

统治者偏好、有限理性 与封建王朝周期性兴衰

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内容提要

关键词

一、文献综述与问题提出

1936

2001

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2011

2004

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15BJL063

2016

2013

1993

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二、制度变迁、制度效率与王朝兴衰

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$$\begin{aligned} & \quad \quad \quad () \quad \quad \quad = /2 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial} > 0 \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

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$$T = \frac{1-\beta}{1-\beta^2} = \frac{1-\beta}{(1-\beta)(1+\beta)} = \frac{1}{1+\beta} \quad (1)$$

$$p = \frac{1-\beta}{1-\beta^2} = \frac{1-\beta}{(1-\beta)(1+\beta)} = \frac{1}{1+\beta} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \beta} < 0 \quad (3)$$

$$= 1/2 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{1-\beta^{n+\Delta}}{1-\beta} - \beta^{n+\Delta} > \frac{1-\beta^n}{1-\beta} - \beta^n \quad (7)$$

$$\beta < \sqrt{\frac{(1-\beta)(1-\beta^n)}{2[(1-\beta) + (1-\beta^n)]}} \quad (8)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(1-\beta)(1-\beta^n)}{2[(1-\beta) + (1-\beta^n)]}} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{2}} \quad (9)$$

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五、结论与启示

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