Term Paper: Answer Key

Motoaki Takahashi

August 17, 2024

1 The Dornbusch-Fischer-Samuelson model

No. Suppose that $\omega = 3$ and that the function A is defined by

$$A(z) = \begin{cases} -9z + 6 & \text{for } 0 \le z \le 1/3, \\ 3 & \text{for } 1/3 \le z \le 2/3, \\ -9z + 9 & \text{for } 2/3 \le z \le 1. \end{cases}$$

A is continuous and weakly decreasing. For any $z \in [1/3, 2/3]$, $\omega = A(z)$ holds.

2 Caliendo and Parro (2015)

- Eaton and Kortum (2002) consider only one tradeable sector but Caliendo and Parro (2015) consider multiple tradeable sectors. Moreover, Caliendo and Parro (2015) have input-output linkages across such multiple sectors.
- 2. Let X_{ni}^j be the trade value of sector j goods from country i to country n. Let θ^j be the trade elasticity of sector j. $\tilde{\tau}_{ni}^j$ denotes the gross tariff¹ for sector j goods from i to n. Then the econometric specification that Caliendo and Parro (2015) adopt is

$$\log\left(\frac{X_{ni}^{j}X_{ih}^{j}X_{hn}^{j}}{X_{in}^{j}X_{hi}^{j}X_{nh}^{j}}\right) = -\theta^{j}\log\left(\frac{\tilde{\tau}_{ni}^{j}\tilde{\tau}_{ih}^{j}\tilde{\tau}_{hn}^{j}}{\tilde{\tau}_{in}^{j}\tilde{\tau}_{hi}^{j}\tilde{\tau}_{nh}^{j}}\right) + \tilde{\epsilon}^{j},$$

where $\tilde{\epsilon}^j$ is the error term.

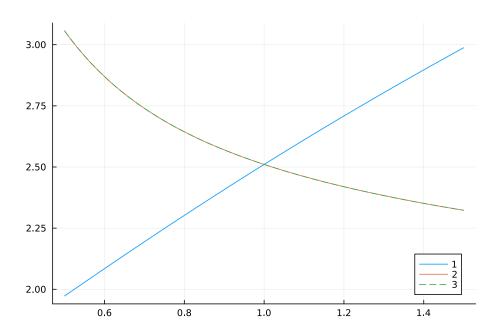
¹If the tarrif rate is 30 percent, the gross tariff is 1.3.

3 Computing the Eaton-Kortum model

3.1 Comparative statics with respect to T_1

See Figure 1.

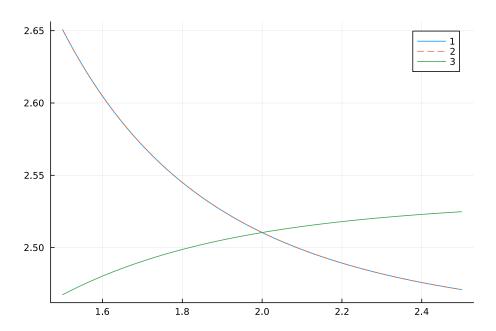
Figure 1: Comparative statics with respect to T_1



3.2 Comparative statics with respect to $d_{12} = d_{21}$

See Figure 2.

Figure 2: Comparative statics with respect to $d_{12}=d_{21}$



4 The Melitz-Chaney model

The cumulative distribution function of productivity in country i is

$$G_i(\varphi) = 1 - \left(\frac{\varphi}{\underline{\varphi}_i}\right)^{-\theta_i}$$

for $\varphi \geq \underline{\varphi}_i$. Then the probability density function is

$$g_i(\varphi) = \theta_i \varphi_i^{\theta_i} \varphi^{-\theta_i - 1}$$

for $\varphi \geq \underline{\varphi}_i$. The trade value from country i to j is

$$X_{ij} = \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma - 1}\right)^{1 - \sigma} \tau_{ij}^{1 - \sigma} w_i^{1 - \sigma} M_i \left(\int_{\varphi_{ij}^*} \varphi^{\sigma - 1} dG_i(\varphi)\right) Y_j P_j^{\sigma - 1}.$$

We need to compute $\int_{\varphi_{ij}^*} \varphi^{\sigma-1} dG_i(\varphi)$.

$$\int_{\varphi_{ij}^*}^{\infty} \varphi^{\sigma-1} dG_i(\varphi) = \int_{\varphi_{ij}^*}^{\infty} \varphi^{\sigma-1} g_i(\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \theta_i \underline{\varphi}_i^{\theta_i} \int_{\varphi_{ij}^*}^{\infty} \varphi^{\sigma-\theta_i-2} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{\theta_i \underline{\varphi}_i^{\theta_i}}{\theta_i + 1 - \sigma} (\varphi_{ij}^*)^{\sigma-\theta_i-1}$$

$$= \frac{\theta_i \underline{\varphi}_i^{\theta_i}}{\theta_i + 1 - \sigma} \left(\frac{\sigma f_{ij} (\frac{\sigma}{\sigma-1} w_i \tau_{ij})^{\sigma-1}}{Y_j P_j^{\sigma-1}} \right)^{\frac{\sigma-\theta_i-1}{\sigma-1}}.$$

Therefore, the trade value is

$$X_{ij} = \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma - 1}\right)^{1 - \sigma} \tau_{ij}^{1 - \sigma} w_i^{1 - \sigma} M_i \left(\frac{\theta_i \underline{\varphi}_i^{\theta_i}}{\theta_i + 1 + \sigma} \left(\frac{\sigma f_{ij} (\frac{\sigma}{\sigma - 1} w_i \tau_{ij})^{\sigma - 1}}{Y_j P_j^{\sigma - 1}}\right)^{\frac{\sigma - \theta_i - 1}{\sigma - 1}}\right) Y_j P_j^{\sigma - 1}$$
$$= C_{1,i} \underline{\varphi}_i^{\theta_i} (\tau_{ij} w_i)^{-\theta_i} f_{ij}^{\frac{\sigma - \theta_i - 1}{\sigma - 1}} M_i (Y_j P_j^{\sigma - 1})^{\frac{\theta_i}{\sigma - 1}},$$

where $C_{1,i} = \sigma^{\frac{\sigma - \theta_i - 1}{\sigma - 1}} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma - 1} \right)^{-\theta_i} \left(\frac{\theta_i}{\theta_i + 1 - \sigma} \right)$. Since $\theta_i > 0$, the trade value X_{ij} is increasing in $\underline{\varphi}_i$.

References

Caliendo, L. and Parro, F. (2015). Estimates of the trade and welfare effects of NAFTA. *The Review of Economic Studies*, 82(1):1–44.

Eaton, J. and Kortum, S. (2002). Technology, geography, and trade. *Econometrica*, 70(5):1741–1779.