

## 第三章 Chapter 3

# 经济的相互依存性 和贸易的好处

## Interdependence and the Gains from Trade

# 相互依存性和贸易

## Interdependence and Trade

想一想你日常生活中的某一天：

Consider your typical day:

温州制造的闹钟把你吵醒。

You wake up to an alarm clock made in Wenzhou.

给自己倒上一杯用江西的桔子制作的橙汁。

You pour yourself some orange juice made from oranges grown in Jiangxi.

你穿上用新疆的棉花制造、在广东工厂缝纫而成的衣服  
You put on some clothes made of cotton grown in Xinjiang and sewn in factories in Guangdong.

# 相互依存性和贸易

## Interdependence and Trade

回忆一下，经济学是研究社会如何生产并分配产品以试图满足其成员需求的。

Remember, economics is the study of how societies produce and distribute goods in an attempt to satisfy the wants and needs of its members.

# 我们如何在全球经济中满足我们的需求？ How do we satisfy our wants and needs in a global economy?

🏠 我们可以在经济上自给自足。

We can be economically self-sufficient.

🏠 我们也可以进行专业化分工，同别人进行贸易，这就导致了经济上的相互依存性。

We can specialize and trade with others, leading to economic interdependence.

# 相互依存性和贸易

## Interdependence and Trade

一个一般性的观察...

**A general observation . . .**

个人和国家借助专业化生产和贸易，将它作为解决资源稀缺问题的一种方法。 Individuals and nations rely on specialized production and exchange as a way to address problems caused by scarcity.

# 相互依存性和贸易

## Interdependence and Trade

但是，这又产生了两个问题：

But, this gives rise to two questions:

✧ 经济的相互依存性为什么是常态？

Why is interdependence the norm?

✧ 生产和贸易（的方式）是如何决定的？

What determines production  
and trade?

# **相互依存性为什么是常态？**

## **Why is Interdependence the Norm?**

**相互依存性的发生是因为当人们进行专业化分工并同别人进行交易时，他们的处境变好了。**

**Interdependence occurs because people are better off when they specialize and trade with others.**

什么决定了生产和贸易的模式？

**What determines the pattern of production and trade?**

生产和贸易的模式是基于机会成本的差异。

Patterns of production and trade are based upon differences in opportunity costs.



# 一个现代经济的寓言

## A Parable for the Modern Economy



从前有两个人比邻而居，名字分别叫做张顺和李逵。二人均半天捕鱼，半天砍柴，过着自给自足的生活。

相遇在干活回来的路上，他们往往会称赞对方一番：

张顺：我看你真行，打来的柴比我的多好多啊！

李逵：过奖，老哥，你也不赖，是个捕鱼能手啊！



# 张顺与李逵的生产可能性

## The Production Opportunities of Zhang Shun and Li Kui

	生产一斤的时间（小时）：		一天（8小时）的产量（斤）：	
	鱼	柴	鱼	柴
张顺	0.8小时	0.32小时	10斤	25斤
李逵	1.6小时	0.16小时	5斤	50斤

# 自给自足 Self-Sufficiency

若彼此间无贸易

By ignoring each other:

🏠 他们各自消费自我生产的产品。

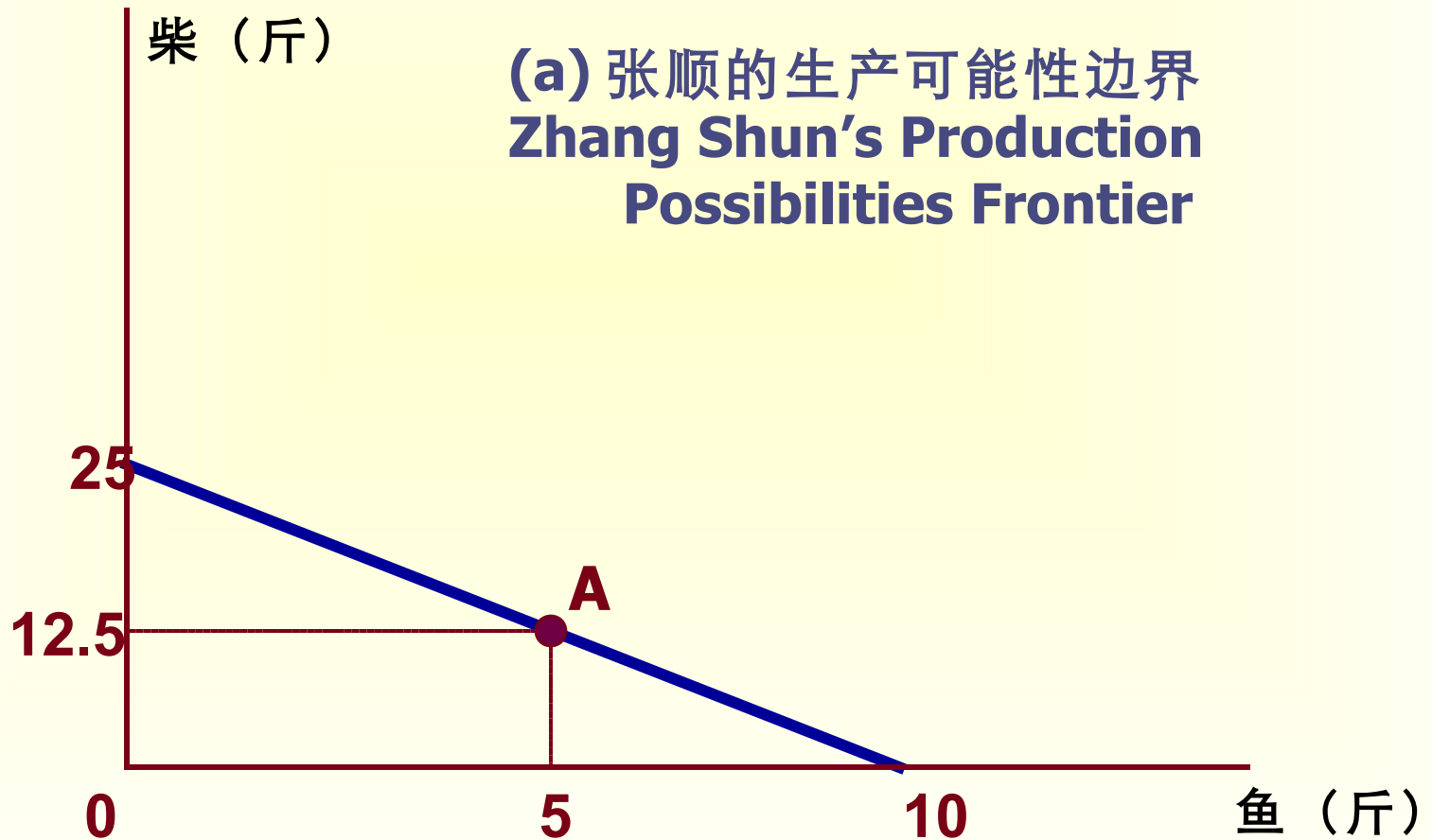
Each consumes what they each produce.

🏠 生产可能性边界也就是消费可能性边界

The production possibilities  
frontier is also the consumption possibilities  
frontier.

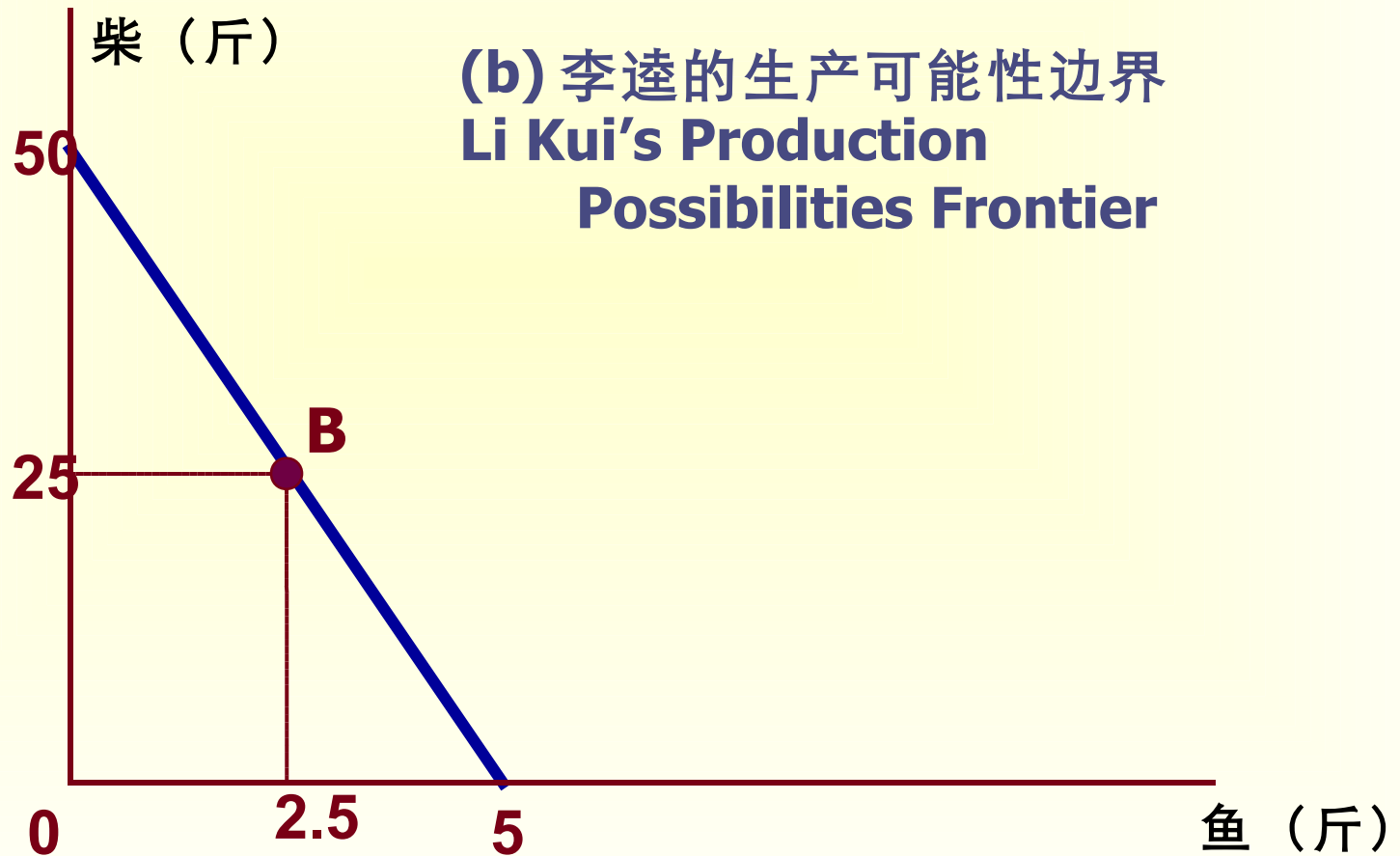
# 生产可能性边界

## Production Possibilities Frontiers



# 生产可能性边界

## Production Possibilities Frontiers



# 自给自足

## Self-Sufficiency

	没有贸易的结果 The Outcome Without Trade:
	他们的生产和消费情况 What They Produce and Consume
张顺	5斤鱼 (A) 12.5斤柴
李逵	2.5斤鱼 (B) 25斤柴

# 一个现代经济的寓言

## A Parable for the Modern Economy

有一天，李逵突然有了一个绝妙的主意。  
在两人干活回来的路上，他对张顺说：

老哥，我有一个想法跟你商量一下。你瞧，你是个捕鱼能手，为了维持生计，不得不去干打柴这样属于我等粗人的活。让我们来合作一下。你可以把一整天的功夫都尽兴地拿去打鱼，我也把所有的时间都用来砍柴。当然，你需要柴，我也需要鱼，我们可以将各自一半的劳动所得相互交换嘛！这样，双方都皆大欢喜。你看怎样？



# 贸易的好处

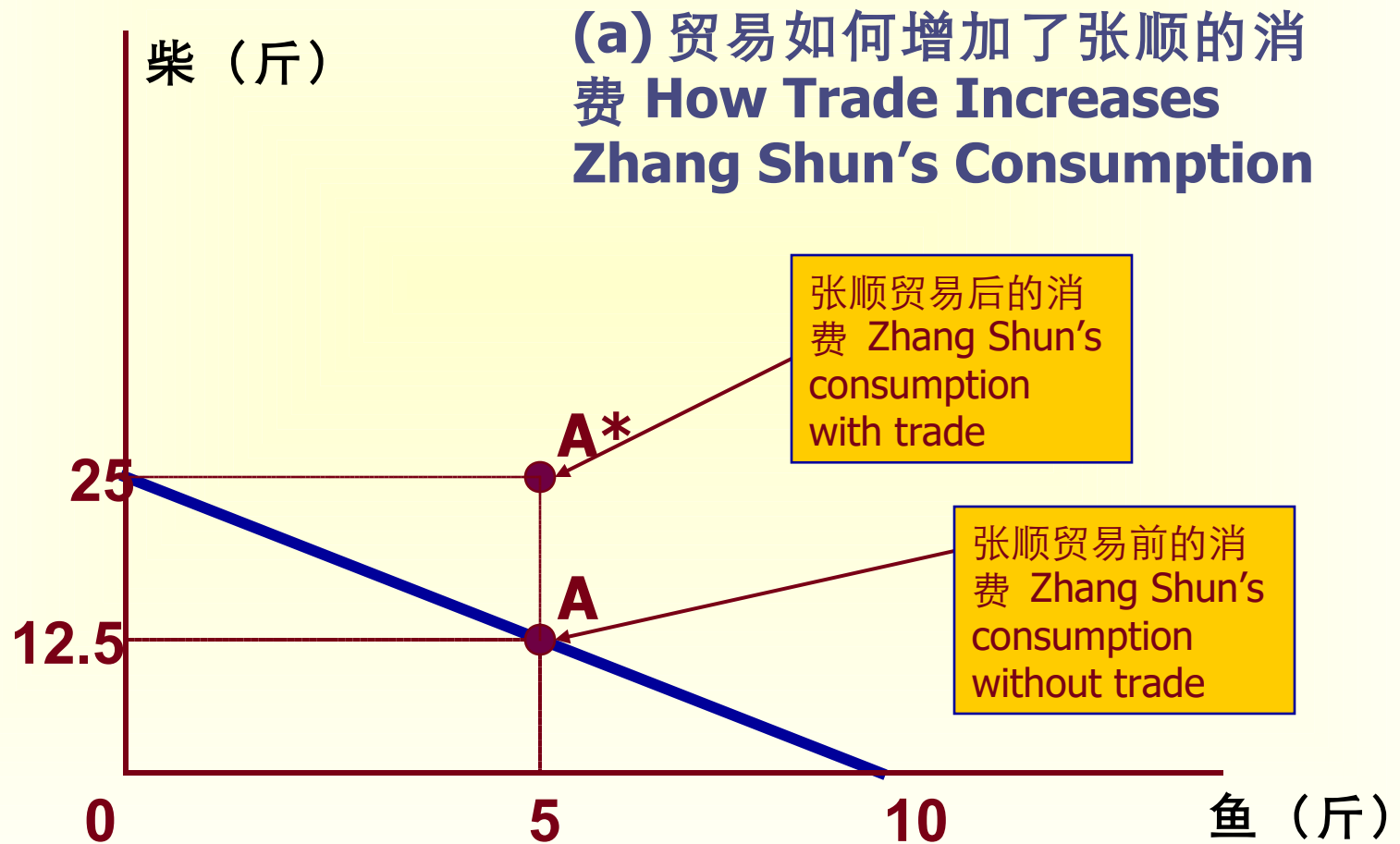
## The Gains from Trade

	他们生产什么 What They Produce	他们贸易什么 What They Trade	他们消费什么 What They Consume
张顺	10斤鱼 0斤柴	以5斤鱼 换得25斤柴	5斤鱼 (A*) 25斤柴
李逵	0斤鱼 50斤柴	以25斤柴 换得5斤鱼	5斤鱼 (B*) 25斤柴



# 贸易扩大了消费可能性集合

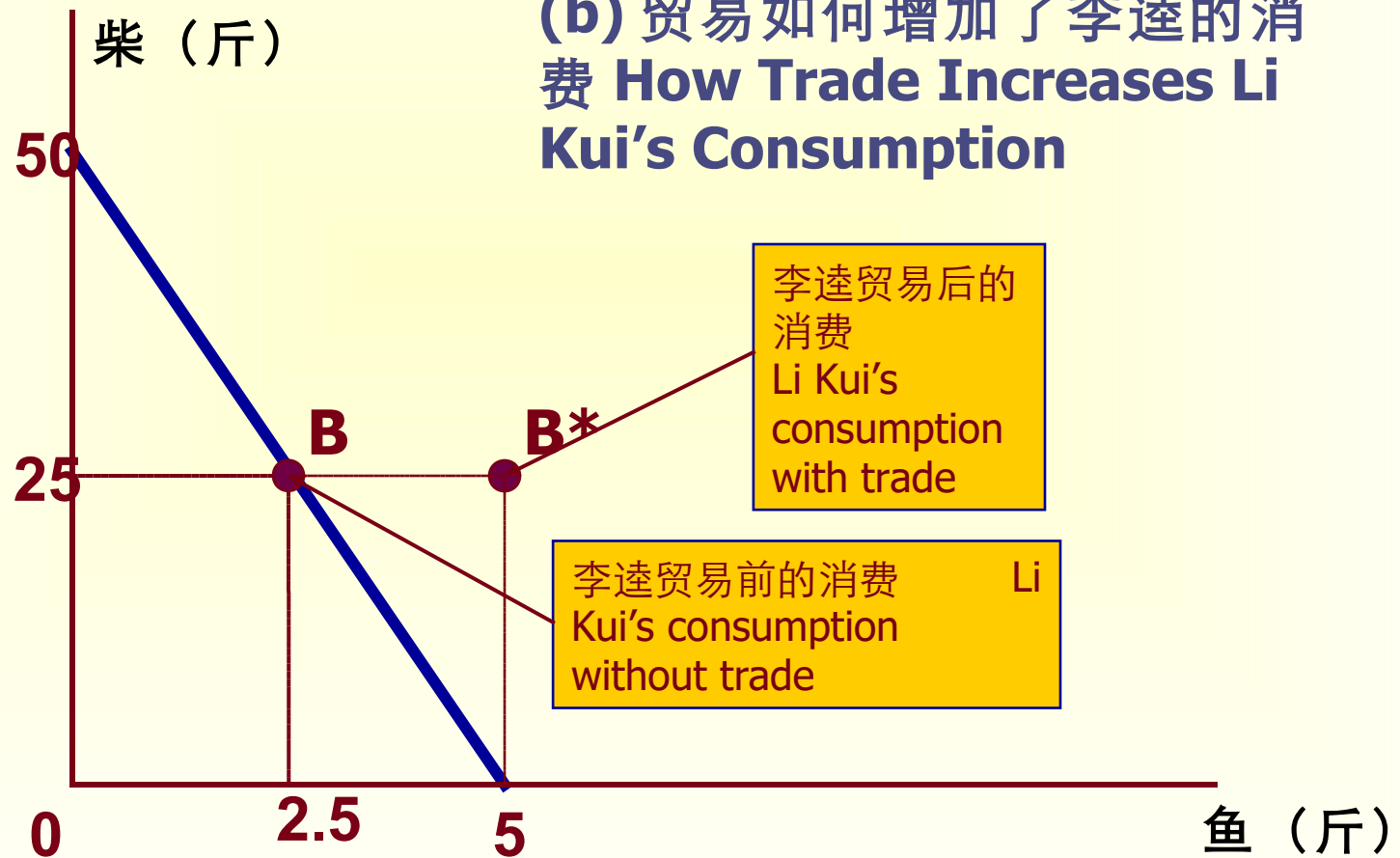
## Trade Expands the Set of Consumption Possibilities



# 贸易扩大了消费可能性集合

## Trade Expands the Set of Consumption Possibilities

(b) 贸易如何增加了李逵的消费  
How Trade Increases Li Kui's Consumption



# 从贸易中获益

## The Gains from Trade

	消费的增加 The Increase in Consumption
张顺	12.5斤柴 ( $A^* - A$ ) 鱼数量不变
李逵	2.5斤鱼 ( $B^* - B$ ) 柴数量不变

# 生产和贸易

## Specialize and Trade

如果每个人各自生产他们更适合生产的产品、然后进行交易，那么他们的情况都会变好。

Each would be better off if they specialized in producing the product they are more suited to produce, and then trade with each other.

**可以分两步来理解……**

# 生产和贸易：第一步

## Specialize and Trade

第一步：当每个人更多地生产自己更适合生产的物品（专业化）时，经济的总产量增加了…… When each person specializes, i.e., produces more the good which he or she is more suited to produce, *total* production in the economy rises……

……变大的经济“蛋糕”可以用来让每个人变得更好。

…… and this increase in the size of the economic pie *can* be used to make everyone better off.

# 比较优势

## Comparative Advantage

- ◆ 为了增加总产量，应该让生产某种产品机会成本更小的生产者来更多地生产它。

To augment the total production, a good should be produced more by a producer who has the smaller opportunity cost of producing it.

- ㄎ 我们称，机会成本较小的生产商生产该产品时具有比较优势。

The producer who has the smaller opportunity cost of producing a good is said to have a comparative advantage in<sup>22</sup>

# 比较优势

## Comparative Advantage

	机会成本 Opportunity Cost of:	
	1 斤鱼	1 斤柴
张顺	2.5 斤柴	$(1/2.5)=0.4$ 斤鱼
李逵	10 斤柴	$(1/10)=0.1$ 斤鱼

… 因此，张顺在生产鱼方面具有比较优势，而李逵在生产柴方面具有比较优势

… so, Zhang Shun has a comparative advantage in the production of fish but Li Kui has a comparative advantage in the production of firewood.

# 生产和贸易：第一步

## Specialize and Trade

📖 结论 1：当每个人更多生产自己具有比较优势的物品时，经济的总产量增加了。

Conclusion 1: When each person produces more the good in which he or she has *comparative advantage*, total production in the economy rises.



# 生产和贸易：第二步

## Specialize and Trade

机会成本的差别（即比较优势）为人们从贸易中受益创造了条件。

Differences in opportunity cost and comparative advantage create the gains from trade.

只要两个人有不同的机会成本，每个人都可以通过低于自己生产某种物品的机会成本的价格得到该物品，而从贸易中获益。

When two people have a different opportunity costs, each can benefit from trade by obtaining a good at a price lower than his or her opportunity cost of

# 生产和贸易：第二步

## Specialize and Trade

📖 结论 2：每个人各自生产他们具有比较优势的产品、然后进行交易，那么他们的情况都会变好。

**Conclusion 2: Each would be better off if they specialized in producing the product in which they have comparative advantages, and then trade with each other.**

# 比较优势原理

## The Principle of Comparative Advantage

比较优势同时决定了：

Comparative Advantage

determines the following *at the same*

谁应当生产什么？*time*：（专业化）

Who should produce what?

每种产品应该换得多少？（贸易条件 / 价格）

How much should be traded for each product?

# 亚当·斯密与贸易

## Adam Smith and Trade

亚当·斯密在 1776 年《国富论》一书中对贸易与经济的相互依赖性做了详尽的分析——经济学家们至今仍对此深信不疑。

In his 1776 book *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith performed a detailed analysis of trade and economic interdependence, which economists still adhere to today.

# 大卫·李嘉图与贸易

## David Ricardo and Trade

大卫·李嘉图在 1816 年的《政治经济学与税赋原理》书中详细阐述了我们今天所熟知的比较优势原则。

In his 1816 book Principles of Political Economy and Taxation, David Ricardo developed the principle of comparative advantage as we know it today.

# 绝对优势

## Absolute Advantage

度量生产成本差异有两种方法

Two ways to measure differences  
in costs of production:

- 为了一种产品而放弃另一种产品的机会成本。  
The opportunity cost of sacrificing one good for another.
- 生产一单位产品（例如一斤鱼）的时间数。  
The number of hours required to produce a unit of output. (for example, one unit of fish)

# 绝对优势

## Absolute Advantage

㊦ 生产商在生产一种产品时的要素投入少，则他在生产该种产品时具有绝对优势。

The producer that requires a smaller quantity of inputs to produce a good is said to have an absolute advantage in producing that good.

㊦ 绝对优势描述一个人、一家公司或一个国家相对于其他人、公司或国家的生产率。

An absolute advantage describes the productivity of one person, firm, or nation compared to that of another.

# 绝对优势

## Absolute Advantage

- 张顺仅需要 0.8 小时生产一斤鱼，而李逵却需要 1.6 小时 Zhang Shun needs only 0.8 hours to produce a unit of fish, whereas Li Kui needs 1.6 hours.
- 李逵生产一斤柴仅需要 0.16 小时，而张顺却需要 0.32 小时。

Li Kui needs only 0.16 hour to produce a unit of firewood, whereas Zhang Shun needs 0.32 hours.

张顺生产鱼具有绝对优势，李逵生产柴具有绝对优势 Zhang Shun has an absolute advantage in the production of fish, and Li Kui has an absolute advantage in the production of firewood.



# 绝对优势和比较优势

## Absolute Advantage v. Comparative Advantage

是谁决定着贸易和专业化分工，比较优势还是绝对优势？

Which determines trade and specialization? Absolute or comparative advantage?

# 李逵与李鬼的生产可能性

## The Production Opportunities of Li Kui and Li Gui



	生产一斤的时间（小时）：		一天（8小时）的产量（斤）：	
	鱼	柴	鱼	柴
李鬼	2.67小时	0.53小时	3斤	15斤
李逵	1.6小时	0.16小时	5斤	50斤



	机会成本 Opportunity Cost of:	
	1 斤鱼	1 斤柴
李鬼	5 斤柴	$(1/5)=0.2$ 斤鱼
李逵	10 斤柴	$(1/10)=0.1$ 斤鱼

# 绝对优势和比较优势

## Absolute Advantage v. Comparative Advantage

是比较优势而不是绝对优势决定着贸易和分工。

Comparative advantage, rather than absolute advantage, determines trade and specialization.

# 比较优势的应用

## Applications of Comparative Advantage

ㄎ 样样比人强，样样自己干，是正确的吗？

Should Tiger Woods mow his own lawn?

ㄎ 富国与穷国的贸易是富国剥削穷国吗？或者是穷国损害富国吗？

Should the United States trade with other countries, or, should other countries trade with the U.S. ?

# 经济学十大原理在本讲中的运用

- 📖 原理 1：人们面临得失交换。
- 📖 原理 2：做某事的机会成本就是你为之放弃的东西。
- 📖 原理 3：理性人考虑边际量。
- 📖 原理 4：人对激励做出反应。
- 📖 原理 5：贸易使人人受益。

# 总结

## Summary

经济的相互依赖性和贸易允许人们享受更多数量、更多种类的商品和服务。 Interdependence and trade allow people to enjoy a greater quantity and variety of goods and services.

# 总结

## Summary

ㄎ生产一种商品，要素投入较少的  
生产商具有“绝对优势”。

The person who can  
produce a good with a smaller quantity of  
inputs has an absolute advantage.

ㄎ生产一种商品，机会成本较小的  
生产商具有“比较优势”。

The person with a smaller  
opportunity cost has a comparative  
advantage.

# 总结

## Summary

从贸易中获益是来自于比较优势，而非绝对优势。

The gains from trade are based on comparative advantage, not absolute advantage.

比较优势既适用于国家又适用于个人。  
Comparative advantage applies to countries as well as to people.