

Comparing the Rate of Return on Assets between Two Countries:
The arithmetic of Chapter 14

The home Rate of Interest is $R_{\$}$.
 The foreign Rate of Interest is $R_{\text{€}}$
 The Spot Exchange Rate is $E_{\$/\text{€}}$ which we shall abbreviate to E .
 The exchange rate expected in the future is E^e .

Take \$1 and compare the return at home, $R_{\$}$, to the return if you were to take the 1\$ abroad and invest in €s abroad at $R_{\text{€}}$ and then bring it back in \$.

$\$1(1 + R_{\$})$ is what you can earn at home
 If you take that money and convert it into Euros, then this gives you $[\$1 / E_{\$/\text{€}}]$ Euros to invest
 Invest your $[\$1 / E_{\$/\text{€}}]$ Euros for the year meaning that at the end of the year you have $[\$1 / E_{\$/\text{€}}](1 + R_{\text{€}})$ Euros.
 Take your $[\$1 / E_{\$/\text{€}}](1 + R_{\text{€}})$ end of year Euros and bring them home at the exchange rate you expect to prevail at the end of the year; E^e :
 $[\$1 / E_{\$/\text{€}}](1 + R_{\text{€}}) E^e$

Therefore you compare $\$1(1 + R_{\$})$ with $[\$1 / E_{\$/\text{€}}](1 + R_{\text{€}}) E^e$.
 If $\$1(1 + R_{\$}) > [\$1 / E_{\$/\text{€}}](1 + R_{\text{€}}) E^e$, then keep your money at home.
 If $\$1(1 + R_{\$}) < [\$1 / E_{\$/\text{€}}](1 + R_{\text{€}}) E^e$, then you take your money abroad.
 If $\$1(1 + R_{\$}) = [\$1 / E_{\$/\text{€}}](1 + R_{\text{€}}) E^e$, then you are indifferent between investment at home or abroad.

This relationship is *approximated* by:

$$R_{\$} = R_{\text{€}} + \left(\frac{E^e - E}{E} \right)$$

In equilibrium the rate of return on domestic assets is equal to the rate of return on foreign assets plus the expected depreciation of the dollar. This approximation follows from:

$$(1 + R_{\$}) = \left(\frac{E^e}{E} \right) (1 + R_{\text{€}})$$

$$(1 + R_{\$}) = \left(\frac{E^e}{E} \right) + R_{\text{€}} \left(\frac{E^e}{E} \right)$$

$$(1 + R_{\$}) = \left(\frac{E^e - E}{E} \right) + 1 + R_{\text{€}} \left(\frac{E^e}{E} \right) - R_{\text{€}} \left(\frac{E}{E} \right) + R_{\text{€}}$$

$$(R_{\$}) = \left(\frac{E^e - E}{E} \right) + R_{\epsilon} + R_{\epsilon} \left(\frac{E^e - E}{E} \right)$$

However, since R_{ϵ} and $\left(\frac{E^e - E}{E} \right)$ are both percentage rates, their product is considered to be a second order of small in comparison to the levels of R or $\left(\frac{E^e - E}{E} \right)$. Thus we

assume that their product is zero: $R_{\epsilon} \left(\frac{E^e - E}{E} \right) \rightarrow 0$, and we are left with the relationship

in the text:

$$R_{\$} = R_{\epsilon} + \left(\frac{E^e - E}{E} \right)$$