#### SM275 · Mathematical Methods for Economics

# 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 bP (a > 0, b > 0)Does this make sense? Why?
- Quantity supplied is determined by: S = -c + dP (c > 0, d > 0)Does this make sense? Why?

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• Putting this all together, we have the model:

$$D = S$$
  

$$D = a - bP \qquad \text{where } a, b, c, d > 0 \qquad (A)$$
  

$$S = -c + dP$$

• (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:

| $D_1$ = quantity demanded for product 1 | $D_2$ = quantity demanded for product 2 |
|---|---|
| $S_1$ = quantity supplied for product 1 | $S_2$ = quantity supplied for product 2 |
| $P_1 = \text{price of product } 1$      | $P_2$ = price of product 2              |

• Model:

$$D_{1} = S_{1} D_{2} = S_{2} D_{1} = d_{0} + d_{1}P_{1} + d_{2}P_{2} D_{2} = \delta_{0} + \delta_{1}P_{1} + \delta_{2}P_{2} (B) S_{1} = s_{0} + s_{1}P_{1} + s_{2}P_{2} S_{2} = \sigma_{0} + \sigma_{1}P_{1} + \sigma_{2}P_{2}$$

- (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