

# DISCUSSION PAPERS IN ECONOMICS

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## Search, Heterogeneity, and Optimal Income Taxation

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# Search, Heterogeneity, and Optimal Income Taxation\*

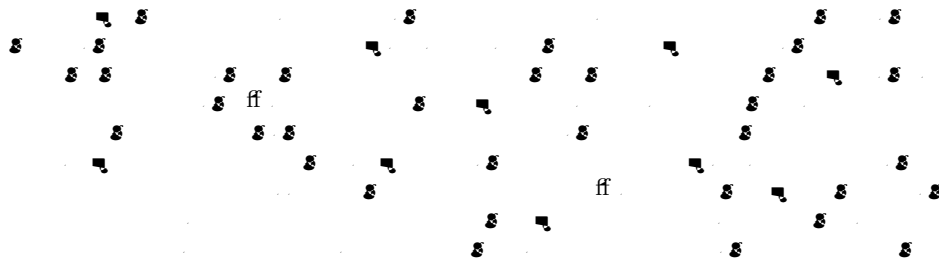
WORKING PAPER

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November 9, 2009

## Abstract





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•  $\uparrow$  ε

ε  $\uparrow$  ε  $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$  ε

ε  $\uparrow$  ,  $\uparrow$  ε

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... B (2002), ...  
... I ...  
... P ...  
... A ...  
... P ...  
...  
... B ...  
... P ...  
... H ...



On the other hand, if  $\alpha < 1$ , then  $\alpha^k < \alpha^{k-1}$  for all  $k \geq 1$ . In this case, the sequence  $\{\alpha^k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$  is strictly decreasing and converges to 0. Therefore,  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha^k$  converges to  $\frac{1}{1-\alpha}$ .

## 2.1 The matching technology

In this section, we consider a matching technology. Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be a set of matchings. A matching  $\mu$  is a function from  $\mathcal{M}$  to  $\mathcal{M}$  such that  $\mu(\mu) = \mu$ . The set of all matchings is denoted by  $\mathcal{M}$ .

Let  $\mu$  be a matching. The set of agents matched by  $\mu$  is denoted by  $\mathcal{M}(\mu)$ . The set of agents not matched by  $\mu$  is denoted by  $\mathcal{M}^c(\mu)$ . The set of agents matched by  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  is denoted by  $\mathcal{M}(\mu, \nu)$ . The set of agents not matched by  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  is denoted by  $\mathcal{M}^c(\mu, \nu)$ .



1 - ff  
A M P (1999)  
H , P (1996) B D -

## 2.2 Output sharing

fi

I

I

ll







$$E_{(m)}y_{km} - (1 - \alpha)E_{(k)}E_{(m)}y_{km} = E_{(k)}E_{(m)}y_{km} + E_{(m)}y_{km} - E_{(k)}E_{(m)}y_{km}.$$

A ... (1 - \alpha) ... E\_{(k)}E\_{(m)}y\_{km}, ... ff\_{\alpha} ... (E\_{(k)}E\_{(m)}y\_{km}) ... E\_{(m)}y\_{km}, ... E\_{(k)}E\_{(m)}y\_{km}, ... E\_{(k)}E\_{(m)}y\_{km} ...

... I ...

$$\begin{aligned} c'_\pi(\bar{v}_H) &= \frac{M(\bar{v}_H)}{\bar{v}_H} E_{(k)}y_{kH} - E_{(k)}E_{(m)}y_{km} \\ c'_\pi(\bar{v}_L) &= \frac{M(\bar{v}_L)}{\bar{v}_L} E_{(k)}y_{kL} - E_{(k)}E_{(m)}y_{km} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} - \leq 1; \\ \bar{v}_H > 0; \bar{v}_L > 0 \end{array} \right. ; \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c'_\pi(\bar{v}_H) &= \frac{M(\bar{v}_H)}{\bar{v}_H} E_{(k)}y_{kH} - E_{(k)}E_{(m)}y_{km} \\ c'_\pi(0) &\geq \frac{M(0)}{0} E_{(k)}y_{kL} - E_{(k)}E_{(m)}y_{km} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} - \leq 1; \\ \bar{v}_H > 0; \bar{v}_L = 0 \end{array} \right. : \quad (14)$$

### 3.2 Decentralized equilibrium

A ... k ...

$$U_k = -c_w(k) + M(\bar{v}_H)E_{(m)}y_{km} \quad (15)$$

... C\_k = c\_w(k) ... B\_k = M(\bar{v}\_H)E\_{(m)}y\_{km} ...









... l ... : ... l ...  
... - ...  
... l ...  
... D.l il K (1992), ... B B (2002),  
... l , ... l ... fi  
... ff il ; ... l l  
... fi ... l . ... fi , l ...



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

4.  $I$

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

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

### 4.1 Characterizing externalities through Pigou taxes

$\tilde{R} = (1 - \frac{I}{k})M(1 - \frac{w}{k})w_k + \frac{I}{k}M(1 - \frac{w}{L})w_L + \frac{V_H q_H}{m v q} \frac{1}{H} + \frac{V_L q_L}{m v q} \frac{1}{L}$

$$\tilde{R} = (1 - \frac{I}{k})M(1 - \frac{w}{k})w_k + \frac{I}{k}M(1 - \frac{w}{L})w_L + \frac{V_H q_H}{m v q} \frac{1}{H} + \frac{V_L q_L}{m v q} \frac{1}{L}$$

$$0 = \tilde{R} - \frac{I}{k} + \frac{I}{m} LS;$$

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

$LS$

ξ • ,

$c_w$

(5)  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上のベクトル空間  $V$  上の  $n$  個の線形関数  $f_1, \dots, f_n$  が与えられ、 $f_1, \dots, f_n$  が  $V$  を  $\mathbb{R}$  上のベクトル空間として生成するならば、 $f_1, \dots, f_n$  は  $V$  の基底である。

証明.  $V$  は  $n$  次元であるから、 $f_1, \dots, f_n$  が  $V$  を生成するならば、 $f_1, \dots, f_n$  は  $V$  の基底である。

逆に、 $f_1, \dots, f_n$  が  $V$  の基底であるならば、 $f_1, \dots, f_n$  は  $V$  を生成する。

以上より、 $f_1, \dots, f_n$  が  $V$  を生成するならば、 $f_1, \dots, f_n$  は  $V$  の基底である。

例.  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上のベクトル空間  $V$  上の  $2$  個の線形関数  $f_1(x, y) = x$ ,  $f_2(x, y) = y$  が与えられ、 $f_1, f_2$  が  $V$  を  $\mathbb{R}$  上のベクトル空間として生成するならば、 $f_1, f_2$  は  $V$  の基底である。

証明.  $V$  は  $2$  次元であるから、 $f_1, f_2$  が  $V$  を生成するならば、 $f_1, f_2$  は  $V$  の基底である。

逆に、 $f_1, f_2$  が  $V$  の基底であるならば、 $f_1, f_2$  は  $V$  を生成する。

以上より、 $f_1, f_2$  が  $V$  を生成するならば、 $f_1, f_2$  は  $V$  の基底である。

例.  $\mathbb{R}^3$  上のベクトル空間  $V$  上の  $3$  個の線形関数  $f_1(x, y, z) = x$ ,  $f_2(x, y, z) = y$ ,  $f_3(x, y, z) = z$  が与えられ、 $f_1, f_2, f_3$  が  $V$  を  $\mathbb{R}$  上のベクトル空間として生成するならば、 $f_1, f_2, f_3$  は  $V$  の基底である。

証明.  $V$  は  $3$  次元であるから、 $f_1, f_2, f_3$  が  $V$  を生成するならば、 $f_1, f_2, f_3$  は  $V$  の基底である。

逆に、 $f_1, f_2, f_3$  が  $V$  の基底であるならば、 $f_1, f_2, f_3$  は  $V$  を生成する。

以上より、 $f_1, f_2, f_3$  が  $V$  を生成するならば、 $f_1, f_2, f_3$  は  $V$  の基底である。

$y_{LL} > 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial y_{LL}}{\partial l} < 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial y_{LL}}{\partial \tau} > 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial y_{LL}}{\partial \theta} > 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial y_{LL}}{\partial q} > 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial y_{LL}}{\partial \alpha} > 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial y_{LL}}{\partial \beta} > 0$ .

Therefore, the optimal income tax with positive government revenue is characterized by the first-order conditions:

## 4.2 Optimal income taxes with positive government revenue

The Lagrangian function is defined as follows:  $L = \int_0^1 U^k + \int_0^1 q_m V^m - \lambda [R - \int_0^1 Y_{km} - \int_0^1 Y_{km} - \int_0^1 Y_{km}] - \mu [F - \int_0^1 I^k - \int_0^1 I^k] - \eta [R - \int_0^1 Y_{km} - \int_0^1 Y_{km}]$ .

$$W = \int_0^1 U^k + \int_0^1 q_m V^m ;$$

The first-order conditions are:

From (1), (2), (5), and (6), we have  $w_k = E_{(m)} y_{km}$ ,  $Z_k^w = M(\cdot) w_k$ ,  $m = E_{(k)} (1 - \alpha_k) y_{km}$ ,  $Z_m^\pi = v_m \frac{M \theta}{\theta} m$ .

$$W = \int_0^1 I^k - c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M(\cdot) w_k} + \int_0^1 q_m - c_\pi \frac{Z_m^\pi}{\frac{M \theta}{\theta} m} + (\int_0^1 I) M(\cdot) E_{(k)} E_{(m)} y_{km};$$

where  $M(\cdot) = N$ .

The Lagrangian function is defined as follows:  $L = \int_0^1 U^k + \int_0^1 q_m V^m - \lambda [R - \int_0^1 Y_{km} - \int_0^1 Y_{km}] - \mu [F - \int_0^1 I^k - \int_0^1 I^k] - \eta [R - \int_0^1 Y_{km} - \int_0^1 Y_{km}]$ .

$$R \leq (\int_0^1 I) M(\cdot) \frac{I_H}{I} W_H + \frac{L L}{I} W_L + \frac{V_H q_H}{m v q} \pi_H + \frac{V_L q_L}{m v q} \pi_L ; \quad (30)$$

where  $M(\cdot) = M$ .

<sup>17</sup> The first-order conditions are derived from the Lagrangian function.

Text line 1

$$\begin{aligned}
W = & I_k - c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M(\cdot) W_k} + q_m - c_\pi \frac{Z_m^\pi}{M \theta} \\
& + \frac{I_H}{L} (1 - \frac{w}{H}) W_H + \frac{I_L}{L} (1 - \frac{w}{L}) W_L \\
& + \frac{V_H q_H}{m v q} (1 - \frac{\pi}{H}) + \frac{V_L q_L}{m v q} (1 - \frac{\pi}{L}) + R:
\end{aligned}$$

Text block containing various symbols and mathematical notations, possibly a discussion or derivation related to the equation above.

Text line starting with a symbol, possibly a label or reference.

Text line containing mathematical notations and symbols.

$$W = I_k - c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M(\cdot) W_k} + q_m - c_\pi \frac{Z_m^\pi}{M \theta}$$





$\mathbb{P}^n$  on  $\mathbb{P}^1$ . Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be the line bundle  $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$ . Then  $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) = 0$  for  $k \geq 0$ . For  $k < 0$ ,  $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) = 0$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{-k}$ . Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be the vector bundle  $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 4} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 6} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 8}$ . Then  $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{E}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{10}$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{E}) = 0$ .

Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be the vector bundle  $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 1} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 3} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 5} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 7}$ . Then  $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{F}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{10}$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ .

Let  $\mathcal{G}$  be the vector bundle  $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 1} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 3} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 5} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 7} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 9}$ . Then  $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{G}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{15}$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{G}) = 0$ .

$H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) = 0$  for  $k \geq 0$ . For  $k < 0$ ,  $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) = 0$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{-k}$ .

Let  $\mathcal{H}$  be the vector bundle  $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 1} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 3} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 5} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 7} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 9} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 11}$ . Then  $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{H}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{20}$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{H}) = 0$ .

Let  $\mathcal{I}$  be the vector bundle  $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 1} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 3} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 5} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 7} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 9} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 11} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 13}$ . Then  $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{I}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{25}$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{I}) = 0$ .

Let  $\mathcal{J}$  be the vector bundle  $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 1} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 3} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 5} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 7} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 9} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 11} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 13} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 15}$ . Then  $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{J}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{30}$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{J}) = 0$ .

#### 4.2.2 $\mathbb{P}^2$ and $\mathbb{P}^3$

Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be the line bundle  $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1)$ . Then  $H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{\binom{k+2}{2}}$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) = 0$  for  $k \geq 0$ . For  $k < 0$ ,  $H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) = 0$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{-\binom{k+2}{2}}$ .

Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be the vector bundle  $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 4} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 6} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 8}$ . Then  $H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{E}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{10}$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{E}) = 0$ .

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 the second part, we consider the problem of the
 stabilization of the system by means of a feedback control
  $u = -Kx$ , where  $K$  is a gain matrix. The
 conditions for the existence of such a control are
 derived, and the corresponding control law is
 determined. Finally, the stability of the closed-loop
 system is analyzed.





... (1 0) "Effi... I... J... E... , 51, 8999.

... (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... .

... (1 3) " ...

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J. J. (2000) "A Note on the Mean Curve", *Econometrica*, 68, 343-369.

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J. J. (1976) "The Lorenz Curve and the Lorenz Curve", *Econometrica*, 44, .B. ( $E$ ),  $F$ ,  $C$ ,  $P$ ,  $F$ ,  $E$ ,  $I$ ,  $M$ ,  $M$ ,  $L$ .

Appendices:

### A Proofs of the main results

#### Proof of Corollary 3.

$F$  ...  $H(1) > H(\cdot)$ ,  $L(1) > L(\cdot)$ ,  $V_H(1) < V_H(\cdot)$ ,  $V_L(1) < V_L(\cdot)$ .  $H$  ...  $)_i$



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

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

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

**Proof of Lemma 7.**

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

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

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

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

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



$\frac{dz_H^w}{z_H^w} = \frac{1}{\theta_H^w} + (1 - \theta_H^w) \frac{I_H}{k} \frac{dz_H^w}{z_H^w} = (1 - \theta_H^w) E_{(m)} \frac{dz_m^\pi}{z_m^\pi} - \frac{I_L}{k} \frac{dz_L^w}{z_L^w} - \frac{d^w}{1 - \pi}$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(46) \quad (47) \quad (48) \quad (49) \quad (50) \quad (51) \quad (52)$$

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

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



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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
W &= I_k - c_w \frac{z_k^w}{M(\cdot) w_k} + q_m - c_\pi \frac{z_m^\pi}{\frac{M \theta}{\theta} m} \\
&+ {}_H I_H c'_w \frac{z_H^w}{M(\cdot) w_H} + {}_L I_L c'_w \frac{z_L^w}{M(\cdot) w_L} + v_H q_H c'_\pi \frac{z_H^\pi}{\frac{M \theta}{\theta} H} + v_L q_L c'_\pi \frac{z_L^\pi}{\frac{M \theta}{\theta} L} + R \\
&+ ({}_k I) M(\cdot) - \frac{{}_H I_H}{{}_k I} {}^w w_H + \frac{{}_L I_L}{{}_k I} {}^w w_L + \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \frac{\pi}{H} {}_H + \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \frac{\pi}{L} {}_L ;
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



$\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1$      $(1 - \tau_w)$      $\frac{1 - \tau_w}{\tau_w} w + (w^w + \tau_w - (1 - \tau_w) \bar{R}) =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (1 - \tau_w) [(1 - \tau_w) w + (w^w + \tau_w - (1 - \tau_w) \bar{R})] \\
 &=
 \end{aligned}$$

(68),  $\epsilon = 1$  (69),  $\epsilon \in P$  11.  $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   
P 12  $\mathbb{N}$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   
 $\epsilon \in \epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   
 $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\epsilon \in \epsilon$   $\pi = w \downarrow$ .  $\square$