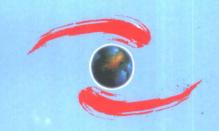
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Advanced Studies in Economics and Finance

丛书主编 邹恒甫

Editor in Chief Heng-fu Zou



最优选择与一般均衡

Characterizations of Fixed-Point Theorems, Optimization, and General Equilibria

田国强 著

Guoqiang Tian

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经济与金融高级研究丛书 出版前言

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中国的经济学和金融学研究如何走向世界?这是一个值得探讨的问题。中国经济学者素以刻苦求知、真诚报国为荣。在国内,自改革开放以来经济学者的突出贡献已深得国人认同;在海外,中国的经济学者同样做出了可喜的成绩。但是,国内经济学者的学术成果得到国际上认可的为数寥寥,而海外中国经济学者所取得的学术成果在国内也鲜为人知。同时,国际经济学者的学术成果在国内的传播也很有限。凡此种种,原因当然是多方面的,其中之一是学术传播与交流上的障碍。这些障碍的存在造成彼不知我,我亦不知彼,国内经济学者的学术研究难以走向世界,国际经济学者和海外中国经济学者的学术研究难以走进中国这样一种尴尬的局面。不言而喻,在全球经济一体化趋势主导世界潮流的今天,这种状况不利于中国经济和中国经济学的发展。

随着改革开放的一步步深化,中国经济与世界经济日益接轨。世界各国经济学者对中国经济发展和中国经济研究的兴趣和热情有增无减。海内外中国经济学者的拳拳报国之心也日益高涨。科学无国界,学术交流也无国界。我们相信,学者们的热情与努力将冰释学术交流中的所有障碍。因此,在经济全球化的今天,在经济腾飞指日可待的中国,这套《经济与金融高级研究丛书》的出版是时代的要求,更是我们的历史使命。

本套丛书将尽可能全面地收录国际经济学者特别是中国经济学者在国际上已获得公认的学术成果。每部著作将基本保留其最初发表在国际刊物上的原貌(或其创作的原貌),由作者按研究专题编纂成书。此举一方面是为了让更多的国人了解这些学者的研究成果,或者至少感知一下国际经济学者和海坚实为中国经济学者在国际主流经济学发展进程中所迈出的坚实为中国经济学者在国际主流经济学发展进程中所迈出的是为的使世界各国的经济学者对中国经济学者的研究成果有更多的海外等者的研究并非固步与封置身世界之外,而是与世界同步与潮流并进的。知己知彼,互相交流,这对于繁荣学术是有百利而无一弊的。北京大学出版社真诚地希望更多的海内外学者向我们赐稿,并给我们批评、建议,以助于这项造福世人的学术文化传播事业。

北京大学出版社

经济和金融高级研究丛书 编者说明

本丛书收录世界各国经济学者特别是海内外中国经济学者从事当代经济学和金融学理论研究和实际研究的前沿成果。就某一专题或者多个专题,作者既可以把已经发表的论文收集成册,也可以修辑整理成一部或多部专著。收集成册的公开发表的论文一律保持其发表时的各刊物排版印制的原貌,以方便读者查寻援引;尚未公开发表的论文则一律保持其创作原貌,以供读者参考。

本丛书主编同时还与海内外众多学者合作主办英文学术刊物 Annals of Economics and Finance。此刊物出版尚未发表的至少具有 一些原创性的经济学和金融学(英文)论文。如有兴趣借此刊物宣 布自己学术思想的学人,敬请寄论文给:

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但愿此丛书和杂志能促进中国经济学者与世界各国经济学者 的学术交流,促进中国经济学和金融学研究走向世界主流。

邹恒肃

于北京大学

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Conditions for Maximization of a Class of Preference Relations', Review of Economic Studies, 60: 949 – 958, 1993; 'Characterizations of the Existence of Equilibria in Games with Discontinuous and Non-Quasiconcave Payoffs' (with Michael R. Baye and Jianxin Zhou), Review of Economic Studies, 60: 935 – 948, 1993.

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The Institute of Management Science/Operations Research Society of America for article: 'Generalized Quasi-Variational-Like Inequality Problem', *Mathematics of Operations Research*, **18**(3): 752 – 764: 1993

前 言

本书收入了笔者有关不动点定理、最优选择和一般均衡等问题特征化条件研究的大部分英文论文,共22篇。其中有几篇文章是与别人合写的,这些合作者是Michael R. Baye, John S. Chipman, Qi Li, Y. Joseph Lin,以及 Jianxin Zhou。在所收入的22篇文章中,一些文章探讨了各类经济均衡存在性的特征化,并给出均衡存在的充分必要条件。另外一些文章推广了与其相关的一些基本数学定理(如Fixed-Point Theorems、Variational Inequalities、Minimax Inequalities,KKM Theorem及 Maximum Theorem等),并给出这些数学定理结论成立的充分必要条件。关于这两方面的文章共有19篇。剩下的3篇中,有两篇是关于生产权所有制最优选择的文章,研究了在不同经济制度环境下,什么样的产权所有制是最优的;另外一篇是关于线性开支需求函数的随机识别与最大似然参数估计。

为了帮助读者较系统地阅读所收入的论文,笔者将这些论文按专题分为七个部分。需要指出的是:由于有些论文同时涉及到几个不同的专题,这种分类只是一种粗略的分类。第一部分所收入的3篇文章主要是关于消费者偏好最大化研究的文章。通过引进转移连续(Transfer continuity)、转移凸性(Transfer convexity)及转移传递性(Transfer transtivity)等数学概念,这些文章对各种不同偏好关系类的最大化选择给出了充分必要条件。需要提到的是我们推广了数学分析中的经典定理(Weierstrass Theorem),完全特征化了一个函数存在着最大值或最小值的充分必要条件。我们还推广了在经济学中有广泛应用的定理(Maximum Theorem),这些推广工作给出了最优选择函数相对于参数连续的充分必要条件。

第二部分收入了 4 篇文章。其中一篇论文笔者研究了具有非连续、非准凸支付函数的对策游戏的纳什均衡存在性问题,给出了此类经济对策游戏纳什均衡存在的充分必要条件。另外三篇论文研究了当偏好关系(或效用函数)非连续和选择集非凸时,一般竞争均衡(或更一般的、广义对策游戏——抽象经济——均衡的存在性。第三部分收入了 3 篇论文,它们对某些经济环境类,引入了能导致资源有效配置的一般均衡解概念。其中,一篇发展了一个动态的一般均衡国际贸易模型,并给出了国内外各种经济环境或政策的变化对进出口贸易、国民消费和储蓄等经济变量的比较静态分析;一篇文章对具有公共商品的公有和混合所有经济环境,分别

引进了能导致资源有效配置的一般均衡解;另外一篇文章探讨了约束的瓦尔拉斯配置及林道配置与帕累托最优配置的关系。第四部分有3篇文章,这三篇文章推广了 Maximum Theorem 及 KKM Theorem 并将所推广的这些定理用来证明抽象经济、均衡价格及偏好最大化的存在性。第五部分有5篇文章,这些文章主要推广了具有广泛应用的一些数学基本定理。其中一篇文章对非紧、非凸的区域上所定义的单值函数或多值对应函数给出了存在着不动点的充分必要条件,另外四篇文章对变分不等式、准变分不等式、最小最大不等式的均衡存在性作出了一些推广性的工作。

第六部分收入了两篇文章,这两篇文章为研究转型经济中企业产权安排的选择提供了一个理论框架,并可用来解释转型经济中的一些重要问题和现象。它给出了一个在"非规范"经济环境下,即有限经济自由、不完善市场体系环境下的企业产权理论。在这个理论框架中,企业所有制及产权安排的选择将内生地由经济环境的非规范化程度来决定。它将根据经济环境不规范程度的差异,给出不同的最优产权制度安排(民营,集体或国有产权安排)。它表明只有经济制度环境得到适当改变才能有效地变换产权所有制安排形式。文章中所提供的理论可用来解释转型经济中出现的一些问题。例如,西方学术界持有的一种观点是:迅速的私有化("休克疗法")是指令型计划经济向市场机制转型的首要步骤。然而,本文所给出的理论却显示:在经济体制转型过程中,首先应进行的是经济自主化和市场化的改革而不是大规模的私有化。

最后一部分有 2 篇文章, 是关于消费函数的推导和参数估计问题的讨论, 都是和美国明尼苏达大学经济系的 John S. Chipman 教授合写的。其中两篇文章是研究动态消费最大化模型的显示解; 另外一篇是对线性消费系统作出了一个更为合理的随机识别假定, 并给出了最大似然参数估计。

最后想在此感谢邹恒甫教授和北京大学出版社提供了出版此论文集的机会。 笔者在大学是学数学的,来到美国后改学经济学,是属于半路出家的经济学者,经 济学和数学都学得不是很好。由于学术水平有限,文章难免会有许多不尽人意之 处,欢迎读者批正、赐教。尽管笔者是属于改革开放后较早出国学习现代经济学的 人之一,可能占了点先机,但自认为只学到了现代经济学的一点皮毛,属于过渡性 人物。"长江后浪推前浪"。在当前良好的学习环境下,新人一定会倍出。希望通 过出版此论文集能对国内有志于学习和研究现代经济学的人发挥一点抛砖引玉的 作用。只要我们在国内继续努力推广现代经济学的教育和研究,引进现代经济学 的研究方法,就一定会培养出一批世界一流的中国经济学家。

> 田国强 2000 年 5 月于德州 A&M 大学

作者简介

田国强,1982年获华中理工大学数学硕士,1987年获美国明尼苏达大学经济学博士,博士论文获全美斯隆博士论文奖,同年被美国德州A&M大学经济系聘为助教授。1995年被提升为终身教职正教授。现为美国德州A&M大学文学院勒威斯讲座教授、民营企业研究中心高级研究员,同时也是华中理工大学和北京大学等大学的兼职教授。曾任中国留美经济学会会长(1991-1992)中国旅美社会科学教授协会首届主席(1995-1997)。研究方向有当代经济理论、激励经济机制的设计、数理经济学、对策论、动态最优化理论、国际贸易、计量经济学和中国经济。在这些领域中,有50多篇英文论文在欧美主要经济学和数学学术期刊上发表。另有数十篇论文在欧美主要经济学和数学学术期刊上发表。另有数十篇论文在中国大陆学术期刊发表。著有《大众市场经济学》。主编的《市场经济学普及丛书》(14本)获中国图书奖等四个国家级一等奖。

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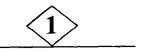
第Ⅰ部分

消费偏好最大化的特征, Weierstrass 定理和极大值定理

Part I

Characterizations of Preference Maximization, the Weierstrass Theorem and Maximum Theorem





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Necessary and Sufficient Conditions for Maximization of a Class of Preference Relations

GUOQIANG TIAN Texas A&M University

First version received May 1990; final version accepted January 1993 (Eds.)

This paper provides necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of greatest and maximal elements of weak and strict preferences, and unifies two very different approaches used in the related literature (the convexity and acyclicity approaches). Conditions, called transfer FS-convexity and transfer SS-convexity are shown to be necessary and, in conjunction with transfer closedness and transfer openness, sufficient for the existence of greatest and maximal elements of weak and strict preferences, respectively. The results require neither the continuity nor convexity of preferences, and are valid for both ordered and unordered binary relations. Thus, the results generalize almost all of the theorems on existence of maximal elements of preferences that appear in the literature.

1. INTRODUCTION

The notion of preference relations or utility functions is a central concept in economics, particularly, in consumer theory. Historically, the concept has been included in writings on economics and psychology for a few hundred years, at least as far back as Jeremy Bentham (1789). For the representability of a preference relation, Wold (1943-44) provided the first rigorous study, and the complete solution to this problem was given by Eilenberg (1941), Debrcu (1954, 1964), Rader (1963) and Bowen (1968) among others. The complete solution of the existence of maximal (or greatest) elements of a preference relation, however, has not been achieved in the sense that all the conditions for existence are sufficient, and no unified conditions have been obtained for ordered preferences (i.e., for total, reflexive and transitive preferences) and non-ordered preferences. Indeed, one can easily find many simple examples of binary relations which have or do not have a maximal element, but none of the existing theorems can reveal these. One might therefore conjecture that the existing theorems can be generalized. The results obtained in the paper reveal that this conjecture is indeed correct.

For non-total/non-transitive preference relations, some economists (Sonnenschein (1971), Shafer and Sonnenschein (1975), Yannelis and Prabhakar (1983)) have worked only with preferences which are SS-convex or FS-convex or have convex upper contour sets; some economists (Brown (1973), Bergstrom (1975), Walker (1977)) have worked only with acyclic preferences; and others (such as Schmeidler (1969), Rader (1972) among others) have considered existence only for incomplete preferences. All of these studies assume that weakly upper contour sets are closed or strictly lower contour sets are open.

^{1.} The SS is for Shafer and Sonnenschein and the FS is for Fan and Sonnenschein. The definitions of SS and FS convexities will be given below.