

## 0.1 Regional New Keynesian Model

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

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

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

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

Periodically, a portion of intermediate-goods firms have the opportunity to adjust prices, while others miss this chance, following to a **calvo\_staggered\_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\_understanding\_2016**.

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\_discretion\_1993** rule.

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

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

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

After that, the log-linearization method proposed by **uhlig\_toolkit\_1999** will be employed to convert the system of equations into a linear system, so that this linear system can be solved by the program **Dynare**, which computes the solution and produces impulse-response graphs based on the stochastic shocks.

## Regions

falta revisar esta parte e agrupar por agentes da economia.

colocar estatística descritiva para justificar as variáveis.

Regions will have an index  $\eta \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  representing the variables of each region. Whenever necessary, a second region index  $\nu \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  will be used. For example, the variable  $C_t$  represents the total consumption (the grand total of all regions),  $C_{\eta t}$  represents the consumption composition of region  $\eta$  and  $C_{\eta\nu t}$  represents the consumption of final-good of region  $\nu$  by region  $\eta$  (the first index indicating the origin and the second the destiny of the good). Without loss of generality, the model will have two regions: the main region 1 and the remaining of the country 2, so that  $\eta, \nu \in \{1, 2\}$ .

For each region, the variables are:

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

- Productivity level  $Z_{A\eta t}$  and capital weight in production  $\alpha$ : each region has its own characteristics and because of that has a difference productivity level subject to different shock rule and a different capital weight in production.

## Model Diagram

Figure 1: Model Diagram

### 0.1.1 Household

#### Utility Maximization Problem

Following the models presented by [costa\\_junior\\_understanding\\_2016](#) and [solis-garcia\\_ucb\\_2016](#), the representative household problem is to maximize an intertemporal utility function  $U_\eta$  with respect to consumption  $C_{\eta t}$  and labor  $L_{\eta t}$ , subject to a budget constraint, a capital accumulation rule and the non-negativity of real variables:

$$\max_{C_{\eta t}, L_{\eta t}, B_{\eta t}, K_{\eta, t+1}} : U_\eta(C_{\eta t}, L_{\eta t}) = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left( \frac{C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} - \phi \frac{L_{\eta t}^{1+\varphi}}{1+\varphi} \right) \quad (0.1)$$

$$\text{s. t. : } P_{1t}C_{\eta 1t} + P_{2t}C_{\eta 2t} + P_{\eta t}I_{\eta t} + B_{\eta t} = W_t L_{\eta t} + R_{Kt}K_{\eta t} + (1 + R_{t-1})B_{\eta, t-1} + \Pi_{\eta t} \quad (0.2)$$

$$K_{\eta, t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} \quad (0.3)$$

$$C_{\eta t} = C_{\eta 1t}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} C_{\eta 2t}^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \quad (0.4)$$

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

where  $\mathbb{E}_t$  is the expectation operator,  $\beta$  is the intertemporal discount factor,  $\sigma$  is the relative risk aversion coefficient,  $\phi$  is the relative labor weight in utility,  $\varphi$  is the marginal disutility of labor supply. In the budget constraint,  $P_{1t}$  and  $P_{2t}$  are the prices of goods 1 and 2, respectively,  $C_{\eta 1t}$  and  $C_{\eta 2t}$  are the goods produced in region 1 and 2, respectively, and consumed in region  $\eta$ ,  $I_{\eta t}$  is the investment,  $B_{\eta t}$  are the bonds,  $W_t$  is the wage level,  $K_{\eta t}$  is the capital,  $R_{Kt}$  is the return on capital,  $R_t$  is the return on bonds (which is also the nominal interest rate of the economy) and  $\Pi_{\eta t}$  is the firm profit. In the capital accumulation rule,  $\delta$  is the capital depreciation rate. In the consumption aggregation,  $\omega_{\eta 1}$  and  $1 - \omega_{\eta 1}$  are the weights of goods  $C_{\eta 1t}$  and  $C_{\eta 2t}$ , respectively, in the consumption bundle  $C_{\eta t}$ .

To solve the household problem, first substitute ?? in ??:

$$U_\eta(C_{\eta 1t}, C_{\eta 2t}, L_{\eta t}) = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left( \frac{[C_{\eta 1t}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} C_{\eta 2t}^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}}]^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} - \phi \frac{L_{\eta t}^{1+\varphi}}{1+\varphi} \right) \quad (0.5)$$

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

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

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

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

$$P_{1t}C_{\eta 1t} + P_{2t}C_{\eta 2t} + P_{\eta t}[K_{\eta,t+1} - (1 - \delta)K_{\eta t}] + B_{\eta t} = \quad (0.6)$$

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

## Lagrangian

The maximization problem with restrictions can be transformed into one without restriction using the Lagrangian function  $\mathcal{L}$  formed by ?? and ??:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t & \left\{ \left( \frac{[C_{\eta 1t}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} C_{\eta 2t}^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}}]^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} - \phi \frac{L_{\eta t}^{1+\varphi}}{1+\varphi} \right) - \right. \\ & - \mu_t [P_{1t}C_{\eta 1t} + P_{2t}C_{\eta 2t} + P_{\eta t}[K_{\eta,t+1} - (1 - \delta)K_{\eta t}] + B_{\eta t} - \\ & \left. - (W_t L_{\eta t} + R_{Kt} K_{\eta t} + (1 + R_{t-1})B_{\eta,t-1} + \Pi_{\eta t}) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (0.7)$$

## First Order Conditions

The first order conditions are:

$$C_{\eta 1t} : \quad \mu_t = \frac{\omega_{\eta 1} C_{\eta 1t}^{\omega_{\eta 1}(1-\sigma)-1} C_{\eta 2t}^{(1-\omega_{\eta 1})(1-\sigma)}}{P_{1t}} = \frac{\omega_{\eta 1}}{P_{1t} C_{\eta 1t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} \quad (0.8)$$

$$C_{\eta 2t} : \quad \mu_t = \frac{(1-\omega_{\eta 1}) C_{\eta 1t}^{\omega_{\eta 1}(1-\sigma)} C_{\eta 2t}^{(1-\omega_{\eta 1})(1-\sigma)-1}}{P_{2t}} = \frac{(1-\omega_{\eta 1})}{P_{2t} C_{\eta 2t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} \quad (0.9)$$

$$L_{\eta t} : \quad -\phi L_{\eta t}^{\phi} + \mu_t W_t = 0 \implies \mu_t = \frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^{\phi}}{W_t} \quad (0.10)$$

$$B_{\eta t} : \quad \beta^t \{-\mu_t\} + \mathbb{E}_t \beta^{t+1} \{-\mu_{t+1}[-(1+R_t)]\} = 0 \implies \mu_t = \beta(1+R_t) \mathbb{E}_t \mu_{t+1} \quad (0.11)$$

$$K_{\eta,t+1} : \quad -\mu_t P_{\eta t} + \mathbb{E}_t \beta \{\mu_{t+1}[(1-\delta)P_{\eta,t+1} + R_{K,t+1}]\} = 0 \implies \mu_t P_{\eta t} = \beta \mathbb{E}_t \{\mu_{t+1}[(1-\delta)P_{\eta,t+1} + R_{K,t+1}]\} \quad (0.12)$$

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

## Solutions

Match ?? and ??:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_t &= \frac{\omega_{\eta 1}}{P_{1t} C_{\eta 1t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} = \frac{(1-\omega_{\eta 1})}{P_{2t} C_{\eta 2t}} C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma} \implies \\ \frac{C_{\eta 1t}}{C_{\eta 2t}} &= \frac{P_{2t}}{P_{1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_{\eta 1}}{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \iff C_{\eta 1t} = \frac{P_{2t}}{P_{1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_{\eta 1}}{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \cdot C_{\eta 2t} \end{aligned} \quad (0.13)$$

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

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\eta t} &= C_{\eta 1t}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} C_{\eta 2t}^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \implies \\ C_{\eta t} &= \left[ \frac{P_{2t}}{P_{1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_{\eta 1}}{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \cdot C_{\eta 2t} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} C_{\eta 2t}^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \implies \\ C_{\eta 2t} &= C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{P_{2t}} \cdot \frac{1-\omega_{\eta 1}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \end{aligned} \quad (0.14)$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{\eta 1t} &= \frac{P_{2t}}{P_{1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_{\eta 1}}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \cdot C_{\eta 2t} \implies \quad (??) \\
C_{\eta 1t} &= \frac{P_{2t}}{P_{1t}} \cdot \frac{\omega_{\eta 1}}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \cdot C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{P_{2t}} \cdot \frac{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \implies \\
C_{\eta 1t} &= C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{P_{2t}} \cdot \frac{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1} - 1} \quad (0.15)
\end{aligned}$$

Define the total goods expense  $\mathcal{E}_{\eta t}$  of household  $\eta$ :

$$\mathcal{E}_{\eta t} = P_{1t}C_{\eta 1t} + P_{2t}C_{\eta 2t} \quad (0.16)$$

Substitute ?? and ?? in ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{E}_{\eta t} &= P_{1t}C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{P_{2t}} \cdot \frac{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1} - 1} + P_{2t}C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{P_{2t}} \cdot \frac{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \implies \\
\mathcal{E}_{\eta t} &= C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \left[ \frac{P_{2t}}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \quad (0.17)
\end{aligned}$$

Equation ?? shows that the total expense with goods is proportional to the goods' prices  $P_{1t}$  and  $P_{2t}$ .

Rewrite ?? in terms of ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{\eta 2t} &= C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{P_{2t}} \cdot \frac{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \implies \quad (??) \\
C_{\eta 2t} &= C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \left[ \frac{P_{2t}}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{-\omega_{\eta 1}} \left[ \frac{P_{2t}}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \cdot \frac{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}}{P_{2t}} \right] \implies \\
C_{\eta 2t} &= \mathcal{E}_{\eta t} \frac{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}}{P_{2t}} \quad (0.18)
\end{aligned}$$

Rewrite ?? in terms of ?? and isolate  $(\omega_{\eta 1}/P_{1t}C_{\eta 1t})$ :

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

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

$$C_{\eta 1t} = \varepsilon_{\eta t} \frac{\omega_{\eta 1}}{P_{1t}} \iff \frac{\omega_{\eta 1}}{P_{1t}C_{\eta 1t}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{\eta t}} \quad (0.19)$$

Divide ?? by ??:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{\eta 1t}}{C_{\eta 2t}} &= \frac{\varepsilon_{\eta t} \frac{\omega_{\eta 1}}{P_{1t}}}{\varepsilon_{\eta t} \frac{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}}{P_{2t}}} \implies \\ \frac{P_{1t}C_{\eta 1t}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} &= \frac{P_{2t}C_{\eta 2t}}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \end{aligned} \quad (0.20)$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

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

$$\mu_t = \frac{C_{\eta t}^{1 - \sigma}}{\varepsilon_{\eta t}} \quad (0.21)$$

Match ?? and ??:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_t &= \frac{C_{\eta t}^{1 - \sigma}}{\varepsilon_{\eta t}} = \frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^{\varphi}}{W_t} \implies \\ \frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^{\varphi}}{C_{\eta t}^{1 - \sigma}} &= \frac{W_t}{\varepsilon_{\eta t}} \end{aligned} \quad (0.22)$$

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



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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_t &= \beta(1 + R_t)\mathbb{E}_t\mu_{t+1} && \implies && (??) \\ \frac{C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta t}} &= \beta(1 + R_t)\mathbb{E}_t \left\{ \frac{C_{\eta,t+1}^{1-\sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta,t+1}} \right\} && (0.23) \end{aligned}$$

Equation ?? is the Euler equation for the bonds return.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_t P_{\eta t} &= \beta \mathbb{E}_t \{ \mu_{t+1} [(1 - \delta)P_{\eta,t+1} + R_{K,t+1}] \} && \implies && (??) \\ \frac{C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta t}} P_{\eta t} &= \beta \mathbb{E}_t \left\{ \frac{C_{\eta,t+1}^{1-\sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta,t+1}} [(1 - \delta)P_{\eta,t+1} + R_{K,t+1}] \right\} && (0.24) \end{aligned}$$

Equation ?? is the Euler equation for the capital return.

## Firms

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

### 0.1.2 Final-Goods Firm

#### Profit Maximization Problem

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

The final-goods firm problem is to maximize its profit, considering that its output is the bundle  $Y_{\eta t}$  formed by a continuum  $j \in [0, 1]$  of intermediate goods  $Y_{\eta jt}$ , with

elasticity of substitution between intermediate goods  $\psi$ :

$$\max_{Y_{\eta jt}} : \Pi_{\eta t} = P_{\eta t} Y_{\eta t} - \int_0^1 P_{\eta jt} Y_{\eta jt} \, dj \quad (0.25)$$

$$\text{s. t. : } Y_{\eta t} = \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\eta jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \quad (0.26)$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\max_{Y_{\eta jt}} : \Pi_{\eta t} = P_{\eta t} \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\eta jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} - \int_0^1 P_{\eta jt} Y_{\eta jt} \, dj \quad (0.27)$$

### First Order Condition and Solutions

The first order condition is:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{\eta jt} : \quad P_{\eta t} \left( \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \right) \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\eta jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}-1} \left( \frac{\psi-1}{\psi} \right) Y_{\eta jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}-1} - P_{\eta jt} &= 0 \implies \\ Y_{\eta jt} &= Y_t \left( \frac{P_{\eta t}}{P_{\eta jt}} \right)^{\psi} \end{aligned} \quad (0.28)$$

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

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{\eta t} &= \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\eta jt}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \implies \\ Y_{\eta t} &= \left( \int_0^1 \left[ Y_{\eta t} \left( \frac{P_{\eta t}}{P_{\eta jt}} \right)^{\psi} \right]^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \, dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \implies \\ P_{\eta t} &= \left[ \int_0^1 P_{\eta jt}^{1-\psi} \, dj \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \end{aligned} \quad (0.29)$$

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

### 0.1.3 Intermediate-Goods Firms

#### Cost Minimization Problem

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

$$\min_{K_{\eta jt}, L_{\eta jt}} : R_{Kt}K_{\eta jt} + W_tL_{\eta jt} \quad (0.30)$$

$$\text{s. t. : } Y_{\eta jt} = Z_{A\eta t}K_{\eta jt}^\alpha L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha} \quad (0.31)$$

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

#### Lagrangian

Transform the minimization problem with restriction into one without restriction applying the Lagrangian function  $\mathcal{L}$ :

$$\mathcal{L} = (R_{Kt}K_{\eta jt} + W_tL_{\eta jt}) - \Lambda_{\eta jt}(Z_{A\eta t}K_{\eta jt}^\alpha L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha} - Y_{\eta jt}) \quad (0.32)$$

where the Lagrangian multiplier  $\Lambda_{\eta jt}$  is the marginal cost.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> the production technology level  $Z_{A\eta t}$  will be submitted to a productivity shock, detailed in section ??.

<sup>2</sup> see Lemma ??

## First Order Conditions

The first-order conditions are:

$$K_{\eta jt} : R_{Kt} - \Lambda_{\eta jt} Z_{A\eta t} \alpha K_{\eta jt}^{\alpha-1} L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha} = 0 \quad \implies$$

$$K_{\eta jt} = \alpha Y_{\eta jt} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta jt}}{R_{Kt}} \quad (0.33)$$

$$L_{\eta jt} : W_t - \Lambda_{\eta jt} Z_{A\eta t} K_{\eta jt}^\alpha (1 - \alpha) L_{\eta jt}^{-\alpha} = 0 \quad \implies$$

$$L_{\eta jt} = (1 - \alpha) Y_{\eta jt} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta jt}}{W_t} \quad (0.34)$$

$$\Lambda_{\eta jt} : Y_{\eta jt} = Z_{A\eta t} K_{\eta jt}^\alpha L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha} \quad (??)$$

## Solutions

Divide equation ?? by ??:

$$\frac{K_{\eta jt}}{L_{\eta jt}} = \frac{\alpha Y_{\eta jt} \Lambda_{\eta jt} / R_{Kt}}{(1 - \alpha) Y_{\eta jt} \Lambda_{\eta jt} / W_t} \implies \frac{K_{\eta jt}}{L_{\eta jt}} = \left( \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_{Kt}} \quad (0.35)$$

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

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

$$Y_{\eta jt} = Z_{A\eta t} K_{\eta jt}^\alpha L_{\eta jt}^{1-\alpha} \quad \implies$$

$$Y_{\eta jt} = Z_{A\eta t} K_{\eta jt}^\alpha \left[ \left( \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha} \right) \frac{R_{Kt} K_{\eta jt}}{W_t} \right]^{1-\alpha} \quad \implies$$

$$K_{\eta jt} = \frac{Y_{\eta jt}}{Z_{A\eta t}} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_{Kt}} \right]^{1-\alpha} \quad (0.36)$$

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

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
L_{\eta jt} &= \left( \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \right) \frac{R_{Kt} K_{\eta jt}}{W_t} \implies \\
L_{\eta jt} &= \left( \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \right) \frac{R_{Kt}}{W_t} \frac{Y_{\eta jt}}{Z_{A\eta t}} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_{Kt}} \right]^{1-\alpha} \implies \\
L_{\eta jt} &= \frac{Y_{\eta jt}}{Z_{A\eta t}} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_{Kt}} \right]^{-\alpha} \tag{0.37}
\end{aligned}$$

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

### Total and Marginal Costs

Calculate the total cost  $TC$  using ?? and ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
TC_{\eta jt} &= W_t L_{\eta jt} + R_{Kt} K_{\eta jt} \implies \\
TC_{\eta jt} &= W_t \frac{Y_{\eta jt}}{Z_{A\eta t}} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_{Kt}} \right]^{-\alpha} + R_{Kt} \frac{Y_{\eta jt}}{Z_{A\eta t}} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right) \frac{W_t}{R_{Kt}} \right]^{1-\alpha} \implies \\
TC_{\eta jt} &= \frac{Y_{\eta jt}}{Z_{A\eta t}} \left( \frac{R_{Kt}}{\alpha} \right)^\alpha \left( \frac{W_t}{1-\alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha} \tag{0.38}
\end{aligned}$$

Calculate the marginal cost  $\Lambda$  using ??:

$$\Lambda_{\eta jt} = \frac{\partial TC_{\eta jt}}{\partial Y_{\eta jt}} \implies \Lambda_{\eta jt} = \frac{1}{Z_{A\eta t}} \left( \frac{R_{Kt}}{\alpha} \right)^\alpha \left( \frac{W_t}{1-\alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha} \tag{0.39}$$

The marginal cost depends on the technological level  $Z_{A\eta t}$ , the nominal interest rate  $R_{Kt}$  and the nominal wage level  $W_t$ , which are the same for all intermediate-goods firms, and because of that, the index  $j$  may be dropped:

$$\Lambda_{\eta t} = \frac{1}{Z_{A\eta t}} \left( \frac{R_{Kt}}{\alpha} \right)^\alpha \left( \frac{W_t}{1-\alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha} \tag{0.40}$$

notice that:

$$\Lambda_{\eta t} = \frac{TC_{\eta jt}}{Y_{\eta jt}} \implies TC_{\eta jt} = \Lambda_{\eta t} Y_{\eta jt} \tag{0.41}$$

## Optimal Price Problem

Consider an economy with price stickiness, following the Calvo Rule (**calvo\_staggered\_1983**): each firm has a probability ( $0 < \theta < 1$ ) of keeping its price in the next period ( $P_{\eta j,t+1} = P_{\eta j,t}$ ), and a probability of  $(1 - \theta)$  of setting a new optimal price  $P_{\eta j,t}^*$  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  $\theta$  of keeping the previous price.

$$\max_{P_{\eta j,t}} : \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s [P_{\eta j,t} Y_{\eta j,t+s} - TC_{\eta j,t+s}]}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \quad (0.42)$$

$$\text{s. t. : } Y_{\eta j,t} = Y_{\eta t} \left( \frac{P_{\eta t}}{P_{\eta j,t}} \right)^\psi \quad (??)$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\max_{P_{\eta j,t}} : \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s [P_{\eta j,t} Y_{\eta j,t+s} - \Lambda_{\eta,t+s} Y_{\eta j,t+s}]}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \quad (0.43)$$

Substitute ?? in ?? and rearrange the variables:

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

## First Order Condition

The first order condition with respect to  $P_{\eta j,t}$  is:

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

Separate the summations and rearrange the variables:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s (\psi - 1) \left( \frac{P_{\eta,t+s}}{P_{\eta t}} \right)^\psi Y_{\eta t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} &= \\ &= \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \psi P_{\eta t}^{-1} \left( \frac{P_{\eta,t+s}}{P_{\eta t}} \right)^\psi Y_{\eta t+s} \Lambda_{\eta,t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (0.44)$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s (\psi - 1) Y_{\eta j,t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} &= \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s \psi P_{\eta t}^{-1} Y_{\eta j,t+s} \Lambda_{\eta,t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \implies \\ (\psi - 1) \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{\eta j,t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} &= \psi P_{\eta t}^{-1} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{\eta j,t+s} \Lambda_{\eta,t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \implies \\ P_{\eta t} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{\eta j,t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} &= \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{\eta j,t+s} \Lambda_{\eta,t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \implies \\ P_{\eta t}^* &= \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{\eta j,t+s} \Lambda_{\eta,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{\eta j,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \end{aligned} \quad (0.45)$$

Equation ?? 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:

$$P_{\eta t}^* = \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{\eta,t+s} \Lambda_{\eta,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{\eta,t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \quad (0.46)$$

## Final-Goods Firm, part II

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

information in ?? to determine the aggregate price level:

$$P_{\eta t} = \left[ \int_0^\theta P_{\eta, t-1}^{1-\psi} dj + \int_\theta^1 P_{\eta t}^{*1-\psi} dj \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \implies$$

$$P_{\eta t} = \left[ \theta P_{\eta, t-1}^{1-\psi} + (1-\theta) P_{\eta t}^{*1-\psi} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \quad (0.47)$$

Equation ?? is the aggregate price level.

#### 0.1.4 Monetary Authority

The objective of the monetary authority is to conduct the economy to price stability and economic growth, using a Taylor rule (**taylor\_discretion\_1993**) to determine the nominal interest rate:

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left( \frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\gamma_R} \left[ \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi} \right)^{\gamma_\pi} \left( \frac{Y_t}{Y} \right)^{\gamma_Y} \right]^{1-\gamma_R} Z_{Mt} \quad (0.48)$$

where  $R, \pi, Y$  are the variables in steady state,  $\gamma_R$  is the smoothing parameter for the interest rate  $R_{Kt}$ ,  $\gamma_\pi$  and  $\gamma_Y$  are the interest-rate sensitivities in relation to inflation and product, respectively,  $Z_{Mt}$  is the monetary shock and  $\pi_t$  is the gross inflation rate, defined by:<sup>3</sup>

$$\pi_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \quad (0.49)$$

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

$$P_t Y_t = P_{1t} Y_{1t} + P_{2t} Y_{2t} \iff P_t = \frac{P_{1t} Y_{1t} + P_{2t} Y_{2t}}{Y_t} \quad (0.50)$$

---

<sup>3</sup> for the monetary shock definition, see section ??.



## Regional Inflation

There is one price level  $P_{\eta t}$  in each region, generating a regional inflation rate:

$$\pi_{\eta t} = \frac{P_{\eta t}}{P_{\eta, t-1}} \quad (0.51)$$

### 0.1.5 Stochastic Shocks

#### Productivity Shock

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

$$\ln Z_{A\eta t} = (1 - \rho_{A\eta}) \ln Z_{A\eta} + \rho_{A\eta} \ln Z_{A\eta, t-1} + \varepsilon_{A\eta t} \quad (0.52)$$

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

#### Monetary Shock

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

$$\ln Z_{Mt} = (1 - \rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_{M, t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} \quad (0.53)$$

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

### 0.1.6 Equilibrium Conditions

A Competitive Equilibrium consists of sequences of prices  $\{P_{\eta t}^*, R_t^*, R_{Kt}^*, W_t^*\}$ , allocations for households  $\mathcal{A}_H := \{C_{\eta 1t}^*, C_{\eta 2t}^*, L_{\eta t}^*, B_{\eta t}^*, K_{\eta, t+1}^*\}$  and allocations for firms  $\mathcal{A}_F := \{K_{\eta jt}^*, L_{\eta jt}^*, Y_{\eta jt}^*, Y_{\eta t}^*\}$ . In such an equilibrium, given the set of exogenous variables  $\{K_0, Z_{A\eta t}, Z_{Mt}\}$ , the elements in  $\mathcal{A}_H$  solve the household problem, while the elements in  $\mathcal{A}_F$  solve the firms' problems, and the markets for goods and labor clear:

$$Y_t = Y_{1t} + Y_{2t} \quad (0.54)$$

$$\text{where: } Y_{\eta t} = C_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} \quad (0.55)$$

$$L_{\eta t} = \int_0^1 L_{\eta j t} dj \quad (0.56)$$

### 0.1.7 Model Structure

The model is composed of the preview solutions, forming a square system of 41 variables and 41 equations, summarized as follows:

- Variables:

- from the household problem:  $\langle C_{\eta t} L_{\eta t} B_{\eta t} K_{\eta,t+1} C_{\eta 1t} C_{\eta 2t} \varepsilon_{\eta t} \rangle$ ;
- from the final-goods firm problem:  $\langle Y_{\eta j t} Y_{\eta t} P_{\eta t} \rangle$ ;
- from the intermediate-goods firm problems:  $\langle K_{\eta j t} L_{\eta j t} P_{\eta t}^* \rangle$ ;
- from the monetary policy:  $\langle R_t \pi_t Y_t \rangle$ ;
- from the market clearing condition:  $\langle I_{\eta t} \rangle$ ;
- prices:  $\langle W_t R_{Kt} \Lambda_{\eta t} P_t \pi_{\eta t} \rangle$ ;
- shocks:  $\langle Z_{A\eta t} Z_{Mt} \rangle$ .

- Equations:

1. Budget Constraint:

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

2. Law of Motion for Capital:

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

3. Regional Consumption:

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

4. Regional Expense Weight:

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

5. Price Composition of Consumption Bundle:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\eta t} = C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \left[ \frac{P_{2t}}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \quad (??)$$

6. Labor Supply:

$$\frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^{\varphi}}{C_{\eta t}^{1 - \sigma}} = \frac{W_t}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta t}} \quad (??)$$

7. Euler equation for the bonds return:

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

8. Euler equation for the capital return:

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

9. Bundle Technology:

$$Y_{\eta t} = \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\eta j t}^{\frac{\psi - 1}{\psi}} dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi - 1}} \quad (??)$$

10. Production Function:

$$Y_{\eta j t} = Z_{A\eta t} K_{\eta j t}^{\alpha} L_{\eta j t}^{1 - \alpha} \quad (??)$$

11. Capital Demand:

$$K_{\eta j t} = \alpha Y_{\eta j t} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta t}}{R_{Kt}} \quad (??)$$

12. Labor Demand:

$$L_{\eta j t} = (1 - \alpha) Y_{\eta j t} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta t}}{W_t} \quad (??)$$

13. Marginal Cost:

$$\Lambda_{\eta t} = \frac{1}{Z_{A\eta t}} \left( \frac{R_{Kt}}{\alpha} \right)^{\alpha} \left( \frac{W_t}{1 - \alpha} \right)^{1 - \alpha} \quad (??)$$

14. Optimal Price:

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

15. Regional Price Level:

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

16. Monetary Policy:

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

17. National Gross Inflation Rate:

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

18. National Price Level:

$$P_t = \frac{P_{1t} Y_{1t} + P_{2t} Y_{2t}}{Y_t} \quad (??)$$

19. Regional Gross Inflation Rate:

$$\pi_{\eta t} = \frac{P_{\eta t}}{P_{\eta, t-1}} \quad (??)$$

20. Productivity Shock:

$$\ln Z_{A\eta t} = (1 - \rho_{A\eta}) \ln Z_{A\eta} + \rho_{A\eta} \ln Z_{A\eta, t-1} + \varepsilon_{A\eta t} \quad (??)$$

21. Monetary Shock:

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

22. Market Clearing Condition:

$$Y_t = Y_{1t} + Y_{2t} \quad (??)$$

23. Regional Market Clearing Condition: **version 02**

$$Y_{\eta t} = C_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} \quad (??)$$

## 0.2 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\_understanding\_201). For conciseness, the  $ss$  index representing the steady state will be omitted, so that  $X := X_{ss}$ . The model in steady state is:

### 1. Budget Constraint:

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

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

$$P_1 C_{\eta 1} + P_2 C_{\eta 2} + P_{\eta} I_{\eta} = W L_{\eta} + R_K K_{\eta} + R B_{\eta} + \Pi_{\eta} \quad (0.57)$$

### 2. Law of Motion for Capital:

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

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

$$I_{\eta} = \delta K_{\eta} \quad (0.58)$$

### 3. Regional Consumption: version 02

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

$$C_{\eta} = C_{\eta 1}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} C_{\eta 2}^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \quad (0.59)$$

### 4. Regional Expense Weight: version 02

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

$$\frac{P_1 C_{\eta 1}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} = \frac{P_2 C_{\eta 2}}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \quad (0.60)$$

### 5. Price Composition of Consumption Bundle:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\eta t} = C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \left[ \frac{P_{2t}}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \implies \quad (??)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\eta} = C_{\eta} \left[ \frac{P_1}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \left[ \frac{P_2}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \quad (0.61)$$

6. Labor Supply:

$$\frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^{\varphi}}{C_{\eta t}^{1-\sigma}} = \frac{W_t}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta t}} \implies \quad (??)$$

$$\frac{\phi L_{\eta}^{\varphi}}{C_{\eta}^{1-\sigma}} = \frac{W}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta}} \quad (0.62)$$

7. Euler equation for the bonds return:

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{\eta}^{1-\sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta}} &= \beta(1 + R) \frac{C_{\eta}^{1-\sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta}} \implies \\ \beta &= \frac{1}{(1 + R)} \end{aligned} \quad (0.63)$$

8. Euler equation for the capital return:

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{\eta}^{1-\sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta}} P_{\eta} &= \beta \frac{C_{\eta}^{1-\sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta}} P_{\eta} \left[ (1 - \delta) + \frac{R_K}{P_{\eta}} \right] \implies \\ 1 &= \beta \left[ (1 - \delta) + \frac{R_K}{P_{\eta}} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (0.64)$$

9. Bundle Technology:

$$Y_{\eta t} = \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\eta j t}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \implies Y_{\eta} = \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\eta j}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \quad (0.65)$$

10. Production Function:

$$Y_{\eta j t} = Z_{A \eta t} K_{\eta j t}^{\alpha} L_{\eta j t}^{1-\alpha} \implies Y_{\eta j} = Z_{A \eta} K_{\eta j}^{\alpha} L_{\eta j}^{1-\alpha} \quad (0.66)$$

11. Capital Demand:

$$K_{\eta j t} = \alpha Y_{\eta j t} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta t}}{R_{K t}} \implies K_{\eta j} = \alpha Y_{\eta j} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta}}{R_K} \quad (0.67)$$

12. Labor Demand:

$$L_{\eta jt} = (1 - \alpha) Y_{\eta jt} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta t}}{W_t} \implies L_{\eta j} = (1 - \alpha) Y_{\eta j} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta}}{W} \quad (0.68)$$

13. Marginal Cost:

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{\eta t} &= \frac{1}{Z_{A\eta t}} \left( \frac{R_{Kt}}{\alpha} \right)^{\alpha} \left( \frac{W_t}{1 - \alpha} \right)^{1 - \alpha} \implies \\ \Lambda_{\eta} &= \frac{1}{Z_{A\eta}} \left( \frac{R_K}{\alpha} \right)^{\alpha} \left( \frac{W}{1 - \alpha} \right)^{1 - \alpha} \end{aligned} \quad (0.69)$$

14. Optimal Price:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\eta t}^* &= \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{\eta j, t+s} \Lambda_{\eta, t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \theta^s Y_{\eta j, t+s} / \prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k}) \right\}} \quad (??) \\ P_{\eta}^* &= \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{Y_{\eta j} \Lambda_{\eta} / [1 - \theta(1 - R)]}{Y_{\eta j} / [1 - \theta(1 - R)]} \implies \\ P_{\eta}^* &= \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \Lambda_{\eta} \end{aligned} \quad (0.70)$$

15. Regional Price Level:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\eta t} &= \left[ \theta P_{\eta t-1}^{1-\psi} + (1 - \theta) P_{\eta t}^{*1-\psi} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \implies \\ P_{\eta}^{1-\psi} &= \theta P_{\eta}^{1-\psi} + (1 - \theta) P_{\eta}^{*1-\psi} \implies \\ (1 - \theta) P_{\eta}^{1-\psi} &= (1 - \theta) P_{\eta}^{*1-\psi} \implies P_{\eta} = P_{\eta}^* \end{aligned} \quad (0.71)$$

16. Monetary Policy:

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left( \frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\gamma_R} \left[ \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi} \right)^{\gamma_{\pi}} \left( \frac{Y_t}{Y} \right)^{\gamma_Y} \right]^{1-\gamma_R} Z_{Mt} \implies Z_M = 1 \quad (0.72)$$

17. National Gross Inflation Rate:

$$\pi_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \implies \pi = 1 \quad (0.73)$$

18. National Price Level:

$$P_t = \frac{P_{1t}Y_{1t} + P_{2t}Y_{2t}}{Y_t} \implies P = \frac{P_1Y_1 + P_2Y_2}{Y} \quad (0.74)$$

19. Regional Gross Inflation Rate:

$$\pi_{\eta t} = \frac{P_{\eta t}}{P_{\eta, t-1}} \implies \pi_{\eta} = 1 \quad (0.75)$$

20. Productivity Shock:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Z_{A\eta t} &= (1 - \rho_{A\eta}) \ln Z_{A\eta} + \rho_{A\eta} \ln Z_{A\eta, t-1} + \varepsilon_{A\eta t} \implies \\ \ln Z_{A\eta} &= (1 - \rho_{A\eta}) \ln Z_{A\eta} + \rho_{A\eta} \ln Z_{A\eta} + \varepsilon_{A\eta} \implies \\ \varepsilon_{A\eta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (0.76)$$

21. Monetary Shock:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Z_{Mt} &= (1 - \rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_{M, t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} \implies \\ \ln Z_M &= (1 - \rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_M + \varepsilon_M \implies \\ \varepsilon_M &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (0.77)$$

22. Market Clearing Condition:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_t &= Y_{1t} + Y_{2t} \implies \quad (??) \\ Y &= Y_1 + Y_2 \quad (0.78) \end{aligned}$$

23. Regional Market Clearing Condition:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{\eta t} &= C_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} \implies \quad (??) \\ Y_{\eta} &= C_{\eta} + I_{\eta} \quad (0.79) \end{aligned}$$

### 0.2.1 Variables at Steady State

For the steady state solution, all endogenous variables will be determined with respect to the parameters. It is assumed that one regional price level and both produc-



tivity levels are normalized to one:<sup>4</sup>

$$\langle P_1 \ Z_{A1} \ Z_{A2} \rangle = \vec{1} \quad (0.80)$$

From ??, ?? and ??, the monetary shock, the national and regional gross inflation rates are:

$$\langle Z_M \ \pi \ \pi_1 \ \pi_2 \rangle = \vec{1} \quad (0.81)$$

From ?? and ??, the productivity and monetary shocks are:

$$\langle \varepsilon_{A1} \ \varepsilon_{A2} \ \varepsilon_M \rangle = \vec{0} \quad (0.82)$$

From ??, the return on bonds is:

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

$$R = \frac{1}{\beta} - 1 \quad (0.83)$$

From ??, the return on capital  $R_K$  for  $\eta = 1$  is:

$$1 = \beta \left[ (1 - \delta) + \frac{R_K}{P_1} \right] \implies \quad (??)$$

$$R_K = P_1 \left[ \frac{1}{\beta} - (1 - \delta) \right] \quad (0.84)$$

Divide ?? for  $\eta = 1$  by ?? for  $\eta = 2$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{R_K}{R_K} &= \frac{P_1 \left[ \frac{1}{\beta} - (1 - \delta) \right]}{P_2 \left[ \frac{1}{\beta} - (1 - \delta) \right]} \implies \\ 1 &= \frac{P_1}{P_2} \implies P_1 = P_2 \end{aligned} \quad (0.85)$$

---

<sup>4</sup> where  $\vec{1}$  is the unit vector.

From ?? and ??, the regional optimal price  $P_\eta^*$  is:

$$P_\eta^* = P_\eta \implies \langle P_1^* \ P_2^* \rangle = \langle P_1 \ P_2 \rangle = \langle P_1 \ P_1 \rangle \quad (??)$$

Substitute ?? and then ?? in ?? for the national price level:

$$P = \frac{P_1 Y_1 + P_2 Y_2}{Y} = \frac{P_1 Y_1 + P_1 Y_2}{Y} \implies \quad (??)$$

$$P = P_1 = P_2 \quad (0.86)$$

Substitute ?? in ?? for the price composition of consumption bundle  $\mathcal{E}_\eta$ :

$$\mathcal{E}_\eta = C_\eta \left[ \frac{P_1}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \left[ \frac{P_2}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} = C_\eta \left[ \frac{P}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \left[ \frac{P}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \implies \quad (??)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_\eta = \frac{PC_\eta}{\omega_{\eta 1}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} (1 - \omega_{\eta 1})^{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}}} \quad (0.87)$$

Substitute ?? and ?? in ?? for the marginal cost  $\Lambda_\eta$ :

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

$$\Lambda_\eta = P \frac{\psi - 1}{\psi} = \Lambda \quad (0.88)$$

Substitute ?? and ?? in ?? for the nominal wage  $W$  in terms of region 1:

$$\Lambda_\eta = \frac{1}{Z_{A\eta}} \left( \frac{R_K}{\alpha} \right)^\alpha \left( \frac{W}{1 - \alpha} \right)^{1 - \alpha} \implies \quad (??)$$

$$W = (1 - \alpha) \left[ \Lambda Z_{A1} \left( \frac{\alpha}{R_K} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{1 - \alpha}} \quad (0.89)$$

Due to price parity in steady state, where prices are identical ( $P_\eta = P_\eta^*$ ) and resulting in a gross inflation level of one ( $\pi_\eta = 1$ ), all firms produce the same output level ( $Y_{\eta j} = Y_\eta$ ) (**solis-garcia\_uch\_2022**). As a consequence, they uniformly demand

the same amount of factors  $(K_\eta, L_\eta)$ , and equations ??, ?? and ?? become:

$$Y_\eta = Z_{A\eta} K_\eta^\alpha L_\eta^{1-\alpha} \quad (0.90)$$

$$K_\eta = \alpha Y_\eta \frac{\Lambda}{R_K} \quad (0.91)$$

$$L_\eta = (1 - \alpha) Y_\eta \frac{\Lambda}{W} \quad (0.92)$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$I_\eta = \delta K_\eta \implies I_\eta = \delta \alpha \frac{\Lambda}{R_K} Y_\eta \implies \quad (??)$$

$$I_\eta = b_\eta Y_\eta \quad (0.93)$$

$$\text{where: } b_\eta = \delta \alpha \frac{\Lambda}{R_K} \quad (0.94)$$

Isolate  $C_\eta$  in ?? and then substitute ?? and ??:

$$\frac{\phi L_\eta^\varphi}{C_\eta^{1-\sigma}} = \frac{W}{\mathcal{E}_\eta} \implies C_\eta^{\sigma-1} = \frac{W}{\mathcal{E}_\eta \phi L_\eta^\varphi} \implies$$

$$C_\eta = a_\eta Y_\eta^{\frac{-\varphi}{\sigma}} \quad (0.95)$$

$$\text{where: } a_\eta = \left[ \frac{W^{1+\varphi} \omega_{\eta 1}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} (1 - \omega_{\eta 1})^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}}}{\phi P [(1 - \alpha) \Lambda]^\varphi} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \quad (0.96)$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\mathcal{E}_\eta = \frac{P C_\eta}{\omega_{\eta 1}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} (1 - \omega_{\eta 1})^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}}} \implies \quad (??)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_\eta = \frac{P a_\eta Y_\eta^{\frac{-\varphi}{\sigma}}}{\omega_{\eta 1}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} (1 - \omega_{\eta 1})^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}}} \quad (0.97)$$

Isolate  $C_{\eta 1}$  in ?? and substitute in ??:

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

$$C_{\eta} = \left[ \frac{\omega_{\eta 1} P_2 C_{\eta 2}}{(1 - \omega_{\eta 1}) P_1} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} C_{\eta 2}^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \implies$$

$$C_{\eta 2} = C_{\eta} \left[ \frac{(1 - \omega_{\eta 1}) P_1}{\omega_{\eta 1} P_2} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \quad (0.98)$$

Isolate  $C_{\eta 2}$  in ?? and substitute in ??:

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

$$C_{\eta} = C_{\eta 1}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \left[ \frac{(1 - \omega_{\eta 1}) P_1 C_{\eta 1}}{\omega_{\eta 1} P_2} \right]^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \implies$$

$$C_{\eta 1} = C_{\eta} \left[ \frac{\omega_{\eta 1} P_2}{(1 - \omega_{\eta 1}) P_1} \right]^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \quad (0.99)$$

Substitute ??, ?? in ??:

$$Y_{\eta} = C_{\eta} + I_{\eta} \implies \quad (??)$$

$$Y_{\eta} = a_{\eta} Y_{\eta}^{\frac{-\varphi}{\sigma}} + b_{\eta} Y_{\eta} \implies$$

$$Y_{\eta} = \left( \frac{a_{\eta}}{1 - b_{\eta}} \right)^{\frac{\sigma}{\sigma + \varphi}} \quad (0.100)$$

The result of ?? determines  $Y, I_{\eta}, C_{\eta}, \mathcal{E}_{\eta}, C_{\eta 1}, C_{\eta 2}, K_{\eta}, L_{\eta}$  in ??, ??, ??, ??, ??, ??, ?? and ??, respectively.

### 0.2.2 Steady State Solution

$$\vec{\mathbf{I}} = \langle P \ P_1 \ P_2 \ Z_{A1} \ Z_{A2} \ Z_M \ \pi \ \pi_1 \ \pi_2 \rangle \quad (0.101)$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{0}} = \langle \varepsilon_{A1} \ \varepsilon_{A2} \ \varepsilon_M \rangle \quad (??)$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\beta} - 1 \quad (??)$$

$$R_K = P \left[ \frac{1}{\beta} - (1 - \delta) \right] \quad (??)$$

$$\Lambda = P \frac{\psi - 1}{\psi} \quad (??)$$

$$W = (1 - \alpha) \left[ \Lambda Z_{A1} \left( \frac{\alpha}{R_K} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \quad (??)$$

$$a_\eta = \left[ \frac{W^{1+\varphi} \omega_{\eta 1}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} (1 - \omega_{\eta 1})^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}}}{\phi P [(1 - \alpha) \Lambda]^\varphi} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \quad (??)$$

$$b_\eta = \delta \alpha \frac{\Lambda}{R_K} \quad (??)$$

$$Y_\eta = \left( \frac{a_\eta}{1 - b_\eta} \right)^{\frac{\sigma}{\sigma + \varphi}} \quad (??)$$

$$Y = Y_1 + Y_2 \quad (??)$$

$$I_\eta = b_\eta Y_\eta \quad (??)$$

$$C_\eta = a_\eta Y_\eta^{\frac{-\varphi}{\sigma}} \quad (??)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_\eta = \frac{P C_\eta}{\omega_{\eta 1}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} (1 - \omega_{\eta 1})^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}}} \quad (??)$$

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

$$C_{\eta 2} = C_\eta \left[ \frac{(1 - \omega_{\eta 1}) P_1}{\omega_{\eta 1} P_2} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \quad (??)$$

$$K_\eta = \alpha Y_\eta \frac{\Lambda}{R_K} \quad (??)$$

$$L_\eta = (1 - \alpha) Y_\eta \frac{\Lambda}{W} \quad (??)$$

### 0.3 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 ???. For this purpose, Uhlig's rules of log-linearization (`uhlig_toolkit_1999`) will be applied to all equations in the model.<sup>5</sup>

#### Regional Price Level

Log-linearize equation ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\eta t}^{1-\psi} &= \theta P_{\eta, t-1}^{1-\psi} + (1-\theta) P_{\eta t}^{*1-\psi} & \implies & & (??) \\
 P^{1-\psi} (1 + (1-\psi) \hat{P}_{\eta t}) &= \theta P^{1-\psi} (1 + (1-\psi) \hat{P}_{\eta, t-1}) + \\
 &\quad + (1-\theta) P^{1-\psi} (1 + (1-\psi) \hat{P}_{\eta t}^*) & \implies & & \\
 \hat{P}_{\eta t} &= \theta \hat{P}_{\eta, t-1} + (1-\theta) \hat{P}_{\eta t}^* & & & (0.102)
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Regional Gross Inflation Rate

Log-linearize ?? and define the level deviation of regional inflation rate  $\hat{\pi}_{\eta t}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_{\eta t} &= \frac{P_{\eta t}}{P_{\eta, t-1}} & & & (??) \\
 \hat{\pi}_{\eta t} &= \hat{P}_{\eta t} - \hat{P}_{\eta, t-1} & & & (0.103)
 \end{aligned}$$

---

<sup>5</sup> see lemma ?? for details.

## New Keynesian Phillips Curve

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s P_{\eta t}^* Y_{\eta j, t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} &= \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{\eta j, t+s} \Lambda_{\eta, t+s}}{\prod_{k=0}^{s-1} (1 + R_{t+k})} \right\} \implies \quad (??) \\ \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s P_{\eta t}^* Y_{\eta j, t+s}}{(1 + R)^s \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right)} \right\} &= \\ &= \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{\eta j, t+s} \Lambda_{\eta, t+s}}{(1 + R)^s \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right)} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (0.104)$$

First, log-linearize the left hand side of equation ?? with respect to  $P_{\eta t}^*, Y_{\eta j t}, \tilde{R}_t$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s P_{\eta t}^* Y_{\eta j, t+s}}{(1 + R)^s \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right)} \right\} &\implies \\ \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left( \frac{\theta}{1 + R} \right)^s \frac{P_{\eta}^* Y_{\eta j} (1 + \hat{P}_{\eta t}^* + \hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s})}{1 + \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k}} \right\} &\implies \\ P_{\eta}^* Y_{\eta j} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left( \frac{\theta}{1 + R} \right)^s \left( 1 + \hat{P}_{\eta t}^* + \hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s} - \frac{1}{1 + R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Separate the terms not dependent on  $s$ :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\eta}^* Y_{\eta j} (1 + \hat{P}_{\eta t}^*) \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left( \frac{\theta}{1 + R} \right)^s \right\} + \\ + P_{\eta}^* Y_{\eta j} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left( \frac{\theta}{1 + R} \right)^s \left( \hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s} - \frac{1}{1 + R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right) \right\} \implies \end{aligned}$$

Apply definition ?? on the first term:

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

Second, log-linearize the left hand side of ?? with respect to  $\Lambda_{\eta t}^*, Y_{\eta jt}, \tilde{R}_t$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\theta^s Y_{\eta j, t+s} \Lambda_{\eta, t+s}}{(1+R)^s \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k}\right)} \right\} &\implies \\ \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s \frac{Y_{\eta j} \Lambda_{\eta} (1 + \hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta, t+s})}{1 + \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k}} \right\} &\implies \\ \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} Y_{\eta j} \Lambda_{\eta} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s \left(1 + \hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta, t+s} - \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k}\right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Separate the terms not dependent on  $s$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} Y_{\eta j} \Lambda_{\eta} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s \right\} + \\ + \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} Y_{\eta j} \Lambda_{\eta} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s \left( \hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta, t+s} - \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Apply definition ?? on the first term:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \cdot \frac{Y_{\eta j} \Lambda_{\eta}}{1 - \theta/(1+R)} + \\ + \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} Y_{\eta j} \Lambda_{\eta} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s \left( \hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta, t+s} - \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Join both sides of the equation again:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P_{\eta}^* Y_{\eta j} (1 + \hat{P}_{\eta t}^*)}{1 - \theta/(1+R)} + P_{\eta}^* Y_{\eta j} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s \left( \hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s} - \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right) \right\} = \\ = \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \cdot \frac{Y_{\eta j} \Lambda_{\eta}}{1 - \theta/(1+R)} + \\ + \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} Y_{\eta j} \Lambda_{\eta} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{\theta}{1+R}\right)^s \left( \hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta, t+s} - \frac{1}{1+R} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right) \right\} \quad (0.105) \end{aligned}$$



Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta &= \frac{1}{(1+R)} \tag{??} \\
\frac{P_\eta^* Y_{\eta j} (1 + \hat{P}_{\eta t}^*)}{1 - \theta\beta} + P_\eta^* Y_{\eta j} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ (\theta\beta)^s \left( \hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s} - \beta \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right) \right\} &= \\
= \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} \cdot \frac{Y_{\eta j} \Lambda_\eta}{1 - \theta\beta} + & \tag{0.106} \\
+ \frac{\psi}{\psi - 1} Y_{\eta j} \Lambda_\eta \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ (\theta\beta)^s \left( \hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta, t+s} - \beta \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k} \right) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

Substitute ?? in ?? and simplify all common terms:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\cancel{P_\eta^* Y_{\eta j}}}{\cancel{1 - \theta\beta}} + \frac{\cancel{P_\eta^* Y_{\eta j}} \hat{P}_{\eta t}^*}{1 - \theta\beta} + \cancel{P_\eta^* Y_{\eta j}} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ (\theta\beta)^s \left( \cancel{\hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s}} - \beta \cancel{\sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k}} \right) \right\} &= \\
= \frac{\cancel{P_\eta^* Y_{\eta j}}}{\cancel{1 - \theta\beta}} + \cancel{P_\eta^* Y_{\eta j}} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left\{ (\theta\beta)^s \left( \cancel{\hat{Y}_{\eta j, t+s}} - \beta \cancel{\sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \tilde{R}_{t+k}} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta, t+s} \right) \right\} \implies & \\
\frac{\hat{P}_{\eta t}^*}{1 - \theta\beta} = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \{ (\theta\beta)^s (\hat{\Lambda}_{\eta, t+s}) \} & \tag{0.107}
\end{aligned}$$

Define the real marginal cost  $\lambda_{\eta t}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda_{\eta t} &= \frac{\Lambda_{\eta t}}{P_{\eta t}} \implies \Lambda_{\eta t} = P_{\eta t} \lambda_{\eta t} \implies \\
\hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} &= \hat{P}_{\eta t} + \hat{\lambda}_{\eta t} \tag{0.108}
\end{aligned}$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\hat{P}_{\eta t}^* = (1 - \theta\beta) \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\beta)^s (\hat{P}_{\eta, t+s} + \hat{\lambda}_{\eta, t+s}) \tag{0.109}$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\hat{P}_{\eta t} = \theta \hat{P}_{\eta, t-1} + (1 - \theta) \hat{P}_{\eta t}^* \tag{??}$$

$$\hat{P}_{\eta t} = \theta \hat{P}_{\eta, t-1} + (1 - \theta)(1 - \theta\beta) \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\beta)^s (\hat{P}_{\eta, t+s} + \hat{\lambda}_{\eta, t+s}) \tag{0.110}$$

Finally, to eliminate the summation, apply the lead operator  $(1 - \theta\beta\mathbb{L}^{-1})$  in ??.<sup>6</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}
(1 - \theta\beta\mathbb{L}^{-1})\hat{P}_{\eta t} &= (1 - \theta\beta\mathbb{L}^{-1}) \left[ \theta\hat{P}_{\eta, t-1} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (1 - \theta)(1 - \theta\beta)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\beta)^s (\hat{P}_{\eta, t+s} + \hat{\lambda}_{\eta, t+s}) \right] \implies \\
\hat{P}_{\eta t} - \theta\beta\mathbb{E}_t\hat{P}_{t+1} &= \theta\hat{P}_{\eta, t-1} - \theta\beta\theta\hat{P}_{\eta t} + \\
&\quad (1 - \theta)(1 - \theta\beta)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\beta)^s (\hat{P}_{\eta, t+s} + \hat{\lambda}_{\eta, t+s}) - \\
&\quad - \theta\beta(1 - \theta)(1 - \theta\beta)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\beta)^s (\hat{P}_{t+s+1} + \hat{\lambda}_{\eta, t+s+1})
\end{aligned} \tag{0.111}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{P}_{\eta t} - \theta\beta\mathbb{E}_t\hat{P}_{t+1} &= \theta\hat{P}_{\eta, t-1} - \theta\beta\theta\hat{P}_{\eta t} + \\
&\quad (1 - \theta)(1 - \theta\beta)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\beta)^s (\hat{P}_{\eta, t+s} + \hat{\lambda}_{\eta, t+s}) - \\
&\quad - \theta\beta(1 - \theta)(1 - \theta\beta)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\beta)^s (\hat{P}_{t+s+1} + \hat{\lambda}_{\eta, t+s+1}) \implies \\
\hat{P}_{\eta t} - \theta\beta\mathbb{E}_t\hat{P}_{t+1} &= \theta\hat{P}_{\eta, t-1} - \theta\beta\theta\hat{P}_{\eta t} + (1 - \theta)(1 - \theta\beta)(\hat{P}_{\eta t} + \hat{\lambda}_{\eta t}) + \\
&\quad + (1 - \theta)(1 - \theta\beta)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\beta)^{s+1} (\hat{P}_{t+s+1} + \hat{\lambda}_{\eta, t+s+1}) - \\
&\quad - (1 - \theta)(1 - \theta\beta)\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (\theta\beta)^{s+1} (\hat{P}_{t+s+1} + \hat{\lambda}_{\eta, t+s+1}) \implies \\
\hat{P}_{\eta t} - \theta\beta\mathbb{E}_t\hat{P}_{t+1} &= \theta\hat{P}_{\eta, t-1} - \theta^2\beta\hat{P}_{\eta t} + \\
&\quad + (1 - \theta - \theta\beta + \theta^2\beta)\hat{P}_{\eta t} + (1 - \theta)(1 - \theta\beta)\hat{\lambda}_{\eta t} \implies \\
(\hat{P}_{\eta t} - \hat{P}_{\eta, t-1}) &= \beta(\mathbb{E}_t\hat{P}_{t+1} - \hat{P}_{\eta t}) + \frac{(1 - \theta)(1 - \theta\beta)}{\theta}\hat{\lambda}_{\eta t}
\end{aligned} \tag{0.112}$$

---

<sup>6</sup> see definition ??.

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\hat{\pi}_{\eta t} = \beta \mathbb{E}_t \hat{\pi}_{\eta, t+1} + \frac{(1-\theta)(1-\theta\beta)}{\theta} \hat{\lambda}_{\eta t} \quad (0.113)$$

Equation ?? 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.

### Law of Motion for Capital

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\eta, t+1} &= (1-\delta)K_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} & \implies & \quad (??) \\ K_{\eta}(1 + \hat{K}_{\eta, t+1}) &= (1-\delta)K_{\eta}(1 + \hat{K}_{\eta t}) + I_{\eta}(1 + \hat{I}_{\eta t}) & \implies & \\ \hat{K}_{\eta, t+1} &= (1-\delta)\hat{K}_{\eta t} + \delta\hat{I}_{\eta t} & (0.114) \end{aligned}$$

### Regional Consumption

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\eta t} &= C_{\eta 1t}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} C_{\eta 2t}^{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \implies & (??) \\ \hat{C}_{\eta t} &= \omega_{\eta 1}\hat{C}_{\eta 1t} + (1-\omega_{\eta 1})\hat{C}_{\eta 2t} & (0.115) \end{aligned}$$

### Regional Consumption and Expense Weights

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P_{1t}C_{\eta 1t}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} &= \frac{P_{2t}C_{\eta 2t}}{1-\omega_{\eta 1}} \implies & (??) \\ \hat{P}_{1t} - \hat{P}_{2t} &= \hat{C}_{\eta 2t} - \hat{C}_{\eta 1t} & (0.116) \end{aligned}$$

Subtract ?? of one region from the other:

$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{P}_{1t} - \hat{P}_{2t}) - (\hat{P}_{1t} - \hat{P}_{2t}) &= (\hat{C}_{12t} - \hat{C}_{11t}) - (\hat{C}_{22t} - \hat{C}_{21t}) \implies \\ \hat{C}_{11t} - \hat{C}_{12t} &= \hat{C}_{22t} - \hat{C}_{21t} & (0.117) \end{aligned}$$

## Total Expenses

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E}_{\eta t} &= C_{\eta t} \left[ \frac{P_{1t}}{\omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{\omega_{\eta 1}} \left[ \frac{P_{2t}}{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \right]^{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}} \implies \quad (??) \\ \mathcal{E}_{\eta}(1 + \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta t}) &= \frac{C_{\eta} P_1^{\omega_{\eta 1}} P_2^{1 - \omega_{\eta 1}}}{\omega_{\eta 1}^{\omega_{\eta 1}} (1 - \omega_{\eta 1})^{(1 - \omega_{\eta 1})}} \cdot (1 + \hat{C}_{\eta t} + \omega_{\eta 1} \hat{P}_{1t} + (1 - \omega_{\eta 1}) \hat{P}_{2t}) \implies \\ \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta t} &= \hat{C}_{\eta t} + \omega_{\eta 1} \hat{P}_{1t} + (1 - \omega_{\eta 1}) \hat{P}_{2t} \quad (0.118)\end{aligned}$$

## Labor Supply

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\phi L_{\eta t}^{\varphi}}{C_{\eta t}^{1 - \sigma}} &= \frac{W_t}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta t}} \implies \quad (??) \\ \varphi \hat{L}_{\eta t} - (1 - \sigma) \hat{C}_{\eta t} &= \hat{W}_t - \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta t} \quad (0.119)\end{aligned}$$

## Euler equation for the bonds return

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{C_{\eta t}^{1 - \sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta t}} &= \beta(1 + R_t) \mathbb{E}_t \left\{ \frac{C_{\eta, t+1}^{1 - \sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta, t+1}} \right\} \implies \quad (??) \\ \frac{C_{\eta t}^{1 - \sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta t}} \cdot \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \mathcal{E}_{\eta, t+1}}{\mathbb{E}_t C_{\eta, t+1}^{1 - \sigma}} &= \beta + \beta R_t \implies \\ \frac{C_{\eta}^{1 - \sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta}} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\eta}}{C_{\eta}^{1 - \sigma}} (1 + (1 - \sigma) \hat{C}_{\eta t} - \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta t} + \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta, t+1} - (1 - \sigma) \hat{C}_{\eta, t+1} \}) &= \\ &= \beta + \beta(R(1 + \hat{R}_t)) \implies \\ \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta, t+1} - (1 - \sigma) \hat{C}_{\eta, t+1} \} - [\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta t} - (1 - \sigma) \hat{C}_{\eta t}] &= (1 - \beta) \hat{R}_t \quad (0.120)\end{aligned}$$

## Euler equation for the capital return

Log-linearize ??:

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{P_{\eta} C_{\eta}^{1-\sigma}}{\mathcal{E}_{\eta}} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\eta}}{P_{\eta} C_{\eta}^{1-\sigma}} (1 + \hat{P}_{\eta t} + (1-\sigma)\hat{C}_{\eta t} - \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta t} + \\ & + \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta, t+1} - \hat{P}_{\eta, t+1} - (1-\sigma)\hat{C}_{\eta, t+1} \}) = \\ & = \beta \left[ (1-\delta) + \frac{R_K}{P_{\eta}} \mathbb{E}_t \{ 1 + \hat{R}_{K, t+1} - \hat{P}_{\eta, t+1} \} \right] \implies \\ & \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta, t+1} - \hat{P}_{\eta, t+1} - (1-\sigma)\hat{C}_{\eta, t+1} \} - (\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta t} - \hat{P}_{\eta t} - (1-\sigma)\hat{C}_{\eta t}) = \\ & = \beta r_K \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{R}_{K, t+1} - \hat{P}_{\eta, t+1} \} \end{aligned} \quad (0.121)$$

$$\text{where: } r_K = \frac{R_K}{P} \quad (0.122)$$

## Bundle Technology

Apply the natural logarithm to ??:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{\eta t} &= \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\eta j t}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} dj \right)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \implies \quad (??) \\ \ln Y_{\eta t} &= \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \ln \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\eta j t}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} dj \right) \end{aligned}$$

Log-linearize using corollary ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln Y_{\eta} + \hat{Y}_{\eta t} &= \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \left[ \ln \left( \int_0^1 Y_{\eta j}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \mathrm{d} j \right) + \frac{\psi-1}{\psi} \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{\eta j t} \mathrm{d} j \right] \implies \\
\ln Y_{\eta} + \hat{Y}_{\eta t} &= \frac{\psi}{\psi-1} \left[ \ln \left( Y_{\eta j}^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} \int_0^1 \mathrm{d} j \right) + \frac{\psi-1}{\psi} \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{\eta j t} \mathrm{d} j \right] \implies \\
\ln Y_{\eta} + \hat{Y}_{\eta t} &= \frac{\cancel{\psi}}{\cancel{\psi}-1} \left[ \frac{\cancel{\psi}-\cancel{1}}{\cancel{\psi}} \ln Y_{\eta j} + \ln 1 + \frac{\cancel{\psi}-\cancel{1}}{\cancel{\psi}} \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{\eta j t} \mathrm{d} j \right] \implies \\
\ln Y_{\eta} + \hat{Y}_{\eta t} &= \ln Y_{\eta j} + \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{\eta j t} \mathrm{d} j
\end{aligned}$$

Apply corollary ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln Y_{\eta} + \hat{Y}_{\eta t} &= \ln Y_{\eta j} + \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{\eta j t} \mathrm{d} j \implies \\
\hat{Y}_{\eta t} &= \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{\eta j t} \mathrm{d} j
\end{aligned} \tag{0.123}$$

## Production Function

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{\eta j t} &= Z_{A \eta t} K_{\eta j t}^{\alpha} L_{\eta j t}^{1-\alpha} \implies \tag{??} \\
Y_{\eta j} (1 + \hat{Y}_{\eta j t}) &= Z_{A \eta} K_{\eta j}^{\alpha} L_{\eta j}^{1-\alpha} (1 + \hat{Z}_{A \eta t} + \alpha \hat{K}_{\eta j t} + (1-\alpha) \hat{L}_{\eta j t}) \implies \\
\hat{Y}_{\eta j t} &= \hat{Z}_{A \eta t} + \alpha \hat{K}_{\eta j t} + (1-\alpha) \hat{L}_{\eta j t}
\end{aligned} \tag{0.124}$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{Y}_{\eta t} &= \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{\eta j t} \mathrm{d} j \implies \tag{??} \\
\hat{Y}_{\eta t} &= \int_0^1 [\hat{Z}_{A \eta t} + \alpha \hat{K}_{\eta j t} + (1-\alpha) \hat{L}_{\eta j t}] \mathrm{d} j \implies \\
\hat{Y}_{\eta t} &= \hat{Z}_{A \eta t} + \alpha \int_0^1 \hat{K}_{\eta j t} \mathrm{d} j + (1-\alpha) \int_0^1 \hat{L}_{\eta j t} \mathrm{d} j
\end{aligned} \tag{0.125}$$

Apply the natural logarithm and then log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
L_{\eta t} &= \int_0^1 L_{\eta jt} \, dj & \implies & & (??) \\
\ln L_{\eta t} &= \ln \left[ \int_0^1 L_{\eta jt} \, dj \right] & \implies & & \\
\ln L + \hat{L}_{\eta t} &= \ln \left[ \int_0^1 L_{\eta j} \, dj \right] + \int_0^1 \hat{L}_{\eta jt} \, dj & \implies & & \\
\ln L + \hat{L}_{\eta t} &= \ln L_{\eta j} + \ln 1 + \int_0^1 \hat{L}_{\eta jt} \, dj
\end{aligned}$$

Apply corollary ??:

$$\implies \hat{L}_{\eta t} = \int_0^1 \hat{L}_{\eta jt} \, dj \quad (0.126)$$

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

$$\hat{K}_{\eta t} = \int_0^1 \hat{K}_{\eta jt} \, dj \quad (0.127)$$

Substitute ?? and ?? in ??:

$$\hat{Y}_{\eta t} = \hat{Z}_{A\eta t} + \alpha \int_0^1 \hat{K}_{\eta jt} \, dj + (1 - \alpha) \int_0^1 \hat{L}_{\eta jt} \, dj \implies \quad (??)$$

$$\hat{Y}_{\eta t} = \hat{Z}_{A\eta t} + \alpha \hat{K}_{\eta t} + (1 - \alpha) \hat{L}_{\eta t} \quad (0.128)$$

## Capital Demand

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{\eta jt} &= \alpha Y_{\eta jt} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta t}}{R_{Kt}} & \implies & & (??) \\
K_{\eta j}(1 + \hat{K}_{\eta jt}) &= \alpha Y_{\eta j} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta}}{R_K} (1 + \hat{Y}_{\eta jt} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} - \hat{R}_{Kt}) & \implies & & \\
\hat{K}_{\eta jt} &= \hat{Y}_{\eta jt} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} - \hat{R}_{Kt}
\end{aligned}$$

Integrate both sides and then substitute ?? and ??:

$$\int_0^1 \hat{K}_{\eta jt} dj = \int_0^1 (\hat{Y}_{\eta jt} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} - \hat{R}_{Kt}) dj \implies \hat{K}_{\eta t} = \hat{Y}_{\eta t} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} - \hat{R}_{Kt} \quad (0.129)$$

## Labor Demand

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\eta jt} &= (1 - \alpha) Y_{\eta jt} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta t}}{W_t} \implies \\ L_{\eta j}(1 + \hat{L}_{\eta jt}) &= (1 - \alpha) Y_{\eta j} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta}}{W} (1 + \hat{Y}_{\eta jt} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} - \hat{W}_t) \implies \\ \hat{L}_{\eta jt} &= \hat{Y}_{\eta jt} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} - \hat{W}_t \end{aligned} \quad (??)$$

Integrate both sides and then substitute ?? and ??:

$$\int_0^1 \hat{L}_{\eta jt} dj = \int_0^1 \hat{Y}_{\eta jt} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} - \hat{W}_t dj \implies \hat{L}_{\eta t} = \hat{Y}_{\eta t} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} - \hat{W}_t \quad (0.130)$$

## Technical and Economical Marginal Rates of Substitution (TMRS and EMRS)

Subtract ?? from ??:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{K}_{\eta t} - \hat{L}_{\eta t} &= \hat{Y}_{\eta t} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} - \hat{R}_{Kt} - (\hat{Y}_{\eta t} + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} - \hat{W}_t) \implies \\ \hat{K}_{\eta t} - \hat{L}_{\eta t} &= \hat{W}_t - \hat{R}_{Kt} \end{aligned} \quad (0.131)$$

Equation ?? is the log-linearized version of ??.

### Capital and Labor Levels

Subtract ?? of one region from the other:

$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{K}_{1t} - \hat{L}_{1t}) - (\hat{K}_{2t} - \hat{L}_{2t}) &= (\hat{W}_t - \hat{R}_{Kt}) - (\hat{W}_t - \hat{R}_{Kt}) \implies \\ \hat{K}_{1t} - \hat{L}_{1t} &= \hat{K}_{2t} - \hat{L}_{2t} \end{aligned} \quad (0.132)$$



## Marginal Cost

Log-linearize ??:

$$\Lambda_{\eta t} = Z_{A\eta t}^{-1} \frac{R_{Kt}^\alpha W_t^{1-\alpha}}{\alpha^\alpha (1-\alpha)^{1-\alpha}} \implies \quad (??)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda(1 + \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t}) &= \\ &= \frac{1}{Z_{A\eta}} \left( \frac{R_K}{\alpha} \right)^\alpha \left( \frac{W}{1-\alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha} (1 - \hat{Z}_{A\eta t} + \alpha \hat{R}_{Kt} + (1-\alpha) \hat{W}_t) \implies \\ \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} &= \alpha \hat{R}_{Kt} + (1-\alpha) \hat{W}_t - \hat{Z}_{A\eta t} \end{aligned} \quad (0.133)$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Lambda}_{\eta t} &= \alpha \hat{R}_{Kt} + (1-\alpha) \hat{W}_t - \hat{Z}_{A\eta t} \implies \\ \hat{P}_{\eta t} + \hat{\lambda}_{\eta t} &= \alpha \hat{R}_{Kt} + (1-\alpha) \hat{W}_t - \hat{Z}_{A\eta t} \implies \\ \hat{\lambda}_{\eta t} &= \alpha \hat{R}_{Kt} + (1-\alpha) \hat{W}_t - \hat{Z}_{A\eta t} - \hat{P}_{\eta t} \end{aligned} \quad (0.134)$$

## Monetary Policy

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{R_t}{R} &= \frac{R_{t-1}^{\gamma_R} (\pi_t^{\gamma_\pi} Y_t^{\gamma_Y})^{(1-\gamma_R)} Z_{Mt}}{R^{\gamma_R} (\pi^{\gamma_\pi} Y^{\gamma_Y})^{(1-\gamma_R)}} \implies \quad (??) \\ \frac{R(1 + \hat{R}_t)}{R} &= \frac{R^{\gamma_R} (\pi^{\gamma_\pi} Y^{\gamma_Y})^{(1-\gamma_R)} Z_M}{R^{\gamma_R} (\pi^{\gamma_\pi} Y^{\gamma_Y})^{(1-\gamma_R)}} \cdot [1 + \gamma_R \hat{R}_{t-1} + (1-\gamma_R)(\gamma_\pi \hat{\pi}_t + \gamma_Y \hat{Y}_t) + \hat{Z}_{Mt}] \implies \\ \hat{R}_t &= \gamma_R \hat{R}_{t-1} + (1-\gamma_R)(\gamma_\pi \hat{\pi}_t + \gamma_Y \hat{Y}_t) + \hat{Z}_{Mt} \end{aligned} \quad (0.135)$$

## National Gross Inflation Rate

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

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

$$\hat{\pi}_t = \hat{P}_t - \hat{P}_{t-1} \quad (0.136)$$

## Market Clearing Condition

Log-linearize ??:

$$Y_t = Y_{1t} + Y_{2t} \quad (??)$$

$$Y(1 + \hat{Y}_t) = Y_1(1 + \hat{Y}_{1t}) + Y_2(1 + \hat{Y}_{2t}) \implies$$

$$\hat{Y}_t = \frac{Y_1}{Y} \hat{Y}_{1t} + \frac{Y_2}{Y} \hat{Y}_{2t} \quad (0.137)$$

Define the regional weights  $\langle \theta_{Y1} \ (1 - \theta_{Y1}) \rangle$  in the production total:

$$\langle \theta_{Y1} \ (1 - \theta_{Y1}) \rangle := \left\langle \frac{Y_1}{Y} \ \frac{Y_2}{Y} \right\rangle \quad (0.138)$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\hat{Y}_t = \theta_{Y1} \hat{Y}_{1t} + (1 - \theta_{Y1}) \hat{Y}_{2t} \quad (0.139)$$

## National Price Level

Log-linearize ??:

$$P_t Y_t = P_{1t} Y_{1t} + P_{2t} Y_{2t} \implies \quad (??)$$

$$PY(1 + \hat{P}_t + \hat{Y}_t) = P_1 Y_1(1 + \hat{P}_{1t} + \hat{Y}_{1t}) + P_2 Y_2(1 + \hat{P}_{2t} + \hat{Y}_{2t}) \implies$$

$$\hat{P}_t + \hat{Y}_t = \frac{Y_1}{Y} (\hat{P}_{1t} + \hat{Y}_{1t}) + \frac{Y_2}{Y} (\hat{P}_{2t} + \hat{Y}_{2t}) \quad (0.140)$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\hat{P}_t + \hat{Y}_t = \theta_{Y1} (\hat{P}_{1t} + \hat{Y}_{1t}) + (1 - \theta_{Y1}) (\hat{P}_{2t} + \hat{Y}_{2t}) \quad (0.141)$$

Subtract ?? from ??:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{P}_t + \hat{Y}_t - \hat{Y}_t &= \theta_{Y1} (\hat{P}_{1t} + \hat{Y}_{1t}) + (1 - \theta_{Y1}) (\hat{P}_{2t} + \hat{Y}_{2t}) - \\ &\quad - (\theta_{Y1} \hat{Y}_{1t} + (1 - \theta_{Y1}) \hat{Y}_{2t}) \implies \\ \hat{P}_t &= \theta_{Y1} \hat{P}_{1t} + (1 - \theta_{Y1}) \hat{P}_{2t} \end{aligned} \quad (0.142)$$

## Productivity Shock

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ln Z_{A\eta t} &= (1 - \rho_{A\eta}) \ln Z_{A\eta} + \rho_{A\eta} \ln Z_{A\eta, t-1} + \varepsilon_{A\eta t} \implies (??) \\
 \ln Z_{A\eta} + \hat{Z}_{A\eta t} &= (1 - \rho_{A\eta}) \ln Z_{A\eta} + \rho_{A\eta} (\ln Z_{A\eta} + \hat{Z}_{A\eta, t-1}) + \varepsilon_{A\eta} \implies \\
 \hat{Z}_{A\eta t} &= \rho_{A\eta} \hat{Z}_{A\eta, t-1} + \varepsilon_{A\eta} \implies (0.143)
 \end{aligned}$$

## Monetary Shock

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ln Z_{Mt} &= (1 - \rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M \ln Z_{M, t-1} + \varepsilon_{Mt} \implies (??) \\
 \ln Z_M + \hat{Z}_{Mt} &= (1 - \rho_M) \ln Z_M + \rho_M (\ln Z_M + \hat{Z}_{M, t-1}) + \varepsilon_M \implies \\
 \hat{Z}_{Mt} &= \rho_M \hat{Z}_{M, t-1} + \varepsilon_M \implies (0.144)
 \end{aligned}$$

## Regional Market Clearing Condition

Log-linearize ??:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{\eta t} &= C_{\eta t} + I_{\eta t} \implies (??) \\
 Y_{\eta} (1 + \hat{Y}_{\eta t}) &= C_{\eta} (1 + \hat{C}_{\eta t}) + I_{\eta} (1 + \hat{I}_{\eta t}) \implies \\
 \hat{Y}_{\eta t} &= \frac{C_{\eta}}{Y_{\eta}} \hat{C}_{\eta t} + \frac{I_{\eta}}{Y_{\eta}} \hat{I}_{\eta t} \implies (0.145)
 \end{aligned}$$

Define the consumption and investment weights  $\langle \theta_{C\eta} \ (1 - \theta_{C\eta}) \rangle$  in the regional production:

$$\langle \theta_{C\eta} \ (1 - \theta_{C\eta}) \rangle := \left\langle \frac{C_{\eta}}{Y_{\eta}} \ \frac{I_{\eta}}{Y_{\eta}} \right\rangle \quad (0.146)$$

Substitute ?? in ??:

$$\hat{Y}_{\eta t} = \theta_{C\eta} \hat{C}_{\eta t} + (1 - \theta_{C\eta}) \hat{I}_{\eta t} \quad (0.147)$$

### 0.3.1 Log-linear Model Structure

The log-linear model is a square system of 31 variables and 31 equations, summarized as follows:

- Variables:

Real Variables:  $\langle \hat{C}_\eta \hat{C}_{\eta 1} \hat{C}_{\eta 2} \hat{L}_\eta \hat{K}_\eta \hat{Y} \hat{Y}_\eta \hat{I}_\eta \hat{Z}_{A\eta} \rangle$ ;

Nominal Variables:  $\langle \hat{\mathcal{E}}_\eta \hat{P} \hat{P}_\eta \hat{R} \hat{R}_K \hat{W} \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi}_\eta \hat{\lambda}_\eta \hat{Z}_M \rangle$ .

- Equations:

1. Regional Gross Inflation Rate

$$\hat{\pi}_{\eta t} = \hat{P}_{\eta t} - \hat{P}_{\eta, t-1} \quad (??)$$

2. New Keynesian Phillips Curve

$$\hat{\pi}_{\eta t} = \beta \mathbb{E}_t \hat{\pi}_{\eta, t+1} + \frac{(1-\theta)(1-\theta\beta)}{\theta} \hat{\lambda}_{\eta t} \quad (??)$$

3. Law of Motion for Capital

$$\hat{K}_{\eta, t+1} = (1-\delta)\hat{K}_{\eta t} + \delta\hat{I}_{\eta t} \quad (??)$$

4. Regional Consumption **version 02**

$$\hat{C}_{\eta t} = \omega_{\eta 1} \hat{C}_{\eta 1t} + (1-\omega_{\eta 1}) \hat{C}_{\eta 2t} \quad (??)$$

5. Regional Consumption Levels **version 02**

$$\hat{C}_{11t} - \hat{C}_{12t} = \hat{C}_{22t} - \hat{C}_{21t} \quad (??)$$

6. Total Expenses

$$\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta t} = \hat{C}_{\eta t} + \omega_{\eta 1} \hat{P}_{1t} + (1-\omega_{\eta 1}) \hat{P}_{2t} \quad (??)$$

7. Labor Supply

$$\varphi \hat{L}_{\eta t} - (1-\sigma) \hat{C}_{\eta t} = \hat{W}_t - \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta t} \quad (??)$$

8. Euler equation for the bonds return

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta, t+1} - (1-\sigma) \hat{C}_{\eta, t+1} \} - \\ - [\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta t} - (1-\sigma) \hat{C}_{\eta t}] = (1-\beta) \hat{R}_t \end{aligned} \quad (??)$$

9. Euler equation for the capital return

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta,t+1} - \hat{P}_{\eta,t+1} - (1 - \sigma)\hat{C}_{\eta,t+1} \} - (\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\eta t} - \hat{P}_{\eta t} - (1 - \sigma)\hat{C}_{\eta t}) = \\ = \beta r_K \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{R}_{K,t+1} - \hat{P}_{\eta,t+1} \} \end{aligned} \quad (??)$$

10. Production Function

$$\hat{Y}_{\eta t} = \hat{Z}_{A\eta t} + \alpha \hat{K}_{\eta t} + (1 - \alpha) \hat{L}_{\eta t} \quad (??)$$

11. Capital and Labor Levels **version 02**

$$\hat{K}_{1t} - \hat{L}_{1t} = \hat{K}_{2t} - \hat{L}_{2t} \quad (??)$$

12. Marginal Cost

$$\hat{\lambda}_{\eta t} = \alpha \hat{R}_{Kt} + (1 - \alpha) \hat{W}_t - \hat{Z}_{A\eta t} - \hat{P}_{\eta t} \quad (??)$$

13. Monetary Policy

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

14. National Gross Inflation Rate

$$\hat{\pi}_t = \hat{P}_t - \hat{P}_{t-1} \quad (??)$$

15. National Price Level

$$\hat{P}_t = \theta_{Y1} \hat{P}_{1t} + (1 - \theta_{Y1}) \hat{P}_{2t} \quad (??)$$

16. Productivity Shock

$$\hat{Z}_{A\eta t} = \rho_{A\eta} \hat{Z}_{A\eta,t-1} + \varepsilon_{A\eta} \quad (??)$$

17. Monetary Shock

$$\hat{Z}_{Mt} = \rho_M \hat{Z}_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_M \quad (??)$$

18. Market Clearing Condition

$$\hat{Y}_t = \theta_{Y1} \hat{Y}_{1t} + (1 - \theta_{Y1}) \hat{Y}_{2t} \quad (??)$$

19. Regional Market Clearing Condition

$$\hat{Y}_{\eta t} = \theta_{C\eta} \hat{C}_{\eta t} + (1 - \theta_{C\eta}) \hat{I}_{\eta t} \quad (??)$$

### 0.3.2 Extended Log-linear Structure

#### 1. Regional Gross Inflation Rate

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\pi}_{1t} &= \hat{P}_{1t} - \hat{P}_{1,t-1} \\ \hat{\pi}_{2t} &= \hat{P}_{2t} - \hat{P}_{2,t-1}\end{aligned}\tag{??}$$

#### 2. New Keynesian Phillips Curve

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\pi}_{1t} &= \beta \mathbb{E}_t \hat{\pi}_{1,t+1} + \frac{(1-\theta)(1-\theta\beta)}{\theta} \hat{\lambda}_{1t} \\ \hat{\pi}_{2t} &= \beta \mathbb{E}_t \hat{\pi}_{2,t+1} + \frac{(1-\theta)(1-\theta\beta)}{\theta} \hat{\lambda}_{2t}\end{aligned}\tag{??}$$

#### 3. Law of Motion for Capital

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{K}_{1,t+1} &= (1-\delta)\hat{K}_{1t} + \delta\hat{I}_{1t} \\ \hat{K}_{2,t+1} &= (1-\delta)\hat{K}_{2t} + \delta\hat{I}_{2t}\end{aligned}\tag{??}$$

#### 4. Regional Consumption version 02

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{C}_{1t} &= \omega_{11}\hat{C}_{11t} + (1-\omega_{11})\hat{C}_{12t} \\ \hat{C}_{2t} &= \omega_{21}\hat{C}_{21t} + (1-\omega_{21})\hat{C}_{22t}\end{aligned}\tag{??}$$

#### 5. Regional Consumption Levels version 02

$$\hat{C}_{11t} - \hat{C}_{12t} = \hat{C}_{22t} - \hat{C}_{21t}\tag{??}$$

#### 6. Total Expenses

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{1t} &= \hat{C}_{1t} + \omega_{11}\hat{P}_{1t} + (1-\omega_{11})\hat{P}_{2t} \\ \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{2t} &= \hat{C}_{2t} + \omega_{21}\hat{P}_{1t} + (1-\omega_{21})\hat{P}_{2t}\end{aligned}\tag{??}$$

#### 7. Labor Supply

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi\hat{L}_{1t} - (1-\sigma)\hat{C}_{1t} &= \hat{W}_t - \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{1t} \\ \varphi\hat{L}_{2t} - (1-\sigma)\hat{C}_{2t} &= \hat{W}_t - \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{2t}\end{aligned}\tag{??}$$

#### 8. Euler equation for the bonds return

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{1,t+1} - (1-\sigma)\hat{C}_{1,t+1} \} - [\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{1t} - (1-\sigma)\hat{C}_{1t}] &= (1-\beta)\hat{R}_t \\ \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{2,t+1} - (1-\sigma)\hat{C}_{2,t+1} \} - [\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{2t} - (1-\sigma)\hat{C}_{2t}] &= (1-\beta)\hat{R}_t\end{aligned}\tag{??}$$

9. Euler equation for the capital return

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{1,t+1} - \hat{P}_{1,t+1} - (1 - \sigma) \hat{C}_{1,t+1} \} - \\ - (\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{1t} - \hat{P}_{1t} - (1 - \sigma) \hat{C}_{1t}) = \beta r_K \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{R}_{K,t+1} - \hat{P}_{1,t+1} \} \\ \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{2,t+1} - \hat{P}_{2,t+1} - (1 - \sigma) \hat{C}_{2,t+1} \} - \\ - (\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{2t} - \hat{P}_{2t} - (1 - \sigma) \hat{C}_{2t}) = \beta r_K \mathbb{E}_t \{ \hat{R}_{K,t+1} - \hat{P}_{2,t+1} \} \end{aligned} \quad (??)$$

10. Production Function

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Y}_{1t} &= \hat{Z}_{A1t} + \alpha \hat{K}_{1t} + (1 - \alpha) \hat{L}_{1t} \\ \hat{Y}_{2t} &= \hat{Z}_{A2t} + \alpha \hat{K}_{2t} + (1 - \alpha) \hat{L}_{2t} \end{aligned} \quad (??)$$

11. Capital and Labor Levels **version 02**

$$\hat{K}_{1t} - \hat{L}_{1t} = \hat{K}_{2t} - \hat{L}_{2t} \quad (??)$$

12. Marginal Cost

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\lambda}_{1t} &= \alpha \hat{R}_{Kt} + (1 - \alpha) \hat{W}_t - \hat{Z}_{A1t} - \hat{P}_{1t} \\ \hat{\lambda}_{2t} &= \alpha \hat{R}_{Kt} + (1 - \alpha) \hat{W}_t - \hat{Z}_{A2t} - \hat{P}_{2t} \end{aligned} \quad (??)$$

13. Monetary Policy

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

14. National Gross Inflation Rate

$$\hat{\pi}_t = \hat{P}_t - \hat{P}_{t-1} \quad (??)$$

15. National Price Level

$$\hat{P}_t = \theta_{PY1} \hat{P}_{1t} + (1 - \theta_{PY1}) \hat{P}_{2t} \quad (??)$$

16. Productivity Shock

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Z}_{A1t} &= \rho_{A1} \hat{Z}_{A1,t-1} + \varepsilon_{A1} \\ \hat{Z}_{A2t} &= \rho_{A2} \hat{Z}_{A2,t-1} + \varepsilon_{A2} \end{aligned} \quad (??)$$

17. Monetary Shock

$$\hat{Z}_{Mt} = \rho_M \hat{Z}_{M,t-1} + \varepsilon_M \quad (??)$$

18. Market Clearing Condition

$$\hat{Y}_t = \theta_{Y1} \hat{Y}_{1t} + (1 - \theta_{Y1}) \hat{Y}_{2t} \quad (??)$$

19. Regional Market Clearing Condition **version 02**

$$\hat{Y}_{1t} = \theta_{C1}\hat{C}_{1t} + (1 - \theta_{C1})\hat{I}_{1t}$$

$$\hat{Y}_{2t} = \theta_{C2}\hat{C}_{2t} + (1 - \theta_{C2})\hat{I}_{2t} \quad (??)$$