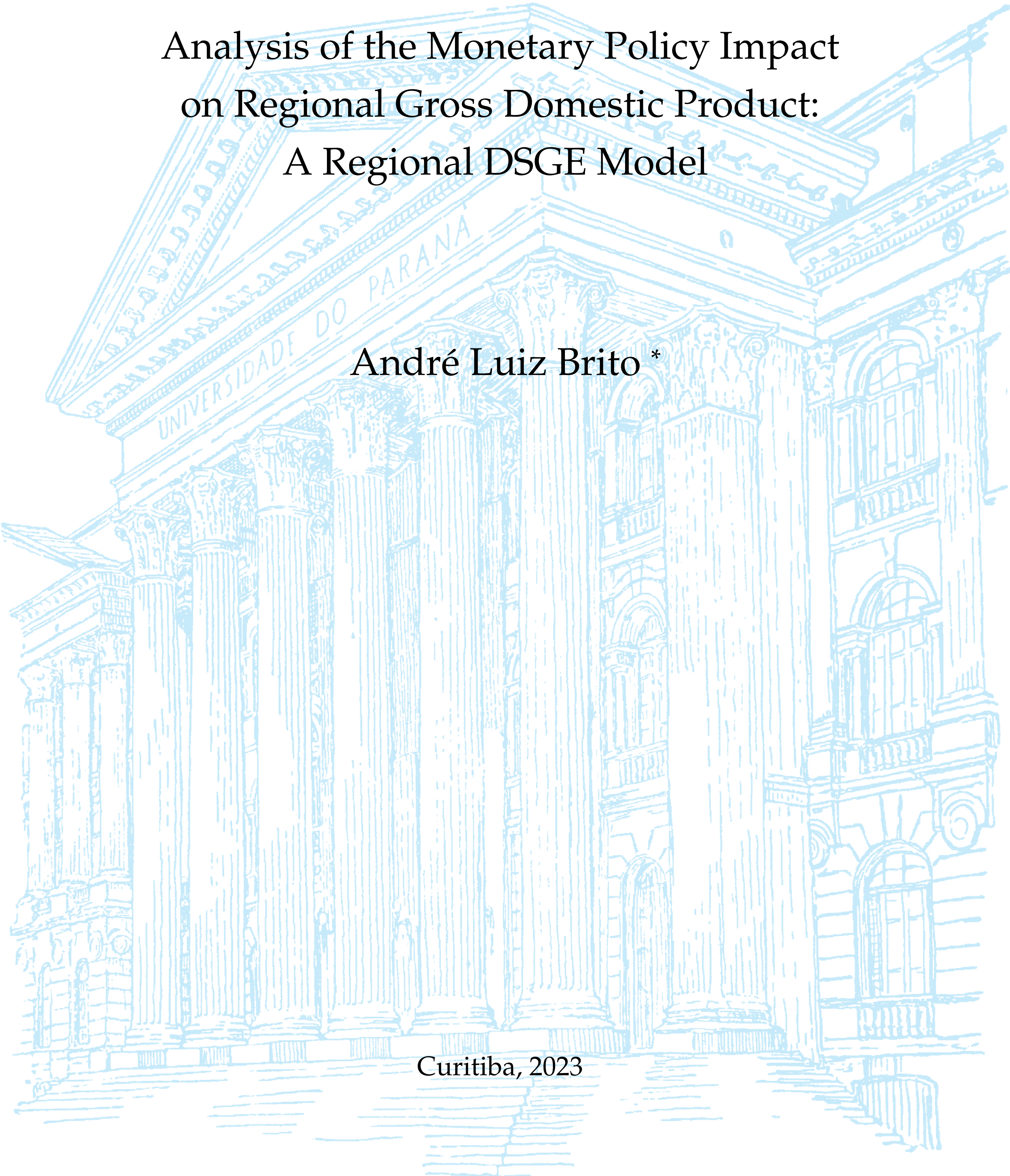
Analysis of the Monetary Policy Impact on Regional Gross Domestic Product: A Regional DSGE Model

André Luiz Brito *



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*andreluizmtg@gmail.com

inside cover

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approval form

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

acknowledgments

To be yourself in a world that is constantly trying to
make you something else is the greatest accomplishment.
— Ralph Waldo Emerson

The reason anyone would do this, if they could, which they can't,
would be because they could, which they can't.
— Pickle Rick

THE CIRCLE IS NOW COMPLETE.
— Darth Vader

Neo: I know kung fu.
Morpheus: Show me.

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.

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.

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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 project proposes the development of a macroeconomic model with regional extensions, using the DSGE methodology[1], 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 impacts 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

[1] Dynamic and Stochastic General Equilibrium

model, the Walrasian general equilibrium applied model, and the system of macroeconometric 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 different 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[2], habit formation, capital adjustment costs, as well as typical elements of a New Keynesian (NK) model[3]. 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-

2 Ricardian and non-Ricardian agents.

3 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 Albuquerquemello (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) 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.[4]"

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.

[4] 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

Contents

write something about the models here.

3.1 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 has 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 $t \longrightarrow \infty$, we will have $Xt = Xt + 1 = X_{ss} \implies$

$\dot{X} = 0$.[5] Here, X denotes the vector of system variables and ss indicates the steady state.

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.

Model Diagram

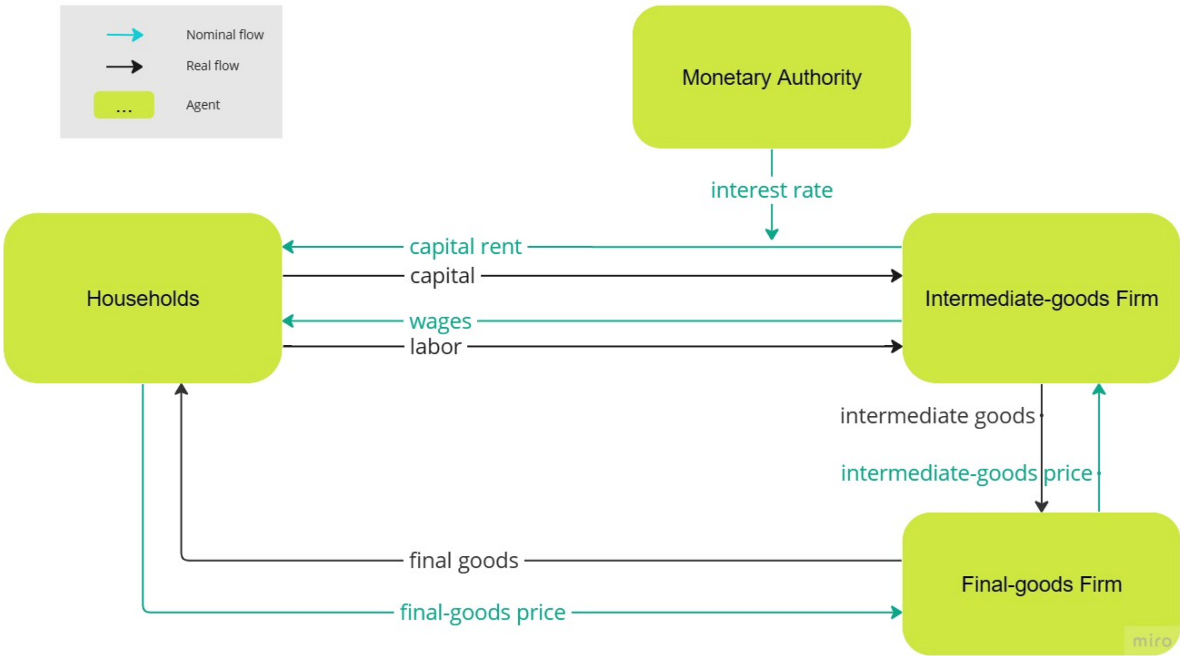


Figure 1: Model Diagram

[5] recall that: $\dot{X} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}$

3.1.1 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 with respect to consumption C_t and labor L_t, subject to a budget constraint, a capital accumulation rule and the non-negativity of real variables:

$$\max_{C_t, L_t, K_{t+1}} : \quad U(C_t, L_t) = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left(\frac{C_t^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} - \phi \frac{L_t^{1+\varphi}}{1+\varphi} \right) \tag{3.1}$$

$$\text{s. t. :} \quad P_t(C_t + I_t) = W_t L_t + R_t K_t + \Pi_t \tag{3.2}$$

$$K_{t+1} = (1-\delta)K_t + I_t \tag{3.3}$$

$$C_t, L_t, K_{t+1} \geq 0 \, ; K_0 \text{ given.}$$

where $\mathbb{E}_t$ is the expectation operator, β is the intertemporal discount factor, σ is the relative risk aversion coefficient, ϕ is the labor relative weight in utility, φ is the marginal disutility of labor supply. In the budget constraint, P_t is the price level, I_t is the investment, W_t is the wage level, K_t is the capital stock, R_t is the return on capital, and Π_t is the firm profit. In the capital accumulation rule, δ is the capital depreciation rate.

Isolate I_t in 3.3 and substitute in 3.2:

$$K_{t+1} = (1-\delta)K_t + I_t \implies I_t = K_{t+1} - (1-\delta)K_t \tag{3.3}$$

$$P_t(C_t + I_t) = W_t L_t + R_t K_t + \Pi_t \implies \tag{3.2}$$

$$P_t(C_t + K_{t+1} - (1-\delta)K_t) = W_t L_t + R_t K_t + \Pi_t \tag{3.4}$$

Lagrangian

The maximization problem with restriction can be transformed in one without restriction using the Lagrangian function $\mathscr{L}$ with 3.1 and 3.4:

$$\mathscr{L} = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left\{ \left(\frac{C_t^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} - \phi \frac{L_t^{1+\varphi}}{1+\varphi} \right) - \right.$$
$$\left. - \mu_t \Big[P_t(C_t + K_{t+1} - (1-\delta)K_t) - (W_t L_t + R_t K_t + \Pi_t) \Big] \right\} \tag{3.5}$$

First Order Conditions

The first order conditions with respect to C_t, L_t, K_{t+1} and μ_t are:

$$C_t: \quad C_t^{-\sigma} - \mu_t P_t = 0 \implies \mu_t = \frac{C_t^{-\sigma}}{P_t} \tag{3.6}$$

$$L_t: \quad -\phi L_t^{\varphi} + \mu_t W_t = 0 \implies \mu_t = \frac{\phi L_t^{\varphi}}{W_t} \tag{3.7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{t+1}: \quad & -\mu_t P_t + \beta \mathbb{E}_t \mu_{t+1}[(1-\delta)P_{t+1} + R_{t+1}] = 0 \implies \\ & \mu_t P_t = \beta \mathbb{E}_t \mu_{t+1}[(1-\delta)P_{t+1} + R_{t+1}] \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

$$\mu_t: \quad P_t(C_t + K_{t+1} - (1-\delta)K_t) = W_t L_t + R_t K_t + \Pi_t \tag{3.4}$$

Solutions

Match equations 3.6 and 3.7:

$$\frac{C_t^{-\sigma}}{P_t} = \frac{\phi L_t^{\varphi}}{W_t} \implies \frac{\phi L_t^{\varphi}}{C_t^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W_t}{P_t} \tag{3.9}$$

Equation 3.9 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 μ_t and μ_{t+1} from equation 3.6 in 3.8:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_t P_t &= \beta \mathbb{E}_t \mu_{t+1}[(1-\delta)P_{t+1} + R_{t+1}] \implies \\ \frac{C_t^{-\sigma}}{P_t} P_t &= \beta \mathbb{E}_t \frac{C_{t+1}^{-\sigma}}{P_{t+1}}[(1-\delta)P_{t+1} + R_{t+1}] \implies \\ \left(\frac{\mathbb{E}_t C_{t+1}}{C_t}\right)^{\sigma} &= \beta \left[(1-\delta) + \mathbb{E}_t \left(\frac{R_{t+1}}{P_{t+1}}\right)\right] \end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

Equation 3.10 is the Household Euler equation.

Firms

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

3.1.2 Final-Good Firm

Profit Maximization Problem

The role of the final-good firm is to aggregate all the varieties produced by the intermediate-good firms, so that the representative consumer can buy only one good Y_t, the bundle good. The final-good firm problem is to maximize its profit, considering that its output is the bundle Y_t formed by the continuum of intermediate goods Y_{jt}, where $j \in [0, 1]$ and ψ is the elasticity of substitution between intermediate goods:

$$\max_{Y_{jt}} : \quad \Pi_t = P_t Y_t - \int_0^1 P_{jt} Y_{jt} \,\mathrm{d}\, j \tag{3.11}$$

$$\text{s.t.} : \quad Y_t = \left(\int_0^1 Y_{jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \,\mathrm{d}\, j \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \tag{3.12}$$

Substitute 3.12 in 3.11:

$$\max_{Y_{jt}} : \quad \Pi_t = P_t \left(\int_0^1 Y_{jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \,\mathrm{d}\, j \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} - \int_0^1 P_{jt} Y_{jt} \,\mathrm{d}\, j \tag{3.13}$$

First Order Condition and Solutions

The first order condition is:

$$Y_{jt} : \quad P_t \left(\frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \right) \left(\int_0^1 Y_{jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \,\mathrm{d}\, j \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1} - 1} \left(\frac{\psi - 1}{\psi} \right) Y_{jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi} - 1} - P_{jt} = 0 \implies$$

$$Y_{jt} = Y_t \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{jt}} \right)^{\psi} \tag{3.14}$$

Equation 3.14 shows that the demand for variety j depends on its relative price.

Substitute 3.14 in 3.12:

$$Y_t = \left(\int_0^1 Y_{jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, \mathrm{d}\, j \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \qquad \Longrightarrow$$

$$Y_t = \left(\int_0^1 \left[Y_t \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{jt}} \right)^{\psi} \right]^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \mathrm{d}\, j \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \qquad \Longrightarrow$$

$$P_t = \left[\int_0^1 P_{jt}^{1-\psi} \, \mathrm{d}\, j \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \tag{3.15}$$

Equation 3.15 is the final-good firm's markup.

3.1.3 Intermediate-Good Firms

Cost Minimization Problem

The intermediate-good 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_{jt} and labor N_{jt} to minimize production costs, subject to a technology rule.

$$\min_{K_{jt}, L_{jt}} : \quad R_t K_{jt} + W_t L_{jt} \tag{3.16}$$

$$\text{s.t.} : \quad Y_{jt} = Z_{At} K_{jt}^{\alpha} L_{jt}^{1-\alpha} \tag{3.17}$$

where Y_{jt} is the output obtained by the production technology level Z_{At}[6] that transforms capital K_{jt} and labor L_{jt} in proportions α and $(1-\alpha)$, respectively, into intermediate goods.

[6] the production technology level Z_{At} will be submitted to a productivity shock, detailed in section 3.1.6.

Lagrangian

Applying the Lagrangian:

$$\mathscr{L} = (R_t K_{jt} + W_t L_{jt}) - \Lambda_t (Z_{At} K_{jt}^{\alpha} L_{jt}^{1-\alpha} - Y_{jt}) \tag{3.18}$$

where the Lagrangian multiplier Λ_t is the marginal cost[7].

First Order Conditions

The first-order conditions are:

$$K_{jt}: \quad R_t - \Lambda_t Z_{At} \alpha K_{jt}^{\alpha-1} L_{jt}^{1-\alpha} = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow K_{jt} = \alpha Y_{jt} \frac{\Lambda_t}{R_t} \tag{3.19}$$

$$L_{jt}: \quad W_t - \Lambda_t Z_{At} K_{jt}^{\alpha} (1-\alpha) L_{jt}^{-\alpha} = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow L_{jt} = (1-\alpha) Y_{jt} \frac{\Lambda_t}{W_t} \tag{3.20}$$

$$\Lambda_t: \quad Y_{jt} = Z_{At} K_{jt}^{\alpha} L_{jt}^{1-\alpha} \tag{3.17}$$

Solutions

Divide equation 3.19 by 3.20:

$$\frac{K_{jt}}{L_{jt}} = \frac{\alpha Y_{jt} \Lambda_t / R_t}{(1-\alpha) Y_{jt} \Lambda_t / W_t} \Longrightarrow \frac{K_{jt}}{L_{jt}} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right) \frac{W_t}{R_t} \tag{3.21}$$

Equation 3.21 demonstrates the relationship between the technical marginal rate of substitution (TMRS) and the economical marginal rate of substitution (EMRS).

Substitute L_{jt} from equation 3.21 in 3.17:

$$Y_{jt} = Z_{At} K_{jt}^{\alpha} L_{jt}^{1-\alpha} \qquad \Longrightarrow$$

$$Y_{jt} = Z_{At} K_{jt}^{\alpha} \left[\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\right) \frac{R_t K_{jt}}{W_t} \right]^{1-\alpha} \qquad \Longrightarrow$$

$$K_{jt} = \frac{Y_{jt}}{Z_{At}} \left[\left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right) \frac{W_t}{R_t} \right]^{1-\alpha} \tag{3.22}$$

[7] see Lemma A.1

Equation 3.22 is the intermediate-good firm demand for capital.

Substitute 3.22 in 3.21:

$$
\begin{aligned}
L_{jt} &= \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\right)\frac{R_t K_{jt}}{W_t} && \Longrightarrow \\
L_{jt} &= \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\right)\frac{R_t}{W_t}\frac{Y_{jt}}{Z_{At}}\left[\left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right)\frac{W_t}{R_t}\right]^{1-\alpha} && \Longrightarrow \\
L_{jt} &= \frac{Y_{jt}}{Z_{At}}\left[\left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right)\frac{W_t}{R_t}\right]^{-\alpha}
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.23}
$$

Equation 3.23 is the intermediate-good firm demand for labor.

Total and Marginal Costs

Calculate the total cost using 3.22 and 3.23:

$$
\begin{aligned}
TC_{jt} &= W_t L_{jt} + R_t K_{jt} && \Longrightarrow \\
TC_{jt} &= W_t \frac{Y_{jt}}{Z_{At}}\left[\left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right)\frac{W_t}{R_t}\right]^{-\alpha} + R_t \frac{Y_{jt}}{Z_{At}}\left[\left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right)\frac{W_t}{R_t}\right]^{1-\alpha} && \Longrightarrow \\
TC_{jt} &= \frac{Y_{jt}}{Z_{At}}\left(\frac{R_t}{\alpha}\right)^{\alpha}\left(\frac{W_t}{1-\alpha}\right)^{1-\alpha}
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.24}
$$

Calculate the marginal cost using 3.24:

$$
\Lambda_{jt} = \frac{\partial TC_{jt}}{\partial Y_{jt}} \Longrightarrow \Lambda_{jt} = \frac{1}{Z_{At}}\left(\frac{R_t}{\alpha}\right)^{\alpha}\left(\frac{W_t}{1-\alpha}\right)^{1-\alpha} \tag{3.25}
$$

The marginal cost depends on the technological level Z_{At}, the nominal interest rate R_t and the nominal wage level W_t, which are the same for all intermediate-good firms, and because of that, the index j may be dropped:

$$
\Lambda_t = \frac{1}{Z_{At}}\left(\frac{R_t}{\alpha}\right)^{\alpha}\left(\frac{W_t}{1-\alpha}\right)^{1-\alpha} \tag{3.26}
$$

notice that:

$$
\Lambda_t = \frac{TC_{jt}}{Y_{jt}} \Longrightarrow TC_{jt} = \Lambda_t Y_{jt} \tag{3.27}
$$

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 $(P_{j,t+1} = P_{j,t})$, and a probability of $(1-\theta)$ of setting a new optimal price $P^*_{j,t}$ 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 θ of keeping the previous price.

$$\max_{P_{jt}} : \quad \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \left[P_{jt} Y_{j,t+s} - TC_{j,t+s} \right]}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \tag{3.28}$$

$$\text{s. t.} : \quad Y_{jt} = Y_t \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{jt}} \right)^{\psi} \tag{3.14}$$

Substitute 3.27 in 3.28:

$$\max_{P_{jt}} : \quad \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \left[P_{jt} Y_{j,t+s} - \Lambda_{t+s} Y_{j,t+s} \right]}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \tag{3.29}$$

Substitute 3.14 in 3.29 and rearrange the variables:

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

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

First Order Condition

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

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

Separate the summations and rearrange the variables:

$$\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s (\psi - 1) \left(\frac{P_{t+s}}{P_{jt}}\right)^{\psi} Y_{t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1}(1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \psi P_{jt}^{-1} \left(\frac{P_{t+s}}{P_{jt}}\right)^{\psi} Y_{t+s}\Lambda_{t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1}(1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \tag{3.30}$$

Substitute 3.14 in 3.30:

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

$$P_{jt}^* = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{j,t+s}\Lambda_{t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1}(1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{j,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1}(1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \tag{3.31}$$

Equation 3.31 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:

$$P_{t}^* = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{j,t+s}\Lambda_{t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1}(1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{j,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1}(1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \tag{3.32}$$

3.1.4 Final-Good Firm, part II

The process of fixing prices is random: in each period, θ 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 3.15 to determine the aggregate price level:

$$P_t = \left[\int_0^{\theta} P_{t-1}^{1-\psi} \,\mathrm{d}\, j + \int_{\theta}^{1} P_t^{*1-\psi} \,\mathrm{d}\, j \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \Longrightarrow$$

$$P_t = \left[\theta P_{t-1}^{1-\psi} + (1 - \theta) P_t^{*1-\psi} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \tag{3.33}$$

Equation 3.33 is the aggregate price level.

3.1.5 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:

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left(\frac{R_{t-1}}{R}\right)^{\gamma_R} \left[\left(\frac{\pi_t}{\pi}\right)^{\gamma_\pi} \left(\frac{Y_t}{Y}\right)^{\gamma_Y}\right]^{1-\gamma_R} Z_{Mt} \tag{3.34}$$

where π_t is the gross inflation rate, defined by:

$$\pi_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \tag{3.35}$$

and R, π, Y are the variables in steady state, γ_R is the smoothing parameter for the interest rate R_t, while γ_π and γ_Y are the interest-rate sensitivities in relation to inflation and product, respectively and Z_{Mt} is the monetary shock[8].

3.1.6 Stochastic Shocks

Productivity Shock

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

$$\ln Z_{At} = (1 - \rho_A) \ln Z_A + \rho_A \ln Z_{A,t-1} + \varepsilon_{At} \tag{3.36}$$

where $\rho_A \in [0, 1]$ is the autoregressive parameter and $\varepsilon_{At} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_A)$.

---

[8] for the monetary shock definition, see section 3.1.6.

Monetary Shock

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

$$\ln Z_{Mt} = (1-\rho_M)\ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} \tag{3.37}$$

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

3.1.7 Equilibrium Conditions

A Competitive Equilibrium consists of sequences of prices $\{P_t^*, R_t^*, W_t^*\}$, allocations for households $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}_H := \{C_t^*, L_t^*, K_{t+1}^*\}$ and for firms $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}_F := \{K_{jt}^*, L_{jt}^*, Y_{jt}^*, Y_t^*\}$. In such an equilibrium, given the set of exogenous variables $\{K_0, Z_{At}, Z_{Mt}\}$, the elements in $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}_H$ solve the household problem, while the elements in $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}_F$ solve the firms' problems, and the markets for goods and labor clear:

$$Y_t = C_t + I_t \tag{3.38}$$

$$L_t = \int_0^1 L_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j \tag{3.39}$$

3.1.8 Model Structure

The model is composed of the preview solutions, forming a square system of 16 variables and 16 equations, summarized as follows:

- Variables (16):
  - from the household problem: C_t, L_t, K_{t+1};
  - from the final-good firm problem: Y_{jt}, P_t;
  - from the intermediate-good firm problems: K_{jt}, L_{jt}, P_t^*;
  - from the market clearing condition: Y_t, I_t;
  - prices: $W_t, R_t, \Lambda_t, \pi_t$;
  - shocks: Z_{At}, Z_{Mt}.
- Equations (16):

1. Labor Supply:

$$\frac{\phi L_t^{\varphi}}{C_t^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W_t}{P_t} \tag{3.9}$$

2. Household Euler Equation:

$$\left(\frac{\mathbb{E}_t C_{t+1}}{C_t}\right)^{\sigma} = \beta\left[(1-\delta) + \mathbb{E}_t\left(\frac{R_{t+1}}{P_{t+1}}\right)\right] \tag{3.10}$$

3. Budget Constraint:

$$P_t(C_t + I_t) = W_t L_t + R_t K_t + \Pi_t \tag{3.2}$$

4. Law of Motion for Capital:

$$K_{t+1} = (1-\delta)K_t + I_t \tag{3.3}$$

5. Bundle Technology:

$$Y_t = \left(\int_0^1 Y_{jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}}\, \mathrm{d}\, j\right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \tag{3.12}$$

6. General Price Level:

$$P_t = \left[\theta P_{t-1}^{1-\psi} + (1-\theta)P_t^{*1-\psi}\right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \tag{3.33}$$

7. Capital Demand:

$$K_{jt} = \alpha Y_{jt}\frac{\Lambda_t}{R_t} \tag{3.19}$$

8. Labor Demand:

$$L_{jt} = (1-\alpha)Y_{jt}\frac{\Lambda_t}{W_t} \tag{3.20}$$

9. Marginal Cost:

$$\Lambda_t = \frac{1}{Z_{At}}\left(\frac{R_t}{\alpha}\right)^{\alpha}\left(\frac{W_t}{1-\alpha}\right)^{1-\alpha} \tag{3.26}$$

10. Production Function:

$$Y_{jt} = Z_{At}K_{jt}^{\alpha}L_{jt}^{1-\alpha} \tag{3.17}$$

11. Optimal Price:

$$P_t^* = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{j,t+s} \Lambda_{t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{j,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \tag{3.32}$$

12. Market Clearing Condition:

$$Y_t = C_t + I_t \tag{3.38}$$

13. Monetary Policy:

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left(\frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\gamma_R} \left[\left(\frac{\pi_t}{\pi} \right)^{\gamma_\pi} \left(\frac{Y_t}{Y} \right)^{\gamma_Y} \right]^{1-\gamma_R} Z_{Mt} \tag{3.34}$$

14. Gross Inflation Rate:

$$\pi_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \tag{3.35}$$

15. Productivity Shock:

$$\ln Z_{At} = (1 - \rho_A) \ln Z_A + \rho_A \ln Z_{A,t-1} + \varepsilon_{At} \tag{3.36}$$

16. Monetary Shock:

$$\ln Z_{Mt} = (1 - \rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} \tag{3.37}$$

3.1.9 Steady State

The steady state is defined by the constancy of the variables through time. For any given endogenous 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 steady state of each equation of the model is:

1. Labor Supply:

$$\frac{\phi L_t^{\varphi}}{C_t^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W_t}{P_t} \implies \frac{\phi L^{\varphi}}{C^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W}{P} \tag{3.40}$$

2. Household Euler Equation:

$$\left(\frac{\mathbb{E}_t C_{t+1}}{C_t} \right)^{\sigma} = \beta \left[(1 - \delta) + \mathbb{E}_t \left(\frac{R_{t+1}}{P_{t+1}} \right) \right] \implies 1 = \beta \left[(1 - \delta) + \frac{R}{P} \right] \tag{3.41}$$

3. Budget Constraint:

$$P_t(C_t + I_t) = W_t L_t + R_t K_t + \Pi_t \implies P(C + I) = WL + RK + \Pi \tag{3.42}$$

4. Law of Motion for Capital:

$$K_{t+1} = (1-\delta)K_t + I_t \implies K = (1-\delta)K + I \implies I = \delta K \tag{3.43}$$

5. Bundle Technology:

$$Y_t = \left(\int_0^1 Y_{jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, \mathrm{d}j\right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \implies Y = \left(\int_0^1 Y_j^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, \mathrm{d}j\right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \tag{3.44}$$

6. General Price Level:

$$\begin{aligned} P_t &= \left[\theta P_{t-1}^{1-\psi} + (1-\theta)P_t^{*1-\psi}\right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} && \implies \\ P^{1-\psi} &= \theta P^{1-\psi} + (1-\theta)P^{*1-\psi} && \implies \\ (1-\theta)P^{1-\psi} &= (1-\theta)P^{*1-\psi} && \implies P = P^* \end{aligned} \tag{3.45}$$

7. Capital Demand:

$$K_{jt} = \alpha Y_{jt} \frac{\Lambda_t}{R_t} \implies K_j = \alpha Y j \frac{\Lambda}{R} \tag{3.46}$$

8. Labor Demand:

$$L_{jt} = (1-\alpha) Y_{jt} \frac{\Lambda_t}{W_t} \implies L_j = (1-\alpha) Y j \frac{\Lambda}{W} \tag{3.47}$$

9. Marginal Cost:

$$\Lambda_t = \frac{1}{Z_{At}} \left(\frac{R_t}{\alpha}\right)^{\alpha} \left(\frac{W_t}{1-\alpha}\right)^{1-\alpha} \implies \Lambda = \frac{1}{Z_A} \left(\frac{R}{\alpha}\right)^{\alpha} \left(\frac{W}{1-\alpha}\right)^{1-\alpha} \tag{3.48}$$

10. Production Technology:

$$Y_{jt} = Z_{At} K_{jt}^{\alpha} L_{jt}^{1-\alpha} \implies Y_j = Z_A K_j^{\alpha} L_j^{1-\alpha} \tag{3.49}$$

11. Optimal Price:

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_t^* &= \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{j,t+s} \Lambda_{t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1+R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{j,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1+R_{t+k}) \right\}} \implies && (3.32) \\
P^* &= \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \cdot \frac{Y_j \Lambda / [1-\theta(1-R)]}{Y_j / [1-\theta(1-R)]} \implies \\
P^* &= \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \Lambda && (3.50)
\end{aligned}
$$

12. Market Clearing Condition:

$$
Y_t = C_t + I_t \implies Y = C + I \tag{3.51}
$$

13. Monetary Policy:

$$
\frac{R_t}{R} = \left(\frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\gamma_R} \left[\left(\frac{\pi_t}{\pi} \right)^{\gamma_\pi} \left(\frac{Y_t}{Y} \right)^{\gamma_Y} \right]^{1-\gamma_R} Z_{Mt} \implies Z_M = 1 \tag{3.52}
$$

14. Gross Inflation Rate:

$$
\pi_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \implies \pi = 1 \tag{3.53}
$$

15. Productivity Shock:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\ln Z_{At} &= (1-\rho_A) \ln Z_A + \rho_A \ln Z_{A,t-1} + \varepsilon_{At} \implies \\
\ln Z_A &= (1-\rho_A) \ln Z_A + \rho_A \ln Z_A + \varepsilon_A \implies \\
\varepsilon_A &= 0 && (3.54)
\end{aligned}
$$

16. Monetary Shock:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\ln Z_{Mt} &= (1-\rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} \implies \\
\ln Z_M &= (1-\rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_M + \varepsilon_M \implies \\
\varepsilon_M &= 0 && (3.55)
\end{aligned}
$$

3.1.10 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: $[\, P \; Z_A \,] = \vec{\mathbf{1}}$ [9].

From 3.45, the optimal price P^* is:

$$P^* = P \tag{3.56}$$

From 3.53, the gross inflation rate is:

$$\pi = 1 \tag{3.57}$$

From 3.52, the monetary shock is:

$$Z_M = 1 \tag{3.58}$$

From 3.54 and 3.55, the productivity and monetary shocks are:

$$\varepsilon_A = \varepsilon_M = 0 \tag{3.59}$$

From 3.41, the return on capital R is:

$$1 = \beta \left[(1-\delta) + \frac{R}{P} \right] \implies R = P \left[\frac{1}{\beta} - (1-\delta) \right] \tag{3.60}$$

From 3.50 and 3.45, the marginal cost Λ is:

$$P^* = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \Lambda \implies \Lambda = P \frac{\psi - 1}{\psi} \tag{3.61}$$

From equation 3.48, the nominal wage W is:

$$\Lambda = \frac{1}{Z_A} \left(\frac{R}{\alpha} \right)^{\alpha} \left(\frac{W}{1-\alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha} \implies W = (1-\alpha) \left[\Lambda Z_A \left(\frac{\alpha}{R} \right)^{\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \tag{3.62}$$

[9] where $\vec{\mathbf{1}}$ is the unit vector.

In steady state, prices are the same ($P = P^*$), resulting in a gross inflation level of one ($\pi = 1$), and all firms producing the same output level ($Y_j = Y$) due to the price parity (SOLIS-GARCIA, 2022, Lecture 13, p.12). For this reason, they all demand the same amount of factors (K, L), and equations 3.46, 3.47, and 3.49 become:

$$K = \alpha Y \frac{\Lambda}{R} \tag{3.63}$$

$$L = (1-\alpha) Y \frac{\Lambda}{W} \tag{3.64}$$

$$Y = Z_A K^{\alpha} L^{1-\alpha} \tag{3.65}$$

Substitute 3.63 in 3.43:

$$I = \delta K \implies I = \delta \alpha Y \frac{\Lambda}{R} \tag{3.66}$$

Substitute 3.64 in 3.40:

$$\frac{\phi L^{\varphi}}{C^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W}{P} \implies C = \left[L^{-\varphi} \frac{W}{\phi P} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \implies C = \left[\left((1-\alpha) Y \frac{\Lambda}{W} \right)^{-\varphi} \frac{W}{\phi P} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \tag{3.67}$$

Substitute 3.66 and 3.67 in 3.51:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= C + I && \implies \\ Y &= \left[\left((1-\alpha) Y \frac{\Lambda}{W} \right)^{-\varphi} \frac{W}{\phi P} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} + \left[\delta \alpha Y \frac{\Lambda}{R} \right] && \implies \\ Y &= \left[\left(\frac{W}{\phi P} \right) \left(\frac{W}{(1-\alpha)\Lambda} \right)^{\varphi} \left(\frac{R}{R - \delta \alpha \Lambda} \right)^{\sigma} \right]^{\frac{1}{\varphi + \sigma}} \end{aligned} \tag{3.68}$$

For C, K, L, I, use the result from 3.68 in 3.67, 3.63, 3.64 and 3.43, respectively.

3.1.11 Steady State Solution

$$\begin{bmatrix} P & P^* & \pi & Z_A & Z_M \end{bmatrix} = \vec{\mathbf{1}} \tag{3.69}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_A & \varepsilon_M \end{bmatrix} = \vec{\mathbf{0}} \tag{3.70}$$

$$R = P\left[\frac{1}{\beta} - (1-\delta)\right] \tag{3.60}$$

$$\Lambda = P\frac{\psi - 1}{\psi} \tag{3.61}$$

$$W = (1-\alpha)\left[\Lambda Z_A \left(\frac{\alpha}{R}\right)^{\alpha}\right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \tag{3.62}$$

$$Y = \left[\left(\frac{W}{\phi P}\right)\left(\frac{W}{(1-\alpha)\Lambda}\right)^{\varphi}\left(\frac{R}{R-\delta\alpha\Lambda}\right)^{\sigma}\right]^{\frac{1}{\varphi+\sigma}} \tag{3.68}$$

$$C = \left[\left((1-\alpha)Y\frac{\Lambda}{W}\right)^{-\varphi}\frac{W}{\phi P}\right]^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \tag{3.67}$$

$$K = \alpha Y\frac{\Lambda}{R} \tag{3.63}$$

$$L = (1-\alpha)Y\frac{\Lambda}{W} \tag{3.64}$$

$$I = \delta K \tag{3.43}$$

3.1.12 Log-linearization

Due to the number of variables and equations to be solved, computational brute force will be necessary. `Dynare` is a software specialized on macroeconomic modeling, used for solving DSGE models. Before the model can be processed by the software, it must be linearized in order to eliminate the infinite sum in equation 3.32. For this purpose, Uhlig's rules of log-linearization (UHLIG, 1999) will be applied to all equations in the model[10].

---

[10] see lemma A.3 for details.

Gross Inflation Rate

Log-linearize 3.35 and define the level deviation of gross inflation rate $\widetilde{\pi}_t$:

$$\pi_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \implies \tag{3.35}$$

$$\widetilde{\pi}_t = \hat{P}_t - \hat{P}_{t-1} \tag{3.71}$$

New Keynesian Phillips Curve

In order to log-linearize equation 3.32, it is necessary to eliminate both the summation and the product operators. To handle the product operator, apply lemma A.5:

$$\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s P_t^* Y_{j,t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1}(1+R_{t+k})} \right\} = \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{j,t+s} \Lambda_{t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1}(1+R_{t+k})} \right\} \implies \tag{3.32}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s P_t^* Y_{j,t+s}}{(1+R)^s \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)} \right\} = \\ &\qquad = \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{j,t+s} \Lambda_{t+s}}{(1+R)^s \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)} \right\} \end{aligned} \tag{3.72}$$

First, log-linearize the left hand side of equation 3.72 with respect to $P_t^*, Y_{j,t}, \widetilde{R}_t$:

$$\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s P_t^* Y_{j,t+s}}{(1+R)^s \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)} \right\} \implies$$

$$\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s \frac{P^* Y_j \left(1 + \hat{P}_t^* + \hat{Y}_{j,t+s}\right)}{1 + \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \widetilde{R}_{t+k}} \right\} \implies$$

$$P^* Y_j \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s \left(1 + \hat{P}_t^* + \hat{Y}_{j,t+s} - \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right) \right\}$$

Separate the terms not dependent on s:

$$P^*Y_j(1+\hat{P}_t^*)\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{\left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s\right\}+$$
$$+P^*Y_j\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{\left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s\left(\hat{Y}_{j,t+s}-\frac{1}{1+R}\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)\right\}\implies$$

Apply definition A.9 on the first term:

$$\frac{P^*Y_j(1+\hat{P}_t^*)}{1-\theta/(1+R)}+P^*Y_j\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{\left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s\left(\hat{Y}_{j,t+s}-\frac{1}{1+R}\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)\right\}$$

Second, log-linearize the left hand side of equation 3.72 with respect to $\Lambda_t^*, Y_{j,t}, \widetilde{R}_t$:

$$\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{\frac{\theta^sY_{j,t+s}\Lambda_{t+s}}{(1+R)^s\left(1+\frac{1}{1+R}\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)}\right\}\implies$$
$$\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{\left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s\frac{Y_j\Lambda(1+\hat{Y}_{j,t+s}+\hat{\Lambda}_{t+s})}{1+\frac{1}{1+R}\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}}\right\}\implies$$
$$\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}Y_j\Lambda\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{\left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s\left(1+\hat{Y}_{j,t+s}+\hat{\Lambda}_{t+s}-\frac{1}{1+R}\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)\right\}$$

Separate the terms not dependent on s:

$$\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}Y_j\Lambda\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{\left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s\right\}+$$
$$+\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}Y_j\Lambda\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{\left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s\left(\hat{Y}_{j,t+s}+\hat{\Lambda}_{t+s}-\frac{1}{1+R}\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)\right\}$$

Apply definition A.9 on the first term:

$$\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}\cdot\frac{Y_j\Lambda}{1-\theta/(1+R)}+$$
$$+\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}Y_j\Lambda\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{\left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s\left(\hat{Y}_{j,t+s}+\hat{\Lambda}_{t+s}-\frac{1}{1+R}\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)\right\}$$

Join both sides of the equation again:

$$\frac{P^*Y_j(1+\hat{P}_t^*)}{1-\theta/(1+R)} + P^*Y_j\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{\left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s\left(\hat{Y}_{j,t+s} - \frac{1}{1+R}\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)\right\} =$$
$$= \frac{\psi}{\psi-1}\cdot\frac{Y_j\Lambda}{1-\theta/(1+R)} +$$
$$+\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}Y_j\Lambda\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{\left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s\left(\hat{Y}_{j,t+s}+\hat{\Lambda}_{t+s} - \frac{1}{1+R}\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)\right\} \tag{3.73}$$

Define a nominal discount rate ϱ in steady state:

$$1 = \varrho(1+R) \implies \varrho = \frac{1}{1+R} \tag{3.74}$$

Substitute 3.74 in 3.73:

$$\frac{P^*Y_j(1+\hat{P}_t^*)}{1-\theta\varrho} + P^*Y_j\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{(\theta\varrho)^s\left(\hat{Y}_{j,t+s} - \varrho\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)\right\} = \frac{\psi}{\psi-1}\cdot\frac{Y_j\Lambda}{1-\theta\varrho} +$$
$$+\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}Y_j\Lambda\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{(\theta\varrho)^s\left(\hat{Y}_{j,t+s}+\hat{\Lambda}_{t+s} - \varrho\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)\right\} \tag{3.75}$$

Substitute 3.61 in 3.75 and simplify all common terms:

$$\cancel{\frac{P^*Y_j}{1-\theta\varrho}} + \frac{\cancel{P^*Y_j}\hat{P}_t^*}{1-\theta\varrho} + \cancel{P^*Y_j}\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{(\theta\varrho)^s\left(\cancel{\hat{Y}_{j,t+s} - \varrho\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}}\right)\right\} =$$
$$= \cancel{\frac{P^*Y_j}{1-\theta\varrho}} + \cancel{P^*Y_j}\mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{(\theta\varrho)^s\left(\cancel{\hat{Y}_{j,t+s} - \varrho\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}} + \hat{\Lambda}_{t+s}\right)\right\} \implies$$
$$\frac{\hat{P}_t^*}{1-\theta\varrho} = \mathbb{E}_t\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{(\theta\varrho)^s\left(\hat{\Lambda}_{t+s}\right)\right\} \tag{3.76}$$

Define the real marginal cost λ_t:

$$\lambda_t = \frac{\Lambda_t}{P_t} \implies \Lambda_t = P_t\lambda_t \implies$$
$$\hat{\Lambda}_t = \hat{P}_t + \hat{\lambda}_t \tag{3.77}$$

Substitute 3.77 in 3.76:

$$\hat{P}_t^* = (1-\theta\varrho)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\varrho)^s \left(\hat{P}_{t+s} + \hat{\lambda}_{t+s}\right) \tag{3.78}$$

Log-linearize equation 3.33:

$$\begin{aligned} P_t^{1-\psi} &= \theta P_{t-1}^{1-\psi} + (1-\theta)P_t^{*1-\psi} && \Longrightarrow && (3.33)\\ P^{1-\psi}(1+(1-\psi)\hat{P}_t) &= \theta P^{1-\psi}(1+(1-\psi)\hat{P}_{t-1}) + \\ &\quad + (1-\theta)P^{1-\psi}(1+(1-\psi)\hat{P}_t^*) && \Longrightarrow \\ \hat{P}_t &= \theta\hat{P}_{t-1} + (1-\theta)\hat{P}_t^* && && (3.79) \end{aligned}$$

Substitute 3.78 in 3.79:

$$\hat{P}_t = \theta\hat{P}_{t-1} + (1-\theta)\hat{P}_t^* \tag{3.79}$$

$$\hat{P}_t = \theta\hat{P}_{t-1} + (1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\varrho)^s \left(\hat{P}_{t+s} + \hat{\lambda}_{t+s}\right) \tag{3.80}$$

Finally, to eliminate the summation, apply the lead operator $(1-\theta\varrho\mathbb{L}^{-1})$[11] in 3.80:

$$\begin{aligned} (1-\theta\varrho\mathbb{L}^{-1})\hat{P}_t &= (1-\theta\varrho\mathbb{L}^{-1})\left[\theta\hat{P}_{t-1} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. +(1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\varrho)^s \left(\hat{P}_{t+s} + \hat{\lambda}_{t+s}\right)\right] \Longrightarrow \\ \hat{P}_t - \theta\varrho\mathbb{E}_t\hat{P}_{t+1} &= \theta\hat{P}_{t-1} - \theta\varrho\theta\hat{P}_t + \\ &\quad (1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\varrho)^s \left(\hat{P}_{t+s} + \hat{\lambda}_{t+s}\right) - \\ &\quad - \theta\varrho(1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\varrho)^s \left(\hat{P}_{t+s+1} + \hat{\lambda}_{t+s+1}\right) \end{aligned} \tag{3.81}$$

In the first summation, factor out the first term and in the second summation, include the term $\theta\varrho$ within the operator. Then, cancel the summations and rearrange

[11] see definition A.10.

the terms:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\hat{P}_t - \theta\varrho \mathbb{E}_t \hat{P}_{t+1} = {} & \theta \hat{P}_{t-1} - \theta\varrho\theta\hat{P}_t + \\
& (1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\varrho)^s \left(\hat{P}_{t+s} + \hat{\lambda}_{t+s}\right) - \\
& - \theta\varrho(1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\varrho)^s \left(\hat{P}_{t+s+1} + \hat{\lambda}_{t+s+1}\right) \implies \\
\hat{P}_t - \theta\varrho \mathbb{E}_t \hat{P}_{t+1} = {} & \theta \hat{P}_{t-1} - \theta\varrho\theta\hat{P}_t + (1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)(\hat{P}_t + \hat{\lambda}_t) + \\
& + \cancel{(1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\varrho)^{s+1} \left(\hat{P}_{t+s+1} + \hat{\lambda}_{t+s+1}\right)} - \\
& - \cancel{(1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\varrho)^{s+1} \left(\hat{P}_{t+s+1} + \hat{\lambda}_{t+s+1}\right)} \implies \\
\hat{P}_t - \theta\varrho \mathbb{E}_t \hat{P}_{t+1} = {} & \theta \hat{P}_{t-1} - \theta^2\varrho\hat{P}_t + (1-\theta-\theta\varrho+\theta^2\varrho)\hat{P}_t + (1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)\hat{\lambda}_t \implies
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
(\hat{P}_t - \hat{P}_{t-1}) = \varrho(\mathbb{E}_t \hat{P}_{t+1} - \hat{P}_t) + \frac{(1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)}{\theta}\hat{\lambda}_t \tag{3.82}
$$

Substitute 3.71 in 3.82:

$$
\widetilde{\pi}_t = \varrho \mathbb{E}_t \widetilde{\pi}_{t+1} + \frac{(1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)}{\theta}\hat{\lambda}_t \tag{3.83}
$$

Equation 3.83 is the New Keynesian Phillips Curve in terms of the real marginal cost. It illustrates that the deviation of inflation depends on both the expectation of future inflation deviation and the present marginal cost deviation.

Labor Supply

Log-linearize 3.9:

$$
\frac{\phi L_t^{\varphi}}{C_t^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W_t}{P_t} \qquad \implies \tag{3.9}
$$

$$
\varphi \hat{L}_t + \sigma \hat{C}_t = \hat{W}_t + \hat{P}_t \tag{3.84}
$$

Household Euler Equation

Log-linearize 3.10:

$$\left(\frac{\mathbb{E}_t C_{t+1}}{C_t}\right)^{\sigma} = \beta\left[(1-\delta) + \mathbb{E}_t\left(\frac{R_{t+1}}{P_{t+1}}\right)\right] \implies \tag{3.10}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_t \hat{C}_{t+1} - \hat{C}_t = \frac{\beta R}{\sigma P}\mathbb{E}_t(\hat{R}_{t+1} - \hat{P}_{t+1}) \tag{3.85}$$

Law of Motion for Capital

Log-linearize 3.3:

$$K_{t+1} = (1-\delta)K_t + I_t \implies \tag{3.3}$$

$$\hat{K}_{t+1} = (1-\delta)\hat{K}_t + \delta \hat{I}_t \tag{3.86}$$

Bundle Technology

Apply the natural logarithm to 3.12:

$$\ln Y_t = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1}\ln\left(\int_0^1 Y_{jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}}\,\mathrm{d}\,j\right)$$

Log-linearize using corollary A.3.1:

$$\ln Y + \hat{Y}_t = \frac{\psi}{\psi-1}\left[\ln\left(\int_0^1 Y_j^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}}\,\mathrm{d}\,j\right) + \frac{\psi-1}{\psi}\int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j\right] \implies$$

$$\ln Y + \hat{Y}_t = \frac{\psi}{\psi-1}\left[\ln\left(Y_j^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}}\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}\,j\right) + \frac{\psi-1}{\psi}\int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j\right] \implies$$

$$\ln Y + \hat{Y}_t = \cancel{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}}\left[\cancel{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}}\ln Y_j + \cancel{\ln 1} + \cancel{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}}\int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j\right] \implies$$

$$\ln Y + \hat{Y}_t = \ln Y_j + \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j$$

Apply corollary A.2.1:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Y + \hat{Y}_t = \ln Y_j + \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j \implies \\ \hat{Y}_t = \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j \end{aligned} \tag{3.87}$$

Marginal Cost

Log-linearize 3.26:

$$\Lambda_t = Z_{At}^{-1} \frac{R_t^\alpha W_t^{1-\alpha}}{\alpha^\alpha (1-\alpha)^{1-\alpha}} \implies \tag{3.26}$$

$$\Lambda(1+\hat{\Lambda}_t) = \frac{1}{Z_A} \left(\frac{R}{\alpha}\right)^\alpha \left(\frac{W}{1-\alpha}\right)^{1-\alpha} (1 - \hat{Z}_{At} + \alpha \hat{R}_t + (1-\alpha)\hat{W}_t) \implies$$

$$\hat{\Lambda}_t = \alpha \hat{R}_t + (1-\alpha)\hat{W}_t - \hat{Z}_{At} \tag{3.88}$$

Substitute 3.77 in 3.88:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Lambda}_t &= \alpha \hat{R}_t + (1-\alpha)\hat{W}_t - \hat{Z}_{At} && \implies \\ \hat{P}_t + \hat{\lambda}_t &= \alpha \hat{R}_t + (1-\alpha)\hat{W}_t - \hat{Z}_{At} && \implies \\ \hat{\lambda}_t &= \alpha \hat{R}_t + (1-\alpha)\hat{W}_t - \hat{Z}_{At} - \hat{P}_t \end{aligned} \tag{3.89}$$

Production Function

Log-linearize 3.17:

$$Y_{jt} = Z_{At} K_{jt}^\alpha L_{jt}^{1-\alpha} \implies \tag{3.17}$$

$$Y_j(1+\hat{Y}_{jt}) = Z_A K_j^\alpha L_j^{1-\alpha} (1 + \hat{Z}_{At} + \alpha \hat{K}_{jt} + (1-\alpha)\hat{L}_{jt}) \implies$$

$$\hat{Y}_{jt} = \hat{Z}_{At} + \alpha \hat{K}_{jt} + (1-\alpha)\hat{L}_{jt} \tag{3.90}$$

Substitute 3.90 in 3.87:

$$\hat{Y}_t = \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j \implies \tag{3.87}$$

$$\hat{Y}_t = \int_0^1 \left[\hat{Z}_{At} + \alpha\hat{K}_{jt} + (1-\alpha)\hat{L}_{jt}\right]\mathrm{d}\,j \implies$$

$$\hat{Y}_t = \hat{Z}_{At} + \alpha\int_0^1 \hat{K}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j + (1-\alpha)\int_0^1 \hat{L}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j \tag{3.91}$$

Apply the natural logarithm and then log-linearize 3.39:

$$L_t = \int_0^1 L_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j \implies \tag{3.39}$$

$$\ln L_t = \ln\left[\int_0^1 L_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j\right] \implies$$

$$\ln L + \hat{L}_t = \ln\left[\int_0^1 L_j\,\mathrm{d}\,j\right] + \int_0^1 \hat{L}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j \implies$$

$$\ln L + \hat{L}_t = \ln L_j + \ln 1 + \int_0^1 \hat{L}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j$$

Apply corollary A.2.1:

$$\implies \hat{L}_t = \int_0^1 \hat{L}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j \tag{3.92}$$

By analogy, the total capital deviation is the sum of all firm's deviations:

$$\hat{K}_t = \int_0^1 \hat{K}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j \tag{3.93}$$

Substitute 3.92 and 3.93 in 3.91:

$$\hat{Y}_t = \hat{Z}_{At} + \alpha\int_0^1 \hat{K}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j + (1-\alpha)\int_0^1 \hat{L}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j \implies \tag{3.91}$$

$$\hat{Y}_t = \hat{Z}_{At} + \alpha\hat{K}_t + (1-\alpha)\hat{L}_t \tag{3.94}$$

Capital Demand

Log-linearize 3.19:

$$
\begin{aligned}
K_{jt} &= \alpha Y_{jt} \frac{\Lambda_t}{R_t} && \implies && (3.19)\\
K_j(1+\hat{K}_{jt}) &= \alpha Y_j \frac{\Lambda}{R}(1+\hat{Y}_{jt}+\hat{\Lambda}_t-\hat{R}_t) && \implies \\
\hat{K}_{jt} &= \hat{Y}_{jt}+\hat{\Lambda}_t-\hat{R}_t
\end{aligned}
$$

Integrate both sides and then substitute 3.93 and 3.87:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 \hat{K}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j &= \int_0^1 (\hat{Y}_{jt}+\hat{\Lambda}_t-\hat{R}_t)\,\mathrm{d}\,j \quad \implies \\
\hat{K}_t &= \hat{Y}_t+\hat{\Lambda}_t-\hat{R}_t \qquad (3.95)
\end{aligned}
$$

Labor Demand

Log-linearize 3.20:

$$
\begin{aligned}
L_{jt} &= (1-\alpha) Y_{jt} \frac{\Lambda_t}{W_t} && \implies && (3.20)\\
L_j(1+\hat{L}_{jt}) &= (1-\alpha) Y_j \frac{\Lambda}{W}(1+\hat{Y}_{jt}+\hat{\Lambda}_t-\hat{W}_t) && \implies \\
\hat{L}_{jt} &= \hat{Y}_{jt}+\hat{\Lambda}_t-\hat{W}_t
\end{aligned}
$$

Integrate both sides and then substitute 3.92 and 3.87:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 \hat{L}_{jt}\,\mathrm{d}\,j &= \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{jt}+\hat{\Lambda}_t-\hat{W}_t\,\mathrm{d}\,j \implies \\
\hat{L}_t &= \hat{Y}_t+\hat{\Lambda}_t-\hat{W}_t \qquad (3.96)
\end{aligned}
$$

Subtract 3.96 from 3.95:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\hat{K}_t-\hat{L}_t = \hat{Y}_t+\hat{\Lambda}_t-\hat{R}_t-(\hat{Y}_t+\hat{\Lambda}_t-\hat{W}_t) \implies \\
&\hat{K}_t-\hat{L}_t = \hat{W}_t-\hat{R}_t \qquad (3.97)
\end{aligned}
$$

Equation 3.97 is the log-linearized version of 3.21.

Market Clearing Condition

Log-linearize 3.38:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Y_t &= C_t + I_t && \Longrightarrow && (3.38)\\
Y(1+\hat{Y}_t) &= C(1+\hat{C}_t) + I(1+\hat{I}_t) && \Longrightarrow \\
Y + Y\hat{Y}_t &= C + C\hat{C}_t + I + I\hat{I}_t && \Longrightarrow \\
Y\hat{Y}_t &= C\hat{C}_t + I\hat{I}_t && \Longrightarrow \\
\hat{Y}_t &= \frac{C}{Y}\hat{C}_t + \frac{I}{Y}\hat{I}_t && && (3.98)
\end{aligned}
$$

Define the consumption and investment weights $\begin{bmatrix}\theta_C & \theta_I\end{bmatrix}$ in the production total:

$$
\begin{bmatrix}\theta_C & \theta_I\end{bmatrix} := \begin{bmatrix}\frac{C}{Y} & \frac{I}{Y}\end{bmatrix} \tag{3.99}
$$

Substitute 3.99 in 3.98:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\hat{Y}_t = \frac{C}{Y}\hat{C}_t + \frac{I}{Y}\hat{I}_t \Longrightarrow \\
&\hat{Y}_t = \theta_C\hat{C}_t + \theta_I\hat{I}_t && (3.100)
\end{aligned}
$$

Monetary Policy

Log-linearize 3.34:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\frac{R_t}{R} = \frac{R_{t-1}^{\gamma_R}(\pi_t^{\gamma_\pi}Y_t^{\gamma_Y})^{(1-\gamma_R)}Z_{Mt}}{R^{\gamma_R}(\pi^{\gamma_\pi}Y^{\gamma_Y})^{(1-\gamma_R)}} \Longrightarrow && (3.34)\\
&\frac{R(1+\hat{R}_t)}{R} = \\
&= \frac{R^{\gamma_R}(\pi^{\gamma_\pi}Y^{\gamma_Y})^{(1-\gamma_R)}Z_M[1+\gamma_R\hat{R}_{t-1} + (1-\gamma_R)(\gamma_\pi\widetilde{\pi}_t + \gamma_Y\hat{Y}_t) + \hat{Z}_{Mt}]}{R^{\gamma_R}(\pi^{\gamma_\pi}Y^{\gamma_Y})^{(1-\gamma_R)}} \Longrightarrow \\
&\hat{R}_t = \gamma_R\hat{R}_{t-1} + (1-\gamma_R)(\gamma_\pi\widetilde{\pi}_t + \gamma_Y\hat{Y}_t) + \hat{Z}_{Mt} && (3.101)
\end{aligned}
$$

Productivity Shock

Log-linearize 3.36:

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln Z_{At} &= (1-\rho_A)\ln Z_A + \rho_A \ln Z_{A,t-1} + \varepsilon_{At} && \Longrightarrow && (3.36)\\
\ln Z_A + \hat{Z}_{At} &= (1-\rho_A)\ln Z_A + \rho_A(\ln Z_A + \hat{Z}_{A,t-1}) + \varepsilon_A && \Longrightarrow\\
\hat{Z}_{At} &= \rho_A \hat{Z}_{A,t-1} + \varepsilon_A && && (3.102)
\end{aligned}$$

Monetary Shock

Log-linearize 3.37:

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln Z_{Mt} &= (1-\rho_M)\ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} && \Longrightarrow && (3.37)\\
\ln Z_M + \hat{Z}_{Mt} &= (1-\rho_M)\ln Z_M + \rho_M(\ln Z_M + \hat{Z}_{M,t-1}) + \varepsilon_M && \Longrightarrow\\
\hat{Z}_{Mt} &= \rho_M \hat{Z}_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_M && && (3.103)
\end{aligned}$$

3.1.13 Log-linear Model Structure

The log-linear model is a square system of 12 variables and 12 equations, summarized as follows:

- Variables: $(\tilde{\pi} \quad \hat{P} \quad \hat{\lambda} \quad \hat{C} \quad \hat{L} \quad \hat{R} \quad \hat{K} \quad \hat{I} \quad \hat{W} \quad \hat{Z}_A \quad \hat{Y} \quad \hat{Z}_M)$
- Equations:
  1. Gross Inflation Rate:
  $$\widetilde{\pi}_t = \hat{P}_t - \hat{P}_{t-1} \tag{3.71}$$
  2. New Keynesian Phillips Curve:
  $$\widetilde{\pi}_t = \varrho \mathbb{E}_t \widetilde{\pi}_{t+1} + \frac{(1-\theta)(1-\theta\varrho)}{\theta}\hat{\lambda}_t \tag{3.83}$$
  3. Labor Supply:
  $$\varphi \hat{L}_t + \sigma \hat{C}_t = \hat{W}_t + \hat{P}_t \tag{3.84}$$
  4. Household Euler Equation:
  $$\mathbb{E}_t \hat{C}_{t+1} - \hat{C}_t = \frac{\beta R}{\sigma P}\mathbb{E}_t(\hat{R}_{t+1} - \hat{P}_{t+1}) \tag{3.85}$$

5. Law of Motion for Capital:

$$\hat{K}_{t+1} = (1-\delta)\hat{K}_t + \delta\hat{I}_t \tag{3.86}$$

6. Real Marginal Cost:

$$\hat{\lambda}_t = \alpha\hat{R}_t + (1-\alpha)\hat{W}_t - \hat{Z}_{At} - \hat{P}_t \tag{3.89}$$

7. Production Function:

$$\hat{Y}_t = \hat{Z}_{At} + \alpha\hat{K}_t + (1-\alpha)\hat{L}_t \tag{3.94}$$

8. Marginal Rates of Substitution of Factors:

$$\hat{K}_t - \hat{L}_t = \hat{W}_t - \hat{R}_t \tag{3.97}$$

9. Market Clearing Condition:

$$\hat{Y}_t = \theta_C\hat{C}_t + \theta_I\hat{I}_t \tag{3.100}$$

10. Monetary Policy:

$$\hat{R}_t = \gamma_R\hat{R}_{t-1} + (1-\gamma_R)(\gamma_\pi\widetilde{\pi}_t + \gamma_Y\hat{Y}_t) + \hat{Z}_{Mt} \tag{3.101}$$

11. Productivity Shock:

$$\hat{Z}_{At} = \rho_A\hat{Z}_{A,t-1} + \varepsilon_A \tag{3.102}$$

12. Monetary Shock:

$$\hat{Z}_{Mt} = \rho_M\hat{Z}_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_M \tag{3.103}$$

3.1.14 Calibration

In this section, the model calibration is presented.

Parameter Calibration

Table 1: Parameter Calibration

Parameter	Definition	Calibration
α	production elasticity with respect to capital	0.35
β	intertemporal discount factor	0.985
γ_R	interest-rate smoothing parameter	0.79
γ_π	interest-rate sensitivity in relation to inflation	2.43
γ_Y	interest-rate sensitivity in relation to product	0.16
δ	capital depreciation rate	0.025
θ	price stickness parameter	0.8
θ_C	consumption weight in production	0.8
θ_I	investment weight in production	$1 - \theta_C$
ρ_A	autoregressive parameter of productivity	0.95
ρ_M	autoregressive parameter of monetary policy	0.9
σ	relative risk aversion coefficient	2
ϕ	relative labor weight in utility	1
φ	marginal disutility of labor supply	1.5
ψ	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
π	1
Z_M	1
R	0.0402
Λ	0.8750
W	1.6967
Y	2.6366
C	2.1348
I	0.5018
K	20.0716
L	0.8838

Source: The author.

3.2 Regional Model

Regions

For a regional model, it is considered that different representative agents exist in each region and some rules must be applied:

- 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 $I_{\eta t}$: 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 ir 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 $Y_{\nu jt}$: there is a continuum $j \in [0,1]$ for each region and these firms will demands labor and capital from within the region.
- Productivity level $Z_{A\nu t}$ and capital weight in production α_ν: 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.

Regional Model

In this section, the model presented in the previous section will be expanded to encompass two regions: the main region to be studied and the rest of the country.

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, while $C_{\eta t}$ represents the consumption of region η, while the variable Y_t represents the national production and $Y_{\nu t}$ represents the production of region ν. Finally, $C_{\nu\eta t}$ represents the consumption of the final-good produced in region ν by the household in region η. Without loss of generality, the model will have two regions: the main region 1 and the remaining of the country 2, so that $\eta, \nu \in \{1, 2\}$.

3.2.1 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_η 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:

$$\max_{C_{1\eta t}, C_{2\eta t}, L_{\eta t}, K_{\eta, t+1}} : \quad U_\eta(C_{\eta t}, L_{\eta t}) = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left(\frac{C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} - \phi \frac{L_{\eta t}^{1+\varphi}}{1+\varphi} \right) \tag{3.104}$$

$$\text{s.t.}: \quad P_{C1t} C_{1\eta t} + P_{C2t} C_{2\eta t} + P_{C\eta t} I_{\eta t} = W_t L_{\eta t} + R_t K_{\eta t} + \Pi_{\nu t} \tag{3.105}$$

$$K_{\eta, t+1} = (1-\delta) K_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} \tag{3.106}$$

$$C_{\eta t} = C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_\eta} C_{2\eta t}^{1-\omega_\eta} \tag{3.107}$$

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

where $\mathbb{E}_t$ is the expectation operator, β is the intertemporal discount factor, σ is the relative risk aversion coefficient, ϕ is the relative labor weight in utility, φ is the marginal disutility of labor supply. In the budget constraint, $P_{C\nu t}$ is the price level, $I_{\eta t}$ is the investment, W_t is the wage level, $K_{\eta t}$ is the capital stock, R_t is the return on capital, and $\Pi_{\nu t}$ is the firm profit. In the capital accumulation rule, δ is the capital depreciation rate. In the consumption aggregation, $C_{\nu\eta t}$ is the good produced in region $\nu \in \{1, 2\}$ with weight ω_η in the consumption bundle $C_{\eta t}$ of region $\eta \in \{1, 2\}$.

Isolate $I_{\eta t}$ in 3.106 and substitute in 3.105:

$$K_{\eta, t+1} = (1-\delta) K_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} \implies I_{\eta t} = K_{\eta, t+1} - (1-\delta) K_{\eta t} \tag{3.106}$$

$$P_{C1t} C_{1\eta t} + P_{C2t} C_{2\eta t} + P_{C\eta t} I_{\eta t} = W_t L_{\eta t} + R_t K_{\eta t} + \Pi_{\nu t} \implies \tag{3.105}$$

$$P_{C1t} C_{1\eta t} + P_{C2t} C_{2\eta t} + P_{C\eta t} (K_{\eta, t+1} - (1-\delta) K_{\eta t}) = W_t L_{\eta t} + R_t K_{\eta t} + \Pi_{\nu t} \tag{3.108}$$

Substitute 3.107 in 3.104:

$$U_\eta(C_{1\eta t}, C_{2\eta t}, L_{\eta t}) = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left(\frac{\left[C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_1} C_{2\eta t}^{1-\omega_1}\right]^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} - \phi \frac{L_{\eta t}^{1+\varphi}}{1+\varphi} \right) \tag{3.109}$$

Lagrangian

The maximization problem with restriction can be transformed in one without restriction using the Lagrangian function $\mathscr{L}$ with 3.109 and 3.108:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathscr{L} =& \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left\{ \left(\frac{\left[C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_1} C_{2\eta t}^{1-\omega_1}\right]^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} - \phi \frac{L_{\eta t}^{1+\varphi}}{1+\varphi} \right) - \mu_t \Big[P_{C1t} C_{1\eta t} + \right. \\ & \left. + P_{C2t} C_{2\eta t} + P_{C\eta t}(K_{\eta,t+1} - (1-\delta)K_{\eta t}) - (W_t L_{\eta t} + R_t K_{\eta t} + \Pi_{vt}) \Big] \right\} \end{aligned} \tag{3.110}$$

First Order Conditions

The first order conditions are:

$$C_{1\eta t}: \quad \mu_t = \frac{\omega_1 C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_1(1-\sigma)-1} C_{2\eta t}^{(1-\omega_1)(1-\sigma)}}{P_{C1t}} = \frac{\omega_1}{P_{C1t} C_{1\eta t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} \tag{3.111}$$

$$C_{2\eta t}: \quad \mu_t = \frac{(1-\omega_1) C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_1(1-\sigma)} C_{2\eta t}^{(1-\omega_1)(1-\sigma)-1}}{P_{C2t}} = \frac{(1-\omega_1)}{P_{C2t} C_{2\eta t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} \tag{3.112}$$

$$L_{\eta t}: \quad -\phi L_{\eta t}^{\varphi} + \mu_t W_t = 0 \implies \mu_t = \frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^{\varphi}}{W_t} \tag{3.113}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\eta,t+1}: \quad & -\mu_t P_{Cvt} + \beta \mathbb{E}_t \mu_{t+1}[(1-\delta)P_{\eta t+1} + R_{t+1}] = 0 \implies \\ & \mu_t P_{Cvt} = \beta \mathbb{E}_t \mu_{t+1}[(1-\delta)P_{\eta t+1} + R_{t+1}] \end{aligned} \tag{3.114}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_t: \quad & P_{C1t} C_{1\eta t} + P_{C2t} C_{2\eta t} + P_{Cvt}(K_{\eta,t+1} - (1-\delta)K_{\eta t}) = \\ & = W_t L_{\eta t} + R_t K_{\eta t} + \Pi_{vt} \end{aligned} \tag{3.108}$$

Solutions

Match 3.111 and 3.112:

$$\mu_t = \frac{\omega_1}{P_{C1t}C_{1\eta t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} = \frac{(1-\omega_1)}{P_{C2t}C_{2\eta t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} \implies$$

$$C_{1\eta t} = \frac{P_{C2t}C_{2\eta t}}{P_{C1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_1}{1-\omega_1} \tag{3.115}$$

Substitute 3.115 in 3.107:

$$C_{\eta t} = C_{1\eta t}^{\omega_1} C_{2\eta t}^{1-\omega_1} \tag{3.107}$$

$$C_{\eta t} = \left[\frac{P_{C2t}C_{2\eta t}}{P_{C1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_1}{1-\omega_1}\right]^{\omega_1} C_{2\eta t}^{1-\omega_1} \implies$$

$$C_{2\eta t} = C_{\eta t}\left[\frac{P_{C1t}}{P_{C2t}} \cdot \frac{1-\omega_1}{\omega_1}\right]^{\omega_1} \tag{3.116}$$

Substitute 3.116 in 3.115:

$$C_{1\eta t} = \frac{P_{C2t}C_{2\eta t}}{P_{C1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_1}{1-\omega_1} \implies \tag{3.115}$$

$$C_{1\eta t} = \left[C_{\eta t}\left[\frac{P_{C1t}}{P_{C2t}} \cdot \frac{1-\omega_1}{\omega_1}\right]^{\omega_1}\right] \frac{P_{C2t}}{P_{C1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_1}{1-\omega_1} \implies$$

$$C_{1\eta t} = C_{\eta t}\left[\frac{P_{C1t}}{P_{C2t}} \cdot \frac{1-\omega_1}{\omega_1}\right]^{\omega_1 - 1} \tag{3.117}$$

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

$$P_{\eta t}C_{\eta t} = P_{C1t}C_{1\eta t} + P_{C2t}C_{2\eta t} \tag{3.118}$$

Substitute 3.117 and 3.116 in 3.118:

$$P_{\eta t}C_{\eta t} = P_{C1t}C_{\eta t}\left[\frac{P_{C1t}}{P_{C2t}} \cdot \frac{1-\omega_1}{\omega_1}\right]^{\omega_1 - 1} + P_{C2t}C_{\eta t}\left[\frac{P_{C1t}}{P_{C2t}} \cdot \frac{1-\omega_1}{\omega_1}\right]^{\omega_1} \implies$$

$$P_{\eta t} = \left[\frac{P_{C2t}}{1-\omega_1}\right]^{1-\omega_1} \left[\frac{P_{C1t}}{\omega_1}\right]^{\omega_1} \tag{3.119}$$

Equation 3.119 is the price composition of consumption bundle $C_{\eta t}$.

Match 3.111 in 3.113:

$$\mu_t = \frac{\omega_1}{P_{C1t}C_{1\eta t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} = \frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^{\varphi}}{W_t} \tag{3.120}$$

Isolate $\frac{\omega_1}{P_{C1t}C_{1\eta t}} = \frac{C_{\eta t}^{-1}}{P_{\eta t}}$ in 3.117 and substitute in 3.120:

$$\mu_t = \frac{C_{\eta t}^{-\sigma}}{P_{\eta t}} = \frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^{\varphi}}{W_t} \implies \tag{3.121}$$

$$\frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^{\varphi}}{C_{\eta t}^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W_t}{P_{\eta t}} \tag{3.122}$$

Equation 3.122 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 μ_t and μ_{t+1} from equation 3.121 in 3.114:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_t P_{\eta t} &= \beta \mathbb{E}_t \mu_{t+1}[(1-\delta)P_{\eta t+1} + R_{t+1}] \implies \\
\frac{C_{\eta t}^{-\sigma}}{P_{\eta t}} P_{\eta t} &= \beta \mathbb{E}_t \frac{C_{\eta,t+1}^{-\sigma}}{P_{\eta t+1}}[(1-\delta)P_{\eta t+1} + R_{t+1}] \implies \\
\left(\frac{\mathbb{E}_t C_{\eta,t+1}}{C_{\eta t}}\right)^{\sigma} &= \beta \left[(1-\delta) + \mathbb{E}_t \left(\frac{R_{t+1}}{P_{\eta t+1}}\right)\right]
\end{aligned} \tag{3.123}$$

Equation 3.123 is the Household Euler equation.

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.

3.2.2 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 $v \in \{1,2\}$, so that the representative consumer can buy only one good Y_{vt}, the bundle good.

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

$$\max_{Y_{vjt}} : \quad \Pi_{vt} = P_{Cvt} Y_{vt} - \int_0^1 P_{Cvjt} Y_{vjt} \, \mathrm{d}\, j \tag{3.124}$$

$$\text{s. t.} : \quad Y_{vt} = \left(\int_0^1 Y_{vjt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, \mathrm{d}\, j \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \tag{3.125}$$

Substitute 3.125 in 3.124:

$$\max_{Y_{vjt}} : \quad \Pi_{vt} = P_{Cvt} \left(\int_0^1 Y_{vjt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, \mathrm{d}\, j \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} - \int_0^1 P_{Cvjt} Y_{vjt} \, \mathrm{d}\, j \tag{3.126}$$

First Order Condition and Solutions

The first order condition is:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{vjt} : \quad & P_{Cvt} \left(\frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \right) \left(\int_0^1 Y_{vjt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, \mathrm{d}\, j \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1} - 1} \left(\frac{\psi - 1}{\psi} \right) Y_{vjt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi} - 1} - P_{Cvjt} = 0 \implies \\ & Y_{vjt} = Y_t \left(\frac{P_{Cvt}}{P_{Cvjt}} \right)^{\psi} \end{aligned} \tag{3.127}$$

Equation 3.127 shows that the demand for variety j depends on its relative price.

Substitute 3.127 in 3.125:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Y_{\nu t} &= \left(\int_0^1 Y_{\nu jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, \mathrm{d}\, j \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} && \Longrightarrow \\
Y_{\nu t} &= \left(\int_0^1 \left[Y_{\nu t} \left(\frac{P_{C\nu t}}{P_{C\nu jt}} \right)^{\psi} \right]^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \mathrm{d}\, j \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} && \Longrightarrow \\
P_{C\nu t} &= \left[\int_0^1 P_{C\nu jt}^{1-\psi} \, \mathrm{d}\, j \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} && (3.128)
\end{aligned}
$$

Equation 3.128 is the final-goods firm's markup.

3.2.3 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.

$$\min_{K_{\eta jt}, L_{\eta jt}} : \quad R_t K_{\eta jt} + W_t L_{\eta jt} \tag{3.129}$$

$$\text{s.t.}: \quad Y_{\nu jt} = Z_{A\nu t} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_\nu} L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_\nu} \tag{3.130}$$

where $Y_{\nu jt}$ is the output obtained by the production technology level $Z_{A\nu t}$[12] that transforms capital $K_{\eta jt}$ and labor $L_{\eta jt}$ in proportions α_ν and $(1-\alpha_\nu)$, respectively, into intermediate goods.

---

[12] the production technology level $Z_{A\nu t}$ will be submitted to a productivity shock, detailed in section 3.2.5.

Lagrangian

Applying the Lagrangian:

$$\mathscr{L} = (R_t K_{\eta jt} + W_t L_{\eta jt}) - \Lambda_{\nu jt}(Z_{A\nu t} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_\nu} L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_\nu} - Y_{\nu jt}) \tag{3.131}$$

where the Lagrangian multiplier $\Lambda_{\nu jt}$ is the marginal cost.[13]

First Order Conditions

The first-order conditions are:

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{\eta jt}: \quad & R_t - \Lambda_{\nu jt} Z_{A\nu t} \alpha_\nu K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_\nu - 1} L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_\nu} = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow \\
& K_{\eta jt} = \alpha_\nu Y_{\nu jt} \frac{\Lambda_{\nu jt}}{R_t} && (3.132) \\
L_{\eta jt}: \quad & W_t - \Lambda_{\nu jt} Z_{A\nu t} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_\nu} (1-\alpha_\nu) L_{\eta jt}^{-\alpha_\nu} = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow \\
& L_{\eta jt} = (1-\alpha_\nu) Y_{\nu jt} \frac{\Lambda_{\nu jt}}{W_t} && (3.133) \\
\Lambda_{\nu jt}: \quad & Y_{\nu jt} = Z_{A\nu t} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_\nu} L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_\nu} && (3.130)
\end{aligned}$$

Solutions

Divide equation 3.132 by 3.133:

$$\frac{K_{\eta jt}}{L_{\eta jt}} = \frac{\alpha_\nu Y_{\nu jt} \Lambda_{\nu jt} / R_t}{(1-\alpha_\nu) Y_{\nu jt} \Lambda_{\nu jt} / W_t} \implies \frac{K_{\eta jt}}{L_{\eta jt}} = \left(\frac{\alpha_\nu}{1-\alpha_\nu} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_t} \tag{3.134}$$

Equation 3.134 demonstrates the relationship between the technical marginal rate of substitution (TMRS) and the economical marginal rate of substitution (EMRS).

---

[13] see Lemma A.1

Substitute $L_{\eta jt}$ from equation 3.134 in 3.130:

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{\nu jt} &= Z_{A\nu t} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_\nu} L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_\nu} && \Longrightarrow \\
Y_{\nu jt} &= Z_{A\nu t} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_\nu} \left[\left(\frac{1-\alpha_\nu}{\alpha_\nu} \right) \frac{R_t K_{\eta jt}}{W_t} \right]^{1-\alpha_\nu} && \Longrightarrow \\
K_{\eta jt} &= \frac{Y_{\nu jt}}{Z_{A\nu t}} \left[\left(\frac{\alpha_\nu}{1-\alpha_\nu} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_t} \right]^{1-\alpha_\nu} && (3.135)
\end{aligned}$$

Equation 3.135 is the intermediate-goods firm demand for capital.

Substitute 3.135 in 3.134:

$$\begin{aligned}
L_{\eta jt} &= \left(\frac{1-\alpha_\nu}{\alpha_\nu} \right) \frac{R_t K_{\eta jt}}{W_t} && \Longrightarrow \\
L_{\eta jt} &= \left(\frac{1-\alpha_\nu}{\alpha_\nu} \right) \frac{R_t}{W_t} \frac{Y_{\nu jt}}{Z_{A\nu t}} \left[\left(\frac{\alpha_\nu}{1-\alpha_\nu} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_t} \right]^{1-\alpha_\nu} && \Longrightarrow \\
L_{\eta jt} &= \frac{Y_{\nu jt}}{Z_{A\nu t}} \left[\left(\frac{\alpha_\nu}{1-\alpha_\nu} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_t} \right]^{-\alpha_\nu} && (3.136)
\end{aligned}$$

Equation 3.136 is the intermediate-goods firm demand for labor.

Total and Marginal Costs

Calculate the total cost TC using 3.135 and 3.136:

$$\begin{aligned}
TC_{\nu jt} &= W_t L_{\eta jt} + R_t K_{\eta jt} && \Longrightarrow \\
TC_{\nu jt} &= W_t \frac{Y_{\nu jt}}{Z_{A\nu t}} \left[\left(\frac{\alpha_\nu}{1-\alpha_\nu} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_t} \right]^{-\alpha_\nu} + R_t \frac{Y_{\nu jt}}{Z_{A\nu t}} \left[\left(\frac{\alpha_\nu}{1-\alpha_\nu} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_t} \right]^{1-\alpha_\nu} && \Longrightarrow \\
TC_{\nu jt} &= \frac{Y_{\nu jt}}{Z_{A\nu t}} \left(\frac{R_t}{\alpha_\nu} \right)^{\alpha_\nu} \left(\frac{W_t}{1-\alpha_\nu} \right)^{1-\alpha_\nu} && (3.137)
\end{aligned}$$

Calculate the marginal cost Λ using 3.137:

$$\Lambda_{\nu jt} = \frac{\partial TC_{\nu jt}}{\partial Y_{\nu jt}} \Longrightarrow \Lambda_{\nu jt} = \frac{1}{Z_{A\nu t}} \left(\frac{R_t}{\alpha_\nu} \right)^{\alpha_\nu} \left(\frac{W_t}{1-\alpha_\nu} \right)^{1-\alpha_\nu} \tag{3.138}$$

The marginal cost depends on the technological level $Z_{A\nu t}$, the nominal interest rate R_t 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:

$$\Lambda_{vt} = \frac{1}{Z_{Avt}} \left(\frac{R_t}{\alpha_v}\right)^{\alpha_v} \left(\frac{W_t}{1-\alpha_v}\right)^{1-\alpha_v} \tag{3.139}$$

notice that:

$$\Lambda_{vt} = \frac{TC_{vjt}}{Y_{vjt}} \implies TC_{vjt} = \Lambda_{vt} Y_{vjt} \tag{3.140}$$

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 ($P_{Cvj,t+1} = P_{Cvjt}$), and a probability of $(1-\theta)$ of setting a new optimal price P^*_{Cvjt} 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 θ of keeping the previous price.

$$\max_{P_{Cvjt}} : \quad \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \left[P_{Cvjt} Y_{vj,t+s} - TC_{vj,t+s}\right]}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1}(1+R_{t+k})} \right\} \tag{3.141}$$

$$\text{s. t.} : \quad Y_{vjt} = Y_{vt} \left(\frac{P_{Cvt}}{P_{Cvjt}}\right)^{\psi} \tag{3.127}$$

Substitute 3.140 in 3.141:

$$\max_{P_{Cvjt}} : \quad \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \left[P_{Cvjt} Y_{vj,t+s} - \Lambda_{vt+s} Y_{vj,t+s}\right]}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1}(1+R_{t+k})} \right\} \tag{3.142}$$

Substitute 3.127 in 3.142 and rearrange the variables:

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

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

First Order Condition

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

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

Separate the summations and rearrange the variables:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s (\psi - 1) \left(\frac{P_{Cv,t+s}}{P_{Cvjt}} \right)^{\psi} Y_{vt+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} = & \\ = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \psi P_{Cvjt}^{-1} \left(\frac{P_{Cv,t+s}}{P_{Cvjt}} \right)^{\psi} Y_{vt+s} \Lambda_{vt+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} & \end{aligned} \tag{3.143}$$

Substitute 3.127 in 3.143:

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

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

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

$$P_{Cvjt}^* = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} \Lambda_{vt+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \tag{3.144}$$

Equation 3.144 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:

$$P^*_{Cvt} = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} \Lambda_{vt+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{vj,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \tag{3.145}$$

Final-Goods Firm, part II

The process of fixing prices is random: in each period, θ 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 3.128 to determine the aggregate price level:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{Cvt} &= \left[\int_0^{\theta} P_{Cv,t-1}^{1-\psi} \, \mathrm{d}\, j + \int_{\theta}^{1} P_{Cvt}^{*1-\psi} \, \mathrm{d}\, j \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \implies \\ P_{Cvt} &= \left[\theta P_{Cv,t-1}^{1-\psi} + (1-\theta) P_{Cvt}^{*1-\psi} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \end{aligned} \tag{3.146}$$

Equation 3.146 is the aggregate price level.

3.2.4 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:

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left(\frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\gamma_R} \left[\left(\frac{\pi_t}{\pi} \right)^{\gamma_\pi} \left(\frac{Y_t}{Y} \right)^{\gamma_Y} \right]^{1-\gamma_R} Z_{Mt} \tag{3.147}$$

where R, π, Y are the variables in steady state, γ_R is the smoothing parameter for the interest rate R_t, while γ_π and γ_Y are the interest-rate sensitivities in relation to inflation and product, respectively and Z_{Mt} is the monetary shock.[14]

[14] for the monetary shock definition, see section 3.2.5.

and π_t is the gross inflation rate, defined by:

$$\pi_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \tag{3.148}$$

where P_t is the national price level, defined by:

$$P_t = \vartheta_1 P_{C1t} + (1 - \vartheta_1) P_{C2t} \tag{3.149}$$

where ϑ_1 is the relative weight of regional price level in the national price level.

Regional Inflation

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

$$\pi_{vt} = \frac{P_{Cvt}}{P_{Cv,t-1}} \tag{3.150}$$

3.2.5 Stochastic Shocks

Productivity Shock

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

$$\ln Z_{Avt} = (1 - \rho_{Av}) \ln Z_{Av} + \rho_{Av} \ln Z_{Av,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Avt} \tag{3.151}$$

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 $AR(1)$:

$$\ln Z_{Mt} = (1 - \rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} \tag{3.152}$$

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

3.2.6 Equilibrium Conditions

A Competitive Equilibrium consists of sequences of prices $\{P^*_{C\nu t}, R^*_t, W^*_t\}$, allocations for households $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}_H := \{C^*_{\eta t}, L^*_{\eta t}, K^*_{\eta,t+1}\}$ and for firms $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}_F := \{K^*_{\eta jt}, L^*_{\eta jt}, Y^*_{\nu jt}, Y^*_{\nu t}\}$. In such an equilibrium, given the set of exogenous variables $\{K_0, Z_{A\nu t}, Z_{Mt}\}$, the elements in $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}_H$ solve the household problem, while the elements in $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}_F$ solve the firms' problems, and the markets for goods and labor clear:

$$Y_t = \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} Y_{\nu t} \tag{3.153}$$

$$L_{\eta t} = \int_0^1 L_{\eta jt} \,\mathrm{d}\, j \tag{3.154}$$

Model Structure

The model is composed of the preview solutions, forming a square system of 27 variables and 27 equations, summarized as follows:

- Variables:
  - from the household problem: $C_{\eta t}, L_{\eta t}, K_{\eta,t+1}$;
  - from the final-goods firm problem: $Y_{\nu t}, Y_{\nu jt}, P_{C\nu t}$;
  - from the intermediate-goods firm problems: $K_{\eta jt}, L_{\eta jt}, P^*_{C\nu t}$;
  - from the market clearing condition: $Y_t, I_{\eta t}$;
  - prices: $W_t, R_t, \Lambda_{\nu t}, \pi_t$;
  - shocks: $Z_{A\nu t}, Z_{Mt}$.
- Equations:
  1. Labor Supply:
  $$\frac{\phi L^{\varphi}_{\eta t}}{C^{-\sigma}_{\eta t}} = \frac{W_t}{P_{\eta t}} \tag{3.122}$$
  2. Household Euler Equation:
  $$\left(\frac{\mathbb{E}_t C_{\eta,t+1}}{C_{\eta t}}\right)^{\sigma} = \beta\left[(1-\delta) + \mathbb{E}_t\left(\frac{R_{t+1}}{P_{\eta t+1}}\right)\right] \tag{3.123}$$
  3. Budget Constraint:
  $$P_{C1t}C_{1\eta t} + P_{C2t}C_{2\eta t} + P_{C\eta t}I_{\eta t} = W_t L_{\eta t} + R_t K_{\eta t} + \Pi_{\nu t} \tag{3.105}$$

4. Law of Motion for Capital:

$$K_{\eta,t+1} = (1-\delta)K_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} \tag{3.106}$$

5. Bundle Technology:

$$Y_{\nu t} = \left(\int_0^1 Y_{\nu jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, \mathrm{d}j \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \tag{3.125}$$

6. Regional Price Level:

$$P_{C\nu t} = \left[\theta P_{t-1}^{1-\psi} + (1-\theta) P_{C\nu t}^{*1-\psi} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \tag{3.146}$$

7. Capital Demand:

$$K_{\eta jt} = \alpha_\nu Y_{\nu jt} \frac{\Lambda_{\nu t}}{R_t} \tag{3.132}$$

8. Labor Demand:

$$L_{\eta jt} = (1-\alpha_\nu) Y_{\nu jt} \frac{\Lambda_{\nu t}}{W_t} \tag{3.133}$$

9. Marginal Cost:

$$\Lambda_{\nu t} = \frac{1}{Z_{A\nu t}} \left(\frac{R_t}{\alpha_\nu} \right)^{\alpha_\nu} \left(\frac{W_t}{1-\alpha_\nu} \right)^{1-\alpha_\nu} \tag{3.139}$$

10. Production Function:

$$Y_{\nu jt} = Z_{A\nu t} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_\nu} L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_\nu} \tag{3.130}$$

11. Optimal Price:

$$P_{C\nu t}^{*} = \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{\nu j,t+s} \Lambda_{\nu t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1+R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{\nu j,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1+R_{t+k}) \right\}} \tag{3.145}$$

12. Market Clearing Condition:

$$Y_t = \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} Y_{\nu t} \tag{3.153}$$

13. Monetary Policy:

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left(\frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\gamma_R} \left[\left(\frac{\pi_t}{\pi} \right)^{\gamma_\pi} \left(\frac{Y_t}{Y} \right)^{\gamma_Y} \right]^{1-\gamma_R} Z_{Mt} \tag{3.147}$$

14. National Gross Inflation Rate:

$$\pi_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \tag{3.148}$$

15. National Price Level:

$$P_t = \vartheta_1 P_{C1t} + (1 - \vartheta_1) P_{C2t} \tag{3.149}$$

16. Regional Gross Inflation Rate:

$$\pi_{vt} = \frac{P_{Cvt}}{P_{Cv,t-1}} \tag{3.150}$$

17. Productivity Shock:

$$\ln Z_{Avt} = (1 - \rho_{Av}) \ln Z_{Av} + \rho_{Av} \ln Z_{Av,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Avt} \tag{3.151}$$

18. Monetary Shock:

$$\ln Z_{Mt} = (1 - \rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} \tag{3.152}$$

3.2.7 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. Labor Supply:

$$\frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^{\varphi}}{C_{\eta t}^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W_t}{P_{\eta t}} \implies \frac{\phi L_{\eta}^{\varphi}}{C_{\eta}^{-\sigma}} = \frac{W}{P_{\eta}} \tag{3.155}$$

2. Household Euler Equation:

$$\left(\frac{\mathbb{E}_t C_{\eta,t+1}}{C_{\eta t}}\right)^{\sigma} = \beta \left[(1 - \delta) + \mathbb{E}_t \left(\frac{R_{t+1}}{P_{\eta t+1}}\right)\right] \implies$$
$$1 = \beta \left[(1 - \delta) + \frac{R}{P}\right] \tag{3.156}$$

3. Budget Constraint:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{C1t}C_{1\eta t}+P_{C2t}C_{2\eta t}+P_{C\eta t}I_{\eta t} &= W_tL_{\eta t}+R_tK_{\eta t}+\Pi_{\nu t} \implies \\
P_{C1}C_{1\eta}+P_{C2}C_{2\eta}+P_{C\eta}I_{\eta} &= WL_{\eta}+RK_{\eta}+\Pi_{\nu}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.157}$$

4. Law of Motion for Capital:

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{\eta,t+1} &= (1-\delta)K_{\eta t}+I_{\eta t} \implies K_{\eta}=(1-\delta)K_{\eta}+I_{\eta} \implies \\
I_{\eta} &= \delta K_{\eta}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.158}$$

5. Bundle Technology:

$$Y_{\nu t}=\left(\int_0^1 Y_{\nu jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}}\,\mathrm{d}\,j\right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \implies Y_{\nu}=\left(\int_0^1 Y_{\nu j}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}}\,\mathrm{d}\,j\right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \tag{3.159}$$

6. Regional Price Level:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{C\nu t} &= \left[\theta P_{C\nu t-1}^{1-\psi}+(1-\theta)P_{C\nu t}^{*1-\psi}\right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} && \implies \\
P_{C\nu}^{1-\psi} &= \theta P_{C\nu}^{1-\psi}+(1-\theta)P_{C\nu}^{*1-\psi} && \implies \\
(1-\theta)P_{C\nu}^{1-\psi} &= (1-\theta)P_{C\nu}^{*1-\psi} && \implies P_{C\nu}=P_{C\nu}^{*}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.160}$$

7. Capital Demand:

$$K_{\eta jt}=\alpha_{\nu}Y_{\nu jt}\frac{\Lambda_{\nu t}}{R_t} \implies K_{\eta j}=\alpha_{\nu}Y_{\nu j}\frac{\Lambda_{\nu}}{R} \tag{3.161}$$

8. Labor Demand:

$$L_{\eta jt}=(1-\alpha_{\nu})Y_{\nu jt}\frac{\Lambda_{\nu t}}{W_t} \implies L_{\eta j}=(1-\alpha_{\nu})Y_{\nu j}\frac{\Lambda_{\nu}}{W} \tag{3.162}$$

9. Marginal Cost:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda_{\nu t} &= \frac{1}{Z_{A\nu t}}\left(\frac{R_t}{\alpha_{\nu}}\right)^{\alpha_{\nu}}\left(\frac{W_t}{1-\alpha_{\nu}}\right)^{1-\alpha_{\nu}} \implies \\
\Lambda_{\nu} &= \frac{1}{Z_{A\nu}}\left(\frac{R}{\alpha_{\nu}}\right)^{\alpha_{\nu}}\left(\frac{W}{1-\alpha_{\nu}}\right)^{1-\alpha_{\nu}}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.163}$$

10. Production Technology:

$$Y_{\nu jt} = Z_{A\nu t} K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha_\nu} L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha_\nu} \implies Y_{\nu j} = Z_{A\nu} K_{\eta j}^{\alpha_\nu} L_{\eta j}^{1-\alpha_\nu} \tag{3.164}$$

11. Optimal Price:

$$P^*_{C\nu t} = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{\nu j,t+s} \Lambda_{\nu t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{\nu j,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \implies \quad (3.145)$$

$$P^*_{C\nu} = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{Y_{\nu j} \Lambda_\nu / [1 - \theta(1 - R)]}{Y_{\nu j} / [1 - \theta(1 - R)]} \implies$$

$$P^*_{C\nu} = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \Lambda_\nu \tag{3.165}$$

12. Market Clearing Condition:

$$Y_t = \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} Y_{\nu t} \implies Y = \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} Y_\nu \tag{3.166}$$

13. Monetary Policy:

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left(\frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\gamma_R} \left[\left(\frac{\pi_t}{\pi} \right)^{\gamma_\pi} \left(\frac{Y_t}{Y} \right)^{\gamma_Y} \right]^{1-\gamma_R} Z_{Mt} \implies Z_M = 1 \tag{3.167}$$

14. National Gross Inflation Rate:

$$\pi_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \implies \pi = 1 \tag{3.168}$$

15. National Price Level:

$$P_t = \vartheta_1 P_{C1t} + (1 - \vartheta_1) P_{C2t} \implies P = \vartheta_1 P_{C1} + (1 - \vartheta_1) P_{C2} \tag{3.169}$$

16. Regional Gross Inflation Rate:

$$\pi_{\nu t} = \frac{P_{C\nu t}}{P_{C\nu,t-1}} \implies \pi_\nu = 1 \tag{3.170}$$

17. Productivity Shock:

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln Z_{Avt} &= (1-\rho_{Av}) \ln Z_{Av} + \rho_{Av} \ln Z_{Av,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Avt} \quad \Longrightarrow \\
\ln Z_{Av} &= (1-\rho_{Av}) \ln Z_{Av} + \rho_{Av} \ln Z_{Av} + \varepsilon_{Av} \quad \Longrightarrow \\
\varepsilon_{Av} &= 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3.171}$$

18. Monetary Shock:

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln Z_{Mt} &= (1-\rho_{M}) \ln Z_{M} + \rho_{M} \ln Z_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} \quad \Longrightarrow \\
\ln Z_{M} &= (1-\rho_{M}) \ln Z_{M} + \rho_{M} \ln Z_{M} + \varepsilon_{M} \quad \Longrightarrow \\
\varepsilon_{M} &= 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3.172}$$

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: $\begin{bmatrix} P & Z_{Av} \end{bmatrix} = \vec{\mathbf{1}}$.[15]

From 3.160, the regional optimal price P^* is:

$$P_{Cv} = P^*_{Cv} \tag{3.173}$$

From 3.168 and 3.170, the national and regional gross inflation rates are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \pi & \pi_v \end{bmatrix} = \vec{\mathbf{1}} \tag{3.174}$$

From 3.167, the monetary shock is:

$$Z_M = 1 \tag{3.175}$$

From 3.171 and 3.172, the productivity and monetary shocks are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{Av} & \varepsilon_M \end{bmatrix} = \vec{\mathbf{0}} \tag{3.176}$$

[15] where $\vec{\mathbf{1}}$ is the unit vector.

From 3.156, the return on capital R is:

$$1 = \beta \left[(1-\delta) + \frac{R}{P} \right] \implies R = P \left[\frac{1}{\beta} - (1-\delta) \right] \tag{3.177}$$

From 3.165 and 3.160, the marginal cost Λ_ν is:

$$P^*_{C\nu} = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \Lambda_\nu \implies \Lambda_\nu = P_{C\nu} \frac{\psi - 1}{\psi} \tag{3.178}$$

From equation 3.163, the nominal wage W is:

$$\Lambda_\nu = \frac{1}{Z_{A\nu}} \left(\frac{R}{\alpha_\nu} \right)^{\alpha_\nu} \left(\frac{W}{1-\alpha_\nu} \right)^{1-\alpha_\nu} \implies$$

$$W = (1-\alpha_\nu) \left[\Lambda_\nu Z_{A\nu} \left(\frac{\alpha_\nu}{R} \right)^{\alpha_\nu} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha_\nu}} \tag{3.179}$$

In steady state, prices are the same ($P_{C\nu} = P^*_{C\nu}$), 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_η, L_η), and equations 3.161, 3.162, and 3.164 become:

$$K_\eta = \alpha_\nu Y_\nu \frac{\Lambda_\nu}{R} \tag{3.180}$$

$$L_\eta = (1-\alpha_\nu) Y_\nu \frac{\Lambda_\nu}{W} \tag{3.181}$$

$$Y_\nu = Z_{A\nu} K_\eta^{\alpha_\nu} L_\eta^{1-\alpha_\nu} \tag{3.182}$$

At the time of delivering this document, the development of the model was at this stage.

3.3 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

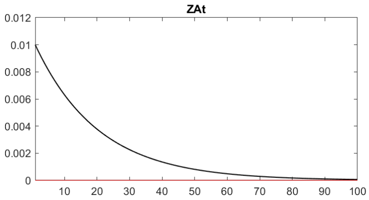
Following the data, a Bayesian estimation will be performed to estimate the model parameters.

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

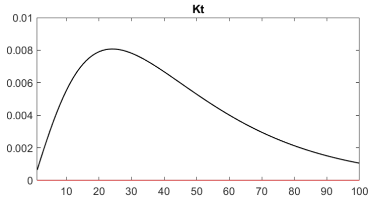
4.1 Impulse Response Functions

These are the impulse response functions of model in section 3.1. In due time, the IRF of section 3.2 will be presented and a thorough analysis of the results will be conducted.

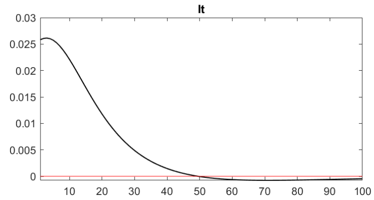
4.1.1 Productivity Shock



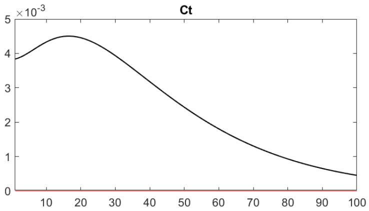
(a) Productivity Shock



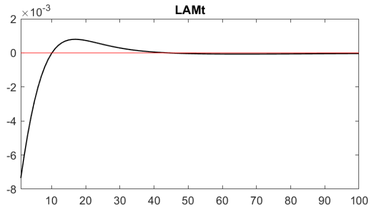
(b) Capital



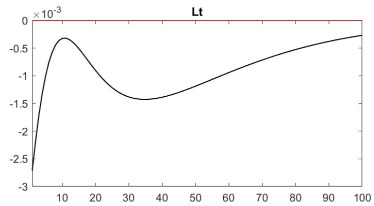
(c) Investment



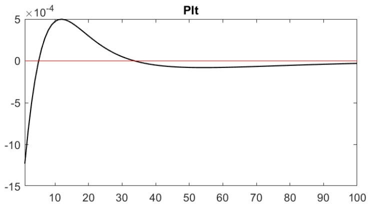
(d) Consumption



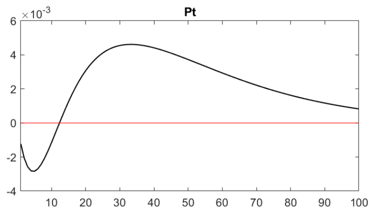
(e) Marginal Cost



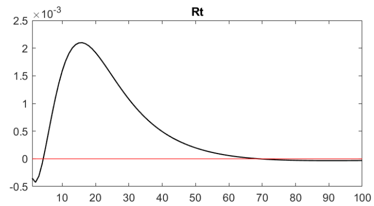
(f) Labor



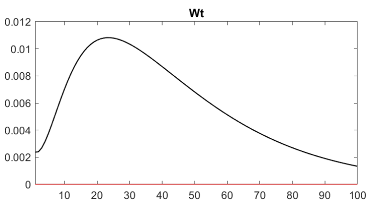
(g) Inflation



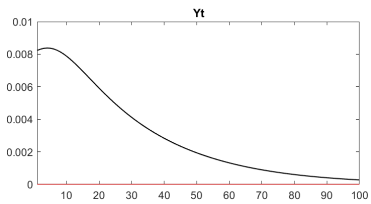
(h) Price Level



(i) Interest Rate



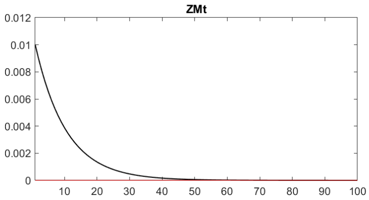
(j) Wage



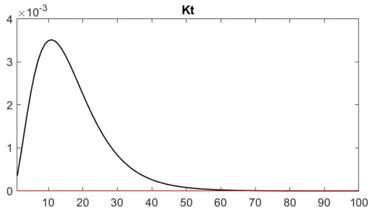
(k) Production

Figure 2: Productivity Shock Impulse Response Functions

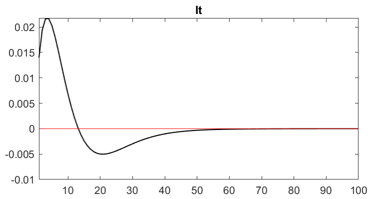
4.1.2 Monetary Shock



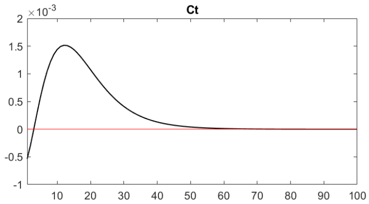
(a) Monetary Shock



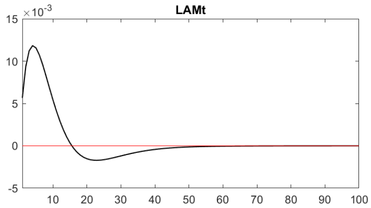
(b) Capital



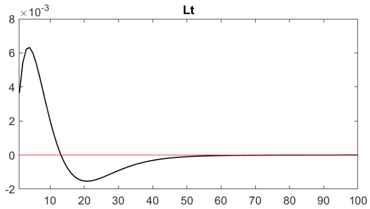
(c) Investment



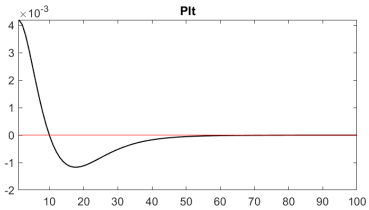
(d) Consumption



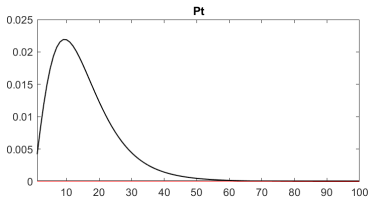
(e) Marginal Cost



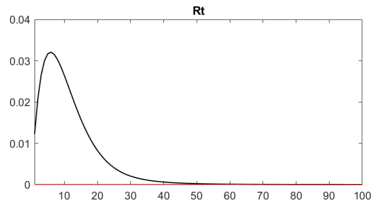
(f) Labor



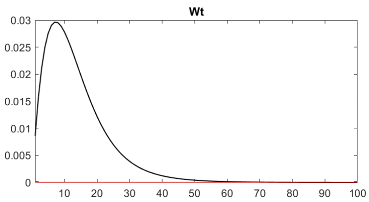
(g) Inflation



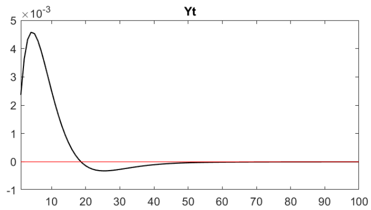
(h) Price Level



(i) Interest Rate



(j) Wage



(k) Production

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 Greek Letters

Table 3: Greek Letters

Parameter	Command	Definition
α	`\alpha`	factor relative weight in production
β	`\beta`	intertemporal discount
γ	`\gamma`	interest rate sensitivity
δ	`\delta`	depreciation rate
ϵ	`\epsilon`	
ε	`\varepsilon`	stochastic error
ζ	`\zeta`	
η	`\eta`	household region (destination)
θ	`\theta`	price rigidity level
ϑ	`\vartheta`	regional inflation relative weight in total inflation
ι	`\iota`	
κ	`\kappa`	
$\varkappa$	`\varkappa`	
λ	`\lambda`	real marginal cost
Λ	`\Lambda`	nominal marginal cost
μ	`\mu`	household Lagrangian multiplier
ν	`\nu`	firm and goods region (origin)
ξ	`\xi`	
o	`\omicron`	
π	`\pi`	inflation
ϖ	`\varpi`	
ρ	`\rho`	autoregressive parameter
ϱ	`\varrho`	nominal discount rate in steady state
σ	`\sigma`	relative risk aversion

Continued on next page

Table 3: Greek Letters (Continued)

Parameter	Command	Definition
ς	`\varsigma`	
τ	`\tau`	
υ	`\upsilon`	
ϕ	`\phi`	labor relative weight in utility
φ	`\varphi`	marginal disutility of labor supply
χ	`\chi`	
ψ	`\psi`	elasticity of substitution between intermediate goods
ω	`\omega`	consumption relative weight in consumption bundle

Source: The Author.

A.2 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.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 β)**.** 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:

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

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 Λ_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 3.53. ∎

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)

$$\widetilde{u}_t := u_t - u \tag{A.4}$$

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:*

$$u_t = u + \widetilde{u}_t \tag{A.5}$$

$$u_t = u\left(1 + \frac{\widetilde{u}_t}{u}\right) \tag{A.6}$$

- *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):*

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

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

$$\prod_{k=0}^{s-1}(1 + R_{t+k}) = \prod_{k=0}^{s-1}(GR_{t+k}) \implies$$

$$GR \times \cdots \times GR\left(1 + \frac{1}{GR}\widetilde{GR}_t + \frac{1}{GR}\widetilde{GR}_{t+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{GR}\widetilde{GR}_{t+s-1}\right) \implies$$

$$GR^s\left(1 + \frac{1}{GR}\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{GR}_{t+k}\right) \implies$$

$$(1+R)^s\left(1 + \frac{1}{1+R}\sum_{k=0}^{s-1}\widetilde{R}_{t+k}\right)$$

■

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 3.1.

```
% 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 ${\varepsilon_A}$   (long_name='productivity shock')
epsilonM ${\varepsilon_M}$   (long_name='monetary shock')
;

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

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