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Growth Facts and Solow Model

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February 14, 2026

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Key concepts (I/II)

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- ▶ Returns to scale:
 - ▶ Constant RTS: $F(2X) = 2Y$
 - ▶ Increasing RTS: $F(2X) > 2Y$
 - ▶ Decreasing RTS: $F(2X) < 2Y$
- ▶ Capital accumulation: What contributes to it and what slows it down?

- ▶ Equilibrium: Definition, examples.

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 - ▶ Equilibrium condition in the Solow model: $sy_t = i_t$
 - ▶ Steady state: $sy^* = i^* = (n + \delta)k^*$

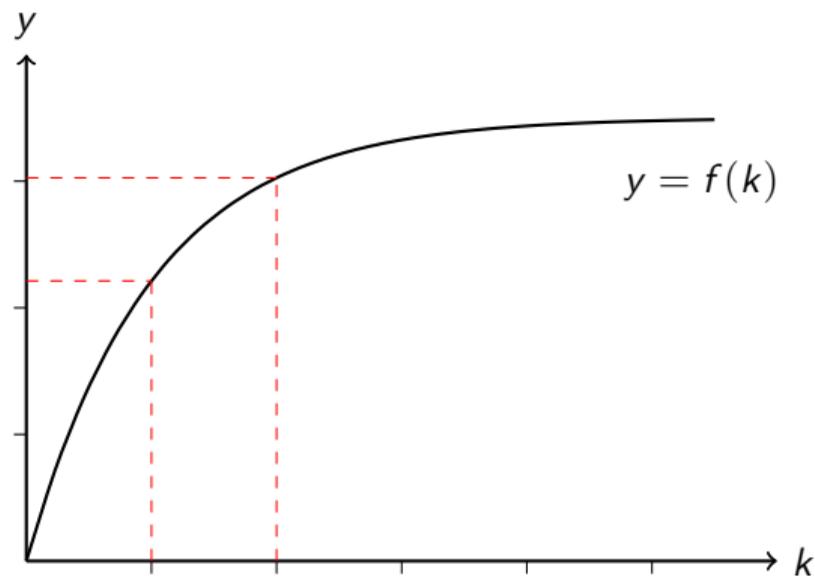
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- ▶ Diminishing marginal product

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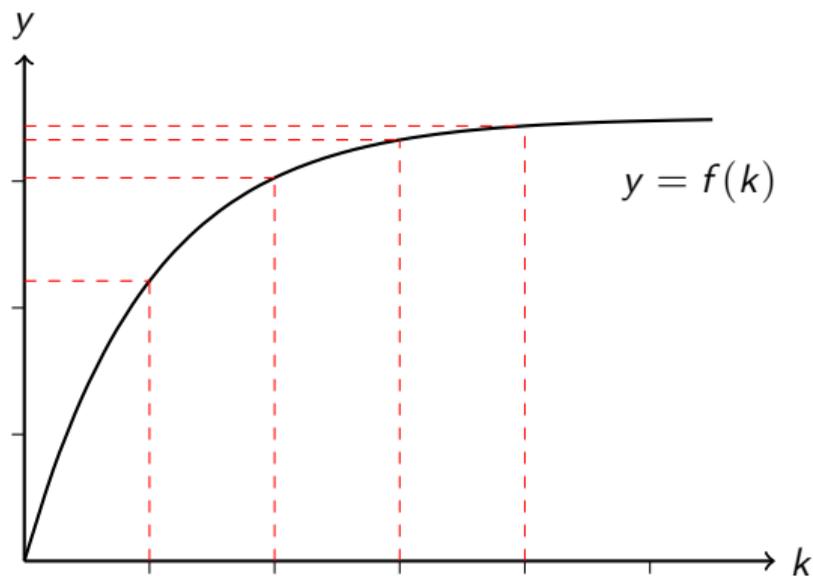
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 - ▶ Equilibrium condition in the Solow model: $sy_t = i_t$
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- ▶ Diminishing marginal product
- ▶ Convergence
 - ▶ Absolute convergence
 - ▶ Conditional convergence

Diminishing marginal product



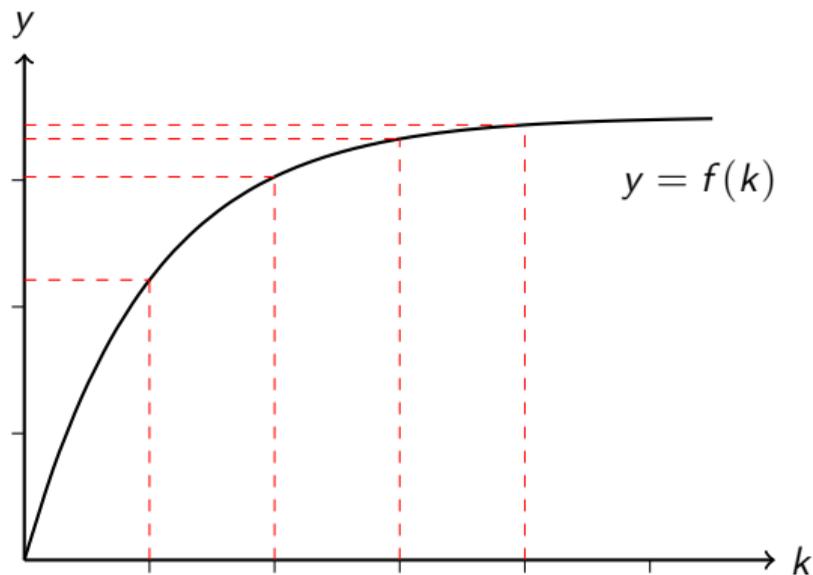
- ▶ When k is low, additional capital significantly raises output.

Diminishing marginal product



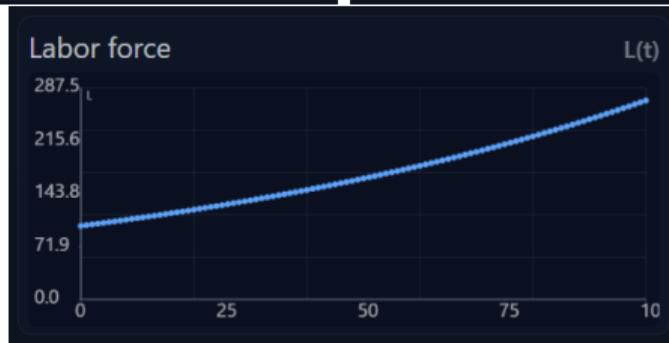
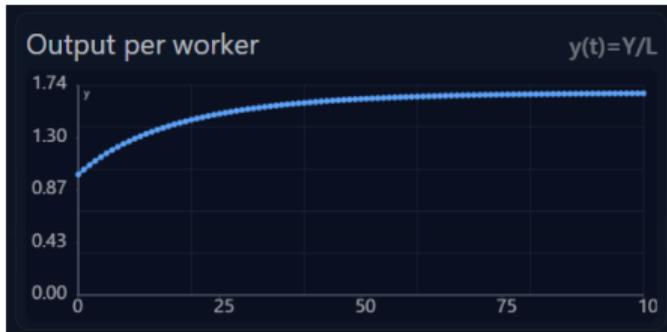
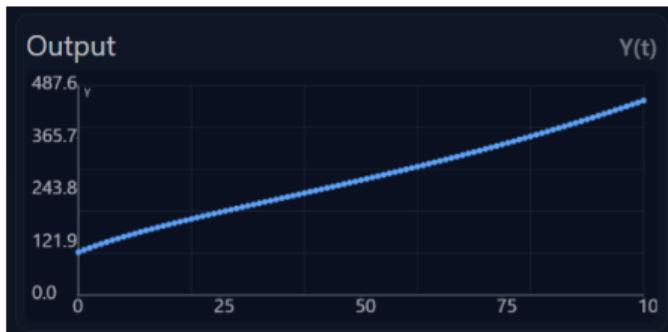
- ▶ When k is low, additional capital significantly raises output.
- ▶ When k is high, extra capital raises output slightly.

Diminishing marginal product



- ▶ When k is low, additional capital significantly raises output.
- ▶ When k is high, extra capital raises output slightly.
- ▶ Imagine two countries. One is richer, and the other is poorer.

Steady state

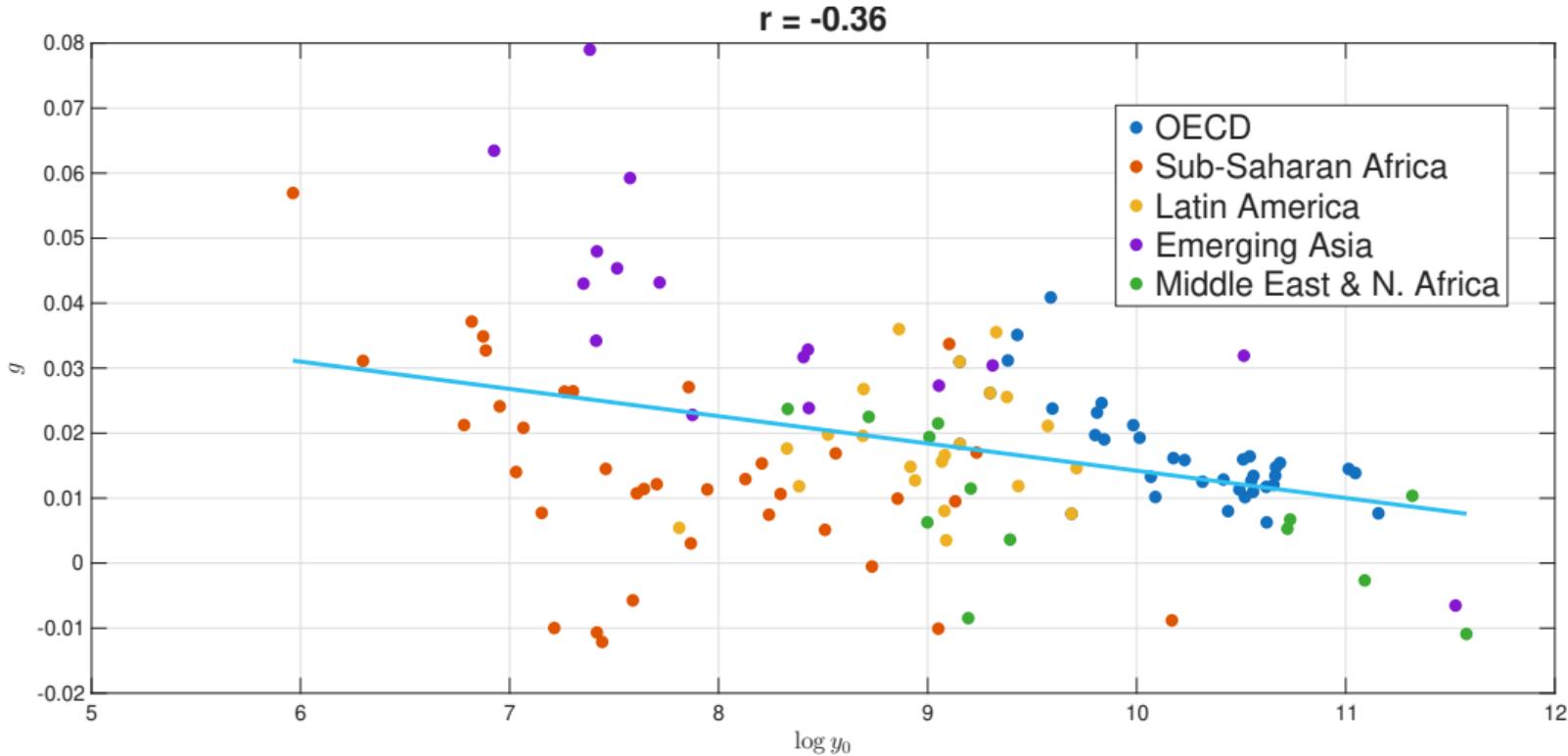


Simulator

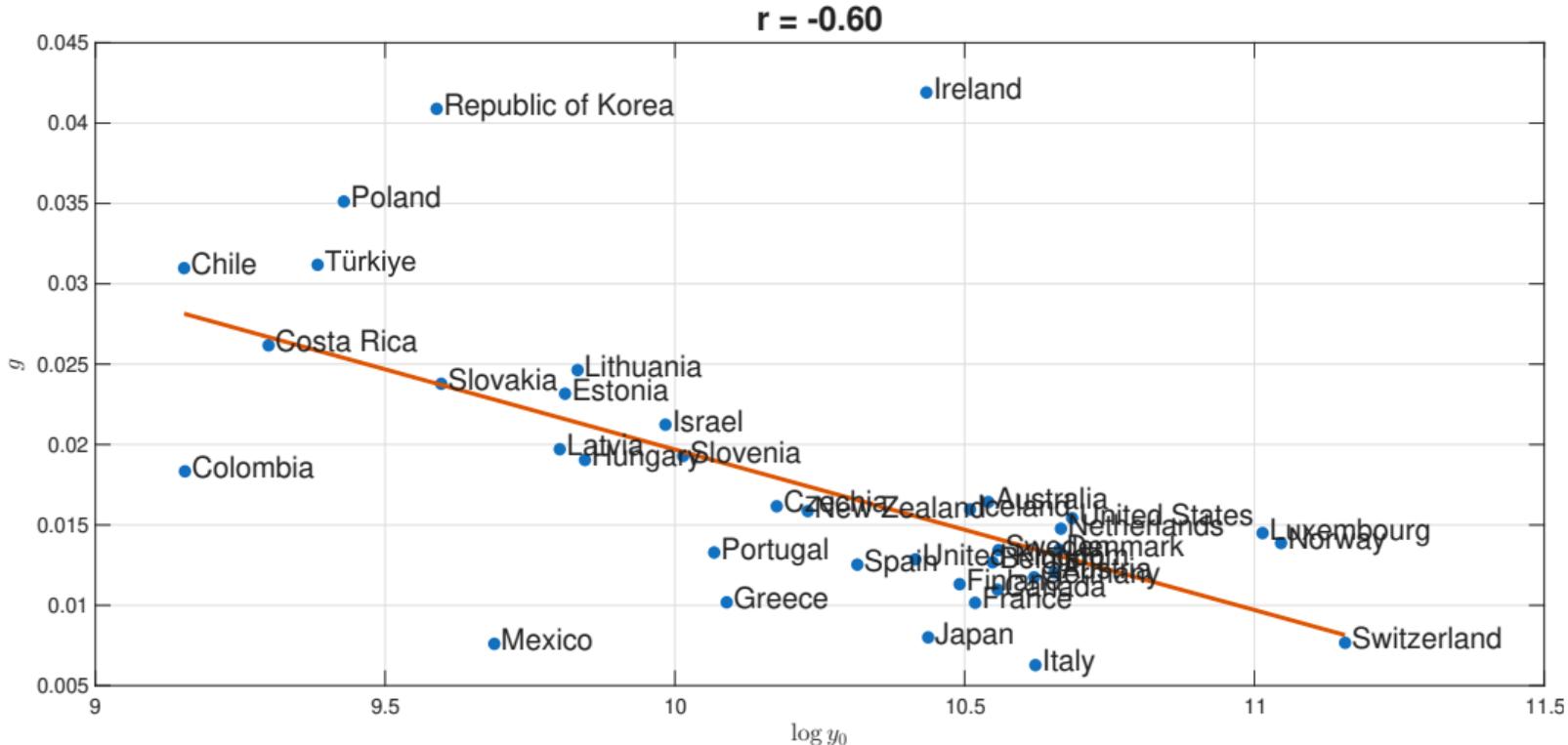
Convergence

- ▶ What is the relationship we expect between the growth rates and initial levels?
- ▶ Why?

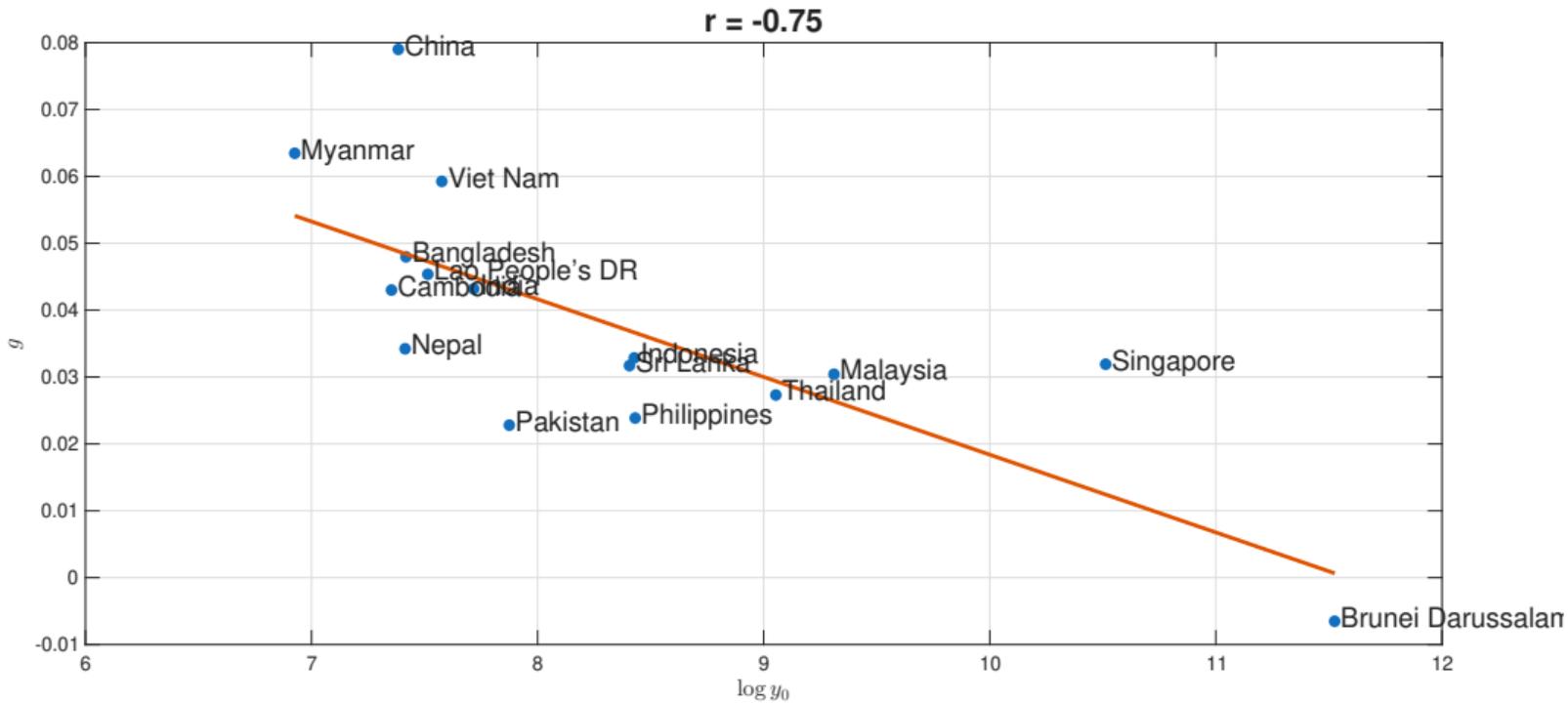
Absolute convergence (1990-2023)



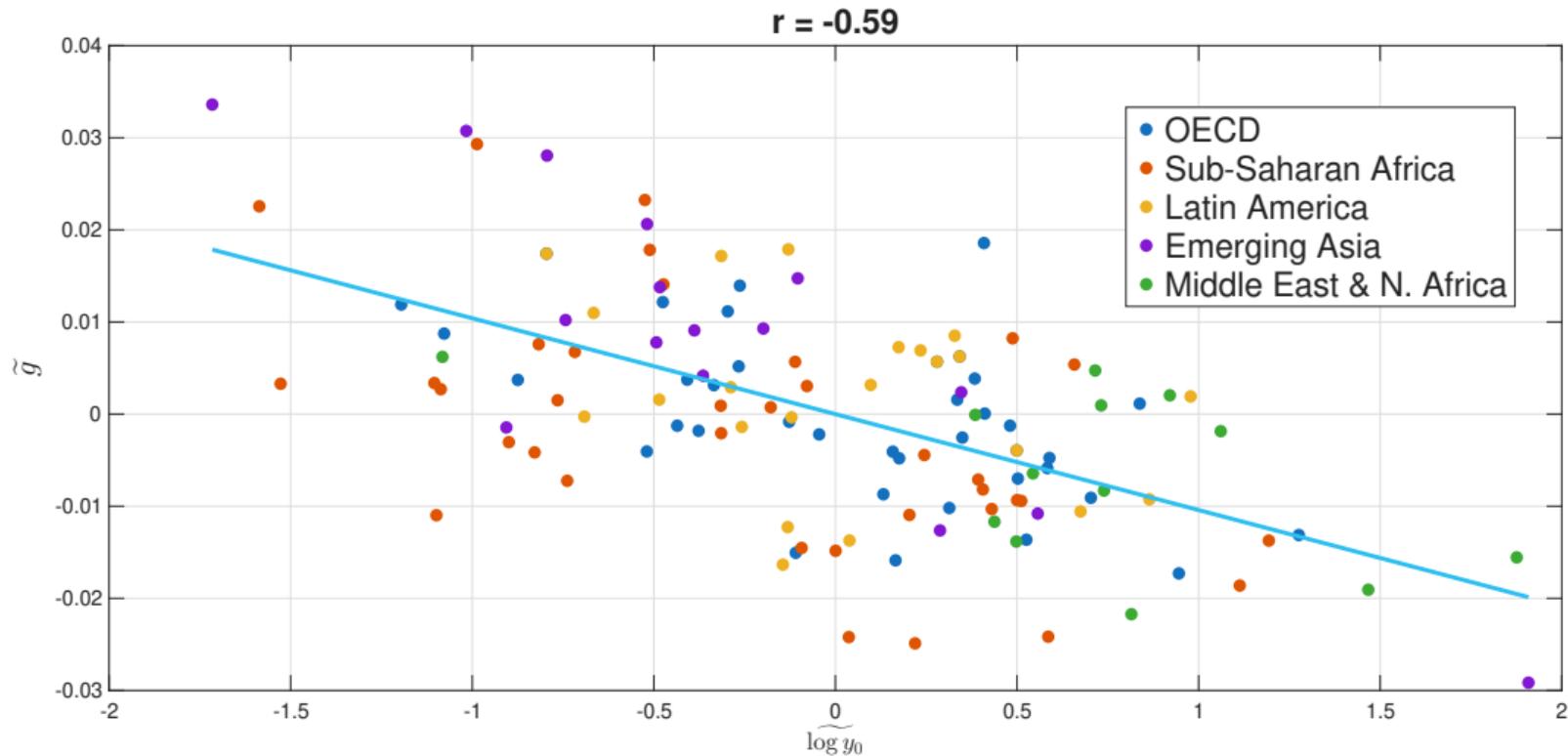
Club convergence: OECD (1990-2023)



Club convergence: Emerging Asia (1990-2023)

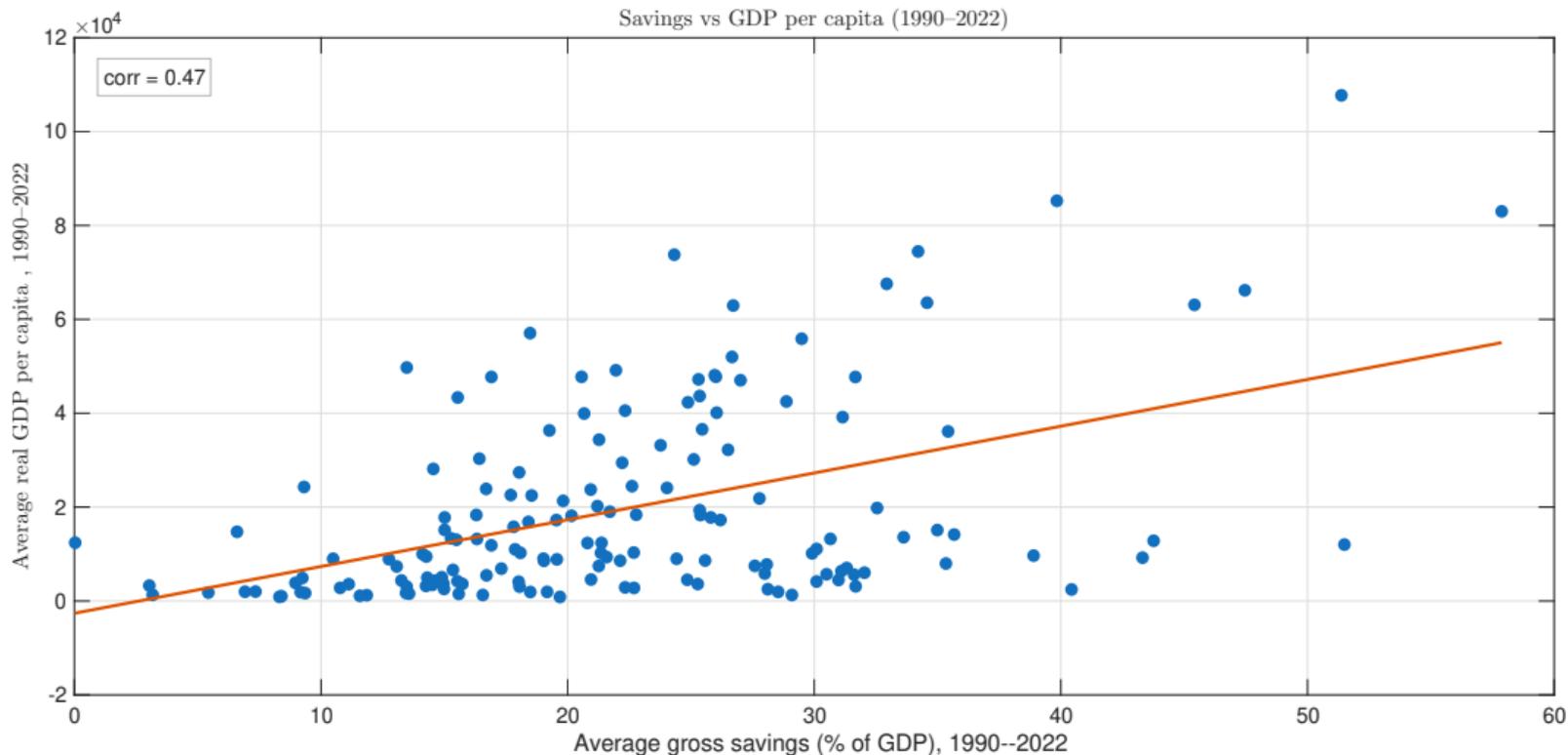


Conditional convergence

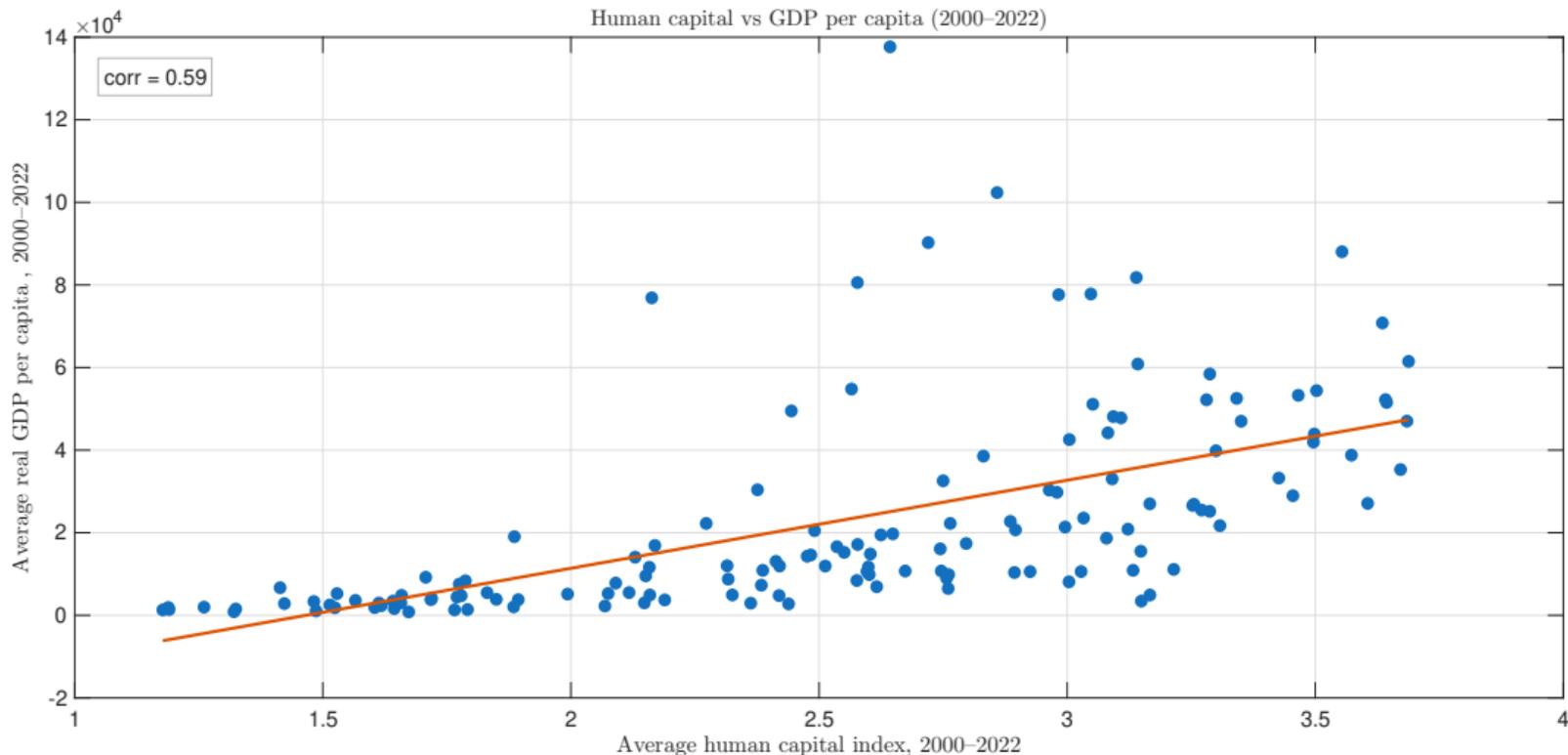


- ▶ How can we sustain long term income per person growth?

How about using the savings effectively?

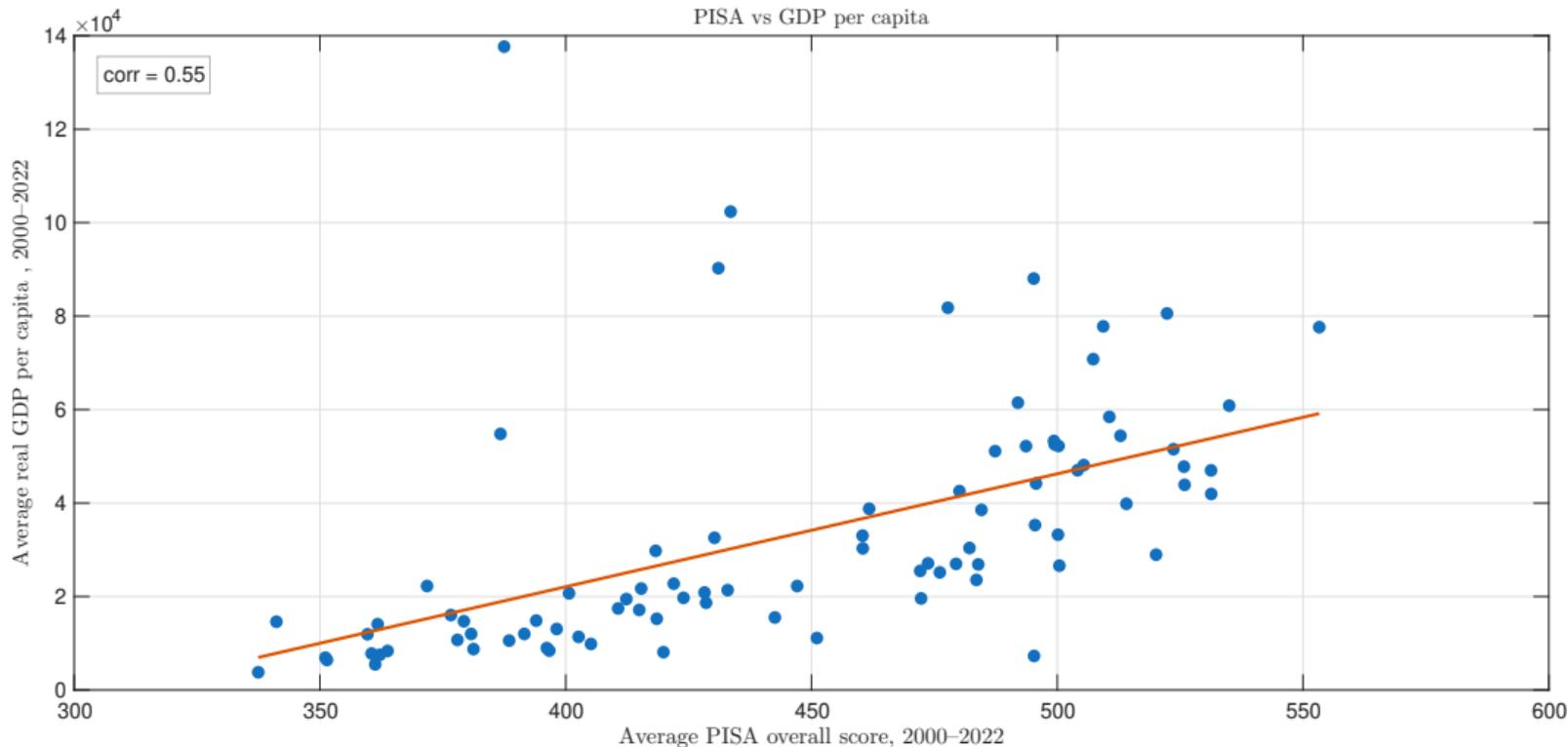


Human capital (measured as years of education)



PISA scores (quality of education)

Is this a chicken-and-egg situation?



PISA scores (quality of education)

How about now? PISA scores from 2000&2004, income per capita levels from 2005 to 2022.

