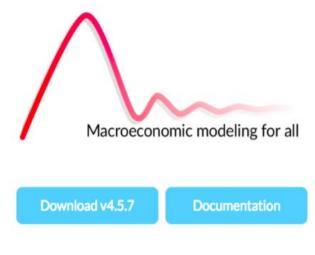
Dynare 操作介绍

Dynare 是什么?



About News Download Resources Contributing Working Papers



Dynare的理想 ——构建整 个世界的宏观 经济学模型

Dynare in a Nutshell

Ease of Use

Write your model almost as you would on paper and Dynare will take care of the rest!

Models

Dynare can handle a wide range of macroeconomic models: DSGE, OLG, perfect

Tasks

Use Dynare to solve and estimate your model, compute optimal policy, perform identification

Dynare 是什么?

▶ 一个预处理机

使用非常简洁的语言将复杂的经济学模型转化为计算机程序。

▶ 一个M文件的集合

Dynare的底层代码均由Matlab的m文件(函数文件)构成,极大简化了繁琐的编程工作。

▶ 一个开源的傻瓜软件

编写模型文件(XXX.mod),输入dynare XXX.mod 指令,两步即可进行计算和模拟。

Dynare的开发团队

Team

The Dynare project is hosted at C CEPREMAP, 48 boulevard Jourdan, 75014 Paris, France. Development is undertaken by a core team of researchers who devote part of their time to software development.



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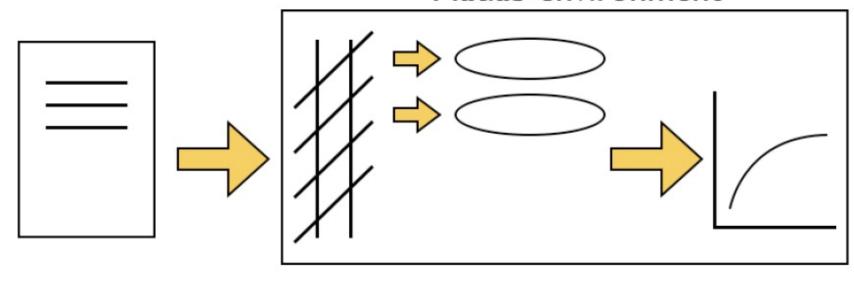
Marco Ratto EC Joint Research Centre



Sébastien Villemot CEPREMAP

Dynare的 工作原理

Matlab environment

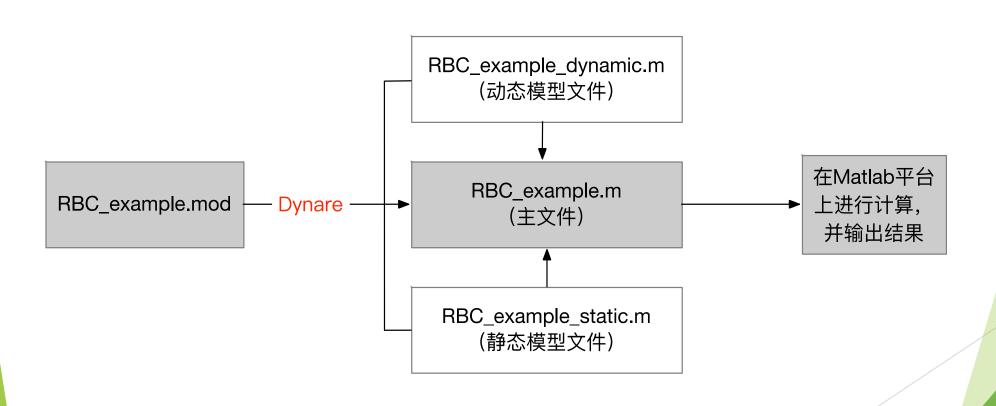


.mod file

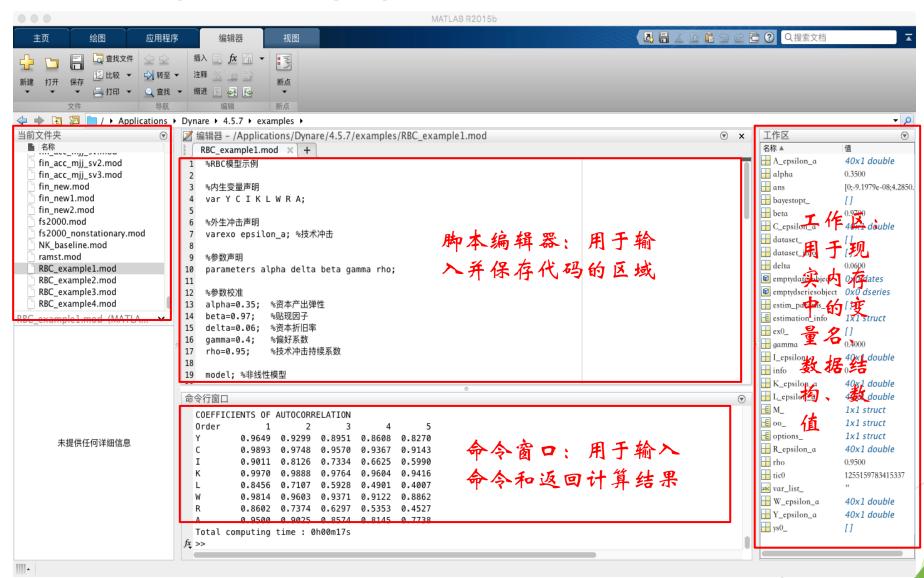
Dynare preprocessor Matlab routines

Output

Dynare的 工作原理



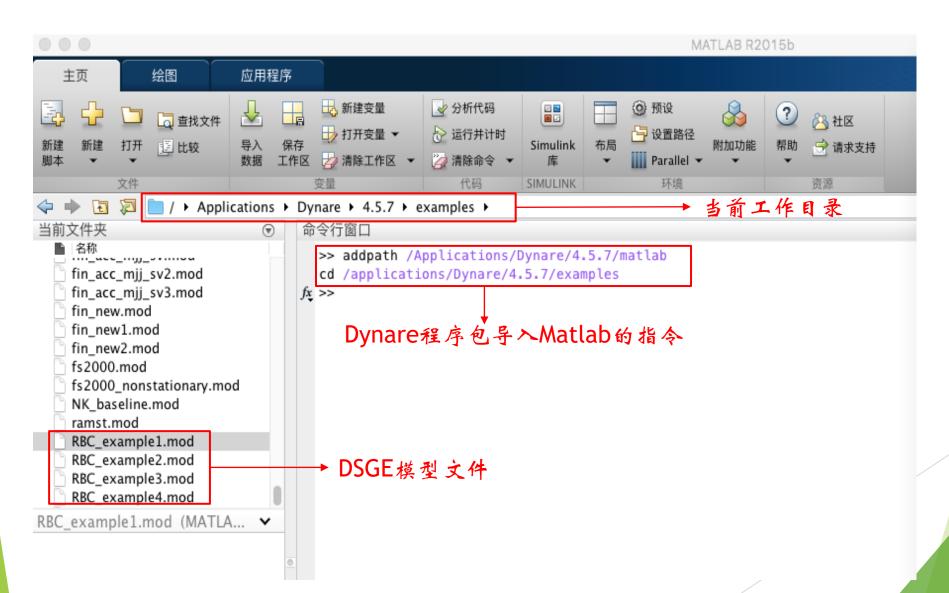
Matlab窗口基本布局



Dynare程序包导入Matlab

- ▶ 1.下载并安装Matlab (如版本Matlab R2015b)
- ▶ 下载并安装Dynare (如版本Dynare 4.5.7)
- ▶ 2.打开Matlab在命令窗口(commond window)输入以下指令:
- ▶ Windows版本
- ▶ addpath d:\dynare\4.5.7\matlab (添加路径)
- ► cd d:\dynare\4.5.7\matlab\examples(导入当前工作目录)
- ▶ mac版本
- ▶ addpath /Applications/Dynare/4.5.7/matlab (添加路径)
- ▶ cd /applications/Dynare/4.5.7/examples (导入当前工作目录)
- ▶ 注:每次打开Matlab时需重新输入以上两个指令

Dynare程序包导入Matlab



家庭:

$$\operatorname{Max} E_t \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t [\log C_t + (1 - \gamma) \log(1 - L_t)]$$

s.t.

 $C_t + I_t = W_t L_t + R_t K_t$

▶ 资本积累方程:

 $K_{t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_t + I_t$

▶ 效用最大化FOC:

 $\begin{cases} E_t \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \right) = E_t (R_{t+1} + 1 - \delta) \\ W_t = \frac{(1 - \gamma)C_t}{\gamma(1 - L_t)} \end{cases}$

厂商

▶ 利润最大化的FOC:

- ▶ 市场出清条件
- ▶ 技术冲击

$$Y_{t} = A_{t} K_{t}^{\alpha} L_{t}^{(1-\alpha)}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_t = \alpha A_t K_t^{\alpha - 1} L_t^{1 - \alpha} = \alpha \frac{Y_t}{K_t} \\ W_t = (1 - \alpha) A_t K_t^{\alpha} L_t^{-\alpha} = (1 - \alpha) \frac{Y_t}{L_t} \end{cases}$$

$$Y_t = C_t + I_t$$

$$\ln(A_t) = \rho \ln(A_{t-1}) + \varepsilon_t^A$$

- ▶ 模型的内生变量 (8个):
- $\{C_t, I_t, K_t, L_t, R_t, W_t, Y_t, A_t\}$
- ▶ 均衡方程组(非线性):

$$\begin{cases} E_t \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \right) = E_t (R_{t+1} + 1 - \delta) \\ W_t = \frac{(1 - \gamma)C_t}{\gamma(1 - L_t)} \\ Y_t = A_t K_t^{\alpha} L_t^{(1 - \alpha)} \\ R_t = \alpha \frac{Y_t}{K_t} \\ W_t = (1 - \alpha) \frac{Y_t}{L_t} \\ Y_t = C_t + I_t \\ K_{t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_t + I_t \\ \ln(A_t) = \rho \ln(A_{t-1}) + \varepsilon_t^A \end{cases}$$

▶ 稳态均衡方程(静态方程:去期望符号,去时间下标):

$$1 = \bar{R} + 1 - \delta$$

$$\bar{W} = \frac{(1 - \gamma)\bar{C}}{\gamma(1 - \bar{L})}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \bar{A}\bar{K}^{\alpha}\bar{L}^{1 - \alpha}$$

$$\bar{R} = \alpha\bar{A}\bar{K}^{\alpha - 1}\bar{L}^{1 - \alpha}$$

$$\bar{W} = (1 - \alpha)\bar{A}\bar{K}^{\alpha}\bar{L}^{1 - \alpha}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \bar{C} + \bar{I}$$

$$\bar{I} = \delta\bar{K}$$

$$\bar{A} = 1$$

模型的稳态解析解:

$$\bar{R} = \frac{1}{\beta} + \delta - 1$$

$$\bar{R} = \frac{1}{\beta} + \delta - 1$$

$$\gamma(1 - \alpha)(1 - \beta + \beta \delta)$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{\gamma(1 - \alpha)[1 - \beta + (1 - \alpha)\beta\delta] + \gamma(1 - \alpha)(1 - \beta + \beta\delta)}{(1 - \beta + \beta\delta)^{\frac{1}{1 - \alpha}}} \bar{L}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \bar{A}^{\frac{1}{1 - \alpha}} \left(\frac{\alpha\beta}{1 - \beta + \beta\delta}\right)^{\frac{1}{1 - \alpha}} \bar{L}$$

$$\bar{K} = \frac{\alpha\beta}{1 - \beta + \beta\delta} \bar{Y}$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{\alpha\beta\delta}{1 - \beta + \beta\delta} \bar{Y}$$

$$\bar{C} = \frac{1 - \beta + (1 - \alpha)\beta\delta}{1 - \beta + \beta\delta} \bar{Y}$$

- ▶ 含期望算子的方程对数线性化与Jansen不等式:
- $E_t\left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t}\right) = E_t(R_{t+1} + 1 \delta)$
- $\ln E_t C_{t+1} \ln C_t = \ln(E_t R_{t+1} + 1 \delta)$
- ▶ 对等式两边在稳态附近取全微分:
- $E_t \frac{dC_{t+1}}{\bar{C}} \frac{dC_t}{\bar{C}} = \frac{\bar{R}}{\bar{R}+1-\delta} E_t \frac{dR_{t+1}}{\bar{R}}$
- PP:
- $E_{t}\hat{C}_{t+1} \hat{C}_{t} = \beta \bar{R}\hat{R}_{t+1}$
- ▶ 上式成立暗含的假定:
- $\ln E_t C_{t+1} = E_t \ln C_{t+1}$
- ▶ 事实上,在稳态附近:
 - $\ln E_t C_{t+1} > E_t \ln C_{t+1}$

詹森不等式

▶ 若f(x)是区间(a,b)上的(经济学中)凹函数,则对任意的 $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n \in (a,b)$ 有不等式:

$$f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}\right) \ge \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$$

▶ 若f(x)是区间(a,b)上的(经济学中)凸函数,则对任意的 $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n \in (a,b)$ 有不等式:

$$f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}\right) \le \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$$

当且仅当 $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n$ 时,等式成立

根据詹森不等式, 我们有:

 $ln E_t X \ge E_t ln X$

- ▶ Uhlig的对数线性化方法:
- ▶ 对数化偏离的定义:
- 上 某个变量 μ_t 在其稳态值 $\bar{\mu}$ 附近的对数化偏离可表示为: $\hat{\mu}_t = \ln u_t \ln \bar{\mu}$
- ▶ 线性化的一些法则:
- $\mu_t z_t \approx \bar{\mu} (1 + \hat{\mu}_t) \ \bar{z} (1 + \hat{z}_t) \approx \overline{\mu} \bar{z} (1 + \hat{\mu}_t + \hat{z}_t) \qquad (\hat{\mu}_t \hat{z}_t \approx 0)$
- $\qquad \mu_t^{\alpha} = \overline{\mu^{\alpha}} (1 + \hat{\mu}_t)^{\alpha} \approx \overline{\mu^{\alpha}} (1 + \alpha \hat{\mu}_t)$
- $E_t[\mu_{t+1}] \approx \bar{\mu}(1 + E_t[\hat{\mu}_{t+1}])$

▶ 对数线性化均衡方程组(线性理性预期方程(LRE)):

$$\begin{cases} \hat{c}_t - E_t \hat{c}_{t+1} + \beta \bar{R} E_t \hat{r}_{t+1} = 0 \\ \hat{c}_t + \frac{1}{1 - \bar{L}} \hat{l}_t = \hat{y}_t \\ \hat{y}_t = \hat{a}_t + \alpha \hat{k}_t + (1 - \alpha) \hat{l}_t \\ \hat{r}_{t=} \hat{y}_t - \hat{k}_t \\ \hat{w}_{t=} \hat{y}_t - \hat{l}_t \\ \hat{c}_t = \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{c}} \hat{y}_t - \frac{\bar{l}}{\bar{c}} \hat{\iota}_t \\ \hat{a}_{t=} \rho \hat{a}_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \end{cases}$$

参数校准

参数	定义	数值
α	资本产出弹性	0.35
β	贴现因子	0.97
γ	偏好参数	0.4
δ	折旧率	0.06
$ ho_A$	技术冲击继续系数	0.95
$\sigma_{\!_{A}}$	技术冲击标准差	0.01

mod文件的结构

Structure of the .mod file

Preamble

Define variables & parameters

Model

Spell out equations of model

Steady state or initial value

Indicate steady state or initial value

Shocks

Define shocks

Computation

Ask to undertake specific operations

Preamble

```
%内生变量声明
var Y C I K L W R A;
%外生冲击声明
varexo epsilon_a; %技术冲击
%参数声明
parameters alpha delta beta gamma rho;
%参数校准
alpha=0.35;
          %资本产出弹性
beta=0.97;
           %贴现因子
           %资本折旧率
delta=0.06;
           %偏好系数
gamma=0.4;
           %技术冲击持续系数
rho=0.95;
```

Dynare的内生变量类型

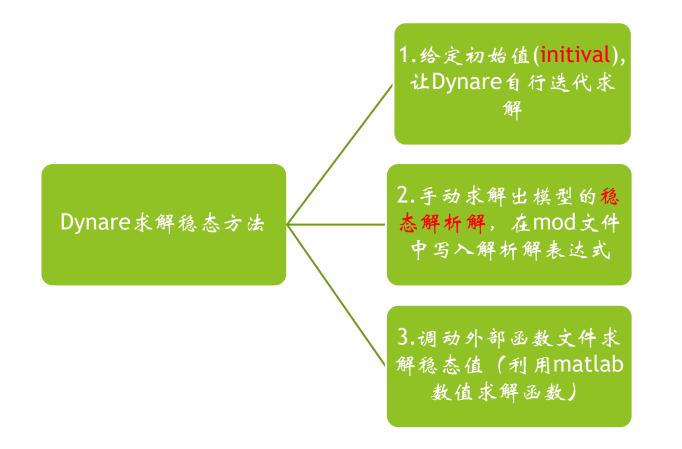
内生变量类型	定义	Dynare表达式
静态变量 (static variable)	仅出现时间下标 t Y_t	Y
前赡变量 (forward-looking variable)	仅出现时间下标 t 和 $t+1$ C_t , C_{t+1}	C , C(+1)
后顾变量 (backward-looking variable)	仅出现时间下标 t 和 t -1 A_t , A_{t-1}	A , A(-1)
混合变量 (mixed variable)	同时出现t,t-1,t+1的变量 消费习惯	

- ▶ 一个特殊的后顾变量(资本存量):
- $K_{t+1} = (1-\delta)K_t + I_t$
- ▶ 资本积累方程在Dynare中的表达形式(一):
- $K_t = (1 \delta)K_{t-1} + I_t$
- $K = (1 \delta)K(-1) + I$
- ▶ 资本积累方程在Dynare中的表达形式(二):
- ▶ 先进行前定变量声明(predetermined_variables K;)
- $K(+1) = (1 \delta)K + I$

```
var Y K I;
model:
K=(1-delta)*K(-1)+I;%表达式1
Y=K(-1)^alpha;
end
var Y K I;
predetermined_variables K;
model;
Y=K^alpha;
K(+1)=(1-delta)*K+I;%表达式2
end
```

Model

```
model; %非线性模型
%(1)消费的欧拉方程
C(+1)/C=beta*(R(+1)+1-delta);
%(2)家庭的劳动供给方程
W=(1-gamma)*C/(gamma*(1-L));
%(3)生产函数
Y=A*K(-1)^alpha*L^(1-alpha);
%(4)厂商的资本需求方程
R=alpha*Y/K:
R=alpha*A*K(-1)^(alpha-1)*L^(-alpha);
%(5)厂商的劳动需求方程
W=(1-alpha)*Y/L;
W=(1-alpha)*A*K(-1)^alpha*L^(-alpha);
%(6)资本积累方程
K=(1-delta)*K(-1)+I;
%(7)市场出清条件
Y=C+I;
%(8)技术冲击方程
log(A)=rho*log(A(-1))+epsilon_a;
end;
```



Steady state or initial value

```
%为Dynare迭代求解稳态提供初始值
initval;
Y=1;
C=0.8;
L=0.3;
K=3.5;
I = 0.2;
W = 0.1;
R=0.1;
A=1;
end;
%利用Matlab或Dynare内置算法求解稳态
steady;
%验证静态方程残差
resid;
%布兰查得-卡恩秩条件检验
check;
```

Steady state or initial value

```
%手动求解的稳态解析解
steady_state_model;
A=1;
R=1/beta+delta-1;
% 为方便书写,引入辅助表达式
U=gamma*(1-alpha)*(1-beta+beta*delta);
V=(1-gamma)*(1-beta+(1-alpha)*beta*delta);
X=alpha*beta/(1-beta+beta*delta);
L=U/(U+V);
Y=A^{(1/(1-alpha))*X^{(alpha/(1-alpha))*L};
K=X*Y;
I=delta*K;
C=Y-I;
W=(1-alpha)*Y/L;
end;
%此处的steady是为了验证手动计算的解析解是否正确
steady;
%验证静态方程残差
resid;
%布兰查得-卡恩秩条件检验
check;
```

Shocks

```
%定义外生冲击
shocks;
var epsilon_a;
stderr 0.01;%外生冲击的大小 (一个标准差)
end;
```

Computation

%随机模拟

stoch_simul(order=1,irf=40,periods=500,loglinear);

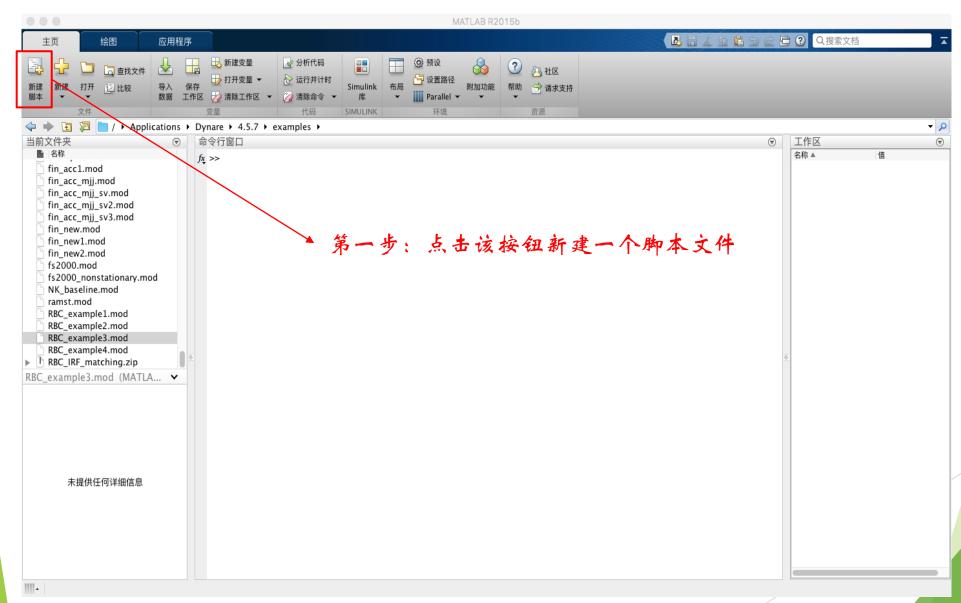
order=1:一阶近似 (Dynare目前最多可进行三阶近似)

irf=40 : 脉冲响应函数的期数(缺失为40期)

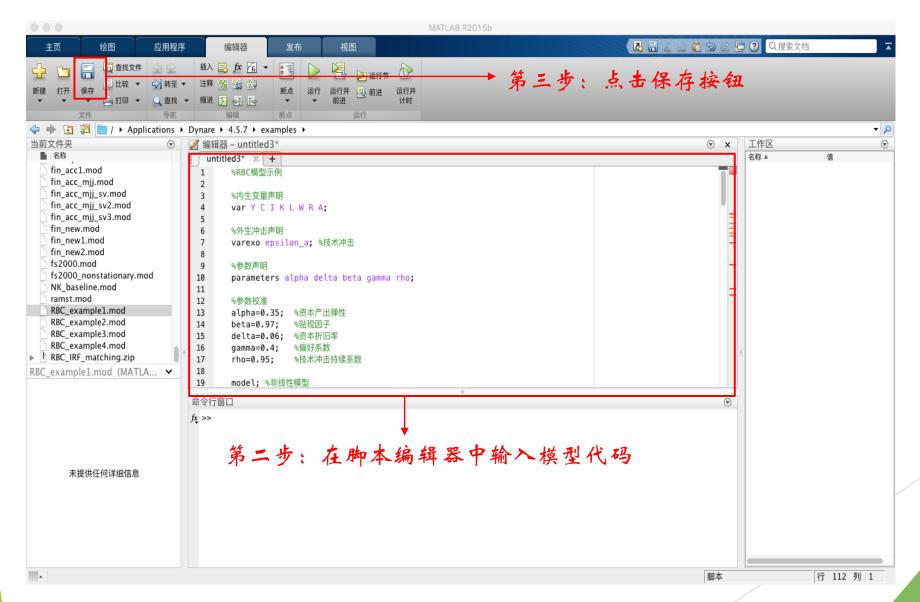
periods=500:随机模拟的期数为500(缺失为0期)

loglinear:对数线性化 (要求模型中稳态值不能为0)

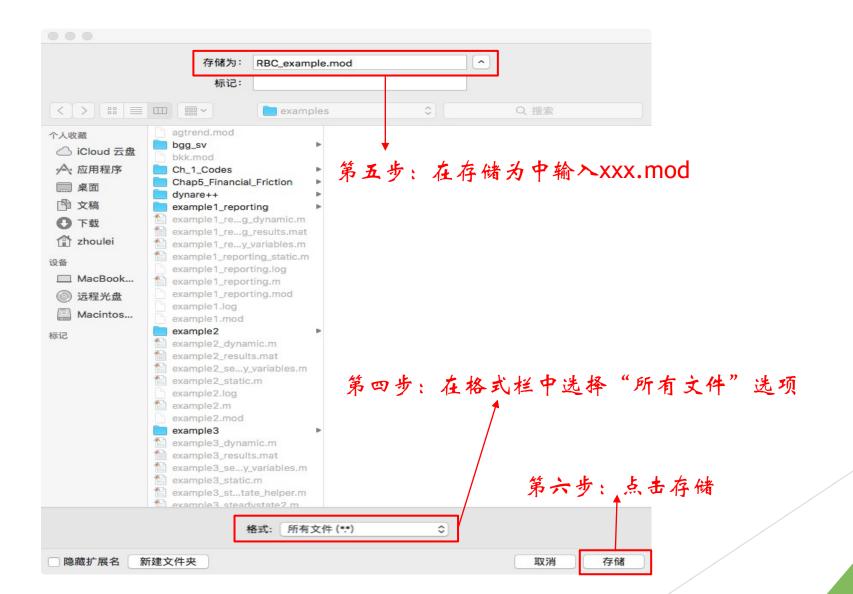
如何新建一个mod文件



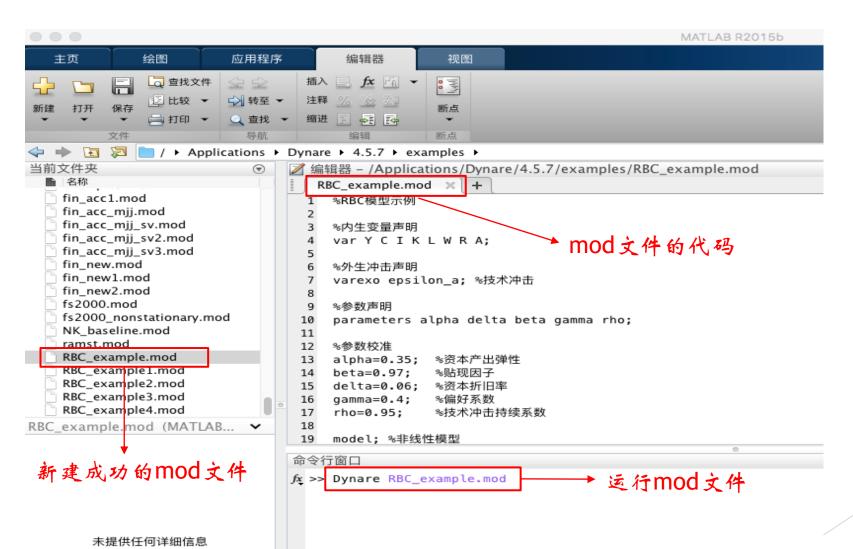
如何新建一个mod文件

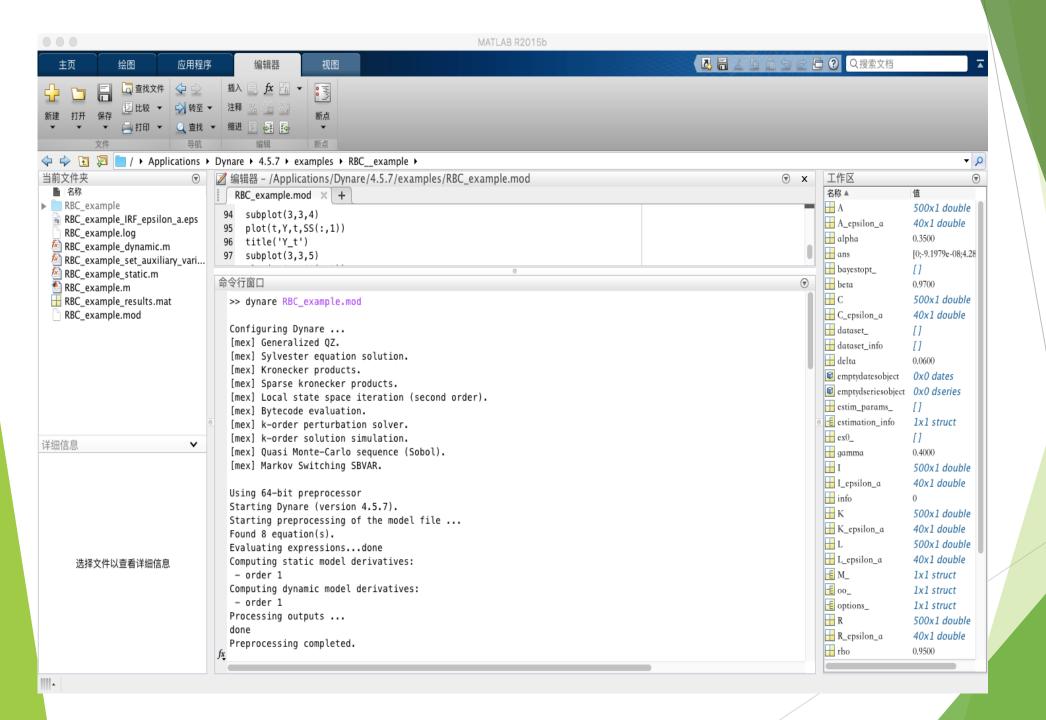


如何新建一个mod文件



运行mod文件





计算结果——稳态和残差

STEADY-STATE RESULTS: Residuals of the static equations: 0.744697 Equation number 1: 0 0.572708 Equation number 2:0 Equation number 3 : 0 0.17199 Equation number 4:0 2.86649 Equation number 5 : 0 0.360396 Equation number 6:0 1.34312 Equation number 7:0 R 0.0909278 Equation number 8:0

计算结果——BK检验

EIGENVALUES:

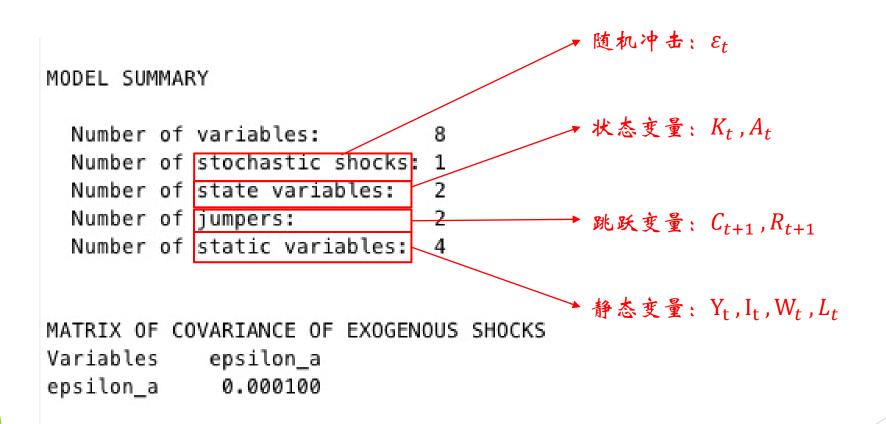
Imaginary	Real	Modulus
0	0.8879	0.8879
0	0.95	0.95
0	1.198	1.198
0	-1.535e+18	1.535e+18

▶ 随机差分方程组的特征根的模

There are 2 eigenvalue(s) larger than 1 in modulus for 2 forward-looking variable(s)

The rank condition is verified.

计算结果——模型基本信息



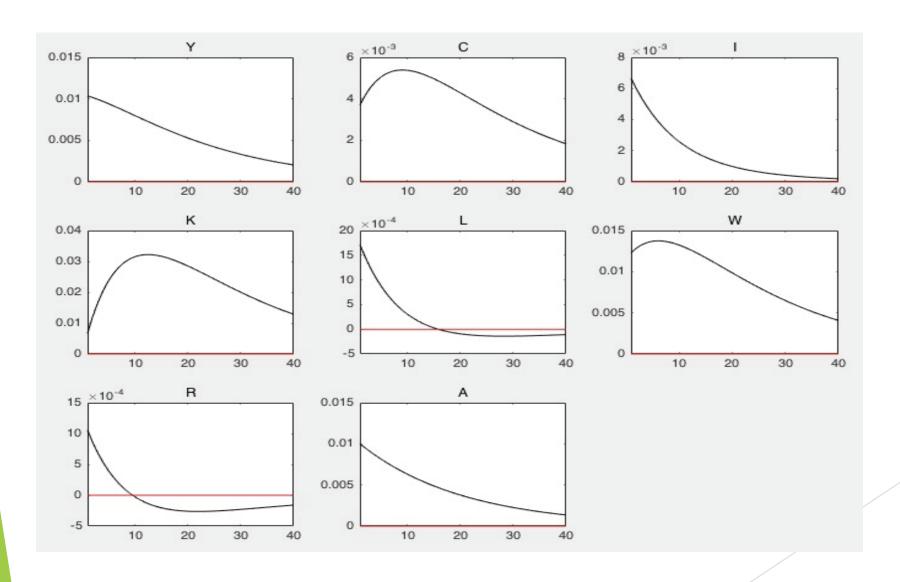
计算结果——策略和转移函数(水平偏离)

策略和转移函数用于刻画当模型受到外生冲击时,模型偏离稳态的演化路径

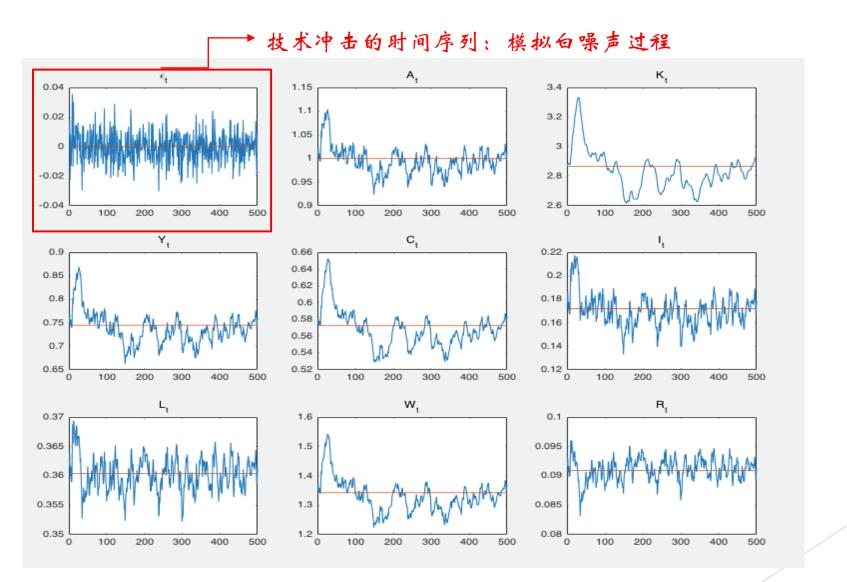
POLICY AND TRANS	ITION FUNCTIONS 模:	型的稳态值		
	Υ	C	I	K
Constant	0.744697	0.572708	0.171990	2.866494
K(-1)	0.046741	0.098830	-0.052089	0.887911
A(-1)	0.984029	0.351550	0.632479	0.632479
epsilon_a	1.035820	0.370053	0.665767	0.665767

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_t \\ C_t \\ I_t \\ K_t \\ L_t \\ W_t \\ R_t \\ A_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Y} \\ \bar{C} \\ \bar{I} \\ \bar{K} \\ \bar{L} \\ \bar{W} \\ \bar{R} \\ \bar{A} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.046741 \\ 0.098830 \\ -0.052089 \\ 0.887911 \\ -0.025310 \\ 0.178627 \\ -0.022458 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} K_{t-1} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.984029 \\ 0.351550 \\ 0.632479 \\ 0.163096 \\ 1.166945 \\ 0.100088 \\ 0.950000 \end{bmatrix} A_{t-1} + \begin{bmatrix} 1.035820 \\ 0.370053 \\ 0.665767 \\ 0.665767 \\ 0.171680 \\ 1.228363 \\ 0.105355 \\ 1.000000 \end{bmatrix} \varepsilon_t$$

脉冲响应图(水平偏离)



随机模拟的时间序列



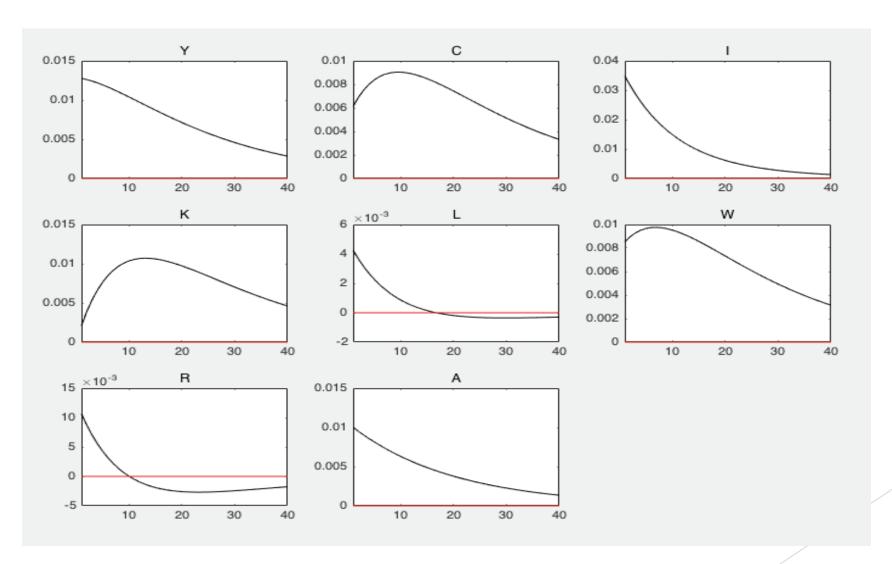
计算结果——策略和转移函数(对数偏离)

POLICY AND TRANSITION FUNCTIONS 模型的对数稳态值

	Y	C	I	K	L
Constant	-0.294777	-0.557379	-1.760321	1.053090	-1.020552
K(-1)	0.232908	0.514553	-0.704938	0.897704	-0.180141
A(-1)	1.212434	0.581192	3.314407	0.198864	0.403745
epsilon_a	1.276247	0.611781	3.488849	0.209331	0.424995

$$\begin{bmatrix} \ln Y_t \\ \ln C_t \\ \ln I_t \\ \ln K_t \\ \ln K_t \\ \ln R_t \\ \ln R_t \\ \ln A_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \ln \overline{Y} \\ \ln \overline{C} \\ \ln \overline{I} \\ \ln \overline{K} \\ \ln \overline{L} \\ -0.704938 \\ 0.897704 \\ -0180141 \\ 0.413049 \\ -0.664795 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \ln K_{t-1} + \begin{bmatrix} 1.212434 \\ 0.581192 \\ 3.314407 \\ 0.198864 \\ 0.403745 \\ 0.808689 \\ 1.013570 \\ 0.950000 \end{bmatrix} \ln A_{t-1} + \begin{bmatrix} 1.276247 \\ 0.611781 \\ 3.488849 \\ 0.209331 \\ 0.424995 \\ 0.851252 \\ 1.066916 \\ 1.0000000 \end{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{t}$$

脉冲响应图(对数偏离)



模拟变量的各阶矩

MOMENTS OF	SIMULATED VARIABLES				
VARIABLE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	VARIANCE	SKEWNESS	KURTOSIS
Υ	0.727341	0.024528	0.000602	-0.256278	-0.517156
C	0.560064	0.014697	0.000216	-0.335993	-0.745630
Ι	0.167277	0.011686	0.000137	-0.218385	-0.223316
K	2.788043	0.085629	0.007332	-0.385084	-0.832303
L	0.360112	0.002790	0.000008	-0.226789	-0.165560
W	1.312868	0.037472	0.001404	-0.300970	-0.662299
R	0.091297	0.001786	0.000003	-0.187666	-0.280688
Α	0.986783	0.021034	0.000442	-0.235243	-0.417096

模拟变量的相关系数矩阵

CORRELATION	OF SIMU	LATED VA	RIABLES					
VARIABLE	Υ	C	I	K	L	W	R	Α
Υ	1.0000	0.9446	0.9109	0.8087	0.7184	0.9812	0.4469	0.9920
C	0.9446	1.0000	0.7251	0.9569	0.4504	0.9902	0.1287	0.8958
I	0.9109	0.7251	1.0000	0.4939	0.9414	0.8141	0.7762	0.9556
K	0.8087	0.9569	0.4939	1.0000	0.1718	0.9070	-0.1648	0.7282
L	0.7184	0.4504	0.9414	0.1718	1.0000	0.5706	0.9434	0.8003
W	0.9812	0.9902	0.8141	0.9070	0.5706	1.0000	0.2658	0.9491
R	0.4469	0.1287	0.7762	-0.1648	0.9434	0.2658	1.0000	0.5560
Α	0.9920	0.8958	0.9556	0.7282	0.8003	0.9491	0.5560	1.0000

模拟变量的自相关系数

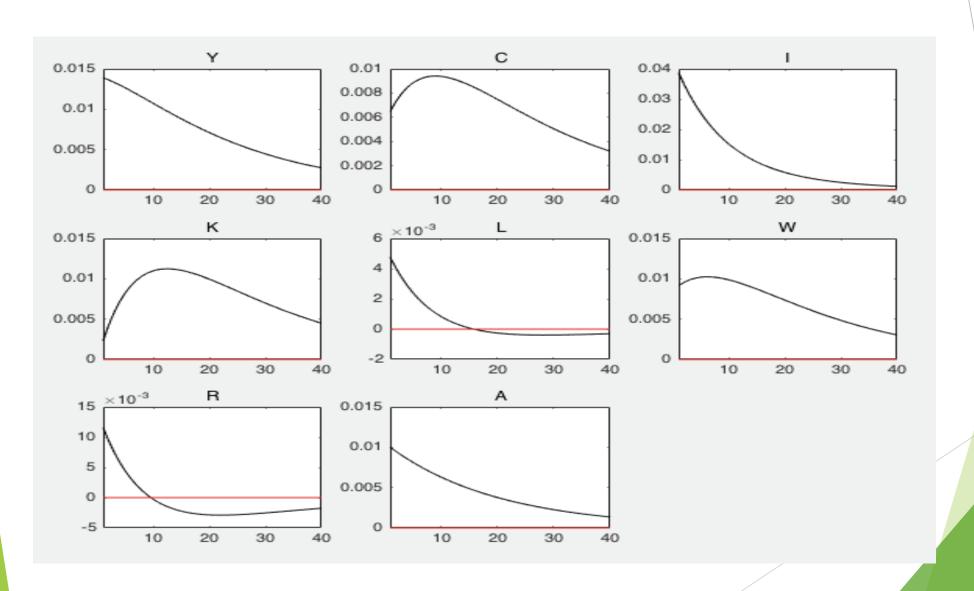
AUT0C0RRELAT	TION OF	SIMULATED) VARIAB	LES	
VARIABLE	1	2	3	4	5
Υ	0.9140	0.8356	0.7477	0.6770	0.6112
C	0.9673	0.9297	0.8820	0.8342	0.7838
I	0.8382	0.7019	0.5566	0.4535	0.3660
K	0.9897	0.9690	0.9379	0.8992	0.8546
L	0.8023	0.6387	0.4661	0.3483	0.2517
W	0.9475	0.8948	0.8323	0.7760	0.7200
R	0.8076	0.6478	0.4785	0.3632	0.2690
Α	0.8904	0.7940	0.6883	0.6074	0.5347

对数线性化模型的求解

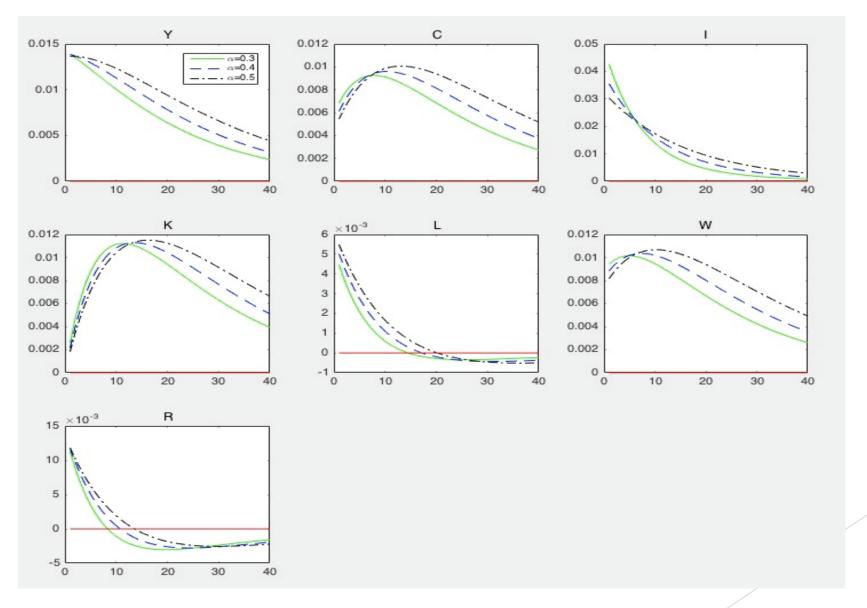
```
%内生变量声明
var Y C I K L W R A;
%外生冲击声明
varexo epsilon_a; %技术冲击
%参数声明
parameters alpha delta beta gamma rho R_SS Y_SS C_SS I_SS L_SS;
%参数校准
alpha=0.35; %资本产出弹性
                                将稳态值作为参数
           %贴现因子
beta=0.97;
delta=0.06; %资本折旧率
          %偏好系数
gamma=0.4;
           %技术冲击持续系数
rho=0.95;
%模型稳态值
R SS=0.0909278;
Y_SS=0.744697;
C_SS=0.572708;
I_SS=0.17199;
L_SS=0.360396;
```

```
声明模型为线性化模型
 model(linear); %对数线性化模型
 %(1)消费的欧拉方程
 C-C(+1)+beta*R_SS*R(+1)=0;
 %(2)家庭的劳动供给方程
 C+(1/(1-L_SS))*L=Y;
 %(3)生产函数
 Y=A+alpha*K+(1-alpha)*L;
 %(4)厂商的资本需求方程
 R=Y-K;
 %(5)厂商的劳动需求方程
 W=Y-L;
 %(6)资本积累方程
 K=(1-delta)*K(-1)+delta*I:
 %(7)市场出清条件
 C=(Y_SS/C_SS)*Y-(I_SS/C_SS)*I;
 %(8)技术冲击方程
 A=rho*A(-1)+epsilon_a;
 end;
```

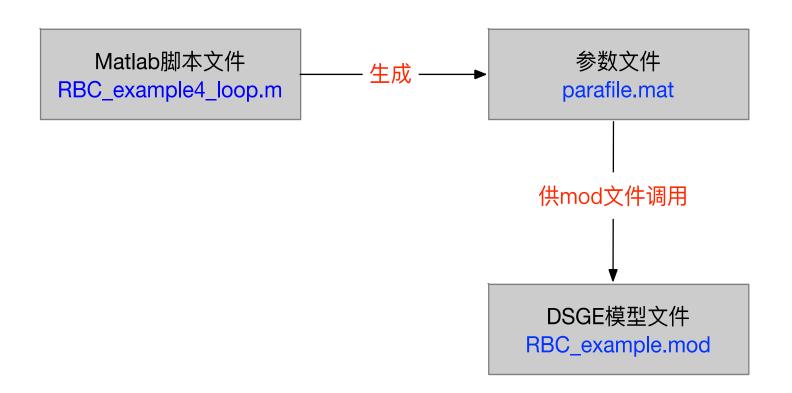
对数线性化模型的脉冲影响



参数传递与脉冲响应图的比较



Dynare参数传递原理



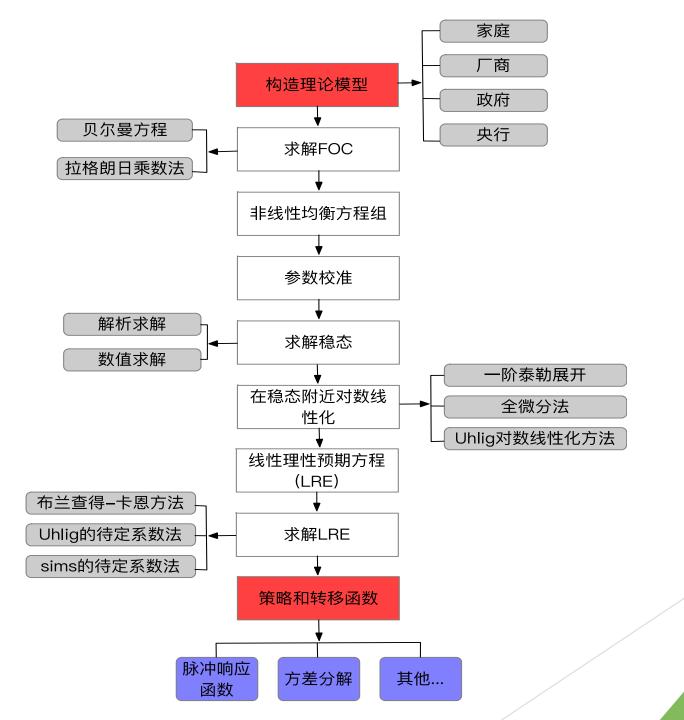
```
RBC example4.mod X
                    RBC_example4_loop.m ×
                                         +
      clear;%清空工作区
      clc;%清空命令窗口
                            不清空工作区中的变量和数据
      %设置资本产出弹性的不同数值
5 -
      alpha s=[0.3,0.4,0.5];
      %为循环预分配内存(生成一个3*40*7的三维零矩阵用于存储循环生成的IRF值)
8 -
      IRF_save=zeros(length(alpha_s),40,7);
      %为for循环预分配内存(生成一个3*40*7的三维零矩阵用于存储循环生成的IRF值)
10
11 -
     □ for i=1:length(alpha_s)%使用for循环得到不同参数下的脉冲响应
12 -
          alpha=alpha_s(i);
         save parafile alpha;%将参数保存为矩阵文件,以备mod文件调用
13 -
          dynare RBC_example4.mod noclearall nograph;%运行Dynare
14 -
15
         % Y C I K L W R
16 -
          IRF_save(i,:,1)=oo_.irfs.Y_epsilon_a;%使用零矩阵存储每次循环生成的Y的脉冲响应值(IRF)
17 -
          IRF_save(i,:,2)=oo_.irfs.C_epsilon_a;
         IRF_save(i,:,3)=00_.irfs.I_epsilon_a;循环过程中不显示脉冲响应图
18 -
19 -
          IRF_save(i,:,4)=oo_.irfs.K_epsilon_a;
20 -
          IRF_save(i,:,5)=oo_.irfs.L_epsilon_a;
          IRF_save(i,:,6)=oo_.irfs.W_epsilon_a;
21 -
          IRF save(i,:,7)=oo_.irfs.R_epsilon_a;
22 -
23 -
      end
```

参数传递与脉冲响应图的比较

```
t=1:40;%期数
base=zeros(1,40);%基线
subplot(3,3,1)
plot(t, IRF_save(1,:,1), 'g-',t, IRF_save(2,:,1), 'b--',t, IRF_save(3,:,1), 'k-.',t,base, 'r-')
title('Y')
legend('\alpha=0.3','\alpha=0.4','\alpha=0.5')
subplot(3,3,2)
plot(t, IRF_save(1,:,2), 'g-',t, IRF_save(2,:,2), 'b--',t, IRF_save(3,:,2), 'k-.',t,base, 'r-')
title('C')
subplot(3,3,3)
plot(t, IRF_save(1,:,3), 'g-',t, IRF_save(2,:,3), 'b--',t, IRF_save(3,:,3), 'k-.',t,base, 'r-')
title('I')
subplot(3,3,4)
plot(t, IRF_save(1,:,4), 'g-',t, IRF_save(2,:,4), 'b--',t, IRF_save(3,:,4), 'k-.',t,base, 'r-')
title('K')
subplot(3,3,5)
plot(t, IRF_save(1,:,5), 'g-',t, IRF_save(2,:,5), 'b--',t, IRF_save(3,:,5), 'k-.',t,base, 'r-')
title('L')
subplot(3,3,6)
plot(t, IRF_save(1,:,6), 'g-',t, IRF_save(2,:,6), 'b--',t, IRF_save(3,:,6), 'k-.',t,base, 'r-')
title('W')
subplot(3,3,7)
plot(t, IRF_save(1,:,7), 'g-',t, IRF_save(2,:,7), 'b--',t, IRF_save(3,:,7), 'k-.',t,base, 'r-')
title('R')
```

参数传递与脉冲响应图的比较

```
%RBC模型示例4:参数传递与脉冲响应的比较
%内生变量声明
var Y C I K L W R A;
%外生冲击声明
varexo epsilon_a ; %技术冲击
%参数声明
parameters alpha delta beta gamma rho;
%参数校准
%alpha=0.35; %资本产出弹性
set_param_value('alpha',alpha);%接受来自m文件的参数
beta=0.97; %贴现因子
delta=0.06; %资本折旧率
gamma=0.4; %偏好系数
rho=0.95; %技术冲击持续系数
```



DSGE建模和求解 的技术流程

謝謝聆听 预祝同学们期末考试顺利!