

$$t = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Ex 1 :  $x_{t+1} = a x_t \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x_1 = a x_0$$

$$x_2 = a x_1 = a (a x_0) = a^2 x_0$$

$$x_3 = a x_2 = a (a^2 x_0) = a^3 x_0$$

...

$$x_t = a^t x_0$$

$$|a| < 1 \Rightarrow a^t x_0 \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$$|a| > 1 \Rightarrow a^t x_0 \rightarrow \infty$$

Ex 2 : AR(1)  $x_t = \phi x_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$   
 $\varepsilon_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$

$$x_t = \phi (\phi x_{t-2} + \varepsilon_{t-1}) + \varepsilon_t$$

$$= \phi (\phi (\phi x_{t-3} + \varepsilon_{t-2}) + \varepsilon_{t-1}) + \varepsilon_t$$

= ...

$$= \phi^t x_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{t-1} \phi^j \varepsilon_{t-j}$$

Ex 3  $x_t = a x_{t-1} + b, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= a (a x_{t-2} + b) + b$$

$$= a (a (a x_{t-3} + b) + b) + b$$

= ...

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a^t x_0 + b + ba + ba^2 + \dots + ba^{t-1} \\
 &= a^t x_0 + b(1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^{t-1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 S_{t-1} &= & 1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^{t-1} \\
 a S_{t-1} &= & a + a^2 + \dots + a^{t-1} + a^t \quad | - \\
 \hline
 (1-a) S_{t-1} &= & 1 - a^t
 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{t-1} = \frac{1 - a^t}{1 - a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow x_t &= a^t x_0 + b \frac{1 - a^t}{1 - a} \\
 &= \frac{b}{1 - a} + a^t \left( x_0 - \frac{b}{1 - a} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |a| < 1 \\ t \rightarrow \infty : a^t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_t = \frac{b}{1 - a}$$

$$x_{t+1} = ax_t + b_t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_t &= ax_{t-1} + b_{t-1} \\
 &= a(ax_{t-2} + b_{t-2}) + b_{t-1} \\
 &= a(a(ax_{t-3} + b_{t-3}) + b_{t-2}) + b_{t-1} \\
 &= \dots \\
 &= a^t x_0 + \sum_{k=1}^t a^{t-k} b_{k-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ekse : Du låner et beløb  $G_0$  i begyndelsen af totalperioden  $t = 0, \dots, n$  år.

Der betales beløbet  $A$  tilbage ved  
enden af hvert år.

Rentesatsen er  $r$ . Gælden i tidspunkt  
 $t$  følger differensligningen

$$G_{t+1} = (1+r)G_t - A$$

Løs:

$$x_t = a^t \left( x_0 - \frac{b}{1-a} \right) + \frac{b}{1-a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_t &= (1+r)^t \left( G_0 - \left( \frac{-A}{1-1-r} \right) \right) + \frac{(-A)}{1-1-r} \\ &= (1+r)^t \left( G_0 - \frac{A}{r} \right) + \frac{A}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{= G_0 q^t - A \frac{q^t - 1}{q - 1}}$$

$$q = 1+r \quad \text{Annuitetsformel}$$

Eks: Formueakkumulation: Kapitel 5, 5.4

I diskret tid:

$$w_{t+1} = (1+r)w_t + Y_{t+1} - C_{t+1}$$

$w_t$  formue

$Y_t$  indtægt

$C_t$  forbrug

$$q = 1+r$$

$$x_t = a^t x_0 + \sum_{k=1}^t a^{t-k} b_{k-1}$$

$$w_t = q^t w_0 + \sum_{k=1}^t q^{t-k} (Y_k - C_k)$$

I diskret tid:

$$w_t q^{-t} = w_0 + \sum_{k=1}^t q^{-k} (y_k - c_k)$$

I kontinuert tid:

$$w(t) e^{-rt} = w(0) + \int_0^t [y(s) - c(s)] e^{-rs} ds$$

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