## PPF and the opportunity cost



|  | Hours Producing |  |  | Produced |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Choice | (Trucks) | (Drums) |  | (Trucks) | (Drums) |
| A | 8 | 0 |  | 4 | 0 |
| B | 6 | 2 |  | 3 | 10 |
| C | 4 | 4 |  | 2 | 15 |
| D | 2 | 6 |  | 1 | 17 |
| E | 0 | 8 |  | 0 | 18 |

## PPF and the opportunity cost



## Example: opportunity cost



## Example: opportunity cost



## Example: comparative advantage



|  | Corn <br> (Bushels per acre) | Rye <br> (Bushels per acre) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kevin | 20 | 4 |
| Maria | 28 | 7 |
|  |  |  |

Corn: $4 / 20=1 / 5$
Rye: 20/4=5

Maria's opportunity cost.
Corn: 7/28=1/4
Rye: $28 / 7=4$

## Thursday class

## Benefits of trade...

## Example: benefits of trade

|  | Corn <br> Country <br> (Bushels per hour of labor) | Jeans <br> (Pairs per hour of labor) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Euphoria | 4 | 16 |
| Contente | 6 | 12 |

They each have 4 million labor hours available per week that they can use to produce corn, jeans, or a combination of both.

## Contente

| Corn: | 1 M hrs labor | => | 6 M corn |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Jeans: 3 M hrs labor | $=>$ | 36 M jeans |  |

Euphoria

| Corn: | 3 M hrs labor | => | 12 M corn |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Jeans: | 1 M hrs labor | => | 16 M jeans |

## Example: benefits of trade

|  |  | Corn | Jeans |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Country | (Bushels per hour of labor) | (Pairs per hour of labor) |
|  | Euphoria | 4 | 16 |
| Contente | 6 | 12 |  |

Contente's opportunity cost
Corn: $\quad 12 / 6=2$
Jeans: $6 / 12=1 / 2$
Euphoria's opportunity cost
Corn: $\quad 16 / 4=4$
Jeans: $4 / 16=1 / 4$


## Example: benefits of trade



Contente's opportunity cost
Corn: $\quad 12 / 6=2 \quad$ Comparative advantage in the production of corm Jeans: $6 / 12=1 / 2$

Euphoria's opportunity cost
Corn: $\quad 16 / 4=4$
Jeans: $4 / 16=1 / 4 \Leftarrow$ Comparative advantage in the production of jeans


## Example: benefits of trade

|  | Country | Corn <br> (Bushels per hour of labor) | Jeans <br> (Pairs per hour of labor) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Euphoria | 4 | 16 |
|  | Contente | 6 | 12 |

Suppose that each country completely specializes in the production of the good in which it has a comparative advantage, producing only that good.

Contente's production under specialization:
Corn: $\quad 6 * 4=24$
Jeans: $12^{*} 0=0$
Euphoria's production under specialization:
Corn: $\quad 4^{*} 0=0$
Jeans: $16 * 4=64$

## Example: benefits of trade

Suppose the country that produces corn trades 14 million bushels of corn to the other country in exchange for 42 million pairs of jeans.

|  | Euphoria |  | Contente |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Corn <br> (Millions of bushels) | Jeans <br> (Millions of pairs) | Corn <br> (Millions of bushels) | Jeans <br> (Millions of pairs) |
| Without Trade |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 12 | 16 | 6 | 36 |
| Consumption | 12 | 16 | 6 | 36 |
| With Trade |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 0 | 64 | 24 | 0 |
| Trade action | Imports 14 V | Exports 42 | Exports 14 | Imports 42 V |
| Consumption | 14 | 22 | 10 | 42 |
| Gains from Trade |  |  |  |  |
| Increase in Consumption | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Countries did not specialize |  | Countries did specialize |  | Gains |
| Corn: 18 mililon | ushels C | Corn: 24 million bushels |  | Corn: 6 M |
| Jeans: 52 million | pairs Je | Jeans: 64 million pairs |  | Jeans: 12 |

## Example: Specialization and trade



## Example: Specialization and trade



## Example: Specialization and trade



Desonia


The countries decide to exchange 18 million pounds of grain for 18 million pounds of sugar.

This ratio of goods is known as the price of trade between Candonia and Desonia.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Price of trade }=18 / 18=1 & (1 / 2>\text { Price of trade }>3 / 2) \\
& (2 / 3>\text { Price of trade }>2 / 1)
\end{array}
$$

## Example: Specialization and trade



Without engaging in international trade, Candonia and Desonia would not have been able to consume at the after-trade consumption bundles.

