

國立臺灣大學

開放式課程

《經濟學原理》

第四講 微積分

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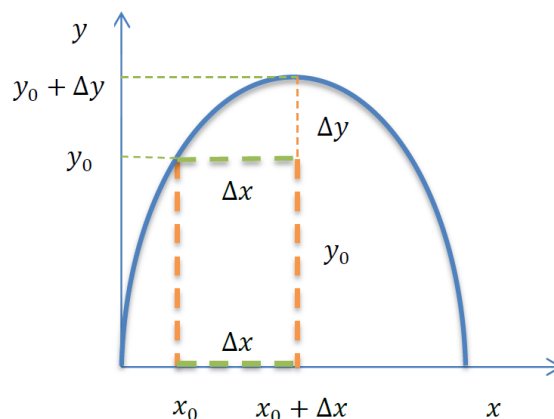
【本著作除另有註明外，採取創用 CC「姓名標示—非商業性—相同方式分享」臺灣 3.0 版授權釋出】

※本課程指定教材為 N. Gregory Mankiw: Principles of Economics (2012),
6th edition.

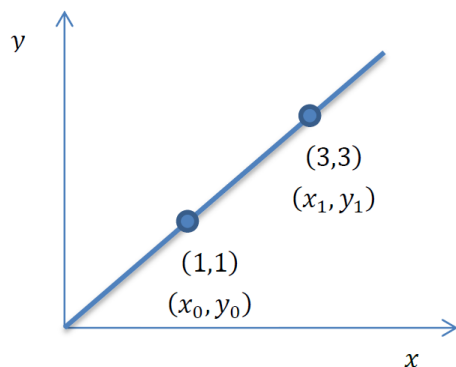
I. Slope and Limit

However, how can we measure the “rate of change” in a more “general environment”, say $y = f(x)$?

- How can we measure the rate of change given only (x_0, y_0) and $(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)$?



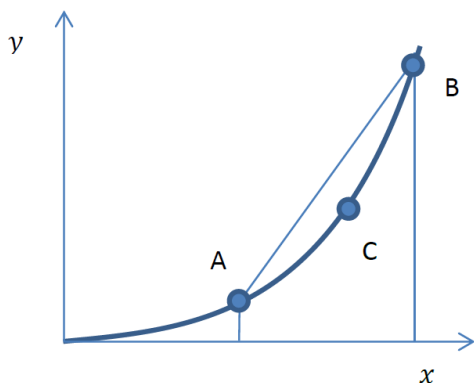
Rate of change and slope



$$\text{Slope} = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

每改變一單位的 x ， y 的變化量。

- Slope, or “rate of change” depends not only on the amount of change, “ Δx ”, but also the starting point x_0 .



若直接計算 $\overline{AB}$ 斜率，則：
高估 $\overline{AC}$ 斜率，低估 $\overline{BC}$ 斜率

- How can we measure the “rate of change” more precisely?

⇒ Let $x_0 + \Delta x$ be close to x_0

⇒ A.C.A.P. (As close as possible)

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

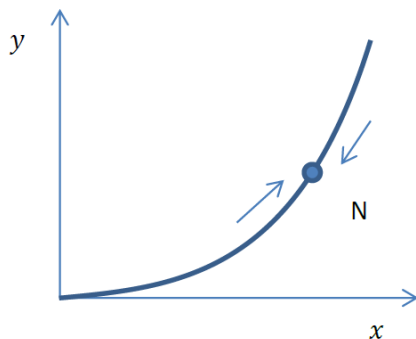
⇒ x 逼近 0，使 Δy 變得更精確

⇒ 母數推導出來的（給不同起始值 x_0 ，得不同導數值）

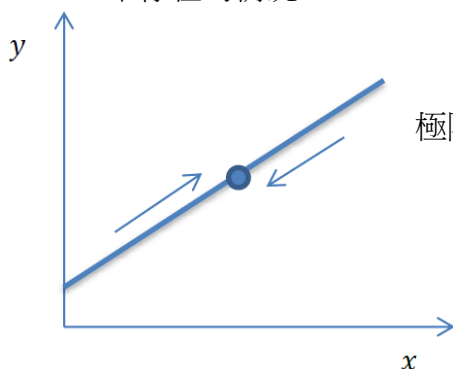
- $y = f(x)$ 導函數表示為 $f'(x)$ 或者 f' (Lagrange)，而 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ (Leibniz) 和 $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ 相比，前者強調 limit。

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

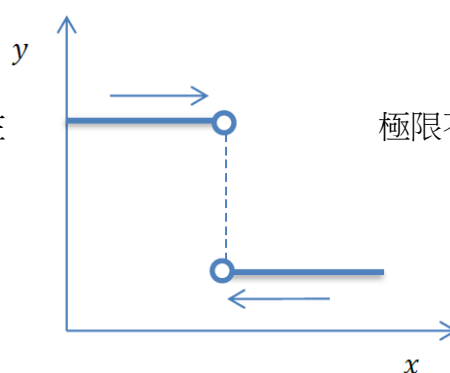
- 逼近的方法：若要趨近於 N ，則從 N 的兩邊一起逼近（左、右極限）



- Limit 不存在的情況



極限存在



極限不存在

$$\lim q_1 \pm q_2 = \lim q_1 \pm \lim q_2$$

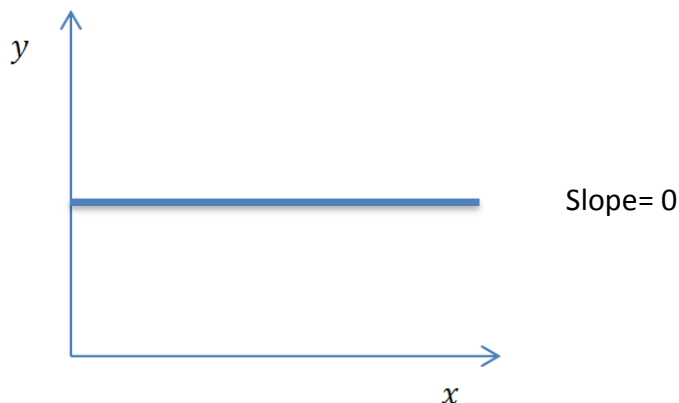
$$\lim q_1 \times q_2 = \lim q_1 \times \lim q_2$$

$$\lim \frac{q_1}{q_2} = \frac{\lim q_1}{\lim q_2} \quad (\lim q_2 \neq 0)$$

II. 單變數函數的微分

Given $y = (x) = k$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{k - k}{\Delta x} = 0.$$



一般化：

$$\frac{dx^n}{dx}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x_0 + \Delta x)^n - x_0^n}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_0^n + nx_0^{n-1}\Delta x + (n-1)x_0^{n-2}\Delta x^2 + \dots - x_0^n}{\Delta x}$$

$$= nx_0^{n-1}$$

Example 1:

$$y = f(x) = x^{-3}, f'(x) = -3x^{-4}.$$

Example 2:

$$y = f(x) = x^{0.5}, f'(x) = 0.5x^{-0.5} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2x}.$$

Example 3:

$$y = f(x) = x^2, \text{在 } x = 1 \text{ 時的切線斜率?}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x, \text{再代入 } x = 1, f'(1) = 2.$$

III. Rules of Differentiation

$$1. \frac{d}{dx}[f(x) + g(x)] = \frac{df(x)}{dx} + \frac{dg(x)}{dx}$$

Example 1:

$$f(x) = 14x^3, g(x) = 2x^2,$$

$$\frac{df(14x^3 + 2x^2)}{dx} = 42x^2 + 4x.$$

若有 n 項也相同：

$$\frac{d}{dx}[a_1(x) + a_2(x) + \cdots + a_n(x)] = \frac{da_1(x)}{dx} + \frac{da_2(x)}{dx} + \cdots + \frac{da_n(x)}{dx}.$$

$$2. \frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = f(x) \frac{dg(x)}{dx} + g(x) \frac{df(x)}{dx}$$

Example:

$$f(x) = 2x + 3, g(x) = 3x^2, f'(x) = 2, g'(x) = 6x,$$

$$\frac{d[f(x) \cdot g(x)]}{dx} = \frac{d(2x + 3)3x^2}{dx} = 18x^2 + 18x.$$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \cdot g(x)] \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x)g(x + \Delta x) - f(x)g(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x)g(x + \Delta x) - f(x + \Delta x)g(x) + f(x + \Delta x)g(x) - f(x)g(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x)(g(x + \Delta x) - g(x)) + g(x)(f(x + \Delta x) - f(x))}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x)(g(x + \Delta x) - g(x))}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)(f(x + \Delta x) - f(x))}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x + \Delta x) - g(x)}{\Delta x} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x + \Delta x) + g(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= g'(x) \cdot f(x) + g(x) \cdot f'(x). \end{aligned}$$

IV. Chain Rule

如果 $z = f(y)$, $y = g(x)$ ，那麼 x 變動一單位對 z 有何影響？

$$x \rightarrow y \rightarrow z$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \times \frac{dz}{dy}$$

Example 1:

$$z = 3y^2, y = 2x + 5,$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 6y \cdot 2 = 12y = 12(2x + 5) = 24x + 60.$$

Example 2:

$$R = f(Q), Q = g(L)$$

where $R = \text{revenue}$, $Q = \text{Quantity}$, $L = \text{Labor}$

即多雇用一個工人，對收入的影響。

V. 多變數的微分

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots)$$

偏微分的計算

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_3} \dots$$

⇒ 在 $x_2, x_3, x_4 \dots$ 不變的前提下， x_1 變動對 y 的影響。

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} = \frac{f(\overline{x_1} + \Delta x, \overline{x_2}, \overline{x_3}, \dots, \overline{x_n}) - f(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \overline{x_3}, \dots, \overline{x_n})}{\partial x}$$

Example:

$$y = 3x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + 4x_2^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} = 6x_1 + x_2 \text{ (把 } x_2 \text{ 看成常數)}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} = x_1 + 8x_2 \text{ (把 } x_1 \text{ 看成常數)}.$$

VI. 極值

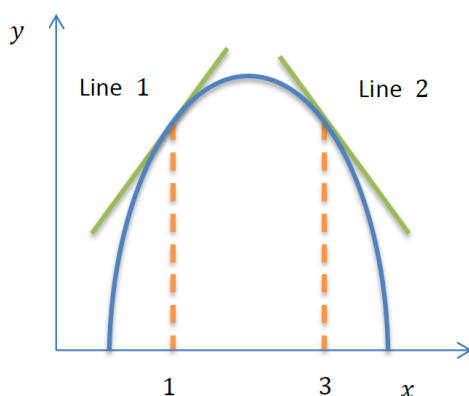
Why all the fuss?

⇒ To get minimum or maximum (效益極大化)

Example:

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c,$$

where $a > 0$ is a convex function; $a < 0$ is a concave function.



Line 1 切線斜率 = $2a(1) + b = 2a + b > 0 \uparrow$,

Line 2 切線斜率 = $2a(3) + b = 6a + b < 0 \downarrow$.

極值在？

$$f'(x) = 2ax + b = 0,$$

$$x^* = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

要判斷極小值或極大值？

⇒ 對 $f'(x)$ 再微分一次，以 $f''(x)$ 來判斷。

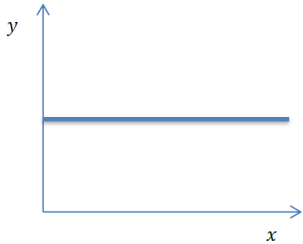
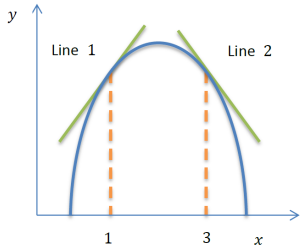
$$f''(x) = 2a$$

單變數下：

$f''(x) > 0$ 為極小值， $f''(x) < 0$ 為極大值。

版權聲明

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