# RL for Macro Modelling

James Chapman

## **Executive Summary**

- RL recovers the solution to a range of baseline macroeconomic models
- Possible Extensions:
  - Change functional form of utility/production functions
  - Easy to extend to multiagent setting
  - RL agent can be trained in one regime and put in another e.g. agent that solves RBC model with given growth/productivity can be genuinely 'shocked' when it encounters an unseen regime

# Models

### Constrained PV

Consumer maximises discounted utility of consumption subject to constrained present value of wages

objective: 
$$\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \beta^{t-1} u\left(c_{t}\right)$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} R^{1-t} c_t \le W_1 \tag{1}$$

# Capital Accumulation

Consumer maximises discounted utility of consumption subject to budget constraint based on capital accumulation

objective: 
$$\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \beta^{t-1} u\left(c_{t}\right)$$

$$k_{t+1} = f(k_t) - c_t + (1 - \delta) k_t \tag{3}$$

# Simple Brock-Mirman

$$\max \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \beta^n \log C_{t+n}\right]$$
s.t.
$$K_{t+1} = Y_t - C_t$$

$$Y_{t+1} = A_{t+1} K_{t+1}^{\alpha}$$

Consumer maximises discounted utility of consumption subject to capital accumulation and production function

NOTE: closed form solution based on assumption that depreciation of capital is 100%

### Brock-Mirman

$$\max_{\{C_t, N_t\}_{t=0}^{\infty}} E_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t U(C_t, 1 - N_t)$$

$$K_{t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_t + Y_t - C_t$$

$$Y_t = K_t^{1-\alpha} (A_t N_t)^{\alpha}$$

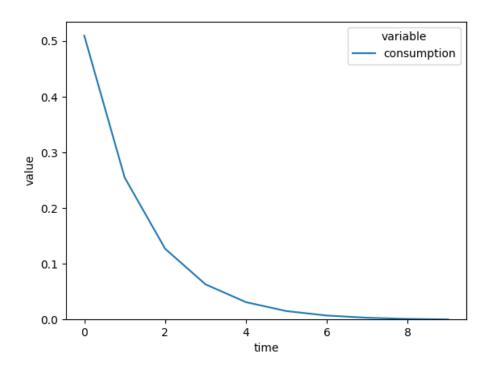
Consumer maximises discounted utility of consumption and work subject to capital accumulation and production function

NOTE: closed form solution based on assumption that depreciation of capital is 100%

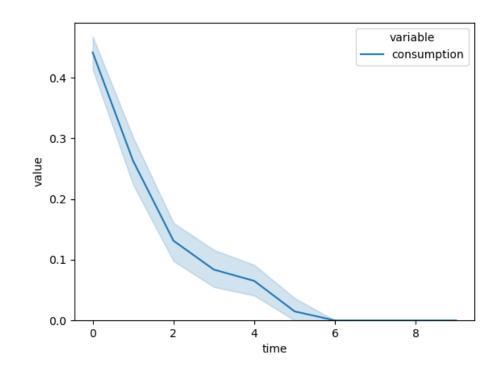
# Results

## Constrained Present Value

#### Classical



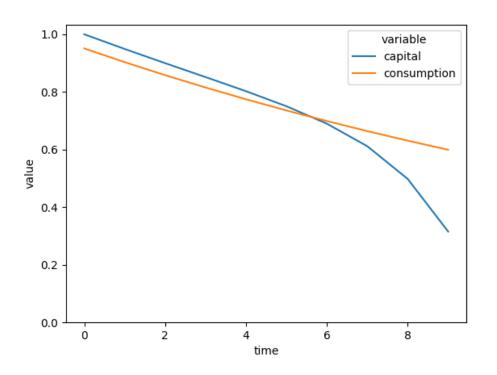
#### RL



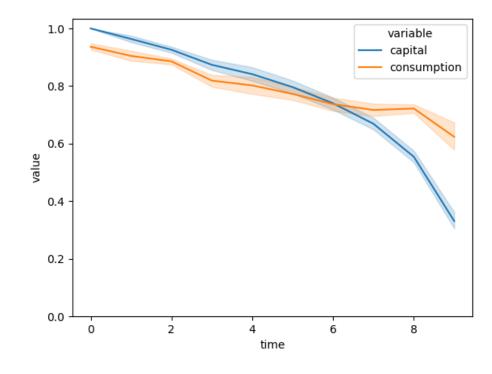
# Capital Accumulation

RL finds a qualitatively similar solution to least squares residual method

#### Classical



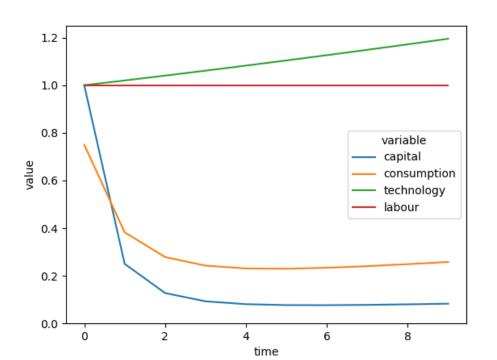
#### RL



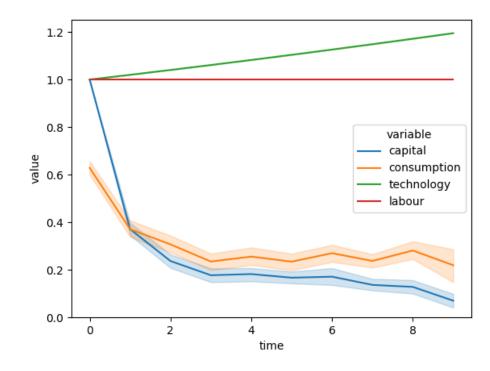
## Simple Brock-Mirman RBC Model

RL finds a qualitatively similar solution to the closed-form classical B-M model

Classical



RL



### Brock-Mirman with Leisure

Classical

1.2 - variable capital consumption technology labour 

0.8 - 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.0 - 2 4 6 8 time

RL

RL finds a qualitatively similar solution to the closed-form classical B-M model – even when it must decide on both labour and consumption

