

(1). As shown in class,

$$\bar{w}(\bar{h}-1)\tilde{w} + \bar{w}\tilde{h}\tilde{h}_t + A\bar{c}\tilde{c}_t = 0$$

(2).  $c_t + i_t = r_t k_{t-1} + w_t h_t$

$$\bar{c}e^{\tilde{c}_t} + \bar{i}e^{\tilde{i}_t} = \bar{r}e^{\tilde{r}_t}\bar{k}_t \cdot e^{\tilde{k}_{t-1}} + \bar{w} \cdot \bar{h} \cdot e^{\tilde{w}_t + \tilde{h}_t}$$

$$\bar{c}(1+\tilde{c}_t) + \bar{i}(1+\tilde{i}_t) = \bar{k}\bar{r}(1+\tilde{r}_t + \tilde{k}_{t-1}) + \bar{w} \cdot \bar{h} \cdot (1 + \tilde{w}_t + \tilde{h}_t)$$

$$-\bar{c}\tilde{c}_t - \bar{i}\tilde{i}_t + \bar{k}\bar{r}\tilde{r}_t + \bar{k}\bar{r}\tilde{k}_{t-1} + \bar{w}\bar{h}\tilde{w}_t + \bar{w}\bar{h}\tilde{h}_t = \bar{c} + \bar{i} - \bar{k}\bar{r} - \bar{w}\bar{h} = 0$$

$$\therefore \bar{c} + \bar{i} = \bar{r}\bar{k} + \bar{w}\bar{h} \Rightarrow 0$$

(3).  $i_t = k_t - k_{t-1}(1-\delta)$

$$\bar{i}(1+\tilde{i}_t) = \bar{k}(1+\tilde{k}_t) - \bar{k}(1-\delta)(1+\tilde{k}_{t-1})$$

$$-\bar{i}\tilde{i}_t + \bar{k}\tilde{k}_t - \bar{k}(1-\delta)\tilde{k}_{t-1} = \bar{i} - \bar{k} - \bar{k}(1-\delta) = 0$$

$$\therefore \bar{i} = \bar{k} - \bar{k}(1-\delta)$$

(4)

$$y_t = e^{\tilde{z}_t} \cdot k_{t-1}^{\alpha} h_t^{1-\alpha}$$

$$\bar{y}e^{\tilde{y}_t} = e^{\tilde{z}_t} \cdot (\bar{k}e^{\tilde{k}_{t-1}})^{\alpha} \cdot (\bar{h}e^{\tilde{h}_t})^{1-\alpha}$$

$$\bar{y} = \bar{k}^{\alpha} \bar{h}^{1-\alpha} e^{(\alpha\tilde{z}_t + \alpha\tilde{k}_{t-1} + (1-\alpha)\tilde{h}_t - \tilde{y}_t)}$$

$$\bar{y} = \bar{k}^{\alpha} \bar{h}^{1-\alpha} (1 + \alpha\tilde{z}_t + \alpha\tilde{k}_{t-1} + (1-\alpha)\tilde{h}_t - \tilde{y}_t)$$

$$\therefore \bar{y} = \bar{k}^{\alpha} \bar{h}^{1-\alpha} \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha\tilde{z}_t + \alpha\tilde{k}_{t-1} + (1-\alpha)\tilde{h}_t - \tilde{y}_t = 0$$

(5).  $r_t = \alpha \cdot e^{\tilde{z}_t} k_{t-1}^{\alpha-1} h_t^{1-\alpha}$

$$\bar{r}e^{\tilde{r}_t} = \alpha \cdot e^{\tilde{z}_t} \cdot (\bar{k}e^{\tilde{k}_{t-1}})^{\alpha-1} \cdot (\bar{h}e^{\tilde{h}_t})^{1-\alpha}$$

$$\bar{r} = \alpha \cdot \bar{k}^{\alpha-1} \cdot \bar{h}^{1-\alpha} \cdot e^{(\alpha\tilde{z}_t + (\alpha-1)\tilde{k}_{t-1} + (1-\alpha)\tilde{h}_t - \tilde{r}_t)}$$

$$\bar{r} = \alpha \cdot \bar{k}^{\alpha-1} \cdot \bar{h}^{1-\alpha} \cdot (1 + \alpha\tilde{z}_t + (\alpha-1)\tilde{k}_{t-1} + (1-\alpha)\tilde{h}_t - \tilde{r}_t)$$

$$\therefore \bar{r} = \alpha \cdot e^{\tilde{z}} \bar{k}^{\alpha-1} \bar{h}^{1-\alpha} = \alpha \bar{k}^{\alpha-1} \bar{h}^{1-\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha\tilde{z}_t + (\alpha-1)\tilde{k}_{t-1} + (1-\alpha)\tilde{h}_t - \tilde{r}_t = 0$$

(6).  $w_t = (1-\alpha) \cdot e^{\tilde{z}_t} k_{t-1}^{\alpha} h_t^{-\alpha}$

$$\bar{w}e^{\tilde{w}_t} = (1-\alpha) \cdot e^{\tilde{z}_t} \cdot (\bar{k}e^{\tilde{k}_{t-1}})^{\alpha} \cdot (\bar{h}e^{\tilde{h}_t})^{-\alpha}$$

$$\bar{w} = (1-\alpha) \cdot \bar{k}^{\alpha} \cdot \bar{h}^{-\alpha} \cdot e^{(\alpha\tilde{z}_t + \alpha\tilde{k}_{t-1} - \alpha\tilde{h}_t - \tilde{w}_t)}$$

$$\therefore \bar{w} = (1-\alpha) e^{\tilde{z}} \bar{k}^{\alpha} \bar{h}^{-\alpha} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha\tilde{z}_t + \alpha\tilde{k}_{t-1} - \alpha\tilde{h}_t - \tilde{w}_t = 0 \quad (1 + \alpha\tilde{z}_t + \alpha\tilde{k}_{t-1} - \alpha\tilde{h}_t - \tilde{w}_t)$$

Euler:

$$1 = \beta E \left\{ \frac{c_t}{c_{t+1}} [r_{t+1} + (1-\delta)] \right\}$$

$$1 = \beta E \left\{ \frac{\tilde{c}_t e^{\tilde{z}_t}}{\tilde{c}_{t+1} e^{\tilde{z}_{t+1}}} [\tilde{r} e^{\tilde{r}_{t+1}} + (1-\delta)] \right\}$$

$$1 = \beta E \left\{ e^{\tilde{c}_t - \tilde{c}_{t+1} + \tilde{r}_{t+1}} \cdot \tilde{r} + (1-\delta) \cdot e^{\tilde{z}_t - \tilde{z}_{t+1}} \right\}$$

$$1 = \beta E \left\{ (1 + \tilde{c}_t - \tilde{c}_{t+1} + \tilde{r}_{t+1}) \cdot \tilde{r} + (1-\delta) \cdot (1 + \tilde{c}_t - \tilde{c}_{t+1}) \right\}$$

$$1 = \beta E \left\{ (\tilde{r} + (1-\delta)) \right\} + \beta E \left\{ (\tilde{r} + (1-\delta)) \tilde{c}_t - (\tilde{r} + (1-\delta)) \tilde{c}_{t+1} + \tilde{r} \tilde{r}_{t+1} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \tilde{r} + (1-\delta) = \beta^{-1}$$

$$0 = \beta E \left\{ (\tilde{r} + (1-\delta)) \tilde{c}_t - (\tilde{r} + (1-\delta)) \tilde{c}_{t+1} + \tilde{r} \tilde{r}_{t+1} \right\}$$

$$A: \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \bar{k} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B: \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\bar{r} \\ -\bar{r}(1-\delta) \\ \delta \\ \delta-1 \\ \delta \end{bmatrix} \quad C: \begin{bmatrix} \bar{A} & 0 & 0 & \bar{w}h & \bar{w}h(1-\delta) & 0 \\ -\bar{c} & 0 & -\bar{r} & \bar{w}h & \bar{w}h & \bar{r}\bar{k} \\ 0 & 0 & -\bar{r} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1-\delta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\delta & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\delta & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D: \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F = 0$$

$$G = 0$$

$$J = 0$$

$$I: [-(\bar{r} + (1-\delta)) \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0]$$

$$K: [\bar{r} + (1-\delta) \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \bar{r}]$$

initial states:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{r} = \delta \cdot \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{k}} & \text{①} \\ \bar{y} = \bar{r}\bar{k} + \bar{w}h & \text{②} \\ \bar{y} = \bar{k}^\alpha \bar{h}^{1-\alpha} & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

Combining ① & ③.

$$\bar{r} = \delta \cdot \bar{k}^{\alpha-1} \bar{h}^{1-\alpha}$$

$$\bar{k} = \delta^{-1} \sqrt[\alpha]{\bar{r}} \cdot \bar{h}$$

$$\bar{y} = \bar{k} \cdot \bar{r} / \delta = \bar{w}$$

$$\bar{c} = \bar{y} - \delta \bar{k} \bar{r} = \bar{y} - \delta \cdot \bar{k}$$

$$\bar{w} = (1-\delta) \cdot \bar{y} / \bar{h}$$

$$\bar{r} = \delta \cdot \bar{k}$$

$$\bar{z} = 0$$



## Indivisible Labor model

$$\tilde{u}(c_t, h_t) = \log(c_t) - \beta h_t = \log(c_t) - \beta(1 - l_t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial c_t} = \frac{1}{c_t} \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial h_t} = -\beta$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial c_t} = \frac{1}{c_t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial h_t} = -\beta$$

$$\bar{w} = \beta \cdot \bar{c}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\bar{w}}{\bar{c}} = 2.56$$

$$w_t = \frac{\tilde{u}_c}{\tilde{u}_{h_t}} \quad (\text{From class})$$

$$w_t = \frac{u_c}{u_h} = \beta \cdot c_t$$

$$\bar{w} \cdot e^{\tilde{w}_t} = \beta \cdot \bar{c} \cdot e^{\tilde{c}_t}$$

$$\bar{w} \cdot (1 + \tilde{w}_t) = \beta \cdot \bar{c} \cdot (1 + \tilde{c}_t)$$

$$\bar{w} - \beta \bar{c} = 0 \Rightarrow \beta \bar{c} \tilde{c}_t = \bar{w} \tilde{w}_t$$

	% SD output	$\sigma_c/\sigma_y$	$\sigma_i/\sigma_y$	$\sigma_h/\sigma_y$	$\sigma_w/\sigma_y$	$\sigma_h/\sigma_w$	corr. w)
standard	4.54	0.61	2.57	0.29	0.82	0.29	0.57
indivisible L	4.17	0.67	2.44	0.55	0.67	0.82	0.35
paper VS	1.92	0.45	2.78	0.78	0.57	1.37	0.07

for output, & corr. w)

The pct standard deviation of both models are higher than US data, and  $\sigma_h/\sigma_y$  much lower. The indivisible labor model significantly increases  $\sigma_h/\sigma_y$  and  $\sigma_h/\sigma_w$ , the volatility of hours worked, versus that of output. In addition, %SD output,  $\sigma_w/\sigma_y$ ,  $\sigma_h/\sigma_w$ , corr. w) performances have all been improved with the introduction of indivisible labor.  $\sigma_c/\sigma_y$ ,  $\sigma_i/\sigma_y$ 's performance got worse slightly due to the new inclusion.