

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 1

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 &= -2x_1 + 2x_2 + 12 && x_1 > 0 \\ \varphi_2 &= x_1 - 3x_2 - 12 && x_2 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Περίπτωση 1.1

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 = 0 &\Rightarrow -2x_1 + 2x_2 + 12 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow 2x_2 = 2x_1 - 12 \\ &\Rightarrow x_2 = x_1 - 6 \quad \text{όπου} \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x_1} = 1 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

αύξουσα συνάρτηση

Περίπτωση 1.2

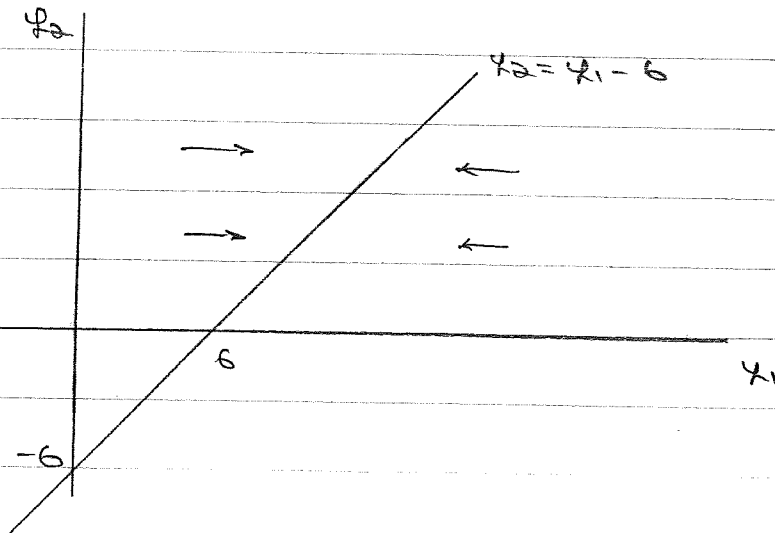
Βελη εν κεντρικη :

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 > 0 \quad (\text{βελη δεξια}) &\Rightarrow -2x_1 + 2x_2 + 12 > 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x_2 > x_1 - 6 \quad \text{Βελη δεξια} \end{aligned}$$

αυτω αυτω εν οριαχοι $\varphi_2 = x_1 - 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 < 0 \quad (\text{βελη αριστερα}) &\Rightarrow -2x_1 + 2x_2 + 12 < 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x_2 < x_1 - 6 \quad \text{Βελη αριστερα} \end{aligned}$$

αυτω αυτω εν οριαχοι $\varphi_2 = x_1 - 6$



$$\begin{aligned} x_1 = 0 & \quad x_2 = -6 \\ x_2 = 0 & \quad x_1 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

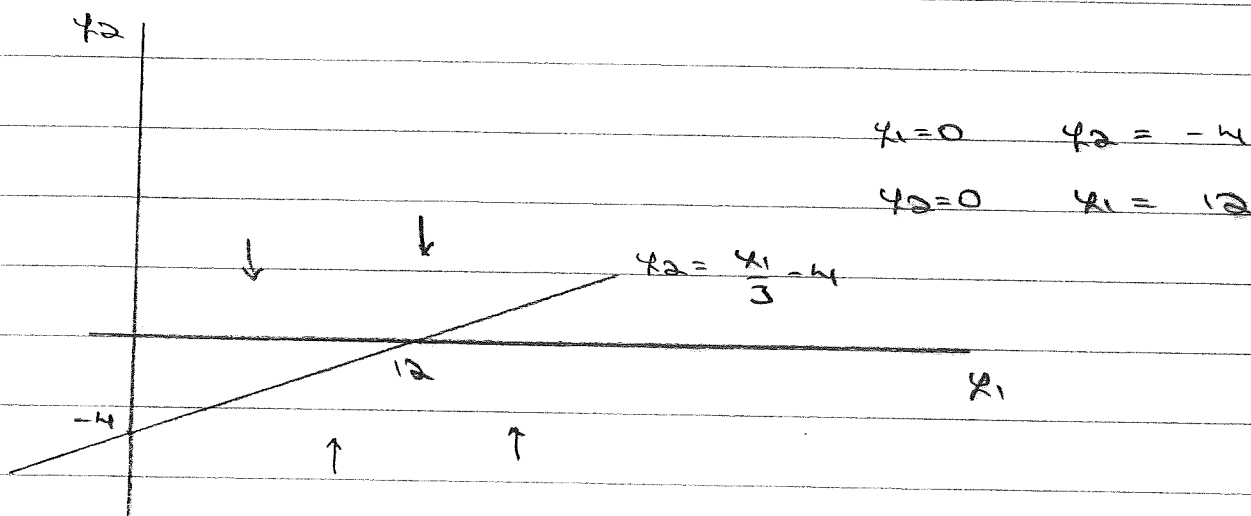
Barisan 2.1:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{f}_2 = 0 &\Rightarrow x_1 - 3x_2 - 12 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow 3x_2 = x_1 - 12 \\ &\Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{x_1}{3} - 4 \end{aligned} \quad \text{Dik.} \quad \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} = \frac{1}{3} > 0$$

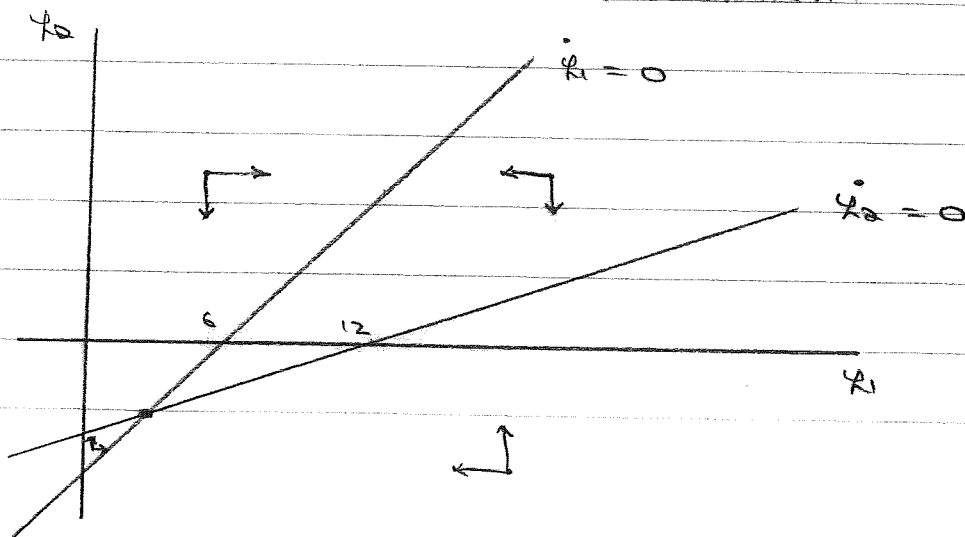
Barisan 2.2:

Barisan 2.1:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{f}_2 > 0 \text{ (Barisan 2.1)} &\Rightarrow x_1 - 3x_2 - 12 > 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x_2 < \frac{x_1}{3} - 4 \\ \dot{f}_2 < 0 \text{ (Barisan 2.2)} &\Rightarrow x_1 - 3x_2 - 12 < 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x_2 > \frac{x_1}{3} - 4 \end{aligned}$$



GENIKO NASPALKHA:



Aufgabe 2:

$$y_0 = 10$$

Ausgangspunkt $y_0 = 10$:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= y_0 + (0,02) \cdot y_0 + 10 \\ &= (1,02) y_0 + 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{t+1} = (1,02) \cdot y_t + 10$$

Für $t=1$ gilt: $y_{t+1} = (1,02) y_t$

$$\Rightarrow y_{t+1} - (1,02) y_t = 0$$

Allgemein:

$$y_t = C \cdot (1,02)^t$$

Für $t=1$ gilt $\bar{y}_t = K$ und $\bar{y}_{t+1} = K$

Für $t=1$ gilt $\bar{y}_t = K$ und $\bar{y}_{t+1} = K$

$$K = (1,02) \cdot K + 10$$

$$\Rightarrow (0,02) K = -10$$

$$\Rightarrow K = -2000$$

$$\Rightarrow y_t = C \cdot (1,02)^t - 2000$$

Für $t=0$ gilt $y_0 = C - 2000$

$$\Rightarrow C = y_0 + 2000$$

$$\Rightarrow y_t = (y_0 + 2000) (1,02)^t - 2000$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha \quad F_{12} &= (10 + 2000) \cdot (1,02)^{12} - 2000 \\
 &= (2010) (1,02)^{12} - 2000 \\
 &= \dots = 549,166
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta. \quad 6000 &= (10 + 2000) (1,02)^z - 2000 \\
 \Rightarrow 8000 &= (2010) (1,02)^z \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{8000}{2010} &= 1,02^z \\
 \Rightarrow \ln(8000/2010) &= z \cdot \ln 1,02 \\
 \Rightarrow z &= 69,75
 \end{aligned}$$

АНАЛИЗ

4. $3y_{t+1} = 10y_t - 2 \quad y_0 = 2$

$\Rightarrow y_{t+1} - \frac{10}{3}y_t = -\frac{2}{3} \quad (*)$

ОУТЕНКА: $y_{t+1} - \frac{10}{3}y_t = 0 \quad \text{или} \quad y_t = C \cdot \left(\frac{10}{3}\right)^t$

ПРИКЛ: $y_t = K \quad y_{t+1} = K$

$K - \frac{10}{3}K = -\frac{2}{3}$

$\Rightarrow 3K - 10K = -2$

$\Rightarrow 7K = 2$

$\Rightarrow K = \frac{2}{7}$

$\Rightarrow y_t = C \cdot \left(\frac{10}{3}\right)^t + \frac{2}{7}$

При $t=0 \Rightarrow y_0 = C + \frac{2}{7} \Rightarrow C = y_0 - \frac{2}{7}$

$y_t = \left(y_0 - \frac{2}{7}\right) \left(\frac{10}{3}\right)^t + \frac{2}{7}$

(*)

Второй способ: $y_{t+1} = y_t = y^*$

$3y^* = 10y^* - 2$

$7y^* = 2$

$y^* = \frac{2}{7}$

ΣΥΜΠΕΡΙΦΟΡΑ:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_z = \infty \Rightarrow \text{Ασυστάσιμη}$$

$$\left(\text{και ομαλι } \frac{10}{3} > 1 \right)$$

ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ:

$$\left(-\frac{10}{3} \right) \in (-1, -\infty) \Rightarrow \text{Μονοτονική συνάρτηση}$$

$$B. \varphi_{t+1} = \varphi_t - (2^t) \cdot 3 \quad \forall t \quad \varphi(0) = 4$$

Για την ~~μονοτονία~~ ~~συνάρτηση~~ : ~~η~~ ~~μονοτονία~~ ~~συνάρτηση~~ ~~είναι~~ ~~ο~~
 συντελεστής του φ_t είναι ~~μειώνεται~~ ($\varphi_{t+1} - \varphi_t = 0$)

ΟΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ : $\varphi_{t+1} - \varphi_t = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_t = \varphi_0$

ΕΙΔΙΚΗ : $\bar{\varphi}_t = \Gamma (2^t) \quad \bar{\varphi}_{t+1} = \Gamma (2^{t+1}) \Rightarrow$

$$\Gamma \cdot 2^{t+1} = \Gamma \cdot 2^t - 3 \cdot 2^t$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma \cdot 2^{t+1} - \Gamma \cdot 2^t + 3 \cdot 2^t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^t (\underbrace{\Gamma \cdot 2 - \Gamma + 3}_{=0}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma = -3$$

ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΡΟΒΙΣΗ: $\varphi_T = C - 3 \cdot 2^T$

ΟΡΙΣΜΕΝΗ: ΓΙΑ $T=0 \Rightarrow \varphi_0 = C - 3$
 $\Rightarrow C = \varphi_0 + 3$

$\Rightarrow \varphi_T = \varphi_0 - 3 \cdot 2^T + 3$

[Συμπερασμα: $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial T} = -3 \cdot 2^T$ και το οποίο μειώνεται]

c. $\varphi_{T+1} - \frac{1}{2} \varphi_T = 3$ και $\varphi_{|0|} = 7$

Για τις βασικές: $\varphi_{T+1} = \varphi_T = \varphi^*$

$\Rightarrow \varphi^* - \frac{1}{2} \varphi^* = 3$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \varphi^* = 3$

$\Rightarrow \varphi^* = 6$

Ομογενής: $\varphi_{T+1} - \frac{1}{2} \varphi_T = 0$ άρα $\varphi_n = C \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

Ειδική: $\varphi_T = K$ και $\varphi_{T+1} = K$ άρα

$K - \frac{1}{2} K = 3$

$\frac{1}{2} K = 3$

$K = 6$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_t = C \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t + 6$$

$$\text{Ca } t=0 \Rightarrow \varphi_0 = C + 6 \Rightarrow C = \varphi_0 - 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \varphi_t &= (\varphi_0 - 6) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t + 6 \\ &= (1 - 6) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t + 6 \\ &= -2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t + 6 \end{aligned}$$

ΣΤΑΘΕΡΟΤΗΤΑ :

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_t = 0 + 6 = 6 \Rightarrow \text{ΕΥΘΥΣΤΗ}$$

$$\text{και } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t = 0$$

ΕΠΙΛΟΓΗ :

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \in (-1, 0) \Rightarrow \text{Μονοτονική σύγκλιση}$$

ΑΡΧΗ Η Σ

$$u_{t+1} = -10,2u_t + 5$$

α. 1000000000, 999999999 $u_{t+1} = u_t = u^*$

$$\Rightarrow u^* = -10,2u^* + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow (1,2)u^* = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow u^* = \frac{5}{1,2} = 4,16$$

Αρα θα βρούμε βούλες περίπου 18 άσπρα και 200 ευρώ.

β. βούλες από 100 1000000000:

$$u_0 = 22$$

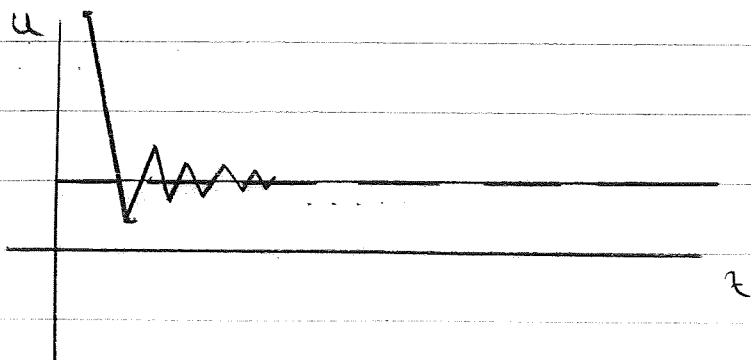
$$u_1 = -10,2 \cdot 22 + 5 = 0,6$$

$$u_2 = -10,2 \cdot 0,6 + 5 = 4,88$$

$$u_3 = -10,2 \cdot 4,88 + 5 = 4,025$$

$$u_4 = -10,2 \cdot 4,025 + 5 = 4,195$$

\Rightarrow θα είναι περίπου 200 γοργόνες:



c. ΕΥΣΤΑΘΕΙΑ :

ΟΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ : $U_{t+1} + (0,2)U_t = 0$ ή $U_t = C \cdot (-0,2)^t$

ΕΙΔΙΚΗ : $\bar{U}_t = K$ $\bar{U}_{t+1} = K$ ή

$$K = -0,2K + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 1,2K = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{5}{1,2} = 4,16$$

$$\Rightarrow U_t = C \cdot (-0,2)^t + 4,16$$

Για $t=0 \Rightarrow U_0 = C + 4,16 \Rightarrow C = U_0 - 4,16$

$$\Rightarrow U_t = (U_0 - 4,16) \cdot (-0,2)^t + 4,16$$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} U_t = 4,16$ ή ΕΥΣΤΑΘΕΙΑ

π.χ. αν αρχικά το $U_0 = 3,7$, οι ετήσιες βροχές είναι 4,16

ΠΑΡΑΚΗΤΗ 3

$$q_t^D = a + b \cdot P_t$$

$$q_t^S = c + d \cdot P_t^e$$

Εξομπε επίβου ού P_t^e = P_{t-1}

$$a. \quad q_t^D = q_t^S \Rightarrow a + b \cdot P_t = c + d \cdot P_{t-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow b \cdot P_t = c - a + d \cdot P_{t-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_t = \frac{c-a}{b} + \frac{d}{b} \cdot P_{t-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_t - \frac{d}{b} \cdot P_{t-1} = \frac{c-a}{b}$$

ΟΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ : $P_t - \frac{d}{b} \cdot P_{t-1} = 0$ ούρα $P_t = A \left(\frac{d}{b}\right)^t$

ΕΙΔΙΚΗ : $P_t^1 = x$ ούρα $P_{t-1}^1 = x$ ούρα

$$x - \frac{d}{b} \cdot x = \frac{c-a}{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \left(\frac{b-d}{b} \right) = \frac{c-a}{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{c-a}{b-d}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_t = A \left(\frac{d}{b}\right)^t + \frac{c-a}{b-d}$$

Για t=0 $\Rightarrow P_0 = A + \frac{c-a}{b-d} \Rightarrow A = P_0 - \frac{c-a}{b-d}$

$$P_t = \left(P_0 - \frac{c-d}{b-d} \right) \left(\frac{d}{b} \right)^t + \frac{c-d}{b-d}$$

B. ~~Superkonvergenz~~ $\Rightarrow P_{t+1} = P_t = P^*$

$$\Rightarrow P^* - \frac{d}{b} P^* = \frac{c-d}{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{d}{b} \right) P^* = \frac{c-d}{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{b-d}{b} \right) P^* = \frac{c-d}{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow P^* = \frac{c-d}{b-d}$$

c. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(P_0 - \frac{c-d}{b-d} \right) \left(\frac{d}{b} \right)^t + \frac{c-d}{b-d} \right]$

Begründungen:

$\frac{d}{b} < 1$ ~~so~~ $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_t = \frac{c-d}{b-d}$ ~~konvergenz~~

~~Superkonvergenz~~

$\frac{d}{b} = 1$ ~~so~~ ~~konvergenz~~

$\frac{d}{b} > 1$ ~~so~~ $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_t = \infty$ ~~konvergenz~~