## Lesson 10. Market Models

## 1 A model for partial market equilibrium

- Let's consider a market with only one product
- Variables:
- Assumptions:
- Standard market equilibrium condition: demand and supply are balanced
- Quantity demanded is determined by: $D=a-b P(a>0, b>0)$ Does this make sense? Why?
- Quantity supplied is determined by: $S=-c+d P(c>0, d>0)$

Does this make sense? Why?

- Putting this all together, we have the model:

$$
\begin{align*}
& D=S \\
& D=a-b P \quad \text { where } a, b, c, d>0  \tag{A}\\
& S=-c+d P \quad
\end{align*}
$$

- (A) is a system of 3 variables and 3 linear equations

Example 1. Find a solution to (A).

- For what values of $a, b, c, d$ does the solution in Example 1 make sense?
- Equilibrium price must be positive
- Equilibrium quantity must be positive


## 2 Two commodity partial market equilibrium

- Market with two products that are related to each other
- Variables:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
D_{1}=\text { quantity demanded for product } 1 & D_{2}=\text { quantity demanded for product } 2 \\
S_{1}=\text { quantity supplied for product } 1 & S_{2}=\text { quantity supplied for product } 2 \\
P_{1}=\text { price of product } 1 & P_{2}=\text { price of product } 2
\end{array}
$$

- Model:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
D_{1}=S_{1} & D_{2}=S_{2} \\
D_{1}=d_{0}+d_{1} P_{1}+d_{2} P_{2} & D_{2}=\delta_{0}+\delta_{1} P_{1}+\delta_{2} P_{2}  \tag{B}\\
S_{1}=s_{0}+s_{1} P_{1}+s_{2} P_{2} & S_{2}=\sigma_{0}+\sigma_{1} P_{1}+\sigma_{2} P_{2}
\end{array}
$$

- (B) is a system of 6 variables and 6 linear equations
- Depending on the economic context, the parameters $d_{0}, d_{1}, d_{2}, s_{0}, s_{1}, s_{2}, \delta_{0}, \delta_{1}, \delta_{2}, \sigma_{0}, \sigma_{1}, \sigma_{2}$ will have particular signs, magnitudes or relationships between each other
- Product 1 and product 2 are substitutes if:
- Product 1 and product 2 are complements if:
- Using the equilibrium conditions, we can simplify the above model into 2 variables and 2 linear equations:


## 3 What's next?

- We have seen some examples of economic models that lead to systems of linear equations
- What if we have 3 products? 4 products? 100 ?
- Matrices are a useful tool for solving linear systems of any size

