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## Lucas's Tree Model

$$E \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t u(c_t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_t + \pi_{t+1} p_t &\leq \pi_t p_t + \pi_t y_t \\ y_{t+1} &= G(y_t, \xi_{t+1}) \end{aligned}$$

Dynamic Programming

$$v(\pi, y) = \max_{c, \pi'} \left\{ u(c) + \beta \int v(\pi', G(y, z)) \phi(dz) \right\}$$

We can invoke the fact that utility is increasing to claim equality and hence eliminate the constraint, obtaining

$$\begin{aligned} c(\pi, y) &= \pi(y + p(y)) - \pi' p(y) \\ v(\pi, y) &= \max_{\pi'} \left\{ u[\pi(y + p(y)) - \pi' p(y)] + \beta \int v(\pi', G(y, z)) \phi(dz) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

What we need to do now is determine equilibrium prices.

It seems that to obtain these, we will have to

1. Solve this two-dimensional dynamic programming problem for the optimal policy.
2. Impose equilibrium constraints.
3. Solve out for the price function  $p(y)$  directly.

However, as Lucas showed, there is a related but more straightforward way to do this.

FOC

$$\begin{aligned} -u'(c)p(y) + \beta \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial \pi'} \phi(dz) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial \pi} &= u'(c)[y + p(y)] \end{aligned}$$

Equilibrium

$$c_t = y_t$$

$$p(y) = \beta \int \frac{u'(G(y_t, \xi_{t+1}))}{u'(y_t)} [G(y_t, \xi_{t+1}) + p(G(y_t, \xi_{t+1}))] \phi(dz)$$

i.e.

$$p_t = E_t \left[ \beta \frac{u'(c_{t+1})}{u'(c_t)} (y_{t+1} + p_{t+1}) \right]$$

Lucas Indirect Method to solve functional equation

$$f(y) := u' p$$

$$f(y) = h(y) + \beta \int f[G(y, z)]\phi(dz)$$

Operator

$$(Tf)(y) = h(y) + \beta \int f[G(y, z)]\phi(dz)$$

Prove:

$$\begin{aligned} |Tf(y) - Tg(y)| &= \left| \beta \int f[G(y, z)]\phi(dz) - \beta \int g[G(y, z)]\phi(dz) \right| \\ &\leq \beta \int |f[G(y, z)] - g[G(y, z)]| \phi(dz) \\ &\leq \beta \int \|f - g\| \phi(dz) \\ &= \beta \|f - g\| \end{aligned}$$