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A RECONSIDERATION OF THE NEOCLASSICAL THEORY
OF ECONOMIC GROWTH*

MUTSUHIRO KATO

The development of economic theory for past three decades has been extremely remarkable especially in the study of the static working of decentralized system of resource allocation and of the balanced growth path together with dynamic asymptotic property towards it. Various types of the model of economic growth which have been developed so far can be classified into the following three categories. The first is the multi-sectoral theory of economic growth. This includes both of the dynamic Leontief model and the von Neumann growth model. These two models are common in that the description of the rational behavior of individual units (e.g. household and firm) is neglected. It seems to me that the multi-sectoral dynamic model belongs to the field of "economic engineering", provided such a nomenclature is permitted. The second is the neoclassical theory of economic growth. In this theory the existence of the business corporation as an economic unit institutionally different from the household is not taken into account. The third consists of the Keynesian theory of economic growth and the dynamic general equilibrium theory. In this category it is supposed that the household and the firm are two different units and the national economy is an interdependent organic entity in which each unit is closely
connected with one another through markets. In the Keynesian theory of economic growth the direct analysis of the behavior of individual units is not carried out and the model consists of aggregative behavioristic functions and equations specifying the price response in markets. On the other hand in the dynamic general equilibrium theory the intertemporal optimization behavior of the household and the firm is examined in terms of calculus of variations (or Pontryagin's control theory). In this analysis such individual behavioristic functions as consumption function, investment function, labor demand function and product supply function are derived and on the basis of this microeconomic consideration the procedure of aggregation is conducted.

In the present paper we shall reconsider the logical structure of the neoclassical theory of economic growth with special reference to its microeconomic foundation to which Uzawa [14], [17] and Cass-Yaari [3] have recently paid attention. Before proceeding to a mathematical analysis of the model, it is useful to elucidate some characteristics of the framework of the neoclassical world. In what follows we are concerned with the so-called "representative" individual who reflects an average figure of many individuals when the word individual is employed. Further we introduce a simplifying assumption that there is not the government sector. As has been described above, the household and the firm are two different aspects of the same individual and an individual is an entrepreneur as well as a worker in the neoclassical theory. An individual is engaged in pro-
ductive activity utilizing the services of capital stock and his own labor and makes decision regarding division of products into consumption and capital formation which is optimal in view of his intertemporal preference ordering. So that the savings function and the investment function are completely identical. Although the view that the Keynesian growth theory presupposes the production function with fixed factor proportion and, on the other hand, the neoclassical growth theory presupposes the production function with variable factor proportion prevails widely, this is an inadequate view.

The technological property of the production function is not necessarily an essential point for dividing the Keynesian theory from the neoclassical theory. In fact J. L. Stein and H. Rose have recently developed the Keynesian growth model which incorporates the substitutable production function. In the neoclassical world the individual produces output which he needs for consumption and capital accumulation for himself and does not rely upon others for input of labor service. So that the neoclassical world is a mere set of individuals who are autarkic (Robinson Crusoe!). There are no markets of products and labor services. There is no financial borrowing and lending, since individuals are not divided into two groups, namely, a group who saves (lends) and another group who invests (borrows). Under our assumption it follows that there are not prices, wage rate and rates of interest. Thus, strictly speaking, we cannot study the modern capitalist market economy by means of the neoclassical theory of economic growth (of course...
we can not study the socialist economy either.).
In other words, the decentralized market economy can be described in terms of the static general equilibrium theory concerning the static aspect and can be described in terms of both of the dynamic general equilibrium theory and the Keynesian theory of economic growth concerning the dynamic aspect, provided we ignore the problems which emerge outside the market system (e.g. the necessity of the supply of public goods and accumulation of social overhead capital, externality, pollution and environmental disruption).

Let us now construct a rigorous neoclassical dynamic model paying attention to its microeconomic foundation. For the sake of mathematical simplification it is assumed that there is only one kind of product and it can be used for both of consumption and investment. And it is assumed that each individual possesses a unit quantity of labor service and use it as an input to the productive activity. An individual divides his output produced into consumption and investment so as to maximize the utility integral

\[ (1) \int_0^\infty u_i(c_i) \exp(-\beta_i t) dt \]

where \( c_i \) is the consumption of the \( i \)-th individual, \( u_i(\cdot) \) is the utility function which satisfies

\[ (2) \begin{cases} u_i(0) = 0, & u_i(\infty) = \infty, \ u_i' \geq 0 \\
 u_i'' < 0, & u_i'(0) = \infty, \ u_i'(\infty) = 0 \end{cases} \]

The configuration of \( u_i(\cdot) \) is kept to be invariant over
time and \( \beta_i \) is the subjective rate of discount of the
i-th individual. The budget restraint of the i-th indi­
vidual is written as

\[
(3) \quad c_i + Dk_i = q_i
\]

where \( k_i \) is the amount of capital held by him and \( q_i \) is
the output produced. The symbol \( D \) is an operator that
means the derivative with respect to time. The relation­
ship between \( q_i \) and \( k_i \) is described by the production
function

\[
(4) \quad q_i = f_i(k_i)
\]

where \( f_i(\cdot) \) has the following properties:

\[
\begin{align*}
&f_i(0) = 0, \quad f_i(\infty) = \infty, \quad f_i' > 0, \\
&f_i'' < 0, \quad f_i'(0) = \infty, \quad f_i'(\infty) = 0
\end{align*}
\]

The dynamic optimization problem described above is a
problem of the calculus of variations in which a state
variable is \( k_i \) and a control variable is \( c_i \).
By Pontryagin's control theory \( c_i \) must satisfy

\[
(6) \quad \lambda_i = u_i'(c_i)
\]

which is a necessary condition for maximum of the Hamil­
tonian function

\[
(7) \quad H_i = \exp(-3_i t)[u_i(c_i) + \lambda_i Dk_i]
\]
where $\lambda_i$ is an auxiliary variable whose economic implication is the imputed price of capital on the stationary equilibrium. $\lambda_i$ must satisfy the following differential equation by the maximum principle:

$$D\lambda_i = -\left[f'_i(k_i) - \beta_i\right]\lambda_i$$

where $\lambda_i \neq 0$ at each point in time. We can depict a phase diagram of the solution from (3), (4), (6) and (8). It is typically illustrated in Fig. 1.
In Fig. 1 a unique optimal trajectory starting with initial value of the stock of capital, $k_1(0)$, that satisfies the transversality condition

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \exp(-\beta_1 t) \lambda_i = \lim_{t \to \infty} \exp(-\beta_1 t) u'_i(c_i) = 0$$

and is economically meaningful is indicated by a heavy arrowed curve. Converting the differential equation (8) into

$$Dc_i = -\frac{u'_i}{u''_i} [f'_i(k_i) - \beta_i]$$

known as the Euler equation we obtain Fig. 2 in which $c_i$ is measured along the vertical axis instead of $\lambda_i$. 4
Since the economic implications of the direction of movement of $k_i$ and $c_i$ (or $\lambda_i$) in the phase diagram are clear, the reader will not require the further explanation.

The long-run stationary equilibrium is an unstable saddle point and the value of auxiliary variable (the marginal utility of consumption) is equal to the imputed price (or shadow price) of the capital asset

$$\psi_i = \int_t^\infty \Delta u^i_s \exp[ -\beta_i (s-t) ] ds, \quad t \leq s \leq \infty$$

on it as has been pointed out already. In (11) $\psi_i$ is the imputed price of capital of the $i$-th individual at time $t$ and $\Delta u^i_s$ is the increment of utility at time $s$ due to the increase of a unit quantity of capital at time $t$. By straightforward calculation we get

$$\Delta u^i_s = \beta_i u'_i (c_i)$$

since $Dk_i = 0$ on the stationary equilibrium. Therefore

$$\psi_i = u'_i (c_i)$$

since $c_i$ takes a constant value on the stationary equilibrium, thus resulting in $\lambda_i = \psi_i$.

The consumption function of the $i$-th individual is a function of his rate of discount $\beta_i$

$$c_i = c_i (\beta_i)$$
And the time shape of capital accumulation also depends upon $\beta_i$

(15) $k_i = k_i(\beta_i)$

Thus the supply function of the product is written as

(16) $q_i = f_i[k_i(\beta_i)] = q_i(\beta_i)$

Hence the investment function or savings function is described as

(17) $\Delta k_i = q_i(\beta_i) - c_i(\beta_i) = \Phi_i(\beta_i)$

Now we investigate the effects of a change in the rate of discount. In Fig. 2 a singular curve $Dc_i = 0$ shifts leftward if $\beta_i$ increases. A new optimal path is illustrated as a broken arrowed curve in Fig. 3. The effects of a change in $\beta_i$ on the level of consumption and capital stock in the stationary equilibrium are shown as

(18) $\partial c_i(\infty)/\partial \beta_i < 0$

(19) $\partial k_i(\infty)/\partial \beta_i < 0$

respectively. Algebraically (18) and (19) are obtained by solving the simultaneous equations
which is obtained by differentiating the simultaneous equations, \( Dk_i = 0 \) and \( Dc_i = 0 \).

Formally we can get the aggregative behavioristic functions by summing up (14), (16), (17) for each individual. Namely

\[
(20) \begin{bmatrix}
1 & -\dot{f}_i'[k_i(\infty)] \\
0 & \ddot{f}_i''[k_i(\infty)]
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\partial c_i(\infty)/\partial \beta_i \\
\partial k_i(\infty)/\partial \beta_i
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
1
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Formally we can get the aggregative behavioristic functions by summing up (14), (16), (17) for each individual. Namely

\[
(21) c = \sum_{i=1}^{N} c_i(\beta_i) = c(\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_N)
\]

\[
(22) q = \sum_{i} q_i(\beta_i) = q(\beta_1, \ldots, \beta_N)
\]
where $N$ is the population (number of individuals) at time $t$ which is given by

$$N_0 \exp(nt), \quad n \geq 0$$

and of course $c$, $q$ and $D_k$ satisfy

$$q = c + D_k$$

at every moment in time. Thus it follows that the necessity of an aggregative production function is not essential to the neoclassical theory of economic growth.

As is well known the neoclassical theory of economic growth is divided into two fields: the theory of existence and stability of the balanced growth path as the positive analysis and the theory of stabilization and optimization policy as the normative analysis. I suppose that the reader has already noticed that the microeconomic analysis which has been described so far is similar to the ordinary optimum growth theory. My view on this point is as follows. The reason why the neoclassical growth theory is divided into positive theory and optimization theory is due to the method of study that the microeconomic foundation has been ignored. So that, strictly speaking, there is not the room of the optimization policy by the government in the neoclassical growth theory. This fact is similar to the fact that a
competitive equilibrium is optimal in the sense of Pareto by the basic theorem of welfare economics in the static world. The reader, however, must not have the view that the ordinary neoclassical growth theory and optimum growth theory are insignificant. The rigorous neoclassical growth theory described in this paper is to the ordinary one what the dynamic general equilibrium theory is to the Keynesian theory of economic growth. Therefore the well-known critique to the use of an aggregative production function by the Cambridge school applies not only to the ordinary neoclassical theory of growth but also to the Keynesian theory of growth.

Finally let us summarize the difference between the neoclassical growth theory and the Keynesian growth theory that has been developed by R. F. Harrod, E. D. Dorner, N. Kaldor, J. Robinson, A. W. Phillips, A. R. Bergstrom, J. Williamson, A. C. Enthoven, J. L. Stein, H. Rose, H. Uzawa and many other theorists.6

1. In the neoclassical growth theory it is not recognized that there are business firms as independent units different from households, while in the Keynesian theory such a fact which is the most important characteristic in the modern capitalist economy is fully recognized.

2. As consequences of this assumption there are not markets of products, labor services, and financial assets (provided there is not the government) in the neoclassical theory. So that there are not prices such as prices of products, wage rate and rates of interest and there are not disequilibrium of markets.
Namely each individual is in the autarkic state and the national economy is a mere set of individuals and does not form an organic entity characterized by interdependent relationships between each individual through transactions in markets.

3. It is not correct that there is not the investment function in the neoclassical theory. Correctly speaking, the form of the investment function and that of savings function are exactly identical. On the other hand, in the Keynesian theory the savings function of the household and the investment function of the firm take the different form.

4. The technological property of the production process characterized by the production function is not essential to the difference between the neoclassical theory and the Keynesian theory.

5. The view that the neoclassical theory of growth presupposes the price flexibility, especially concerning the factor price, is not correct. And the downward rigidity of money wage rate is not necessarily indispensable to the Keynesian system.

6. It is necessary to introduce the government sector and the national debt for the construction of the neoclassical theory of monetary growth, since there are not the primary securities issued by the private sector.

7. The crucial reason why the balanced growth path is stable globally in the ordinary neoclassical growth theory is inexistence of the independent investment function. The substitutability between factors of
production and the price flexibility do not necessarily assure us the stability of the long-run dynamic equilibrium as has been clarified already by recent studies.

8. The view that microeconomic foundation concerning the behavior of individual units is ignored in both of the neoclassical growth theory and the Keynesian macrodynamic theory is misleading. It seems to me that the traditional methodology after Keynes that economic theories can be divided into two fields, namely, the macroeconomic theory represented by the Keynesian theory and the microeconomic theory represented by the general equilibrium theory is misleading.

NOTES

* This paper is a part of performances that have been obtained so far of my study in which the logical clarification of the relationships among various economic theories is intended. I have benefited from Prof. Uzawa's lecture and from discussions with Prof. Hayakawa, Prof. Kobayashi, Prof. Shirai, Mr. Sakai and Mr. Matsumoto. Needless to say remaining errors, if any, are due to me alone.

1. The dynamic general equilibrium theory was originated by Prof. Uzawa. See Uzawa [15], [16], [18].
The skeleton of my own formulation will be exhibited in APPENDIX I. Kato [7] deals with the mathematical aspects of the model, the relations with the static general equilibrium theory—the ordinary general equilibrium theory—and other related topics in detail.

2. The word "neoclassical" is used in various senses in the literature. I, however, confine uses of the word "neoclassical" to the so-called neoclassical theory of economic growth in this paper. I never accept a view that the static general equilibrium theory after Hicks belongs to the neoclassical economics.

3. Stein [12], Rose [10]

4. The Euler equation (10) is equivalent to the following optimality condition derived by Uzawa.

$$\delta^i(c_i, \delta c_i/c_i) = \gamma_i$$

where

$$\delta^i(c_i, \delta c_i/c_i) = \beta_i \frac{u''(c_i)c_i \delta c_i}{u'(c_i)c_i}$$

is the Fisherian function representing the rate of time preference and

$$\gamma_i = f'_i(k_i)$$

is the instantaneous marginal rate of transformation. Now we can obtain
\[
\frac{Dq_i}{q_i} = f'_1(k_i)(1-x_i)
\]

where \(q_i = f_i(k_i)\) and \(x_i = c_i/q_i\) (average propensity to consume) from the state equation

\[
Dk_i = f_i(k_i) - c_i
\]

together with

\[
\frac{Dx_i}{x_i} = \frac{Dc_i}{c_i} - f'_1(k_i)(1-x_i)
\]

where

\[
\delta^i(\frac{Dc_i}{c_i}) = f'_1(k_i)
\]

under an assumption that the intertemporal preference ordering is homothetic. The solution to the simultaneous differential equations derived above is illustrated in the following phase diagram in which \(x_i\) is measured along the vertical axis, while \(q_i\) is measured along the horizontal axis.
A unique optimum path is indicated by a heavy arrowed curve. (See Uzawa [17]).

5. We have the following simultaneous differential equations by linear approximation of (3) and (10) in the neighborhood of the stationary equilibrium point.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
Dk_i \\
Dc_i
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
f'_i & -l \\
-\frac{u''_i}{u'_i} & (\beta_i - f'_i)(1 - \frac{u'_i u''_i}{u''_i})
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
k_i - k_i(\infty) \\
c_i - c_i(\infty)
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The solution to this system can be written as

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
k_i \\
c_i
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
a_{11} & a_{12} \\
a_{21} & a_{22}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\exp(\theta_1 t) \\
\exp(\theta_2 t)
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
k_i(\infty) \\
c_i(\infty)
\end{bmatrix}
\]

where \( \theta_1 \) and \( \theta_2 \) are eigenvalues of the coefficient matrix and \( a_{ij} \) is determined by the coefficient matrix and the initial conditions of \( k_i \) and \( c_i \).

In the vicinity of the stationary equilibrium point we can approximately regard \( \beta_i - f'_i \) as zero, so that the characteristic equation reduces to

\[
\theta^2 - f'_i \theta - \frac{u''_i}{u'_i} f''_i = 0
\]

The solution to this is

\[
\theta_1, \theta_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ f'_i \pm \sqrt{f'_i^2 + 4 \frac{u'_i}{u''_i} f''_i} \right]
\]
Obviously $\theta_1, \theta_2$ are real numbers and they take the opposite sign each other, that is $\theta_1 \theta_2 < 0$, since

$$\sqrt{f_i'2 + 4\frac{u_i'}{u_i''} f_i''} > f_i'$$

Thus the stationary equilibrium point $(k_i(\infty), c_i(\infty))$ is a saddle point.

6. Phillips [9], Bergstrom [1], [2], Williamson [22], Enthoven [4], Uzawa [19], [20], [21].

APPENDIX I

OUTLINE OF THE DYNAMIC GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM THEORY

In what follows I shall briefly explain the dynamic general equilibrium theory drawing upon my unpublished manuscript (Kato [7]). To begin with, let us fix symbols used in the model.

1. HOUSEHOLD

$c_i$ = real consumption expenditure of the $i$-th household

$a_i$ = number of stock certificates possessed by the $i$-th household

$b_i$ = real stock holdings of the $i$-th household

$\beta$ = rate of discount of the future utility (const.)
2. FIRM

\( Q_j \) = real output of gross products of the \( j \)-th firm

\( K_j \) = amount of the fixed resources of production (capital) held by the \( j \)-th firm

\( N^D_j \) = demand for the variable resources of production (labor) of the \( j \)-th firm

\( I_j \) = real gross investment of the \( j \)-th firm

\( g \) = rate of depreciation (const.)

\( r_j \) = rate of return of the \( j \)-th firm

3. PRICES

\( p \) = price of product

\( w \) = money wage rate

\( p^S \) = nominal par of a stock certificate (const.)

\( \alpha \) = yield of the stock (const.)

4. AGGREGATIVE VARIABLES

\( C \) = aggregate consumption

\( I \) = aggregate gross investment

\( Q \) = aggregate gross output

\( N^D \) = aggregate demand for labor service

\( N^S \) = aggregate labor supply (number of households) (const.)

\( a \) = total number of stock certificates possessed by the whole household

\( K \) = aggregate stock of capital

\( n \) = number of firms (const.)

Important assumptions in our system are as follows.

1. There is not uncertainty concerning the price expectation.\(^7\)
2. The perfect competition prevails.
3. There is not money.
4. There is not externality in the productive and consumptive activities.
5. The product is single and labor service is homogeneous.
6. Each variable is continuous with respect to time.
7. Each unit has an infinite time horizon.
8. There is not a stock market.
9. The firm does not issue debts. Namely the stock is an only financial asset.
10. Stocks are issued in the form of par issue.

Our dynamic competitive equilibrium, which is indicated by superscript "*", is defined as follows.

1. HOUSEHOLD

\[
\int_0^\infty u^i(c^*_i, b^*_i) \exp(-\beta t) dt = \max_{c^*_i, b^*_i} \int_0^\infty u^i(c^*_i, b^*_i) \exp(-\beta t) dt
\]

\[pc^*_i + p_s D_{a_i} = w^* + \alpha p_s a_i, \text{ for each } i\]

2. FIRM

The first step optimization

\[
p^*[F^j(K^*_j, N^D_j) - C^j(I^j)] - w^*N^D_j - p^*I^j
\]

\[= \max_{N^D_j > 0} [p^*[F^j(K^*_j, N^D_j) - C^j(I^j)] - w^*N^D_j - p^*I^j]\]
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for arbitrary \( K_j \) and \( I_j \) and for each \( j \).

The second step optimization

\[
\int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ p^*Q^* - w^*N^D_j^* - p^*I_j^* \right] \exp(-\alpha t) dt
\]

\[
= \max_{I_j \geq 0} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ p^*Q - w^*N^D_j - p^*I_j \right] \exp(-\alpha t) dt
\]

\[Q_j = F^j(K_j, N^D_j) - C_j(I_j), \quad DK_j = I_j - SK_j, \text{ for each } j\]

3. MARKETS

\[C^* + I^* = Q^*\]

\[N^D^* = N^S\]

4. PRICES

\[p^* > 0\]

\[w^* > 0\]

We would briefly explain our system defined above without referring to the mathematical discussion in detail.

1. HOUSEHOLD

In our dynamic model of the household, we are concerned with choosing an optimal consumption plan so as to maximize the utility integral

\[
\int_{0}^{\infty} u^i(c_i, b_i) \exp(-\beta t) dt
\]

where \( u_i(\cdot) \) is the utility function of flow \( c_i \) and stock \( b_i \) which satisfies
\[ u^i \geq 0, \quad u^i(0,0) = 0, \quad u^i(\infty, \infty) = -\infty, \quad u^i(0,b_1) = 0, \]
\[ u^i(c_1,0) \geq 0, \quad u^i_1 \geq 0, \quad u^i_2 \geq 0, \quad u^i_{11} < 0, \quad u^i_{22} < 0, \]
\[ u^i_{12} = u^i_{21} < 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} u^i_{11} & u^i_{12} \\ u^i_{21} & u^i_{22} \end{vmatrix} > 0 \]

among all feasible consumption plans which satisfy the budget constraint

\[ p^{S}a_i = w + \alpha p^{S}a_i - pc_i \]

or in real expression

\[ Db_i = w/p + (\alpha - Dp/p)b_i - c_i \]

where \( b_i = p^{S}a_i / p \). It is assumed that a household always supplies a unit quantity of labor service and the savings of household is fulfilled by the purchase of stocks alone. Capital gain or loss do not take place, since there is not the stock market. By variational analysis we can obtain the consumption function

\[ c_i = c_i(p,w,\alpha,\beta) \]

under an assumption that \( \beta \) is approximately equal to \( i \).

2. FIRM

The optimization behavior of the firm consists of two steps. The first step is determining an optimal amount of employment in such a way that the net cash
flow at each point in time is maximized for arbitrary amount of fixed capital and investment project. The necessary condition of this short-run optimization is that the marginal productivity of labor is equal to real wage rate. Hence we obtain the tentative labor demand function.

\[ N_j^D = \Phi_j(K_j, w/p) \]

The second step of optimization is choosing an optimal investment plan so as to maximize the sum of discounted present values of the expected net cash flow

\[ \int_0^\infty [pQ_j - wN_j^D - pI_j] \exp(-\alpha t) dt \]

in which gross output \( Q_j \) is represented by

\[ Q_j = F_j^D(K_j, N_j^D) - C_j(I_j) \]

where \( F_j(\cdot) \) is the linear homogeneous production function with diminishing marginal productivity and \( C_j(\cdot) \) is the adjustment cost function that represents the short-run fixity of capital carrying the property

\[ C_j(0) = 0, \quad C_j(I_j) \geq 0, \quad C_j(\infty) = \infty, \]

\[ C_j' \geq 0, \quad C_j'' > 0 \]

among all feasible investment plans which satisfy
\[(10) \, DK_j = I_j - \delta K_j \]

\[(11) \, I_j \geq 0 \]

(11) is known as the irreversibility of investment. By variational reasoning we can easily confirm that there exists a unique optimal investment plan and it hinges upon the price of product, money wage rate, yield of equities and rate of depreciation, namely

\[(12) \, I_j = I_j(p, w, \alpha, \delta) \]

We can know the time shape of capital accumulation by solving a linear differential equation (10). So that we can write \( K_j \) as

\[(13) \, K_j = K_j(p, w, \alpha, \delta) \]

Thus we obtain the labor demand function

\[(14) \, N_j^D = N_j^D(p, w, \alpha, \delta) \]

substituting (13) into (6). Finally we obtain the product supply function

\[(15) \, Q_j = Q_j(p, w, \alpha, \delta) \]

Now it is obvious that the rate of return \( r_j \)

\[(16) \, r_j = \frac{pQ_j - wN_j^D}{pK_j} \]

also depends upon \( p, w, \alpha \) and \( \delta \).
3. MARKETS

We can obtain the aggregative behavioristic functions on the basis of above results. Namely

\[ C = \sum_{i=1}^{NS} C_i (p, w, \alpha, \delta) = C(p, w, \alpha, \delta) \]

\[ I = \sum_{j=1}^{n} I_j (p, w, \alpha, \delta) = I(p, w, \alpha, \delta) \]

\[ Q = \sum_{j=1}^{n} Q_j (p, w, \alpha, \delta) = Q(p, w, \alpha, \delta) \]

\[ ND = \sum_{j=1}^{n} ND_j (p, w, \alpha, \delta) = ND(p, w, \alpha, \delta) \]

Thus equilibrium of markets is represented by

\[ C(p, w, \alpha, \beta) + I(p, w, \alpha, \delta) = Q(p, w, \alpha, \delta) \]

\[ ND(p, w, \alpha, \delta) = NS \]

4. PRICES

In the dynamic competitive equilibrium the ratio of prices \( w/p \) (so-called "value") is determined, since the Walras' law

\[ p[C+I-Q]+w[ND-NS]=0 \]

holds.

The distributive aspect of our dynamic system is exhibited in TABLE 1.

The reader will presumably be able to understand that our dynamic general equilibrium system reduces to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wage Cost</th>
<th>Gross National Product ( pQ )</th>
<th>Gross Profit ( pQ-wN^D )</th>
<th>Depreciation ( pSK )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WN^D</td>
<td>Net Profit ( pQ-wN^D-pSK )</td>
<td>Dividend</td>
<td>Internal Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net Cash Flow ( pQ-wN^D-pI )</td>
<td>Issue of New Stocks</td>
<td>Depreciation Allowance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WN^S</td>
<td>Consumption ( pC )</td>
<td>Gross Investment ( pI )</td>
<td>Net Investment ( pDK )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wage Income ( pW^S )</td>
<td>Dividend Income ( pW^A )</td>
<td>Replacement Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income of Households</td>
<td>Savings of Households ( p^S Da )</td>
<td>Net Savings of Firms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumption ( pC )</td>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>Gross Savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the Arrow = Debreu model of static general equilibrium
theory replacing variables by vector notation by assuming
as if there were not future in the horizon of each unit.
We can give the rigorous microeconomic foundation to the
Keynesian theory of economic growth by the procedure that
has been described heretofore.

NOTES

7. If we assume uncertainty in the true sense of the
word, we can not construct any dynamic theory and
the actual economy will be thrown into extreme con­
fusion. It appears to me that households and entre­
preneurs behave forming some expectation concerning
the future in the actual world. So that it is not
wise to evade to construct the dynamic theory in
view of uncertainty.

8. Our dynamic theory of the household is described in

9. The assumption of linear homogeneity is not indis­
pensable. There exists a unique optimal solution
not only in the case of decreasing returns to scale
but in the case of increasing returns to scale so
long as increase of costs of adjustment due to ex­
pansion of scale dominates the effect of increasing
returns. See Treadway [13].

10. The formulation of adjustment cost function of this
kind is seen in Gould [5], Treadway [13], Sakai
[11]. As representative examples of other type of
formulation Lucas [8] and Uzawa [15], [16], [18],
[21] are remarkable.
11. In our model optimal amount of investment is constant.

APPENDIX II

We can classify the contemporary economic theory, whose major concern is confined to the study of market mechanism, as follows.

TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion of the Classification</th>
<th>Statics</th>
<th>Dynamics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A system that takes no account of the firm as the unit different from the household</td>
<td>Static General Equilibrium Theory</td>
<td>Neoclassical Theory of Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A system that takes account of the firm as the unit different from the household</td>
<td>Dynamic General Equilibrium Theory</td>
<td>Keynesian Theory of Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A system that does not formulate the rational behavior of the unit</td>
<td>Static Inter-industrial Relations Theory</td>
<td>Dynamic Inter-industrial Relations Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>von Neumann Growth Theory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The reader will easily be able to understand the position of the neoclassical theory of economic growth in the contemporary economics by this table.

REFERENCES


