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Search, Heterogeneity, and Optimal Income Taxation

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Search, Heuristics, and Greedy Algorithms on Trees

WORKING PAPER

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Abstract

Abstract content area with some noise artifacts.

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2 Model

Let F be a function defined on $[0, 1]$ by

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt, \quad x \in [0, 1],$$
 where f is a continuous function satisfying

$$f(x) > 0, \quad x \in (0, 1),$$
 and $f(0) = f(1) = 0$. Let H and L be positive integers such that $H + L = 1$. Let I_k , $k = H, L$, be intervals of length q_m , $m = H, L$, such that $I_k \cap I_m = \emptyset$ for $k \neq m$. Let $y_{km} > 0$, $k, m = H, L$, be a sequence of positive numbers such that $y_{Hm} > y_{Lm}$. Let I_k^* , $k = H, L$, be intervals of length $1 - q_m$, $m = H, L$, such that $I_k^* \cap I_m^* = \emptyset$ for $k \neq m$. Let $C_w(\cdot)$, $C_\pi(\cdot)$ be continuous functions satisfying $C_w(0) = 0$, $C_w'(0) = 0$, $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 1} C_w(\delta) = +\infty$, $C_\pi(V_m) > 0$, $V_m > 0$, $C_\pi(V_m) > C_\pi(V_m)$. Let A be a function defined on $[0, 1]$ by

$$A(x) = \int_0^x a(t) dt, \quad x \in [0, 1],$$
 where a is a continuous function satisfying

$$a(x) > 0, \quad x \in (0, 1),$$
 and $a(0) = a(1) = 0$. Let I_k^* , $k = H, L$, be intervals of length $1 - q_m$, $m = H, L$, such that $I_k^* \cap I_m^* = \emptyset$ for $k \neq m$. Let $y_{km} > 0$, $k, m = H, L$, be a sequence of positive numbers such that $y_{Hm} > y_{Lm}$. Let $C_w(\cdot)$, $C_\pi(\cdot)$ be continuous functions satisfying $C_w(0) = 0$, $C_w'(0) = 0$, $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 1} C_w(\delta) = +\infty$, $C_\pi(V_m) > 0$, $V_m > 0$, $C_\pi(V_m) > C_\pi(V_m)$.

On the other hand, if $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a vector, then $\alpha \cdot \alpha = \|\alpha\|^2$. If $\alpha \cdot \beta = 0$, then α and β are orthogonal. If $\alpha \cdot \beta = \|\alpha\| \|\beta\|$, then α and β are parallel and point in the same direction. If $\alpha \cdot \beta = -\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|$, then α and β are parallel and point in opposite directions.

2.1 The matching technology

In this section, we will discuss the matching technology. We will first introduce the concept of a matching and then discuss the stability of a matching.

Let M be a matching in a bipartite graph $G = (U, V, E)$. We say that M is stable if there is no blocking pair. A blocking pair is a pair of vertices $(u, v) \in E$ such that u is not matched in M and v is matched in M , and u and v prefer each other to their current partners in M .

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2.4 Private expected utility functions

$$U_k = -c_w(\cdot) + \dots$$

$$U_k = -c_w(\cdot) + \dots$$

$$U_k = -c_w(\cdot) + \dots$$

$E_{(m)}$

$c(\cdot)$

$M(\cdot)$

$1 - M(\cdot)$

I

3 Optimal search intensity and market inefficiencies

Let I be the search intensity, l the labor force, c the cost of search, and v the value of a job. The search intensity I is chosen to maximize the net benefit of search, which is the value of a job minus the cost of search. The optimal search intensity I^* is determined by the condition that the marginal benefit of search equals the marginal cost of search.

3.1 Social Optimum

A social planner would choose the search intensity I to maximize the total surplus of the economy. The total surplus is the sum of the surplus of the unemployed and the surplus of the employed. The social optimum search intensity I^s is determined by the condition that the marginal social benefit of search equals the marginal social cost of search.

$$W = \int_{\delta, v} l_k U^k + q_m V^m$$

. . . $k \geq 0; v_m \geq 0$:

→ (1), (2), (5), (6), → -91.21

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

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

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

3.2 Decentralized equilibrium

A ε ε k ↗ ε ↘ ε ε ε ε ε ε 1 • ↗ ε ↘ ε ↗ ε ↘ 1 ↗ ε ↘ 1 ↗ ε ↘

$$\delta_k U_k = -c_w(\delta_k) + \delta_k M(\delta_k) E_{(m)} y_{km} \geq 0; \quad (15)$$

ε ε C_k = c_w(\delta_k) ε ε ↗ ε ↘ 1 • ↗ ε ↘ ε ↗ ε ↘ , ↗ ε ↘ B_k = \delta_k M(\delta_k) E_{(m)} y_{km} ε
 ε ↗ ε ↘ 1 ↗ ε ↘ ff ε ↗ ε ↘ ε ↗ ε ↘ .

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

4. I

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

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

4.1 Characterizing externalities through Pigou taxes

The first order conditions for the planner are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{R} &= (1 - \tau_k) M(\cdot) \left[\frac{I_H}{k} \tau_k^w w_H + \frac{I_L}{k} \tau_k^w w_L + \frac{V_H q_H}{m v q} \tau_H^\pi + \frac{V_L q_L}{m v q} \tau_L^\pi \right] \\
 0 &= \tilde{R} - \frac{I_k}{k} + \frac{I_m}{m} LS;
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{R} = (1 - \tau_k) M(\cdot) = N$

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

The first order conditions for the planner are:

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c_w

$y_{LL} > 0$, l is increasing in l , l is increasing in l , l is increasing in l . l is increasing in l , l is increasing in l .

The first order conditions are:

4.2 Optimal income taxes with positive government revenue

The first order conditions are:

$$W = \int_k I_k U^k + \int_m q_m V^m ;$$

Using (1), (2), (5), (6), and (17), we can write the first order conditions as:

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

where $\left(\int_k I \right) M(\cdot) = N$ and $R = \int_k I_k - c_w \frac{Z_k^w}{M(\cdot) w_k} + \int_m q_m - c_\pi \frac{Z_m^\pi}{M(\theta) m}$.

$$R \leq \left(\int_k I \right) M(\cdot) \frac{I_H}{k} \frac{I_H}{I} W_H + \frac{I_L}{k} \frac{I_L}{I} W_L + \frac{V_H q_H}{m v q} \frac{\pi}{H} + \frac{V_L q_L}{m v q} \frac{\pi}{L} ; \quad (30)$$

where $\left(\int_k I \right) M(\cdot) = M$ and l is increasing in l .

¹⁷The public good, even if valued by consumers, does not affect their choice on search intensity.

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 (1) for
 large values of the parameter ϵ . It is shown that the
 solutions of the system (1) are asymptotically equivalent to
 the solutions of the system (2) for large values of ϵ .
 The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) for
 small values of the parameter ϵ . It is shown that the
 solutions of the system (1) are asymptotically equivalent to
 the solutions of the system (3) for small values of ϵ .
 The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) for
 intermediate values of the parameter ϵ . It is shown that
 the solutions of the system (1) are asymptotically equivalent
 to the solutions of the system (4) for intermediate values of
 ϵ .

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... (1 5) "P... D... E... l... .

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... (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... .

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Appendices:

A Proofs of the main results

Proof of Corollary 3.

For any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $\epsilon < \delta$, then $v_H(\epsilon) > v_H(0)$, $v_L(\epsilon) > v_L(0)$, $v_H(\epsilon) < v_H(0)$, and $v_L(\epsilon) < v_L(0)$. Hence, $v_H(\epsilon) > v_H(0)$ and $v_L(\epsilon) > v_L(0)$.

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

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

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

Proof of Lemma 7.

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

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

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

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

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

Proof of Proposition 8.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{I} \quad & \parallel \quad \text{I} \quad \zeta \quad \parallel \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow: w_k = E_{(m)} w_{km} = E_{(m)} y_{km} \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \\
 \zeta \quad & \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad k = H; L; z_k^w = M(k) w_k \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \zeta \\
 \zeta \quad & \zeta \quad k = H; L; \quad m = E_{(k)} y_{km} = E_{(k)} (1 - y_{km}) y_{km} \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \zeta \quad \text{fi} \\
 \zeta \quad & \text{e} \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \zeta \quad m = H; L; \quad \uparrow \quad z_m^\pi = v_m^M \quad \zeta
 \end{aligned}$$

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



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

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

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

$$E_{(m)} \frac{dz_m^\pi}{Z_m^\pi} = \frac{E_{(k)} \left(\frac{dz_k^w}{z_k^w} E_{(m)} \frac{n_m^\pi}{m} - E_{(m)} \left(\frac{n_m^\pi}{m} \frac{d\tau_m^\pi}{1-\tau_m^\pi} \right) \right)}{\Delta_2}; \quad (47)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(46) \quad (45)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1980 T.HT.11513.0874 T18.0419376 4939634581351251 17273941784186131 10261724 d(1)IT2416 1891246200118 0301031557674/HTJL-47 T1111 JF1 l_k@303du 189118911891 30d11891 00w1/001 40d11891 00d11891 05d01

$$\begin{aligned}
& \xi \quad \xi \quad \text{fi} \quad \xi \quad \xi \quad \xi \quad \xi \quad \xi \\
& {}_H l_H c''_w \frac{z_H^w}{M(\cdot) w_H} \frac{1}{M(\cdot) w_H} \frac{dz_H^w}{d \frac{w}{H}} + {}_L l_L c''_w \frac{z_L^w}{M(\cdot) w_L} \\
& + v_H q_H c''_\pi \frac{z_H^\pi}{M(\theta)_H} \frac{1}{M(\theta)_H} \frac{dz_H^\pi}{d \frac{w}{H}} + v_L q_L c''_\pi \frac{z_L^\pi}{M(\theta)_L} \\
& + (k I) M(\cdot) \left[\frac{k \left(\frac{l_k}{M(\theta) w_k} \frac{dz_k^w}{d \tau_H^w} + \frac{M'(\cdot)}{M(\cdot)} \right)}{k I} \right] \frac{m}{\left(\frac{l_k}{M(\theta) w_k} \frac{dz_k^w}{d \tau_H^w} + \frac{M'(\cdot)}{M(\cdot)} \right)} \Big| (a+b) = \\
& = {}_H l_H c''_w \frac{z_H^w}{M(\cdot) w_H} \frac{1}{M(\cdot) w_H} \frac{dz_H^w}{d \frac{w}{H}} \frac{z_H^w}{z_H^w} \frac{M(\cdot)}{c'_w(z_H^w = M(\cdot) w_H)} \\
& + {}_L l_L c''_w \frac{z_L^w}{M(\cdot) w_L} \frac{1}{M(\cdot) w_L} \frac{dz_L^w}{d \frac{w}{L}} \frac{z_L^w}{z_L^w} \frac{M(\cdot) (1 - \frac{w}{L}) w_L}{c'_w(z_L^w = M(\cdot) w_L)} \\
& + v_H q_H c''_\pi \frac{z_H^\pi}{M(\theta)_H} \frac{1}{M(\theta)_H} \frac{dz_H^\pi}{d \frac{w}{H}} \frac{z_H^\pi}{z_H^\pi} \frac{M(\cdot) (1 - \frac{\pi}{H})_H}{c'_\pi(z_H^\pi = M(\theta)_H)} \\
& + v_L q_L c''_\pi \frac{z_L^\pi}{M(\theta)_L} \frac{1}{M(\theta)_L} \frac{dz_L^\pi}{d \frac{w}{L}} \frac{z_L^\pi}{z_L^\pi} \frac{M(\cdot) (1 - \frac{\pi}{L})_L}{c'_\pi(z_L^\pi = \frac{M(\theta)}{\theta}_L)} \\
& + (k I) M(\cdot) \left[\frac{k \left(\frac{l_k}{M(\theta) w_k} \frac{dz_k^w}{d \tau_H^w} + \frac{M'(\cdot)}{M(\cdot)} \right)}{k I} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$\left(\frac{\delta_{HL} l_H}{k} \frac{v_L q_L}{\delta l} + \frac{\delta_{LL} l_L}{k} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \right) W_{HL} + \left(\frac{\delta_{HL} l_H}{k} \frac{v_H q_H}{\delta l} + \frac{\delta_{LL} l_L}{k} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \right) W_{LH} + \left(\frac{\delta_{HL} l_H}{k} \frac{v_L q_L}{\delta l} + \frac{\delta_{LL} l_L}{k} \frac{v_H q_H}{m v q} \right) W_{HH} + \left(\frac{\delta_{HL} l_H}{k} \frac{v_H q_H}{\delta l} + \frac{\delta_{LL} l_L}{k} \frac{v_L q_L}{m v q} \right) W_{LL}$

Let c'

$$c' = \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{-1}.$$

Let $\gamma > 1$, $\beta > 1$, $A > 0$, $\gamma > \beta$: Let $\gamma > 1$, $\beta > 1$.

$$c = A(\gamma + \beta) \geq 3, \quad c' = A(\gamma^{-1} + \beta^{-1}),$$

$$c'' = A((\gamma - 1)^{\gamma-2} + (\beta - 1)^{\beta-2}) > 0;$$

$$c'' = \frac{\gamma^{-2} + \beta^{-2}}{(\gamma - 1)^{\gamma-2} + (\beta - 1)^{\beta-2}}.$$

Let $\gamma > 1$, $\beta > 1$, $A > 0$, $\gamma > \beta$, $\gamma > 1$, $\beta > 1$.

$$\frac{c''}{c} = -\beta + \gamma - 5(\gamma - 1)^2 < 0:$$

Let $\gamma > 1$, $\beta > 1$, $A > 0$, $\gamma > \beta$, $\gamma > 1$, $\beta > 1$.

$$c < 1 \Rightarrow 3 > 2, \quad c' > 1 \Rightarrow 2 > 1.$$

$$\frac{1 - \tau_H^w}{\varepsilon_H^w} W_H < \frac{1 - \tau_L^w}{\varepsilon_L^w} W_L, \quad (66)$$

$$(1 - \frac{w}{H})W_H < (1 - \frac{w}{L})W_L, \quad \frac{w}{H} > \frac{w}{L}$$

Let $(66) \Rightarrow \frac{w}{H} W_H > \frac{w}{L} W_L$. Let $(E_{(m)Hm}^{\pi} - E_{(m)Lm}^{\pi})$.

$$(E_{(m)Hm}^{\pi} - E_{(m)Lm}^{\pi}) > 0.$$

Let (66) .

$$(1 - \frac{w}{H})W_H > (1 - \frac{w}{L})W_L, \quad \frac{w}{H} > \frac{w}{L}, \quad \frac{u_H^w}{H} \leq \frac{u_L^w}{L}. \quad \square$$

Proof of Proposition 11.

$$\text{fi} \quad \text{ii} \quad (65).$$

Let fi , ii .

Let ii , fi .

$$\text{ii} \quad \text{fi} \quad (60)-(63)$$

Let ii , fi .

Let ii , fi .

Let ii , fi . D

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

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

(68), ϵ_1 (69), $\epsilon \in P$ 11. $\epsilon \in$
P 12 Π $\epsilon \in$ $\epsilon \in$ $\epsilon \in$ $\epsilon \in$ $\epsilon \in$ $\epsilon \in$
 $\epsilon \in$, $\epsilon \in$ $\epsilon \in$ $\epsilon \in$ $(1 - \epsilon)$, $(1 - \epsilon) = \uparrow$, $\epsilon \in$ $\epsilon \in$ $\epsilon \in$
 $\epsilon \in$ $\epsilon \in$ $\epsilon \in$ $\epsilon \in$, $\pi = w \downarrow$. \square