

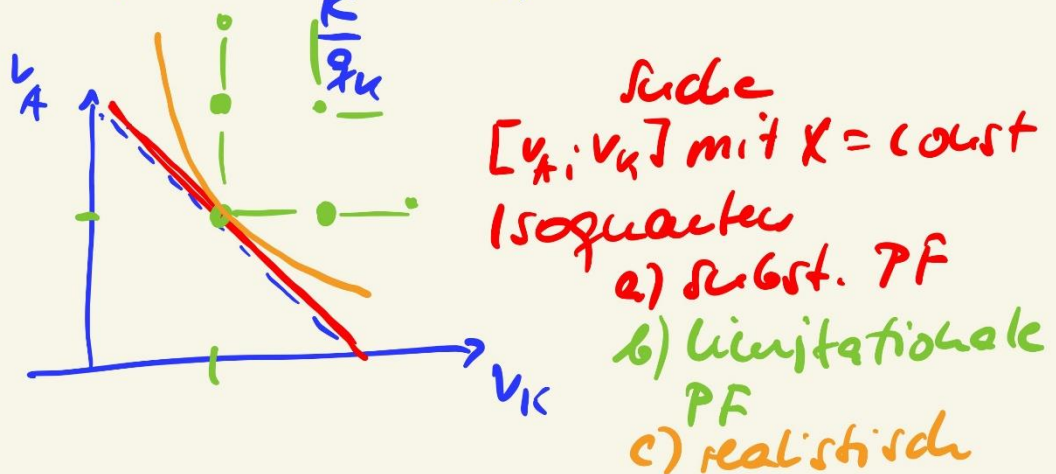
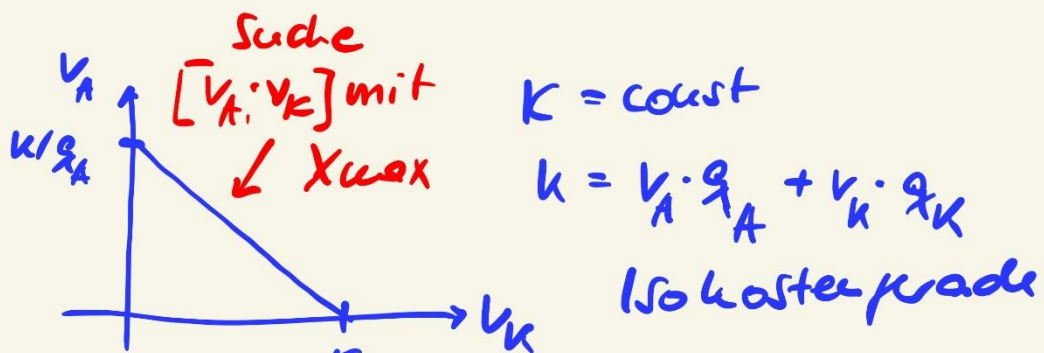
2 variable Prod.-faktoren

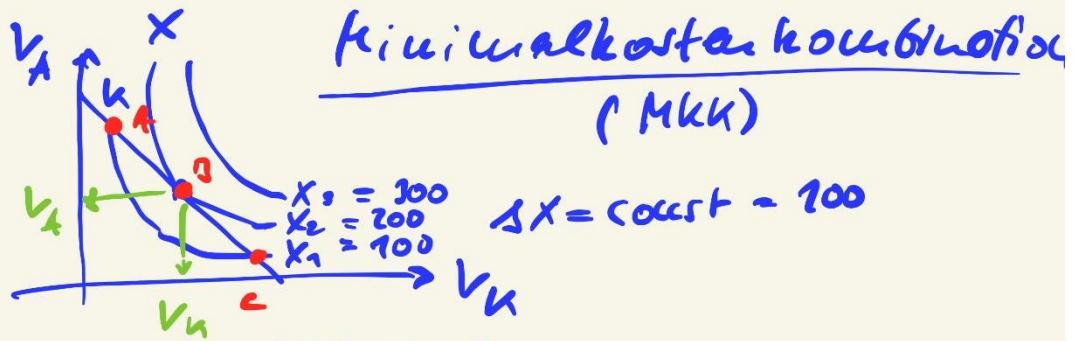
Arbeits v_A
 Kapital v_K

↳ Cobb-Douglas-Prod.-fkt.

$$X = \alpha \cdot v_A^p \cdot v_K^{1-p}$$

Ziel: X_{max}

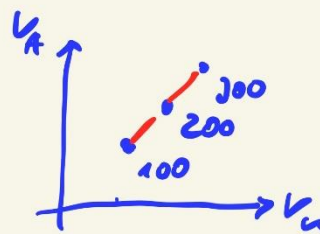
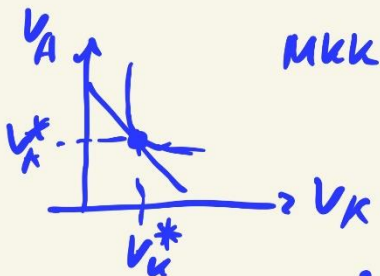




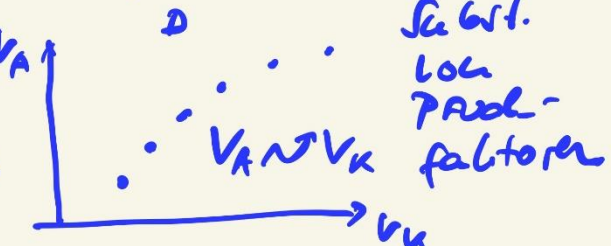
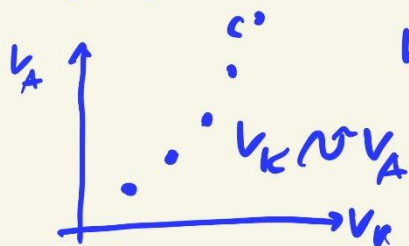
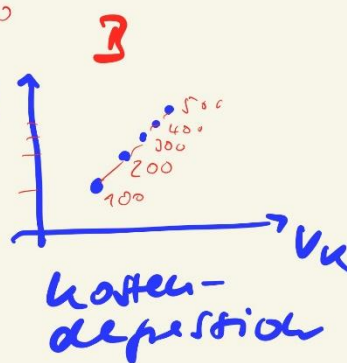
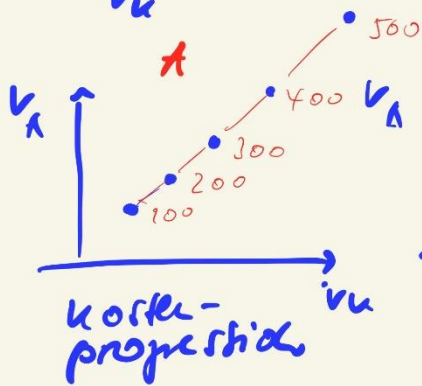
$$k(A) = k(B) = k(C)$$

$$X(A) < X(B) > X(C) \quad X(A) = X(C)$$

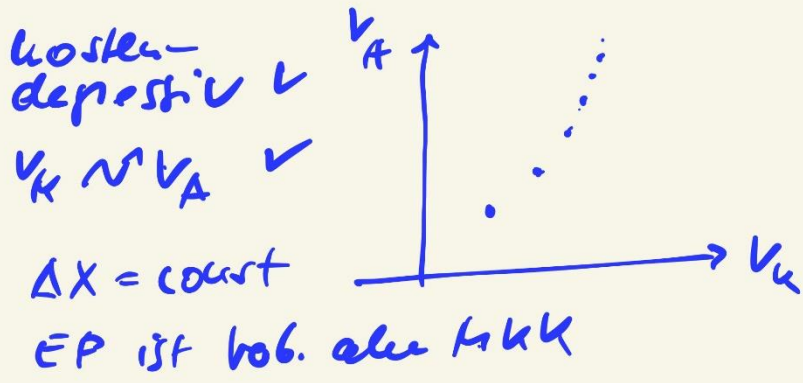
$[v_A; v_K]$ mit $k \rightarrow X \text{ max}$
 * $[v_A; v_K]$ mit $X \rightarrow k \text{ min}$



Expansions-
 pfad
 ↓
 verbindl.
 Mkk bei
 ΔX
 mit ΔX
 = const



Subst.
 Lohn
 Produkt-
 faktoren



Analyt. Bestimmung

Ausstieg K V_A ↓ V_K → Ausstieg X

$$k = V_A \cdot q_A + V_K \cdot q_K$$

$$\rightarrow y = ax + b$$

$$V_A = f(V_K)$$

$$V_A \cdot q_A = k - V_K \cdot q_K$$

$$V_A = \frac{k}{q_A} - \frac{q_K}{q_A} \cdot V_K$$

Kildw-
 prod. + Kelf-
 prod. = 0
 ↓ V_A ↑ V_K

$$\Delta V_A \cdot GP_A + \Delta V_K \cdot GP_K = 0$$

$$\Delta V_K = f(\Delta V_A)$$

$$\Delta V_A \cdot GP_A = -\Delta V_K \cdot GP_K$$

$$\Delta V_A = -\frac{GP_K}{GP_A} \cdot \Delta V_K$$

$k < k_k$
 $-\frac{q_K}{q_A} = -\frac{GP_K}{GP_A}$

Grenzrate der
 Faktorsubstitution