

Problem Set 3: Infinite Horizon Model in Discrete Time
Econ720. Fall 2019. Prof. Lutz Hendricks. September 30, 2019

1 Ben-Porath Model

We study the decision problem of an infinitely lived agent in discrete time. At $t = 0$, the agent is endowed with h_0 units of human capital. In each period, he can invest l_t units of time, so that human capital evolves according to

$$h_{t+1} = (1 - \delta) h_t + F(h_t l_t) \quad (1)$$

$$F(hl) = (hl)^\alpha \quad (2)$$

with $0 < \alpha, \delta < 1$. The objective is to maximize the present value of lifetime earnings, given by

$$Y = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} R^{-t} w_t h_t (1 - l_t) \quad (3)$$

where $R > 0$ is taken as given.

Questions:

1. Write down the agent's Dynamic Program.
2. Derive and interpret the first-order condition for l .
3. Derive $V'(h) = w + (1 - \delta) R^{-1} V'(h')$.
4. Derive and interpret $V'(h) = w \frac{R}{r + \delta}$ where $R = 1 + r$.
5. How do the wage and the interest rate affect steady state h and l ?

2 Education Costs

Consider the following version of a standard growth model with human capital. The planner solves

$$\max \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \beta^t u(c_t) \quad (4)$$

s.t.

$$k_{t+1} = (1 - \delta) k_t + x_{kt} \quad (5)$$

$$h_{t+1} = (1 - \delta) h_t + x_{ht} \quad (6)$$

$$c_t + x_{kt} + \eta x_{ht} = f(k_t, h_t) \quad (7)$$

with k_1 and h_1 given. Here c is consumption, k is physical capital, h is human capital, and η is a constant representing education costs. Assume that the production function is Cobb-Douglas:

$$f(k, h) = zk^\alpha h^\varepsilon \quad (8)$$

where z is a constant technology parameter and $\alpha + \varepsilon < 1$.

Questions:

1. Derive the first-order condition for the planner's problem using Dynamic Programming. Define a solution in sequence language and in functional language.
2. Solve for the steady state levels of k/h and k .
3. Characterize the impact of cross-country differences in education costs (η) on output per worker in steady state. In particular, calculate the ratio of outputs per worker for two countries that only differ in their η 's.