

3.4 – The *Dynamic* Benefits of Markets

ECON 306 • Microeconomic Analysis • Spring 2022

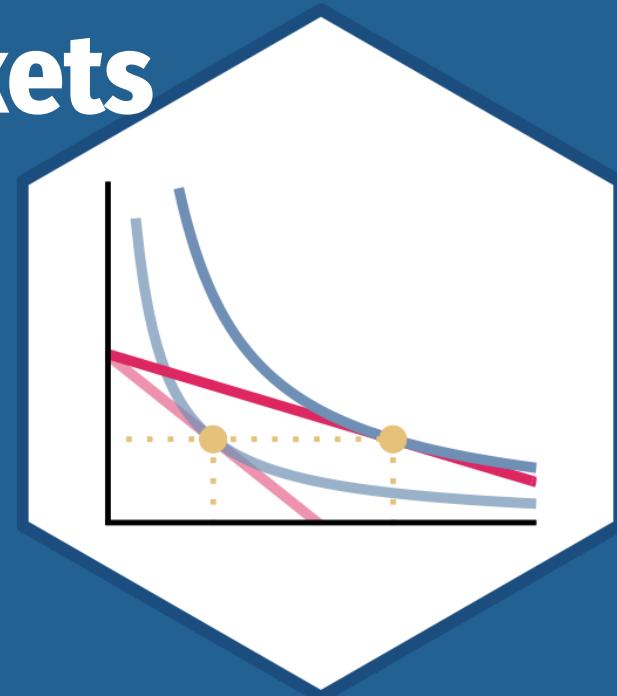
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 [ryansafner/microS22](https://github.com/ryansafner/microS22)

 microS22.classes.ryansafner.com



Outline

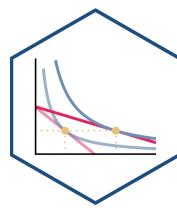


Why Markets Tend to Equilibrate, Redux

The Social Functions of Market Prices

Uncertainty and Profits

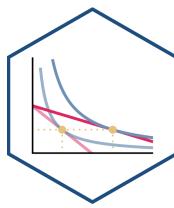
The Model is Not the Reality I



"All models are wrong, but some are useful."

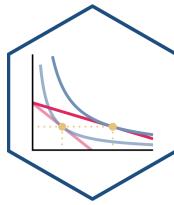
- This course is about economic modeling and formal theory
- Lots of applications beyond this course
- Models help us *understand* reality, but they *are not* reality!
 - Don't mistake the map for the territory itself

The Model is Not the Reality II



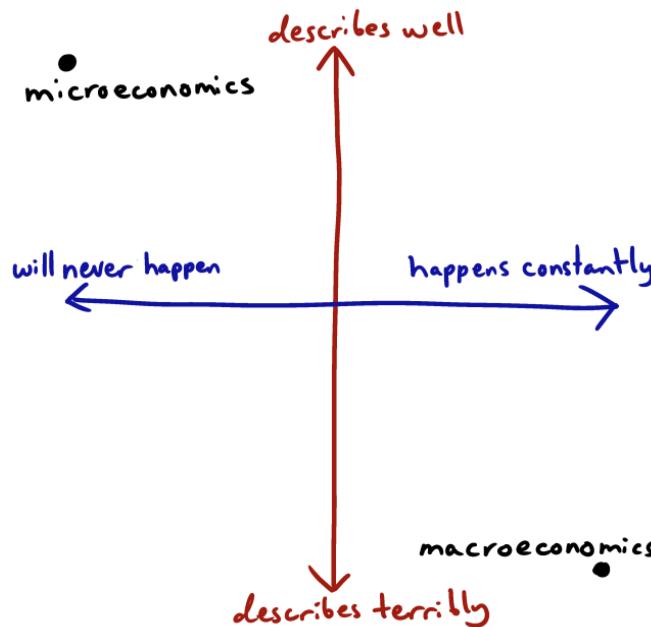
- Our models so far have given us interesting results:
 - Markets reach equilibrium
 - Economic profits are zero in the long run in competitive markets
- Both are **fictional!**
- But the models **still** show us useful insights about how a market economy works
- Some readings in today's readings page to help you understand

The Model is Not the Reality III



KNOW YOUR BRANCHES OF ECONOMICS:

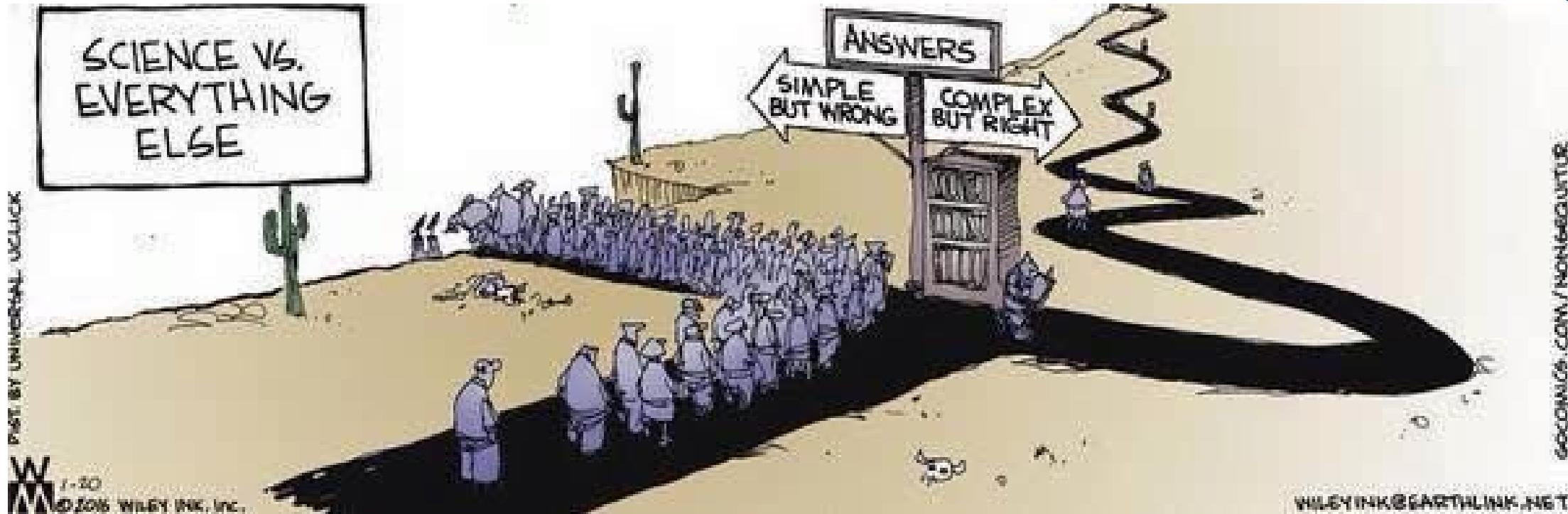
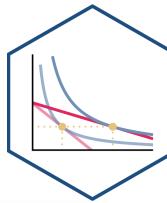
- HOW WELL THEORY DESCRIBES SCENARIOS IT CONSIDERS
- HOW LIKELY THOSE SCENARIOS ARE TO OCCUR IN REALITY

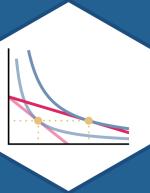


Source: [SMBC](#)

"Shame on the three of you who enjoyed this joke"

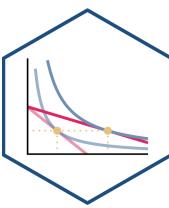
The Model is Not the Reality III



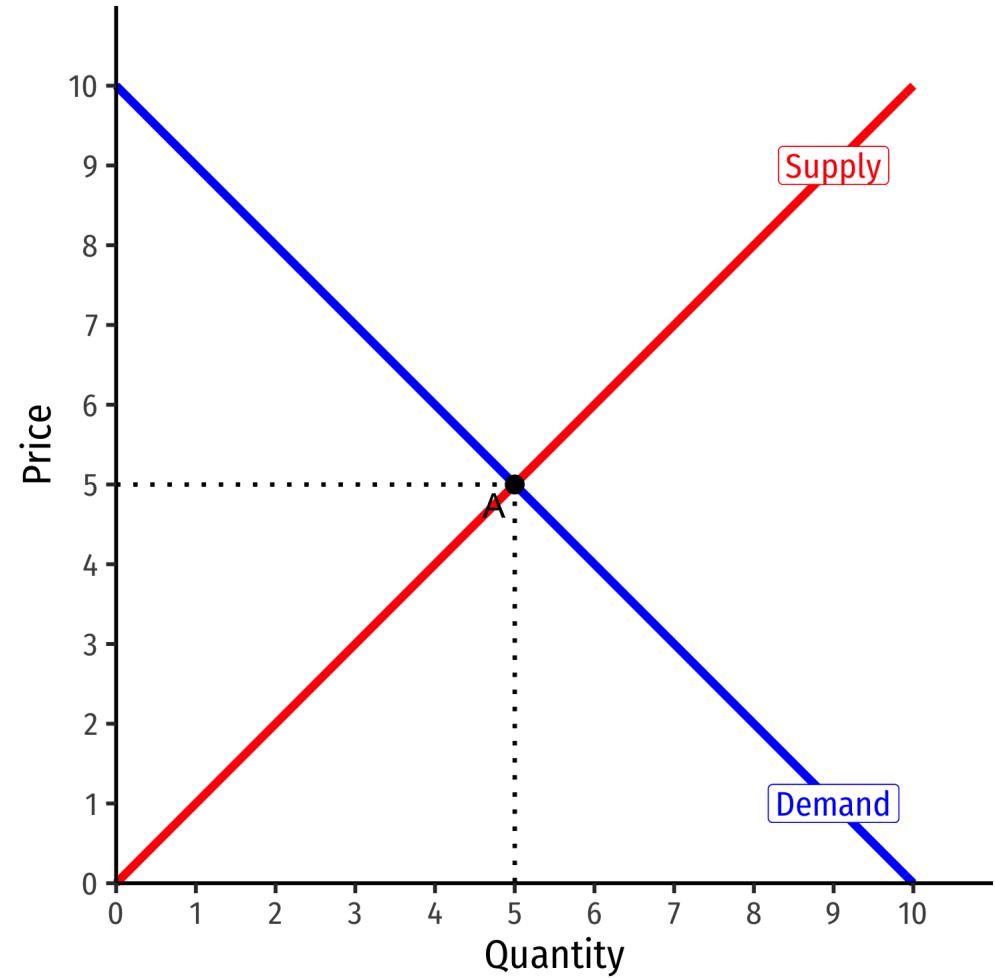


Why Markets Tend to Equilibrate, Redux

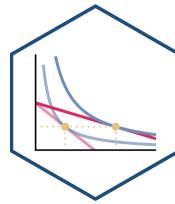
The Law of One Price I



- **Law of One Price:** *all units of the same good exchanged on the market will tend to have the same market price (the market-clearing price, p^*)*

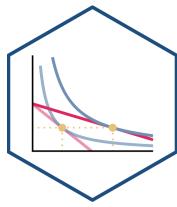


The Law of One Price II

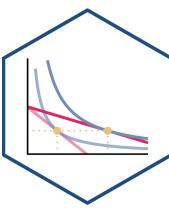


- Consider if there are *multiple* different prices for *same* good:
- **Arbitrage** opportunities: optimizing individuals recognize **profit opportunity**:
 - Buy at low price, resell at high price!
 - There are possible gains from trade or gains from innovation to be had
- **Entrepreneurship**: recognizing profit opportunities and entering a market as a seller to try to capture gains from trade/innovation

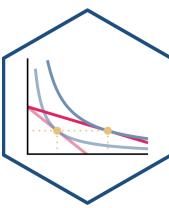
Arbitrage and Entrepreneurship I



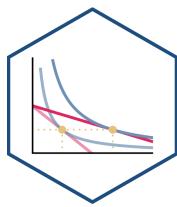
Arbitrage and Entrepreneurship II



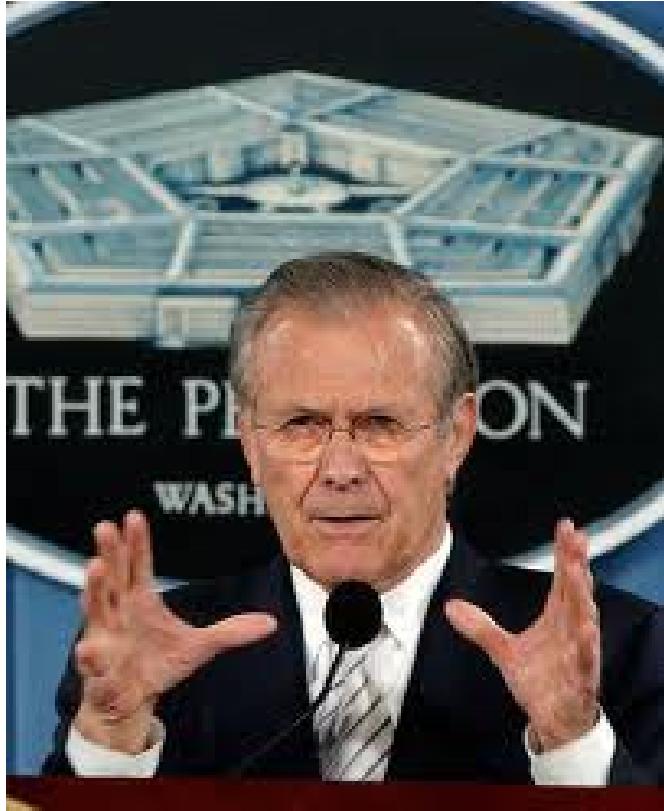
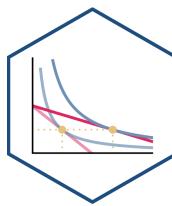
Arbitrage and Entrepreneurship III



Uncertainty vs. Risk

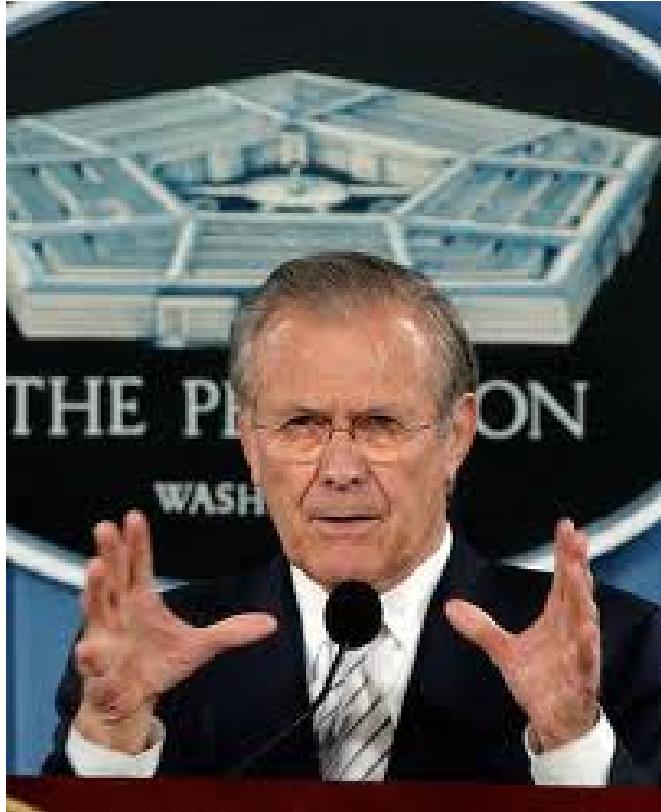
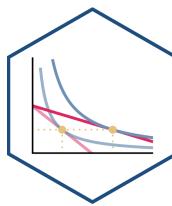


Uncertainty vs. Risk



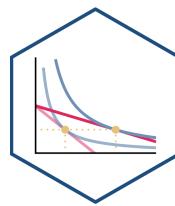
- “**Known knowns**”: perfect information
- “**Known unknowns**”: risk
 - We know the probability distribution of states that *could* happen
 - We just don't know *which* state will be realized
 - We can estimate probabilities, maximize expected value, minimize variance, etc.

Uncertainty vs. Risk



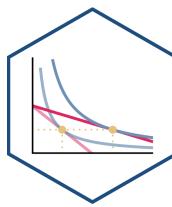
- “**Unknown unknowns**”: **uncertainty**
 - We don’t even know the probability distribution of states that *could* happen
 - *No model to optimize* in a world of uncertainty!

The Role of Entrepreneurial Judgment



- Under true **uncertainty**, it's not that we can't assign probabilities to each outcome; we do not even have the knowledge necessary to list all possible outcomes!
- Requires **entrepreneurial judgment** to *both*:
 1. estimate possible actions *and*
 2. estimate the likelihood of their success
- **Entrepreneur** is central player, earns pure profits (a residual) for *bearing uncertainty*

Entrepreneurial Judgment

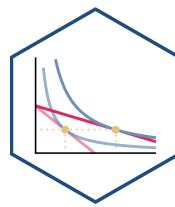


“If I had asked people what they wanted, they would have said **faster horses.**” - Henry Ford

Henry Ford

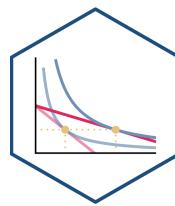
1863-1947

Entrepreneurial Judgment



“It's really hard to design products by focus groups. A lot of times, **people don't know what they want until you show it to them.**” - Steve Jobs

Uncertainty and Entrepreneurship

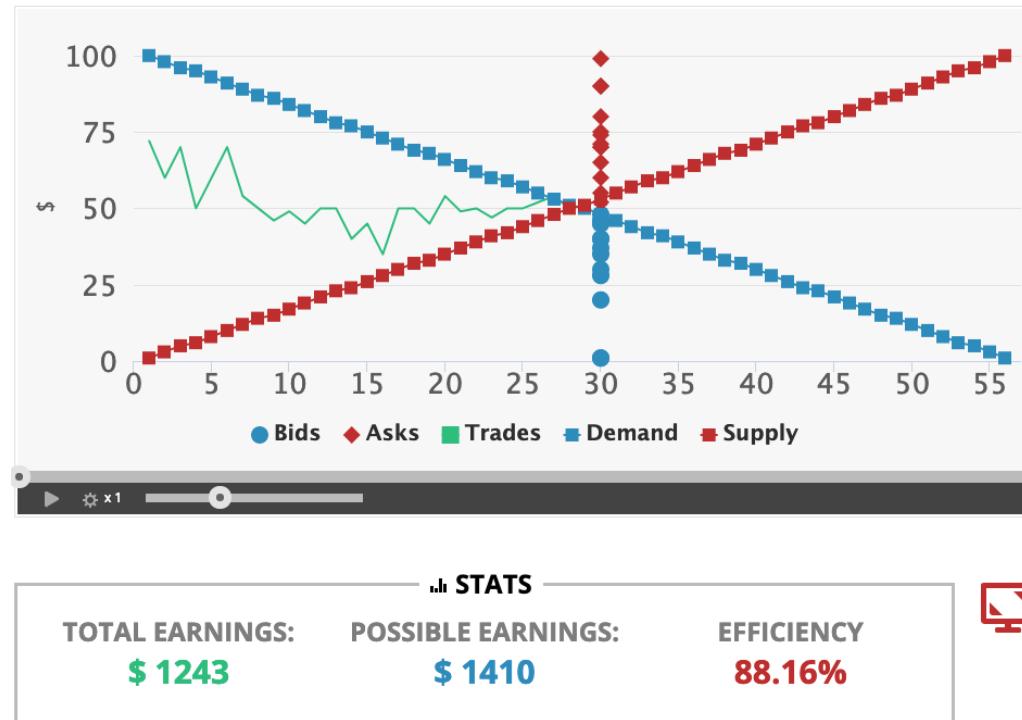
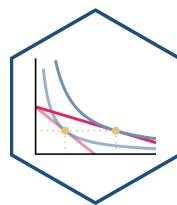


Mark Zuckerberg

1984-

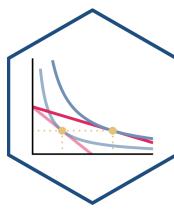
"Why were we the ones to build [Facebook]? We were just students. We had way fewer resources than big companies. If they had focused on this problem, they could have done it. The only answer I can think of is: **we just cared more. While some doubted** that connecting the world was actually important, **we were building.** While others doubted that this would be sustainable, **we were forming lasting connections.**"

How Markets Get to Equilibrium I



- Nobody knows “the right price” for things
- Each buyer and seller only know **their own** reservation prices
- Buyers and sellers adjust their bids/asks
- Markets do not *start* competitive, but *become* competitive!
- New entrepreneurs enter to try to capture gains from trade/innovation
- As these gains are exhausted, prices converge to equilibrium

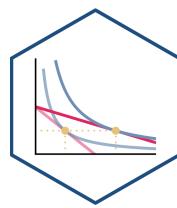
How Markets Get to Equilibrium II



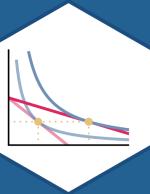
For more, see Hayek 1945 in [today's readings](#).

- Errors and imperfect information
 - ⇒ multiple prices
 - ⇒ arbitrage opportunities
 - ⇒ entrepreneurship
 - ⇒ correcting mistakes
 - ⇒ people update their behavior & expectations
- Markets are **discovery processes** that *discover* the right prices, the optimal uses of resources, and cheapest production methods, none of which can be known in advance!

How Markets Get to Equilibrium III

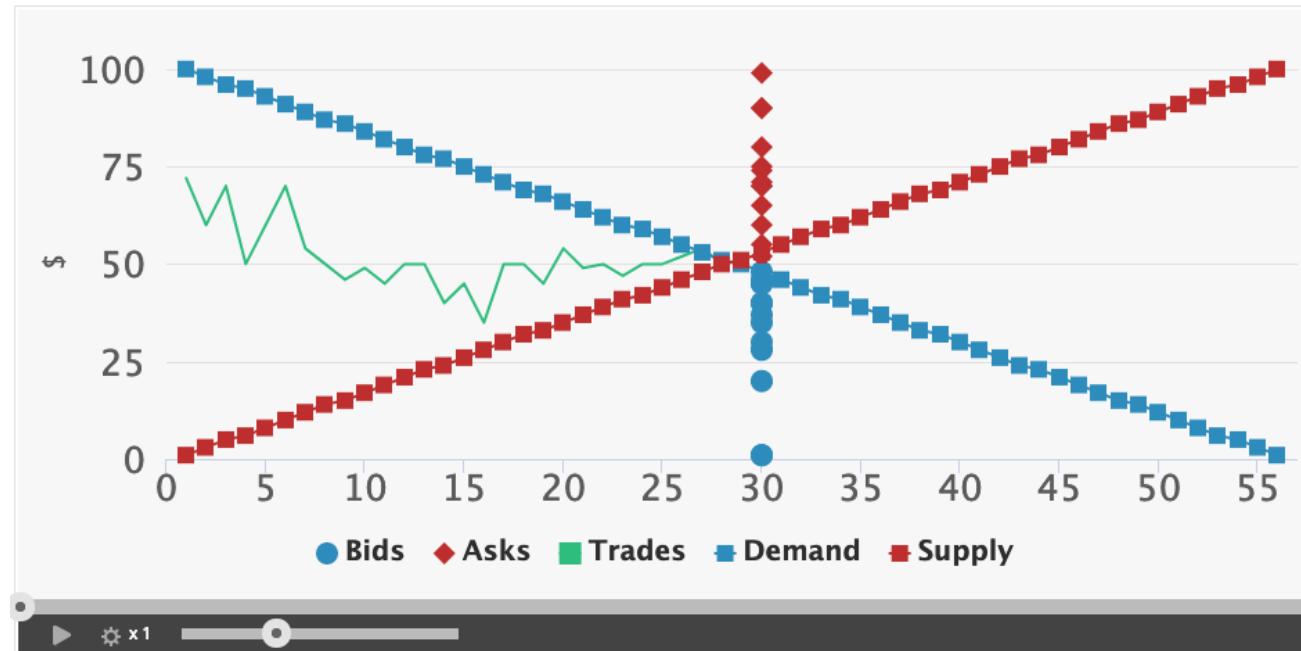
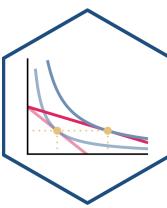


- Economy as a **cat-and-mouse** game between:
 - **Mouse**: preferences, technologies, alternative uses of resources
 - **Cat**: market prices, least-cost technologies
- **Cat** always chasing **mouse**
 - **Mouse** *always* moving
 - Any time **cat** hasn't caught **mouse**: profit opportunities
- **IF mouse** froze, market would rest at equilibrium



The Social Functions of Market Prices

Prices are Signals I



STATS

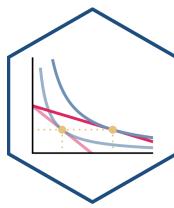
TOTAL EARNINGS:
\$ 1243

POSSIBLE EARNINGS:
\$ 1410

EFFICIENCY
88.16%



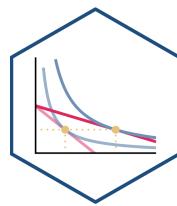
Prices are Signals II



- Markets are social *processes* that generate information via prices
- Prices are never “given”, prices **emerge** dynamically from negotiation and market decisions of entrepreneurs and consumers
- **Competition:** is a *discovery process* which *discovers* what consumer preferences are and what technologies are lowest cost, and how to allocate resources accordingly

For more, see Hayek 1945 in [today's readings](#).

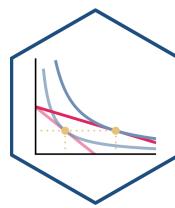
The Social Functions of Prices I



A relatively high price:

- **Conveys information:** good is relatively scarce
- **Creates incentives for:**
 - **Buyers:** conserve use of this good, seek substitutes
 - **Sellers:** produce more of this good
 - **Entrepreneurs:** find substitutes and innovations to satisfy this unmet need

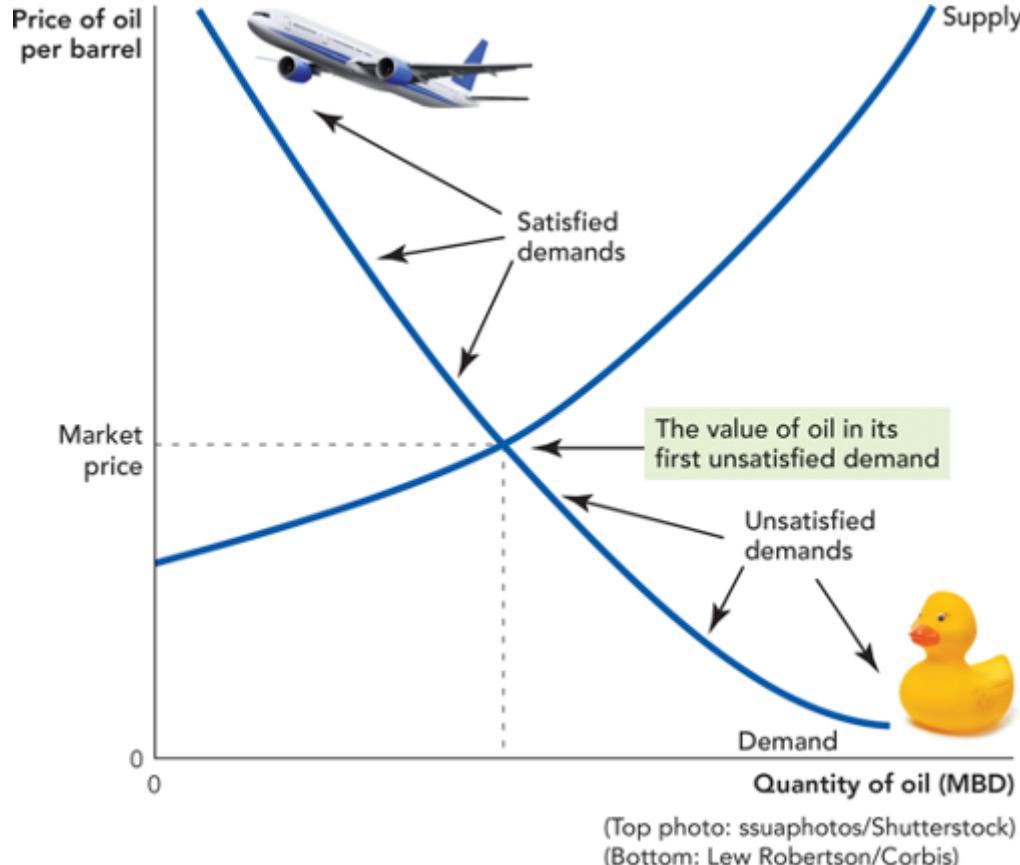
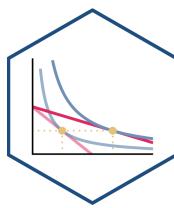
The Social Functions of Prices II



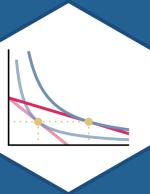
A relatively low price

- **Conveys information:** good is relatively abundant
- **Creates incentives for:**
 - **Buyers:** substitute away from expensive goods towards this good
 - **Sellers:** Produce less of this good, talents better served elsewhere
 - **Entrepreneurs:** talents better served elsewhere: find more severe unmet needs

The Social Functions of Prices III

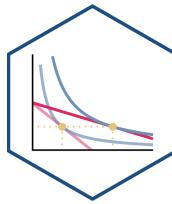


- Prices tell us how to allocate scarce resources among competing uses
- Think of diminishing marginal utility:
 - allocate scarce good to highest-valued use first
 - as supply becomes more plentiful (price falls), can allocate more units of the good to lower-valued uses (higher-valued uses already satisfied)



Uncertainty and Profits

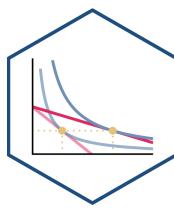
Uncertainty, Tacit Information, and Profit I



- **Economic theory:** in a perfectly competitive market, in the long run, economic profit → to zero
- **Real world:** there *are* often economic profits
- Our blackboard models assume perfect information
- In reality we have to deal with **uncertainty**



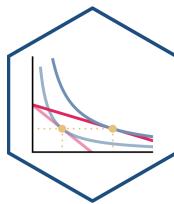
Uncertainty, Tacit Information, and Profit II



- Imperfect information: mispricing and multiple prices → arbitrage/profit opportunities
 - Some people recognize opportunities (\$20 bills) that others do not see
- **In a world of certainty, there would be no profit**
 - The model world of perfect competition is a fictional world of certainty
 - The real world, *because* it's uncertain, *has* profit opportunities!



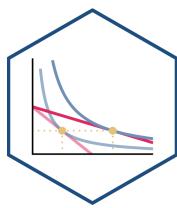
Uncertainty, Tacit Information, and Profit III



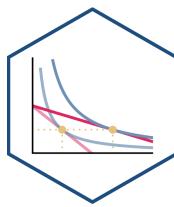
- Firms don't actually *maximize* profits 😞, just a convenient assumption!
 - In a world of uncertainty (unlike mere risk), there's no way to *maximize* anything!
- Real world is *not* a mere constrained maximization problem!
- Better to think in **evolutionary** terms:
 - Firms that *best* adapt to market circumstances will *survive* and earn profit...whether by skill & talent or just dumb luck!



Uncertainty, Tacit Information, and Profit IV

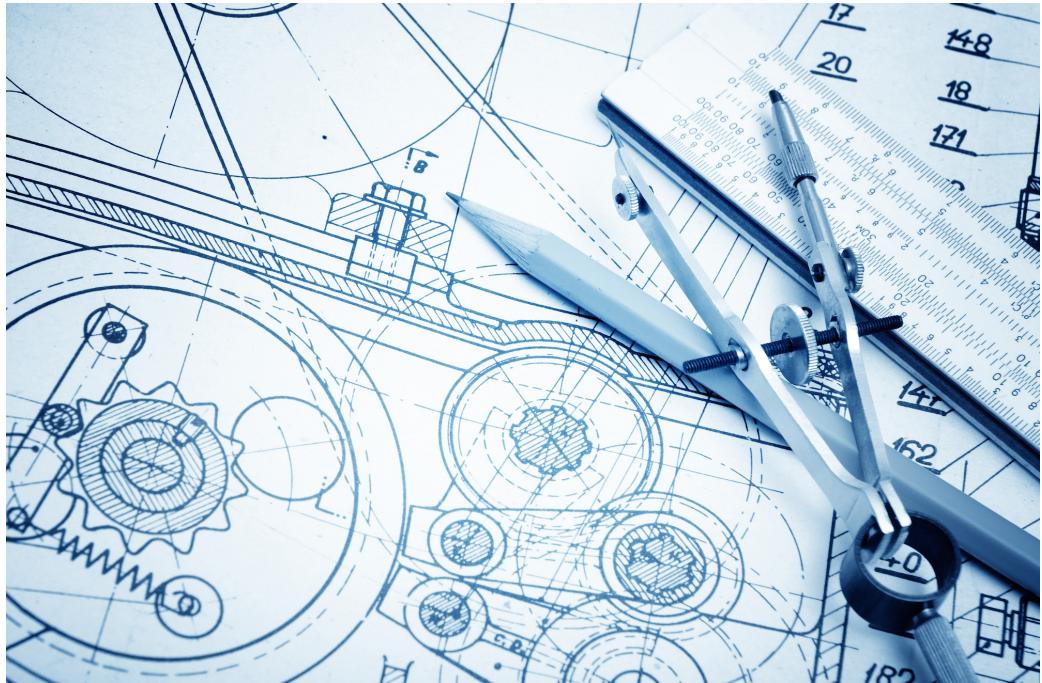
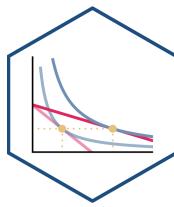


Reminder: Profits and Entrepreneurship



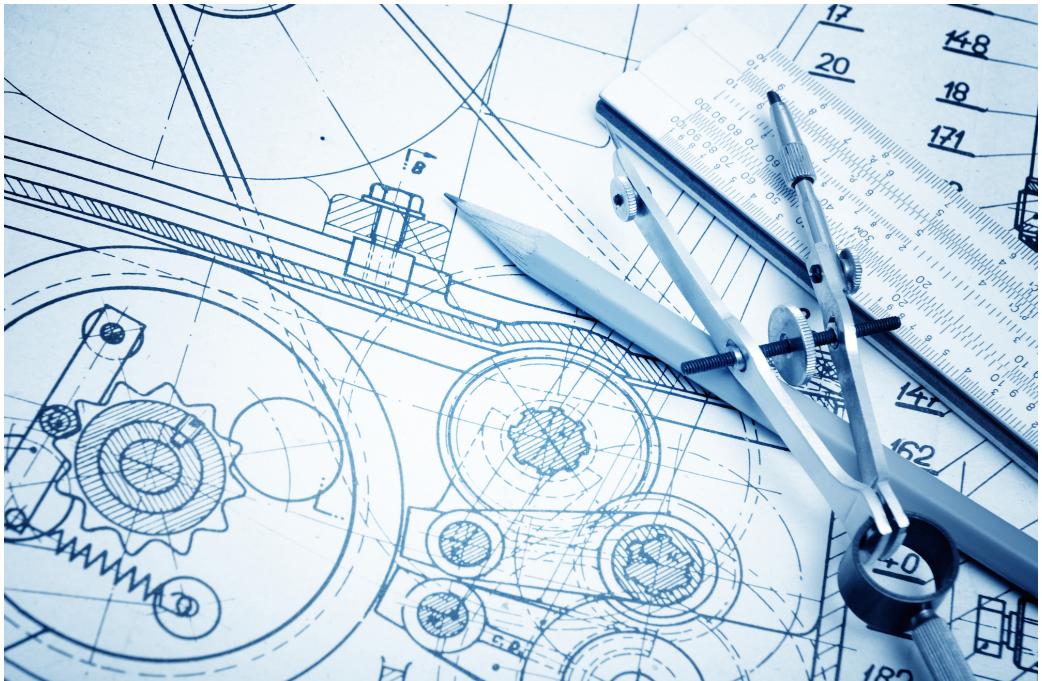
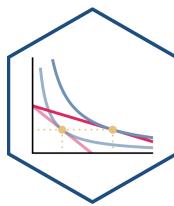
- In markets, production faces **profit-test**:
 - Is consumer's willingness to pay > opportunity cost of inputs?
- Profits are an indication that **value is being created for society**
- Losses are an indication that **value is being destroyed for society**
- Survival for sellers in markets *requires* firms continually create value and earn profits or die

Why We Need Prices, Profits, and Losses I



- People often confuse the **economic problem** with a **technological problem**
- **Technological problem:** how to allocate scarce resources to accomplish a particular goal
 - e.g. buy the right combination of goods to maximize utility
 - e.g. buy the right combination of inputs and produce output to maximize profits
 - given stable prices, preferences, and technologies, **a computer can solve this problem**

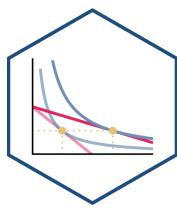
Why We Need Prices, Profits, and Losses II



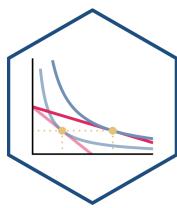
- **Economic calculation problem:** how to determine which of the infinite technologically-feasible options are *economically* viable?
- How to best make use of dispersed knowledge to coordinate conflicting plans of individuals for their own ends?
- ONLY can be **discovered** through competition, prices, profits & losses

For more, see Hayek 1945 in [today's readings](#).

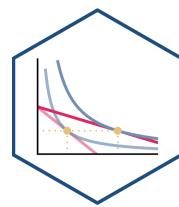
What if there Were No Prices? I



What if there Were No Prices? II

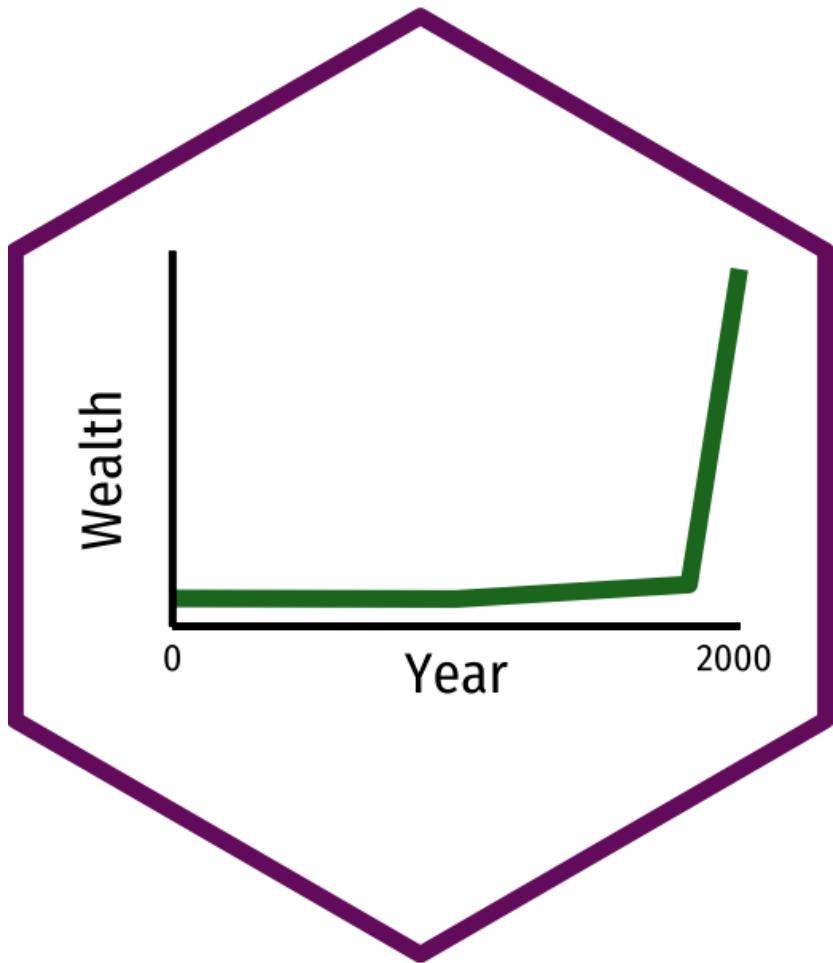
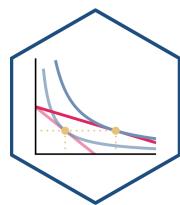


For More On The Socialist Calculation Debate



See lesson 4.2 in my History of Economic Thought Course: [The Socialist Calculation Debate](#)

And How Did The Soviet Union “Work” For So Long?



See lesson 12 in my Economics of Development Course: [Russia and the Post-Communist Transition](#)