

### Quantitative Macroeconomics I Tutorial Session 1

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September 27, 2024

### Today's Agenda



- 1/ Framework: Neoclassical Growth Model
  - Model presentation & main equations
  - System of difference equations & phase diagram
- 2/ How to solve the model using a shooting algorithm?
- ⇒ First problem set to be solved for October 3, noon!

Link to submit your Problem Set: Google Classroom

### The Ramsey Growth Model



- The Ramsey model is the basis of all modern macroeconomic models, and is simple!
  - Representative agent model with endogenous saving rate
  - Perfect competition & no friction: decentralized solution = social planner solution
  - Consider a discrete time version  $t \in \mathbb{N}_+$
  - Parameters:  $\alpha \in (0, 1), \beta \in (0, 1), \delta \in (0, 1), \sigma \in \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{1\}$
- Perfectly competitive firm produces a generic good from capital  $f(k) = k^{\alpha}$
- Representative household maximizes its flows of utility over time:  $\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t u(c_t)$

$$u(c_t) = \frac{c_t^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma}$$

• Resource constraint:  $c_t + k_{t+1} = f(k_t) + (1 - \delta)k_t$ 



$$V_0 = \max_{\{c_t, k_{t+1}\}_{orall t \geq 0}} \sum_{t \geq 0} \beta^t u(c_t)$$
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- $k_t$  is a state variable  $\longrightarrow$  results from past decisions & law of motion
- $(c_t, k_{t+1})$  are control variables  $\longrightarrow$  decisions at each t
  - $\hookrightarrow$  Chosen at each period by the household, given the state and feasibility constraints
  - $\rightarrow$  They <u>control</u> for the evolution of the state variable



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  - → They <u>control</u> for the evolution of the state variable
- $V_0$  is the value function of the household at time 0
  - → Discounted sum of utility streams, given optimal sequence of controls



How to solve this problem?  $\Rightarrow$  let's mix analytical + computational methods ...

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{Euler Equation, Resource Constraint} s.t.  $\{c \ge 0, k \ge 0\}$  and  $k_0$  given



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2. Get a sequence  $\{c_{t+1}, k_{t+1}\}_{\forall t \leq T}$  that depends on  $\{k_0, c_0\}$ 



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- 2. Get a sequence  $\{c_{t+1}, k_{t+1}\}_{\forall t \leq T}$  that depends on  $\{k_0, c_0\}$
- 3. Shooting: Find  $c_0$  such that for  ${\it T}$  sufficiently large, the system reaches a steady state

$$k_{T+1} = k_T$$
 and  $c_{T+1} = c_T$ 

 $\Rightarrow$  Challenge: how to find the right  $c_0$ ? Objective of your first problem set!

### A system of difference equations



on the board explanation...

### Get the sequence



on the board explanation...



**Informed shooting:** use the structure of the problem to inform your choice of  $c_0$ 

- 1. Unique steady state and saddle-path stability  $\Rightarrow$  only 1 solution within boundaries
- 2. Guess any  $c_0$ , project the system forward until boundary conditions are met  $\bullet$  intuition

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E.g Bisection: start with  $c_0 = 0$  and  $c_0 =$ high enough, check if  $c_T = c_{T-1}$  and update depending on the sign of the error.



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## Phase diagram





