



Queen Mary
University of London

Macro for Policy

Endogenous Growth Theory (part 1)

Lecturer: Dr. Tatsuro Senga
School of Economics and Finance

Agenda

1. The Solow model in continuous time
2. Endogenous growth model 1: AK model (learning-by-doing)
3. Endogenous growth model 2: Romer's R&D model
4. Endogenous growth model 3: Schumpeterian growth model

Summary of the Solow model

- Continuous time
- Growth rates

Try to compare the predictions of the Solow model to those of AK model we will study next

Key ingredients

- ***The production function:*** $Y = K^\alpha (AL)^{1-\alpha}$
- ***Technological progress and population (labor force) growth:*** $\dot{A} = gA$
- $\dot{L} = nL$

The Solow model in continuous time

- *Capital accumulation:* $\dot{K} = sY - \delta K$

- *Capital accumulation per efficiency unit of labor:* $\dot{k} = (\dot{K}/AL) = \frac{AL\dot{K} - \dot{A}LK - A\dot{L}K}{(AL)^2}$
 $= \frac{sk^\alpha(AL)^{1-\alpha} - \delta K}{AL} - \frac{\dot{A}LK}{ALAL} - \frac{A\dot{L}K}{ALAL}$
 $= sk^\alpha(AL)^{-\alpha} - \delta k - gk - nk$
 $= sk^\alpha - (\delta + g + n)k$

Additional terms have been added (colored in red).

- *The growth rate of capital per efficiency unit of labor:* $\frac{\dot{k}}{k} = sk^{\alpha-1} - (\delta + g + n)$

$$k = \frac{K}{AL} \rightarrow g_K = g_A + g_L = g + n$$

- *The growth rate of output per worker:* $g_y = g_Y - g_L = g + n - n = g$

Recap: The Solow Growth Model

- A fraction of resources is allocated to capital accumulation (*consumption – v- savings*).
- Capital accumulation alone does not lead to sustained growth (*diminishing returns*).
- In the model, factors like technological progress drives economic growth (*exogenous*).

Recap: The Solow Growth Model

- A fraction of resources is allocated to capital accumulation (*consumption –v- savings*).
- Capital accumulation alone does not lead to sustained growth (*diminishing returns*).
- In the model, factors like technological progress drives economic growth (*exogenous*).

Moving forward:

1. Idea-wise (what drives technical progress?)
2. Technical issues (how to avoid diminishing returns?)

New Growth Theory (Endogenous Growth)

- Learning by doing (Romer, 1986)
- Human capital model (Lucas, 1988)
- Models of innovation (Romer, 1990; Grossman and Helpman, 1991; Aghion and Howitt, 1992)

New Growth Theory (Endogenous Growth)

- Learning by doing (Romer, 1986)
- Human capital model (Lucas, 1988)
- Models of innovation (Romer, 1990; Grossman and Helpman, 1991; Aghion and Howitt, 1992)

We'll look at:

1. Learning-by-doing (“AK model”)
2. R&D model

AK model

- Workers accumulate knowledge during production.
 - Externalities from production at the individual level lead to technical progress at the aggregate level.
- Learning-by-doing is the source of technological progress

Key ingredients

- *The production function: $Y = \bar{A}K^\alpha L^{1-\alpha}$*
- *The stock of knowledge is a function of the stock of capital per worker: $\bar{A} = A\left(\frac{K}{L}\right)^\phi$*

AK model: capital accumulation

- *Capital accumulation*: $\dot{K} = s\bar{A}K^\alpha L^{1-\alpha} - \delta K$
- *Capital accumulation per worker*: $\dot{k} = (\dot{K}/L) = \frac{L\dot{k} - \dot{L}K}{L^2} = \frac{s\bar{A}K^\alpha L^{1-\alpha} - \delta K}{L} - \frac{\dot{L}K}{L^2} = s\bar{A}k^\alpha - (\delta + n)k$
- *The growth rate of capital per worker*: $\frac{\dot{k}}{k} = \frac{s\bar{A}k^\alpha - (\delta + n)k}{k} = s\bar{A}k^{\alpha-1} - (\delta + n)$
 $= sAk^\phi k^{\alpha-1} - (\delta + n)$ } “K” has been removed from here.

AK model: long-run growth

- *(again) The growth rate of capital per worker:* $g_k = \frac{\dot{k}}{k} = sAk^{\phi+\alpha-1} - (n + \delta)$
- *The growth rate of output per worker:* $Y = \bar{A}K^\alpha L^{1-\alpha} = AK^{\phi+\alpha} L^{1-\phi-\alpha} = AK$
 $y = \frac{Y}{L} = \frac{AK}{L} = Ak \rightarrow g_y = g_k = sAk^{\phi+\alpha-1} - (n + \delta)$
 $= sA - (n + \delta)$

called the AK model...



Queen Mary

University of London