

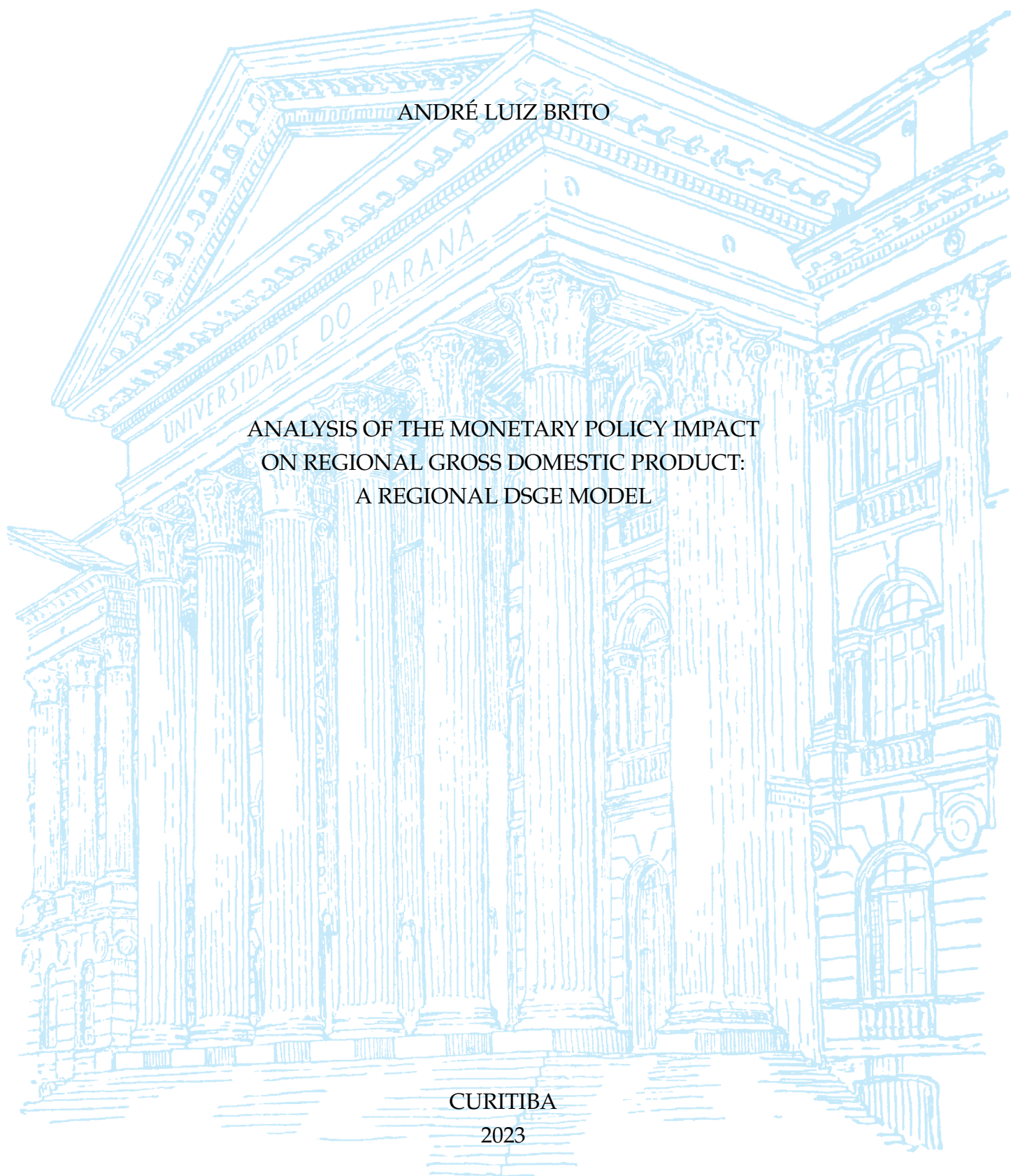
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ

ANDRÉ LUIZ BRITO

ANALYSIS OF THE MONETARY POLICY IMPACT  
ON REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT:  
A REGIONAL DSGE MODEL

CURITIBA

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ON REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT:  
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Advisor: Prof. Dr. Armando Vaz Sampaio

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approval form

*To my mother, Diva,  
and to my guardian angel, Kellen.*

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*Neo: I know kung fu.*

*Morpheus: Show me.*

## Resumo

O presente projeto de pesquisa propõe criar um modelo DSGE (*Dynamic and Stochastic General Equilibrium* ou Equilíbrio Geral Dinâmico e Estocástico) para investigar os impactos da taxa de juros nominal sobre o produto interno bruto de uma região brasileira.



## **Abstract**

The present research project aims to develop a Dynamic and Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE) model to investigate the effects of the nominal interest rate on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a Brazilian region.

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list of abbreviations (glossary)

## List fo Variables

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# 1 Introduction

The importance of macroeconomic modeling as a tool for studying the connections between monetary economy and the outcomes of a country's aggregates is undeniable, as stated by [Galí \(2015\)](#). Considering as well that Brazilian regions possess heterogeneous economic matrices and sectors that respond in different ways to monetary authority decisions, as indicated by [Bertanha and Haddad \(2008\)](#), the need for a structural model capable of relating macroeconomic variables to regional variables becomes evident.

In this context, the present research proposes the development of a macroeconomic model with regional extensions, using the DSGE methodology<sup>1</sup>, which can demonstrate the existing relationships among the various considered variables and present impulse response functions that illustrate these relationships. With this model, we aim to investigate the existing relationship between the nominal interest rate of the Brazilian economy and the level of regional gross domestic product.

## Problem and Justification

The main issue to be investigated is the impact of monetary authority decisions — especially changes in the nominal interest rate — on regional macroeconomic variables, particularly the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a given Brazilian region (such as a state, for example).

Given that Brazilian regions have distinct economic matrices (agriculture, industry, extraction, etc.), and within each of these specializations, some sectors are more labor-intensive while others are capital-intensive, it is plausible to assume that regional diversity allows each region to react differently to changes in the interest rate.

Given the problem, we need to determine how the study will be conducted. As this is a topic that combines knowledge from Macroeconomics and Regional Economics, it will be necessary to address the main concepts from both areas to then determine a methodology capable of integrating all of this content.

Regional Economics investigations often employ tools borrowed from Macroeconomics, as highlighted by [Rickman \(2010\)](#). Examples include the Leontief input-output

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<sup>1</sup> Dynamic and Stochastic General Equilibrium.

model, the Walrasian general equilibrium applied model, and the system of macroeconomic equations. These instances demonstrate how models from one field can be adapted and utilized by the other.

In line with this notion, the objective of this work is to utilize a DSGE model (derived from Macroeconomics) to establish relationships between macro variables and regional variables. Subsequently, Brazilian economic data will be employed to ascertain the degree of correlation between these variables.

Numerous studies address the effects of national aggregates on regional variables, and these will be appropriately presented in section 2. However, in these studies, we have not found one that specifically investigates the relationship between the national nominal interest rate and regional GDP.

The significance of this work can be identified by recognizing that, given the diversity of Brazilian regions, it is not plausible that a single macroeconomic variable will have the same effect in each of them (or at least not with the same intensity). Thus, a tool capable of quantifying the regional effect of a macroeconomic variable is an important addition to economic literature, as it investigates the transmission mechanisms of monetary policy to the regional aggregate. Additionally, it also adds to the array of policy evaluation instruments, such that various economic agents can use this tool to determine the conduct of their own internal policies. For example, banks can quantify the credit interest rate for a specific region based on the projected interest rate, considering the needs and potential development of each region separately from the rest of the country.

## Objectives

The main objective is to create a structural model capable of relating a macroeconomic variable (the nominal interest rate) to a regional variable (the Gross Domestic Product of a Brazilian region), in order to assess the impact of an expansionary (or contractionary) monetary policy on a specific Brazilian region and the magnitude of that impact.

The specific objectives are (1) elaborate a NK DSGE model with households, firms, monetary authority, price stickiness, productivity and monetary shocks to demonstrate that the nominal interest rate determined by the monetary authority influences the national GDP; (2) determine which variables must be regionalized in order to make a regional environment in order to demonstrate that two regions may have dif-



ferent responses to the monetary policy shocks; (3) produce IRF and analyse the results of both models.

## 2 Literature Review

### Macroeconomics and Regional Economics

The assessment by [Rickman \(2010\)](#) on the importance of the link between Macroeconomics and Regional Economics was made at a time when the use of structural models to investigate regional issues was not yet common. Since then, several studies have addressed this connection.

Initially, we present two works that served as inspiration for the present topic. The first, developed by [Costa Junior et al. \(2022\)](#), investigates the impacts of fiscal policy on the state of Goiás, considering the other states of the nation. In this work, the authors develop a regionalized and open structure, individualizing a Brazilian state from the rest, considering both a national and a state fiscal authority; state expenses and revenues are disaggregated, and thus, the authors seek to identify whether there are differences between the impacts of a tax exemption in the state under study compared to the others. With the model calibrated to data from 2003 to 2019, the authors demonstrate that there is indeed a difference in state performance due to the distinction of the tax exemption occurring in the state or in the rest of the country.

The second work also presents a DSGE model, but with the objective of evaluating whether there are differences in the effects of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), considering its location. The model developed by [Mora and Costa Junior \(2019\)](#) encompasses an open economy with the main region (Bogotá, 25% of the national GDP) and the rest of the country (Colombia), two types of households<sup>2</sup>, habit formation, capital adjustment costs, as well as typical elements of a New Keynesian (NK) model<sup>3</sup>. With the model calibrated to data from 2002 to 2015, the authors demonstrate that there is indeed a difference in the effects of FDI depending on the region where it is applied, such that when applied in the rest of the country, there are growth effects that spread throughout the country through spillovers, including to the main region.

Both works aim to, despite dealing with distinct causes (fiscal policy and FDI), verify whether differences exist when the cause occurs in one of the two different modeled regions. Additionally, they share the same modeling approach, that of a Dynamic and Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE). And this was the advancement that [Rick-](#)

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<sup>2</sup> Ricardian and non-Ricardian agents.

<sup>3</sup> nominal price rigidity, monopolistic competition, non-neutrality of monetary policy in the short term.

man (2010) wanted to see happen: the use of structural models to address regional questions.

## Macroeconomic Modeling

The scientific literature on DSGE modeling is extensive, as it allows for the formulation of various questions and their answers through a general equilibrium model. This includes the aforementioned topics and, also, labor market, as explored by [Ribeiro \(2023\)](#); the real estate market, as studied by [Albuquerque \(2018\)](#); and even deforestation, as investigated by [Pereira and Góes \(2013\)](#). As remarked by [Solis-Garcia \(2022\)](#): *if you have a cohesive economic idea, you can put it in terms of a DSGE model*.

The works of [Costa Junior \(2016\)](#), [Solis-Garcia \(2022\)](#), [Bergholt \(2012\)](#), and [Galí \(2015\)](#) are the pillars of macroeconomic modeling theory, as they guide the reader in developing a DSGE model step-by-step. [Costa Junior \(2016\)](#) starts from a Real Business Cycles (RBC) model and chapter by chapter adds elements of New Keynesian (NK) theory to the model. [Solis-Garcia \(2022\)](#) focuses on the mathematical details necessary to develop a DSGE model, beginning with a RBC model and turning it into a canonical NK model. [Bergholt \(2012\)](#) discusses the key elements of a New Keynesian model and also demonstrates the necessary programming to run the model using the Dynare software. [Galí \(2015\)](#) shows the evolution from an RBC model to an NK model, adding complexity with each chapter.

## Macroeconomic Modeling with Regions

Among the works employing DSGE modeling with regions, there are the study by [Tamegawa \(2012\)](#), which assesses the effects of fiscal policy on two regions using a model featuring two types of households, firms, banks, a national government, and a regional government. Using literature parameters to calibrate the model, the results indicate that indeed there are differences in the effects of fiscal policy depending on which region implements it. It is important to note that the difference between a macroeconomic model and a regional one lies in the fact that in the former, aggregate variables are considered only at the national level, whereas in the latter, both national and regional variables are considered, and depending on the size of the region, the latter might not be able to affect the former, as explained by [Tamegawa \(2013\)](#).

In a similar vein of demonstrating regional relationships, [Pytlarczyk \(2005\)](#) in-

investigates aspects of the European Monetary Union (EMU), focusing on the German economy, using a structural model with two regions; [Galí and Monacelli \(2005\)](#) also evaluates the functioning of the EMU, but with a model where regions form a unitary continuum, such that one region cannot affect the entire economy. [Alpanda and Aysun \(2014\)](#) utilize a two-region model to assess the effects of US financial shocks on the euro area economy.

A framework to assess the economic evolution of a region in Japan is constructed by [Okano et al. \(2015\)](#), with the aim of identifying the causes of stagnation in the Kansai region.

More recently, the article by [Croitorov et al. \(2020\)](#) seeks to identify spillovers between regions, building a model with three regions: the Euro area, the US, and the rest of the world. Similarly investigating spillovers, [Corbo and Strid \(2020\)](#) present a regional model encompassing Sweden and the rest of the world.<sup>4</sup>

## Monetary Policy

DSGE models are widely employed within the macroeconomic literature to examine the effects of monetary policy on macroeconomic aggregates, as pointed by [Galí \(2015\)](#). In this context, it is important to add to the review the papers that develop models describing the monetary policy.

[Smets and Wouters \(2003\)](#) and [Smets and Wouters \(2007\)](#) present models that evaluate various types of shocks in the Eurozone and the United States, respectively. [Walque et al. \(2010\)](#) assess the role of the banking sector in market liquidity recovery, considering the endogenous possibilities of agent default.

[Holm et al. \(2021\)](#) study the transmission of monetary policy to household consumption, estimating the response of consumption, income, and savings. They utilize a heterogeneous agent New Keynesian model (HANK). The results demonstrate that a restrictive monetary policy prompts households with lower liquidity to reduce consumption as disposable income starts to decline, while households with average liquidity save less or borrow more. The study also highlights the differences in consumption changes between savers and borrowers in the face of a monetary policy alteration.

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<sup>4</sup> Spillovers: effects that are transmitted from one region to another due to an exogenous factor, such as being neighboring regions.

[Capeleti et al. \(2022\)](#) evaluate the effects of pro-cyclical and counter-cyclical credit expansions by public banks on economic growth. The model implements a banking sector with public and private banks competing in a Cournot oligopoly. The results show that the supply of public credit has a stronger effect when the policy is counter-cyclical.

[Soltani et al. \(2021\)](#) investigate financial and monetary shocks on macroeconomic variables, with special attention to the role of banks. For this analysis, the model considers an economy with a banking sector. The results indicate that banking activity can influence the effects of economic policies.

[Vinhado and Divino \(2016\)](#) employ a model with financial frictions to examine the transmission of monetary policy to the banking sector and economic activity. The results demonstrate that the banking sector plays a significant role in economic activity and impacts the outcomes of monetary policy by having to adjust the bank spread in response to changes in the interest rate or reserve requirements.

## 3 Model

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## New Keynesian Model

The model is populated by four agents: (1) a representative household, (2) a continuum of firms producing intermediate goods, (3) a firm producing a final good, and (4) the monetary authority.

The representative household maximizes utility based on consumption and labor, subject to a budget constraint composed of wages, capital rental rates, and firm profits.

The final-goods firm produces the final-good consumed by households: it aggregates all intermediate-goods produced by intermediate firms, operates under perfect competition and seeks to maximize profit subject to the bundle technology.

Intermediate firms each produce a single intermediate good, all exhibiting imperfect substitution, thus operating in monopolistic competition. Intermediate-goods firms have two problems to solve: minimize costs subject to production level and choose an optimal price to maximize the intertemporal profit flow.

Periodically, a portion of intermediate-goods firms have the opportunity to adjust prices, while others miss this chance, following to a [Calvo \(1983\)](#) rule. This mechanism generates nominal price rigidities, altering equilibrium relationships in the system. These rigidities lead to non-neutrality of money in the short term, as explained by [Costa Junior \(2016, p.191\)](#).

The monetary authority determines the nominal interest rate in response to fluctuations in previous period's inflation and production, aiming to control price levels and growth, following a [Taylor \(1993\)](#) rule.

Stochastic shocks will be present in the intermediate-goods firms' productivity and in the monetary policy.

For regionalization of the model, an index will be used to differentiate the studied region from the rest of Brazil, resulting in separate households, intermediate- and final-goods firms for each region. Households will lack mobility between regions. The link connecting the two regions will be the final-goods.

Then, equilibrium conditions of the system will be determined. Assuming the system tends toward long-term equilibrium, a steady state will be reached where variables cease to change. Thus, for a given  $t \rightarrow \infty$ , we will have  $\mathbf{X}_t = \mathbf{X}_{t+1} = \mathbf{X}_{ss} \implies \dot{\mathbf{X}} = 0$ , where  $\mathbf{X}$  denotes the vector of system variables,  $ss$  indicates the steady state and  $\dot{\mathbf{X}} = \partial \mathbf{X} / \partial t$ .

After that, the log-linearization method proposed by Uhlig (1999) will be employed to convert the system of equations into a linear system, so that this linear system can be solved by the program Dynare, which computes the solution and produces impulse-response graphs based on the stochastic shocks.

## Regions

falta revisar esta parte e agrupar por agentes da economia.

colocar estatística descritiva para justificar as variáveis.

Regions will have two indexes:  $\eta \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  will represent the household variables and  $\nu \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  will determine the firm variables. For example, the variable  $C_t$  represents the total consumption,  $C_{\eta t}$  represents the consumption of region  $\eta$ , the variable  $Y_t$  represents the national production and  $Y_{\nu t}$  represents the production of region  $\nu$ . Finally,  $C_{\nu \eta t}$  represents the consumption of the final-good produced in region  $\nu$  by the household in region  $\eta$ . Without loss of generality, the model will have two regions: the main region 1 and the remaining of the country 2, so that  $\eta, \nu \in \{1, 2\}$ .

For each region, the variables are:

- Consumption  $C_{\nu \eta t}$ : households from region  $\eta \in \{1, 2\}$  consume from both regions  $\nu \in \{1, 2\}$ .
- Labor  $L_{\eta t}$ : there is no mobility in the labor market, so that households will work for firms in the same region they live.
- Investment and Capital  $I_{\eta t}, K_{\eta t}$ : there is no mobility in investments and capital rent: households will invest and rent capital in their own region.
- Final-good production  $Y_{\nu t}$ : there is one representative final-good firm in each region that aggregates all intermediate-goods of that region.
- Final-good price  $P_{\nu t}$  and regional inflation  $\pi_{\nu t}$ : in each region, there is a final-good price and a regional inflation level.
- Intermediate-goods firms  $Y_{\nu j t}$ : there is a continuum  $j \in [0, 1]$  for each region and these firms will demand labor and capital from within the region.
- Productivity level  $Z_{A \nu t}$  and capital weight in production  $\alpha_{\nu}$ : each region has its own characteristics and because of that has a difference productivity level subject to different shock rule and a different capital weight in production.



## Model Diagram

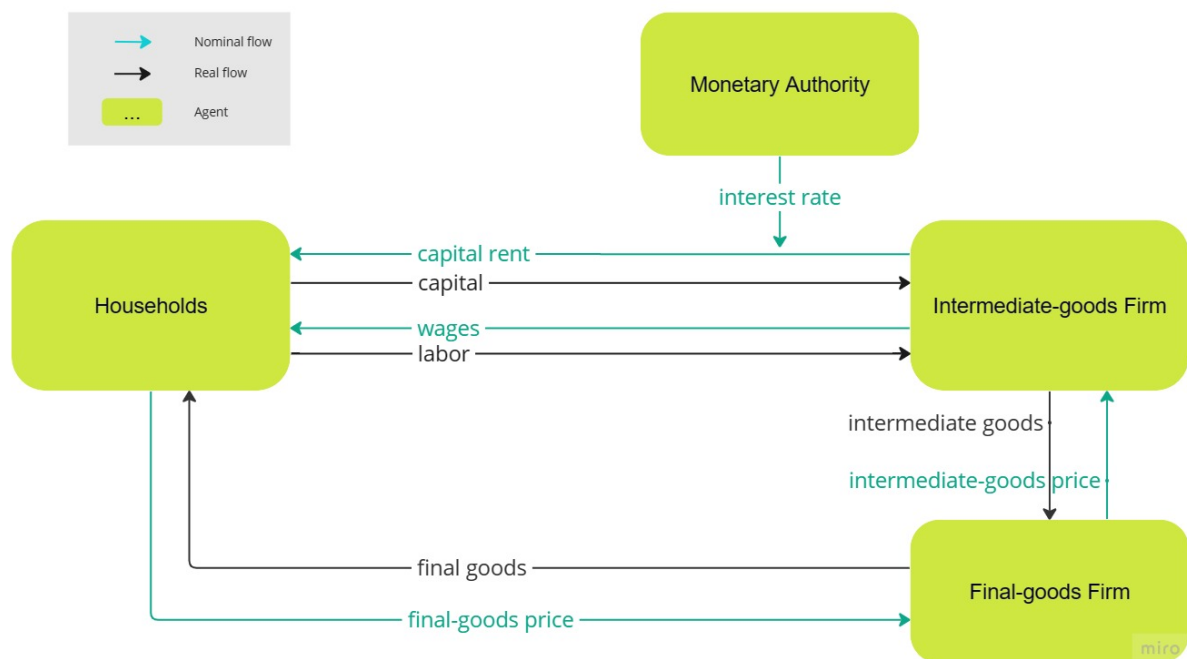


Figure 1: Model Diagram

## Regional Model

### 3.0.1 Household

#### Utility Maximization Problem

Following the models presented by [Costa Junior \(2016\)](#) and [Solis-Garcia \(2022\)](#), the representative household problem is to maximize an intertemporal utility function  $U_\eta$  with respect to consumption  $C_{\eta t}$  and labor  $L_{\eta t}$ , subject to a budget constraint, a capital accumulation rule and the non-negativity of real variables:

$$\max_{C_{v\eta t}, L_{\eta t}, B_{\eta t}, K_{\eta, t+1}} : U_\eta(C_{\eta t}, L_{\eta t}) = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left( \frac{C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} - \phi \frac{L_{\eta t}^{1+\varphi}}{1+\varphi} \right) \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s. t. : } P_{1t}C_{1\eta t} + P_{2t}C_{2\eta t} + P_{\eta t}I_{\eta t} + B_{\eta t} = \\ = W_t L_{\eta t} + R_{Kt}K_{\eta t} + (1 + R_{t-1})B_{\eta, t-1} + \Pi_{vt} \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

$$K_{\eta, t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} \quad (3.3)$$

$$C_{\eta t} = C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_\eta} C_{2\eta t}^{1-\omega_\eta} \quad (3.4)$$

$$C_{v\eta t}, L_{\eta t}, K_{\eta, t+1} > 0 ; K_0 \text{ given.}$$

where  $\mathbb{E}_t$  is the expectation operator,  $\beta$  is the intertemporal discount factor,  $\sigma$  is the relative risk aversion coefficient,  $\phi$  is the relative labor weight in utility,  $\varphi$  is the marginal disutility of labor supply. In the budget constraint,  $P_{vt}$  is the price level of region  $v$ ,  $C_{v\eta t}$  is the good produced in region  $v$  and consumed in region  $\eta$ ,  $I_{\eta t}$  is the investment,  $B_{\eta t}$  are the bonds,  $W_t$  is the wage level,  $K_{\eta t}$  is the capital stock,  $R_{Kt}$  is the return on capital,  $R_t$  is the return on bonds (which is also the nominal interest rate of the economy) and  $\Pi_{vt}$  is the firm profit. In the capital accumulation rule,  $\delta$  is the capital depreciation rate. In the consumption aggregation,  $\omega_\eta$  is the weight of good  $C_{v\eta t}$  in the consumption bundle  $C_{\eta t}$  of region  $\eta$ .

Isolate  $I_{\eta t}$  in 3.3 and substitute in 3.2:

$$K_{\eta,t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} \implies I_{\eta t} = K_{\eta,t+1} - (1 - \delta)K_{\eta t} \quad (3.3)$$

$$P_{1t}C_{1\eta t} + P_{2t}C_{2\eta t} + P_{\eta t}I_{\eta t} + B_{\eta t} = \quad (3.2)$$

$$= W_t L_{\eta t} + R_{Kt} K_{\eta t} + (1 + R_{t-1})B_{\eta,t-1} + \Pi_{\nu t} \implies$$

$$P_{1t}C_{1\eta t} + P_{2t}C_{2\eta t} + P_{\eta t}[K_{\eta,t+1} - (1 - \delta)K_{\eta t}] + B_{\eta t} = \quad (3.5)$$

$$= W_t L_{\eta t} + R_{Kt} K_{\eta t} + (1 + R_{t-1})B_{\eta,t-1} + \Pi_{\nu t}$$

Substitute 3.4 in 3.1:

$$U_{\eta}(C_{1\eta t}, C_{2\eta t}, L_{\eta t}) = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left( \frac{[C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_{\eta}} C_{2\eta t}^{1-\omega_{\eta}}]^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} - \phi \frac{L_{\eta t}^{1+\varphi}}{1+\varphi} \right) \quad (3.6)$$

## Lagrangian

The maximization problem with restriction can be transformed in one without restriction using the Lagrangian function  $\mathcal{L}$  with 3.6 and 3.5:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t & \left\{ \left( \frac{[C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_{\eta}} C_{2\eta t}^{1-\omega_{\eta}}]^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} - \phi \frac{L_{\eta t}^{1+\varphi}}{1+\varphi} \right) - \right. \\ & - \mu_t [P_{1t}C_{1\eta t} + P_{2t}C_{2\eta t} + P_{\eta t}[K_{\eta,t+1} - (1 - \delta)K_{\eta t}] + B_{\eta t} - \\ & \left. - (W_t L_{\eta t} + R_{Kt} K_{\eta t} + (1 + R_{t-1})B_{\eta,t-1} + \Pi_{\nu t}) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

## First Order Conditions

The first order conditions are:

$$C_{1\eta t} : \quad \mu_t = \frac{\omega_\eta C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_\eta(1-\sigma)-1} C_{2\eta t}^{(1-\omega_\eta)(1-\sigma)}}{P_{1t}} = \frac{\omega_\eta}{P_{1t} C_{1\eta t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} \quad (3.8)$$

$$C_{2\eta t} : \quad \mu_t = \frac{(1-\omega_\eta) C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_\eta(1-\sigma)} C_{2\eta t}^{(1-\omega_\eta)(1-\sigma)-1}}{P_{2t}} = \frac{(1-\omega_\eta)}{P_{2t} C_{2\eta t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} \quad (3.9)$$

$$L_{\eta t} : \quad -\phi L_{\eta t}^\varphi + \mu_t W_t = 0 \implies \mu_t = \frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^\varphi}{W_t} \quad (3.10)$$

$$B_{\eta t} : \quad \beta^t \{-\mu_t\} + \mathbb{E}_t \beta^{t+1} \{-\mu_{t+1}[-(1+R_t)]\} = 0 \implies \mu_t = \beta(1+R_t) \mathbb{E}_t \mu_{t+1} \quad (3.11)$$

$$K_{\eta,t+1} : \quad -\mu_t P_{\eta t} + \mathbb{E}_t \beta \{\mu_{t+1}[(1-\delta)P_{\eta,t+1} + R_{K,t+1}]\} = 0 \implies \mu_t P_{\eta t} = \beta \mathbb{E}_t \{\mu_{t+1}[(1-\delta)P_{\eta,t+1} + R_{K,t+1}]\} \quad (3.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_t : \quad & P_{1t} C_{1\eta t} + P_{2t} C_{2\eta t} + P_{\eta t} [K_{\eta,t+1} - (1-\delta)K_{\eta t}] + B_{\eta t} = \\ & = W_t L_{\eta t} + R_{Kt} K_{\eta t} + (1+R_{t-1})B_{\eta,t-1} + \Pi_{\nu t} \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

## Solutions

Match 3.8 and 3.9:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_t &= \frac{\omega_\eta}{P_{1t} C_{1\eta t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} = \frac{(1-\omega_\eta)}{P_{2t} C_{2\eta t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} \implies \\ C_{1\eta t} &= \frac{P_{2t} C_{2\eta t}}{P_{1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_\eta}{1-\omega_\eta} \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

Equation 3.13 is the relative consumption of regional goods in region  $\eta$ .

Substitute 3.13 in 3.4:

$$C_{\eta t} = C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_\eta} C_{2\eta t}^{1-\omega_\eta} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\eta t} &= \left[ \frac{P_{2t} C_{2\eta t}}{P_{1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_\eta}{1-\omega_\eta} \right]^{\omega_\eta} C_{2\eta t}^{1-\omega_\eta} \implies \\ C_{2\eta t} &= C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{P_{2t}} \cdot \frac{1-\omega_\eta}{\omega_\eta} \right]^{\omega_\eta} \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

Substitute 3.14 in 3.13:

$$C_{1\eta t} = \frac{P_{2t}C_{2\eta t}}{P_{1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_\eta}{1 - \omega_\eta} \Rightarrow \quad (3.13)$$

$$C_{1\eta t} = \left[ C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{P_{2t}} \cdot \frac{1 - \omega_\eta}{\omega_\eta} \right]^{\omega_\eta} \right] \frac{P_{2t}}{P_{1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_\eta}{1 - \omega_\eta} \Rightarrow$$

$$C_{1\eta t} = C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{P_{2t}} \cdot \frac{1 - \omega_\eta}{\omega_\eta} \right]^{\omega_\eta - 1} \quad (3.15)$$

Define the total goods expense  $Q_{\eta t}C_{\eta t}$  of household  $\eta$  in time  $t$ :

$$Q_{\eta t}C_{\eta t} = P_{1t}C_{1\eta t} + P_{2t}C_{2\eta t} \quad (3.16)$$

Substitute 3.14 and 3.15 in 3.16:

$$Q_{\eta t}C_{\eta t} = P_{1t}C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{P_{2t}} \cdot \frac{1 - \omega_\eta}{\omega_\eta} \right]^{\omega_\eta - 1} + P_{2t}C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{P_{2t}} \cdot \frac{1 - \omega_\eta}{\omega_\eta} \right]^{\omega_\eta} \Rightarrow$$

$$Q_{\eta t} = \left[ \frac{P_{2t}}{1 - \omega_\eta} \right]^{1 - \omega_\eta} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{\omega_\eta} \right]^{\omega_\eta} \quad (3.17)$$

Equation 3.17 is the price composition of consumption bundle  $C_{\eta t}$ .

Rewrite 3.15 in terms of 3.17:

$$C_{1\eta t} = C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{P_{2t}} \cdot \frac{1 - \omega_\eta}{\omega_\eta} \right]^{\omega_\eta - 1} \Rightarrow \quad (3.15)$$

$$C_{1\eta t} = C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{\omega_\eta} \right]^{\omega_\eta} \left[ \frac{P_{2t}}{1 - \omega_\eta} \right]^{1 - \omega_\eta} \left[ \frac{\omega_\eta}{P_{1t}} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$C_{1\eta t} = Q_{\eta t}C_{\eta t} \frac{\omega_\eta}{P_{1t}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\omega_\eta}{P_{1t}C_{1\eta t}} = \frac{1}{Q_{\eta t}C_{\eta t}} \quad (3.18)$$

Substitute 3.18 in 3.8:

$$\mu_t = \frac{\omega_\eta}{P_{1t}C_{1\eta t}} C_{\eta t}^{1 - \sigma} \Rightarrow \quad (3.8)$$

$$\mu_t = \frac{C_{\eta t}^{-\sigma}}{Q_{\eta t}} \quad (3.19)$$

Match 3.19 and 3.10:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_t &= \frac{C_{\eta t}^{-\sigma}}{Q_{\eta t}} = \frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^\varphi}{W_t} \implies \\ \frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^\varphi}{C_{\eta t}^{-\sigma}} &= \frac{W_t}{Q_{\eta t}}\end{aligned}\tag{3.20}$$

Equation 3.20 is the Household Labor Supply and shows that the marginal rate of substitution (MRS) of labor for consumption is equal to the real wage, which is the relative price between labor and goods.

Substitute  $\mu_t$  and  $\mu_{t+1}$  from equation 3.19 in 3.11:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_t &= \beta(1 + R_t)\mathbb{E}_t\mu_{t+1} \implies \\ \frac{C_{\eta t}^{-\sigma}}{Q_{\eta t}} &= \beta(1 + R_t)\mathbb{E}_t\left\{\frac{C_{\eta,t+1}^{-\sigma}}{Q_{\eta,t+1}}\right\} \implies \\ \frac{\mathbb{E}_t\left\{Q_{\eta,t+1}C_{\eta,t+1}^\sigma\right\}}{Q_{\eta t}C_{\eta t}^\sigma} &= \beta(1 + R_t)\end{aligned}\tag{3.21}$$

Equation 3.21 is the Euler equation for the bonds return.

Substitute  $\mu_t$  and  $\mu_{t+1}$  from equation 3.19 in 3.12:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_t P_{\eta t} &= \beta\mathbb{E}_t\{\mu_{t+1}[(1 - \delta)P_{\eta,t+1} + R_{K,t+1}]\} \implies \\ \frac{C_{\eta t}^{-\sigma}}{Q_{\eta t}} P_{\eta t} &= \beta\mathbb{E}_t\left\{\frac{C_{\eta,t+1}^{-\sigma}}{Q_{\eta,t+1}}[(1 - \delta)P_{\eta,t+1} + R_{K,t+1}]\right\} \implies \\ \frac{P_{\eta t}}{Q_{\eta t}C_{\eta t}^\sigma} &= \beta\mathbb{E}_t\left\{\frac{(1 - \delta)P_{\eta,t+1} + R_{K,t+1}}{Q_{\eta,t+1}C_{\eta,t+1}^\sigma}\right\}\end{aligned}\tag{3.22}$$

Equation 3.22 is the Euler equation for the capital return.

## Firms

Consider two types of firms: (1) a continuum of intermediate-goods firms, which operate in monopolistic competition and each produce one variety with imperfect substitution level between each other and (2) the final-goods firm, which aggregates all the varieties into a final bundle and operates in perfect competition.

### 3.0.2 Final-Goods Firm

#### Profit Maximization Problem

The role of the final-goods firm is to aggregate all the varieties produced by the intermediate-goods firms in region  $\nu \in \{1, 2\}$ , so that the representative consumer can buy only one good  $Y_{\nu t}$ , the bundle good.

The final-goods firm problem is to maximize its profit, considering that its output is the bundle  $Y_{\nu t}$  formed by the continuum of intermediate goods  $Y_{\nu jt}$ , where  $j \in [0, 1]$  and  $\psi$  is the elasticity of substitution between intermediate goods:

$$\max_{Y_{\nu jt}} : \Pi_{\nu t} = P_{\nu t} Y_{\nu t} - \int_0^1 P_{\nu jt} Y_{\nu jt} dj \quad (3.23)$$

$$\text{s. t. : } Y_{\nu t} = \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\nu jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \quad (3.24)$$

Substitute 3.24 in 3.23:

$$\max_{Y_{\nu jt}} : \Pi_{\nu t} = P_{\nu t} \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\nu jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} - \int_0^1 P_{\nu jt} Y_{\nu jt} dj \quad (3.25)$$

#### First Order Condition and Solutions

The first order condition is:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{\nu jt} : P_{\nu t} \left( \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \right) \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\nu jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}-1} \left( \frac{\psi-1}{\psi} \right) Y_{\nu jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}-1} - P_{\nu jt} &= 0 \implies \\ Y_{\nu jt} &= Y_{\nu t} \left( \frac{P_{\nu t}}{P_{\nu jt}} \right)^{\psi} \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

Equation 3.26 shows that the demand for variety  $j$  depends on its relative price.

Substitute 3.26 in 3.24:

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{vt} &= \left( \int_0^1 Y_{vjt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \implies \\
Y_{vt} &= \left( \int_0^1 \left[ Y_{vt} \left( \frac{P_{vt}}{P_{vjt}} \right)^\psi \right]^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \implies \\
P_{vt} &= \left[ \int_0^1 P_{vjt}^{1-\psi} dj \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \tag{3.27}
\end{aligned}$$

Equation 3.27 is the final-goods firm's markup.

### 3.0.3 Intermediate-Goods Firms

#### Cost Minimization Problem

The intermediate-goods firms, denoted by  $j \in [0, 1]$ , produce varieties of a representative good with a certain level of substitutability. Each of these firms has to choose capital  $K_{\eta jt}$  and labor  $L_{\eta jt}$  to minimize production costs, subject to a technology rule.

$$\min_{K_{\eta jt}, L_{\eta jt}} : R_{Kt}K_{\eta jt} + W_t L_{\eta jt} \tag{3.28}$$

$$\text{s. t. : } Y_{vjt} = Z_{Avt} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_v} L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_v} \tag{3.29}$$

where  $Y_{vjt}$  is the output obtained by the production technology level  $Z_{Avt}$ <sup>5</sup> that transforms capital  $K_{\eta jt}$  and labor  $L_{\eta jt}$  in proportions  $\alpha_v$  and  $(1 - \alpha_v)$ , respectively, into intermediate goods.

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<sup>5</sup> the production technology level  $Z_{Avt}$  will be submitted to a productivity shock, detailed in section 3.0.5.



## Lagrangian

Applying the Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L} = (R_{Kt}K_{\eta jt} + W_t L_{\eta jt}) - \Lambda_{vjt}(Z_{Avt}K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_v}L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_v} - Y_{vjt}) \quad (3.30)$$

where the Lagrangian multiplier  $\Lambda_{vjt}$  is the marginal cost.<sup>6</sup>

## First Order Conditions

The first-order conditions are:

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\eta jt} : \quad R_{Kt} - \Lambda_{vjt}Z_{Avt}\alpha_v K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_v-1}L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_v} &= 0 \quad \implies \\ K_{\eta jt} &= \alpha_v Y_{vjt} \frac{\Lambda_{vjt}}{R_{Kt}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.31)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\eta jt} : \quad W_t - \Lambda_{vjt}Z_{Avt}K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_v}(1-\alpha_v)L_{\eta jt}^{-\alpha_v} &= 0 \quad \implies \\ L_{\eta jt} &= (1-\alpha_v)Y_{vjt} \frac{\Lambda_{vjt}}{W_t} \end{aligned} \quad (3.32)$$

$$\Lambda_{vjt} : \quad Y_{vjt} = Z_{Avt}K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_v}L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_v} \quad (3.29)$$

## Solutions

Divide equation 3.31 by 3.32:

$$\frac{K_{\eta jt}}{L_{\eta jt}} = \frac{\alpha_v Y_{vjt} \Lambda_{vjt} / R_{Kt}}{(1-\alpha_v) Y_{vjt} \Lambda_{vjt} / W_t} \implies \frac{K_{\eta jt}}{L_{\eta jt}} = \left( \frac{\alpha_v}{1-\alpha_v} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_{Kt}} \quad (3.33)$$

Equation 3.33 demonstrates the relationship between the technical marginal rate of substitution (TMRS) and the economical marginal rate of substitution (EMRS).

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<sup>6</sup> see Lemma A.1

Substitute  $L_{\eta jt}$  from equation 3.33 in 3.29:

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{vjt} &= Z_{Avt} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_v} L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_v} \implies \\
Y_{vjt} &= Z_{Avt} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_v} \left[ \left( \frac{1-\alpha_v}{\alpha_v} \right) \frac{R_{Kt} K_{\eta jt}}{W_t} \right]^{1-\alpha_v} \implies \\
K_{\eta jt} &= \frac{Y_{vjt}}{Z_{Avt}} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha_v}{1-\alpha_v} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_{Kt}} \right]^{1-\alpha_v} \tag{3.34}
\end{aligned}$$

Equation 3.34 is the intermediate-goods firm demand for capital.

Substitute 3.34 in 3.33:

$$\begin{aligned}
L_{\eta jt} &= \left( \frac{1-\alpha_v}{\alpha_v} \right) \frac{R_{Kt} K_{\eta jt}}{W_t} \implies \\
L_{\eta jt} &= \left( \frac{1-\alpha_v}{\alpha_v} \right) \frac{R_{Kt}}{W_t} \frac{Y_{vjt}}{Z_{Avt}} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha_v}{1-\alpha_v} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_{Kt}} \right]^{1-\alpha_v} \implies \\
L_{\eta jt} &= \frac{Y_{vjt}}{Z_{Avt}} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha_v}{1-\alpha_v} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_{Kt}} \right]^{-\alpha_v} \tag{3.35}
\end{aligned}$$

Equation 3.35 is the intermediate-goods firm demand for labor.

## Total and Marginal Costs

Calculate the total cost  $TC$  using 3.34 and 3.35:

$$\begin{aligned}
TC_{vjt} &= W_t L_{\eta jt} + R_{Kt} K_{\eta jt} \implies \\
TC_{vjt} &= W_t \frac{Y_{vjt}}{Z_{Avt}} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha_v}{1-\alpha_v} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_{Kt}} \right]^{-\alpha_v} + R_{Kt} \frac{Y_{vjt}}{Z_{Avt}} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha_v}{1-\alpha_v} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_{Kt}} \right]^{1-\alpha_v} \implies \\
TC_{vjt} &= \frac{Y_{vjt}}{Z_{Avt}} \left( \frac{R_{Kt}}{\alpha_v} \right)^{\alpha_v} \left( \frac{W_t}{1-\alpha_v} \right)^{1-\alpha_v} \tag{3.36}
\end{aligned}$$

Calculate the marginal cost  $\Lambda$  using 3.36:

$$\Lambda_{vjt} = \frac{\partial TC_{vjt}}{\partial Y_{vjt}} \implies \Lambda_{vjt} = \frac{1}{Z_{Avt}} \left( \frac{R_{Kt}}{\alpha_v} \right)^{\alpha_v} \left( \frac{W_t}{1-\alpha_v} \right)^{1-\alpha_v} \tag{3.37}$$

The marginal cost depends on the technological level  $Z_{Avt}$ , the nominal interest rate  $R_{Kt}$  and the nominal wage level  $W_t$ , which are the same for all intermediate-goods

firms, and because of that, the index  $j$  may be dropped:

$$\Lambda_{vt} = \frac{1}{Z_{Avt}} \left( \frac{R_{Kt}}{\alpha_v} \right)^{\alpha_v} \left( \frac{W_t}{1 - \alpha_v} \right)^{1 - \alpha_v} \quad (3.38)$$

notice that:

$$\Lambda_{vt} = \frac{TC_{vjt}}{Y_{vjt}} \implies TC_{vjt} = \Lambda_{vt} Y_{vjt} \quad (3.39)$$

### Optimal Price Problem

Consider an economy with price stickiness, following the Calvo Rule (CALVO, 1983): each firm has a probability ( $0 < \theta < 1$ ) of keeping its price in the next period ( $P_{vj,t+1} = P_{vjt}$ ), and a probability of  $(1 - \theta)$  of setting a new optimal price  $P_{vjt}^*$  that maximizes its profits. Therefore, each firm must take this uncertainty into account when deciding the optimal price: the intertemporal profit flow, given the nominal interest rate  $R_t$  of each period, is calculated considering the probability  $\theta$  of keeping the previous price.

$$\max_{P_{vjt}} : \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s [P_{vjt} Y_{vj,t+s} - TC_{vj,t+s}]}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \quad (3.40)$$

$$\text{s. t. : } Y_{vjt} = Y_{vt} \left( \frac{P_{vt}}{P_{vjt}} \right)^\psi \quad (3.26)$$

Substitute 3.39 in 3.40:

$$\max_{P_{vjt}} : \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s [P_{vjt} Y_{vj,t+s} - \Lambda_{vt+s} Y_{vj,t+s}]}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \quad (3.41)$$

Substitute 3.26 in 3.41 and rearrange the variables:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{P_{vjt}} : \quad & \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \left[ P_{vjt} Y_{vt+s} \left( \frac{P_{v,t+s}}{P_{vjt}} \right)^\psi - \Lambda_{vt+s} Y_{vt+s} \left( \frac{P_{v,t+s}}{P_{vjt}} \right)^\psi \right]}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \Rightarrow \\ \max_{P_{vjt}} : \quad & \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \left[ P_{vjt}^{1-\psi} P_{v,t+s}^\psi Y_{vt+s} - P_{vjt}^{-\psi} P_{v,t+s}^\psi Y_{vt+s} \Lambda_{vt+s} \right]}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

### First Order Condition

The first order condition with respect to  $P_{vjt}$  is:

$$\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \left[ (1 - \psi) P_{vjt}^{-\psi} P_{v,t+s}^\psi Y_{vt+s} - (-\psi) P_{vjt}^{-\psi-1} P_{v,t+s}^\psi Y_{vt+s} \Lambda_{vt+s} \right]}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} = 0$$

Separate the summations and rearrange the variables:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s (\psi - 1) \left( \frac{P_{v,t+s}}{P_{vjt}} \right)^\psi Y_{vt+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} &= \\ &= \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \psi P_{vjt}^{-1} \left( \frac{P_{v,t+s}}{P_{vjt}} \right)^\psi Y_{vt+s} \Lambda_{vt+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.42)$$

Substitute 3.26 in 3.42:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s (\psi - 1) Y_{vj,t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} &= \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \psi P_{vjt}^{-1} Y_{vj,t+s} \Lambda_{vt+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \Rightarrow \\ (\psi - 1) \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{vj,t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} &= \psi P_{vjt}^{-1} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} \Lambda_{vt+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \Rightarrow \\ P_{vjt} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{vj,t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} &= \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} \Lambda_{vt+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \Rightarrow \\ P_{vjt}^* &= \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} \Lambda_{vt+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.43)$$

Equation 3.43 represents the optimal price that firm  $j$  will choose. Since all firms that are able to choose will opt for the highest possible price, they will all select the same price. As a result, the index  $j$  can be omitted:

$$P_{vt}^* = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} \Lambda_{vt+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \quad (3.44)$$

### Final-Goods Firm, part II

The process of fixing prices is random: in each period,  $\theta$  firms will maintain the price from the previous period, while  $(1 - \theta)$  firms will choose a new optimal price. The price level for each period will be a composition of these two prices. Use this information in 3.27 to determine the aggregate price level:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{vt} &= \left[ \int_0^\theta P_{v,t-1}^{1-\psi} dj + \int_\theta^1 P_{vt}^{*1-\psi} dj \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \implies \\ P_{vt} &= \left[ \theta P_{v,t-1}^{1-\psi} + (1 - \theta) P_{vt}^{*1-\psi} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.45)$$

Equation 3.45 is the aggregate price level.

### 3.0.4 Monetary Authority

The objective of the monetary authority is to conduct the economy to price stability and economic growth, using a Taylor rule (TAYLOR, 1993) to determine the nominal interest rate:

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left( \frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\gamma_R} \left[ \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi} \right)^{\gamma_\pi} \left( \frac{Y_t}{Y} \right)^{\gamma_Y} \right]^{1-\gamma_R} Z_{Mt} \quad (3.46)$$

where  $R, \pi, Y$  are the variables in steady state,  $\gamma_R$  is the smoothing parameter for the interest rate  $R_{Kt}$ , while  $\gamma_\pi$  and  $\gamma_Y$  are the interest-rate sensitivities in relation to inflation and product, respectively and  $Z_{Mt}$  is the monetary shock.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> for the monetary shock definition, see section 3.0.5.

and  $\pi_t$  is the gross inflation rate, defined by:

$$\pi_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \quad (3.47)$$

where  $P_t$  is the national price level, defined by:

$$P_t = \vartheta_1 P_{1t} + (1 - \vartheta_1) P_{2t} \quad (3.48)$$

where  $\vartheta_1$  is the relative weight of regional price level in the national price level.

### Regional Inflation

There is one price level  $P_{vt}$  in each region, generating an regional inflation rate:

$$\pi_{vt} = \frac{P_{vt}}{P_{v,t-1}} \quad (3.49)$$

### 3.0.5 Stochastic Shocks

#### Productivity Shock

The production technology level  $Z_{Avt}$  will be submitted to a productivity shock defined by a first-order autoregressive process  $AR(1)$ :

$$\ln Z_{Avt} = (1 - \rho_{Av}) \ln Z_{Av} + \rho_{Av} \ln Z_{Av,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Avt} \quad (3.50)$$

where  $\rho_{Av} \in [0, 1]$  and  $\varepsilon_{Avt} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_{Av})$ .

#### Monetary Shock

The monetary policy will also be submitted to a shock, through the variable  $Z_{Mt}$ , defined by a first-order autoregressive process  $AR(1)$ :

$$\ln Z_{Mt} = (1 - \rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} \quad (3.51)$$

where  $\rho_M \in [0, 1]$  and  $\varepsilon_{Mt} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_M)$ .

### 3.0.6 Equilibrium Conditions

A Competitive Equilibrium consists of sequences of prices  $\{P_{vt}^*, R_t^*, R_{Kt}^*, W_t^*\}$ , allocations for households  $\mathcal{A}_H := \{C_{\eta t}^*, L_{\eta t}^*, B_{\eta t}^*, K_{\eta, t+1}^*\}$  and allocations for firms  $\mathcal{A}_F := \{K_{\eta jt}^*, L_{\eta jt}^*, Y_{vj t}^*, Y_{vt}^*\}$ . In such an equilibrium, given the set of exogenous variables  $\{K_0, Z_{Avt}, Z_{Mt}\}$ , the elements in  $\mathcal{A}_H$  solve the household problem, while the elements in  $\mathcal{A}_F$  solve the firms' problems, and the markets for goods and labor clear:

$$Y_t = \sum_{v=1}^n Y_{vt} \quad (3.52)$$

$$L_{\eta t} = \int_0^1 L_{\eta jt} \, dj \quad (3.53)$$

### Model Structure

The model is composed of the preview solutions, forming a square system of 35 variables and 37 equations, summarized as follows:

- Variables:
  - from the household problem:  $C_{\eta t}, C_{v\eta t}, L_{\eta t}, B_{\eta t}, K_{\eta, t+1}, Q_{\eta t}$ ;
  - from the final-goods firm problem:  $Y_{vt}, Y_{vj t}, P_{vt}$ ;
  - from the intermediate-goods firm problems:  $K_{\eta jt}, L_{\eta jt}, P_{vt}^*$ ;
  - from the market clearing condition:  $Y_t, I_{\eta t}$ ;
  - prices:  $W_t, R_t, R_{Kt}, \Lambda_{vt}, P_t, \pi_{vt}, \pi_t$ ;
  - shocks:  $Z_{Avt}, Z_{Mt}$ .

- Equations:

1. Budget Constraint:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{1t}C_{1\eta t} + P_{2t}C_{2\eta t} + P_{\eta t}I_{\eta t} + B_{\eta t} &= \\ &= W_tL_{\eta t} + R_{Kt}K_{\eta t} + (1 + R_{t-1})B_{\eta, t-1} + \Pi_{vt} \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

2. Law of Motion for Capital:

$$K_{\eta, t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} \quad (3.3)$$

3. Regional Consumption:

$$C_{\eta t} = C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_\eta} C_{2\eta t}^{1-\omega_\eta} \quad (3.4)$$

4. Relative Consumption of Regional Goods:

$$\frac{C_{1\eta t}}{C_{2\eta t}} = \frac{P_{2t}}{P_{1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_\eta}{1 - \omega_\eta} \quad (3.13)$$

5. Price Composition of Consumption Bundle:

$$Q_{\eta t} = \left[ \frac{P_{2t}}{1 - \omega_\eta} \right]^{1 - \omega_\eta} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{\omega_\eta} \right]^{\omega_\eta} \quad (3.17)$$

6. Labor Supply:

$$\frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^\varphi}{C_{\eta t}^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W_t}{Q_{\eta t}} \quad (3.20)$$

7. Euler equation for the bonds return:

$$\frac{\mathbb{E}_t \left\{ Q_{\eta, t+1} C_{\eta, t+1}^\sigma \right\}}{Q_{\eta t} C_{\eta t}^\sigma} = \beta(1 + R_t) \quad (3.21)$$

8. Euler equation for the capital return:

$$\frac{P_{\eta t}}{Q_{\eta t} C_{\eta t}^\sigma} = \beta \mathbb{E}_t \left\{ \frac{(1 - \delta) P_{\eta, t+1} + R_{K, t+1}}{Q_{\eta, t+1} C_{\eta, t+1}^\sigma} \right\} \quad (3.22)$$

9. Bundle Technology:

$$Y_{vt} = \left( \int_0^1 Y_{vjt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \quad (3.24)$$

10. Production Function:

$$Y_{vjt} = Z_{Avt} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_v} L_{\eta jt}^{1 - \alpha_v} \quad (3.29)$$

11. Capital Demand:

$$K_{\eta jt} = \alpha_v Y_{vjt} \frac{\Lambda_{vt}}{R_{Kt}} \quad (3.31)$$

12. Labor Demand:

$$L_{\eta jt} = (1 - \alpha_v) Y_{vjt} \frac{\Lambda_{vt}}{W_t} \quad (3.32)$$



13. Marginal Cost:

$$\Lambda_{vt} = \frac{1}{Z_{Avt}} \left( \frac{R_{Kt}}{\alpha_v} \right)^{\alpha_v} \left( \frac{W_t}{1 - \alpha_v} \right)^{1 - \alpha_v} \quad (3.38)$$

14. Optimal Price:

$$P_{vt}^* = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} \Lambda_{vt+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \quad (3.44)$$

15. Regional Price Level:

$$P_{vt} = \left[ \theta P_{v,t-1}^{1-\psi} + (1 - \theta) P_{vt}^{*1-\psi} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \quad (3.45)$$

16. Monetary Policy:

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left( \frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\gamma_R} \left[ \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi} \right)^{\gamma_\pi} \left( \frac{Y_t}{Y} \right)^{\gamma_Y} \right]^{1-\gamma_R} Z_{Mt} \quad (3.46)$$

17. National Gross Inflation Rate:

$$\pi_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \quad (3.47)$$

18. National Price Level:

$$P_t = \vartheta_1 P_{1t} + (1 - \vartheta_1) P_{2t} \quad (3.48)$$

19. Regional Gross Inflation Rate:

$$\pi_{vt} = \frac{P_{vt}}{P_{v,t-1}} \quad (3.49)$$

20. Productivity Shock:

$$\ln Z_{Avt} = (1 - \rho_{Av}) \ln Z_{Av} + \rho_{Av} \ln Z_{Av,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Avt} \quad (3.50)$$

21. Monetary Shock:

$$\ln Z_{Mt} = (1 - \rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} \quad (3.51)$$

22. Market Clearing Condition:

$$Y_t = \sum_{v=1}^n Y_{vt} \quad (3.52)$$

### 3.0.7 Steady State

The steady state of a variable is defined by its constancy through time. For any given variable  $X_t$ , it is in steady state if  $\mathbb{E}_t X_{t+1} = X_t = X_{t-1} = X_{ss}$  (COSTA JUNIOR, 2016, p.41). For conciseness, the  $ss$  index representing the steady state will be omitted, so that  $X := X_{ss}$ . The model steady state is:

#### 1. Budget Constraint:

$$P_{1t}C_{1\eta t} + P_{2t}C_{2\eta t} + P_{\eta t}I_{\eta t} + B_{\eta t} = \quad (3.2)$$

$$= W_t L_{\eta t} + R_{Kt} K_{\eta t} + (1 + R_{t-1}) B_{\eta, t-1} + \Pi_{\nu t} \implies$$

$$P_1 C_{1\eta} + P_2 C_{2\eta} + P_{\eta} I_{\eta} = W L_{\eta} + R_K K_{\eta} + R B_{\eta} + \Pi_{\nu} \quad (3.54)$$

#### 2. Law of Motion for Capital:

$$K_{\eta, t+1} = (1 - \delta) K_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} \implies \quad (3.3)$$

$$K_{\eta} = (1 - \delta) K_{\eta} + I_{\eta} \implies$$

$$I_{\eta} = \delta K_{\eta} \quad (3.55)$$

#### 3. Regional Consumption:

$$C_{\eta t} = C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_{\eta}} C_{2\eta t}^{1-\omega_{\eta}} \implies \quad (3.4)$$

$$C_{\eta} = C_{1\eta}^{\omega_{\eta}} C_{2\eta}^{1-\omega_{\eta}} \quad (3.56)$$

#### 4. Relative Consumption of Regional Goods:

$$\frac{C_{1\eta t}}{C_{2\eta t}} = \frac{P_{2t}}{P_{1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_{\eta}}{1 - \omega_{\eta}} \implies \quad (3.13)$$

$$\frac{C_{1\eta}}{C_{2\eta}} = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \cdot \frac{\omega_{\eta}}{1 - \omega_{\eta}} \quad (3.57)$$

#### 5. Price Composition of Consumption Bundle:

$$Q_{\eta t} = \left[ \frac{P_{2t}}{1 - \omega_{\eta}} \right]^{1-\omega_{\eta}} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{\omega_{\eta}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta}} \implies \quad (3.17)$$

$$Q_{\eta} = \left[ \frac{P_2}{1 - \omega_{\eta}} \right]^{1-\omega_{\eta}} \left[ \frac{P_1}{\omega_{\eta}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta}} \quad (3.58)$$

6. Labor Supply:

$$\frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^{\varphi}}{C_{\eta t}^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W_t}{Q_{\eta t}} \implies \quad (3.20)$$

$$\frac{\phi L_{\eta}^{\varphi}}{C_{\eta}^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W}{Q_{\eta}} \quad (3.59)$$

7. Euler equation for the bonds return:

$$\frac{\mathbb{E}_t \left\{ Q_{\eta, t+1} C_{\eta, t+1}^{\sigma} \right\}}{Q_{\eta t} C_{\eta t}^{\sigma}} = \beta(1 + R_t) \implies \quad (3.21)$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{(1 + R)} \quad (3.60)$$

8. Euler equation for the capital return:

$$\frac{P_{\eta t}}{Q_{\eta t} C_{\eta t}^{\sigma}} = \beta \mathbb{E}_t \left\{ \frac{(1 - \delta) P_{\eta, t+1} + R_{K, t+1}}{Q_{\eta, t+1} C_{\eta, t+1}^{\sigma}} \right\} \implies \quad (3.22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P_{\eta}}{Q_{\eta} C_{\eta}^{\sigma}} &= \frac{P_{\eta}}{Q_{\eta} C_{\eta}^{\sigma}} \beta \left[ (1 - \delta) + \frac{R_K}{P_{\eta}} \right] \implies \\ 1 &= \beta \left[ (1 - \delta) + \frac{R_K}{P_{\eta}} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.61)$$

9. Bundle Technology:

$$Y_{vt} = \left( \int_0^1 Y_{vj t}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \implies Y_v = \left( \int_0^1 Y_{vj}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \quad (3.62)$$

10. Production Function:

$$Y_{vjt} = Z_{Avt} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_v} L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_v} \implies Y_{vj} = Z_{Av} K_{\eta j}^{\alpha_v} L_{\eta j}^{1-\alpha_v} \quad (3.63)$$

11. Capital Demand:

$$K_{\eta jt} = \alpha_v Y_{vjt} \frac{\Lambda_{vt}}{R_{Kt}} \implies K_{\eta j} = \alpha_v Y_{vj} \frac{\Lambda_v}{R_K} \quad (3.64)$$

12. Labor Demand:

$$L_{\eta jt} = (1 - \alpha_v) Y_{vjt} \frac{\Lambda_{vt}}{W_t} \implies L_{\eta j} = (1 - \alpha_v) Y_{vj} \frac{\Lambda_v}{W} \quad (3.65)$$

13. Marginal Cost:

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda_{vt} &= \frac{1}{Z_{Avt}} \left( \frac{R_{Kt}}{\alpha_v} \right)^{\alpha_v} \left( \frac{W_t}{1 - \alpha_v} \right)^{1 - \alpha_v} \implies \\ \Lambda_v &= \frac{1}{Z_{Av}} \left( \frac{R_K}{\alpha_v} \right)^{\alpha_v} \left( \frac{W}{1 - \alpha_v} \right)^{1 - \alpha_v}\end{aligned}\quad (3.66)$$

14. Optimal Price:

$$P_{vt}^* = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} \Lambda_{vt+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \quad (3.44)$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_v^* &= \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{Y_{vj} \Lambda_v / [1 - \theta(1 - R)]}{Y_{vj} / [1 - \theta(1 - R)]} \implies \\ P_v^* &= \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \Lambda_v\end{aligned}\quad (3.67)$$

15. Regional Price Level:

$$\begin{aligned}P_{vt} &= \left[ \theta P_{vt-1}^{1-\psi} + (1 - \theta) P_{vt}^{*1-\psi} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \implies \\ P_v^{1-\psi} &= \theta P_v^{1-\psi} + (1 - \theta) P_v^{*1-\psi} \implies \\ (1 - \theta) P_v^{1-\psi} &= (1 - \theta) P_v^{*1-\psi} \implies P_v = P_v^*\end{aligned}\quad (3.68)$$

16. Monetary Policy:

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left( \frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\gamma_R} \left[ \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi} \right)^{\gamma_\pi} \left( \frac{Y_t}{Y} \right)^{\gamma_Y} \right]^{1-\gamma_R} Z_{Mt} \implies Z_M = 1 \quad (3.69)$$

17. National Gross Inflation Rate:

$$\pi_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \implies \pi = 1 \quad (3.70)$$

18. National Price Level:

$$P_t = \vartheta_1 P_{1t} + (1 - \vartheta_1) P_{2t} \implies P = \vartheta_1 P_1 + (1 - \vartheta_1) P_2 \quad (3.71)$$

19. Regional Gross Inflation Rate:

$$\pi_{vt} = \frac{P_{vt}}{P_{v,t-1}} \implies \pi_v = 1 \quad (3.72)$$

20. Productivity Shock:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Z_{Avt} &= (1 - \rho_{Av}) \ln Z_{Av} + \rho_{Av} \ln Z_{Av,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Avt} \implies \\ \ln Z_{Av} &= (1 - \rho_{Av}) \ln Z_{Av} + \rho_{Av} \ln Z_{Av} + \varepsilon_{Av} \implies \\ \varepsilon_{Av} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.73)$$

21. Monetary Shock:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Z_{Mt} &= (1 - \rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} \implies \\ \ln Z_M &= (1 - \rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_M + \varepsilon_M \implies \\ \varepsilon_M &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.74)$$

22. Market Clearing Condition:

$$Y_t = \sum_{v=1}^n Y_{vt} \implies Y = \sum_{v=1}^n Y_v \quad (3.75)$$

### Variables in Steady State

For the steady state solution, all endogenous variables will be determined with respect to the parameters. It's assumed that the productivity and the price level are normalized to one:  $[P \ P_v \ Z_{Av}] = \vec{1}$ .<sup>8</sup>

From 3.68, the regional optimal price  $P_v^*$  is:

$$P_v = P_v^* \quad (3.76)$$

From 3.70 and 3.72, the national and regional gross inflation rates are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \pi & \pi_v \end{bmatrix} = \vec{1} \quad (3.77)$$

---

<sup>8</sup> where  $\vec{1}$  is the unit vector.

From 3.69, the monetary shock is:

$$Z_M = 1 \quad (3.78)$$

From 3.73 and 3.74, the productivity and monetary shocks are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{A\nu} & \varepsilon_M \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad (3.79)$$

From 3.61, the return on capital  $R_K$  is:

$$1 = \beta \left[ (1 - \delta) + \frac{R_K}{P_\eta} \right] \implies R_K = P_\eta \left[ \frac{1}{\beta} - (1 - \delta) \right] \quad (3.80)$$

From 3.67 and 3.68, the marginal cost  $\Lambda_\nu$  is:

$$P_\nu^* = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \Lambda_\nu \implies \Lambda_\nu = P_\nu \frac{\psi - 1}{\psi} \quad (3.81)$$

From equation 3.66, the nominal wage  $W$  is:

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_\nu &= \frac{1}{Z_{A\nu}} \left( \frac{R_K}{\alpha_\nu} \right)^{\alpha_\nu} \left( \frac{W}{1 - \alpha_\nu} \right)^{1 - \alpha_\nu} \implies \\ W &= (1 - \alpha_\nu) \left[ \Lambda_\nu Z_{A\nu} \left( \frac{\alpha_\nu}{R_K} \right)^{\alpha_\nu} \right]^{\frac{1}{1 - \alpha_\nu}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.82)$$

In steady state, prices are the same ( $P_\nu = P_\nu^*$ ), resulting in a gross inflation level of one ( $\pi_\nu = 1$ ), and all firms producing the same output level ( $Y_{\nu j} = Y_\nu$ ) due to the price parity (SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022, Lecture 13, p.12). For this reason, they all demand the same amount of factors ( $K_\eta, L_\eta$ ), and equations 3.63, 3.64 and 3.65 become:

$$Y_\nu = Z_{A\nu} K_\eta^{\alpha_\nu} L_\eta^{1 - \alpha_\nu} \quad (3.83)$$

$$K_\eta = \alpha_\nu Y_\nu \frac{\Lambda_\nu}{R_K} \quad (3.84)$$

$$L_\eta = (1 - \alpha_\nu) Y_\nu \frac{\Lambda_\nu}{W} \quad (3.85)$$

here, there is no  $Y = C + I$  to substitute...

Substitute 3.84 in 3.55:

$$I_\eta = \delta K_\eta \implies I_\eta = \delta \alpha_\nu Y_\eta \frac{\Lambda_\nu}{R_K} \quad (3.86)$$

Substitute 3.85 in 3.59:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\phi L_\eta^\varphi}{C_\eta^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W}{Q_\eta} &\implies C_\eta = \left[ L_\eta^{-\varphi} \frac{W}{\phi Q_\eta} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \implies \\ C_\eta &= \left[ \left( (1 - \alpha_\nu) Y_\nu \frac{\Lambda_\nu}{W} \right)^{-\varphi} \frac{W}{\phi Q_\eta} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.87)$$

Substitute 3.86 and 3.87 in 3.75:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_\nu &= \sum_{\eta=1}^n (C_\eta + I_\eta) \implies \\ Y &= \left[ \left( (1 - \alpha_\nu) Y \frac{\Lambda}{W} \right)^{-\varphi} \frac{W}{\phi Q} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} + \left[ \delta \alpha_\nu Y \frac{\Lambda}{R_K} \right] \implies \\ Y &= \left[ \left( \frac{W}{\phi Q} \right) \left( \frac{W}{(1 - \alpha_\nu) \Lambda} \right)^\varphi \left( \frac{R_K}{R_K - \delta \alpha_\nu \Lambda} \right)^\sigma \right]^{\frac{1}{\varphi + \sigma}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.88)$$

### 3.0.8 Calibration

In this section, the model calibration is presented.

#### Parameter Calibration

Table 1: Parameter Calibration

Parameter	Definition	Calibration
$\alpha$	production elasticity with respect to capital	0.35
$\beta$	intertemporal discount factor	0.985
$\gamma_R$	interest-rate smoothing parameter	0.79
$\gamma_\pi$	interest-rate sensitivity in relation to inflation	2.43
$\gamma_Y$	interest-rate sensitivity in relation to product	0.16
$\delta$	capital depreciation rate	0.025
$\theta$	price stickness parameter	0.8
$\theta_C$	consumption weight in production	0.8
$\theta_I$	investment weight in production	$1 - \theta_C$
$\rho_A$	autoregressive parameter of productivity	0.95
$\rho_M$	autoregressive parameter of monetary policy	0.9
$\sigma$	relative risk aversion coefficient	2
$\phi$	relative labor weight in utility	1
$\varphi$	marginal disutility of labor supply	1.5
$\psi$	elasticity of substitution between intermediate goods	8

Source: (COSTA JUNIOR, 2016)



## Variables at the Steady State

Table 2: Steady State Values

Variable	Steady State Value
$P$	1
$Z_A$	1
$P^*$	1
$\pi$	1
$Z_M$	1
$R$	0.0402
$\Lambda$	0.8750
$W$	1.6967
$Y$	2.6366
$C$	2.1348
$I$	0.5018
$K$	20.0716
$L$	0.8838

Source: The author.

### 3.1 Data

In this section, the data necessary to estimate the model parameters will be discussed using descriptive statistics. The intention is to demonstrate, through graphics and tables, a visual correspondence between the nominal interest rate and the gross domestic product of select Brazilian states, particularly those specialized in agriculture and industries. This emphasis aims to show that regional differences play an important role in how a region will react to monetary policy.

## 4 Results

Following the data, a Bayesian estimation will be performed to estimate the model parameters.

In due time, a thorough analysis of the results will be conducted.

## 4.1 Impulse Response Functions

These are the impulse response functions of model in section . In due time, the IRF of section ?? will be presented and a thorough analysis of the results will be conducted.

### 4.1.1 Productivity Shock

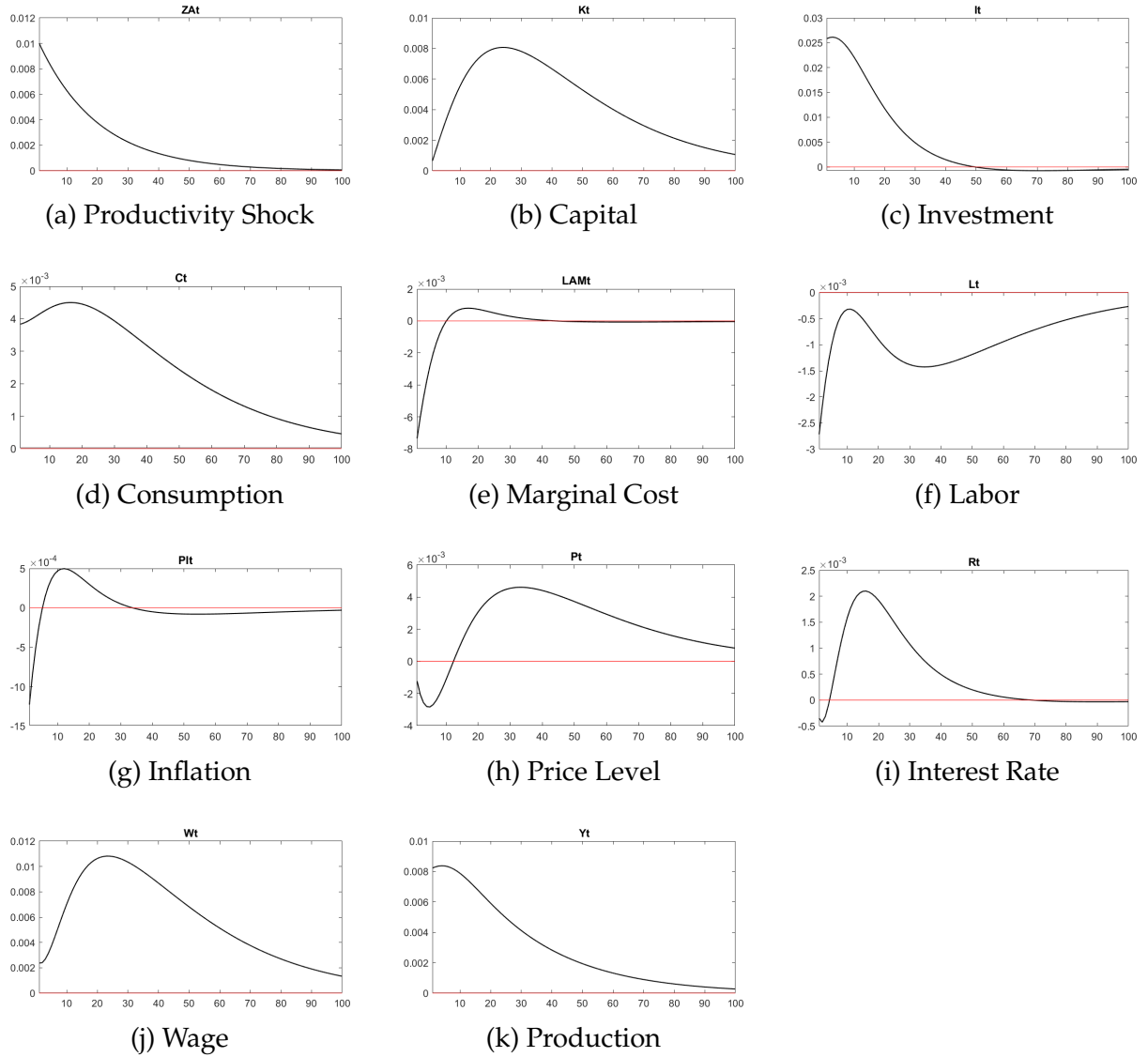


Figure 2: Productivity Shock Impulse Response Functions

## 4.1.2 Monetary Shock

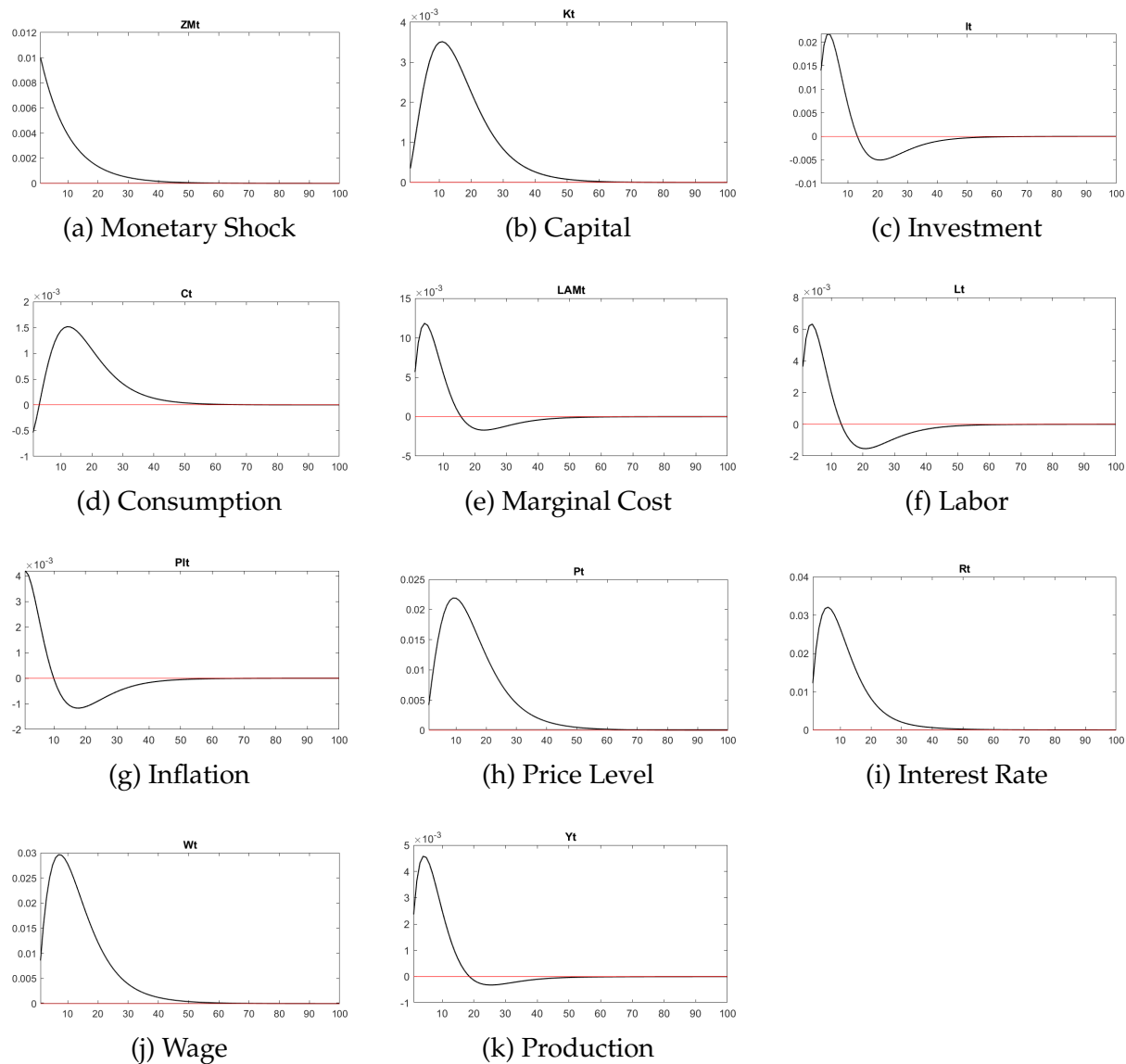


Figure 3: Monetary Shock Impulse Response Functions

## 4.2 Parametrization

To be done.

This section will summarize and discuss the main findings, implications, and potential future work related to your research.

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## A Appendix

## A.1 Table of the Literature Review

A table of the literature review will be presented here, in order to compare the elements of each DSGE model discussed in the text.

## A.2 Greek Letters

Table 3: Greek Letters

Parameter	Command	Definition
$\alpha$	<code>\alpha</code>	factor relative weight in production
$\beta$	<code>\beta</code>	intertemporal discount
$\gamma$	<code>\gamma</code>	interest rate sensitivity
$\delta$	<code>\delta</code>	depreciation rate
$\epsilon$	<code>\epsilon</code>	stochastic error
$\varepsilon$	<code>\varepsilon</code>	
$\zeta$	<code>\zeta</code>	
$\eta$	<code>\eta</code>	household region (destination)
$\theta$	<code>\theta</code>	price rigidity level
$\vartheta$	<code>\vartheta</code>	regional inflation relative weight in total inflation
$\iota$	<code>\iota</code>	
$\kappa$	<code>\kappa</code>	
$\varkappa$	<code>\varkappa</code>	
$\lambda$	<code>\lambda</code>	real marginal cost
$\Lambda$	<code>\Lambda</code>	nominal marginal cost
$\mu$	<code>\mu</code>	household Lagrangian multiplier
$\nu$	<code>\nu</code>	firm and goods region (origin)
$\xi$	<code>\xi</code>	
$\omicron$	<code>\omicron</code>	
$\pi$	<code>\pi</code>	inflation
$\varpi$	<code>\varpi</code>	

Continued on next page

Table 3: Greek Letters (Continued)

Parameter	Command	Definition
$\rho$	<code>\rho</code>	autoregressive parameter
$\varrho$	<code>\varrho</code>	nominal discount rate in steady state
$\sigma$	<code>\sigma</code>	relative risk aversion
$\varsigma$	<code>\varsigma</code>	
$\tau$	<code>\tau</code>	
$\upsilon$	<code>\upsilon</code>	
$\phi$	<code>\phi</code>	labor relative weight in utility
$\varphi$	<code>\varphi</code>	marginal disutility of labor supply
$\chi$	<code>\chi</code>	
$\psi$	<code>\psi</code>	elasticity of substitution between intermediate goods
$\omega$	<code>\omega</code>	consumption relative weight in consumption bundle

Source: The Author.

### A.3 Definitions and Lemmas

The objective of this appendix is to present the definitions and lemmas used throughout the text.

#### Household

**Definition A.1** (Discount Factor  $\beta$ ). Other things the same, a unit of consumption enjoyed tomorrow is less valuable (yields less utility) than a unit of consumption enjoyed today (SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022, Lecture 2, p.1).

**Definition A.2** (Inada Condition). The Inada conditions (INADA, 1963) avoid corner solutions. For this purpose, it is assumed that the partial derivatives  $u_C$  and  $u_L$  of the function  $u(C, L)$  satisfy the following rules:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{C \rightarrow 0} u_C(C, L^*) = \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{C \rightarrow \infty} u_C(C, L^*) = 0 \\ \lim_{L \rightarrow 0} u_C(C^*, L) = \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} u_C(C^*, L) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{A.1}$$

where  $C^*, L^* \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$  and  $u_j$  is the partial derivative of the utility function with respect to  $j = C, L$  (SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022, Lecture 1, p.2)

**Definition A.3** (Transversality Condition). (SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022, Lecture 4, p.4)

#### Firms

**Lemma A.1** (Marginal Cost). *The Lagrangian multiplier  $\Lambda_t$  is the nominal marginal cost of the intermediate-good firm:*

$$MC_t := \frac{\partial TC_t}{\partial Y_t} = \Lambda_t \tag{A.2}$$

*Proof.* Simon and Blume (1994, p.449). ■

**Definition A.4** (Constant Returns to Scale). (SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022, Lecture 1, p.5)

**Definition A.5** (Homogeneous Function of Degree  $k$ ). (SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022, Lecture 1, p.5)

## Monetary Authority

## Shocks

## Equilibrium Conditions

**Definition A.6** (Competitive Equilibrium). ([SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022](#), Lecture 1, p.6)

## Steady State

**Lemma A.2** (Steady State Inflation). *In steady state, prices are stable  $P_t = P_{t-1} = P$  and the gross inflation rate is one.*

*Proof.* Equation ??.

■

**Corollary A.2.1.** *In steady state, all firms have the same level of production  $Y$  and therefore demand the same amount of factors, capital  $K$  and labor  $L$ .*

$$P_t = P_{t-1} = P \implies \begin{pmatrix} Y_j & K_j & L_j \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Y & K & L \end{pmatrix}$$

## Log-linearization

**Definition A.7** (PERCENTAGE DEVIATION). The percentage deviation of a variable  $x_t$  from its steady state is given by ([SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022](#), Lecture 6, p.2):

$$\hat{x}_t := \frac{x_t - x}{x} \tag{A.3}$$

**Lemma A.3** (UHLIG'S RULES). *The Uhlig's rules are a set of approximations used to log-linearize equations ([SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022](#), Lecture 6, p.2).*

- Rule 1:

$$x_t = x(1 + \hat{x}_t)$$

- Rule 2 (Product):
- Rule 3 (Exponential):

**Corollary A.3.1** (Logarithm Rule).

$$\ln x_t \approx \ln x + \hat{x}_t$$

**Definition A.8** (LEVEL DEVIATION). The level deviation of a variable  $u_t$  from its steady state is given by: (SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022, Lecture 9, p.9)

$$\tilde{u}_t := u_t - u \quad (\text{A.4})$$

**Lemma A.4** (UHLIG'S RULES FOR LEVEL DEVIATIONS). Uhlig's rules can be applied to level deviations in order to log-linearize equations (SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022, Lecture 6, p.2).

- Rule 1:

$$u_t = u + \tilde{u}_t \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$u_t = u \left( 1 + \frac{\tilde{u}_t}{u} \right) \quad (\text{A.6})$$

- Rule 2 (Product):
- Rule 3 (Exponential):
- Rule 4 (Logarithm):
- Rule 5 (Percentage and Level Deviations)

**Lemma A.5** (LEVEL DEVIATION OF THE PRESENT VALUE DISCOUNT FACTOR). The level deviation of the present value discount factor is equivalent to (SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022, Lecture 13, p.6):

$$\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) = (1 + R)^s \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1 + R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right) \quad (\text{A.7})$$

*Proof.* Substitute the interest rate by the gross interest rate  $GR_t = 1 + R_t$  and apply rule A.6:

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) &= \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (GR_{t+k}) && \implies \\ GR \times \dots \times GR &\left( 1 + \frac{1}{GR} \widetilde{GR}_t + \frac{1}{GR} \widetilde{GR}_{t+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{GR} \widetilde{GR}_{t+s-1} \right) && \implies \\ GR^s &\left( 1 + \frac{1}{GR} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \widetilde{GR}_{t+k} \right) && \implies \\ (1 + R)^s &\left( 1 + \frac{1}{1 + R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

■



**Definition A.9** (Geometric Series). A geometric series is the sum of the terms of a geometric sequence.

$$S_{\infty} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} ar^i \implies S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}, |r| < 1$$

**Definition A.10** (LAG AND LEAD OPERATORS). The lag operator  $\mathbb{L}$  is a mathematical operator that represents the backshift or lag of a time series ([SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022](#), Lecture 13, p.9):

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{L}x_t &= x_{t-1} \\ (1 + a\mathbb{L})y_{t+2} &= y_{t+2} + ay_{t+1}\end{aligned}$$

Analogously, the lead operator  $\mathbb{L}^{-1}$  (or inverse lag operator) yields a variable's lead ([SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022](#), Lecture 13, p.9):

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{L}^{-1}x_t &= x_{t+1} \\ (1 + a\mathbb{L}^{-1})y_{t+2} &= y_{t+2} + ay_{t+3}\end{aligned}$$

## Canonical NK Model

**Definition A.11** (Medium Scale DSGE Model). A Medium Scale DSGE Model has habit formation, capital accumulation, indexation, etc. ([GALÍ, 2015](#), p.208).

See Galí, Smets, and Wouters (2012) for an analysis of the sources of unemployment fluctuations in an estimated medium-scale version of the present model.

**Definition A.12** (Stochastic Process). ([SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022](#), Lecture 5, p.3).

**Definition A.13** (Markov Process). ([SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022](#), Lecture 5, p.4).

**Definition A.14** (first-order autoregressive process  $AR(1)$ ). the first-order autoregressive process  $AR(1)$  ([SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022](#), Lecture 5, p.4).

**Definition A.15** (Blanchard-Kahn Conditions). ([SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022](#), Hands on 5, p.14).

## A.4 Dynare Program

This section presents the mod file used in Dynare to solve the model in section .

```
% command to run dynare and write
% a new file with all the choices:
% dynare NK_Inv_MonPol savemacro=NK_Inv_MonPol_FINAL.mod

% ----- %
% MODEL OPTIONS %
% ----- %

% Productivity Shock ON/OFF
#define ZA_SHOCK = 1
% Productivity Shock sign: +/-
#define ZA_POSITIVE = 1
% Monetary Shock ON/OFF
#define ZM_SHOCK = 1
% Monetary Shock sign: +/-
#define ZM_POSITIVE = 1

% ----- %
% ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES %
% ----- %

var
PIt      ${\tilde{\pi}}$      (long_name='Inflation Rate')
Pt       ${\hat{P}}$         (long_name='Price Level')
LAMt     ${\tilde{\lambda}}$   (long_name='Real Marginal Cost')
Ct       ${\hat{C}}$         (long_name='Consumption')
Lt       ${\hat{L}}$         (long_name='Labor')
Rt       ${\hat{R}}$         (long_name='Interest Rate')
Kt       ${\hat{K}}$         (long_name='Capital')
It       ${\hat{I}}$         (long_name='Investment')
Wt       ${\hat{W}}$         (long_name='Wage')
ZAt      ${\hat{Z}}^A$       (long_name='Productivity')
Yt       ${\hat{Y}}$         (long_name='Production')
ZMt      ${\hat{Z}}^M$       (long_name='Monetary Policy')
;

% ----- %
% LOCAL VARIABLES %
% ----- %

% the steady state variables are used as local
variables for the linear model.
```

```

model_local_variable

% steady state variables used as locals:
P
PI
ZA
ZM
R
LAM
W
Y
C
K
L
I

% local variables:
RHO % Steady State Discount Rate
;

% ----- %
% EXOGENOUS VARIABLES %
% ----- %

varexo
epsilonA  $\{\backslash varepsilon_A\}$  (long_name='productivity shock')
epsilonM  $\{\backslash varepsilon_M\}$  (long_name='monetary shock')
;

% ----- %
% PARAMETERS %
% ----- %

parameters
SIGMA  $\{\backslash sigma\}$  (long_name='Relative Risk Aversion')
PHI  $\{\backslash phi\}$  (long_name='Labor Disutility Weight')
VARPHI  $\{\backslash varphi\}$  (long_name='Marginal Disutility of Labor Supply')
BETA  $\{\backslash beta\}$  (long_name='Intertemporal Discount Factor')
DELTA  $\{\backslash delta\}$  (long_name='Depreciation Rate')
ALPHA  $\{\backslash alpha\}$  (long_name='Output Elasticity of Capital')
PSI  $\{\backslash psi\}$  (long_name='Elasticity of
Substitution between Intermediate Goods')
THETA  $\{\backslash theta\}$  (long_name='Price Stickness Parameter')
gammaR  $\{\backslash gamma_R\}$  (long_name='Interest-Rate Smoothing Parameter')
gammaPI  $\{\backslash gamma_{\pi}\}$  (long_name='Interest-Rate
Sensitivity to Inflation')
gammaY  $\{\backslash gamma_Y\}$  (long_name='Interest-Rate Sensitivity to Product')

```

```

% maybe it's a local var, right? RHO  $\rho$ 
(long_name='Steady State Discount Rate')
rhoA  $\rho_A$  (long_name='Autoregressive
Parameter of Productivity Shock')
rhoM  $\rho_M$  (long_name='Autoregressive
Parameter of Monetary Policy Shock')
thetaC  $\theta_C$  (long_name='Consumption weight
in Output')
thetaI  $\theta_I$  (long_name='Investment weight
in Output')

% ----- %
% standard errors of stochastic shocks %
% ----- %

sigmaA  $\sigma_A$  (long_name='Productivity-Shock
Standard Error')
sigmaM  $\sigma_M$  (long_name='Monetary-Shock
Standard Error')
;

% ----- %
% parameters values %
% ----- %

SIGMA = 2 ; % Relative Risk Aversion
PHI = 1 ; % Labor Disutility Weight
VARPHI = 1.5 ; % Marginal Disutility of Labor
Supply
BETA = 0.985 ; % Intertemporal Discount Factor
DELTA = 0.025 ; % Depreciation Rate
ALPHA = 0.35 ; % Output Elasticity of Capital
PSI = 8 ; % Elasticity of Substitution
between Intermediate Goods
THETA = 0.8 ; % Price Stickness Parameter
gammaR = 0.79 ; % Interest-Rate Smoothing Parameter
gammaPI = 2.43 ; % Interest-Rate Sensitivity
to Inflation
gammaY = 0.16 ; % Interest-Rate Sensitivity to
Product
% maybe it's a local var, right? RHO = 1/(1+Rs);
% Steady State Discount Rate
rhoA = 0.95 ; % Autoregressive Parameter of
Productivity Shock
rhoM = 0.9 ; % Autoregressive Parameter of
Monetary Policy Shock
thetaC = 0.8 ; % Consumption weight in Output

```

```

thetaI = 0.2      ; % Investment weight in Output

% ----- %
% standard errors values %
% ----- %

sigmaA = 0.01    ; % Productivity-Shock Standard Error
sigmaM = 0.01    ; % Monetary-Shock Standard Error

% ----- %
% MODEL %
% ----- %

model(linear);

% First, the steady state variables as local variables,
% for the log-linear use:

#Ps    = 1 ;
#PIs   = 1 ;
#ZAs   = 1 ;
#ZMs   = 1 ;
#Rs    = Ps*(1/BETA-(1-DELTA)) ;
#LAMs  = Ps*(PSI-1)/PSI ;
#Ws    = (1-ALPHA)*(LAMs*ZAs*(ALPHA/Rs)^ALPHA)^(1/(1-ALPHA)) ;
#Ys    = ((Ws/(PHI*Ps))*((Ws/((1-ALPHA)*LAMs))^PSI)*(Rs/(Rs-DELTA*ALPHA*LAMs))^SIGMA)^(1/(PSI+SIGMA)) ;
#Cs    = ((Ws/(PHI*Ps))*((1-ALPHA)*Ys*LAMs/Ws)^(-PSI))^(1/SIGMA) ;
#Ks    = ALPHA*Ys*LAMs/Rs ;
#Ls    = (1-ALPHA)*Ys*LAMs/Ws ;
#Is    = DELTA*Ks ;
#RHO   = 1/(1+Rs) ;

% ----- %
% MODEL EQUATIONS %
% ----- %

% Second, the log-linear model:

% 01 %
[name='Gross Inflation Rate']
PIt = Pt - Pt(-1) ;

% 02 %
[name='New Keynesian Phillips Curve']

```

```
PIt = RHO*PIt(+1)+LAMt*(1-THETA)*(1-THETA*RHO)/THETA ;
```

```
% 03 %
```

```
[name='Labor Supply']
```

```
VARPHI*Lt + SIGMA*Ct = Wt - Pt ;
```

```
% 04 %
```

```
[name='Household Euler Equation']
```

```
Ct(+1) - Ct = (Rt(+1)-Pt(+1))*BETA*Rs/(SIGMA*Ps) ;
```

```
% 05 %
```

```
[name='Law of Motion for Capital']
```

```
Kt = (1-DELTA)*Kt(-1) + DELTA*It ;
```

```
% 06 %
```

```
[name='Real Marginal Cost']
```

```
LAMt = ALPHA*Rt + (1-ALPHA)*Wt - ZAt - Pt ;
```

```
% 07 %
```

```
[name='Production Function']
```

```
Yt = ZAt + ALPHA*Kt(-1) + (1-ALPHA)*Lt ;
```

```
% 08 %
```

```
[name='Marginal Rates of Substitution of Factors']
```

```
Kt(-1) - Lt = Wt - Rt ;
```

```
% 09 %
```

```
[name='Market Clearing Condition']
```

```
Yt = thetaC*Ct + thetaI*It ;
```

```
% 10 %
```

```
[name='Monetary Policy']
```

```
Rt = gammaR*Rt(-1) + (1 - gammaR)*(gammaPI*PIt +  
gammaY*Yt) + ZMt ;
```

```
% 11 %
```

```
[name='Productivity Shock']
```

```
@#if ZA_POSITIVE == 1
```

```
ZAt = rhoA*ZAt(-1) + epsilonA ;
```

```
@#else
```

```
ZAt = rhoA*ZAt(-1) - epsilonA ;
```

```
@#endif
```

```
% 12 %
```

```
[name='Monetary Shock']
```

```
@#if ZM_POSITIVE == 1
```

```
ZMt = rhoM*ZMt(-1) + epsilonM ;
```

```

@#else
ZMt = rhoM*ZMt(-1) - epsilonM ;
@#endif

end;

% ----- %
% STEADY STATE %
% ----- %

steady_state_model ;

% in the log-linear model, all steady state variables
% are zero (the variation is zero):

PIt = 0 ;
Pt = 0 ;
LAMt = 0 ;
Ct = 0 ;
Lt = 0 ;
Rt = 0 ;
Kt = 0 ;
It = 0 ;
Wt = 0 ;
ZAt = 0 ;
Yt = 0 ;
ZMt = 0 ;

end;

% compute the steady state
steady;
check(qz_zero_threshold=1e-20);

% ----- %
% SHOCKS %
% ----- %

shocks;

% Productivity Shock
@#if ZA_SHOCK == 1
var epsilonA;
stderr sigmaA;
@#endif

% Monetary Shock

```

```

@if ZM_SHOCK == 1
var    epsilonM;
stderr sigmaM;
@endif

end;

stoch_simul(irf=80, order=1, qz_zero_threshold=1e-20)
ZAt ZMt Yt Pt PIt LAMt Ct Lt Rt Kt It Wt  ;

% ----- %
% LATEX OUTPUT %
% ----- %

write_latex_definitions;
write_latex_parameter_table;
write_latex_original_model;
write_latex_dynamic_model;
write_latex_static_model;
write_latex_steady_state_model;
collect_latex_files;

```



## A.5 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

### Commands

- checkmark: `\cmark` ✓
- xmark: `\xmark` ✗
- cancel line in equation: `\cancel`
- space before align: `\vspace{-1cm}`
- correct paragraph overfull: `\sloppy`
- indices:  $i, j, k, \ell$
- hats:  $\overline{abc}, \widetilde{abc}, \widehat{abc}, \overrightarrow{abc}, \overleftarrow{abc}, \sqrt[n]{abc}, \xrightarrow{abc}, \xrightarrow{\text{somertext}}$
- accents:  $\acute{a}, \check{a}, \grave{a}, \tilde{a}, \hat{a}, \breve{a}, \bar{a}, \vec{a}, \dot{a}, \ddot{a}, \text{\AA}, \text{\textcircled{a}}, \text{\textcircled{b}}$
- symbols:  
checkmark: ✓  
dagger: †  
definition symbol:  $:=$
- index before the variable:

$$\begin{aligned}
& + {}^{NR}C_{t+1}^{\alpha} + {}_{NR}C_{t+1}^{\alpha} + {}_{nr}C_{t+1}^{\alpha} \\
& + NRC_{t+1}^{\alpha} + {}_{nr}C_{t+1}^{\alpha} + nrC_{t+1}^{\alpha} \\
& + NRC_{t+1}^{\alpha} + \mathcal{NR}C_{t+1}^{\alpha} + {}_{nr}C_{t+1}^{\alpha} \\
& + \mathcal{NR}C_{t+1}^{\alpha} + \mathcal{NR}C_{t+1}^{\alpha} + C_{t+1}^{\mathcal{NR}, \alpha} \\
& + C_{t+1}^{\text{NR}, \alpha} + C_{\text{NR}, t+1}^{\alpha} + NRC_{t+1}^{\alpha}
\end{aligned}$$

- summation and product operator:

$$\sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{\theta^s}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})}$$

$$\text{Term for } s = 0 : \frac{\theta^0}{\prod_{k=0}^{-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} = \theta^0 = 1$$

$$\text{Term for } s = 1 : \frac{\theta^1}{\prod_{k=0}^0 (1 + R_{t+k})} = \frac{\theta^1}{1 + R_{t+0}} = \frac{\theta}{1 + R_t}$$

## Font Styles in Math Mode

- San Serif Style: `\mathsf`

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
1234567890

- Fraktur Style: `\mathfrak`

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
1234567890

- Fraktur-bold Style: `\mathbfrak`

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
1234567890

- Calligraphic Style: `\mathcal`

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

- Calligraphic-bold Style: `\mathbfcal`

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

- Script Style: `\mathscr`

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

- Script-bold Style: `\mathbfscr`

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

- Blackboard-bold Style:  $\mathbb{A}$

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

1

## Greek Letters

Table 4: Greek Letters

Lower Case	Upper Case	Variation
$\alpha, \alpha$ \alpha	$A, A$	
$\beta, \beta$ \beta	$B, B$	
$\gamma, \gamma$ \gamma	$\Gamma, \Gamma$ \Gamma	
$\delta, \delta$ \delta	$\Delta, \Delta$ \Delta	
$\epsilon, \epsilon$ \epsilon	$E, E$	$\varepsilon, \varepsilon$ \varepsilon
$\zeta, \zeta$ \zeta	$Z, Z$	
$\eta, \eta$ \eta	$H, H$	
$\theta, \theta$ \theta	$\Theta, \Theta$ \Theta	$\vartheta, \vartheta$ \vartheta
$\iota, \iota$ \iota	$I, I$	
$\kappa, \kappa$ \kappa	$K, K$	$\varkappa, \varkappa$ \varkappa
$\lambda, \lambda$ \lambda	$\Lambda, \Lambda$ \Lambda	
$\mu, \mu$ \mu	$M, M$	
$\nu, \nu$ \nu	$N, N$	
$\xi, \xi$ \xi	$\Xi, \Xi$ \Xi	
$o, o$ (omicron)	$O, O$	
$\pi, \pi$ \pi	$\Pi, \Pi$ \Pi	$\varpi, \varpi$ \varpi
$\rho, \rho$ \rho	$P, P$	$\varrho, \varrho$ \varrho
$\sigma, \sigma$ \sigma	$\Sigma, \Sigma$ \Sigma	$\varsigma, \varsigma$ \varsigma
$\tau, \tau$ \tau	$T, T$	
$\upsilon, \upsilon$ \upsilon	$\Upsilon, \Upsilon$ \Upsilon	
$\phi, \phi$ \phi	$\Phi, \Phi$ \Phi	$\varphi, \varphi$ \varphi
$\chi, \chi$ \chi	$X, X$	
$\psi, \psi$ \psi	$\Psi, \Psi$ \Psi	
$\omega, \omega$ \omega	$\Omega, \Omega$ \Omega	

Source: The Author.

## A.6 ToDo List

### Todo list

falta revisar esta parte e agrupar por agentes da economia. . . . .	24
colocar estatística descritiva para justificar as variáveis. . . . .	24
here, there is no $Y = C + I$ to substitute... . . . .	46