

**В. В. ВІТЛІНСЬКИЙ**

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**ЕКОНОМІКИ**

**Навчальний  
посібник**

**2003**

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.....	10
<i>1.</i> , .....	13
1.1. , .....	13
1.2. ....	26
1.3. ....	29
1.4. ....	31
1.5. ....	33
1.6. ....	34
1.7. ....	39
1.8. ....	41
1.9. ....	42
1.10. ....	43
<i>2.</i> .....	44
2.1. ....	44
2.1.1. ....	44
2.1.2. , .....	48
2.1.3. ....	54
2.2. ....	56
2.2.1. ....	56
2.2.2. ....	58
2.2.3. ....	60
2.2.4. - .....	61

2.2.5.	-	66
2.2.6.		70
2.2.7.	-	
		71
2.3.		72
2.4.		73
3.	( )	
		75
3.1.		75
3.2.		78
3.2.1.		80
3.2.2.		82
3.3.		84
		84
3.3.1.		84
3.3.2.		85
3.3.3.	,	86
3.3.4.		86
3.4.		87
		92
3.5.		100
3.6.		101
3.7.		101
3.8.		101
4.	-	
		104
4.1.		104
4.2.		108
4.3.		115
4.3.1.		115
4.3.2.		117
4.3.3.		119
4.4.		126
4.5.		138
4.6.	,	150

4.7.	.....	161
4.8.	.....	161
5.	.....	162
5.1.	-	162
5.2.	.....	163
5.3.	.....	165
5.4.	.....	167
5.5.	.....	168
5.5.1.	.....	169
5.5.2.	.....	173
5.6.	.....	174
5.7.	.....	186
5.8.	.....	186
6.	..	188
6.1.	.....	188
6.2.	.....	189
6.3.	.....	192
6.4.	.....	196
6.5.	.....	197
6.6.	.....	199
6.7.	.....	212
6.8.	.....	212
7.	.....	213
7.1.	.....	213
7.2.	.....	216
7.3.	.....	223
7.4.	.....	224
8.	.....	225
8.1.	.....	225
8.2.	.....	235
8.3.	.....	241
8.4.	.....	241
8.5.	.....	242
9.	.....	244
9.1.	.....	244
9.2.	.....	246

9.3.	.....	250
9.4.	.....	250
<i>10.</i>	.....	252
10.1.	.....	252
10.2.	.....	256
10.2.1.	.....	256
10.2.2.	.....	261
10.3.	.....	265
10.4.	.....	269
10.5.	.....	270
10.6.	.....	275
10.7.	.....	275
10.8.	.....	275
<i>11.</i>	.....	276
11.1.	.....	276
11.2.	.....	280
11.3.	.....	282
11.4.	.....	285
11.5.	.....	289
11.6.	.....	294
11.7.	.....	295
11.8.	.....	296
<i>12.</i>	.....	300
12.1.	.....	300
12.1.1.	.....	300
12.1.2.	.....	303
12.1.3.	.....	303
12.1.4.	.....	304



12.2.	.....	304
12.3.	.....	309
13.	.....	310
13.1.	.....	310
13.2.	.....	314
13.3. «	» .....	316
13.4.	.....	317
13.5.	.....	318
13.6.	.....	319
14.	.....	320
14.1.	.....	320
14.2.	.....	322
14.3.	.....	324
14.4.	« .....	» 326
14.5.	, .....	329
14.6.	.....	333
14.7.	.....	338
14.8.	.....	338
14.9.	.....	339
15.	.....	341
15.1.	.....	342
15.2.	.....	346
15.3.	.....	351
15.4.	.....	352
15.5.	.....	354
15.6.	.....	356
15.7.	.....	358
15.8.	.....	361
15.9.	.....	364
15.10.	.....	364
15.11.	.....	365
16.	.....	367
16.1.	.....	367
16.2.	.....	369
16.3.	.....	370
16.4.	, .....	372
16.5.	.....	374
16.6.	.....	376

16.7.	,	.....	377
16.8.		.....	380
16.9.		.....	383
16.10.		.....	384
16.11.		.....	384
<i>17.</i>		.....	386
17.1.		.....	386
17.2.		.....	387
17.3.		.....	395
17.4.		.....	402
17.5.		.....	402
17.6.		.....	402
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		.....	404

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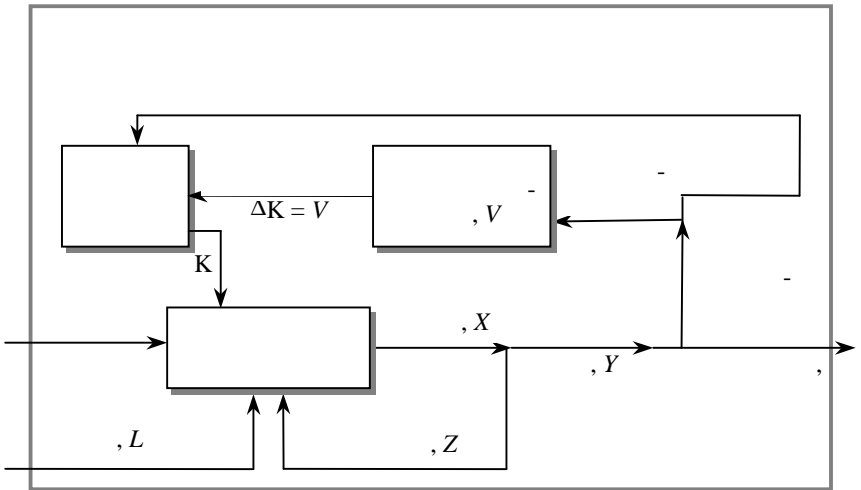
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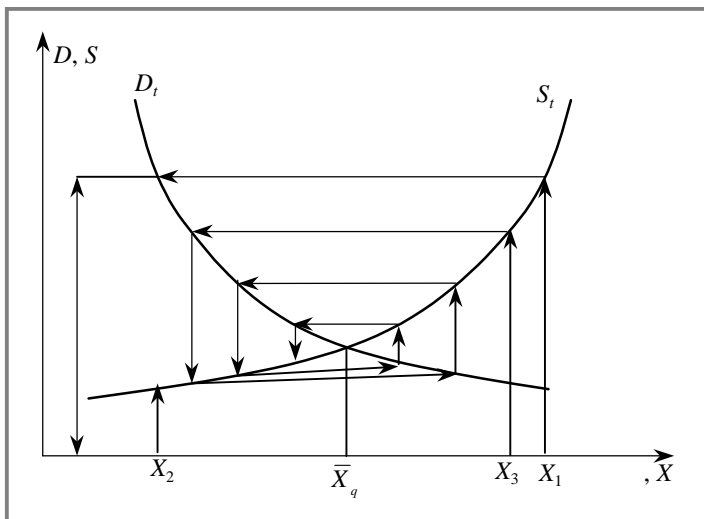


. 1.3,

$X_1$ .

( )

$g(X) f(X)$ .



. 1.3.

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



« »





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

$D_t$  —  $t$ -  
 $( > 0)$ ;  $X_t$  —  $t$ -  
 $u_t$  —

$\sigma_u$ .  
 $($

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

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

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

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

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

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

$w_t$  —  $\sigma_w$ .  
 (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)

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

$\varepsilon$  — 2.

$K = B(K = 5)$ ;

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

3.

## 1.2.

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  - 2) ( — );
  - 3) ( — )
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( $\Pi_\Sigma$ ),

:

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

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

( ) ;  $s$  —  
 ;  $\frac{ds}{dQ}$  —

( ) , —

(1.7)  $\Pi_\Sigma$   $Q$

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

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

( )? , (l) -

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

$\Pi_l$  —

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

$\Pi_c$  —

( ), ,  $p$  —  $Q$ ,  
 $\Pi_l$   $Q$  , :

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

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

( $Q_{opt}$ ),

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

( $Q_{opt}$ ), —

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

, )

$$p = f(Q),$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.3.





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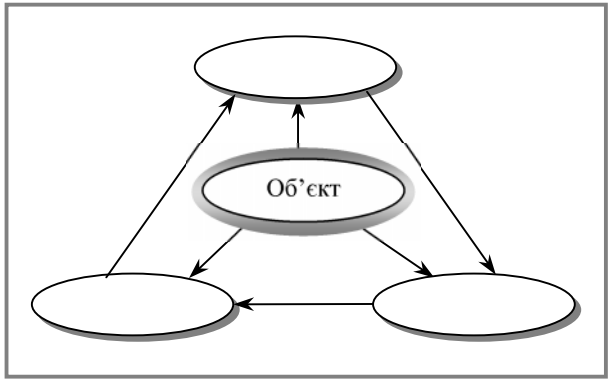
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<sup>1</sup> — . : . , 2001. — 320 .





### 2.1.2.

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( ,  $B$  — )  $A$ .

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$d$ :

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

3.  $d \geq 0$ ,

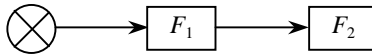
( , ):

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



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

$a, b$  —



$F_1, F_2$  —

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

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

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

(2.1) :

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

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

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

$\alpha = \beta$   
 $N(t)$

$N(0)$ .

$\alpha < \beta$   
 $t \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$\alpha > \beta$  —

$t \rightarrow \infty$ .

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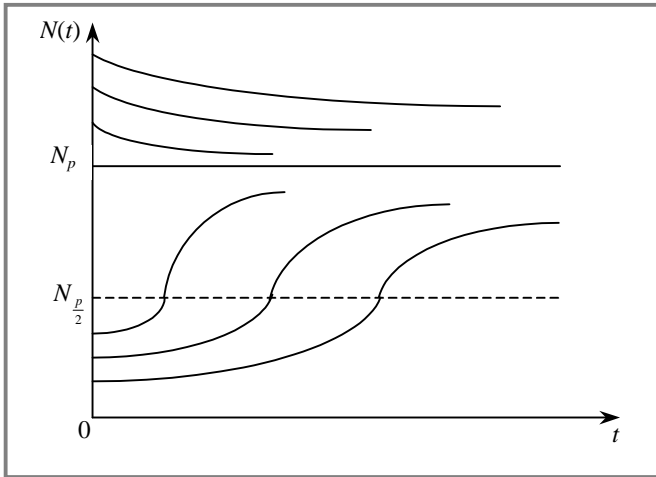
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<sup>1</sup> / . — ., 1999.





$N(t)$  ( . 2.2).



. 2.2.

$N(0)$

$N_p$  , -  $N(0)$  ,  $N(t)$   $N(0)$  .  
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2.2.1.









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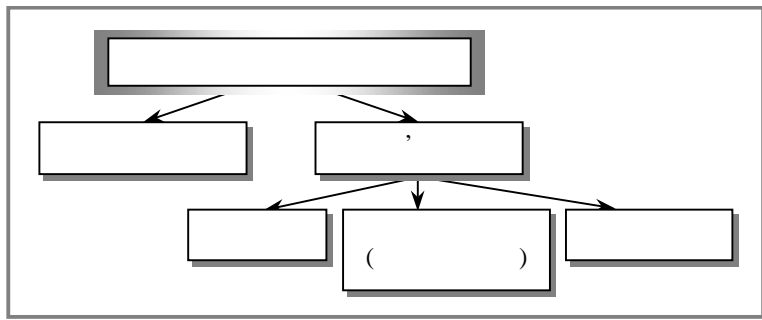




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<sup>1</sup>  
 . . . , 1981.



### 3.2.

$\xi_i$  — независимые случайные величины,  $D(\xi_i) = \sigma_i^2$ ,  $m_{\xi_i} = M(\xi_i)$ .  
 Пусть  $\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$  — вектор случайных величин,  $D(\xi) = M(\xi - M(\xi))(\xi - M(\xi))^T$ .  
 Тогда  $D(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \sigma_n^2 \end{pmatrix}$ .  
 По центральной предельной теореме для независимых случайных величин имеем:  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i}{n} - m_{\xi} \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1$ ,  
 где  $m_{\xi} = (m_{\xi_1}, \dots, m_{\xi_n})$ .

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i}{n} - m_{\xi} \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1, \quad (3.1)$$

$\varepsilon$  —

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

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

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

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

(3.4)

$m$  (3.4)  $\xi$ ,

$m.$   $= 0,997$

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

$n,$

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— , ( ) , -  
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, -  
, -  
(0; 1), , -  
F(x), (0; 1) -  
, : -  
F(x) = ξ x. (3.5) f(x),  
(3.5) : -  
∫<sub>-∞</sub><sup>x</sup> f(x) dx = ξ. (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.

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

$y$   $Y$

$$\Delta i = p_i.$$

$(0; 1)$   
 $\xi_j$

:

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

(3.7)

$k$ .



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

$$= 0,75$$

$$\xi < E,$$

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

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

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

$$: \bar{A}, \dots$$

$$(\ )$$



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

$( ) = 0,7;$

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

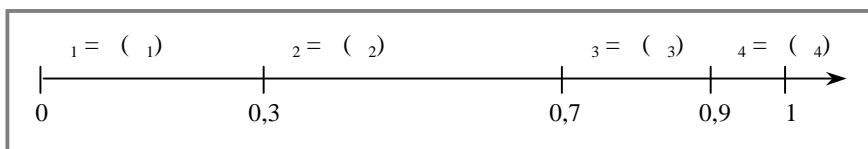
2.  $P_2 = \overline{AB}$ ,  $( P_2 ) = ( \overline{AB} ) = ( ) - ( ) = 0,7 - 0,3 = 0,4.$

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

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

$( P_4 ) = 0,1.$

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



**. 3.1.**

$\Delta = ( )$

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

$( \xi_1 ) = ( )$

$\xi_1$

$\Delta_2,$

$\xi_2$

$\Delta_4.$



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



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**3.3.2.**

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### 3.3.3.

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### 3.3.4.

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### 3.4.

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RND,

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

Visual Basic —

( )

(0; 1).

#### 1.

( ).

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(0;1),

$\xi < ( )$ .

$\xi$

$\xi$

(0; 1),

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

(0; 1)

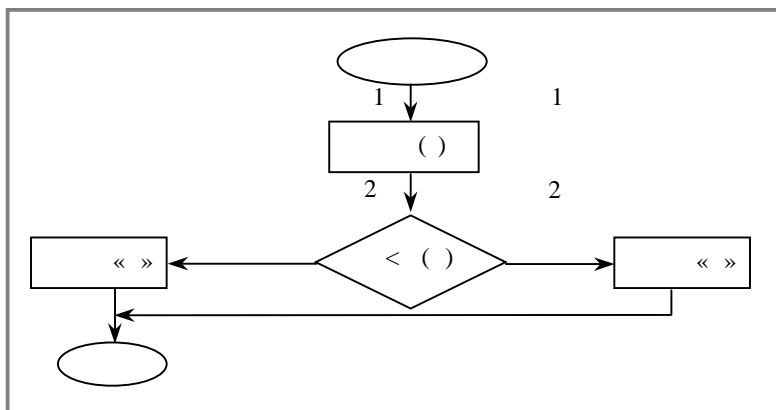
( )

(1 - ( ))

$\xi \geq (\bar{A})$

. 3.2. (  $\xi$  )

(0; 1.)



. 3.2.

1

$\xi$

2

$\xi < ( )$

( )

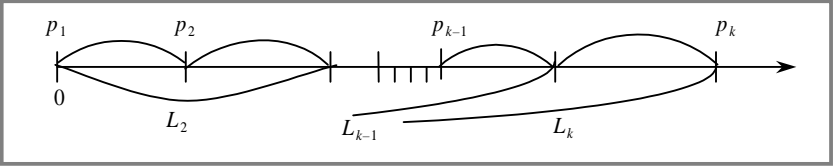
2.

( ) 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.

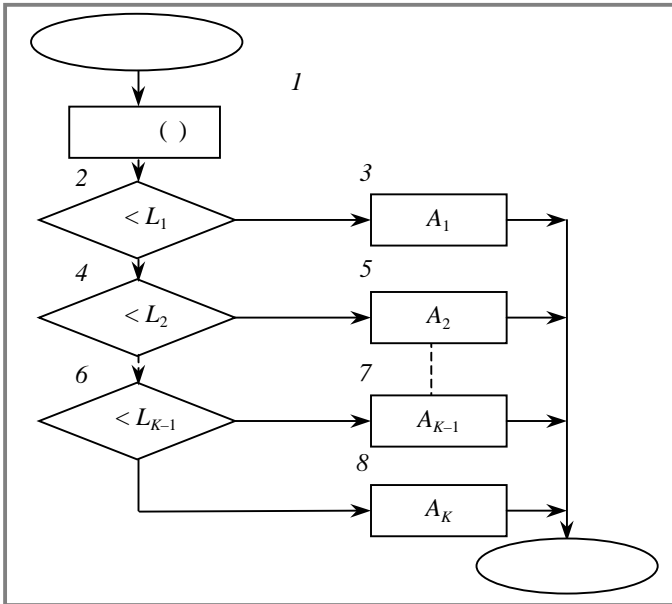
$\xi$ ,

(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.

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

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

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

4.

$(0; 1)$ .  
 $(a; b)$ .  
 $\xi = F(x) = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$ ,

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

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

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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 . , -

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & R_{prof} \text{ — } ; R_{ryn} \text{ — } \\
 & ; d_{ryn} \text{ — } \\
 & ; R_{rach} \text{ — } \\
 & \bullet \quad (R_{prof}^i); \quad R_{prof} \quad N_p \text{ — } \\
 & S_{prof} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} R_{prof}^i; \quad (3.10)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & G_{prof} = m_{prof} - k_{\alpha} \cdot \sigma_{prof}, \\
 & G_{prof} \text{ — } \alpha; m_{prof} \text{ — } \\
 & m_{prof} = \frac{S_{prof}}{N_p};
 \end{aligned}$$



$\sigma_{prof}$  —

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

$k_\alpha$  —

$\alpha = 0,1,$

$k_\alpha = 1,28$  (

).

( $\alpha$ )

( ) .

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( )

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( )

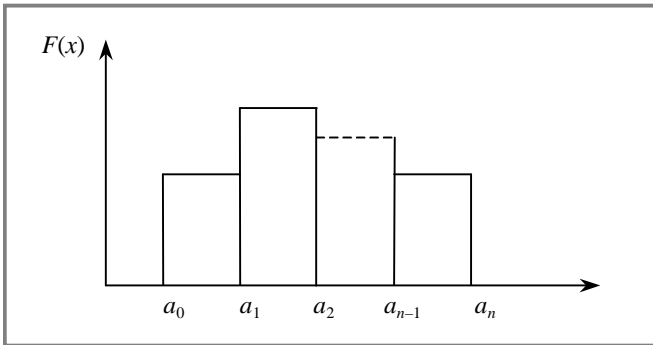
),

$n$

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

( )

( .3.5).



.3.5.

(P<sub>k</sub>)  $a_k, k = 0, 1, \dots, n$  , -

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

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

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

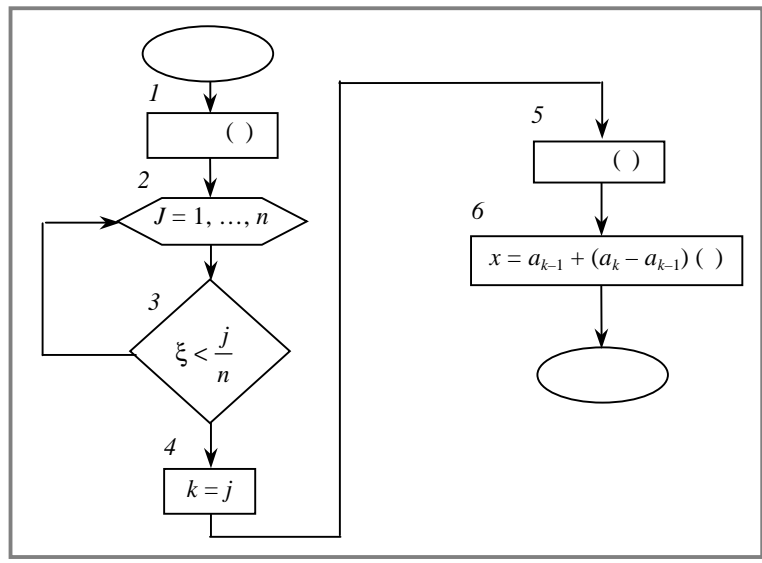
$\xi$  — (0; 1);  $a_{k-1}$  — ;  $a_k$  —

1. ( ), -

$k$ .

2. ( ) (3.14).

. 3.6.



. 3.6.

. 3.7. ( ) ( ) -

	$m_{rach}$	$\sigma_{rach}$
	$m_{ryn}$	$\sigma_{ryn}$

( )	
$N_p$	$n + 1$

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

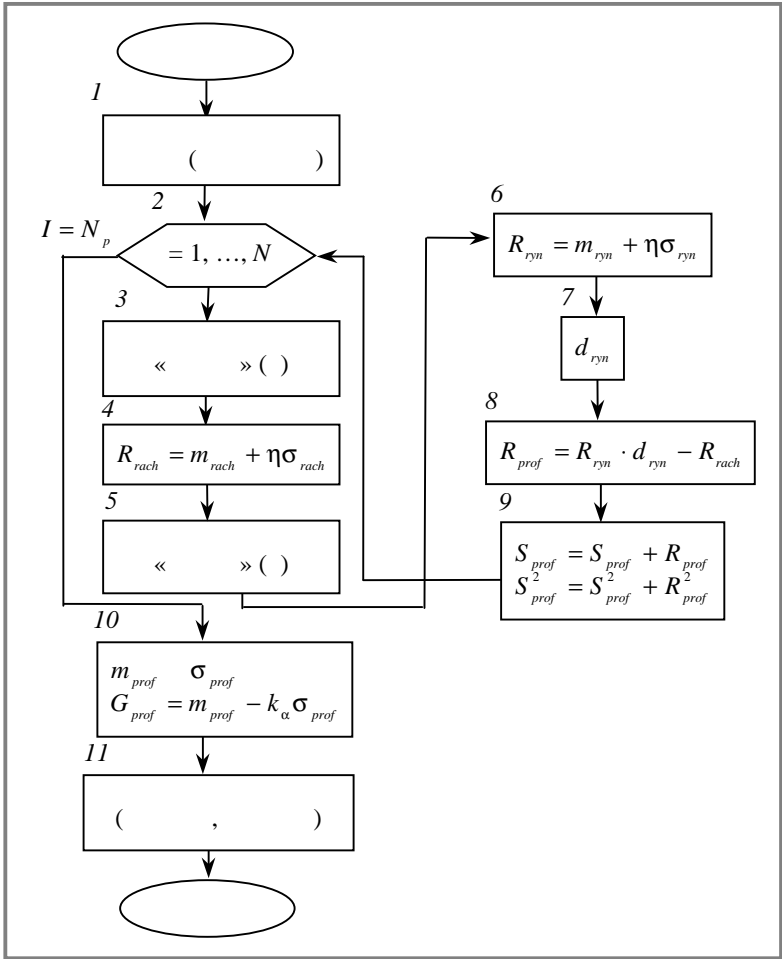
$m_{pref}$	$pref$	$G_{pref}$

**. 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

 $m_{prof}$ , $\sigma_{prof}, G_{prof}$ .

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 (

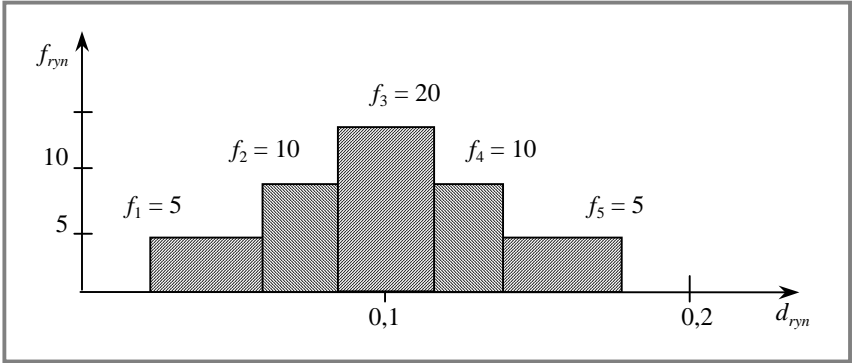
(0,1).

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

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

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

. 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)

« » ( ) : « », ,

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

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

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

(4.7) ( ) :

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

(  $x_n \geq 0$  — (4.8), )

( ) :

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



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

$$S_n = 0, \quad \left( |S_n| < x_n, \quad S_n < 0 \right)$$

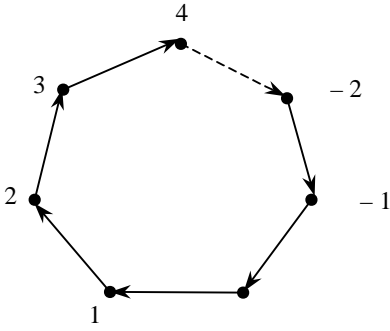
$$S = \sum_{n=1}^N |S_n| \quad (4.10)$$

$$S < X_0, \quad X \geq S, \quad (4.11)$$

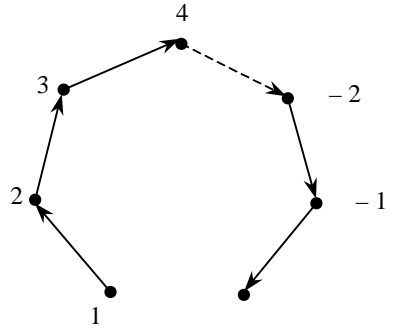
$$(4.10) \quad X' = S \leq X_0, \quad X' < X, \quad X' = S, \quad S \leq X_0$$

$$(4.1)$$

$$1- (4.2)$$

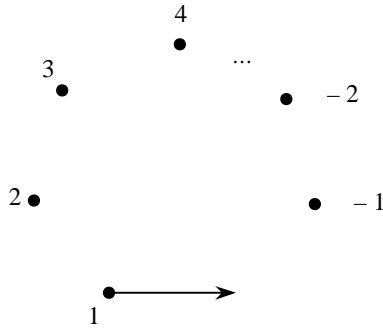


.4.1



.4.2

( - 1)-  
- ( .4.3).



.4.3

, ( ) ,  
( - ) ,  
x<sub>nm</sub> = - x<sub>mn</sub> ,

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

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

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

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

(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,

,

«

».



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

$F$  — ;  $n$  — ;  $R$  —  
 ;  $PV$  — ;  $FV$  —  
 , 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):

$$\frac{12\,000}{(1+0,1)^1} + \frac{12\,000}{(1+0,1)^2} + \frac{12\,000}{(1+0,1)^3} + \frac{12\,000}{(1+0,1)^4} + \frac{12\,000}{(1+0,1)^5} = 45\,492 \text{ ( )}.$$

, 50 000 > 45 492,  
 — 12 .

(PVIFA).

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

$$PFA = a \cdot PVIFA,$$

3,791 —

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

$R,$

( )

( ),

1)

2)

3)

( )

$R_j$ ( )

$R,$

### 4.3.2.



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

$R_j$  — ;  $\sigma_p$  —

( ) ,

∴ ,

( )

$R$

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

$\beta$  — ;  $R_m$  —

;  $a$  — ;  $e$  —

(4.19)

( ) ,

( , )

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

$R_j$  —

i

;  $R_m$  —

;  $\beta$  —

( , ),

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

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

$FV_n$  —

; —

### 4.3.3.

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

1

1.

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

$$x(0) = 0.$$

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

2.

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

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

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

$\sigma$  —

$x(t)$  ( -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lambda, \mu \quad (4.32) \quad \text{---}$$

$$\lambda = -\left\{ \sqrt{b^2 + 2\sigma^2\delta} - b \right\} / \sigma^2$$

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

$\lambda, \mu$  —

(4.29)

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

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

$$-\infty, \quad V(x) \rightarrow -\infty, \quad C^0 = 0, \quad x(t).$$

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

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

$$(4.34)$$

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

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

$$(4.24).$$

$$(4.22).$$

( ) .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\alpha, \gamma \quad n.$

$$: \quad R, \quad , \quad R_j, \quad , \quad R_j, \quad R_j,$$

$$\theta = 0,04 \quad ( \quad ).$$

« » ,

« » ,

« »



, (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.



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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{NCV}_t, \quad t = 1, \dots, n. \quad (4.40)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

de facto



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 ' ( ) ; ( , ) . -  
 , - , -  
 , , . -  
 , W:  

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

( $K$  —  $L$ ),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



(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

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

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

$Z$ ,  $K$

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.

$(\quad)$   $Z_2$  NPV  
 $:$   $(4.52);$

$SSV_{\text{Mo}}(\text{NPV}):$

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

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

$SSV_{\text{Me}}(\text{NPV})$  :

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

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

$\alpha_3^*$   $\alpha_1^*$   $(\quad)$   $\alpha_1^*$   $\alpha_2^*$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$Z_2$

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

( )

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

( )

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

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

$Z_1, Z_2, Z_3$

( )

$Z_3$

(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 —

« 2010 »

1999 , 2000 .

800—1200 .

( . 4.4).

4.4

1997 . \*

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







; — ;  $\varepsilon_t$  — « -  
 ». , ARIMA  $t$   
 , .  
 , .  
 ARMA,  
 , , ,  
 , .  
 , ARIMA. , , ARMA  
 , , —  
 , , ( — 12  
 ).  
 , — 1 (12 ).  
 , ARIMAS  $m, n, l,$   
 ARIMA  $m, n, l$  , 12  $p, d, q$   
 ARIMA\*ARIMAS  
 , ,  
 .  
 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 —

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

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

2000

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

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

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

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

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

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 — :

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

$\sigma$  — , ;  $x_p$  — ; ( ) —

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 ).

$l$

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

$\sigma^2$  —

ARIMA

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

$\psi_l$

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 —  
 4.6<sup>1</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> ) / . . . . — : ( « - ' “ ’ - ”», 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				
		<b>100</b>				

)

(

( )

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

$R_p$  — ; — ;  $u$  —

( .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

\*  
\*\*

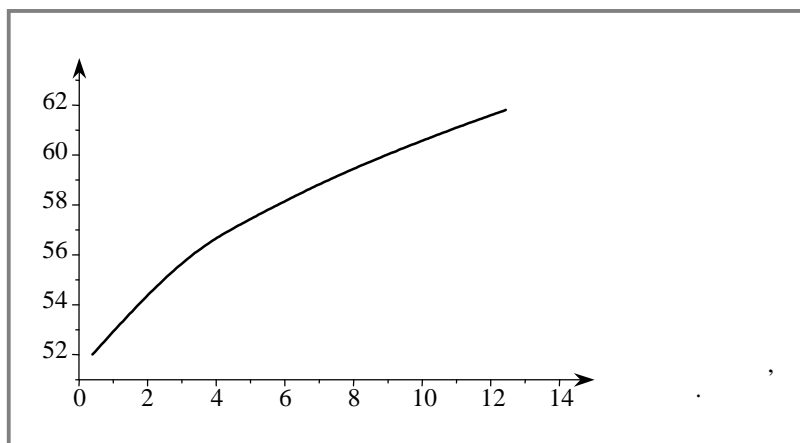
BERI.

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

( .4.5)

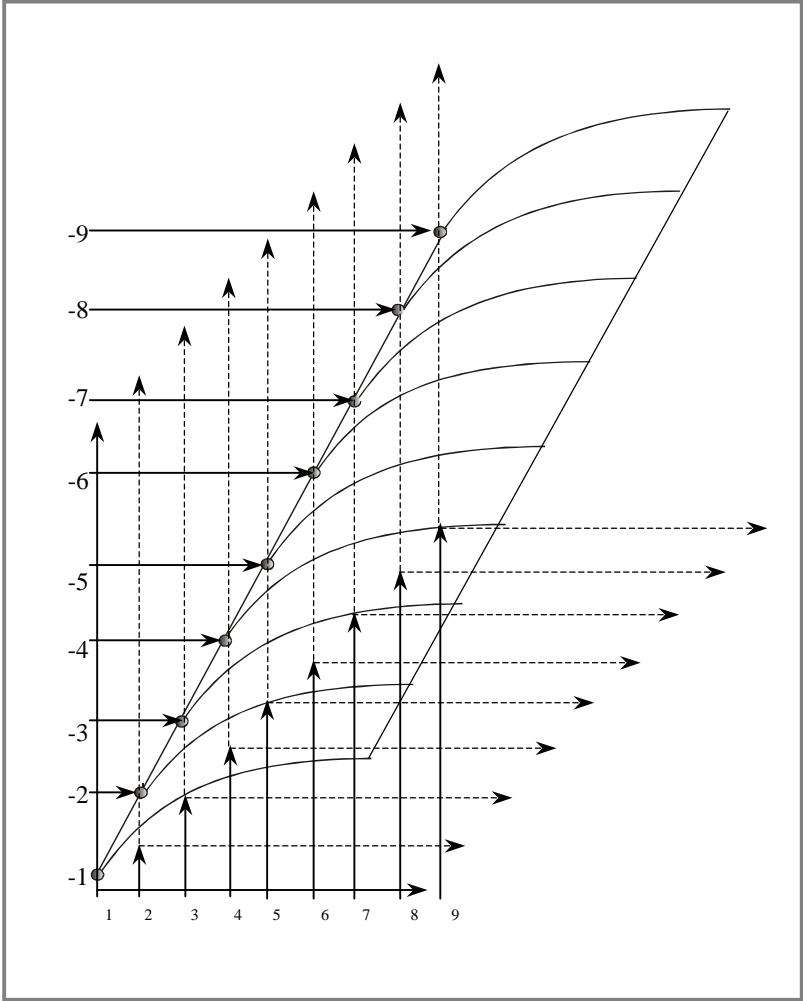
(

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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) :

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

( $\Delta Y$ ), ,  
 ( $\Delta Y$ ), ) .

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

$R_p$  — ;  $\Delta Y$  — ;  
 $u$  — . ( -

BERI)

(4.81), 4.8. 4.8

1993—2000 .

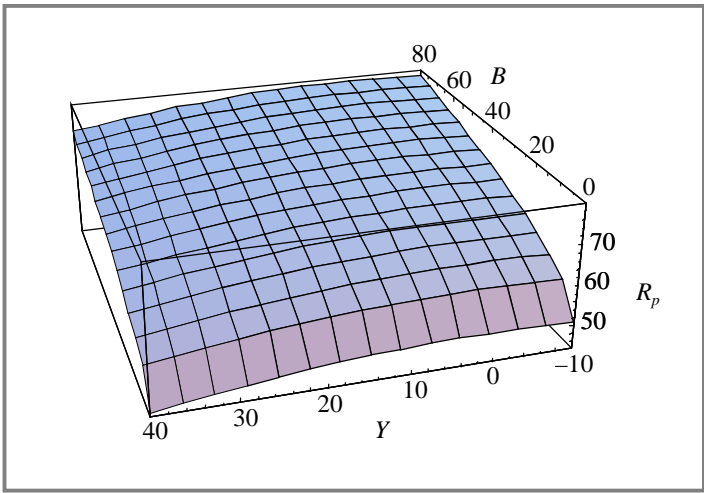
	, %*	**	( )
1993	-14.2	52	52.00815
1994	-22.9	55	-0.89507
1995	-12.2	59	59.00599
1996	-10		64.474
1997	-3.2		66.60757
1998	-1.7		64.07402
1999	-0.4	61	60.99995
2000	6		33.9748

\* Business Central Europe, September, 2001.  
 \*\* BERI.

, 1994 , -  
 . -  
 , . -

( , )  
 ( ),  
 :  

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



. 4.7.

(  
 ). . 4.7 ,  
 $(\Delta Y)$   
 $R_p.$   
 ( )

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

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

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

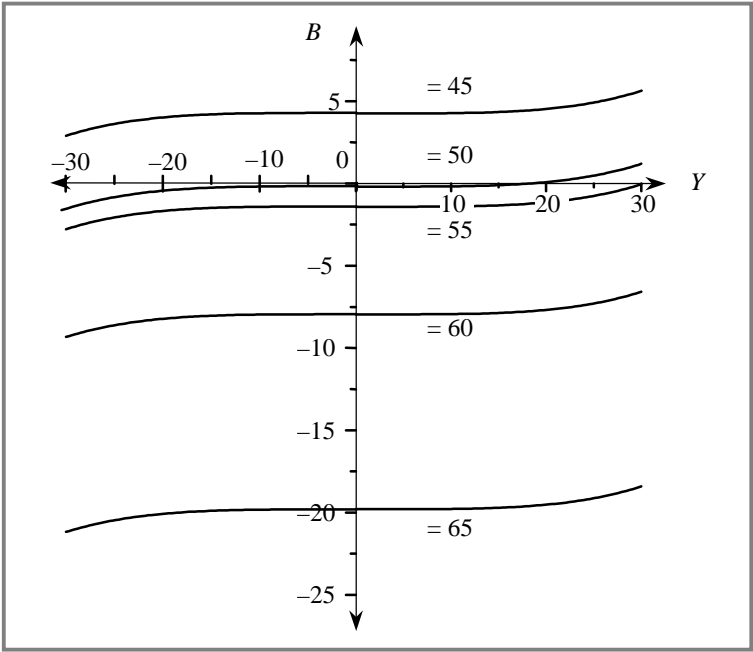
$$B = \left( \frac{C - \gamma\Delta Y^2 - \alpha}{\beta} \right)^2. \quad (4.84)$$

- (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.

( , , ),

( ).

#### 4.7.

1. , -
2. , -
3. , -
4. ( ), -
5. , -
6. , -

#### 4.8.

1. -
2. -
3. -
4. -
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6. -
7. , -
8. , -
9. , -



», — « - - ,

## 5.2.

( ) - : —  
( . 5.2)<sup>1</sup>;

( ), , - - , , -

( ). - - - ( ), -

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

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<sup>1</sup> , 1986. : , - :

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

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

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

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).  $f(\bullet)$

$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in D$  —  $(R^n)$ ;

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



$n \leq 10$

$f(\cdot)$

$y, x_1, \dots, x_n$

$(a_1, \dots, a_k)$

$(\quad)$

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

### 5.3.

?





2. , , .
3. .
4.  $(\mu, \nu)$ .
5. -
6. .
7. .
8.  $\tau ( ) \rho = \rho_\tau$ .
9.  $\rho_\tau ( , )$ .
10. .

**5.5.**

—  
 $R^n$ .  $F \subset R^n$   
 $A_k \subset R^n$  ( ,  $k$ - ),  
 $\rho: A_k \rightarrow F$   
 $\rho(A) = F$ .  
 $f(x) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in F$   
 $a = (a_1, \dots, a_k)$   
 $f_a(x)$ .

$k$ -  
 $F$ ,  
 $p(a' + a'') = p(a') + p(a'')$ ,  $a', a'' \in A_k$ ,  $F$   
 $f$ ,  
 $F?$ ,  $f \in F$ ,  $A_k$ ,  $R^n$ .

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

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

(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 —

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

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

$$y \rightarrow \max,$$

$$a_1 y \leq x_1,$$

$$a_2 y \leq x_2,$$

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

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

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

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

,  
 )  
 ) ;  
 ) ;  
 ) ;  
 ) 1, 2  
 ) 2;  
 ) -

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

$a_3 \rightarrow 0.$

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.

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

$x_2$

$x_3, x_4:$

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

$\varphi_2$  —

$$(5.8),$$

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

$y$

$x_1, x_3, x_4.$

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

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

( )

)  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}$  —

,  $f$  —

)  $\varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}$  —

$\gamma, f$  —

,  $\varphi_1$  —

$\gamma;$

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

**5.6.**

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

---

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)

1,

$K$

$L$



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

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

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

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

$$(K, L) \quad 0 < \alpha_1 < 1, \quad 0 < \alpha_2 < 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$(5.11)$$

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

$$(5.16)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2},$$

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

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

$$(5.16) \quad \left( \frac{X_{t+1}}{X_t} \right)^{1+\alpha_2} > 1, \quad \left( \frac{X_{t+1}}{X_t} \right)^{1+\alpha_1} < 1, \quad \frac{K_{t+1}}{K_t} > \frac{L_{t+1}}{L_t} > 1;$$

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

$$AK^{\alpha_1}L^{\alpha_2} = X_0 = \text{const}, \quad K^{\alpha_1} = \frac{X_0}{A} L^{-\alpha_2},$$

$$F(K, L) = X_0 = \text{const},$$

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

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial K} > 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} > 0, \quad dK > 0, \quad dL < 0, \quad |dL|, \tag{5.18}$$

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

(S<sub>L</sub>):

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

$$S_K \cdot S_L = 1.$$

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

$(K, L)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$K_0, L_0$  —

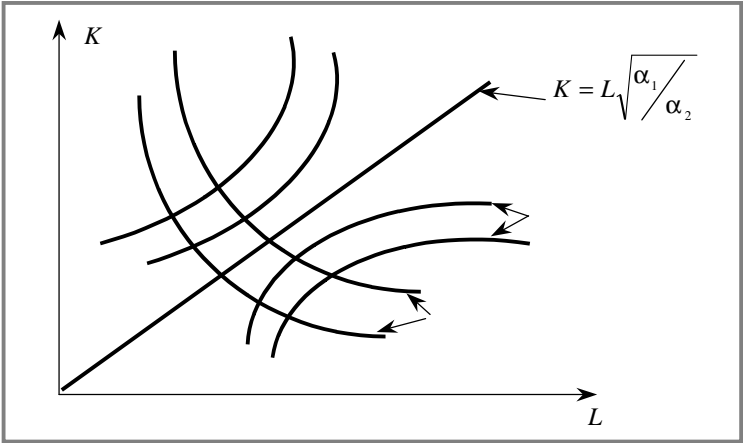
$$a = 0,$$

):

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

. 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 :

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

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

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

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

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

$$(5.21).$$

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

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

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

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

$$( \quad )$$

(5.22)

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

(5.23) E —

(K, L).

( ):

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

(5.23) (5.24) ,  $\tilde{X}$  :

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



1960—1995 .

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

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

$\gamma$  :

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

$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ .

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

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

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

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

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

$\beta_K$ :

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

$\beta_L$ .

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

$$\beta = 1.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$K, L$

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

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

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

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

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
4. : «
5. ».
- 6.
7. ; ( ),

**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.

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

$A, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$

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.

4.

5.

( , ) .

**6.2.**

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2:

1 2

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“ ” : “ ” , 1999.

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

, = 1, ..., l

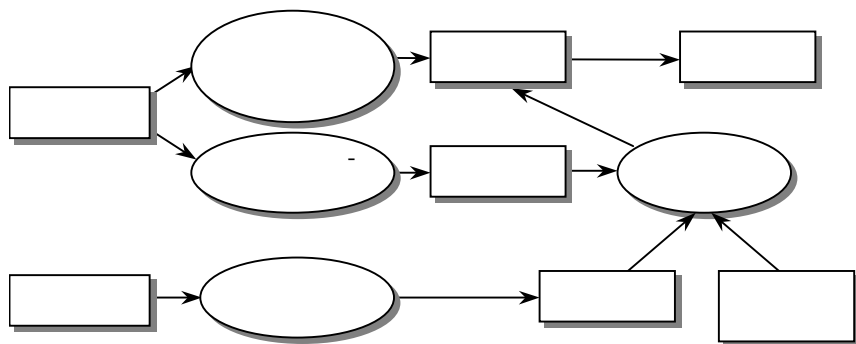
$$M = \{M_1, \dots, M_l\}.$$

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

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

**6.3.**

. 6.1<sup>1</sup>.



**. 6.1.**

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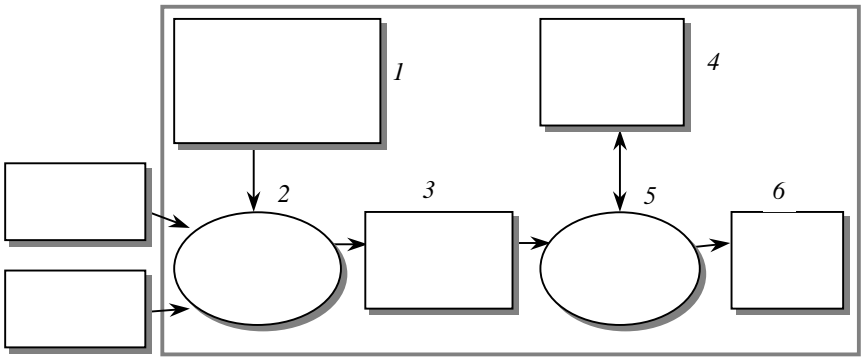
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.6.4.

6.4.





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

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

$Z, A \neq 1$

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

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( , )

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

$A \in \bar{A}$ .

### 6.6.

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

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

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

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

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

$$(2)$$

$a_{ij}$

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

$x_{ij} —$  ( ) , ,  
 . : , ,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



$:\{v, k, w\}, \quad v \text{ — } \quad , k \text{ — } \quad -$   
 $( \quad ), w \text{ — } \quad .$

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

$w$   $($

$R^n \quad R^1.$

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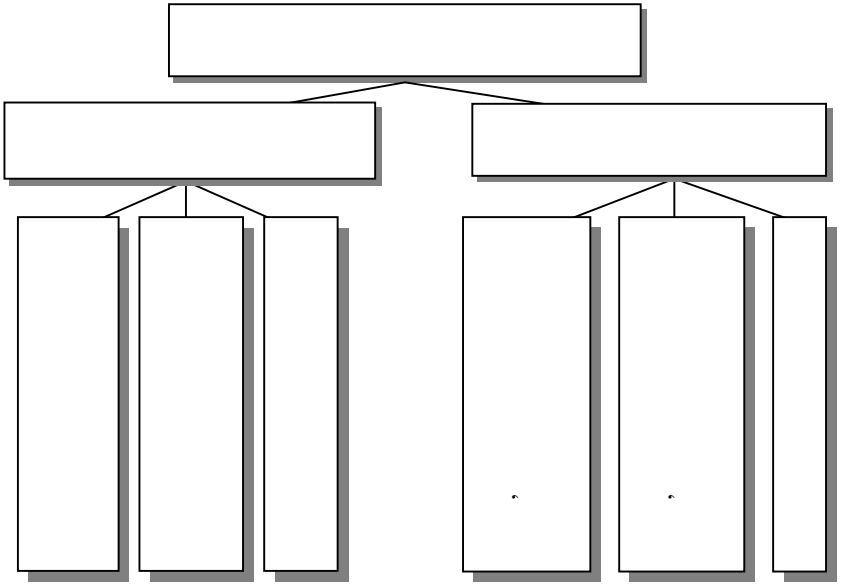
, ,  $k_i, i = 1, \dots, n$  (6.10).

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

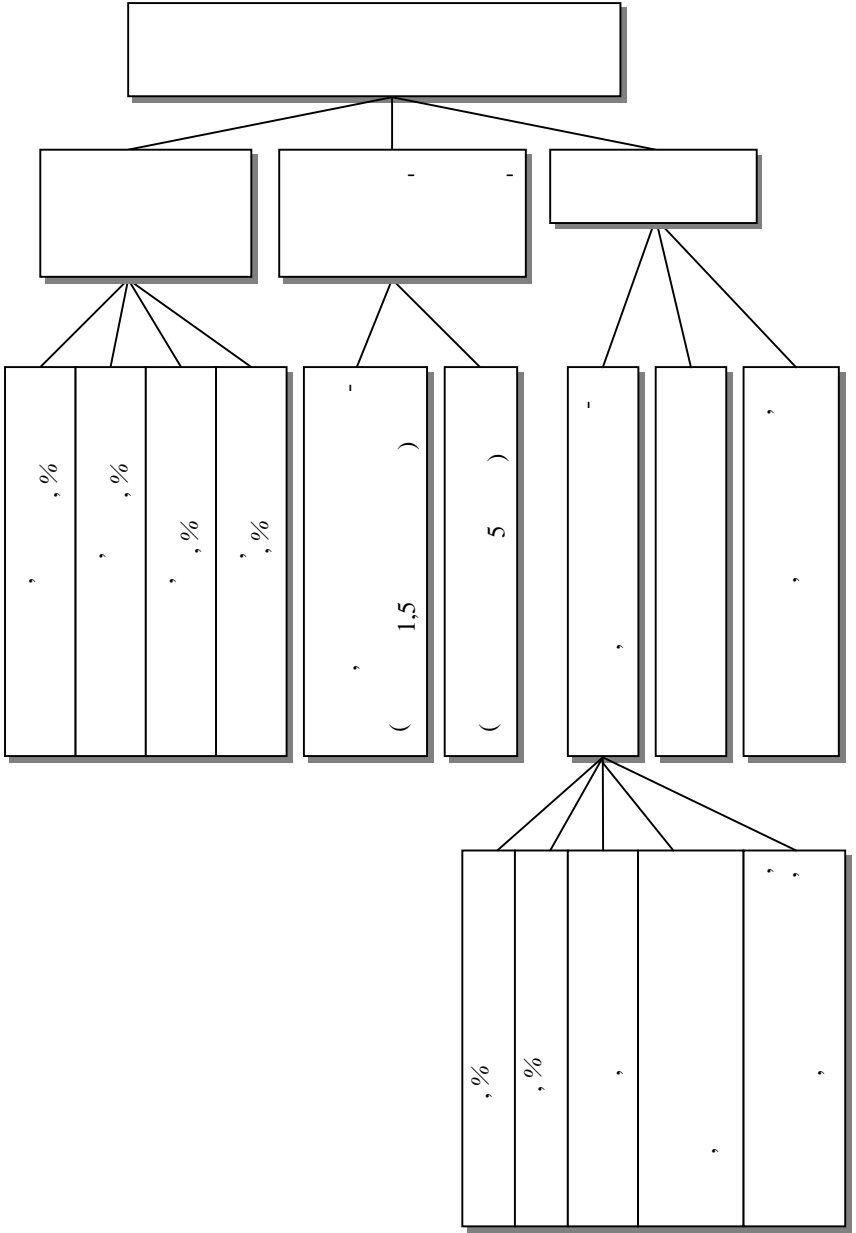
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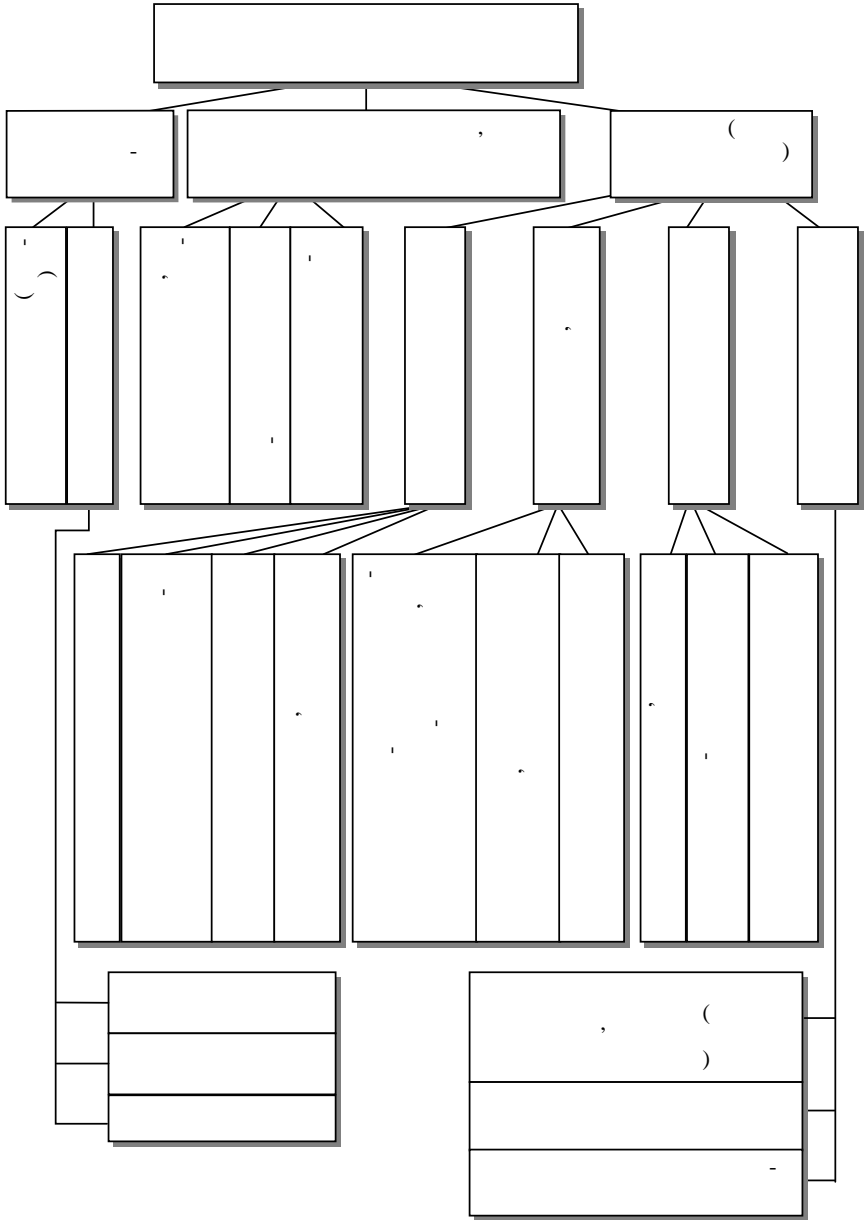
( . 6.6—6.9).  
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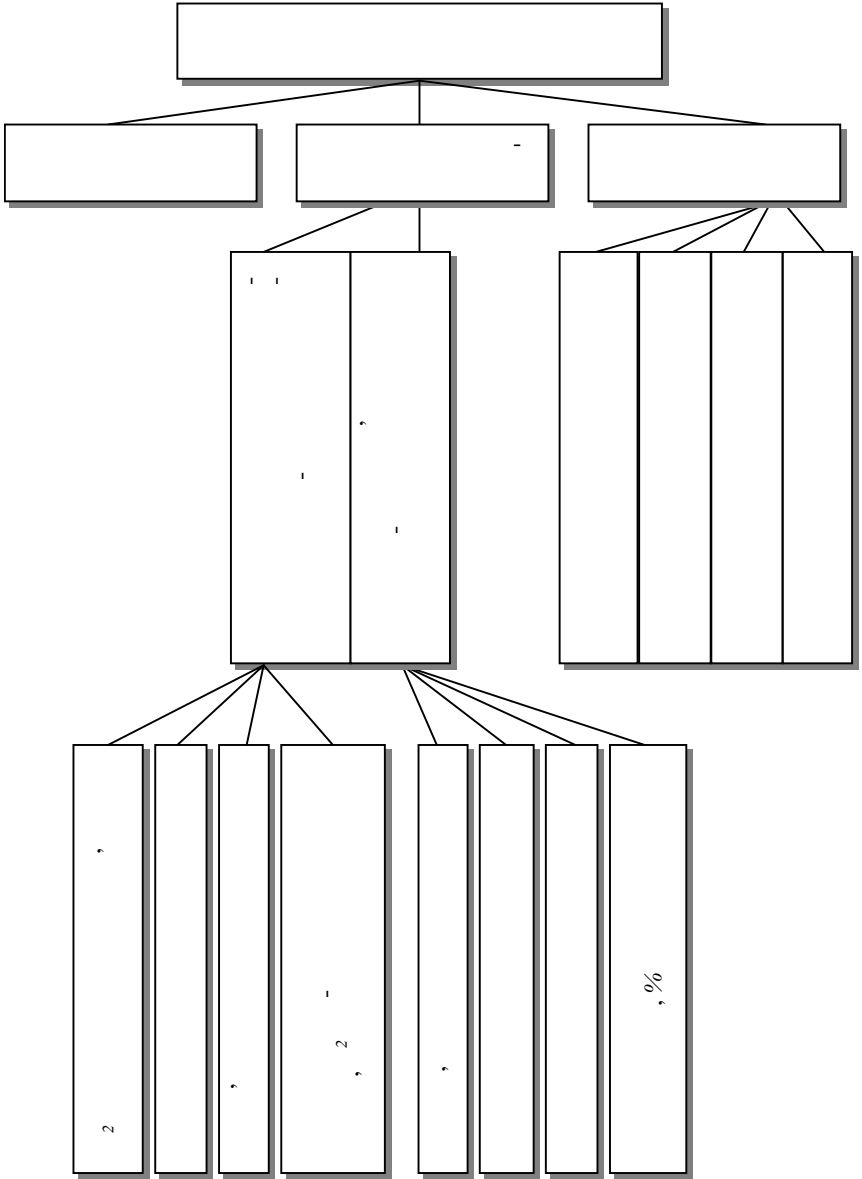
**.6.5.**



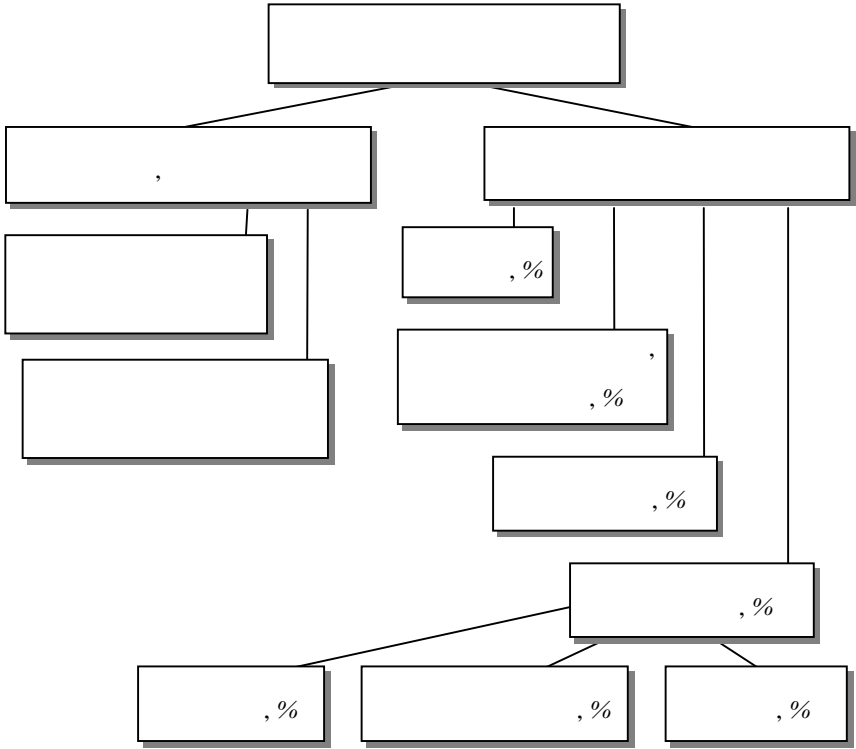
. 6.6.



**.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)  $x \succ y, x \succ y$  ( ).

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

$\ln u(x)$  — ,  $u(x)$  — ,  $cu(x)$  ,

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)

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

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

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

$p = (p_1, \dots, p_n) —$

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

$M:$

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

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

:

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

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

$$(7.5) \quad x^*, \quad u$$

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

$$(7.4), (7.5) \quad x^*,$$

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

## 7.2.

(7.3):

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

$$n- \quad ap_n, \tag{7.6}$$

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

$$(7.6) \quad (7.4) \quad (7.5),$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7.9).

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

$$du = 0.$$

(7.5),

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

, :

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

, , :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

:

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

$$(7.12)$$

:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



(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) ( )

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

$U^{-1}$ ,  $H$  ,  $U$ . :  $z H z' \leq 0$

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

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

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

$z \neq \alpha p$  -  $\alpha$ ,  $z$  :  $p$  (

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

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

$z$  :

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

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

$U^{-1}$  ,

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

$i$  ,  $i$

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- ) :

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

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

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

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

$l-$

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

$l$  ,  $i$ ,

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

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

:

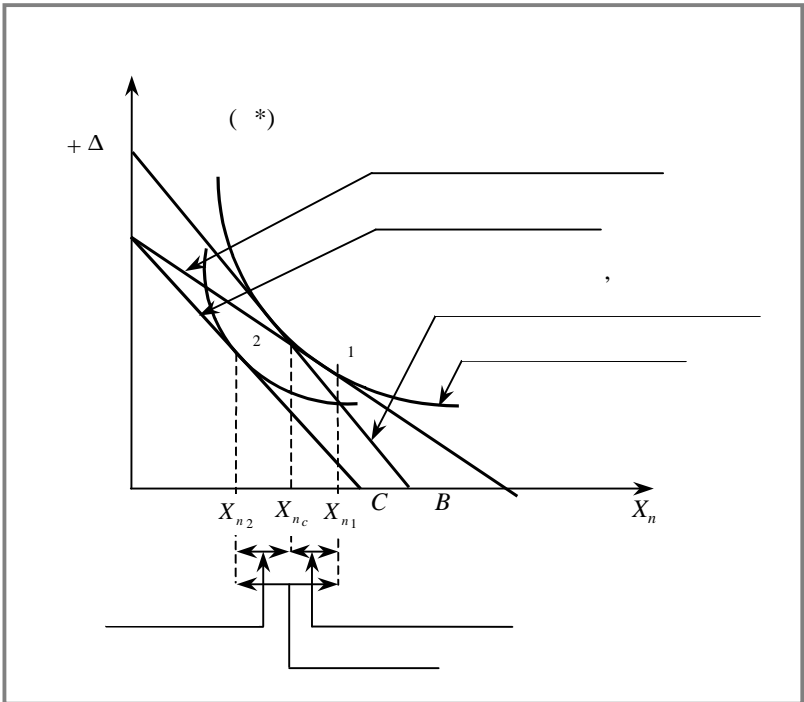
$$\frac{\partial x_j^*}{\partial p_i} \geq 0, \quad j \neq i,$$

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

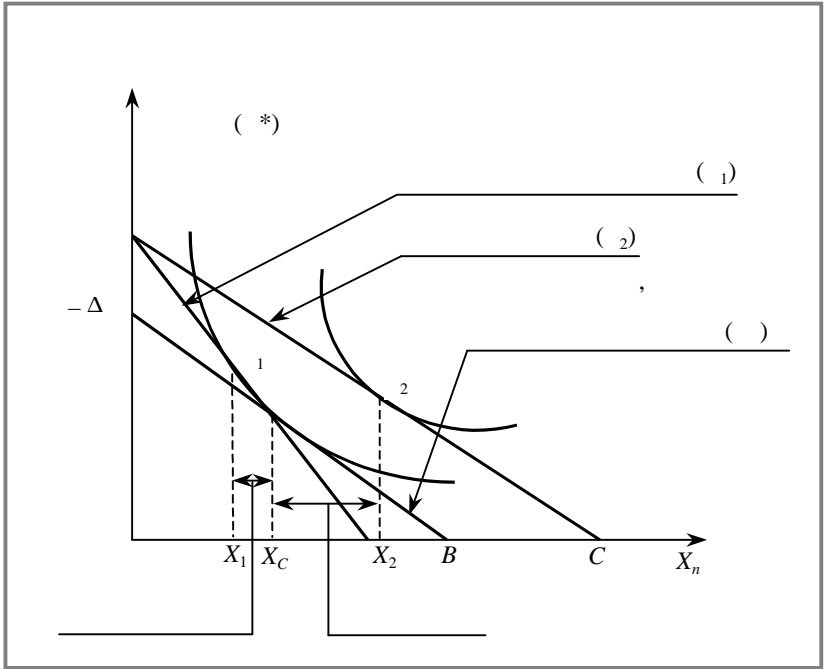
$$u(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j x_j^{\gamma_j}, \quad \mu_j > 0, \quad 0 < \gamma_j < 1,$$

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. 7.1.



.7.2.

**7.3.**

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**7.4.**

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

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  
?



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

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

$$x \geq 0,$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(8.7)$$

$$(8.4),$$

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

1

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

$w_K = 5$  ,  $w_L = 10$  ,  $C = 150$  .  
 ?

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

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

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

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

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

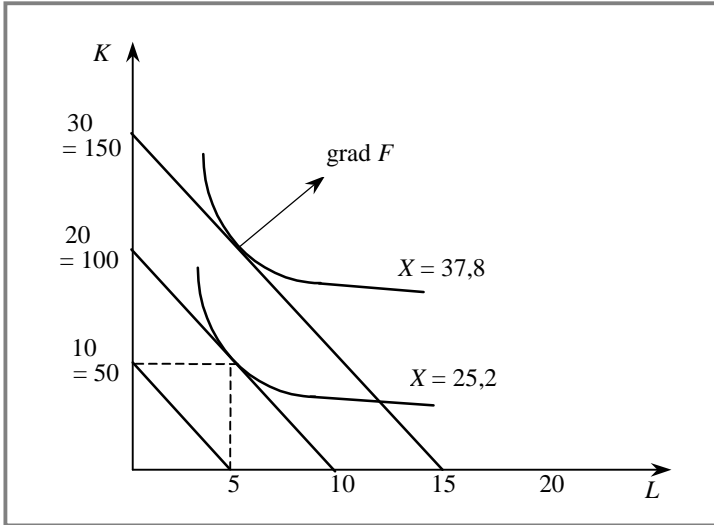
$$K^* = \frac{2}{3} \frac{150}{w_K} = 20, \quad L^* = 5.$$

(  $(K, L) = (50, 100, 150)$  )  
 (  $(K, L) = (25, 2; 37, 8)$  )

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

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





. 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)

$$x^* > 0 \quad ($$

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

$F(x)$  —

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

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

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

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

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

(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):

$$\psi_j(x) = p \frac{\partial F(x^*)}{\partial x_j} - w_j = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$

,

\*,  $|J| \neq 0,$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1(x^*)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_1(x^*)}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial \psi_1(x^*)}{\partial x_n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial \psi_n(x^*)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_n(x^*)}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial \psi_n(x^*)}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= p \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*)}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*)}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*)}{\partial x_n \partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*)}{\partial x_n \partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = pH.$$

,

(  $H$  , ,  $|H|$  -  $|J| \neq 0$ ),

$$x^* = x^*(p, w) \tag{8.10}$$

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

$n$  ( ) ,

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

,

,

(  $p, w$  (  $n + 1$  ) ):

$$\begin{cases} X^*(p, w) = F[x^*(p, w)], \\ p \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} [x^*(p, w)] = w. \end{cases} \tag{8.11}$$

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)

$\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial p}, \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial w}$

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

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

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

(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.**

,

( $X_1$  —

$X_2$ , ), :

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

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

),  $K$  ( -

), :

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

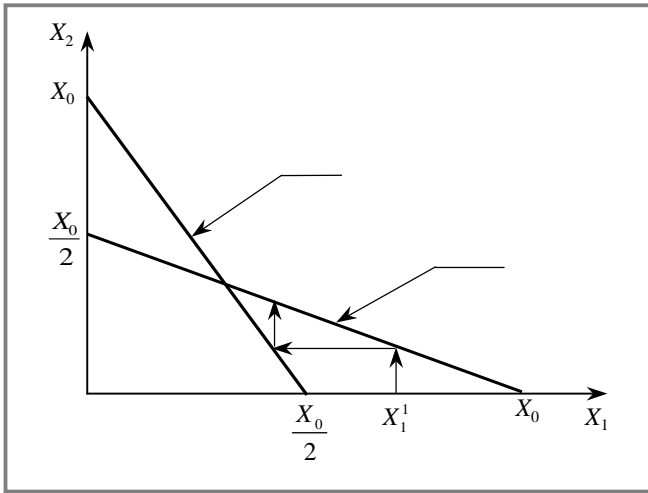
$$X_1^K = \frac{X_0}{3}, \quad X_2^K = \frac{X_0}{3}$$

-

),  $X_1^1 < X_0$ ; ,

$$X_1^1,$$

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



. 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.

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

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

:

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

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

:

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

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

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

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

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 2.

**8.3.**

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**8.4.**

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- 3.

---

<sup>1</sup>  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  : , 2001.  
 ; : / : , 2002.

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- 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  $X$  under the constraint  $x_1 + x_2 = 1$ .

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  $X$  under the constraint  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 9$ .

4. A company has a fixed cost of 15000 and a variable cost of  $4x_1x_2 - 5x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 20x_1 + 100000$  for producing  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  units of two different products.  
 Find the production levels  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  that minimize the total cost.

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

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. :  $X = F(x_1, x_2) = A \ln x_1 x_2,$   
 $x_i > x_i^0 > 1, i=1, 2.$

$p$  — ;  $w_1, w_2$  — :  $x_1(p, w_1, w_2), x_2(p, w_1, w_2),$

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).

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

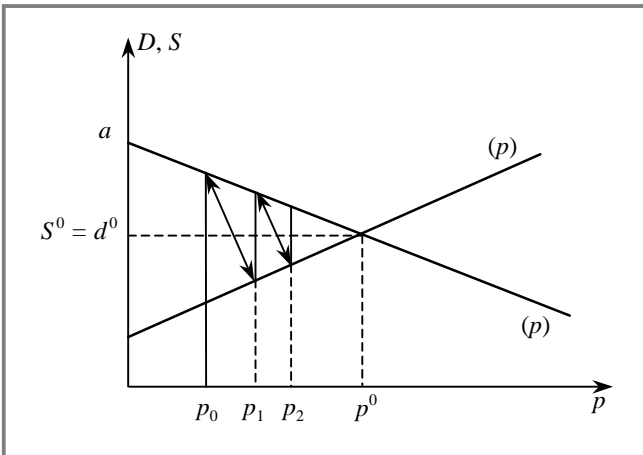
. 9.1,

$p_n,$

0,

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

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



. 9.1.

9.2.

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

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

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

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

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 x_i^* &\in \Phi_i(p^*), \quad i=1, \dots, l, \\
 y_k^* &= \Psi_k(p^*), \quad k=1, \dots, m,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{9.8}$$

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

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

$p^*$  (9.9), (9.10)

(9.9), (9.10)

(9.10),  $p^*$  (9.8).

$p^*$

?

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

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.

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

—

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

$$t = 0, 1, \dots, 6$$

4.

$$10$$

?

?

4.

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

:

$$1,5$$

?

5.

:

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

1)

$$50 \%$$

?

2)

?

6.

?

7.

8.







$$(C_1, C_2),$$

:

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

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

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

$\pi_f \quad \pi_b$  —

$r$  —

$r_D$  —

),  $t=2$ ;  
( , -  
, -  
( ) , , -  
, -  
(10.1)—(10.3)

$$r = r_D. \tag{10.4}$$

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

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

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

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

$f(I)$  —

$r_L$  —

,  $I$ ;  
« » -  
, , (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<sub>1</sub>,  
 $\bullet$  , — (I, B<sub>f</sub>, L<sup>-</sup>) — (L<sup>+</sup>, B<sub>b</sub>, D<sup>-</sup>).  
 $\bullet$

(10.9—10.11); (10.1—10.3), (10.5—10.7),

$\bullet$  :  
 — : I = S;  
 — : D<sup>+</sup> = D<sup>-</sup>;  
 — : L<sup>+</sup> = L<sup>-</sup>,  
 — (10.4) (10.8), ): B<sub>h</sub> = B<sub>f</sub> + B<sub>b</sub>.

:  
 $r = r_L = r_D$ . (10.12)

, ( )  
 ( )  
 ).

, — ,  
 — ,  
 , ,  
 , ,  
 $\bullet$  , ,  
 , ,  
 $\bullet$  ,  
 $\bullet$  ;  
 $\bullet$  ;

## 10.2.

### 10.2.1.

( , ), , -  
 , -  
 ( , ) / , ( , ) -  
 . , -  
 . ( , ) , -  
 :  
 =  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ .  
 $x$   
 .  
 :  $x$  -  
 , ( — -  
 —  $x_j$   $x$   
 ).  
 ( ; ).  
 ( . ).  $j$ -  
 $R_+^1 = [0, +\infty)$ , -  
 ; , -  
 $n$ - :  
 $x \in R_+^n = \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_n) \mid x_j \in R_+^1\}$ .  
 ( ) ( )  
 :  
 $X = \{x\} \subset R_+^n$ .

( ) -  
 :  
 $y = (y_1, \dots, y_i, \dots, y_m) \in R^m$ .  
 $x' : y = f(x)$ .  
 ( ) -  
 ( ) , -  
 .  
 «  $t \in$  » .  
 $R^1$  -  
 — , -  
 . ,  $x_j(t)$ ,  $j$ -  
 $R_+^1$ .  
 $x_j(t)$  —  $j$ - : .

$$x(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_j(t), \dots, x_n(t)), \quad (10.13)$$

$\{x(t)\}_{t \in T}$  ( )  
 $n$ - .  
 — , « ».  
 — , .  
 — , « » , .  
 ,  $x_j(t)$ ,  
 $= ( -, +)$ ,

$$x'_j(t) = \dot{x}_j(t) = \frac{dx_j(t)}{dt}, \quad j=1, \dots, n \quad (10.14)$$

: , , .

$$\dot{x}(t) = (\dot{x}_1(t), \dots, \dot{x}_j(t), \dots, \dot{x}_n(t)),$$

$$t \in (T_-, T_+)$$

$$x_j(t) = \int_{T_-}^t \dot{x}_j(\tau) d\tau. \quad (10.15)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = (\dot{x}_1(t), \dots, \dot{x}_j(t), \dots, \dot{x}_n(t)), \quad t \in (T_-, T_+). \quad (10.16)$$

$$\dot{y}(t) = (\dot{y}_1(t), \dots, \dot{y}_i(t), \dots, \dot{y}_m(t)), \quad t \in (T_-, T_+). \quad (10.17)$$

$$((10.13) \quad (10.16))$$

$j$ -

$$((t_-, t_+) \subseteq (T_-, T_+)). \quad (10.18)$$

$$(j- \quad ) \quad (t_-, t_+):$$

$$\bar{x}_j(t_-, t_+) = \frac{1}{t_+ - t_-} \int_{t_-}^{t_+} \dot{x}_j(t) dt, \quad (10.19)$$

$$\bar{x}(t_-, t_+) = \frac{x_j(t_+) - x_j(t_-)}{t_+ - t_-}, \quad (10.20)$$

$$(10.20)$$

$$(t_-, t_+).$$





,  $0, 1, \dots, k, \dots, K$ . « »  $\tau$ , -

, « »  $\tau$ , -

.  
.  
( ):

$$x(\tau) = (x_1(\tau), \dots, x_j(\tau), \dots, x_n(\tau))$$

:

$$\dot{x}(\tau) = (\dot{x}_1(\tau), \dots, \dot{x}_j(\tau), \dots, \dot{x}_n(\tau)).$$

», « » . « » « -

— . -

( ) (  $x(t)$ , )  
:

$$X = \{x(t, \theta) | \theta \in \Theta\}.$$

, :

$$\tilde{x}(t) = (\tilde{x}_1(t), \dots, \tilde{x}_j(t), \dots, \tilde{x}_n(t)),$$

$\tilde{x}_j(t)$   $j$ -  
( ) . -

:  
 $\tilde{x}(\tau) = (\tilde{x}_1(\tau), \dots, \tilde{x}_j(\tau), \dots, \tilde{x}_n(\tau)), i \in (T_-, T_+).$

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):

$$\tilde{x}_n = x_0 \prod_{i=1}^n \tilde{\alpha}_i, \quad (10.24)$$

$$\tilde{x}_n \text{ — } t = n.$$

$$(\tilde{\alpha}_i \in L_n(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)), \quad \mu_i, \sigma_i^2 \text{ —}$$

$\tilde{\alpha}_i$  :

$$M(\ln \tilde{\alpha}_i) = \mu_i; \quad D(\ln \tilde{\alpha}_i) = \sigma_i^2.$$

$\tilde{\alpha}_i$  :

$$f(\alpha; \tilde{\alpha}_i) = \frac{1}{\alpha \sigma_i^{2\delta_i} \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln \alpha - \mu_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}\right], \quad \alpha > 0. \quad (10.25)$$

:

$$m_i = M(\tilde{\alpha}_i) = \int_0^\infty \alpha f(\alpha; \tilde{\alpha}_i) d\alpha = \exp\left(\mu_i + \frac{\sigma_i^2}{2}\right). \quad (10.26)$$

:

$$M(\tilde{\alpha}_i^2) = \int_0^\infty \alpha^2 f(\alpha; \tilde{\alpha}_i) d\alpha = \exp(\mu_i + 2\sigma_i^2). \quad (10.27)$$

$$S_i^2 = D(\tilde{\alpha}_i^2) = M(\tilde{\alpha}_i^2) - m_i^2 = \exp(2\mu_i + 2\sigma_i^2) - \exp(2\mu_i + \sigma_i^2). \quad (10.28)$$

:

$$\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n} = \prod_{i=1}^n \tilde{\alpha}_i. \quad (10.29)$$

,

$\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n}$

-

:

$$(\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n} \in L_n(\mu, \sigma^2))$$

:

$$\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i, \quad (10.30)$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2. \quad (10.31)$$

$$m_{1,n} = M(\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n}) = \exp\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2\right], \quad (10.32)$$

$$M(\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n}^2) = \exp\left[2\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i + 2\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2\right] \quad (10.33)$$

$$S_{1,n}^2 = \exp\left[2\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i + 2\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2\right] - \exp\left[2\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2\right]. \quad (10.34)$$

$\tilde{x}_n$ :

$$\tilde{x}_n = x_0 \tilde{\alpha}_{1,n}. \quad (10.35)$$

$t = 0$

$(\bar{x}_n)$

$t = n,$

$\tilde{x}_n$ :

$$\bar{x}_n = M(\tilde{x}_n) = x_0 M(\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n}) = x_0 m_{1,n}. \quad (10.36)$$

:

$$S_n = \sqrt{D(\tilde{x}_n)} = x_0 \sqrt{D(\tilde{\alpha}_{1,n})} = x_0 S_{1,n}, \quad (10.37)$$

:

$$[\bar{x}_n - \gamma S_n, \bar{x}_n + \gamma S_n]. \quad (10.38)$$

$t = n$

$\gamma > 0$

$\tilde{x}_n$

(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.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & S_i^2 = D(\tilde{\alpha}_i) \\
 & \tilde{\alpha}(i), i=1, \dots, n \dots \\
 & \quad m_i \\
 & \quad t = i - 1 \\
 & m_i < 1 \quad (m_i > 1), \\
 & \quad m_i = 1, \\
 & \quad S_i^2 \\
 & \quad (\mu, \sigma^2). \\
 & \quad m_i = M(\tilde{\alpha}_i) \\
 & \quad t = i:
 \end{aligned}$$

$$m = M(\tilde{\alpha}) = \exp\left(\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right) \quad (10.47)$$

$$\sigma^2 = D(\tilde{\alpha}) = \exp(2\mu + 2\sigma^2) - \exp(2\mu + \sigma^2) \quad (10.48)$$

$$\tilde{\alpha} \in L_n(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\mu = M(\ln \tilde{\alpha}) = 2 \ln m - \ln \sqrt{m^2 + S^2}, \quad (10.49)$$

$$\sigma^2 = D(\ln \tilde{\alpha}) = \ln(m^2 + S^2) - 2 \ln m \quad (10.50)$$

$$\ln \tilde{\alpha} \in N(\mu, \sigma^2),$$

$$m_i, S_i^2$$

$$\mu_i$$

$$\sigma_i^2,$$

$$m_i, S_i^2$$

:

$$x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n.$$

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n:$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{x_i}{x_{i-1}}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\ln \alpha_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\ln \tilde{\alpha}_i \in N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2), \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

( )

k-

$$\bar{\mu}(i; k),$$

:

$$\bar{\mu}(i; k) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=i-k+1}^i \ln \alpha_j \quad (10.51)$$

$$i = k, k + 1, \dots, n.$$

k-

$$\bar{\sigma}^2(i; k) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=i-k+1}^i [\ln \alpha_j - \bar{\mu}(i; k)]^2, \quad (10.52)$$

$$i = k, k + 1, \dots, n. \quad (10.51), (10.52)$$

$$(10.47), (10.48),$$

$$i- \quad \tilde{\alpha}(i) \in L_n(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2):$$

$$\bar{m}(i; k) = \exp \left[ \bar{\mu}(i; k) + \frac{\bar{\sigma}^2(i; k)}{2} \right], \quad (10.53)$$

$$\bar{S}^2(i; k) = \exp [2\bar{\mu}(i; k) + 2\bar{\sigma}^2(i; k)] - \bar{m}^2(i; k), \quad i = k, k + 1, \dots, n. \quad (10.54)$$

$$, \quad (x_0 = 1), \quad , \quad \bar{m}(i; k) \quad t = 0$$

$$t = i. \quad -$$

$$m_i, S_i^2 (\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$$

$$\ln \alpha_1, \dots, \ln \alpha_{n_1},$$

$$n_1- \quad \ln \bar{\alpha}_1 \in N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \quad \ln \alpha_{n_1+1}, \dots, \ln \alpha_{n_1+n_2}, \quad -$$

$$n_2- \quad \ln \bar{\alpha}_2 \in N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2). \quad -$$

$$(\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2), \quad -$$

$$(H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2)$$

:

$$T(n_1, n_2) = \frac{\bar{\mu}(n_1; n_2) - \bar{\mu}(n_1 + n_2; n_2)}{\bar{\sigma}(n_1, n_2) \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}, \quad (10.55)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)\bar{\sigma}^2(n_1; n_2) + (n_2 - 1)\bar{\sigma}^2(n_1 + n_2; n_2)}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}. \quad (10.56)$$

$$\beta \in (0, 1)$$

$$(\gamma = 1 - \beta) \quad H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad -$$

$$(\beta; \gamma)$$

$$v = n_1 + n_2 - 2$$

$$H_0 \quad |T(n_1, n_2)| \leq T(\beta; v) \quad -$$

$$H_1 : \mu_1 > \mu_2 \quad -$$



$$H_2 : \mu_1 < \mu_2 \text{ —} \\ |T(n_1, n_2)| > T(\beta; \nu).$$

$$T(n_1, n_2)$$

$\mu$

$$i = k, k + 1, \dots, n \quad \ll \quad \gg$$

$$T(i; k) = \frac{\bar{\mu}(k; k) - \bar{\mu}(i; k)}{\bar{\sigma}(k; i) \sqrt{\frac{2}{k}}}, \quad (10.57)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^2(k, i) = \frac{\bar{\sigma}^2(k; k) + \bar{\sigma}^2(i; k)}{2}, \quad (10.58)$$

$$i = 2k, 2k + 1, \dots, n \quad H_0 \quad - \\ \nu = 2(k - 1)$$

$$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad -$$

$$\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2.$$

$$\nu, \quad k - 1$$

$$2(k - 1).$$

$$\sigma_i^2 \quad -$$

«      »      :

$$F(i, k) = \frac{\bar{\sigma}^2(i; k)}{\bar{\sigma}^2(k; k)} \quad (10.59)$$

$$i = k, k + 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\beta = 1 - \gamma \quad H_0 : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, \quad \sigma_1^2 \text{ —} \\ \ln \tilde{\alpha}_1, \dots, \ln \tilde{\alpha}_k, \quad \sigma_2^2 \text{ —} \\ \ln \tilde{\alpha}_{i-k+1}, \dots, \ln \tilde{\alpha}_i \quad i = k, k + 1, \dots, n,$$

$$H_0 \\ F(i, k)$$

$$F(\beta, \nu_1, \nu_2) \quad F-$$

$$\nu_1 = \nu_2 = k - 1.$$

10.4.

1

),  
 $t = 1, \dots, T$ ;  
 $q_t =$ ;  
 $x_t =$ ;  
 $v =$ ;  
 $u =$ ;  
 $\theta =$ ;

$$q_{t+1} = q_t + u(\theta q_t + x_{t+1}) - vx_t. \tag{10.60}$$

•  $u, v, \theta$ ;  
 $t$ ;  
 $Z$ ;

(10.60)  
 $( \quad )$   
 $( \quad )$

---

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 . — . : , 2001.

Z- ( ). Z-  
 $f(k) = f_k, k = 0, 1, \dots$

$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_k z^{-k},$$

(10.60)

$$q_{t+1} = (1 + u\theta)q_t + u x_{t+1} - v x_t \quad (10.61)$$

$$q_{t+1} - \rho q_t = u x_{t+1} - v x_t, \quad (10.62)$$

$$\rho = 1 + u\theta. \quad (10.63)$$

( $\rho$ ) ( )

### 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),  $\mu_i$  :  $v(\tilde{\alpha}_i \in L_n(\mu_i(v), \sigma_i))$ ,  $\mu_i$ ,  $\sigma_i$ .

$$q_{t+1} - \rho q_t = x_0 (u \tilde{\alpha}_{t+1} - v) \prod_{i=1}^t \tilde{\alpha}_i. \quad (10.65)$$

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$$g_{t+1} - \rho g_t = \delta_t, \quad g_0 = 0, \quad (10.66)$$

$$\delta_t = \begin{cases} 1, & t = 0; \\ 0, & t > 0. \end{cases} \quad (10.67)$$

$$g_{t+1} \rightarrow ZG(Z), \quad g_t \rightarrow G(z) \quad \delta_t \rightarrow 1 - Z \quad (10.66)$$

$$ZG(Z) - \rho G(Z) = 1. \quad (10.68)$$

$$G(Z) = \frac{1}{Z - \rho} = \frac{1}{Z} \frac{Z}{Z - \rho}. \quad (10.69)$$

$$\frac{1}{Z - \rho} = \rho^t$$

$$g_t = \begin{cases} 0, & t = 0; \\ \rho^{t+1}, & t > 0. \end{cases} \quad (10.70)$$

$$(10.65)$$

$$h_t = q_t - q_0, \quad \tilde{A}_t = x_0 (u \tilde{\alpha}_{t+1} - v) \prod_{i=1}^t \tilde{\alpha}_i, \quad (10.71)$$

$$h_{t+1} - \rho h_t = \tilde{A}_t + (\rho - 1)q_0. \quad (10.72)$$

$$h_t = q_0(\rho^t - 1) + \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} \tilde{A}_i \rho^{t-i-1}. \quad (10.73)$$

$$(10.65):$$

$$q_t = q_0 \rho^t + x_0 (u \tilde{\alpha}_{t+1} - v) \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \left[ \left( \prod_{j=1}^i \tilde{\alpha}_j \right) \rho^{t-i-1} \right]. \quad (10.74)$$

$$t(\tilde{\alpha}_t = \tilde{\alpha}), \quad (10.74)$$

$$q_t = q_0 \rho^t + x_0 (u \tilde{\alpha}_{t+1} - v) \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} [\tilde{\alpha}^i \rho^{t-i-1}] = q_0 \rho^t + x_0 (u \tilde{\alpha}_{t+1} - v) \frac{\tilde{\alpha}^t - \rho^t}{\tilde{\alpha} - \rho}. \quad (10.75)$$

$$\bar{x}_{t+1} = \bar{A}^t x_0, \quad \bar{A} = \exp\left(\bar{\mu}_0 + \frac{\bar{\sigma}_0^2}{2}\right), \quad (10.76)$$

$$\bar{\mu}_0, \bar{\sigma}_0 \quad \mu, \sigma \quad (t = 0);$$

$$\alpha_t, \quad (10.75)$$

$$t: \quad \bar{q}_t = q_0 \rho^t + x_0 \frac{u \bar{A} - v}{\bar{A} - \rho} (\bar{A}^t - \rho^t), \quad (10.77)$$

$$\bar{A} \quad (10.76).$$

$$\rho \approx \bar{A},$$

$$\frac{\bar{A}^t - \rho^t}{\bar{A} - \rho} \quad (10.77)$$

$$\bar{q}_t = q_0 \bar{A}^t + x_0 (u \bar{A} - v) t \bar{A}^{t-1}. \quad (10.78)$$

$$(10.77) \quad (10.78)$$

$$\bullet q_0 \rho^t$$

$$\bullet x_0 \frac{u \bar{A} - v}{\bar{A} - \rho} (\bar{A}^t - \rho^t)$$

$$\bar{q}_t(v).$$

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

$$\hat{u} = \frac{U_t}{x_t + q_t}$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{V_t}{x_{t-1}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta q_t}{U_t - V_t} = \frac{(\hat{u}, \hat{v})}{(\bar{u}, \bar{v})}$$

$$u = \bar{u}, v = \bar{v} \quad (10.76)$$

$$(10.77)$$

$\bar{q}$ 

(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	11	12	13	...	1n	$Y_1$	$X_1$
2	21	22	23	...	2n	$Y_2$	$X_2$
3	31	32	33	...	3n	$Y_3$	$X_3$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$\vdots$
n	n1	n2	n3	...	nm	$Y_n$	$X_n$
	$C_1$	$C_2$	$C_3$	...	$C_n$	IV	
	$v_1$	$v_2$	$v_3$	III	$v_n$		
	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	...	$m_n$		
	$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$	...	$X_n$		$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \sum_{j=1}^n X_j$

—  
 ,  
 $x_{ij}, i \quad j$  —  
 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<sub>i</sub>):

$$Y = (E - A)X, \tag{11.7}$$

n- ;

(Y<sub>i</sub>), (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<sub>ij</sub>,

$$X_i = \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} Y_j, \quad i=1, \dots, n. \tag{11.11}$$

(11.11)

b<sub>j</sub>,

$a_{ij}$ ,  $b_j$ ,  $b_{ij}$ ,  $\Delta X_i$ ,  $\Delta Y_j$ ,  $\sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} \Delta Y_j$ ,  $(11.12)$

$$\Delta X_i = \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} \Delta Y_j, \quad (11.12)$$

$\Delta X_i$   $\Delta Y_j$  —  $( \quad )$

### 11.3.

$\geq 0$ .

$$: a_{ii} < 1, i = 1, \dots, n.$$

$: X > 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{?} \\
 & \dots \\
 & X > AX. \tag{11.13} \\
 & \dots \\
 & Y > 0 \tag{11.6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad & ( - )^{-1} \geq 0; \\
 2) \quad & E + A + A^2 + A^3 + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k \\
 A^k \rightarrow 0, k \rightarrow \infty, & \quad ( - )^{-1}; \\
 3) \quad & |\lambda E - A| = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \quad ( - ), \quad 1 \quad n,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lambda^*, \\
 & (1 - \lambda^*), \\
 & \dots \\
 & (\lambda^*)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$= ( \quad )^{-1}.$$

$$b_{ij}$$

$$j-$$

$$1-$$

$$2-$$

$$\vdots$$

$$j-$$

$$k-$$

$$a_{ij}^k,$$

$$c_{ij} = a_{ij} + a_{ij}^{(1)} + a_{ij}^{(2)} + \dots + a_{ij}^{(k)} + \dots, \quad (11.14)$$

a

$$C = (c_{ij}) \quad A^{(k)} = (a_{ij}^{(k)}), \quad (11.14)$$

$$C = A + A^{(1)} + A^{(2)} + \dots + A^{(k)} + \dots \quad (11.15)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A^{(1)} &= AA = A^2; \\
 A^{(2)} &= AA^{(1)} = AA^2 = A^3; \\
 A^{(k)} &= AA^{(k-1)} = AA^k + A^{k+1},
 \end{aligned} \quad (11.15)$$

$$C = A + A^1 + A^2 + A^3 + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A^k. \quad (11.16)$$

$= (E - A)^{-1}$ , :

$$B = (E - A)^{-1} = E + A + A^2 + A^3 + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k. \quad (11.17)$$

(11.16) (11.17), :

$$= + ,$$

:

$$b_{ij} = \begin{cases} c_{ij}, & i \neq j, \\ 1 + c_{ij}, & i = j. \end{cases}$$

( ) , :

, , , , , .

### 11.4.

(11.17).

( - ),

( - )<sup>-1</sup>.

$$B = (E - A)^{-1} = \frac{\overline{(E - A)}}{|E - A|}, \quad (11.18)$$

$$(-1)^{i+j} \dots (11.17).$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0,3 & 0,1 & 0,4 \\ 0,2 & 0,5 & 0,0 \\ 0,3 & 0,1 & 0,2 \end{pmatrix}; Y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

1.

$$A^{(1)} = A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0,3 & 0,1 & 0,4 \\ 0,2 & 0,5 & 0,0 \\ 0,3 & 0,1 & 0,2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0,3 & 0,1 & 0,4 \\ 0,2 & 0,5 & 0,0 \\ 0,3 & 0,1 & 0,2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,23 & 0,12 & 0,20 \\ 0,16 & 0,27 & 0,08 \\ 0,17 & 0,10 & 0,16 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^{(2)} = AA^{(1)} = A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0,3 & 0,1 & 0,4 \\ 0,2 & 0,5 & 0,0 \\ 0,3 & 0,1 & 0,2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0,23 & 0,12 & 0,20 \\ 0,16 & 0,27 & 0,08 \\ 0,17 & 0,10 & 0,16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,153 & 0,103 & 0,132 \\ 0,126 & 0,159 & 0,080 \\ 0,119 & 0,083 & 0,100 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$B \approx E + A + A^2 + A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1,683 & 0,323 & 0,732 \\ 0,486 & 1,929 & 0,160 \\ 0,589 & 0,283 & 1,460 \end{pmatrix}$$

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<sub>ij</sub> —

$$\begin{aligned} & , \\ & , \\ & : \end{aligned} \tag{11.20}$$

$$F_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} F_i + f_j, \quad j=1, \dots, n. \tag{11.27}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n) \\ F &= (F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n), \\ & : \end{aligned} \tag{11.27}$$

$$F = FA + f. \tag{11.28}$$

$$F = f B, \tag{11.29}$$

$$B = (E - A)^{-1} —$$

$$\begin{aligned} & , \\ & , \\ & , \end{aligned} \tag{11.29}$$

$$B = (E - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{11} & \Phi_{12} & \dots & \Phi_{1n} \\ \Phi_{21} & \Phi_{22} & \dots & \Phi_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \Phi_{m1} & \Phi_{m2} & \dots & \Phi_{mn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & m \times n, \\ & k- , \\ & j- : \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{kj} = \frac{\Phi_{kj}}{X_j}, \quad k=1, \dots, m; \quad j=1, \dots, n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & j- \\ & F_{kj}, \end{aligned} \tag{11.29}$$

$$F_{kj} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} F_{kj} + f_{kj}, \quad k=1, \dots, m; \quad j=1, \dots, n. \quad (11.30)$$

(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)      (11.31)       $a_{ij}$        $b_{ij}$  —

$k$ -

$$X_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

:

$$\Phi_k = \sum_{j=1}^n f_{kj} X_j, \quad k=1, \dots, m. \quad (11.32)$$

### 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.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0,52 & 0,12 & 0,04 & 0,20 \\ 0,07 & 0,35 & 0,03 & 0,12 \\ 0,04 & 0,03 & 0,30 & 0,14 \\ 0,05 & 0,03 & 0,04 & 0,20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4)$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1 &= 40,3 && ; \\ Y_2 &= 21 && ; \\ Y_3 &= 1,3 && ; \\ Y_4 &= 2,5 && . \end{aligned}$$

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)  $\left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} \right)$  ;

2)  $\left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} \right)$  :

$$p \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} = w, \quad (12.1)$$

$p$  — ,  $K$  — ,  $F = F(K, L)$  —  
 (12.1) , ,  
 $p \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} > w$  , -

$$p \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} - w, \quad \text{---} \quad p \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} < w, \quad (12.1),$$

$$= pF(K, L) - wL, \quad (12.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial L} = p \frac{\partial F}{\partial L} - w = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Pi}{\partial L^2} = p \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial L^2} < 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial L^2} < 0, \quad a \quad p > 0,$$

(12.1):

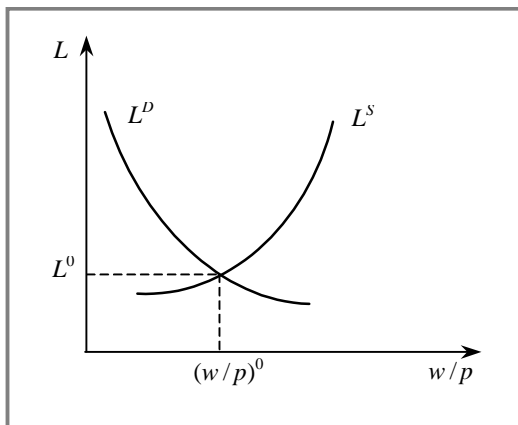
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial L} = \frac{w}{p}$$

$\frac{w}{p}$ :

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial L^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial (w/p)} \right) = 1,$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial L^2} \right) < 0, \quad \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial (w/p)} \right) < 0,$$

. 12.1,  $L^D$  — ,  $L^S$  —



. 12.1

—  $L^0$ .  $\left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0$ ,

$$\frac{w}{p} > \left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0,$$

$$L^S\left(\frac{w}{p}\right) > L^D\left(\frac{w}{p}\right),$$

$w$

$$\left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0.$$

$$\frac{w}{p} < \left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0,$$

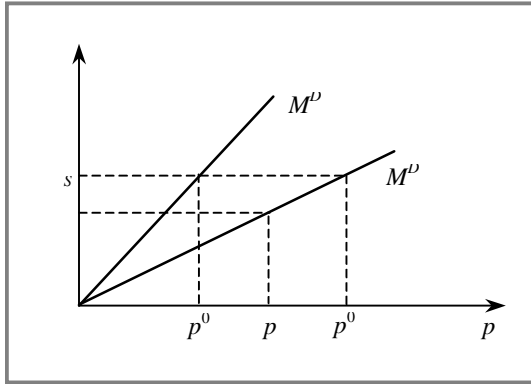
**12.1.2.**

( ) — ( ) , (  $f(Y_p)$  ,  
 $Y$  — ) , (  $f$  ) —  
 $p$  — ) , :

$$M^0 = k Y_p, \tag{12.3}$$

$M^S$   
 . 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,

,

,

$$\left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0$$

$$L^D \left[ \left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0 \right] = L^0,$$

$$Y^0 = F(K, L^0),$$

$L^0$  —

,  $Y^0$  ( ) —  
 $Y$  ,  $Y = E$ ,  $Y < Y^0$ .

$$L < L^0.$$

$$\left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0$$

$$L^0 = L \left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^0,$$

$L$ ,

$L^0 - L$

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 )

$$Y^G(r).$$

$$Lq(r)$$

$$Lq(r) = k - jr,$$

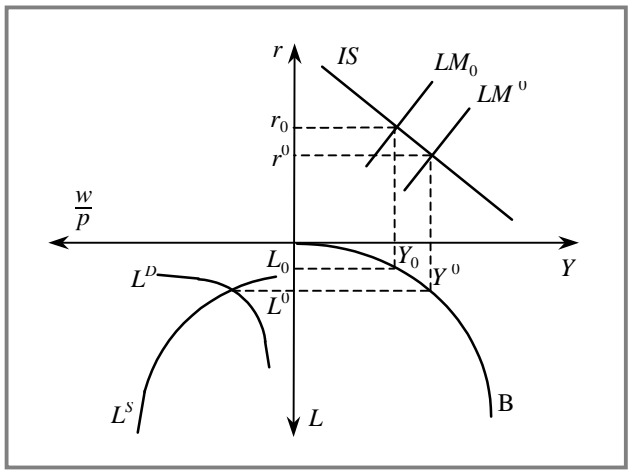
$$(12.13)$$

$$MS = MD = LpYM + h - jr,$$

$$Y^M = \frac{M^S - h}{kp} + \frac{jr}{kp}, \quad (12.17)$$



$Y^M(r)$ ,  $r$ ,  $(LM)$   
 $Y^G(r_0) = Y^M(r_0) = Y_0$ ;  
 $(Y^0, r^0)$   $IS$  i  
 $LM$  —  $Y_0 = F(K, L_0)$ .  
 . 12.3.



. 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.   
 :  $X$  — ,  $I$  — ,  $L$  — ,  $C$  —   
 ,  $K$  — ( ,  $\mu$  — :  $v$  —   
 ( ,  $\rho$  — (   
 ). :   
 $-1 < v < 1,$    
 $0 < \mu < 1,$    
 $0 < a < 1,$    
 $0 < \rho < 1.$

<sup>1</sup>   
 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)

$\Delta t$ .

$\frac{\Delta L}{L} = v\Delta t, \quad \frac{dL}{dt} = vL,$

$\ln L = vt + \ln A, \quad L = Ae^{vt} = A \exp(vt).$

$L(0) = L_0,$

$L = L_0 e^{vt} = L_0 \exp(vt).$

$I\Delta t, \quad \mu K \quad I, \quad \Delta t \quad \mu K \Delta t,$

$\Delta K = -\mu K \Delta t + I \Delta t,$

:

$\frac{dK}{dt} = -\mu K + I, \quad K(0) = K_0.$

$aX,$

$(1 - a)X.$

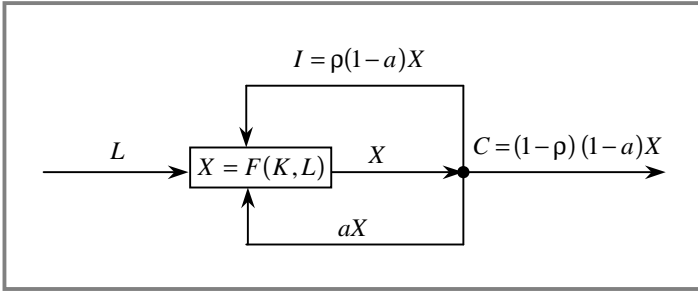
$$I = \rho(1 - a)X,$$

$$C = (1 - \rho)(1 - a)X.$$

$$L = L_0 e^{\nu t}; \quad \frac{dK}{dt} = -\mu K + \rho(1 - a)X, \quad K(0) = K_0; \quad (13.2)$$

$$X = F(K, L); \quad I = \rho(1 - a)X; \quad C = (1 - \rho)(1 - a)X.$$

. 13.1



. 13.1.

$$k = \frac{K}{L} \text{ —}$$

;

$$x = \frac{X}{L} \text{ —}$$

;

$$i = \frac{I}{L} \text{ —}$$

(

);

$$c = \frac{C}{L} \text{ —}$$

(

).

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

$$i = \rho(1 - a)x; \quad c = (1 - \rho)(1 - a)x;$$

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(kL) = \nu Lk + L \frac{dk}{dt},$$

( ) -

:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dk}{dt} &= -\lambda k + \rho(1-a)f(k), \quad \lambda = \mu + \nu, \quad k(0) = k_0 = \frac{K_0}{L_0}; \\ x &= f(k); \\ i &= \rho(1-a)f(k); \\ c &= (1-\rho)(1-a)f(k). \end{aligned} \tag{13.3}$$

$$k = k^0 = \text{const}, \quad x = x^0 = \text{const}, \quad i = i^0 = \text{const}, \quad c = c^0 = \text{const}. \tag{13.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dk^0}{dt} &= 0, \\ -\lambda k^0 + \rho(1-a)f(k^0) &= 0, \\ \lambda k^0 &= \rho(1-a)f(k^0). \end{aligned} \tag{13.4}$$

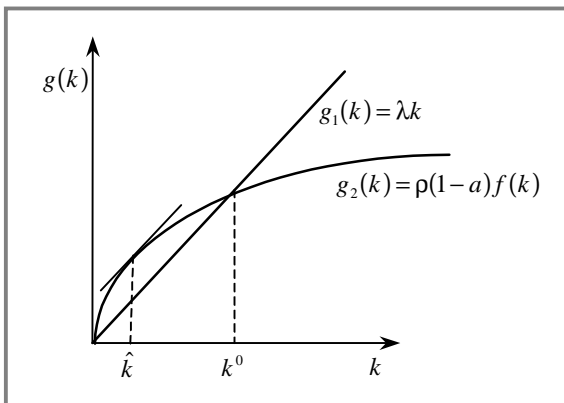
$f'' < 0$ .

$F(K, L) \text{ — } f(0) = 0, f' > 0,$

$\rho(1-a)f'(0) > \lambda,$

$k^0,$

. 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)  $k_0 > k^0$  —

(« »).

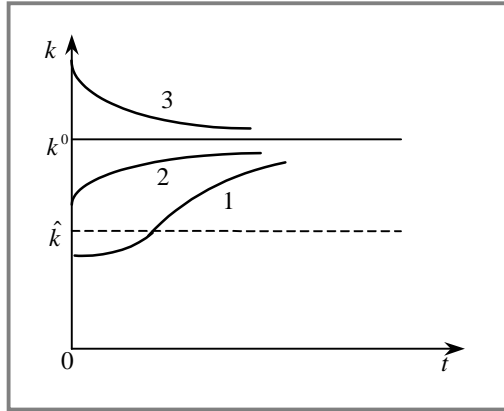
. 13.3

$$k^0 ( \quad 1-3 \quad ).$$

( $x, i, c$ ),

$$k^\alpha.$$





. 13.3.

$$, \quad \hat{k} < k_0 < k^0,$$

13.3. « »

« »

$$c^0(\rho) = (1-\rho)(1-a)A(k^0)^\alpha = (1-\rho)(1-a)A \left[ \frac{\rho(1-a)A}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} = \quad (13.9)$$

$$= B [g(\rho)]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}},$$

$$B = \left[ \frac{(1-a)A}{\lambda^\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}, \quad g(\rho) = \rho^\alpha (1-\rho)^{1-\alpha}.$$

,  $g(\rho)$  (  $B$   $\rho$  ).

$$\frac{dg}{d\rho} = \left( \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} \right)^\alpha \frac{\alpha - \rho}{\rho},$$

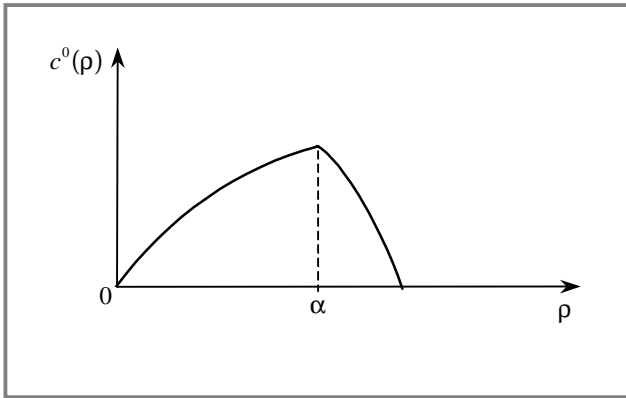
$$\frac{dc^0}{d\rho} > 0, \quad \rho < \alpha,$$

$$\frac{dc^0}{d\rho} < 0, \quad \rho > \alpha.$$

$$\rho^* = \alpha,$$

( $\rho < \alpha$ ),

(. 13.4).



. 13.4.

13.4.

( $\rho < \alpha$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \alpha \\ \tilde{\rho} &= \rho - \Delta\rho, \end{aligned}$$

$$c_0 = (1-\rho)Ak_0^\alpha$$

$$\tilde{c}_0 = (1-\rho + \Delta\rho)Ak_0^\alpha.$$

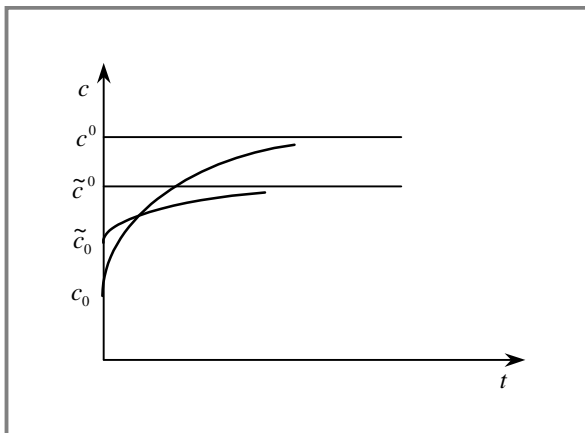
$$\rho < \alpha, \quad (13.9)$$

$$c^0 = c^0(\rho) > c^0(\rho - \Delta\rho) = \tilde{c}^0.$$

. 13.5.

$\rho = \alpha$

$\rho < \alpha$



13.5.

13.5.

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- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

5. « »
6. ,  
- ?
7. , -

**13.6.**

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





( ) ; , -  
 « » -  
 , m- V .  
 X — « » « »), n- -  
 F(X, V) — nm, -  
 X - F(X, V) = 0, (14.1)

« ».  
 :  
 X\* = X\*(V), (14.2)  
 (14.1) -

( ∂V) ( ∂X\*) -  
 :  
 $\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial V} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial V} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial V} = 0,$  (14.3)

:  
 $\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial V} = \left( I - \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial F}{\partial V},$  (14.4)

I — ,  
 $J = \left( \delta_{ij} - \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} \right)_{i,j=1}^n \equiv \left( I - \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \right)$   
 (14.3), -

( ), , (14.4)  
 ) , ( -

$$(14.4) \quad \left( I - \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \right) \quad (14.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \quad \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial X} \right) \quad dX - \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} dX - \frac{\partial F}{\partial V} dV = 0, \quad (14.5)$$

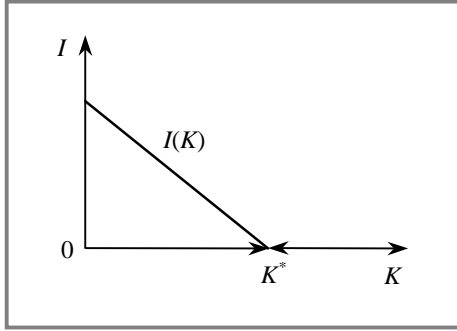
$$\frac{\partial X^*}{\partial v_i} = \left( I - \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial F}{\partial v_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, m), \quad (14.6)$$

$$(14.6) \quad \frac{\partial X^*}{\partial v_i}; \frac{\partial F}{\partial v_i} \quad n- \quad i-$$

## 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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**14.4.**

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(14.1)

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$$y_t = \bar{y} + \alpha(p_t - p_{t,t-1}^e) + \xi_t, \quad (14.10)$$

$y_t$  —  $t$ ;  $\bar{y}$  —  $t$ ;  $p_t$  —  $t$ ;  $p_{t,t-1}^e$  —  $(t-1)$ ;  $\xi_t$  —  $t$ .

$$p_{t,t-1}^e \equiv E(p_t | \Omega_{t-1}) \quad (14.11)$$

$E$  —  $(t-1)$ ;  $\Omega_{t-1}$  —  $(t-1)$ ;  $e_t$  —  $t$ .

(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.**



$L(t) = \dots$ ;  $t = \dots$  (

»,

),

»,

),

»,

»,

»,

$E.$

$$Y^D = (Y - T),$$

$$C = C_0 + c(Y - T).$$



(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-dot=0) (14.21)

$$\dot{z}=0. \quad (14.21)$$

$$z^* = \frac{1}{q} \tilde{h}. \quad (14.22)$$

$$\tilde{h} = T - G,$$

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),

$t_1$

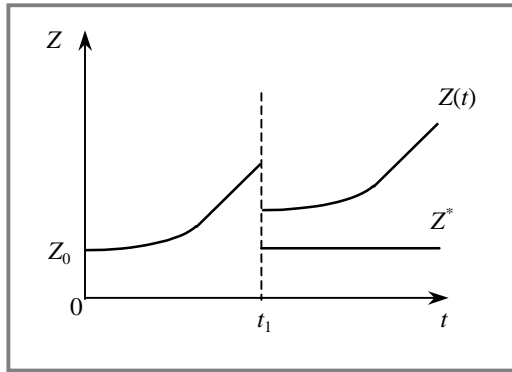
. 14.2,

$$q = (r - a) > 0,$$

$r$

$a.$

),



. 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.  $p$  :  $p_t = p_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ ,  $\varepsilon_t$  — -  
 $E[\varepsilon_t] = E[\varepsilon_t \varepsilon_{t-1}] = 0$  i  $E[\varepsilon_t^2] = 1$ .

5.  $(t-1)$ ,  $E[p_t] = p_{t-1}$  -  
 $Y = c(Y-T) + I(r) + G$ , -

$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial T}$  ,  $\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G}$  -  
 $Y^* = Y^*(c, G, T)$  ( ? ) -

(r) , ? -  
, ? -

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 ?  
 ?

( ) ,  $(\dot{z} = 0)$ , -  
 5 % ( $\tilde{h} = 0,05$ ).  $z^*$   
 $(r - a = 0,05)?$  - 5 %  
 ? ? ? -

7. :

$x = F(x, v)$ ,  
 $x -$  ,  $v -$   
 $0 < F_x < 1$  ?  $F_v < 0$ ,  
 ?





1,

2.

### 15.1.

$$Y = D(Y^D, r - \pi, A) + G, \quad 0 < D_1 < 1; \quad D_2 < 0; \quad D_3 > 0. \quad (15.1)$$

$$Y = D(Y^D, r - \pi, A) + G, \quad 0 < D_1 < 1; \quad D_2 < 0; \quad D_3 > 0. \quad (15.1)$$

(15.1)

$$0 < D_1 \equiv \frac{\partial D}{\partial Y^D} < 1; \quad D_2 \equiv \frac{\partial D}{\partial (r - \pi)} < 0; \quad D_3 \equiv \frac{\partial D}{\partial A} > 0.$$

$$r \text{ — } Y^D, \quad \pi \text{ — } D(\cdot), \quad A \text{ — } (r - \pi),$$

<sup>1</sup> Sargent T. Macroeconomic Theory. — N.Y.: Academic Press, 1987; Turnowsky S. Methods of Macroeconomic Dynamics // The MIT Press, 1995.

<sup>2</sup> — — — — —, 2000.

<sup>3</sup> )

$$D_i, i = 1, 2, 3.$$

$$D_3 -$$

$$D_2.$$

$$Y^D$$

$$Y,$$

$$T,$$

$$rb$$

o  $\pi A$ :

$$Y^D = Y - T + rb - \pi A. \quad (15.2)$$

$$\pi,$$

$$A$$

$$m = \frac{M}{P}$$

$$b = \frac{B}{P},$$

$$P.$$

$$A = m + b.$$

$$(15.3)$$

$$b(t) = \bar{b} = \text{const},$$

$$D_A^m = -D_1 \pi + D_3,$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial m} = 1, \quad a \frac{\partial A}{\partial b} = 0, \quad b(t) = \text{const}.$$

$$D_A^m > 0$$

$$m(t) = \bar{m} = \text{const},$$

∴

$$D_A^b = D_1(r - \pi) + D_3.$$

$D_A^b$

(

).

(

$$D_r = D_1 b + D_2.$$

( $D_r > 0$ )

( $D_r < 0$ ),

$$X - F(x, v) = 0,$$

( $Y^*, r^*$ )

$$dY = D_1 dY + D_r dr.$$

( $D_r < 0$ ),

IS-

«

—

»,

$$\left. \frac{dr}{dY} \right|_{IS} = \frac{1 - D_1}{D_r} < 0,$$

$$0 < D_1 < 1, \quad D_r < 0.$$

$$Y^* = Y^*(G, T, A, P, \pi, \bar{r}) \quad (15.4)$$

$$r^* = r^*(G, T, P, A, \pi, \bar{Y}) \quad (15.5)$$

$$(15.1) \quad \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} = (1 - D_1)^{-1} > 1, \quad (15.2) \quad :$$

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} = \frac{\partial D}{\partial Y^D} \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial G},$$

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} (1 - D_1) = 1,$$

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} = (1 - D_1)^{-1} > 1.$$

$$\frac{\partial r^*}{\partial G} = -D_r^{-1} > 0.$$







$$L_i, J_i, N_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, 5$$

$$L_1 > 0,$$

$$J_1, N_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_i + J_i + N_i &= 0; \quad i = 1, \dots, 4. \\ L_5 + J_5 + N_5 &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$(r - \pi = r_k).$$

$$[J(\cdot) + N(\cdot)].$$

$$P^{-1}(M^d + B^d + P_k K^d) = P^{-1}(M + B + P_k K) = A,$$

$$(r - \pi) - (-\pi) = r,$$

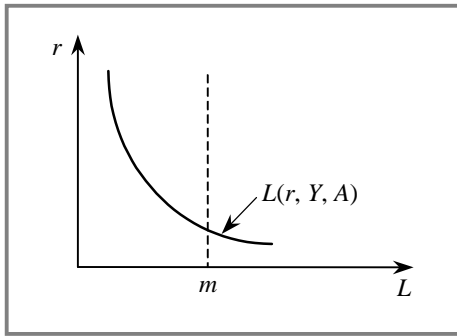
*r.*

$$L(Y, r, A)$$

$$m \equiv \frac{M}{P},$$

$$m = L(Y, r, A); \quad L_1 > 0, \quad L_2 < 0, \quad L_3 > 0, \quad (15.6)$$

(15.1).



15.1.

$$(15.6)$$

r.

$$(15.6) \text{ —}$$

( , ).

$$L(Y, r, A)$$

( $L_2 \approx 0$ ).

$$Mv = PY,$$

$$\begin{matrix} M \\ ; P \end{matrix}$$

$$; Y$$

$$; v$$

( )

( $L_2 \rightarrow \infty$ ).

$$(15.1) \quad (15.6)$$

$$m = \bar{m},$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= D(Y^D, r - \pi, A - \bar{m}) + G, \\ Y^D &= Y - T + rb - \pi(A - \bar{m}), \\ m &= L(Y, r, A), \\ A &= \bar{m} + b. \end{aligned} \tag{15.7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y^* &= Y^*(G, T, P, \bar{m}, \pi), \\ r^* &= r^*(G, T, P, \bar{m}, \pi). \end{aligned} \tag{15.8}$$

$$\partial G > 0,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-D_1 & -D_r \\ -L_1 & -L_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} \\ \frac{\partial r^*}{\partial G} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (15.9)$$

(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

$$Y = f(N), \quad (N)$$

$$f'(N) > 0; \quad f''(N) < 0.$$

$U(\cdot)$ ,

$$\max U(Y, L).$$

$N^S$ ,

i

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)

$(p - \pi)$ :

$$\pi(0) = \pi_0, \quad p = \bar{p}$$

$$\pi(t) = [\pi_0 - \bar{p}] \exp(-at) + \bar{p}. \quad (15.14)$$

$$p = p(t), \quad (15.14).$$



:

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a} |\pi| = 0 \text{ i } \pi = p,$$

**15.6.**

$$(15.3) \quad \dot{A} = \dot{m} + \dot{b}, \quad (15.15)$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{\dot{M}}{P} - pm; \quad \dot{b} = \frac{\dot{B}}{P} - pb, \quad (15.16)$$

$$P = \frac{\dot{P}}{P} - \left( \frac{\dot{M}}{P} - pm \right) - \left( \frac{\dot{B}}{P} - pb \right),$$

$$rB = P(G - T) + rB - \dot{M} - \dot{B},$$

$$P(G - T) + rB = \dot{M} + \dot{B}. \quad (15.17)$$

$$\dot{m} + \dot{b} = (G - T) + rb - pA. \quad (15.18)$$

$$-pA = -p(m + b).$$

$pm$

( ) .

( ) .

$\hat{r}$

$$b(t) + \int_t^{\infty} G(\tau) \exp[-\hat{r}(\tau-t)] d\tau = \int_t^{\infty} T(\tau) \exp[-\hat{r}(\tau-t)] d\tau, \quad (15.19)$$

### 15.7.

$$Y = D(Y^D, r - \pi, A) + G; \quad 0 < D_1 < 1; \quad D_2 < 0; \quad D_3 > 0;$$

$$Y^D = Y - T + rb - \pi A;$$

$$A = m + b;$$

$$m = L(Y, r, A); \quad L_1 > 0; \quad L_2 < 0; \quad L_3 > 0; \quad (15.20)$$

$$p = \pi + \alpha(Y - \bar{Y}); \quad \alpha > 0;$$

$$\dot{\pi} = a(p - \pi); \quad a > 0;$$

$$\dot{A} = (G - T) + rb - pA.$$

$$(15.20)$$

:  $Y, Y^D, r, p, m, b$  (

<sup>1</sup> Sargent T. Macroeconomic Theory. — N.Y. Academic Press, 1987.

<sup>2</sup> Tarnovsky S. Methods of Macroeconomic Dynamics // The MIT Press, 1995.

),

15.1,

«?»

15.1

	$\partial Y$	$\partial r$	$\partial p$
$\partial G$	$> 0$	$> 0$	$> 0$
$\partial \bar{m}$	?	$< 0$	?
$\partial \pi$	$> 0$	$> 0$	$\geq 1$
$\partial A$	?	$> 0$	?

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.**

1. — .
2. .
3. .
4. « ».
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-
12. . -
13. , -
14. . -

**15.10.**

1. -
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8. .
9. .
10. .

- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 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.)





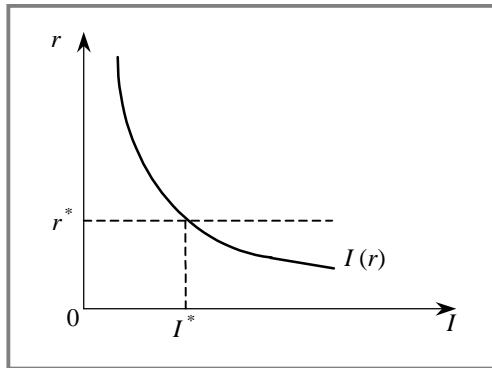
**16.2.**

$$I = I(r).$$

4

50 . 5 % , — 8, — 5, — 3 %, 10 % (5 1,5 . ) ,

. 16.1.



**. 16.1.**

( , ( )  $r$  —  $V_{t+1}$   $V_t$  )

$$V = V_t, \quad V_{t+1} \quad (16.1)$$

$$(1+r)V_t = V_{t+1}.$$

$(1+r)V_t = V_{t+1}$

$V_{t+1} = (1+r)V_t$

$V_t = \frac{V_{t+1}}{1+r}$

T-bills

$(16.1)$

### 16.3.

$$V(t) dt$$

$$(t)$$

$$(dV).$$





$$(16.2). \quad rV(t)dt > [C(t)dt + dV]$$

#### 16.4.

$$(16.2)$$

$$(16.2)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = r(t)V(t) - C(t). \quad (16.3)$$

$$(16.3)$$

$$V(t) = A(t)\exp\{R(t)\}, \quad (16.4)$$

$$(16.4) \quad V(0) = V_0, \quad R(t) = \int_0^t r(\tau)d\tau. \quad (16.3),$$

$$V(t) = \exp\{R(t)\} \left[ V_0 - \int_0^t C(\tau) \exp\{-R(\tau-t)\} d\tau \right]. \quad (16.5)$$

$V(T) = V_T.$  (16.3)

$$\frac{dV}{dt'} = -r(t')V(t') + C(t') \quad (16.6)$$

$$V(t') = \exp\{-R(t')\} \left[ V_T + \int_0^{t'} C(\tau) \exp\{R(\tau-t')\} d\tau \right]. \quad (16.7)$$

$$r(t') = r \quad C(t') = C$$

$$V(t') = \left[ V_T - \frac{1}{r} C \right] \exp\{-rt'\} + \frac{1}{r} C. \quad (16.7)$$





16.6.

$$(16.9) \quad (S = 0),$$

$$b(t) + \int_t^{\infty} G(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau-t)] d\tau = \int_t^{\infty} T(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau-t)] d\tau. \quad (16.10)$$

$$( )$$

$$S_N \equiv S - (G - T) \leq 0,$$

<sup>1</sup> 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):

$$b(t) = \left[ A - \int_0^t S_N(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau \right] \exp(rt),$$

$$A = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t S_N(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau = \int_0^{\infty} S_N(\tau) \exp(-r\tau) d\tau.$$

$$\int_t^{\infty} S_N(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau-t)] d\tau, \quad (16.11).$$

$$(16.11), \quad 16.3.$$

$$rb = \dot{b} + S_N$$

$$(rb)$$

$$(b) \quad S_N,$$

$$0 < \alpha < r,$$

$$\delta = r - \alpha > 0.$$

$$r = \delta \quad (16.11).$$

$$\alpha, \quad r = \delta + \alpha.$$

$$(16.12)$$

$$S(\tau - t) = S(t) \exp[\alpha(\tau - t)],$$

$$\tau \geq t$$

$$b(t) = \int_t^{\infty} S_N(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau - t)] d\tau = S(t) \int_t^{\infty} \exp[-(r - \alpha)(\tau - t)] d\tau = \frac{S(t)}{\delta},$$

$$r = \delta + \alpha,$$

$$\int_t^{\infty} [S(\tau) + T(\tau)] \exp[-r(\tau - t)] d\tau = b(t) + \int_t^{\infty} G(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau - t)] d\tau.$$



$$b(t) = \int_t^{\infty} S(\tau) \exp[-r(\tau-t)] d\tau. \quad (16.13)$$

(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  $B$  at time  $t$ , and  $V(t)$  is the present value of the investment cost  $F$  at time  $t$ .

$$f(t) = [V(t) - B(t)].$$

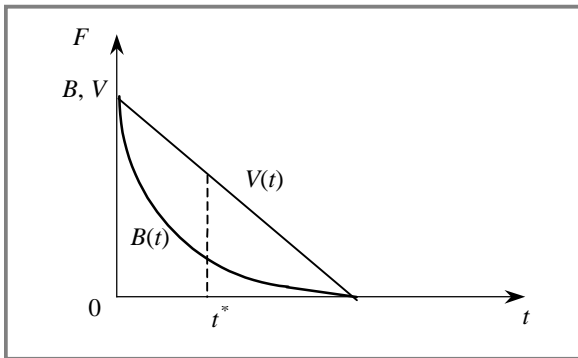
$$\max_{t^*} \{V(t^*) - B(t^*)\} = \max_{t^*} \{F [\exp(\alpha t^*) - 1] \exp(-rt^*)\}. \quad (16.15)$$

$0 < \alpha < r,$

$$(16.15), \quad t^*,$$

(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.**

1. ,
2. -
3. -
4. .
5. , -

6.

**16.10.**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

**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  $q_t$   
 $h(\cdot) \alpha_{it}(\cdot)$

$$\pi_{it} = \left[ (P_t - c_{it}) \alpha_{it} \left( \frac{P_t}{c_{it}} \right) - r \right] k_{it},$$

$r —$

$$P^* q_i > 0, c_i = \hat{c},$$

$$P = P^*.$$

$$P^*$$

$$P^* = \hat{c} + r,$$

$$q^*, \quad h(q^*) = \hat{c} + r.$$

$$k_{t+1} = k_t + \delta = \begin{cases} 0 \\ > 0 \\ \geq 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \delta < 0; \\ \delta = 0, 1; \\ 1 < \delta \leq \Delta; \\ \delta > \Delta; \end{cases} \quad ( \quad ):$$

$$k_{t+1} = k_t - \delta,$$

$$(\Delta = k_t);$$

$$(0 \quad 1)$$

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 ,  $\hat{c} + r$  , -  
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$$*, P^* = \hat{c} + r,$$

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 « »  
 $c_{it}, \alpha_{it}, k_{it}$   
 « »,  $\hat{c} + r$   
 $\alpha[(\hat{c} + r)/\hat{c}] = 1$ . «  
 $(k^*)$  —  
 $q^*, h(q^*) = \hat{c} + r$ ,  
 $\hat{c}$   
 $\hat{c} + r$   
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 ?  
 $K(c, \alpha)$  « »  $(c, \alpha)$   
 $k$

$$(P - c)\alpha\left(\frac{P}{c}\right) - r \geq 0,$$

$$P = h\left[\alpha\left(\frac{P}{c}\right)k\right].$$

$\alpha\left(\frac{P}{c}\right)$  —  
 $k$   
 $K = \max[\bar{K}(c, \alpha)]$ .  
 $\bar{K} + \Delta$   
 $\Delta$   $(k_{t+1} - k_t)$

$k_l$  ,  $\bar{K}$  .  
 $(, \alpha) \quad k_l > \bar{K} \geq K(c, \alpha)$  ,  
 $\bar{K} + \Delta$  ,  
 $k_{i1} \text{ — } (\max(k_{i1}, \bar{K} + \Delta))$  ,  
 »: «  $\bar{K}$  .  
 $\bar{K}$  , , ,  
 $\bar{K}$  , , , ,  
 « »  
 $\hat{c}$  ( ) ,  
 « », — « » —  
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 « », —  
 $k_n + |k_l - k^*|$  —  
 $k_l$   $k^*$  ,  
 $\hat{c} + r$  ,  $k_l < k^*$  ,  
 $\hat{c} + r$  , ,  
 $k_n = 0$  ,



17.3.

( ) .

$q, k, x_1, x_2$  —

$$a_1 = \frac{x_1}{q}; a_2 = \frac{x_2}{q}.$$

$(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2)$

$$w_1 \tilde{a}_1 + w_2 \tilde{a}_2 < w_1 a_1 + w_2 a_2,$$

$(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2);$   
 $(1, 2).$



$$U = \log\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}\right) = \log(a_2) - \log(a_1).$$

$$V = \log(a_1 a_2) = \log(a_1) + \log(a_2).$$

$$U = \log\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}\right), \quad V = \log(a_1 a_2),$$

$$V = \text{const}$$

$$1 \leq N, \quad U, V, -\infty$$

$$+\infty.$$

$$\Delta (\Delta \dots), \quad U \quad V$$

$$u_1, u_2, \dots, u_N \quad \dots v_{-2}, v_{-1}, v_0, v_1, v_2, \dots$$

$$U \quad V. \quad (i, j)$$

$$U = u_i = u_0 + i\Delta,$$

$$V = v_j = j\Delta.$$

$$u_0 \dots, \quad \Delta,$$

$$a_1 = \exp[(v_j - u_i)/2],$$

$$a_2 = \exp[(u_i + v_j)/2].$$

(i, j) —

t, :

$$U = u_i,$$

$$V = V_j.$$

$(G_t, H_t), U, V, U$

$u_1 \dots u_N:$

$$U'_{t+1} = u_{i+G} = u_0 + (i+G_t)\Delta, \quad 1 < i+G_t < N;$$

$$U'_{t+1} = u_1 = u_0 + \Delta, \quad i+G_t \leq 1;$$

$$U'_{t+1} = u_n = u_0 + N\Delta, \quad N \leq i+G_t,$$

$$V'_{t+1} = V_{j+H} = (j+H_t)\Delta.$$

$(U_t, V_t) \quad (G_t, H_t) \quad (U, V),$   
 $-B \leq (G, H) \leq B.$

$(U'_{t+1}, V'_{t+1}),$

$$U_{t+1} = U'_{t+1}, V_{t+1} = V'_{t+1}.$$

:

$$U_{t+1} = U_t, V_{t+1} = V_t.$$

$(t+1)$

$(G, H)$

$t$

(

$u_1 \dots u_N).$

«

»

$\exp(U_t)$

(  
 $\exp(V_i)$ ).

$F$  ( $N \times N$ ):

$$F = [f_{ik}], \quad i, k = 1, \dots, N,$$

$\exp(u_i), \quad f_{ik} —$  ,  $k$ .  
 $F$ .  
 $w_1/w_2$   
 $(1/2)$   
 $\hat{f}_{ik} —$  ,  
 $1, :$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{f}_{ik} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n f_{ik}, \quad n = 1, \dots, N-1; \quad k = 1, \dots, N. \quad (11.1)$$

$$F \quad \hat{F}$$

(1, 2)

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f_{ik} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n f_{iK}, \quad n, k = 1, \dots, N-1; \quad K = 1, \dots, N; \quad K > k. \quad (11.2)$$

»,

$$(11.1) \quad (11.2) \quad \dot{F} \quad (11.2)$$

$$(11.1) \quad (11.2) \quad 1$$

$$a_1/a_2 = \exp(u_i).$$

$$N \quad \delta,$$

$\tau$

$$\hat{F}, \quad F, \quad \hat{F} > F;$$

$\hat{F}$

$$F, \quad t > \tau:$$

$$\hat{F}^{t-\tau} \delta_i > F^{t-\tau} \delta_i,$$

$\tau$

$$a_2/a_1.$$

$$\tau \quad \exp(U_\tau) \quad V_\tau.$$

$\tau$

$$a_1/a_2 \quad t$$

$\hat{F}$

$$t > \tau$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \hat{S}_i \exp(u_i), \quad S \quad \hat{S} \text{ — } \quad \left( \quad \right) \quad t \quad \sum_{i=1}^N S_i \exp(u_i)$$

$$I_{im}(t) \quad (m) \quad U_t = u_i; \quad I_{im}(t) = 1, \quad I_{im}(t) = 0.$$

$$Z_m(t) = \frac{K_m(t)}{\sum_{j=1}^M K_j(t)}, \quad m = 1, \dots, M.$$

$$\alpha(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^M Z_m(t) I_{im}(t) \exp(u_i).$$

$\alpha(t) :$

$$E(\alpha(t)) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^M \exp(u_i) [E(Z_m(t))E(I_{im}(t)) + \text{cov}(Z_m(t), I_{im}(t))] .$$

$$E(I_{im}(t)) \quad \hat{S}_i \quad t \quad E(\alpha(t))$$

?

$$t = \tau,$$

$$\hat{S}_i.$$

( )

**17.4.**

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**17.5.**

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**17.6.**

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16, 40, 67  
 118, 128  
 368  
 47  
 •  
 •  
 195  
 195  
 116, 117  
 30, 370  
 371  
 383  
 87  
 333  
 15  
 118  
 253  
 235, 300  
 367  
 31  
 64  
 184, 185  
 15, 57  
 64, 85  
 223  
 223  
 109  
 252  
 31, 33  
 374  
 155  
 215  
 «                      »                      316  
 18  
 377  
 127  
 •                      127  
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 19, 30, 300, 303



346  
     54  
     18  
     213  
     • 79  
     • 214  
     • 330  
     • 78  
     276  
     189  
     • 192, 196  
     • 190  
     • 38, 129  
     • 158  
     15  
     • 304, 307, 346  
     • 304, 307  
     • 304, 307  
     237  
     238, 239  
     216  
     : 302  
 « » 386  
     • 51  
     • 52  
     • 52  
     • 52  
     • 52  
     • 52  
     • 65  
     • 65  
     • 65  
     31  
     • 172  
     • 172  
     • CES 172  
     • —  
     • 226  
     • 33  
     • 169  
     • 171  
     • 175  
     • 230  
     • 172  
     • 170, 227, 396  
     • 19  
     • 19  
     350  
     • 46  
     • 277  
     • 259  
     368  
     216, 222