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Search, Heterogeneity, and Optimal Income Taxation

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WORKING PAPER

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November 9, 2009

Abstract

A decorative horizontal line consisting of several small black squares and circles arranged in a pattern, possibly representing a stylized signature or a decorative element.

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2 Model

Consider a two-sector economy with a homogeneous good and a differentiated good. The homogeneous good is produced in sector H and the differentiated good in sector L . The production functions are given by

$$y_{Hk} = F_H(k, l_k), \quad y_{Lm} = F_L(m, l_m), \quad k, m = H, L,$$

where F_H and F_L are strictly concave and homogeneous of degree one. The price of the homogeneous good is normalized to one. The price of the differentiated good is denoted by p . The total supply of labor is L . The total supply of capital is K . The total supply of land is T . The total supply of energy is E . The total supply of pollution is P . The total supply of health is H . The total supply of education is E . The total supply of research and development is R . The total supply of innovation is I . The total supply of entrepreneurship is E . The total supply of management is M . The total supply of marketing is M . The total supply of sales is S . The total supply of distribution is D . The total supply of logistics is L . The total supply of warehousing is W . The total supply of transportation is T . The total supply of communication is C . The total supply of information technology is IT . The total supply of artificial intelligence is AI . The total supply of robotics is R . The total supply of automation is A . The total supply of digitalization is D . The total supply of cloud computing is C . The total supply of big data is B . The total supply of artificial intelligence is AI . The total supply of robotics is R . The total supply of automation is A . The total supply of digitalization is D . The total supply of cloud computing is C . The total supply of big data is B .

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On the other hand, if $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a vector, then $\alpha \cdot \alpha = \|\alpha\|^2$. For any two vectors $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we have $\alpha \cdot \beta = \|\alpha\| \|\beta\| \cos \theta$, where θ is the angle between α and β . In particular, $\alpha \cdot \beta = 0$ if and only if α and β are orthogonal.

2.1 The matching technology

Let \mathcal{M} be a matching in a bipartite graph $G = (U, V, E)$. For any vertex $u \in U$, let $\mathcal{M}(u)$ denote the vertex in V that u is matched to in \mathcal{M} . If u is not matched in \mathcal{M} , we write $\mathcal{M}(u) = \emptyset$. Similarly, for any vertex $v \in V$, let $\mathcal{M}(v)$ denote the vertex in U that v is matched to in \mathcal{M} . If v is not matched in \mathcal{M} , we write $\mathcal{M}(v) = \emptyset$.

A matching \mathcal{M}' is said to be a *blocking pair* for \mathcal{M} if there exists an edge $(u, v) \in E$ such that u and v are not matched to each other in \mathcal{M} , but u and v are matched to each other in \mathcal{M}' , and u and v both prefer \mathcal{M}' to their current matches in \mathcal{M} . A matching \mathcal{M} is said to be *stable* if it has no blocking pairs.

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2.2 Output sharing

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2.4 Private expected utility functions

$$U_k = -c_w(\cdot) + \dots$$

$$U_k = -c_w(\cdot) + \dots$$

$$U_k = -c_w(\cdot) + \dots$$

$E_{(m)}$

$c(\cdot)$

$M(\cdot)$

$1 - M(\cdot)$

I

3 Optimal search intensity and market inefficiencies

Let I be the search intensity, l the labor force, c the cost of search, and v the value of a match. The search intensity I is chosen to maximize the net benefit of search, which is the value of a match minus the cost of search. The optimal search intensity I^* is determined by the condition that the marginal benefit of search equals the marginal cost of search.

3.1 Social Optimum

A social planner would choose the search intensity I to maximize the total surplus of the economy. The total surplus is the sum of the surplus of the firm and the surplus of the worker. The social optimum is achieved when the search intensity I is chosen to maximize the total surplus.

$$W = \int_{\delta, v} l_k U^k + q_m V^m$$

. . . $k \geq 0; v_m \geq 0$:

→ (1), (2), (5), (6), ϵ - ϵ -91.21 ϵ

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$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left(\frac{1}{M(\cdot)} \right) = -\frac{M'(\cdot)}{M(\cdot)^2}$.

4. I

$$\begin{aligned}
 c'_w(\tau_k) &= M(\cdot) (1 - \tau_k^w) w_k \\
 c'_\pi(v_m) &= \frac{M(\cdot)}{m} (1 - \tau_m^\pi)
 \end{aligned}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \leq 1; \\
 k > 0; v_m > 0
 \end{array} \right. ; \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c'_w(0) &\geq M(\cdot) (1 - \tau_L^w) w_L \\
 c'_\pi(0) &\geq \frac{M(\cdot)}{L} (1 - \tau_L^\pi)
 \end{aligned}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \leq 1; \\
 L = 0; v_L = 0
 \end{array} \right. ; \quad (23)$$

4.1 Characterizing externalities through Pigou taxes

$\tilde{R} = \left(\tau_k I \right) M(\cdot) \left[\frac{I_H}{k} \tau_H^w W_H + \frac{I_L}{k} \tau_L^w W_L + \frac{V_H q_H}{m v q} \tau_H^\pi + \frac{V_L q_L}{m v q} \tau_L^\pi \right]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{R} &= \left(\tau_k I \right) M(\cdot) \left[\frac{I_H}{k} \tau_H^w W_H + \frac{I_L}{k} \tau_L^w W_L + \frac{V_H q_H}{m v q} \tau_H^\pi + \frac{V_L q_L}{m v q} \tau_L^\pi \right] \\
 0 &= \tilde{R} - \frac{I_k}{k} + \frac{I_m}{m} LS;
 \end{aligned}$$

$\left(\tau_k I \right) M(\cdot) = N$

$$U_k = -c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M(\cdot) w_k} + LS + (1 - \tau_k^w) Z_k^w \quad (24)$$

LS

ξ • ,

c_w

4. 1. 1. 1. 1.

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system

$$\begin{cases}
 \dot{x} = Ax + B u \\
 \dot{y} = Cx + D u
 \end{cases}$$
 where A, B, C, D are matrices of appropriate dimensions.
 In particular, we consider the case where A is a
 Hurwitz matrix, i.e., all its eigenvalues have negative
 real parts. In this case, the system is asymptotically
 stable, and the solutions converge to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.
 The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system

$$\begin{cases}
 \dot{x} = Ax + B u \\
 \dot{y} = Cx + D u
 \end{cases}$$
 where A is a matrix with eigenvalues on the imaginary
 axis. In this case, the system is marginally stable, and
 the solutions do not converge to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.
 The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system

$$\begin{cases}
 \dot{x} = Ax + B u \\
 \dot{y} = Cx + D u
 \end{cases}$$
 where A is a matrix with eigenvalues in the right half
 plane. In this case, the system is unstable, and the
 solutions diverge from zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

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... (1 5) "P... D... E... l... .

... (1 0) "O... Effi... M... R... M... . 57, 279-298.

... (1) "F... l... E... , 32, D... E... l... .

... (1) "P... G... E... l... B... , L... E... , 3, 6580.

... (1) "L... R... G... J... B... J... E... , C... P... .

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J. J. (1998) "Liquidity and the Market for Treasury Securities: A Theory and Evidence," *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 6, 239-262.

Appendices:

A Proofs of the main results

Proof of Corollary 3.

For $\theta > 0$, $\theta < 1$, $\theta \neq 1$. If $\theta > 1$, $v_H(\theta) > v_H(1)$, $v_L(\theta) > v_L(1)$, $v_H(\theta) < v_H(1)$, $v_L(\theta) < v_L(1)$. If $\theta < 1$, $v_H(\theta) > v_H(1)$, $v_L(\theta) > v_L(1)$, $v_H(\theta) < v_H(1)$, $v_L(\theta) < v_L(1)$. If $\theta = 1$, $v_H(\theta) = v_H(1)$, $v_L(\theta) = v_L(1)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \check{R} &= N \left[\begin{aligned} & \frac{\delta_H l_H}{k \delta l} (1 -) E_{(k)} E_{(m)} y_{km} - E_{(m)} (1 -_{Hm}) y_{Hm} \\ & + \frac{\delta_L l_L}{k \delta l} (1 -) E_{(k)} E_{(m)} y_{km} - E_{(m)} (1 -_{Lm}) y_{Lm} \\ & + \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} (1 - (1 -)) E_{(k)} E_{(m)} y_{km} - E_{(k)}_{kH} y_{kH} \\ & + \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} (1 - (1 -)) E_{(k)} E_{(m)} y_{km} - E_{(k)}_{kL} y_{kL} \end{aligned} \right] \\
 &= N \left[\begin{aligned} & \frac{\delta_H l_H}{k \delta l} (1 -) E_{(k)} E_{(m)} y_{km} - E_{(m)} (1 -_{Hm}) y_{Hm} \\ & + \frac{\delta_L l_L}{k \delta l} (1 -) E_{(k)} E_{(m)} y_{km} - E_{(m)} (1 -_{Lm}) y_{Lm} \\ & + \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} (1 -) E_{(k)} E_{(m)} y_{km} - E_{(k)}_{kH} y_{kH} \\ & + \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} (1 -) E_{(k)} E_{(m)} y_{km} - E_{(k)}_{kL} y_{kL} \end{aligned} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\check{R} = N (1 - (+))$$

$\frac{\partial U_k}{\partial w_k} = -c_w (\frac{1}{M() w_k}) + \frac{Z_k^w}{M() w_k} (1 - \frac{w}{k}) w_k$
 $= -c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M() w_k} + (1 - \frac{w}{k}) Z_k^w$
 $\frac{\partial U_k}{\partial w_k} = -c_w \frac{1}{M() w_k} \frac{\partial Z_k^w}{\partial w_k} - c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M()} - \frac{1}{w_k^2} + \frac{\partial Z_k^w}{\partial w_k} (1 - \frac{w}{k}) = c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M() w_k} > 0;$
 $\frac{\partial U_k}{\partial w_k} = -c_w \frac{1}{M() w_k} \frac{\partial Z_k^w}{\partial w_k} - c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M()} - \frac{1}{w_k^2} + \frac{\partial Z_k^w}{\partial w_k} (1 - \frac{w}{k}) = c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M() w_k} > 0;$

Proof of Lemma 7.

$U_k = -c_w (\frac{1}{M() w_k}) + \frac{Z_k^w}{M() w_k} (1 - \frac{w}{k}) w_k$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_k &= -c_w (\frac{1}{M() w_k}) + \frac{Z_k^w}{M() w_k} (1 - \frac{w}{k}) w_k \\
 &= -c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M() w_k} + (1 - \frac{w}{k}) Z_k^w
 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{\partial U_k}{\partial w_k} = -c_w \frac{1}{M() w_k} \frac{\partial Z_k^w}{\partial w_k} - c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M()} - \frac{1}{w_k^2} + \frac{\partial Z_k^w}{\partial w_k} (1 - \frac{w}{k}) = c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M() w_k} > 0;$

$$\frac{\partial U_k}{\partial w_k} = -c_w \frac{1}{M() w_k} \frac{\partial Z_k^w}{\partial w_k} - c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M()} - \frac{1}{w_k^2} + \frac{\partial Z_k^w}{\partial w_k} (1 - \frac{w}{k}) = c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M() w_k} > 0;$$

$\frac{\partial U_k}{\partial w_k} = -c_w \frac{1}{M() w_k} \frac{\partial Z_k^w}{\partial w_k} - c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M()} - \frac{1}{w_k^2} + \frac{\partial Z_k^w}{\partial w_k} (1 - \frac{w}{k}) = c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M() w_k} > 0;$

$$\frac{dz_H^\pi}{Z_H^\pi} \frac{1}{n_H^\pi} = \frac{E_{(k)} \left(\frac{dz_k^w}{z_k^w} + \frac{d\tau_L^\pi}{-\tau_L^\pi} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} n_L^\pi - \frac{d\tau_H^\pi}{-\tau_H^\pi} \left(1 + \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} n_L^\pi \right) \right)}{\Delta_2} \quad (45)$$

$$\frac{dz_L^\pi}{Z_L^\pi} \frac{1}{n_L^\pi} = \frac{E_{(k)} \left(\frac{dz_k^w}{z_k^w} - \frac{d\tau_L^\pi}{-\tau_L^\pi} \left(1 + \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} n_H^\pi \right) + \frac{d\tau_H^\pi}{-\tau_H^\pi} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} n_H^\pi \right)}{\Delta_2}; \quad (46)$$

$$\Delta_2 = 1 + E_{(m)} \frac{n_m^\pi}{m}. \quad (45) \quad (46)$$

$$E_{(m)} \frac{dz_m^\pi}{Z_m^\pi} = \frac{E_{(k)} \left(\frac{dz_k^w}{z_k^w} E_{(m)} \frac{n_m^\pi}{m} - E_{(m)} \left(\frac{n_m^\pi}{m} \frac{d\tau_m^\pi}{-\tau_m^\pi} \right) \right)}{\Delta_2}; \quad (47)$$

$$(43) \quad (44)$$

$$E_{(k)} \frac{dz_k^w}{Z_k^w} = \frac{(1 -) E_{(m)} \left(\frac{dz_m^\pi}{z_m^\pi} E_{(k)} \frac{n_k^w}{k} - E_{(k)} \left(\frac{n_k^w}{k} \frac{d\tau_k^w}{-\tau_k^w} \right) \right)}{\Delta_1}; \quad (48)$$

$$E_{(m)} \left(\frac{dz_m^\pi}{z_m^\pi} E_{(k)} \frac{n_k^w}{k} - E_{(k)} \left(\frac{dz_k^w}{z_k^w} \right) \right) \quad (47) \quad (48)$$

$$E_{(m)} \frac{dz_m^\pi}{Z_m^\pi} = - \frac{(\Delta_2 - 1) E_{(k)} \left(\frac{n_k^w}{k} \frac{d\tau_k^w}{-\tau_k^w} + \Delta_1 E_{(m)} \left(\frac{n_m^\pi}{m} \frac{d\tau_m^\pi}{-\tau_m^\pi} \right) \right)}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1} \quad (49)$$

$$E_{(k)} \frac{dz_k^w}{Z_k^w} = - \frac{\Delta_2 E_{(k)} \left(\frac{n_k^w}{k} \frac{d\tau_k^w}{-\tau_k^w} + (\Delta_1 - 1) E_{(m)} \left(\frac{n_m^\pi}{m} \frac{d\tau_m^\pi}{-\tau_m^\pi} \right) \right)}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1} \quad (50)$$

$$(49) \quad (43) \quad (44), \quad (50) \quad (45)$$

$$(46) \quad (45)$$

$$\frac{dz_H^w}{Z_H^w} \frac{1}{n_H^w} = - \frac{(1 -) (\Delta_2 - 1) E_{(k)} \left(\frac{n_k^w}{k} \frac{d\tau_k^w}{-\tau_k^w} + \Delta_1 E_{(m)} \left(\frac{n_m^\pi}{m} \frac{d\tau_m^\pi}{-\tau_m^\pi} \right) \right)}{\Delta_1 (\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)} + \frac{(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1) \frac{d\tau_L^w}{-\tau_L^w} (1 -) \frac{\delta_L l_L}{\delta l} n_L^w - \frac{d\tau_H^w}{-\tau_H^w} \left(1 + (1 -) \frac{\delta_L l_L}{\delta l} n_L^w \right)}{\Delta_1 (\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)}; \quad (51)$$

$$\frac{dz_L^w}{Z_L^w} \frac{1}{n_L^w} = - \frac{(1 -) (\Delta_2 - 1) E_{(k)} \left(\frac{n_k^w}{k} \frac{d\tau_k^w}{-\tau_k^w} + \Delta_1 E_{(m)} \left(\frac{n_m^\pi}{m} \frac{d\tau_m^\pi}{-\tau_m^\pi} \right) \right)}{\Delta_1 (\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)} + \frac{(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1) - \frac{d\tau_L^w}{-\tau_L^w} \left(1 + (1 -) \frac{\delta_H l_H}{\delta l} n_H^w \right) + \frac{d\tau_H^w}{-\tau_H^w} (1 -) \frac{\delta_H l_H}{\delta l} n_H^w}{\Delta_1 (\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)}; \quad (52)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dz_H^w}{d\pi_H} \frac{1}{Z_H^w} &= - \frac{\frac{\varepsilon_H^\pi}{-\tau_H^\pi} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \frac{n_w}{H} (1 -)}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1} \\
\frac{dz_L^w}{d\pi_H} \frac{1}{Z_L^w} &= - \frac{\frac{\varepsilon_H^\pi}{-\tau_H^\pi} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \frac{n_w}{L} (1 -)}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1} \\
\frac{dz_H^\pi}{d\pi_H} \frac{1}{Z_H^\pi} &= \frac{\frac{n_\pi}{H}}{1 - \frac{\pi}{H}} \frac{\frac{n_\pi}{H} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} - (\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1} \\
\frac{dz_L^\pi}{d\pi_H} \frac{1}{Z_L^\pi} &= \frac{\frac{\varepsilon_H^\pi}{-\tau_H^\pi} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \frac{n_\pi}{L}}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1}
\end{aligned} \tag{57}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dz_H^w}{d\pi_L} \frac{1}{Z_H^w} &= - \frac{\frac{\varepsilon_L^\pi}{-\tau_L^\pi} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \frac{n_w}{H} (1 -)}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1} \\
\frac{dz_L^w}{d\pi_L} \frac{1}{Z_L^w} &= - \frac{\frac{\varepsilon_L^\pi}{-\tau_L^\pi} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \frac{n_w}{L} (1 -)}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1} \\
\frac{dz_H^\pi}{d\pi_L} \frac{1}{Z_H^\pi} &= \frac{\frac{\varepsilon_L^\pi}{-\tau_L^\pi} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \frac{n_\pi}{H}}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1} \\
\frac{dz_L^\pi}{d\pi_L} \frac{1}{Z_L^\pi} &= \frac{\frac{n_\pi}{L}}{1 - \frac{\pi}{L}} \frac{\frac{n_\pi}{L} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} - (\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1}
\end{aligned} \tag{58}$$

τ_k^w, τ_m^π

$$\begin{aligned}
W &= I_k - c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M(\cdot) W_k} + q_m - c_\pi \frac{Z_m^\pi}{\frac{M \theta}{\theta} m} \\
&+ {}_H I_H c'_w \frac{Z_H^w}{M(\cdot) W_H} + {}_L I_L c'_w \frac{Z_L^w}{M(\cdot) W_L} + v_H q_H c'_\pi \frac{Z_H^\pi}{\frac{M \theta}{\theta} H} + v_L q_L c'_\pi \frac{Z_L^\pi}{\frac{M \theta}{\theta} L} + R \\
&+ ({}_k I) M(\cdot) - \frac{{}_H I_H}{{}_k I} {}^w W_H + \frac{{}_L I_L}{{}_k I} {}^w W_L + \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \frac{\pi}{H} {}^H + \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \frac{\pi}{L} {}^L ;
\end{aligned}$$

D

$$a = \frac{{}_H I_H}{{}_k I} {}^w W_H + \frac{{}_L I_L}{{}_k I} {}^w W_L \quad b = \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \frac{\pi}{H} {}^H + \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \frac{\pi}{L} {}^L :$$

ξ ξ^w H

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_H} &= \\ &= l_k - \frac{c'_w}{M(\cdot) w_k} \frac{dz_k^w}{d w_H} + q_m - \frac{c'_\pi}{M \theta} \frac{dz_m^\pi}{d w_H} \\ &+ \frac{dz_H^w}{d w_H} \frac{1}{M(\cdot) w_H} l_H c'_w \frac{z_H^w}{M(\cdot) w_H} + {}_H l_H c''_w \frac{z_H^w}{M(\cdot) w_H} \frac{1}{M(\cdot) w_H} \frac{dz_H^w}{d w_H} \\ &+ \frac{dz_L^w}{d w_H} \frac{1}{M(\cdot) w_L} l_L c'_w \frac{z_L^w}{M(\cdot) w_L} + {}_L l_L c''_w \frac{z_L^w}{M(\cdot) w_L} \frac{1}{M(\cdot) w_L} \frac{dz_L^w}{d w_H} \\ &+ \frac{dz_H^\pi}{d w_H} \frac{1}{M \theta} q_H c'_\pi \frac{z_H^\pi}{M \theta} + v_H q_H c''_\pi \frac{z_H^\pi}{M \theta} \frac{1}{M \theta} \frac{dz_H^\pi}{d w_H} \\ &+ \frac{dz_L^\pi}{d w_H} \frac{1}{M \theta} q_L c'_\pi \frac{z_L^\pi}{M \theta} + v_L q_L c''_\pi \frac{z_L^\pi}{M \theta} \frac{1}{M \theta} \frac{dz_L^\pi}{d w_H} \\ &+ \left[\frac{l_k}{M(\cdot) w_k} \frac{dz_k^w}{d w_H} M(\cdot) + ({}_k l) M(\cdot) \frac{m \frac{q_m}{M(\theta)} \frac{dz_m^\pi}{d w_H}}{k l} - \frac{(m v q)}{({}_k l)^2} k \left(\frac{l_k}{M \theta} \frac{dz_k^w}{d w_H} \right) \right] (a+b) \end{aligned}$$

+ ({}_k l) M(\cdot)

1980 TIT 1513 0674 T16 04 0 9876 493963 5381 35 051 1 132739 417 8 196 131 10 26 7 04 d1d1162 F16 1991 2 162 0 0418 03 01 0 0 515 76 T14 1117 JL 47 T14 1 1 F1
H@303du 1B3dH@3q 1B3d 30d1B3d 00W1/001 40dW1B3d 30d1B3d 05d01

[

$$\begin{aligned}
& \xi \quad \xi \quad \text{fi} \quad \xi \quad \xi \quad \xi \quad \xi \quad \xi \\
& {}_H l_H c''_w \frac{z_H^w}{M(\cdot) w_H} \frac{1}{M(\cdot) w_H} \frac{dz_H^w}{d \tau_H^w} + {}_L l_L c''_w \frac{z_L^w}{M(\cdot) w_L} \\
& + {}_H v_H q_H c''_\pi \frac{z_H^\pi}{M \theta_H} \frac{1}{M \theta_H} \frac{dz_H^\pi}{d \tau_H^\pi} + {}_L v_L q_L c''_\pi \frac{z_L^\pi}{M \theta_L} \\
& + (k I) M(\cdot) \left[\frac{k \left(\frac{l_k}{M \theta} \frac{dz_k^w}{w_k d \tau_H^w} + \frac{M'(\cdot)}{M(\cdot)} \right)}{k I} \right] \quad \left(\frac{l_k}{M \theta} \frac{dz_k^w}{w_k d \tau_H^w} + \frac{M'(\cdot)}{M(\cdot)} \right) (a + b) = \\
& = {}_H l_H c''_w \frac{z_H^w}{M(\cdot) w_H} \frac{1}{M(\cdot) w_H} \frac{dz_H^w}{d \tau_H^w} \frac{z_H^w}{z_H^w} \frac{M(\cdot)}{c'_w(z_H^w = M(\cdot) w_H)} \\
& + {}_L l_L c''_w \frac{z_L^w}{M(\cdot) w_L} \frac{1}{M(\cdot) w_L} \frac{dz_L^w}{d \tau_L^w} \frac{z_L^w}{z_L^w} \frac{M(\cdot)}{c'_w(z_L^w = M(\cdot) w_L)} (1 - \frac{w}{L}) w_L \\
& + {}_H v_H q_H c''_\pi \frac{z_H^\pi}{M \theta_H} \frac{1}{M \theta_H} \frac{dz_H^\pi}{d \tau_H^\pi} \frac{z_H^\pi}{z_H^\pi} \frac{M(\cdot)}{c'_\pi(z_H^\pi = \frac{M \theta}{H})} (1 - \frac{\pi}{H}) \frac{H}{H} \\
& + {}_L v_L q_L c''_\pi \frac{z_L^\pi}{M \theta_L} \frac{1}{M \theta_L} \frac{dz_L^\pi}{d \tau_L^\pi} \frac{z_L^\pi}{z_L^\pi} \frac{M(\cdot)}{c'_\pi(z_L^\pi = \frac{M \theta}{L})} (1 - \frac{\pi}{L}) \frac{L}{L} \\
& + (k I) M(\cdot) \left[\frac{k \left(\frac{l_k}{M \theta} \frac{dz_k^w}{w_k d \tau_H^w} + \frac{M'(\cdot)}{M(\cdot)} \right)}{k I} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$= {}_H l_H \frac{1}{d_H^w} \frac{dz_H^w}{z_H^w}$$

$\frac{\pi}{H}$ $\frac{\pi}{L}$

$$(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1) (1 -)^{1 - \frac{w}{L}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\begin{aligned}
& \left(\frac{\delta_{H^l H}}{\delta l} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} + \frac{\delta_{L^l L}}{\delta l} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \right) W_{HH} + \left(\frac{\delta_{H^l H}}{\delta l} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} + \frac{\delta_{L^l L}}{\delta l} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \right) W_{HL} \\
& + \left(\frac{\delta_{H^l H}}{\delta l} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} + \frac{\delta_{L^l L}}{\delta l} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \right) W_{LH} + \left(\frac{\delta_{H^l H}}{\delta l} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} + \frac{\delta_{L^l L}}{\delta l} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \right) W_{LL} \\
& + \left(\frac{\delta_{H^l H}}{\delta l} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} + \frac{\delta_{L^l L}}{\delta l} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \right) W_{HH} + \left(\frac{\delta_{H^l H}}{\delta l} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} + \frac{\delta_{L^l L}}{\delta l} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \right) W_{HL} \\
& + \left(\frac{\delta_{H^l H}}{\delta l} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} + \frac{\delta_{L^l L}}{\delta l} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \right) W_{LH} + \left(\frac{\delta_{H^l H}}{\delta l} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} + \frac{\delta_{L^l L}}{\delta l} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \right) W_{LL}
\end{aligned} \right] \\
= & 1 - \frac{\frac{-\tau_H^w}{\varepsilon_H^w} W_H + \frac{-\tau_L^w}{\varepsilon_L^w} W_L + \frac{-\tau_H^\pi}{\varepsilon_H^\pi} W_H + \frac{-\tau_L^\pi}{\varepsilon_L^\pi} W_L}{\frac{-\tau_H^w}{\varepsilon_H^w} W_H + \frac{-\tau_L^w}{\varepsilon_L^w} W_L + \frac{-\tau_H^\pi}{\varepsilon_H^\pi} W_H + \frac{-\tau_L^\pi}{\varepsilon_L^\pi} W_L} ;
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{E_{(s)} W_{Hs}^w + E_{(s)} W_{Ls}^w + E_{(s)} W_{Hs}^\pi + E_{(s)} W_{Ls}^\pi}{\frac{-\tau_H^w}{\varepsilon_H^w} W_H + \frac{-\tau_L^w}{\varepsilon_L^w} W_L + \frac{-\tau_H^\pi}{\varepsilon_H^\pi} W_H + \frac{-\tau_L^\pi}{\varepsilon_L^\pi} W_L} ; \quad (64)$$

$$\left(\frac{\delta_{H^l H}}{\delta l} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} + \frac{\delta_{L^l L}}{\delta l} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \right) W_{HH} + \left(\frac{\delta_{H^l H}}{\delta l} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} + \frac{\delta_{L^l L}}{\delta l} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \right) W_{HL}$$

Δ_1 Δ_2 Δ_3 Δ_4 (60) Δ_5 (61) Δ_6 Δ_7 Δ_8

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1) (1 - \Delta_3) \frac{1 - \Delta_4}{\Delta_5} w + (w^{\Delta_6} + \Delta_7 - (1 - \Delta_8) \bar{R}) = \\
 & = (1 - \Delta_3) [(1 - \Delta_4) w + (w^{\Delta_6} + \Delta_7 - (1 - \Delta_8) \bar{R}^{\Delta_5})]
 \end{aligned}$$

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