MACROECONOMICS

Homework #7

Due: May 14, 2024

- 1. 若在 Solow 的成長模型下,假設總合生產函數為 $Y = AK^{\alpha}L^{1-\alpha}$,商品市場均衡條件為Y = C + I,其中Y為總合產出,C為總合消費,I為總合投資,K為總合資本,L為總合勞動,A代表技術水準, $0 < \alpha < 1$ 。假設人口成長率為n,資本折舊率為 δ ,儲蓄率為s,而所有市場都是完全競爭。我們定義平衡成長路徑 (balanced growth path, BGP) 為每人產出成長率和每人資本成長率相同的狀態。請參考我的講義,1或任何其它資料來源,回答以下問題:
 - (1) 若技術進步率為 0, 請求出 BGP 之下的每人產出水準 (以各參數表示)。 (30%)
 - (2) 儲蓄率上升會產生 Lucas 所謂的水準效果 (level effect),還是成長效果 (growth effect)? 2 為什麼 ? (20%)
- 2. Adam Smith 在國富論中說:"China has been long one of the richest... countries in the world. It seems, however, to have been long stationary. Marco Polo, who visited it more than five hundred years ago, describes its cultivation, industry, and populousness, almost in the same terms in which they are described by travellers in the present times." (Bk. I, Ch. VIII),他接著又說:"China seems to have been long stationary, and had probably long ago acquired that full complement of riches which is consistent with the nature of its laws and institutions... A country which neglects or despises foreign commerce... cannot transact the same quantity of business which it might do with different laws and institutions." (Bk. I, Ch. IX)
 - (1) Smith 認為中國從 1275 年馬可波羅造訪大都,到 1776 年<u>國富論</u>成書這五百多年,是處於經濟發展過程中停滯 (stagnation)、轉換 (transition)、成長 (growth) 的哪一個階段?為什麼?(20%)
 - (2) Smith 認為中國處於上述階段五百多年的主要原因是什麼?你認為他說的是否有道理?試說明之。(30%)

¹ https://web.ntpu.edu.tw/~guan/courses/GrowthABC.pdf

² Robert E. Lucas, Jr., "On the Mechanics of Economic Development," *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 1988, 3-42.

作業簡答

1. (1) 根據 Solow 成長理論的基本微分方程: $k = sAk^{\alpha} - (n + \delta)k$,若技術進步

率
$$\mu$$
 為 0 ,則當達到長期安定狀態時, $\frac{k}{k} = \frac{\mu}{1-\alpha} = 0$,代回上式得到:

$$sAk^{\alpha}=(n+\delta)k$$
 ,可解出長期安定狀態每人資本數量為: $k^{*}=(\frac{sA}{n+\delta})^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}$,
又因 $y=Ak^{\alpha}$,故可解出長期安定狀態時的每人產出為:

$$y^* = A(k^*)^{\alpha} = A^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \left(\frac{s}{n+\delta}\right)^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} \circ$$

- (2) 因為 0 < s < 1,儲蓄率不可能持續成長,所以不會像技術進步一樣使長期每人產出成長率上升,因此只會有水準效果,不會出現長期成長效果。
- 2. (1) 如題所述, Smith 在國富論第一卷第八章中說: "It seems, however, to have been long stationary." 接著在第九章又說: "China seems to have been long stationary," 可見他認為在這五百多年中國處於停滯 (stationary,或是所謂 "stagnation") 階段。
 - (2) 在前述第九章引文的最後, Smith 說: "A country which neglects or despises foreign commerce... cannot transact the same quantity of business which it might do with different laws and institutions." 從這段話可以看出: 法律和制度的約束導致中國鄙視對外貿易,鎖國的結果便是經濟停滯不前,這和他認為:市場交易→資本分工→勞動分工→經濟成長的邏輯是一致的。