

**БАЗОВІ ВЛАСТИВОСТІ РІВНОВАЖНИХ
МОДЕЛЕЙ МІЖНАРОДНОЇ ТОРГІВЛІ**

[1]:

[2].

1989 „ –

[3, 4].

[5, 6].

a_i a_i^F , $i = 1, 2$ (home) H (foreign) (labor) L L^F (Ricardo)

$MPL_i = \frac{1}{a_i}$, $p = \frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{MPL_2}{MPL_1} = \frac{a_1}{a_2}$,

$p_i - y_2$, $i, p - 1$ (2), y_1 1 (production possibility frontier, PPF)

H $y_2 = \frac{L}{a_2}$ $y_1 = \frac{L}{a_1}$;

PPF (PPF) $\frac{L}{a_2} \left(\frac{L}{a_1} \right)^{-1} = \frac{a_1}{a_2} = p$

PPF F $\frac{a_1^F}{a_2^F} = p^F$

PPF. H 1 $p < p^F$.

(equilibrium) p^E

$p^F > p^E < p$ 2, 1,

$p^F > p^E > p$ H 1,

$\frac{L}{a_1}$, $F - 2$, $\frac{L^F}{a_2^F}$,

(supply) $s(p)$ 1 $\frac{L}{a_1} \left(\frac{L^F}{a_2^F} \right)^{-1}$.

$p^F < p^E > p$ 1. PPF.

(demand) $d = \frac{d_1}{d_2}$ 1

$(d_i - i)$,

$(d(p))$. $s(p^E) = d(p^E)$,

$p^F > p^E > p$. H

F , $p^E = p$, H .

$p^F > p^E > p$ H 1 F

p^E 2 F , -

H : -

$p^E > p$,

$\left(\frac{L}{a_1}, 0\right)$ PPF H . F

$p^E < p^F$, $\left(0, \frac{L^F}{a_2^F}\right)$,

PPF F . , H , -

H F , -

$a_i > a_i^F$, $i = 1, 2$: 1 H -

, , $\frac{p^E}{a_1}$, -

$\frac{p^E}{a_1^F}$ 1 F ($a_1 > a_1^F$) , , -

$MPL_2^F = \frac{1}{a_2^F}$ 2 F $p^E < p^F$ (2 -

), 1 H , F .

$i = 1, 2$

$y_i = f_i(L_i, K_i) = f_i(v_i)$ L_i K_i .

, $f_i(\lambda v_i^A + (1-\lambda)v_i^B) \geq \lambda f(v_i^A) + (1-\lambda)f(v_i^B)$ $\lambda \in [0, 1]$.

$v_1^j + v_2^j \leq V$, $j = A, B$, V - () ,

$f_1(v_1^j)$, $f_2(v_2^j)$ - $j = A, B$,

, $\lambda v_i^A + (1-\lambda)v_i^B$ $i = 1, 2$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lambda f_1(v_1^A) + (1-\lambda) f_1(v_1^B) \quad \lambda f_2(v_2^A) + (1-\lambda) f_2(v_2^B) \quad 1 \\
& 2 \quad \quad \quad S \quad (y_1, y_2) \quad - \\
& \quad \quad \quad , \quad y_1 \quad y_2 \quad - \quad : \\
& y^j = (y_1^j, y_2^j) \in S, \quad j = A, B, \quad \lambda \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow \lambda y^A + (1-\lambda) y^B \in S. \\
& \quad \quad \quad y = f(v) \quad \alpha, \quad f(\lambda v) = \lambda^\alpha f(v) \quad \forall \lambda > 0. \\
& f'_v = \frac{df(\lambda v)}{d\lambda} = \alpha \lambda^{\alpha-1} f(v). \quad y = f(L, K) \\
& \quad \quad \quad 1, \quad f(\lambda L, \lambda K) = \lambda f(L, K) \quad (\\
& \quad \quad \quad). \\
& \lambda \frac{\partial f(\lambda L, \lambda K)}{\partial(\lambda L)} = \frac{\partial f(\lambda L, \lambda K)}{\partial(\lambda L)} \frac{\partial(\lambda L)}{\partial L} = \lambda \frac{\partial f(L, K)}{\partial L}, \\
& \quad \quad \quad MPL \quad 0; \quad , \quad \frac{\partial f(L, K)}{\partial L} = \frac{\partial f(L/K, 1)}{\partial L}. \\
& \quad \quad \quad , \quad L_i \quad K_i, \quad i=1, 2, \\
& \quad \quad \quad : \\
& L_1 + L_2 \leq L, \quad K_1 + K_2 \leq K. \quad (1) \\
& 2 \quad y_2 = f_2(L_2, K_2) \quad 1 \\
& y_1 = f_1(L_1, K_1) \quad (1), \quad , \\
& \quad \quad \quad y_2 = h(y_1, L, K), \quad (2) \\
& \quad \quad \quad y_1 \quad (\quad f_i(L_i, K_i)), \\
& \frac{\partial^2 h(y_1, L, K)}{\partial^2 y_1} < 0. \quad PPF \quad \frac{d y_1}{d y_2}. \\
& PPF \quad , \quad PPF, \\
& , \quad , \quad , \quad - \\
& , \quad p_1 \quad p_2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad (\quad , \quad - \\
&) \quad . \\
& y_1, y_2 \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad (\quad ; \text{gross} \\
& \text{domestic product}) \quad . \quad \ll \quad \gg \\
& G(p_1, p_2, L, K) = p_1 y_1 + p_2 y_2 = p_1 y_1 + p_2 h(y_1, L, K) = \\
& \quad \quad \quad = p_1 f_1(L_1, K_1) + p_2 f_2(L_2, K_2). \quad (3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial G}{\partial y_1} = p_1 + p_2 \frac{\partial h}{\partial y_1}, \quad p = \frac{p_1}{p_2} = -\frac{\partial h}{\partial y_1} = -\frac{\partial y_2}{\partial y_1}. \quad (4)$$

(3), PPF, y_1 , y_2 .

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i} = y_i + p_1 \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial p_i} + p_2 \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial p_i} = y_i, \quad (5)$$

$$p_1 \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial p_i} + p_2 \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial p_i} = 0 \quad (6)$$

(envelope),

$$d y_2 = \frac{\partial h}{\partial y_1} d y_1 = -\frac{p_1}{p_2} d y_1, \quad p_2 d y_2 + p_1 d y_1 = 0.$$

PPF, y_1, y_2 , $\frac{\partial G}{\partial L}$, $\frac{\partial G}{\partial K}$.

$$(4), \quad \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial L \partial p_i} = \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial p_i \partial L} = \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial K \partial p_i} = \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial p_i \partial K} \quad (7)$$

$$f_i(L_i, K_i),$$

$$c_i(w, r) = \min_{L_i, K_i \geq 0} \{w L_i + r K_i \mid f_i(L_i, K_i) \geq 1\}, \quad (7)$$

$$c_i(w, r) = w a_{iL} + r a_{iK}, \quad a_{iL} = a_{iL}(w, r) \quad a_{iK} = a_{iK}(w, r) \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial w} = a_{iL}, \quad (8)$$

$$(6) \quad w \frac{\partial a_{iL}}{\partial w} + r \frac{\partial a_{iK}}{\partial w} = 0.$$

$$(7) \quad f_i(L_i, K_i) = 1,$$

$$0 = d f_i = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial L_i} d L_i + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial K_i} d K_i = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial L_i} d a_{iL} + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial K_i} d a_{iK}$$

$$\frac{\partial a_{iL}}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial a_{iK}}{\partial w}, \quad w:$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial L_i} \frac{\partial a_{iL}}{\partial w} + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial K_i} \frac{\partial a_{iK}}{\partial w} = 0,$$

$$0 = p_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial L_i} \frac{\partial a_{iL}}{\partial w} + p_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial K_i} \frac{\partial a_{iK}}{\partial w} = w \frac{\partial a_{iL}}{\partial w} + r \frac{\partial a_{iK}}{\partial w},$$

$$p_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial L_i} = w, \quad p_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial K_i} = r$$

$$\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial r} = a_{iK}.$$

$$p_i = c_i(w, r), \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (9)$$

$$(1), \quad (8):$$

$$L_i = \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial w} y_i = a_{iL} y_i,$$

$$a_{1L} y_1 + a_{2L} y_2 = L_1 + L_2 = L; \quad (10)$$

$$a_{1K} y_1 + a_{2K} y_2 = K_1 + K_2 = K. \quad (11)$$

(9) – (11) 4 $w, r, y_1, y_2,$ 4 -
 $p_1, p_2, L, K,$ (9) – $w, r.$
: $w, r;$
 $p_1, p_2;$ y_1, y_2 $L, K.$
[7 – 11].

$$(9) \quad a_{iL} = a_{iL}(w, r), \quad a_{iK} = a_{iK}(w, r), \quad y_1, y_2. \quad (9) \quad -$$

(10), (11). ,
[12].

(factor intensity reversal, FIR),

(p_1, p_2) (w, r) $p_1 = c_1(w, r)$,
 $p_2 = c_2(w, r)$ w, r .

(L, K) (w, r)
 $y = f(L, K)$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 L} < 0$, $w = p \frac{\partial f}{\partial L}$

$\frac{L}{K}$ w 1

p L K w
 (r) .

FIR: $p_1 = c_1(w, r)$, $p_2 = c_2(w, r)$
 A, B $w, r: c_1(w^j, r^j) = c_2(w^j, r^j)$, $j = A, B$.
 A (8) $(a_{1L}(w^A, r^A), a_{1K}(w^A, r^A))$
 $c_1(w^A, r^A) = const$
1, $(a_{2L}(w^A, r^A), a_{2K}(w^A, r^A)) -$
 $c_2(w^A, r^A) = const$ 2.

$\frac{a_{1K}}{a_{1L}} < \frac{a_{2K}}{a_{2L}}$ (a_{1L}, a_{1K}) ,
 (a_{2L}, a_{2K}) , 1, 2, 2

(9)

$p_i = c_i(w, r)$ (8),

$0 = d p_i = \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial w} d w + \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial r} d r = a_{iL} d w + a_{iK} d r$.
(7),

$\frac{d r}{d w} = -\frac{a_{iL}}{a_{iK}} = -\frac{L_i}{K_i}$.

$w^A < w^B$, 1, A ,
 B ,
(FIR) FIR

work, (Maine) [13], 2001, New Balance, Norridge-14

20

Reebok Nike,

1. A 1, B

B .

(2×2) FIR ()

(B) A , -

(10), (11) :

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{1L} \\ a_{1K} \end{pmatrix} y_1 + \begin{pmatrix} a_{2L} \\ a_{2K} \end{pmatrix} y_2 = \begin{pmatrix} L \\ K \end{pmatrix}. \quad (12)$$

y_1, y_2 (L, K)

(a_{1L}, a_{1K}) (a_{2L}, a_{2K})

(L, K)

y_1, y_2 , (12);

A (a_{1L}^A, a_{1K}^A) (a_{2L}^A, a_{2K}^A),

B - (a_{1L}^B, a_{1K}^B) (a_{2L}^B, a_{2K}^B).

(,) w^A

r^A , (,)

w^B

r^B :

(9)

a_{1L}, a_{1K} ,

a_{2L}, a_{2K}, y_1, y_2 (12)
 (9) , , -
 (12) , .
 [14], , [15–18].
 1977 .) - (-
 , . (9) (12)
 p_1, p_2 .
 , -
 () . -
 , , () , FIR -
 [19] - w, r 1970 .) [19] (-
 , -
 , -
 [8].

V.M. Gorbachuk

BASIC PROPERTIES OF EQUILIBRIUM INTERNATIONAL TRADE MODELS

The gains from a free trade are shown. The condition of diversification cone uniqueness for production factor prices uniqueness during trade of two countries by two commodities is discussed. The factor equalization theorem under free trade is a result of this condition.

1. . . . : . -, 2000. – 271 .
2. -, 2010. – 224 .
3. . . . // : .
4. - : ., 2014. – . 29 – 31. -
 // : . ,
 : . - : . ,
 2014. – . 105 – 115.

-
5. // « », 2013. – C. 48 – 51.
 6. *Sergienko I.V., Mikhalevich M., Koshlai L.* Optimization models in a transition economy. – Springer, 2014. – 334 p.
 7. *Feenstra R.C.* Advanced international trade: theory and evidence. – Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2004. – 484 p.
 8. *Dixit A., Norman V.* Theory of international trade. – Cambridge University Press, 1980.
 9. *Mussa M.* The two-sector model in terms of its dual // Journal of international economics 1979. – 9 (4). – P. 513 – 526.
 10. *Woodland A.D.* A dual approach to equilibrium in the production sector in international trade theory // Canadian journal of economics. – 1977. – **10**. – P. 50 – 68.
 11. *Woodland A. D.* International trade and resource allocation. – Amsterdam: North-Holland, 1982.
 12. *Leamer E.E.* The Heckscher – Ohlin model in theory and practice // Princeton studies in international finance. – 1995. – N 77. – . 45.
 13. *Bernstein A.* Low-skilled jobs: do they have to move? // Business Week. – 2001, February 26. – P. 94 – 95.
 14. *Debaere P., Demiroglu U.* On the similarity of country endowments and factor price equalization for developed countries. – Austin: University of Texas, 2000.
 15. *Leamer E.E.* Paths of development in the 3-factor, N-good general equilibrium model // Journal of political economy. – 1987. – **95**. – P. 961 – 999.
 16. *Harrigan J., Zakrajšek E.* Factor supplies and specialization in the world economy // Federal Reserve Bank of New York Staff Report. – 2000, August. – . 107.
 17. *Schott P.* One size fits all? Heckscher-Ohlin specialization in global production. – Yale University, 2000.
 18. *Xu B.* Capital abundance and developing country production patterns. – University of Florida, 2002.
 19. *Samuelson P.A.* International factor price equalization once again // Economic journal. – 1949, June. – P. 181 – 197.

26.03.2015

Про автора:

E-mail: GorbachukVasyl@netscape.net