

ECON236/FIN637: HW 3

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Question a

The optimization of the banker is as follows. Per the email exchange, we assume the wealth term of the banker does not include the deposits of the household as the households own the deposits. We also assume the banker gets to keep all excess return from any investments of the household's deposits (and per the prompt, we assume bankers issue interest r_t on deposits to the household).

$$\max_{c_t, \alpha_t, \beta_t} E_0 \left[\int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-\rho t} \ln c_t dt \right]$$

with the controls being how much to consume in period t and how much of their own wealth to invest in the risky asset, and how much of the household's wealth (in the form of the deposits) to invest in the risky asset vs the bond holdings. The dynamic budget constraint of the banker is:

$$\begin{aligned} dw_t &= \alpha_t(dR_t - r_t dt) + r_t w_t dt + \beta_t(dR_t - r_t dt) + \cancel{r_t D_t dt} - \cancel{r_t D_t dt} - c_t dt \\ \iff dw_t &= \alpha_t(dR_t - r_t dt) + r_t w_t dt + \beta_t(dR_t - r_t dt) - c_t dt \end{aligned}$$

where $dR_t = \frac{Y_t}{P_t} dt + \frac{dP_t}{P_t}$. The household's dynamic budget constraint is:

$$dw_t^h = r_t D_t dt - c_t^h dt + dL_t$$

Question b

The consumption goods market clearing condition is:

$$c_t + c_t^h = Y_t + L_t$$

The asset market clearing condition is:

$$w_t + w_t^h = P_t$$

Question c

Since the banker's utility flow is in log utility form, we can guess and verify a value function of the form $v(w, Y) = A \ln w + B f(Y)$ as in the notes and from lecture, we derived that optimal consumption for the log utility case is: $c_t = \rho w_t$.

The consumption rule of the household is provided in the prompt: $c_t^h = \rho^h w_t^h$.

We then use the market clearing conditions to solve for P_t as a function of the state variables. We have the asset market clearing condition and from the goods market clearing condition, we know that $c_t^h = Y_t + L_t - c_t$:

$$\begin{aligned} P_t = w_t^h + w_t &= \frac{c_t^h}{\rho^h} + w_t = \frac{Y_t + L_t - c_t}{\rho^h} + w_t \\ &= \frac{Y_t + L_t - c_t}{\rho^h} + w_t \\ &= \frac{Y_t + L_t - \rho w_t}{\rho^h} + w_t \\ &= \frac{Y_t + L_t}{\rho^h} + w_t \left(1 - \frac{\rho}{\rho^h}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we get:

$$P_t = \frac{D_t}{\rho^h} + \left(1 - \frac{\rho}{\rho^h}\right) w_t$$

and we use that $\eta_t = \frac{P_t}{w_t}$ from the prompt to ensure we are only using state variables:

$$\begin{aligned} P_t &= \frac{Y_t + L_t}{\rho^h} + \left(1 - \frac{\rho}{\rho^h}\right) \frac{P_t}{\eta_t} \\ \iff \eta_t P_t &= \eta_t \frac{Y_t + L_t}{\rho^h} + \left(1 - \frac{\rho}{\rho^h}\right) P_t \\ &\iff \boxed{P_t = \frac{\frac{Y_t + L_t}{\rho^h} \eta_t}{\eta - 1 + \frac{\rho}{\rho^h}}} \end{aligned}$$

Question d

Now we conjecture that P_t follows the process:

$$\frac{dP_t}{P_t} = \mu_{P,t} dt + \sigma_{P,t} dZ_t$$

Then we can solve for the equilibrium β_t amount of the household's deposits for the banker to invest in the risky asset. This is very similar to what we had in lecture in that the HJB is:

$$0 = \max_{c_t, \beta_t} E_t[e^{-\rho t} u(c_t) + DV(w_t, Y_t, t) dt]$$

where $u(c_t) = \ln(c_t)$, w_t is the endogenous state, and Y_t is the exogenous state. The form of the value function is similarly:

$$V(w_t, Y_t, t) = e^{-\rho t} v(w_t, Y_t)$$

so that: **insert equation here on slide 18** Per the slides, one can conjecture and verify the following form for $v(w, Y)$: **insert conjectured v eqn on slide 19**

so following similar steps to the lecture, we conclude the following optimal β_t :

$$\beta_t = \frac{D_t + \mu_{P,t} - r_t}{(\sigma_{P,t})^2}$$

Under the asset market clearing condition we have:

$$\begin{aligned} w_t + w_t^h &= P_t \\ \iff w_t + w_t^h &= \frac{dP_t}{\mu_{P,t} dt + \sigma_{P,t} dZ_t} \\ \iff \mu_{P,t} dt + \sigma_{P,t} dZ_t &= \frac{dP_t}{w_t + w_t^h} \end{aligned}$$

So the relation we get between $\mu_{P,t}$ and $\sigma_{P,t}$ is:

$$\mu_{P,t}dt + \sigma_{P,t}dZ_t =$$

Option 2 starts here:

$$\begin{aligned}
& w_t + w_t^h = P_t \\
& \iff dw_t + dw_t^h = dP_t \\
& \iff (\eta_t(dR_t - r_tdt) + r_tw_tdt + \beta_tD_t(dR_t - r_tdt) - \beta_tr_tD_tdt - c_tdt) + (r_tD_tdt - c_t^hdt) = P_t\mu_{P,t}dt + P_t\sigma_{P,t}dZ_t \\
& \iff (\eta_t dR_t - \eta_tr_tdt + r_tw_tdt + \beta_tD_tdR_t - \beta_tD_tr_tdt - \beta_tr_tD_tdt - c_tdt) + (r_tD_tdt - c_t^hdt) \\
& \quad = P_t\mu_{P,t}dt + P_t\sigma_{P,t}dZ_t \\
& \iff ((\eta_t + \beta_tD_t)dR_t - \eta_tr_tdt + r_tw_tdt - \beta_tD_tr_tdt - \beta_tr_tD_tdt - c_tdt) + (r_tD_tdt - c_t^hdt) \\
& \quad = P_t\mu_{P,t}dt + P_t\sigma_{P,t}dZ_t \\
& \iff ((\eta_t + \beta_tD_t)\left(\frac{Y_t}{P_t}dt + \mu_{P,t}dt + \sigma_{P,t}dZ_t\right) - \eta_tr_tdt + r_tw_tdt - \beta_tD_tr_tdt - \beta_tr_tD_tdt - c_tdt) + (r_tD_tdt - c_t^hdt) \\
& \quad = P_t\mu_{P,t}dt + P_t\sigma_{P,t}dZ_t \\
& \iff (\eta_t + \beta_tD_t)\left(\frac{Y_t}{P_t}dt + \mu_{P,t}dt + \sigma_{P,t}dZ_t\right) + K_tdt = P_t\mu_{P,t}dt + P_t\sigma_{P,t}dZ_t \quad (\text{condensing terms}) \\
& \iff (\eta_t + \beta_tD_t)\frac{Y_t}{P_t}dt + (\eta_t + \beta_tD_t)(\mu_{P,t}dt + \sigma_{P,t}dZ_t) + K_tdt = P_t(\mu_{P,t}dt + \sigma_{P,t}dZ_t) \\
& \iff (\eta_t + \beta_tD_t)\frac{Y_t}{P_t}dt + K_tdt = (P_t - \eta_t - \beta_tD_t)(\mu_{P,t}dt + \sigma_{P,t}dZ_t)
\end{aligned}$$

where $K_tdt = -\eta_tr_tdt + r_tw_tdt - \beta_tD_tr_tdt - \beta_tr_tD_tdt - c_tdt) + (r_tD_tdt - c_t^hdt)$. So the relation we get between $\mu_{P,t}$ and $\sigma_{P,t}$ is:

$$\mu_{P,t}dt + \sigma_{P,t}dZ_t = \frac{(\eta_t + \beta_tD_t)\frac{Y_t}{P_t}dt + K_tdt}{(P_t - \eta_t - \beta_tD_t)}$$

and where $\beta_t = \frac{Y_t + L_t + \mu_{P,t} - r_t}{\sigma_{P,t}^2}$.

Question e

We use the goods market clearing condition and differentiate; then we plug in the dynamic budget constraints. Note that with the above conjectured process for P_t , dR_t can be expressed as:

$$dR_t = \frac{Y_t}{P_t}dt + \frac{dP_t}{P_t} = \frac{Y_t}{P_t}dt + \mu_{P,t}dt + \sigma_{P,t}dZ_t$$

Under the goods market clearing condition we have (where per the email exchange we work with the case where $g_Y = g_L = g$):

$$\begin{aligned}
c_t + c_t^h &= Y_t + L_t \\
\iff \rho w_t + \rho^h w_t^h &= Y_t + L_t \\
\implies \rho dw_t + \rho^h dw_t^h &= dY_t + dL_t = Y_t g dt + Y_t \sigma_Y dZ_t + L_t g dt + \sigma_L L_t dZ_t \\
\iff \rho(\eta_t(dR_t - r_t dt) + r_t w_t dt + \beta_t D_t(dR_t - r_t dt) - c_t dt) + \rho^h(r_t D_t dt - c_t^h dt) \\
&= Y_t g dt + Y_t \sigma_Y dZ_t + L_t g dt + L_t \sigma_L dZ_t \\
\iff \rho \eta_t dR_t - \rho \eta_t r_t dt + r_t w_t dt + \beta_t D_t dR_t - \beta_t D_t r_t dt - c_t dt + \rho^h r_t D_t dt - \rho^h c_t^h dt \\
&= Y_t g dt + Y_t \sigma_Y dZ_t + L_t g dt + L_t \sigma_L dZ_t \\
\iff -\rho \eta_t r_t dt + r_t w_t dt - \beta_t D_t r_t dt - c_t dt + \rho^h r_t D_t dt - \rho^h c_t^h dt - Y_t g dt - Y_t \sigma_Y dZ_t - L_t g dt - L_t \sigma_L dZ_t \\
&= -\rho \eta_t dR_t - \beta_t D_t dR_t = -(\rho \eta_t + \beta_t D_t) dR_t = -\rho \eta_t dR_t - \beta_t D_t dR_t = -(\rho \eta_t + \beta_t D_t) \left(\frac{Y_t}{P_t} dt + \mu_{P,t} dt + \sigma_{P,t} dZ_t \right)
\end{aligned}$$

So we get:

$$\mu_{P,t} dt + \sigma_{P,t} dZ_t = \frac{-1}{\rho \eta_t + \beta_t D_t} (\kappa_{1,t} dt + \kappa_{2,t} dZ_t) - \frac{Y_t}{P_t} dt$$

where:

$$(\kappa_{1,t} dt + \kappa_{2,t} dZ_t) = -\rho \eta_t r_t dt + r_t w_t dt - \beta_t D_t r_t dt - c_t dt + \rho^h r_t D_t dt - \rho^h c_t^h dt - (Y_t + L_t) g dt - Y_t \sigma_Y dZ_t - L_t \sigma_L dZ_t$$

Matching coefficients on the dZ_t terms we get:

$$\sigma_{P,t} = \frac{Y_t \sigma_Y + L_t \sigma_L}{\rho \eta_t + \beta_t D_t}$$

where $\beta_t = \frac{Y_t + L_t + \mu_{P,t} - r_t}{\sigma_{P,t}^2}$.

Question f

We now solve for risk premium which is $\pi_{R,t} = \mu_{R,t} - r_t = \mu_{P,t} + \frac{Y_t}{P_t} - r_t$. To do so, we first solve for $\mu_{P,t}$. Recall our expression we derived for $\mu_{P,t}$ and $\sigma_{P,t}$ is:

$$\mu_{P,t} dt + \sigma_{P,t} dZ_t = \frac{(\eta_t + \beta_t D_t) \frac{Y_t}{P_t} dt + K_t dt}{(P_t - \eta_t - \beta_t D_t)} \iff$$

Question g