Methods for Optimal Separation of Income in Consumable and Accumulated Parts

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Abstract: The effectiveness of a particular type of business is determined by the terms of planning and management. The study is devoted to the urgent problem of finding the optimal method for dividing a product into consumed and accumulated parts. Various macro models of economic growth are considered. An optimality criterion is proposed in the form of utility per capita consumption. Growth rates of producers and economic characteristics are considered integrable functions arbitrarily time-dependent. At the same time, per capita consumption is optimized either in terms of utility or in its pure form. Income can be used either as consumer income to meet the needs of the population, or capital-forming to create new production capacities and compensate for old production capacities that are out of order. The results can be used to assess the economic growth rate of the national economy.

Keywords: economic growth, production function, per capita consumption, income, utility.

I. INTRODUCTION

Theories of economic growth had two periods of rapid development (Zamulin O.A. and Sonin K.I., 2019). At the first stage, the exogenous theories of Ramsey (Ramsey F.P.1928), Harrod – Domar (Harrod R.F., 1939), (Domar E., 1946 ; (Meerson A.Yu. and Chernyaev A.P., 2014), Solow (Solow R.M., 1956), (Solow R.M. 1957), (Kolemaev V.A., 1998) and overlapping generations were created. At the second stage, endogenous theories appeared, the most famous of which are the models of Romer (Meerson A.Yu. and Chernyaev A.P., 2019), (Romer P. , 1987) and Nordhaus (Nordhaus W., 2017). Currently, the advantages of endogenous theories over exogenous are noted (Sukhorukova I.V et al. , 2019). Nevertheless, the Solow model is quite popular. The equation for capital-labor ratio following from the Solow model (Sukhorukova I.V and Chistyakova N.A., 2018), (Samarsky A.A. and Mikhailov A.P., 1997) is integrated in the particular case of the Cobb – Douglas production function, and, therefore, the “Golden Solow rule” can be obtained. The comparative analysis of macro-models of economic growth is investigated. The growth rate of manufacturers in the models under consideration is considered not constant, as it was previously traditionally considered, but is an integrable function that depends on time arbitrarily. Similarly, other economic characteristics are also assumed to be arbitrary integrable functions of time.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The main variables of the considered models of economic growth.

In the considered macro-models of economic growth, the number of independent producers or consumers \( R = R(t) \) is considered to be continuously dependent on time \( t \). The calculation is carried out for a period of time \([0, T]\). An increase in the number of manufacturers is supposed to satisfy the Cauchy problem

\[
R'(t) = \alpha(t) R(t), \quad R(0) = R_0.
\]

(1)

The solution to problem (1) has the form

\[
R(t) = R_0 \exp \left( \int_0^t \alpha(\tau) d\tau \right).
\]

Function \( \alpha = \alpha(t) \) in (1) and (2) called the growth rate of producers or consumers and is considered known. Income can be used both as consumer income to meet the needs of the population, and as capital-forming for creating new production capacities, and to compensate for old production capacities that are out of order. National income; \( Y = Y(t) \), thus divided into consumption \( C = C(t) \) and accumulation \( J = J(t) \).

\[
Y = C + J.
\]

We note that equality (3) is included, as an integral part, in both the Harrod – Domar macromodel, the Solow macromodel, and the macromodel with a power-dependent production function.

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2. Macro model of Harrod – Domar. It is clear that the Harrod – Domar macromodel is a consumer model and, in the classical setting, does not explicitly have a production function. The main conditions of the macro model are as follows: all savings are invested in the economy, that is, savings are identified with investments, and the investments themselves are proportional to the growth rate of income

\[ J = BY' \]

(4)

where \( B \) – is the capital-intensive ratio of income growth, or incremental capital-intensiveness, and \( 1 \) \( B \) – is the marginal product of capital, or marginal return on assets at the macroeconomic level. Substituting (4) in (3) we obtain

\[ Y(t) = C(t) + BY'(t). \]

Earlier, the coefficient of incremental capital intensity was considered positive and constant [5]:

\[ B = \text{const} > 0. \]

For case (6), the solution of differential equation (5) is known [5] and is given by the formula:

\[ Y(t) = Y_0 e^{t/B} - \frac{1}{B} \int_{t_0}^{t} C(\tau) e^{-\tau/B} d\tau. \]

It is also assumed that the initial condition is satisfied:

\[ Y(t_0) = Y_0 > 0, \]

(8)

which together with equation (5) forms the Cauchy problem. In doing so, we assume:

\[ B = B(t). \]

As is known [5], under conditions (8) and (9), the solution of differential equation (5) will be given by the formula

\[ Y(t) = Y_0 e^{\alpha t} - \frac{1}{B(\alpha)} \int_{t_0}^{t} C(\tau) e^{-\frac{\alpha \tau}{B(\alpha)}} d\tau. \]

Formula (7) is obviously a special case of (10) if \( B = \text{const} > 0 \) (6). To solve the main problem, you need to add the condition of any optimization of consumption. You can, for example, consider the problem of maximizing the integral discounted utility of consumption [5].

3. Solow macromodel with the Cobb – Douglas production function. The Solow model [6–9] is also based on equality (3). In the Solow model, the average per capita capital-to-labor ratio; \( k = K/R \), where \( K \) – funds satisfy the first-order differential equation:

\[ \frac{dk}{dt} = -\lambda k + \rho A k^\alpha \]

and the initial condition

\[ k(0) = k_0 > 0. \]

Equation (12) and condition (13) are the Cauchy problem. Here \( \rho = J/Y \) – accumulation rate \( \rho = \text{const} \), \( 0 < \rho < 1; [8] \). Wherein the \( \lambda = \mu + \nu \), where \( \mu \) - is the share of fixed assets disposed of during the year \( \mu = \text{const} \) and \( \nu = R'/R \) – annual growth rate of labor resources. The following restrictions apply \( \lambda \) and \( \nu: 0 < \mu < 1, -1 < \nu < 1 \).

The Cobb – Douglas production function has the form

\[ F(K, R) = AK^\alpha R^{1-\alpha}, A = \text{const} > 0, 0 < \alpha < 1 \ [6–8]. \]

Equation (12) is the Bernoulli equation, having solved it taking into account the initial condition (13) under the additional condition \( \lambda = \text{const} \), we obtain

\[ k(t) = e^{-\lambda t} \left[ \frac{\rho A}{\lambda} e^{(1-\alpha)\nu} - \frac{\rho A}{\lambda} + k_0^{1-\alpha} \right]^{1-\alpha}. \]

(14)

Find the limit of expression (14) for \( t \to +\infty \):

\[ k_\infty = \lim_{t \to +\infty} k(t) = \left( \frac{\rho A}{\lambda} \right)^{1-\alpha}. \]

Therefore, the specific consumption, that is, consumption per worker, also converges to a stationary value:

\[ c_\infty = \lim_{t \to +\infty} C(t) = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{(1-\rho)Y(t)}{R(t)} = (1-\rho)A \left( \frac{\rho A}{\lambda} \right)^{1-\alpha}. \]

Based on (16), we write:

\[ c_\infty = (1-\rho)A \left( \frac{\rho A}{\lambda} \right)^{1-\alpha} = A \left( \frac{\rho A}{\lambda} \right)^{1-\alpha} \left( \frac{\rho^\alpha}{\lambda^\alpha} - \frac{1}{\lambda^\alpha} \right) = A \frac{1}{\lambda^{\alpha}} \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \left( \frac{\rho}{\lambda} \right)^{\alpha}. \]

We form a new value

\[ \hat{c} = A \frac{1}{\lambda^{\alpha}} \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} c_\infty = \rho^{\alpha} - \rho^{1-\alpha}, \]

which is different from \( c_\infty \) by a constant. We differentiate now (17) by \( \rho \):
\[ \dot{\rho} = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \rho^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} - 1 \left( 1 - \alpha \right) \rho^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \rho^{\frac{2\alpha}{1-\alpha}} - \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \rho^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} (\alpha - \rho) . \]

The right-hand side of (18) vanishes only at \( \rho = \alpha \). But this is only a necessary condition for the extremum. However, when the variable \( \rho \) passes through \( \alpha \) the value (18), it changes sign from plus to minus. And this is a sufficient condition for the maximum.

The optimal rate of accumulation in stationary mode is equal to the coefficient of elasticity for funds. This is the “golden rule” of economic growth for the Cobb – Douglas production function. For other production functions, this rule, quite possibly, will be different [8].

4. Macromodel with power-dependent production function. Capacity \( M = M(t) \) is the maximum product release [12]. Then

\[ Y = F(M, R) . \]

The known properties (19), which are postulated [12] and (19) are conveniently represented in the form:

\[ F = M(t) f(x(t)) . \]

Note that in the written formula (20), the quantity

\[ x = x(t) = R(t)/M(t) \]

equal to the number of manufacturers per unit of capacity. Function \( f(x) \) with \( x \in [0, x_m] \), where \( x_m = R_M/M \), and \( R_M = R_M(t) \) the number of jobs at power \( M(t) \), and \( f(x_m) = 1 \) [12], possesses properties \( f(0) = 0, f' > 0 \) – as output increases with the number of manufacturers, \( f' > 0 \) – since there is saturation [12]. The problem of finding the optimal method for dividing the manufactured product into \( C \) and \( J \) (3) is studied. We will optimize the average per capita consumption, that is, the amount of product consumed by one worker

\[ c = c(t) = C(t)/R(t) . \]

Let \( I = I(t) \) – be the number of units of new power, then

\[ J(t) = a(t)I(t) . \]

where \( a = a(t) > 0 \) – is the coefficient of incremental capital intensity - the amount of capital-forming product to create a unit of new capacity. The degradation of fixed assets leads to a decrease in capacity by \( b M \), where \( b = b(t) \) – is the retirement rate.

So, we have the rate of change of power over time

\[ M'(t) = I(t) - b(t)M(t) . \]

Suppose [10] that proportionality holds

\[ I(t) = \beta(t)M(t) . \]

Where \( \beta = \beta(t) \) is the reciprocal of the characteristic time of power buildup. Then from (23) and (24)

\[ M'(t) = \left[ \beta(t) - b(t) \right] M(t) . \]

Integrating equation (25), we obtain

\[ M(t) = M_0 \exp \left( \int_0^t \left[ \beta(\tau) - b(\tau) \right] d\tau \right) . \]

Here, the initial condition \( M(0) = M_0 > 0 \) is added to equation (26). From (3), (19), (20), (22) and (24) for per capita consumption we have:

\[ \frac{c(t)}{R(t)} = \frac{Y(t) - J(t)}{R(t)} = \frac{M(t)f(x(t)) - a(t)I(t)}{R(t)} = \frac{M(t)f(x(t)) - a(t)\beta(t)M(t)}{R(t)} . \]

Transforming the latter taking into account (21), we obtain

\[ c(t) = [f(x(t)) - a(t)\beta(t)]/[R(t)/M(t)] = [f(x(t)) - a(t)\beta(t)]/x(t) . \]

(27) [19]

Next, we consider the case

\[ a(t)\beta(t) = \gamma = \text{const} > 0 . \]

It follows from (27) and (28) that

\[ c(t) = f(x(t)) - \gamma . \]

The maximum of expression (29) is achieved provided

\[ \frac{dc}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{f(x) - \gamma}{x} \right] = \frac{x f'(x) - f(x) + \gamma}{x^2} = 0 . \]

Equality (30) gives an equation for determining the number of producers per unit of power for \( x_m \) the desired mode of maximizing per capita consumption

\[ x_m f'(x_m) - f(x_m) + \gamma = 0 . \]

Additionally, we assume agreement \( R_0 \) from (1) and (2) with \( M_0 \) for \( t = 0 \): \( x_m = R_0/M_0 \).

Divide each term on the left side of equation (31) by \( f(x_m) \)

\[ \gamma f(x_m) = 1 - x_m f'(x_m) / f(x_m) . \]

The accumulation rate \( n = n(t) \) is defined as

\[ n = n(t) = J(t)/Y(t) . \]

We now transform this rate of accumulation using (22), (19), (20) and (28):

\[ n(t) = a(t)I(t)/[F(M(t), R(t))] = a(t)\beta(t)M(t)f(x(t))/[f(x(t))]. \]

(24)
In (33) we substitute $x_m$ instead of $x$. Given an expression (32)
\[ n_m = \gamma f(x(t)) \bigg/ \bigg( x_m f'(x_m) + f(x_m) \bigg) \] (34)
Here, the rate of accumulation (33) is called the rate of the “golden rule of growth” Solow [12].

III. CONCLUSION

The last considered economic growth model is more general than in [12] due to the fact that the growth rate of employed workers, the amount of capital-forming product to create a unit of new capacity, the rate of retirement of new capacity and the characteristic time of capacity increase are integrable functions of arbitrary time. The considered problem of maximizing per capita consumption is solved in the presence of condition (28). Only under this condition is expression (29) valid. Economically, expression (29) cannot describe consumption in a small right neighborhood of zero. Indeed, in this neighborhood, the right-hand side of (29) becomes negative. So the economic sense of condition (28) is that this condition is constraining. We also note that vanishing of the numerator of the right-hand side of (30) leads to the same right-hand side as that of (29). And if we call the second factor of the right-hand side of (20) the specific production function, then we obtain the following economic interpretation of the result. If constraint condition (28) allows, then the optimal average per capita consumption may be equal to the derivative of the specific production function.

Note that from the point of view of the problem considered in the article, the third model is more convenient than the second, because the exact solution of the differential equation for capital-labor ratio is not required. However, the assumption is not made of the identity of the growth rate of capacity and increase in the number of employees. The results can be used to assess the economic growth rate of the national economy.

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Scientific research: Mathematical modeling of trade risk development mechanisms.