_i), \quad f_{ik} —$, k .
 $F.$
 w_1/w_2
 $(1/2)$
 $\hat{f}_{ik} —$,
 $1, :$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{f}_{ik} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n f_{ik}, \quad n = 1, \dots, N-1; \quad k = 1, \dots, N. \quad (11.1)$$

$$F \quad \hat{F}$$

(1, 2)

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f_{ik} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n f_{iK}, \quad n, k = 1, \dots, N-1; \quad K = 1, \dots, N; \quad K > k. \quad (11.2)$$

»,

$$(11.1) \quad (11.2) \quad \dot{F} \quad (11.2)$$

$$1$$

$$a_1/a_2 = \exp(u_i).$$

$$N \quad \delta,$$

τ

$$\hat{F}, \quad F, \quad \hat{F} > F;$$

\hat{F}

$$F, \quad t > \tau:$$

$$\hat{F}^{t-\tau} \delta_i > F^{t-\tau} \delta_i,$$

τ

$$a_2/a_1.$$

$$\tau \quad \exp(U_\tau) \quad V_\tau.$$

τ

$$a_1/a_2 \quad t$$

\hat{F}

$$t > \tau$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \hat{S}_i \exp(u_i), \quad S \quad \hat{S} \text{ — } \quad \left(\quad \right) \quad t \quad \sum_{i=1}^N S_i \exp(u_i)$$

$$I_{im}(t) \quad t \quad (m) \quad U_t = u_i; \quad I_{im}(t) = 1, \quad I_{im}(t) = 0.$$

$$Z_m(t) = \frac{K_m(t)}{\sum_{j=1}^M K_j(t)}, \quad m = 1, \dots, M.$$

$$\alpha(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^M Z_m(t) I_{im}(t) \exp(u_i).$$

$\alpha(t) :$

$$E(\alpha(t)) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^M \exp(u_i) [E(Z_m(t))E(I_{im}(t)) + \text{cov}(Z_m(t), I_{im}(t))] .$$

$$S_i \quad (m) \quad E(I_{im}(t)) \quad \hat{S}_i \quad t \quad E(\alpha(t))$$

?

$$t = \tau,$$

$$\hat{S}_i.$$

()

17.4.

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17.5.

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17.6.

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2. / — , 1997. — 1000 .
3. , 1998. — 682 . /
4. — , 2000. — 208 .
5. / — , 1999. — 335 .
6. , 1998. — 240 .
7. — , 1998. — 304 .
8. , 1998. — 160 .
9. — , 2001. — 227 .
10. « » , 2000. — 474 .
11. — , 1999. — 240 .
12. / — , 1999. — 413 .
13. / ; — , 1999. — 391 .
14. — ; , 2000. — 367 .
15. — , 2000. — 440 .
16. , 1998. — 784 .

16, 40, 67
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			252
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•	302		• 52
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•	259		