

ECON3510 Formula Sheet

2019

Symbols

* refers to foreign

variable₁, variable₂ refers to goods 1 and 2

a_i refers to labor hours required to produce good i

variable ^{w} refers to world

s refers to specialized good

w refers to wage

r refers to rental rate for capital

Ricardian Equations in Terms of Home

Gravity Model: $T_{i,j} = \frac{A \times Y_i \times Y_j}{D_{i,j}}$

Wage: $w_1 = \frac{P_1}{a_1}$

Relative Wage: $\frac{w}{w^*} = \frac{P_1}{a_1} \div \frac{P_2}{a_2^*} = \frac{P_1}{a_1} \cdot \frac{a_2^*}{P_2}$

Real Wages without Trade: $w_1^r = \frac{w_1}{p_1} = \frac{1}{a_1}$

- Note: this is equivalent to MPL

Real Wages with Trade: $w_1^{r1} = \frac{w_1}{P_1} = \frac{1}{a_1}$ wages for good 1 in terms of specialized good 1, $w_1^{r2} = \frac{w_1}{P_2} = \frac{1}{a_1} \times \frac{P_1^w}{P_2^w}$ wages for good 1 in terms of non-specialized good 2

- Note: make sure to use world relative price

Relative Productivity: $\frac{a_1}{a_1^*}$

Marginal Rate of Substitution: $MRS_{1,2} = \frac{MU_1}{MU_2} = \frac{P_1}{P_2}$

Production: $a_1 Q_1 + a_2 Q_2 = L$

Production Possibility Frontier: $Q_1 = \frac{L}{a_1} - \frac{a_2}{a_1} Q_2$

Marginal Productivity of Labor: $MPL_1 = \frac{1}{a_1}$

Opportunity Cost: $OC_1 = \frac{a_1}{a_2}$

Relative Price in Autarky: $\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{a_1}{a_2}$

Relative Price in Free Trade: $\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{\text{total } Q_1^*}{\text{total } Q_2^*}$ where the quantity is the total produced in the economy

Autarky Equilibrium Occurs When: $\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{a_1}{a_2} = MRS_{1,2}$

Closed Trade Specialization of Good 1 Occurs When: $w_1 = \frac{P_1}{a_1} > \frac{P_2}{a_2} = w_2 \Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{P_2} > \frac{a_1}{a_2}$

Free Trade Specialization of Good 1 (World Price is Not Given) Occurs When:

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} < \frac{a_1^*}{a_2^*} \equiv wa_1 < w^*a_1^* \equiv \frac{a_1^*}{a_1} > \frac{w}{w^*}$$

Free Trade Specialization with World Price Given (three cases):

- Case 1: $\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{a_1}{a_2} < \frac{a_1^*}{a_2^*}$ then foreign specializes in good 2 and home does not specialize
- Case 2: $\frac{P_1}{P_2} < \frac{a_1}{a_2} < \frac{a_1^*}{a_2^*}$ then both home and foreign specialize in good 2
- Case 3: $\frac{a_1}{a_2} < \frac{P_1}{P_2} < \frac{a_1^*}{a_2^*}$ then home specializes in good 1 and foreign specializes in good 2

Ricardian Equations in Terms of Home

Production Possibility Frontier: $L = f(Q_1, Q_2)$

Isovalue Line - Representing Constant Value of Production (Indifference Curves): $V = P_1Q_1 + P_2Q_2$

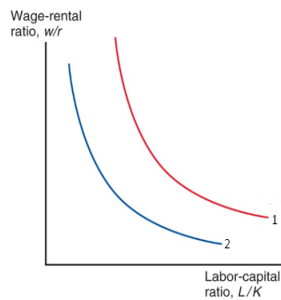
- Slope: $-\frac{P_1}{P_2}$

Production: occurs at the intersection of the most north-eastern isovalue line and the PPF, i.e. where P_C/P_F equals the slope of the PPF

MRS and Relative Price: $P_1/P_2 = MRS_{1,2}$

Isoquant: represents input possibilities in food production, where capital and labor inputs are imperfectly substitutable

Relative Labor/Capital Demand: if $\frac{L_1}{K_1} > \frac{L_2}{K_2}$ then production of 1 is relatively labor intensive and production of 2 is relatively capital intensive



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- At any given wage/rental-ratio, production of 1 uses a higher labor-capital ratio since 1 is labor intensive and 2 is capital intensive

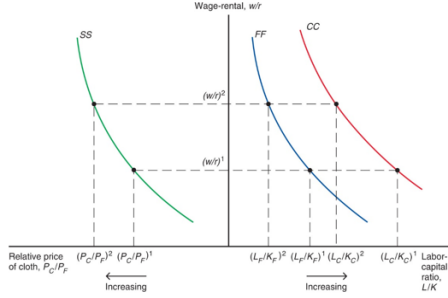
Wage Rental Ratio: $\frac{w}{r}$

- Note: changes in $\frac{w}{r}$ are tied to changes in $\frac{P_1}{P_2}$



Stolper-Samuelson Theorem: if the relative price of a good increases, then the real wage or rental rate of the factor used intensively in the production of that good increases, while the real wage or rental rate of the other factor decreases. Thus any change in the relative price of goods alters the distribution of income.

- Note: if the relative price of cloth rises, the wage-rental ratio must rise. This will cause the labor-capital ratio used in the production of both goods to drop

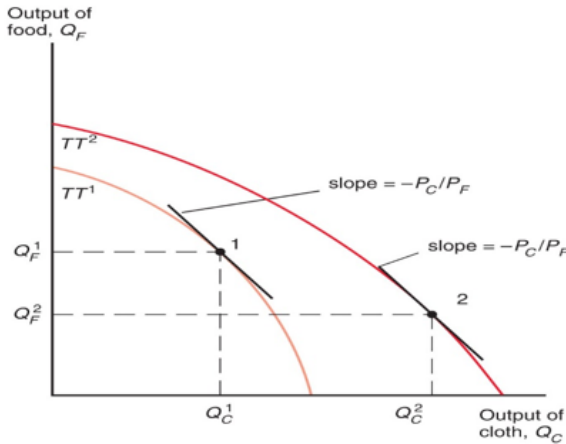


Increase in Relative Price Effect if the relative price for good 1 P_1/P_2 increase then this will:

- (1): raise income of workers relative to that of capital owners, $\frac{w}{r}$
- (2): raise the ratio of capital to labor services, $\frac{K}{L}$ used in both industries
- (3): raise the real income (purchasing power) of workers and lower the real income of capital owners
- (4): raises the purchasing power of labor in terms of both goods while lowers the purchasing power of capital in terms of both goods

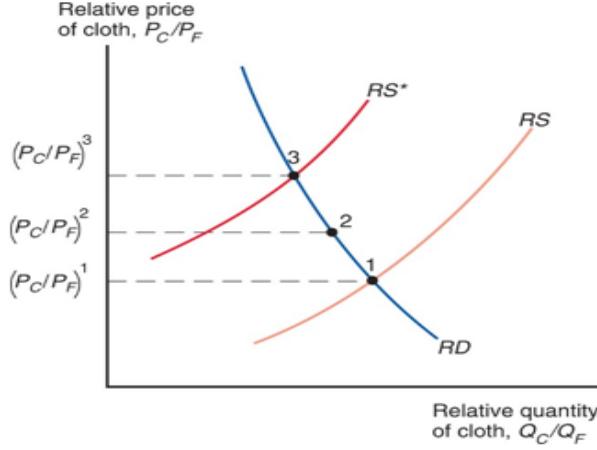
Rybczynski Theorem: holding output prices constant, as the amount of a factor of production increases, the supply of the good that uses this factor intensively increases and the supply of the other good decreases

- Example: an increase in the supply of labor shifts the economy's production possibility frontier outward disproportionately in the direction of the more labour intense good's (cloth) production. At an unchanged relative price of cloth, the less labour intense good's (food) production declines



Trade Convergence: trade leads to a convergence of relative prices

- Example: in the absence of trade, Home's equilibrium would be at point 1, where domestic relative supply RS intersects the relative demand curve RD. Similarly, Foreign's equilibrium would be at point 3. Trade leads to a world relative price that lies between the pretrade prices, such as at point 2



Heckscher-Ohlin Theorem: the country that is abundant in a factor exports the good whose production is intensive in that factors, so countries tend to export goods whose production is intensive in factors with which countries are abundantly endowed

Relative Consumption of Home: $(Q_1 - X_1)/(Q_2 - X_2)$

Relative Consumption of Foreign: $(Q_1^* + X_1)/(Q_2^* + X_2)$ Optimality Condition under Autarchy: optimality under autarchy requires each countries relative price of good 1 to equal it's opportunity cost of production of good 1 and the marginal rate of substitution in consumption of good 1, so we have three conditions:

$$\text{Optimality in Production: } \frac{P_1}{P_2} = f_{OC}\left(\frac{Q_1}{Q_f}\right)$$

$$\text{Optimality in Consumption: } \frac{P_1}{P_2} = f_{MRS}\left(\frac{Q_1}{Q_f}\right)$$

$$\text{Production Possibility Frontier: } L = f(Q_1, Q_2)$$

Optimality Condition under Free Trade: optimality under free trade requires that the relative price in each country be the same and balance of payments to be zero, so we have six conditions:

$$\text{Optimality in Production Home: } \frac{P_1^w}{P_2^w} = f_{OC}\left(\frac{Q_1}{Q_f}\right)$$

$$\text{Optimality in Consumption Home: } \frac{P_1^w}{P_2^w} = f_{MRS}\left(\frac{(Q_1 - X_1)}{(Q_f - X_2)}\right)$$

$$\text{Production Possibility Frontier Home: } L = f(Q_1, Q_2)$$

$$\text{Optimality in Production Foreign: } \frac{P_1^w}{P_2^w} = f_{OC}\left(\frac{Q_1^*}{Q_f^*}\right)$$

$$\text{Optimality in Consumption Foreign: } \frac{P_1^w}{P_2^w} = f_{MRS}\left(\frac{(Q_1^* + X_1)}{(Q_f^* - X_2)}\right)$$

$$\text{Production Possibility Frontier Foreign: } L = f(Q_1, Q_2)$$

$$\text{Balance of Payments: } P_1^w X_1 + P_2^w X_2 = 0$$