

1. Michael Pfluger, 2004
2. “A Simple, Analytical Solve, Chamberlinian Agglomeration Model, “*Regional Science and Urban Economics* 34, 565-573.



文獻回顧

- Dixit and Stiglitz, 1977

$$l^M = F + c^M q^M$$

Where

l^M : denotes **total labor inputs** requirement,

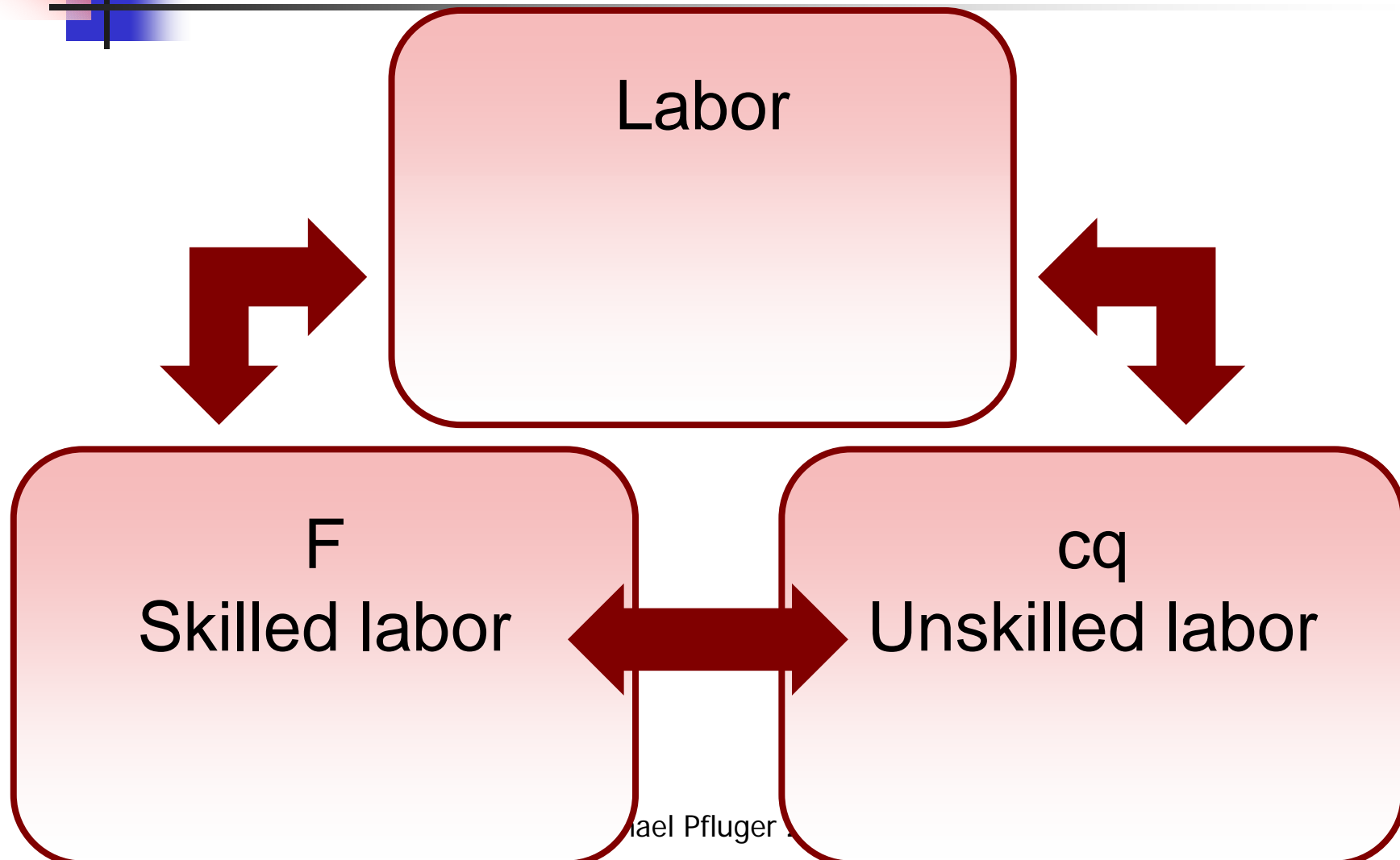
F : **fixed labor inputs** requirement,

c^M : **marginal labor input** requirement

q^M : the quantity be produced for each variety



質疑






後續文獻

- Ottaviano, G., and R. Forslid (2003)
- *Journal of Economic Geography*
- 使用Cobb-Douglas 效用函數

$$U_i = X_i^\mu A_i^{1-\mu},$$

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- Michael Pfluger, 2004
 - 使用Quasi-linear 效用函數

$$U = \alpha \ln C_X + C_A,$$



模型

- 兩國：本國與外國(*)
- 兩種生產要素：勞動(L)
人力資本(K)
- 兩部門：製造業部門(X)
農業部門(A)



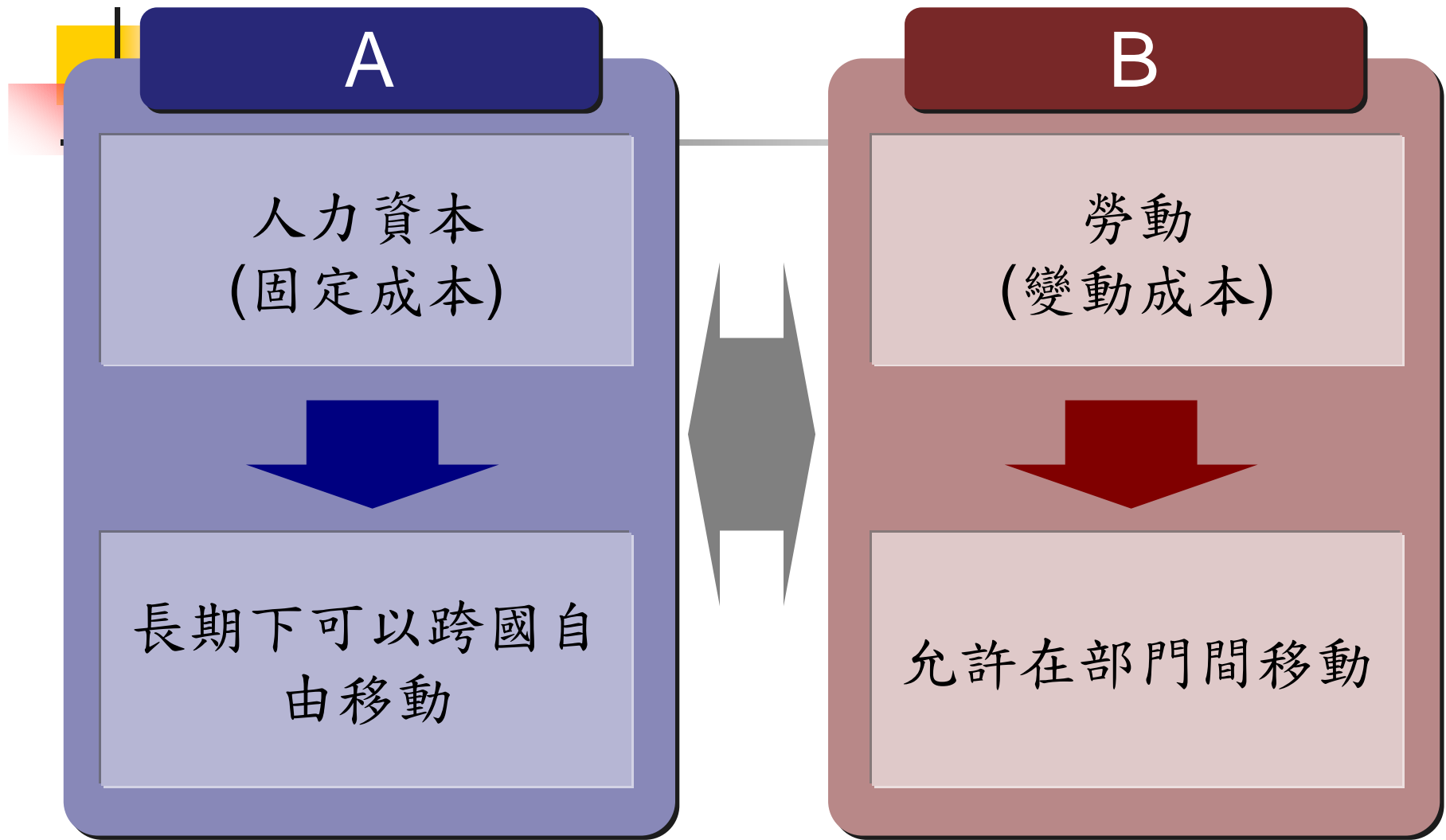
農業部門

- 產品同質
- 無交易成本
- 完全競爭
- CRS
- 勞動為唯一生產要素



工業部門

- 獨占性競爭
- 成本為線性
- 使用兩種要素
- Iceberg cost





求解步驟

UMP

MIN工業財支出 st.工業財組合
找出 x_i 與 x_j 的關係式

由PMP得到 $p_i = p_j$

再解一次MIN工業財支出 st.工業財組合
即可找出綜合物價指數



Household

- 效用函數

$$U = \alpha \ln C_X + C_A,$$

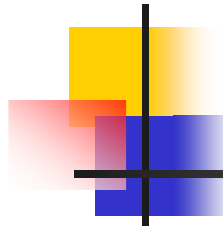
$$C_X = \left(\int_0^N x_i^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} + \int_N^{N^*} x_j^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} \right)^{\frac{\sigma}{\sigma-1}}, \quad \alpha > 0, \quad \sigma > 1$$



Household

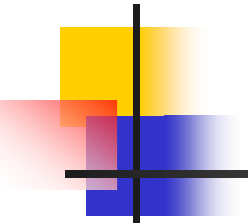
- 預算限制式

$$PC_X + C_A = Y,$$



UMP

$$C_X = \alpha P^{-1}, \quad C_A = Y - \alpha,$$



$$\min_{x(i), x(j)} \int_0^N p(i)x(i)^\rho di + \int_0^{N^*} p(j)x(j)^\rho dj + \lambda \left\{ C_x - \left(\int x(i)^\rho di + \int x(j)^\rho dj \right)^\rho \right\}^{\frac{1}{\rho}}$$

■ 解 $x(i)$ 與 $x(j)$ 之關係

■ 再求 $\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial p_i} = x_j (p_j \tau)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho}} \frac{1}{1-\rho} p_i^{\frac{2-\rho}{\rho-1}}$



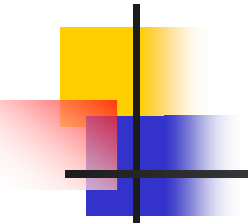
利潤函數

$$\Pi_i = (P_i - c)(L + K)x_i + (P_i^* - c)(L^* + K^*)\tau x_i^* - R$$

- 經由PMP
- 可得

$$P_i = P_i^* = c\sigma/(\sigma - 1)$$


- 由上可知兩產品的價格相等

- 
- 由商品價格相等可知

$$C_X = [n(x_i)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} + n^*(x_j)^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}}]^{\frac{\sigma}{\sigma-1}}$$

- 可求得綜合價格指數

$$P = [NP_i^{1-\sigma} + N^*(\tau P_j)^{1-\sigma}]^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}}$$

- 
- 在求出P後,接著可由 $C_X = \alpha P^{-1}$ 求得

$$x_i = \alpha P_i^{-\sigma} P^{\sigma-1}, \quad x_j = \alpha (\tau P_j)^{-\sigma} P^{\sigma-1}$$

- 由對人力資本的補償調整的零利潤均衡可得

$$X_i = R(\sigma - 1)/c.$$



2006/5/12

Michael Pfluger 2004 貿易小組



S-R

- 短期時人力資本不能移動
- 將 K 與 K^* 分別帶入 P
- 再將 (6) 式與 P 代入 (3) 式再將所得結果帶入(5) 式=0可得

$$\sigma R = \frac{\alpha(L+K)}{K+\phi K^*} + \frac{\phi\alpha(L^*+K^*)}{\phi K+K^*}; \quad \sigma R^* = \frac{\phi\alpha(L+K)}{K+\phi K^*} + \frac{\alpha(L^*+K^*)}{\phi K+K^*}$$

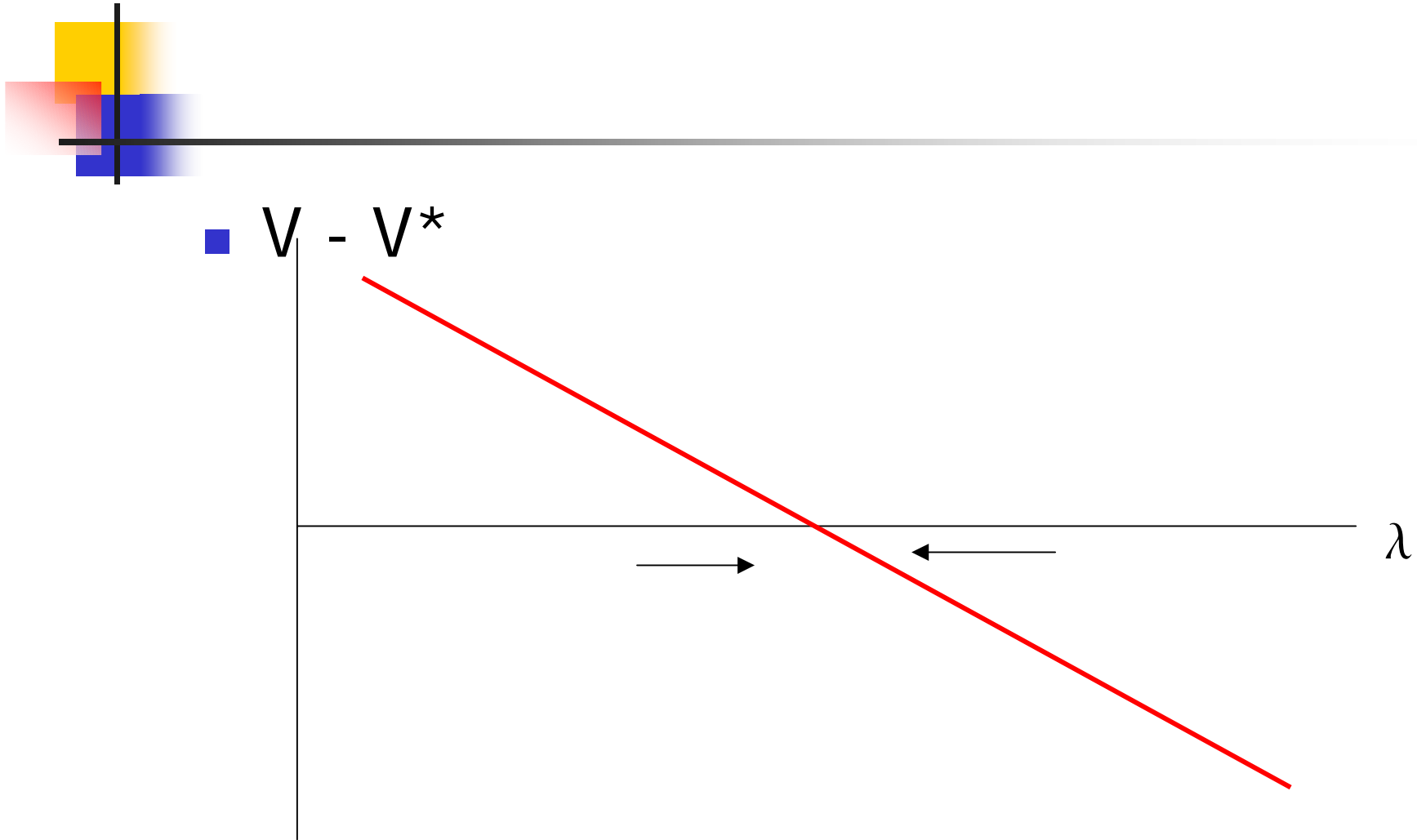
- 短期下的 R




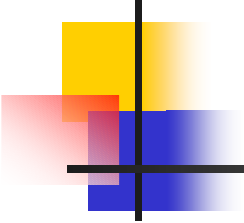
L-R

- 人力資本根據間接效用函數的大小來移動

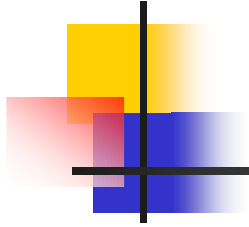
$$V - V^* = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \sigma} \ln \left[\frac{\lambda\phi + (1 - \lambda)}{\lambda + (1 - \lambda)\phi} \right] + \frac{\alpha(1 - \phi)}{\sigma}$$
$$\times \left[\frac{\rho + \lambda}{\lambda + (1 - \lambda)\phi} - \frac{\rho^* + (1 - \lambda)}{\lambda\phi + (1 - \lambda)} \right]$$



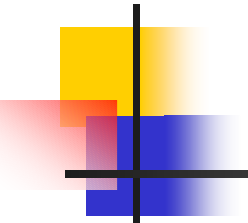
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- 因為存在兩股聚集力量,故 $\frac{1}{2}$ 不一定穩定
 - Supply linkage
 - Demand linkage

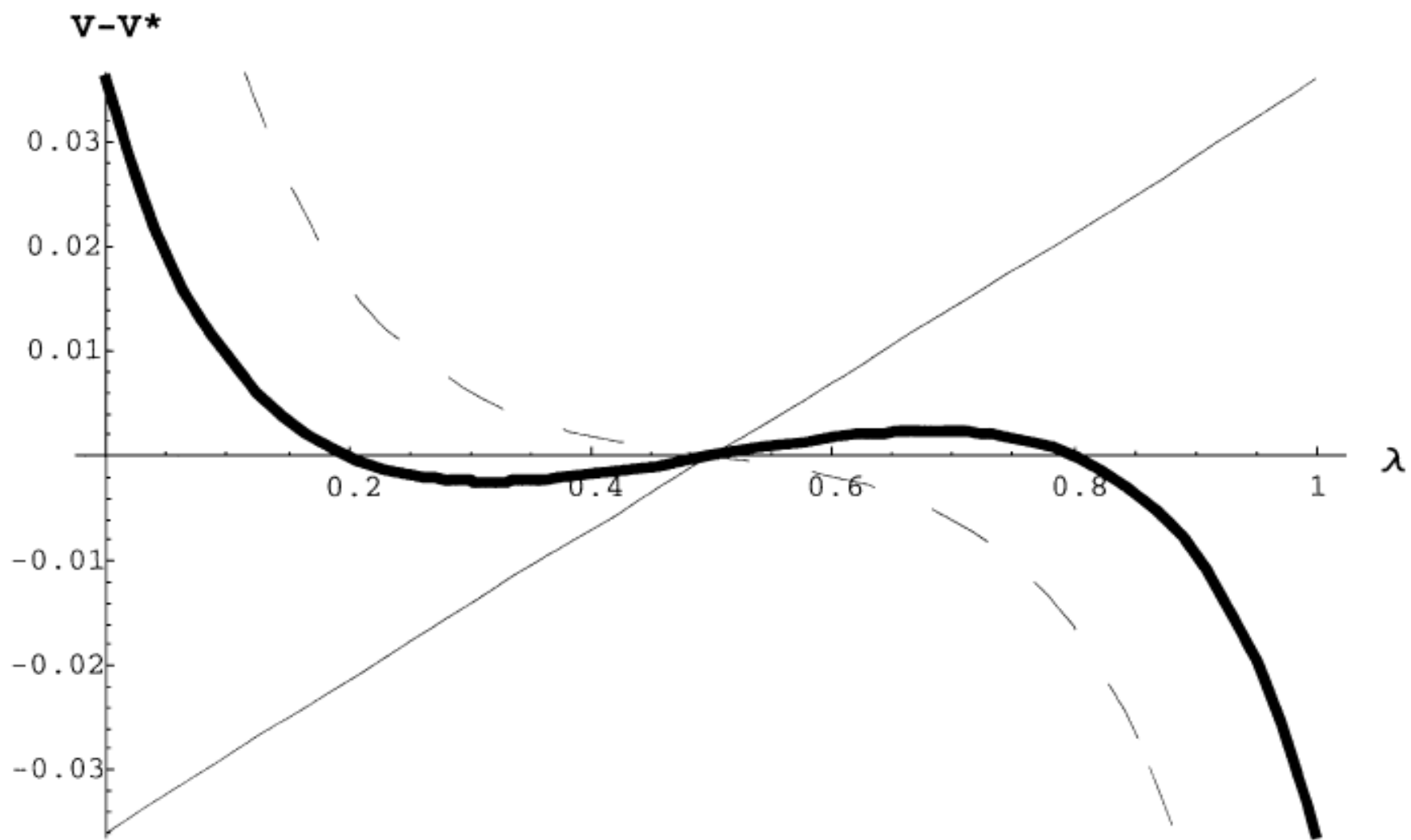

$$V - V^* = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \sigma} \ln \left[\frac{\lambda\phi + (1 - \lambda)}{\lambda + (1 - \lambda)\phi} \right] + \frac{\alpha(1 - \phi)}{\sigma} \\ \times \left[\frac{\rho + \lambda}{\lambda + (1 - \lambda)\phi} - \frac{\rho^* + (1 - \lambda)}{\lambda\phi + (1 - \lambda)} \right]$$

- Supply linkage
- (9) 式的第一項
- 當 $K/(K+K^*) \uparrow$ 則表示有一較大的工業部門, 因此 P 較低



- Demand linkage
- (9) 式的第二項
- 當 $K/(K+K^*) \uparrow$ 則表示有一較大的市場,廠商有較高的獲利能力,藉由差異化 R 與 R^* 來吸引人力資本

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- 在(9) 式中,運輸成本扮演一個重要角色
 - 下圖一

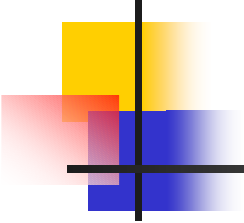


Trade costs:

High: Dashed Line: $\tau = 1.5$

Intermediate: Thick Line: $\tau = 1.4$

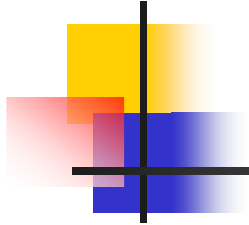
Low: Regular Line: $\tau = 1.1$

- 
- 由 $\frac{\partial (V - V^*)}{\partial \lambda} \Big|_{\lambda = \frac{1}{2}} \leq 0$ 可得

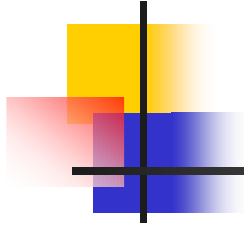
$$\phi_c \equiv \tau_c^{1-\sigma} = [\sigma(2\rho - 1) - 2\rho] / [\sigma(3 + 2\rho) - 2(1 + \rho)]$$

- 上式不受運輸成本影響
- 黑洞條件

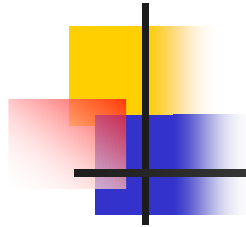
$$\sigma / (\sigma - 1) < 2\rho.$$



- 使廠商分散的力量
- MKT crowding effect
- 使廠商聚集的力量
- MKT size effect
- Cost living effect
- 不可移動的工人比率很高下,黑洞條件才不會成立.



- 在標準的cp模型與C-D函數的設定下,存在subcritical pitchfork成立,穩定解為
- 對稱均衡與巨集於其中一區的聚集均衡.
- 在本文中1/2可能不穩定,非對稱解為穩定.
- 即supercritical pitchfork成立



- subcritical pitchfork (supercritical pitchfork) 顯示在對稱解下, 可移動要素增加時, 會使得進一步relocation的誘因提高(下降)

本文與標準cp不同之處

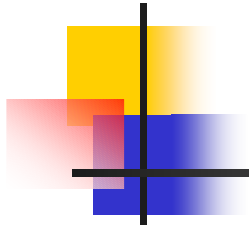
Quasi-linear

~~所得效果~~

C-D

所得效果

- MKT size effect
- Cost living effec



■ 謝謝大家