

# Problem Set #3

Danny Edgel  
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*Discussed and/or compared answers with Sarah Bass, Emily Case, Katherine Kwok, Michael Nattinger, and Alex Von Hafften*

For all of the problems below, all computational work is performed in `edgel_ps3.m`, which is attached. This code is heavily commented so as to mostly stand on its own. As a result, I will provide little explicit information about the code in this document, leaving it only for answering justifications, deriving relationships, etc.

## Questions 1 and 2

See first two sections of the attached code.

## Question 3

Since both capital and investment have moving steady states, it is reasonable to pick an arbitrary date to assume a steady state at some period prior to the sample period, then carrying the variables forward. With enough periods, the effect of assuming a steady state in the prior period is minimal-to-nonexistent. By the time the sample period begins, the steady state that  $k_t$  is relative to actually comes from the data rather than the earlier assumption.

## Question 4

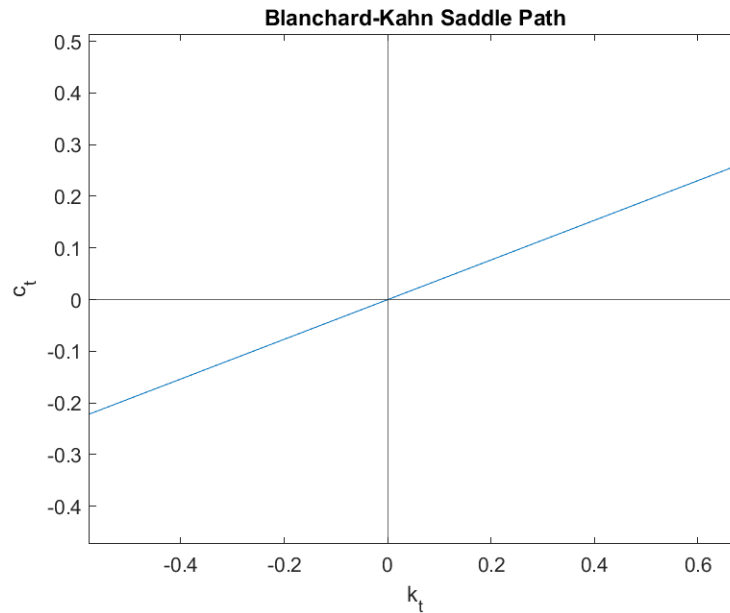
The table below displays the persistence parameters from the three wedges,  $a_t$ ,  $g_t$ , and  $\tau_{Lt}$ .

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| $\rho_a$        | 0.801 |
| $\rho_g$        | 0.954 |
| $\rho_{\tau_L}$ | 0.911 |

### Question 5

Implementing Blanchard-Kahn to solve this model results in a proportional relationship between  $c_t$  and  $k_t$  in the saddle path of the model. (show the  $A$  and  $B$  matrices and the solution)

The saddle path is displayed in the chart below.

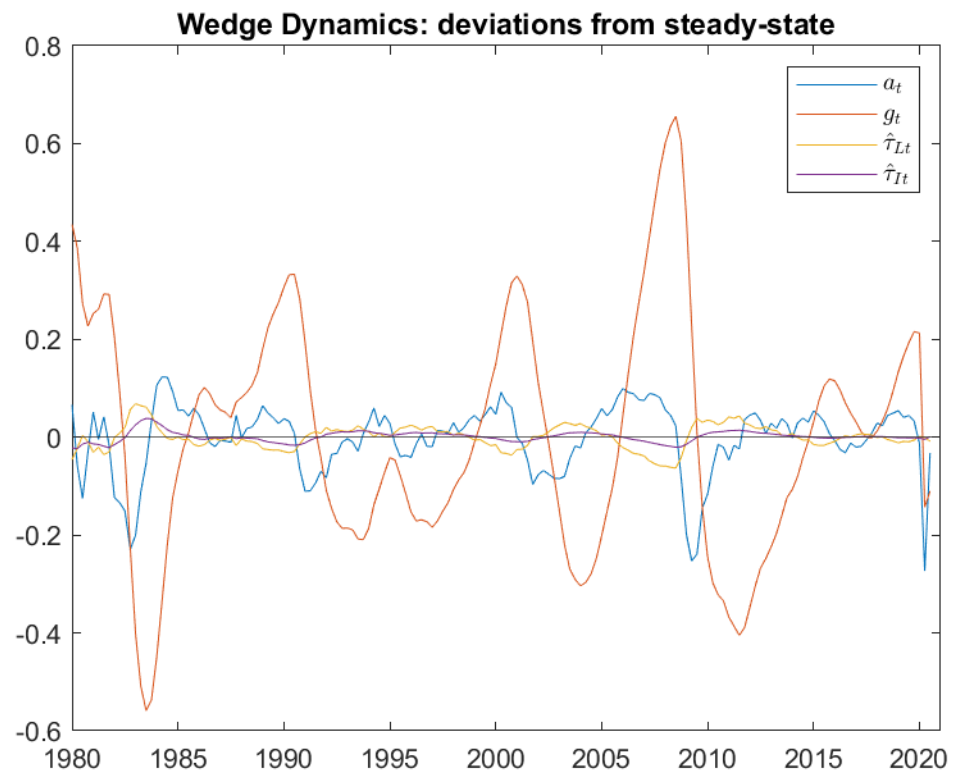


### Question 6

include equations used to solve for  $\tau_{It}$  and its steady state

Solving for the fixed-point estimate of  $\tau_{It}$  results in a persistence parameter of  $\rho_{\tau_I} = 0.946$ .

### Question 7



### Question 8