

Handout for TA section 2

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Solow-Swan Model

Production function: $Y = AK^\alpha L^{1-\alpha}$ (A - technology, K - capital, L - labor)

Capital accumulation: $\dot{K} = S - D = sY - \delta K$ (savings - depreciation)

Technological progress: $\dot{A} = g_A A$ (technology grows at a constant rate)

Labor force: $\dot{L} = g_L L$ (number of workers grows at a constant rate)

Step 1.

Definition of steady-state: all variables grow at constant rates

$$\frac{\dot{Y}}{Y} = \text{const1} \quad \frac{\dot{K}}{K} = \text{const2} \quad \frac{\dot{L}}{L} = \text{const3} \quad \frac{\dot{A}}{A} = \text{const4}$$

If there exists a steady state, it must be true that:

$$\frac{\dot{K}}{K} = s\frac{Y}{K} - \delta = \text{const} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{Y}{K} = \text{const}$$

Step 2:

Therefore, $\ln \frac{Y}{K} = \ln Y - \ln K = \text{const}$

$$\text{Hence, } \frac{d}{dt} (\ln Y - \ln K) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{d \ln Y}{dt} = \frac{d \ln K}{dt} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{\dot{Y}}{Y} = \frac{\dot{K}}{K}$$

If there exists a steady-state, capital and GDP grow at the same rate in it.

Let's call this rate g : $\frac{\dot{Y}}{Y} = \frac{\dot{K}}{K} = g$

Step 3:

Now we need to find this growth rate. To do that we use the production function:

$$Y = AK^\alpha L^{1-\alpha} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \ln Y = \ln A + \alpha \ln K + (1 - \alpha) \ln L$$

$$\text{Hence, } \frac{d \ln Y}{dt} = \frac{d \ln A}{dt} + \alpha \frac{d \ln K}{dt} + (1 - \alpha) \frac{d \ln L}{dt}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \frac{\dot{Y}}{Y} = \frac{\dot{A}}{A} + \alpha \frac{\dot{K}}{K} + (1 - \alpha) \frac{\dot{L}}{L}.$$

Replacing the growth rates we get:

$$g = g_A + \alpha g + (1 - \alpha) g_L \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (1 - \alpha) g = g_A + (1 - \alpha) g_L$$

Hence, $g = \frac{g_A}{1-\alpha} + g_L$. This is the steady-state growth rate of capital and output.

Notice, that, since $\frac{\dot{K}}{K} = s\frac{Y}{K} - \delta = g = \frac{g_A}{1-\alpha} + g_L$, we can find $\frac{Y}{K} = \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{g_A}{1-\alpha} + g_L + \delta \right)$

Also, GDP per capita grows at a constant positive rate, defined only by the speed of technological change: $d \ln \frac{Y}{L} = d \ln Y - d \ln L = \frac{\dot{Y}}{Y} - \frac{\dot{L}}{L} = \frac{g_A}{1-\alpha} + g_L - g_L = \frac{g_A}{1-\alpha} > 0$