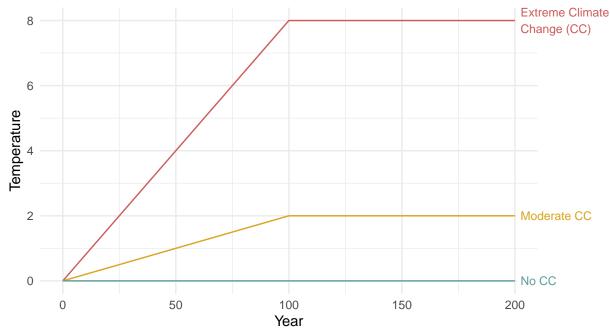
ESM 204 HW4: A Climate Change Model

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1. Plots

a) Temperature over time



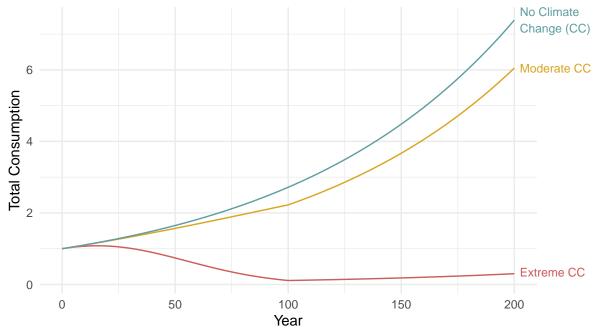
b) Consumption over time

```
# economic activity retained function
econ_fun <- function(temp, B = 0.05){
    econ = exp(-B*temp^2)
}

econ_time <- temp_time %>%
    mutate(econ = econ_fun(temp = temp))

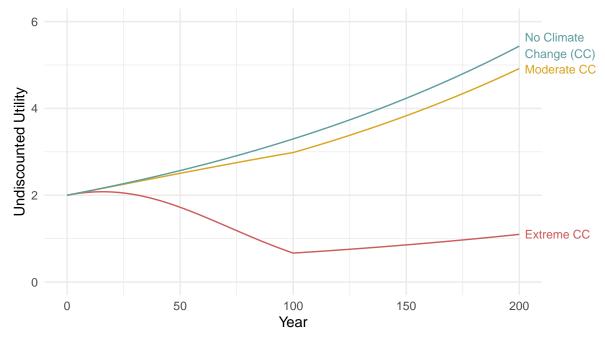
# total consumption function
consum_fun <- function(econ, g = 0.01, t){
    consum = econ*exp(g*t)
}

consum_time <- econ_time %>%
    mutate(consum = consum_fun(t = year, econ = econ))
```



c) Undiscounted utility over time

```
# society utility function
utility_fun <- function(C, n = 0.5){
  utility = ((C^(1-n))/(1-n))
}
utility_time <- consum_time %>%
  mutate(utility = utility_fun(C = consum))
```



2. Analysis

a) Discounted Utility

```
# discount rate function
disc_fun <- function(y = 0.005, n = 0.5, g = 0.01){
 disc = y + n*g
#T = 4.4
disc_4.4 <- years %>%
 mutate(temp = temp_fun(t = year, T = 4.4),
     econ = econ_fun(temp = temp),
     consum = consum_fun(t = year, econ = econ),
     utility = utility_fun(C = consum),
     disc_utility = utility/((1 + disc_fun())^year))
# NPV under T = 4.4
npv_4.4 <- sum(disc_4.4$disc_utility)
npv_4.4
## [1] 198.6612
\# T = 0
disc_0 <- years %>%
 mutate(temp = temp_fun(t = year, T = 0),
     econ = econ_fun(temp = temp),
     consum = consum_fun(t = year, econ = econ),
     utility = utility_fun(C = consum),
     disc_utility = utility/((1 + disc_fun())^year))
# NPV under T = 0
npv_0 <- sum(disc_0$disc_utility)
npv_0
## [1] 255.2734
# percent loss in PV from climate change (T = 4.4)
L <- ((npv_0 - npv_4.4)/npv_0)*100
```

```
## [1] 22.17709
```

The present value utility with climate change (T = 4.4) is 198.66. The present value utility without climate change is 255.27. The percent loss in present value utility from claimate change (L) is 22.18%.

b) Sensitivity Analyses

T = 4.84

Increasing T by 10% results in an increase in the percent loss in present value utility (L) by 3.62, or 16.32%.

g = 0.011

[1] 22.14822

```
# change in L

# L_sens_g - L = -0.0289 (difference)

# ((L_sens_g - L) / L) * 100 = -0.1301 (percent change)
```

Increasing g by 10% results in a decrease in the percent loss in present value utility (L) by 0.03, or 0.13%.

n = 0.55

```
sens_n <- years %>%
mutate(temp = temp_fun(t = year, T = 4.4),
    econ = econ_fun(temp = temp),
    consum = consum_fun(t = year, econ = econ),
    utility = utility_fun(C = consum, n = 0.55),
    disc_utility = utility/((1 + disc_fun(n = 0.55))^year))
```

```
npv_sens_n <- sum(sens_n$disc_utility)

# L with n = 0.55

L_sens_n <- ((npv_0 - npv_sens_n)/npv_0)*100

L_sens_n
```

[1] 17.66265

```
# change in L

# L_sens_n - L = -4.5144 (difference)

# ((L_sens_n - L) / L) * 100 = -20.3563 (percent change)
```

Increasing n by 10% results in a decrease in the percent loss in present value utility (L) by 4.51, or 20.36%.

B = 0.055

```
sens_b <- years %>%
mutate(temp = temp_fun(t = year, T = 4.4),
    econ = econ_fun(temp = temp, B = 0.055),
    consum = consum_fun(t = year, econ = econ),
    utility = utility_fun(C = consum),
    disc_utility = utility/((1 + disc_fun())^year))

npv_sens_b <- sum(sens_b$disc_utility)

# L with B = 0.055
L_sens_b <- ((npv_0 - npv_sens_b)/npv_0)*100
L_sens_b</pre>
```

[1] 23.93861

```
# change in L

# L_sens_b - L = 1.7615 (difference)

# ((L_sens_b - L) / L) * 100 = 7.9430 (percent change)
```

Increasing B by 10% results in an increase in the percent loss in present value utility (L) by 1.76, or 7.94%.

c)

$$U(C_{4.4}) = \frac{(\theta * C_0)^{1-n}}{1-n}$$

$$U(C_{4.4}) = \theta^{1-n} * \frac{C_0^{1-n}}{1-n}$$

$$U(C_{4.4}) = \theta^{1-n} * U(C_0)$$

$$\theta^{1-n} = \frac{U(C_{4.4})}{U(C_0)}$$

Assuming n = 0.5,

$$\theta=(\frac{U(C_{4.4})}{U(C_0)})^2$$

Without discounting

 $\label{eq:U_4.4} U_4.4 <- \textcolor{red}{\textbf{sum}} (\text{disc_4.4\$utility})$

U_0 <- sum(disc_0\$utility)

theta = $(U_4.4/U_0)^2$ theta

[1] 0.4926615

With discounting

U_4.4_disc <- sum(disc_4.4\$disc_utility)
U_0_disc <- sum(disc_0\$disc_utility)

o_o_disc <= sum(disc_opdisc_dtility)

theta_disc = (U_4.4_disc/U_0_disc)^2 theta_disc

[1] 0.6056405

Without considering discounting, theta* = 0.493. With discounting, theta* = 0.606.

d)

```
#T = 2 (prob = 0.2)
d_2 <- years %>%
mutate(temp = temp_fun(t = year, T = 2),
     econ = econ_fun(temp = temp),
     consum = consum_fun(t = year, econ = econ),
     utility = utility_fun(C = consum),
     disc_utility = utility/((1 + disc_fun())^year))
U_2 <- sum(d_2$utility) # Without discounting
U_2_disc <- sum(d_2$disc_utility) # With discounting
#T = 4 (prob = 0.5)
d_4 <- years %>%
mutate(temp = temp_fun(t = year, T = 4),
     econ = econ_fun(temp = temp),
     consum = consum_fun(t = year, econ = econ),
     utility = utility_fun(C = consum),
     disc_utility = utility/((1 + disc_fun())^year))
U_4 <- sum(d_4$utility) # Without discounting
U_4_disc <- sum(d_4$disc_utility) # With discounting
#T = 6 (prob = 0.3)
d_6 <- years %>%
mutate(temp = temp_fun(t = year, T = 6),
     econ = econ_fun(temp = temp),
     consum = consum_fun(t = year, econ = econ),
     utility = utility_fun(C = consum),
     disc_utility = utility/((1 + disc_fun())^year))
U_6 <- sum(d_6$utility) # Without discounting
U_6_disc <- sum(d_6$disc_utility) # With discounting
# expected theta
# without discounting
U_exp <- U_2*0.2 + U_4*0.5 + U_6*0.3
theta_exp <- (U_exp/U_0)^2
theta_exp
## [1] 0.5147023
# with discounting
U_exp_disc <- U_2_disc*0.2 + U_4_disc*0.5 + U_6_disc*0.3
theta_exp_disc <- (U_exp_disc/U_0)^2
theta_exp_disc
```

```
## [1] 0.08489526
```

Without considering discounting, the expected theta* = 0.515. With discounting, theta* = 0.085.